

The Tartans of the Clans and Septs of Scotland

WITH THE ARMS OF THE CHIEFS

VOL. I.



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INTRODUCTION.

ERRATA.

CLAN CAMERON.—Donald Cameron of Lochiel (XXIV.), chief of the clan, died 30th November 1905, and was succeeded by his son Donald Walter.

MACLEANS OF DUART.—War Cries: *For* “Buaidh no Bàs” (“Victory or Death”) *read* “Beatha no Bàs” (“Life or Death”).

CLAN MACNAB.—In second last line of sketch *for* “Cowe” *read* “Cowie.”

CLANS, SEPTS, AND DEPENDENTS.

“A Highland Clan,” writes President Forbes of Culloden, “is a set of men all bearing the same surname, and believing themselves to be related the one to the other, and to be descended from the same stock. In each Clan are several subaltern tribes, who own dependence on their own immediate chief, but all agree in owing allegiance to the supreme chief of the Clan or kindred, and look upon it to be their duty to support him in all adventures.”

This concise definition of a Clan may be supplemented by what Dr Skene writes: “While the Clan, viewed as a single community, consisted of the chief, with his kinsmen, to a certain limited degree of relationship; the community who were of the same blood, who all bore the same name, and his dependents, consisting of subordinate septs of native men, who did not claim to be of the blood of the chief, but who were either probably descended from the more ancient occupier of the soil, or were broken men from other clans who had taken protection from him, the influence of the acquisition of the right of property in land, which had originally developed

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INTRODUCTION.

WITHIN recent years considerable attention has been bestowed on matters Celtic; and the Gael and his language, his dress and his arms, as well as his manners and customs, have been largely discussed. These interesting topics have been dealt with scientifically, with the result that much information of a valuable nature has been collected and much that was based on mere tradition has been displaced by historic data. The formation of so many Clan Associations within the past decade or two has given a stimulus to the study of Highland history, and several handsome volumes of Clan Histories have been published. There have also been re-issues of a number of valuable works bearing on Clans and kindred subjects, brought up to date and containing the most reliable information regarding the subjects treated.

While that is so, it may be desirable when issuing the largest work yet published bearing on *The Tartans of the Clans and Septs of Scotland*, to deal in a succinct manner with the various subjects covered by this title.

CLANS, SEPTS, AND DEPENDENTS.

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the septs out of the tribe, likewise tended to make smaller septs within the Clan. Those kinsmen of the chief who acquired the property of their land founded families, in which the land became hereditary, and which thus became the centre of a new organisation within the Clan. The most influential of these was that of the oldest cadet in the family which had been longest separated from the main stem, and usually presented the appearance of a rival house little less powerful than that of the chief.”¹

The following minute description of the form which the Clan ultimately assumed, and of the spirit which animated its members, will be found in Burt's Letters² :—

“The Highlanders are divided into tribes or Clans, under chiefs or chieftains, and each Clan is again divided into branches from the main stock, who have chieftains over them. These are subdivided into smaller branches of fifty or sixty men, who deduce their original from their particular chieftains, and rely upon them as their more immediate protectors and defenders. The ordinary Highlanders esteem it the most sublime degree of virtue to love their chief and pay him a blind obedience, although it be in opposition to the Government. Next to this love of their chief is that of the particular branch whence they sprang, and, in a third degree, to those of the whole Clan or name, whom they will assist, right or wrong, against those of any other tribe with which they are at variance. They likewise owe goodwill to such Clans as they esteem to be their particular well-wishers. And, lastly, they have an adherence to one another as Highlanders in opposition to the people of the low country, whom they despise as inferior to them in courage, and believe they have a right to plunder them whenever it is in their power. This last arises from a tradition that the Lowlands, in old times, were the possessions of their ancestors. The chief exercises an arbitrary authority over his vassals, determines all differences and disputes that happens among them, and levies taxes upon extraordinary occasions, such as the marriage of a daughter, building a house, or some pretence for his support or the honour of his name; and if anyone should refuse to contribute to the best of his ability, he is sure of severe treatment, and, if he persists in his obstinacy, he would be cast out of his tribe by general consent. This power of the chief is not supported by interest, as they are landlords, but by consanguinity, as lineally descended from the old patriarchs or fathers of the families, for they hold the same authority when they have lost their estates, as may appear from several instances, and particularly that of one (Lord Lovat) who commands his Clan though, at the same time they maintain him, having nothing left of his own. On the other hand, the chief, even against the laws, is bound to protect his followers, as they are sometimes called, be they never so criminal. He is their leader in Clan quarrels, must free the necessitous from their arrears of rent, and maintain such who by accidents are fallen to total decay. Some of the chiefs have not only personal dislikes and enmity to each other, but there are also hereditary feuds between Clan and Clan,

¹ Skene's *Celtic Scotland*, Vol. III., where the Clan system is treated in an exhaustive manner.

² *Letters from a Gentleman in the North of Scotland, 1754, Letter XIX.*

which have been handed down from one generation to another for several ages. These quarrels descend to the meanest vassals, and thus, sometimes an innocent person suffers for crimes committed by his tribe, at a vast distance of time, before his being began."

The first authentic list of Highland Clans appears to have been contained in an Act of Parliament, of 1587 A.D., in which is given a Roll of "The Names of the Landislordis and Baillies of Landis in the Hielandis and Isles." In 1594 another Roll was published. These Rolls with explanatory notes will be found at p. xix.

In connection with Clan Societies, considerable difficulty has been experienced in determining who are entitled to the privileges pertaining to Septs and Dependents. It may be accepted that only those who claim to be of the blood of the chief, although not bearing the same surname, can come under the category of Septs, whereas Dependents claimed no blood connection, and merely as "native men," sought the protection of a certain chief.

SCOTTISH TARTANS.

It is not necessary to discuss the genesis of tartan, or the origin and development of the Highland dress, as both subjects have been exhaustively treated in recent works. It will be sufficient to produce a few historic references which prove that tartan is of considerable antiquity.

The term Tartan is not Gaelic, nor is it claimed that it was first used in the Highlands, for it is a well authenticated fact that it was in use in Gaul, Wales and Ireland before we have any reference to its use in Gaeldom. Tartan clothing, however, has been retained in Celtic Scotland long after it had been given up by all the other Celtic nationalities, and hence it has won for itself the term "Highland." The Gaelic term for tartan is "*breacan*," from *breac*, spotted, and in the old Gaelic tale of *Curio*, which Professor Mackinnon assigns to the fourteenth century, the word "*brecan*" occurs.

In his *Remarks on British Antiquities* (1776), Borthwick prints the Accounts for 1474 of John, Bishop of Glasgow, Treasurer to James III., which contains the entry: "Halve ane elne of double tartane to lyne riding collars to the queen," and many subsequent writers, such as Pinkerton and Logan, have reproduced it as illustrative of the early use of tartan. It has since been discovered¹ that the term used is "tatar," which bespeaks an Eastern origin, and that, as Skene points out, the first indisputable reference to Highland tartan occurs in the *Accounts of the Lord High Treasurer of Scotland* in August 1538. These accounts contain the following items:—

"Item, in the first for ij elnis ane quarter elne of *variant culloir velvet* to be the Kingis Grace ane *schort Heland coit*, price of the elne vj^{liii}: summa, xij^{liib}. x^s. Item for iij elnis of *Heland tertane* to be *hoiss* to the Kingis Grace,

¹ *Accounts of the Lord High Treasurer of Scotland*, edited by Thomas Dickson, Curator of the Historical Department of H.M. General Register House, Vol. I., 1473-1498, Preface, p. clxxxv., and note; and Glossary, p. 441.

price of the elne iij^s. iij^d. : summa, xij^s." These articles formed part of the dress worn by James V. when hunting in the Highlands.

It is generally admitted that district tartans are older than clan tartans, and it has been shown how certain tartans associated with particular districts have been annexed by the clans predominant in those areas (*see* Huntly). It is interesting to note that there is historic evidence to prove the existence of clan tartans as early as 1587. In a Charter of that year, granting Hector Maclean, heir of Duart, certain lands in Islay, the feu-duty is made payable in the form of sixty ells cloth of white, black, and green colours, which correspond with the hunting tartan of the House of Duart (*see* Maclean Hunting Tartan).

Certain Clans and Families having bright tartans, such as the Brodies, Mackinnons, Frasers, MacAulays, etc., have also a darker set, called "hunting tartan," usually worn on everyday occasions, and formed by the larger checks being made brown, green, or any other dark colour, with the arrangement kept the same to show the clan. Such dark sets are invariably used when hunting. The "dress" pattern is formed in like manner, by making the larger checks white. The colours are arranged to show the clan pattern, and at the same time blended so correctly as to make them pleasing to the eye. It need hardly be added that "dress" tartan is almost exclusively used for indoor purposes, such as receptions, dances, etc. Regarding certain patterns of Clan tartans marked "old," little or nothing is known beyond the fact that they have been worn at one time or other by representatives of the respective clans, or are associated in old collections of tartan with those clans.

The evolution of certain clan tartans is extremely interesting. For example, the Gordons, who at one time wore the Huntly district tartan now wear the tartan invented for the "Gordon Highlanders" by introducing a yellow stripe into the "Black Watch" pattern. In like manner, the Clan Forbes evolved a tartan for themselves, by adding a white line to the "Black Watch," or 42nd tartan (*see* Gordon and Forbes). Cadet families, ambitious to possess a tartan of their own, generally added a few lines to the tartan of the clan to make a distinction, but always left sufficient of the original set to show the relationship.

Immediately after the brilliant blunder of the '45, the Hanoverian Government passed a most stringent Act proscribing the use of tartan in every shape and form. This Act was carried out in a most oppressive manner as may be learned from the "General Order to the Army in Scotland in 1748." The tyrannical administration of the Act of 1746 continued for thirty-six years—a period long enough to stamp out the use of the Highland dress at least among the lower classes, and to put all but an end to the manufacture of tartan. On the enactment being repealed in 1782, the Highlanders quickly resumed their former dress. In many cases, however, the original sets of the clan tartans were forgotten beyond recall, and something closely resembling them was manufactured. In some cases a fragment of cloth showing the original pattern having been afterwards discovered, fresh webs were manufactured and took the place of the "spurious imitations" (*see* MacCallum and Malcolm). About the early decades of the nineteenth century there was a decided demand for tartans and it is to this

period that many of the newer patterns are to be traced. It was about this time that John Sobieski Stuart with his *Vestiarium Scoticum*,¹ came upon the scene and supplied certain Highland families with numerous settings of tartans (see Macpherson). To this MS. is attributable much of the confusion existing in regard to clan tartans (see Clan MacLeod). Since then numerous tartans of the "fancy" order have been manufactured, but it is gratifying to note that they are all chaste and pleasing to the eye.

WAR CRIES AND BADGES.

Each Clan, Highland and Lowland, had its own war cry or slogan to which every clansman answered. It served as a watch-word in cases of sudden alarm, in the confusion of battle or in the darkness of the night. It sometimes consisted of a prominent mountain in the clan district such as "Cruachan," the slogan of the Campbells; or an island such as "Clar-Innis" in Loch Lomond, associated with the Buchanans. It might also be the remembrance of some gallant deed performed by a prominent clansman, or some act which shed lustre on the clan. Of this latter nature is the war-cry of the MacLeans, *Fear eil' air son Eachainn!* (another for Hector), which records the loyalty of the clansmen to their chief, Sir Hector Roy, at Inverkeithing. These war cries so far as available have been given, and will be found at the head of each clan sketch.

The Clans were also distinguished by badges, usually an evergreen plant easily procurable in the clan country, worn in their bonnet. The whole question of clan badges is at present in a state of considerable confusion. This arises from several causes. First, it is to be remembered that those who first tabulated lists of clan badges were ignorant of botany, and so the botanical names of the badge plants are in many cases misapplied. Then if they knew the botanical or the English name of the plants, they seem to have been ignorant of the Gaelic equivalents and so the same plant is found designated by different names. Beyond all this, one cannot understand where some of the clans were to find the plants which they claim as their specific badges. According to Logan in his *Scottish Gael*, the Clan MacLachlan, an Argyllshire clan, have for their badge the plant Periwinkle (*Vinca Minor*). As this plant is not indigenous to the Highlands, and probably only naturalised in the south of England, it is difficult to understand where the clansmen could procure it. Then the Clan MacNaughton claim the "Trailing Azalea" as their badge. Where were they to find it? There is also an endless confounding of plants that are alike in appearance—such as boxwood with blaeberry. When "authorities" give two badges to a clan one of them indigenous and the other exotic—the presumption is strong in favour of the native plant being the correct one. Accordingly in this work the native plant is given first, and the Gaelic, as well as the English designation, of the badge plant is given.

¹ *Vestiarium Scoticum*, Edinburgh, William Tait 1842. The original MS. was being exhibited by John Sobieski Stuart about 1819.

THE MARTIAL MUSIC OF THE CLANS AND THE ARMS OF THE CHIEFS.

An effort has been made to allocate to each clan the martial music long associated therewith in history and tradition, and the recent interesting work on this subject by "Fionn"¹ has rendered it possible to largely augment previous efforts in this direction. The music of the majority of these pipe tunes will be found in modern collections of pipe-music, but unfortunately a few of them seem to be irretrievably lost.

The arms of the chiefs in colours are all taken from authentic sources, and will be found accurate in every detail.

A list of the patronymics of many of the Highland chiefs and chieftains is given on pages xxvii and xxviii, as in the history of the Highlands they are frequently so designated, and without a key it is difficult to understand such references.

It is not too much to say that no such comprehensive book on Scottish tartans has ever been published, the work having actually been in progress for eleven years. The aim has been to give those interested a *facsimile* of every tartan that could be traced. Many no doubt are no longer in use, but the numerous clan septs will be pleased to see their tartan along side of those of the clans. Though it was felt all along that no light task had been undertaken, it comes as a pleasing surprise to the publishers that so many as 222 tartans can be recorded.

The Publishers have to express their indebtedness for specimens of tartans to the following: Messrs J. Wight & Co., Edinburgh; Mr W. Chalmers, Oban; Miss MacDonell of Keppoch; Angus MacDonell of Clanranald; Mr R. Anderson, Edinburgh (for specimens of the Stewarts of Atholl tartan); Major MacRae-Gillstrap; Mr Fletcher of Dunans; Mr Skeoch Cumming, artist (for the loan of his collection of tartans); Mackintosh of Mackintosh for permission to examine his valuable collection of tartans at Moy Hall; Col. A. K. Stewart of Achnacone (for specimen of the Stewart of Appin tartan); Miss Barclay, North Berwick (for the Barclay tartan); and the Highland Society of London for access to their collection of tartans.

The histories of the clans and septs have in some cases been taken from works previously issued by the publishers, but many are given for the first time, and for these the publishers are indebted to Mr Henry Whyte, Glasgow,—the "Fionn" of modern Celtic literature; Mr Alexander MacBain, LL.D., Inverness; and Mr J. K. Stewart, Edinburgh.

¹ The *Martial Music of the Clans* by "Fionn," with historic, biographic, and legendary notes regarding the origin of the music; also portraits of Highland chiefs with their seats, arms, etc. Glasgow 1904.

LIST OF PLATES OF TARTANS.

*In the case of those marked * the Arms of the Head of the Clan or Family is given.*

ANDERSON.*	DUNBAR.*
ANGUS.*	DUNBLANE.*
ARMSTRONG.*	DUNCAN.*
AUSTIN (<i>see</i> Keith and Austin).	DUNDAS.*
BAIRD.*	DYCE.*
BALMORAL.	ELLIOT.*
BARCLAY.*	ERSKINE.*
„ DRESS.	FARQUHARSON.*
BRODIE.*	FERGUSON.*
„ HUNTING.	FLETCHER.*
BRUCE.*	„ DUNANS.*
BUCHANAN.*	FORBES.*
CAMERON.	FORTY-SECOND (Black Watch).
„ ERRACHT.	„ „ „ „ DRESS.
„ LOCHIEL.*	FRASER.*
CAMPBELL, CHIEF.*	„ HUNTING.
„ DRESS.	GORDON.*
„ BREADALBANE.*	„ OLD.
„ CAWDOR.*	„ DRESS.
„ LOUDOUN.*	GOW AND MACGOWAN.*
CHISHOLM.*	GRAHAM.
„ HUNTING.	„ MONTROSE.*
CLERGY.	GRANT.*
COCKBURN.*	GUNN.*
COLQUHOUN.*	„ OLD.
CRANSTON.*	HAMILTON.*
CRAWFORD.*	HAY.*
CUMIN.	HAY AND LEITH.*
CUMMING.*	HENDERSON AND MACKENDRICK.*
CUNNINGHAM.*	HOME.*
DALZELL.*	HOPE-VERE*
DAVIDSON.*	HUNTLY.
„ TULLOCH.	JACOBITE.
DOUGLAS.*	JOHNSTON.*
„ (Grey).	KEITH AND AUSTIN.*
DRUMMOND.	KENNEDY.
„ PERTH.*	KERR.*
„ STRATHALLAN.*	LAMONT*

LAUDER.*
 LEITH (*see* Hay and Leith).
 LENNOX.*
 LESLIE.*
 " (Red).
 LINDSAY.*
 LIVINGSTONE.*
 LOGAN.
 " OR MACLENNAN.*
 LORNE.*
 LOUISE.
 MACALISTER.*
 MACALPINE.
 MACARTHUR.*
 MACAULAY.*
 " HUNTING.
 MACBEAN.*
 MACBETH.*

MACCALLUM.*
 " OLD.
 MACDIARMID.*
 MACDONALD.
 " DRESS.
 " CLANRANALD.*
 " OF THE ISLES, OLD.*
 " " " HUNTING.
 " ARDNAMURCHAN OR MAC-
 KAIN.*
 " SLEAT.*
 " STAFFA.*
 MACDONELL, GLENGARRY.*
 " KEPPOCH.*
 MACDOUGALL.*
 MACDUFF.*
 " HUNTING.
 MACEWAN.*

ROLL OF THE LANDISLORDIS AND BAILLIES

THE ROLL OF THE NAMES OF THE LANDISLORDIS AND BAILLIES OF LANDIS IN THE HIELANDIS, QUHAIR BROKEN MEN HES DUELT AND PRESENT'LE DUELLIS, 1587.

[This and the following Roll of Clans are appended to the Act "For the quieting and keeping in obedience of the disorderit subjectis inhabitantis of the Bordouris, Hielandis, and Ilis" (1587, c. 59, Acts of the Parliaments of Scotland, Record edition, vol. iii., p. 461). As to the working of this important Act, and the "General Band" or agreement of all landlords over the kingdom to be held responsible for the good behaviour of their tenants and adherents, see the Register of the Privy Council, vol. iv., pp. liii.-lv., and 781 *et seq.*

Landislordis and Baillies.

The Duke of Lennox.¹

The Laird of Buchanane.²

The Laird of M'Farlane of the Arroquhar.³

The Laird of Luss.⁴

The Laird M'Cawla of Ardincaple.⁵

The Laird of Marchinstoun.⁶

The Laird of Glennegyis.⁷

The Laird of Glencarne.⁸

The Laird of Drumquhassil.⁹

The Laird of Kilcreuch.¹⁰

The Tutour of Menteith.¹¹

¹ Ludovick, second Duke of Lennox, son of Esme Stuart, Lord of Aubigny in France. Born 1574. Had a charter under the Great Seal, July 31, 1583, of the Earldom of Lennox and various other lands, which had been erected into a dukedom. Was Great Chamberlain and High Admiral of Scotland; attended James VI. to England, created Earl of Newcastle, Duke of Richmond, and K.G. Died 1624.

² Sir George Buchanan of that ilk, second of that name, and, according to Auchmar, nineteenth Laird of Buchanan. The lands of this family lay chiefly in the districts of Menteith and the Lennox, and are now possessed by the Duke of Montrose.

³ Andrew Macfarlane of that ilk, descended, in the male line, from Gilchrist, a younger son of Alwyn, second Earl of Lennox, of the old family.

⁴ Humphrey Colquhoun of Luss, who acquired the heritable coronership of Dumbartonshire from Robert Graham of Knockdolian, confirmed by charter under the Great Seal, 1583. Slain by the Macgregors after the battle of Glenfruin, 1604.

⁵ Awlay, afterwards Sir Awlay Macawlay of Ardincaple, one of the principal vassals of the Duke of Lennox.

⁶ Sir Archibald Napier of Merchiston and Edinbellie, father of John Napier of Merchiston, the inventor of Logarithms. He possessed lands in the earldoms of Menteith and Lennox, and likewise at Ardownane (or Ardeonaig), on the south side of Loch Tay, in virtue of his descent from Elizabeth, daughter of Murdoch Menteith, and sister

and one of the co-heiresses of Patrick Menteth of Rusky.

⁷ John Haldane of Glenegais (now called Gleneagles), descended from Agnes, the other co-heiress of the above-mentioned Patrick Menteth of Rusky, through whom he possessed lands in the districts mentioned in the preceding note.

⁸ James, seventh Earl of Glencairn. Perhaps only brought here as answerable for his kinsman, Drumquhassill (*see next note*). Glencairn was also connected with the Highlands by marriage, his first wife being eldest daughter (by the second marriage) of Sir Colin Campbell of Glenurchy.

⁹ John Cunningham of Drumquhassill was served heir to his father, John Cunningham, in the £5 lands of old extent of Portnellan, Galbraith, and Tulloch, with the Islands of Loch Lomond, adjacent to the same, in the Dukedom of Lennox, 1613.—(*Dumbarton Retours*, No. 15)—This family descended from Andrew Cunningham, said to have been a younger son of Sir Robert Cunningham of Kilmaurs, and to have lived in the reign of David II.

¹⁰ James Galbraith of Kilcreuch. His name frequently appears in the Privy Council Register as a Commissioner for executing the laws against Papists, and in other similar capacities.—*Register of the Privy Council*, vol. iv.

¹¹ George Graham, tutor or guardian to John, sixth Earl of Menteith, of the Graham line, who succeeded to the earldom in 1587 and died in the following year.

The Laird of Knockhill.¹²
 Hary Schaw of Cambusmoir.
 The Laird of Kippanross.¹³
 The Laird of Burley.¹⁴
 The Laird of Keir.¹⁵
 The Master of Levingstoun.¹⁶
 The Lord of Down.¹⁷
 The Lord Drummond.¹⁸
 The Laird of Tullibardin.¹⁹
 The Laird of Glenorquhy.²⁰
 The Laird of Lawaris.²¹
 The Laird of Weyme.²²
 The Abbot of Inchaffray.²³
 Coline Campbell of Ardbeich.²⁴
 The Laird of Glenlyoun.²⁵

The Erle of Athoill.²⁶
 The Laird of Grantullie.²⁷
 The Laird of Strowane-Robertsone.²⁸
 The Laird of Strowane-Murray.²⁹
 The Laird of Wester Wemyss.³⁰
 The Laird of Abbotishall.³¹
 The Laird of Teling.³²
 The Laird of Inchmartine.³³
 The Laird of Purie-Fothringhame.³⁴
 The Laird of Moncreiff.³⁵
 The Laird of Balleachane.³⁶
 The Barroun of Fandowie.³⁷
 The Erle of Erroll.³⁸
 The Erle of Gowry.³⁹
 The Laird of Cultybragane.⁴⁰

¹² William Shaw of Knockhill, in Menteith.

¹³ James Kinross of Kippenross, in Perthshire, had a charter under the Great Seal, Dec. 6, 1584, erecting Kippenross into a barony.—*Reg. Mag. Sig.*, 1580-1593, *Charter No.* 764. His daughter Katherine married in 1586 George Shaw, son of William Shaw of Knockhill. *Ib.*, *Charter No.* 1528.

¹⁴ Sir Michael Balfour of Burleigh, who was superior at this time of the lands of Mochaster, etc., in Menteith.

¹⁵ Sir James Stirling of Keir.

¹⁶ Alexander, afterwards seventh Lord Livingston, created first Earl of Linlithgow. He possessed the lands of Callander, Corrie-chrombie in Menteith, and other lands in Perthshire.

¹⁷ James Stewart, first Lord Doune, father of the "bonnie Earl of Moray."

¹⁸ Patrick, third Lord Drummond.

¹⁹ Sir John Murray of Tullibardine, in Strathearn. He also possessed lands in Balquhider.

²⁰ Duncan, afterwards Sir Duncan Campbell of Glenurchy.

²¹ John, afterwards Sir John, Campbell of Lawers (whose ancestor was a cadet of the family of Glenurchy). He possessed considerable lands both in Breadalbane and Strathearn.

²² James Menzies of that Ilk, or of Weym, proprietor of extensive lands in Breadalbane, Strathay, and Rannoch.

²³ James Drummond, Commendator of Inchaffray, and laird of Innerpeffry, possessor also of lands in Balquhider. He was brother of Patrick, Lord Drummond, and was created, in 1609, Lord Maderty. His grandson, William, fourth Lord Maderty, was created Viscount Strathallan in 1686.

²⁴ Brother to Sir Duncan Campbell of Glenurchy. His lands lay in the vicinity of Lochearnhead.

²⁵ Colin Campbell of Glenlyon, descended from the house of Glenurchy.

²⁶ John, fifth Earl of Atholl, of the Innermeath line.

²⁷ Sir Thomas Stewart of Grandtully, descended likewise from the house of Innermeath, proprietor of lands in Strathay.

²⁸ Donald Robertson of Strowan, in Atholl.

²⁹ John Murray of Strowan, in Strathearn. His daughter was married after this period to Eoin dubh Macgregor (killed at Glenfruin), brother of Allister Macgregor of Glenstrae, chief of the Clan Gregor.

³⁰ ³¹ There were two families in Fife, Wemyss of Wester Wemyss, and Scott of Abbotshall, the heads of which are probably meant here. The family of Wemyss acquired right to an estate in Atholl, called Kinnaird, by marriage of the heiress of Inchmartine, Perthshire. They sold the property of Kinnaird to Stewart of Rosyth, but retained the superiority, and a younger son of Rosyth was the ancestor of the Stewarts of Kinnaird. (Robertson's *Concise Historical Proofs.*)

³² Sir David Maxwell of Teling, in Forfarshire.

³³ Patrick Ogilvie of Inchmartine; proprietor of lands in the south-eastern Highlands of Perthshire.

³⁴ Thomas Fotheringham of Powrie, a proprietor in the Brae of Angus.

³⁵ William Moncreiff of that ilk, proprietor of the lands of Culdares and Tenaiffs in Breadalbane, which he afterwards sold to Sir Duncan Campbell of Glenurchy. These lands had been possessed by the family of Moncreiff for several centuries.

³⁶ Sir James Stewart of Ballechin in Atholl.

³⁷ John Macduff, alias Ferguson, Baron of Fandowie, in Atholl, executed for his accession to Gowrie's Conspiracy, 1600.

³⁸ Francis, eighth Earl of Errol, proprietor of Logiealmond, part of Inchmartine, and other lands on or near the Highland line.

³⁹ James Ruthven, second Earl of Gowrie, and fifth Lord Ruthven, possessed lands in Strathardle and Strathbran, in the south-eastern Highlands of Perthshire. He died in 1588, in his fourteenth year.

⁴⁰ Alexander Reidheuch of Cultebragan. His lands lay in and near Glenleidnoeh, in Strathearn. Edward Reidheuch, fiar of Cultebragan, is frequently mentioned in the records at this period.

The Lord Ogilvy.⁴¹
 The Laird of Clovay.⁴²
 The Laird of Fintry.⁴³
 The Laird of Edyell.⁴⁴
 The Erle of Mar.⁴⁵
 The Master of Elphingstoun.⁴⁶
 The Erle Huntlie.⁴⁷
 The Master of Forbes.⁴⁸
 The Laird of Grant.⁴⁹
 Makintosche.⁵⁰
 The Lord and Tutour of Lovate.⁵¹
 Cheisholme of Cummer.⁵²
 The Laird of Glengarry.⁵³
 Mackanyie.⁵⁴
 The Laird of Fowlis.⁵⁵
 The Laird of Balnagown.⁵⁶
 The Tutour of Cromartie.⁵⁷
 The Erle of Suthirland.⁵⁸

The Laird of Duffus.⁵⁹
 James Innes of Touchis.⁶⁰
 The Erle of Caithness.⁶¹
 The Erle Mershall.⁶²
 The Lord Oliphant.⁶³
 The Laird of Boquhowy.⁶⁴
 The Laird of Dunnybeyth.⁶⁵
 Macky of Far.⁶⁶
 Torquill M'Cloyd of Cogoych.⁶⁷
 The Laird of Garloch.⁶⁸
 Makgillichallum of Raarsay.⁶⁹
 M'Cloid of the Harrieh.⁷⁰
 M'Kynnoun of Strathodell.⁷¹
 M'Cleud of the Lewes.⁷²
 M'Neill of Barrey.⁷³
 M'Kane of Ardnamurchin.⁷⁴
 Allane M'Kane of Ilandterum.
 The Laird of Knoydert.⁷⁵

⁴¹ James, sixth Lord Ogilvie of Airlie. He had large possessions in Glen-Isle and other parts of the Brae of Angus.

⁴² Alexander Ogilvie of Clova was alive in 1557. James Ogilvie was served heir to James Ogilvie of Clova, his father, in the lands of Clova, etc., 1623. The lands of this family lay principally in the Brae of Angus.

⁴³ Sir David Graham of Fintry, knight, a considerable proprietor in Forfarshire, was alive 1577. This family descended, it is said, from a younger son of the Grahams of Kincardine, afterwards Earls of Montrose.

⁴⁴ Sir David Lindsay of Edyell, proprietor of Glenesk, and other lands in Forfarshire.

⁴⁵ John Erskine, seventh Earl of Mar, proprietor of Braemar, etc.

⁴⁶ Alexander, afterwards fourth Lord Elphinstone, proprietor of lands in Banffshire.

⁴⁷ George, sixth Earl, and afterwards first Marquis of Huntly, Lord of Badenoch and Lochaber.

⁴⁸ John, afterwards eighth Lord Forbes, proprietor of estates near the sources of the Don, in Aberdeenshire.

⁴⁹ John Grant of Freuchie.

⁵⁰ Lachlan Macintosh of Dunaughton, Captain of Clanchattan.

⁵¹ Simon, sixth Lord Lovat, and Thomas Fraser of Knockie and Strichen, his uncle and tutor.

⁵² Alexander Chisholm of Strathglass was alive in 1578. John Chisholm of Comer is mentioned in 1613.

⁵³ Donald Macdonald, eighth of Glengarry. He had a charter under the Great Seal of the lands of Glengarry, July 19, 1574, in which he is described as "Donaldus M'Angus M'Allestare, filius et heres apparens Angusii M'Allestare de Glengarrye."

⁵⁴ Colin Mackenzie of Kintail.

⁵⁵ Robert Mor Munro, fifteenth baron of Foulis.

⁵⁶ Alexander Ross of Balnagown, descended in a direct line from Hugh Ross of Rarichies, second son of Hugh, fifth Earl of Ross.

⁵⁷ John Urquhart of Craigfintry and Culbo, tutor to his grand-nephew Thomas afterwards Sir Thomas Urquhart of Cromarty.

⁵⁸ Alexander, eleventh Earl of Sutherland.

⁵⁹ William Sutherland of Duffus.

⁶⁰ Not known what lands in the Highlands he possessed.

⁶¹ George Sinclair, fifth Earl of Caithness.

⁶² George Keith, fifth Earl Marischal.

⁶³ Lawrence, fourth Lord Oliphant. He possessed among other lands, Berriedale in Caithness, on account of which he appears to be included in this Roll.

⁶⁴ Patrick Mouat of Boquhally, a considerable proprietor in Caithness.

⁶⁵ William Sinclair of Dunbeath in Caithness.

⁶⁶ Hugh Mackay of Farr, father of Donald, first Lord Reay.

⁶⁷ Torquill Macleod was the eldest son of Roderick Macleod of the Lewis, by that Baron's second marriage with a daughter of Mackenzie of Kintail. During his father's lifetime he held the estate of Cogeachie, and was known by that title; but on his father's death he claimed the estates and style of Macleod of Lewis, his title to which was disputed.

⁶⁸ John Mackenzie of Gairloch.

⁶⁹ Malcolm Macleod, or Macgillechallum of Rasay, nearest heir male at this time of the Macleods of Lewis, after the descendants of the body of Roderick Macleod of Lewis.

⁷⁰ William Macleod of Harris, Dunvegan, and Glenelg, chief of *Siol Tormaid*.

⁷¹ Lauchlan Mackinnon of Strathardill in Skye, and Mishnish in Mull.

⁷² Roderick Macleod of the Lewis, Cogeachie and Assynt, chief of *Siol Torcuil*.

⁷³ Roderick Macneill of Barra.

⁷⁴ John Maccain, or Macian, of Ardnamurchan, chief of a tribe sprung from the family of the Isles.

⁷⁵ Alexander Macranald of Knoydart, chieftain of a branch of the Clanranald.

M'Clane of Dowart.⁷⁶
 The Laird of Ardgowir.⁷⁷
 Johnne Stewart of the Appin.
 M'Coull of Lorne.⁷⁸
 M'Coull of Roray.⁷⁹
 The Laird of Lochynnell.⁸⁰
 The Laird of Caddell.⁸¹
 The Laird of Skermourlie, for
 Rauchry.⁸²
 M'Condoquhy of Innerraw.⁸³
 Angus M'Coneil of Dunyveg and
 Glennis.
 The Laird of Lowip.⁸⁴
 The Schiref of Bute.⁸⁵
 The Laird of Camys.⁸⁶
 Erle of Ergile.⁸⁷

Laird of Auchinbrek.⁸⁸
 The Laird of Ardkinglas.⁸⁹
 M'Nauchtane.⁹⁰
 M'Lauchlane.⁹¹
 The Laird of Lawmont.⁹²
 The Laird of Perbrak.⁹³
 The Laird of Duntrune.⁹⁴
 Constable of Dundy, Laird of Glas-
 try.⁹⁵
 The Laird of Elanegreg.⁹⁶
 The Laird of Otter.⁹⁷
 The Laird of Coll.⁹⁸
 Makclayne of Lochbuy.⁹⁹
 M'Fee of Colowsay.¹⁰⁰
 The Lord Hamiltoun.¹⁰¹

⁷⁶ Lachlan, afterwards Sir Lachlan Maclean of Duart.

⁷⁷ Ewen Maclean of Ardgour, representative of an ancient branch of the family of Duart.

⁷⁸ Dougal Macdougall of Dunolly.

⁷⁹ Allan Macdougall of Raray.

⁸⁰ Archibald Campbell, second Laird of Lochnell, killed at the battle of Glenlivet, 1594.

⁸¹ John Campbell of Calder or Cadder, frequently written Caddell.

⁸² Sir Robert Montgomery of Skelmorlie, who seems, at this time, to have possessed the small island of Rachry or Rachrin, lying near the coast of Antrim.

⁸³ Dougal Macconachy (Campbell) of Inverawe, head of an ancient sept of the Campbells.

⁸⁴ Alexander Macallaster of Loupe, in Kintyre.

⁸⁵ John Stewart, Sheriff of Bute.

⁸⁶ Hector Bannatyne of Kames, in Bute.

⁸⁷ Archibald, seventh Earl of Argyll, then

a minor. His principal guardian was John Campbell of Calder.

⁸⁸ Duncan Campbell of Auchinbreck.

⁸⁹ Sir James Campbell of Ardkinglas.

⁹⁰ Malcolm Macnaughtan of Dunderawe.

⁹¹ Archibald MacLachlan of Strathlachlan, or of that ilk.

⁹² James Lamont of Inverryne, or of that ilk.

⁹³ Colin Campbell of Barbreck.

⁹⁴ John Campbell of Duntrune.

⁹⁵ James, afterwards Sir James, Scrymgeour of Dudhope, constable of Dundee, and proprietor of the barony of Glassary in Argyllshire.

⁹⁶ Colin Campbell of Elanegreg.

⁹⁷ Archibald Campbell of Otter.

⁹⁸ Hector Maclean of Coll.

⁹⁹ John Mor Maclean of Lochbuy.

¹⁰⁰ Murdoch Macfie of Colonsay.

¹⁰¹ Lord John Hamilton, afterwards Marquis of Hamilton, proprietor of the Isle of Arran.

THE ROLL OF THE CLANNIS [IN THE HIELANDIS AND ILES]
THAT HES CAPITANES, CHEIFFIS, AND CHIFTANES QUHOME
ON THAY DEPEND, OFT TYMES AGANIS THE WILLIS OF
THAIR LANDLORDIS: AND OF SUM SPECIALE PERSONIS
OF BRANCHIS OF THE SAIDIS CLANNIS, 1587.

Buchananis.	Fergussonis.
M'Ferlandis, Arroquhar.	Spaldingis.
M'Knabbis.	Makintoscheis, in Athoill.
Grahmes of Menteth.	Clancamroun.
Stewartis of Buchquhider.	Clanrannald, in Lochquhaber. ¹⁰³
Clangregour.	Clanrannald of Knoydert, Modert, and Glengarry.
Clanlawren.	Clanlewid of the Lewis.
Campbellis of Lochnell.	Clanlewyd of Harray.
Campbellis of Innerraw.	Clanneil.
Clandowill of Lorne.	Clankynnoun.
Stewartis of Lorne, or of Appin.	Clan Ieane. ¹⁰⁴
Clane M'Kaue of Avricht. ¹⁰²	Clanquhattan.
Stewartis of Athoill, and pairtis adiacent.	Granttis.
Clandonoquhy, in Athoill, and pairtis adiacent.	Frasseris.
Menyessis, in Athoill and Apna- dull.	Clankanye.
Clan M'Thomas in Glensche.	Clanandreis. ¹⁰⁵
	Monrois.
	Murrayis, in Suthirland.

LIST OF CLANS AND BROKEN MEN CONTAINED
IN ACT OF 1594.

Another statute was passed in 1594, "For Punisement of thift, reif, oppressioun, and sorning" (1594, c. 37, *Act. Parl. Scot.*, vol iv., p. 71). The preamble, so far as relating to the Highlands, is as follows:—

Oure Soverane Lord and his estaitis in this present Parliament, considering that, nochtwithstanding the sindrie actis maid be his Hienes, and his maist nobill progenitouris, for punischment of the authoris of thift, reiff, oppressioun, and sorning, and masteris and sustenaries of thevis; yet sic hes bene, and presentlie is, the barbarous cruelties and daylie heirschippis of the wickit

¹⁰² The Clan Eoin, or Macdonalds of Glencee, whose chief was patronymically styled "*Mac Eoin Abraich*."

¹⁰³ The Macdonells in the Braes of Loch-

aber, commonly called the Macdonells of Keppoch.

¹⁰⁴ The Clan Eoin of Ardnamurchan.

¹⁰⁵ The Rosses, of whom Balnagown was the chief.

thevis and lymmaris of the clannis and surenames following, inhabiting the Hiellands and Iles: Thay ar to say :—

Clangregour.¹⁰⁶

Clanfarlane.

Clanlawren.

Clandowill.

Clandonochie.

Clanchattane.¹⁰⁷

Clanchewill.¹⁰⁸

Clanchamron.

Clanronald, in Lochaber.

Clanranald in Knoydart, Modert,
and Glengarie.

Clanleyid of the Lewis.

Clanlewid of Harriche.

Clandonald, south and north.¹⁰⁹

Clangillane.

Clanayioum.¹¹⁰

Clankynnoun.

Clanneil.

Clankenyeie.

Clanandreis.

Clanmorgan.¹¹¹

Clangun.

Cheilphale.¹¹²

And als many broken men of the surnames of—

Stewartis, in Athoill, Lorne, and
Balquhedder.

Campbellis.

Grahames, in Menteith.

Buchannanis.

M'Cawlis.

Galbraithis.

M'Nabbis.

M'Nabrichis.¹¹³

Menzeis.

Fergussonis.

Spadingis.

M'Intoscheis, in Athoill.

M'Thomas, in Glensche.

Ferquharsonis, in Bra of Mar.

M'Inphersonis.¹¹⁴

Grantis.

Rossis.

Frasseris.

Monrois.

Neilsonis.¹¹⁵

And utheris inhabiting the Schirefdomes of Ergyle, Bute, Dumbartane, Striviling, Perth, Forfar, Aberdene, Bamf, Elgin, Forres, Narne, Inuernes, and Cromertie, Stewartries of Stratherne and Menteith, etc.

¹⁰⁶ An undesirable precedence seems to be assigned to the Clan Gregor in this Roll. See the Acts of the Privy Council against the Clangregour, printed in the *Miscellany of the Maitland Club*, vol. iii., pp. 11-44.

¹⁰⁷ It will be observed that the Clanchattan and Macphersons are distinguished from each other in this Roll.

¹⁰⁸ Probably the Shaws of Rothiemurchus, but the "Clan Quhele" has never been identified with certainty. They are named in 1392 as followers of the De Atholia family, the ancestors of the Robertsons of Atholl (*Act. Parl. Scot.*, vol. i., p. 579). See Hill Burton's note on the subject, *History of Scotland*, vol. ii., p. 371.

¹⁰⁹ The Clandonald South were the Clan Eoin-Mhor of Isla and Kintyre. The Clandonald North were the Clan Huistein of Skye and North Uist.

¹¹⁰ Clan Eoin of Ardnamurchan, probably.

¹¹¹ The Mackays of Strathnaver.

¹¹² A sept of the Mackays, descended from one Paul Macneil Mackay.

¹¹³ *M'Nabrichis*, a contraction probably for *Mac Eoin Abraich*, the Glencoe Macdonalds.

¹¹⁴ See Note 107.

¹¹⁵ *Neilsonis*, probably another sept of the Mackays, called by Sir Robert Gordon *Sìol Ncill*.

ROTATION OF THE HIGHLAND CLANS AS MENTIONED IN
TWO ACTS OF PARLIAMENT, 1587 AND 1594.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Buchanans. | 23. MacLeods of Lewis. |
| 2. MacFarlanes. | 24. MacLeods of Harris. |
| 3. MacNabs. | 25. Clan Neil, or MacNeils. |
| 4. Grahams of Menteith. | 26. Clan Kinnon, or MacKinnons. |
| 5. Stewarts of Balquhidder. | 27. Clan Macian, or Macdonalds of
Ardnamurchan and Sunart. |
| 6. Clan Gregor, the MacGregors. | 28. Clan Chattan, Macphersons and
Mackintoshes. |
| 7. Clan Lauren, the M'Larens. | 29. Grants. |
| 8. Campbells of Lochnell. | 30. Frasers. |
| 9. Campbells of Inverawe. | 31. Clan Kenzie, or Mackenzies. |
| 10. Clan Dougal, M'Dougals. | 32. Clan Anrias, or Ross's. |
| 11. Stewarts of Appin. | 33. Munroes. |
| 12. Clan Ian Abrach, or Macdonalds
of Glencoe. | 34. Murrays, or Sutherlands. |
| 13. Stewarts in Atholl, and parts
adjacent. | 35. Clanquhele, or Shaws of Rothie-
murchus. |
| 14. Clan Donachy, or Robertsons of
Atholl, and parts adjacent. | 36. Clan Donald, north and south,
Macdonalds. |
| 15. Menzies. | 37. Clan Gillean, or MacLeans. |
| 16. Clan M'Thomas, in Glenshee. | 38. Clan Morgan, or Mackays. |
| 17. Fergusons, in Glenshee. | 39. Clan Gunn. |
| 18. Spaldings, in Glenshee. | 40. Macaulays. |
| 19. M'Intoshes of Glentilt. | 41. Galbraiths. |
| 20. Clan Cameron. | 42. Farquharsons. |
| 21. Clan Ranald of Lochaber, or
Macdonells of Keppoch. | |
| 22. Clan Ranald of Moydart, Knoy-
dart, Arasaig, Morar, and
Glengarry, all Macdonalds. | |

NAMES OF HIGHLAND CHIEFS AND LANDLORDS IN THE HIGHLANDS AND ISLES IN 1587,

CONTAINED IN THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT OF THAT DATE, AND NOT
NAMED IN THE ROLL OF THE CLANS.

- | | |
|---|---|
| IV. Humphrey Colquhoun of Luss. | LXXXV. John Stewart, Sheriff of Bute. |
| XVII. James, Earl of Moray. ¹ | LXXXVII. Archibald, seventh Earl of Argyll. |
| XVIII. Patrick, third Lord Drummond. | LXXXVIII. Duncan Campbell of Auchinbreck. |
| XX. Sir Duncan Campbell of Glenorchy. | LXXXIX. Sir James Campbell of Ardkinglas. |
| XXI. Sir John Campbell of Lawers. | XC. Malcolm Macnaughton of Dundaraw. |
| XXIV. Colin Campbell of Ardveck, brother of Sir Duncan Campbell of Glenorchy. | XCI. Archibald Maclachlan of Strathlachlan. |
| XXV. Colin Campbell of Glenlyon. | XCII. James Lamont of that Ilk, Inveryne. |
| XXVI. John, fifth Earl of Atholl of the Innermeath line. | XCIII. Colin Campbell of Barbreck. |
| XXIX. John Murray of Strowan, in Strathern. | XCIV. John Campbell of Duntrune. |
| XXXIX. James, second Earl of Gowrie and fifth Lord Ruthven. | XCV. Sir James Scrymgeour of Dudhope and Glasary. |
| XLI. James, sixth Lord Ogilvie of Airlie. | XCVII. Archibald Campbell of Otter. |
| XLVII. George, sixth Earl and first Marquis of Huntly. | C. Murdoch Macfie of Colonsay. |
| LII. Alexander Chisholm of that Ilk and Strathglass. | CI. John, first Marquis of Hamilton. |
| LXI. George, fifth Earl of Caithness. | |

¹ James Stewart, son of Sir James Stewart of Doune, assumed the title of Earl of Moray in 1580, on his marriage to Lady Elizabeth Stuart, daughter of the Regent Moray. He was called the "Bonnie Earl."

DESIGNATIONS OF HIGHLAND CHIEFS AND CHIEFTAINS.

<i>Highland Designation.</i>	<i>English Equivalent.</i>
Am Mèinnearach . . .	Menzies of that Ilk.
Am Moireach Mór . . .	The Duke of Athole (Murray).
An Drumanach Mór . . .	Earl of Perth (Drummond).
An Gòrdonach . . .	The Duke of Gordon (Marquis of Huntly).
An Granntach . . .	Grant of Grant (Earl of Seafield).
An Greumach Mór . . .	The Duke of Montrose (Grahame).
An t-Ailpeanach . . .	MacGregor.
Cluanaigh . . .	Cluny MacPherson of Cluny.
Donnachadh reamhar Mac Aonghuis	The progenitor of the Robertsons of Struan.
Mac a' Phì Cholosaidh . . .	Macphee of Colonsay.
Mac-an-Aba . . .	MacNab of MacNab.
Mac-an-Lamhaich . . .	Lennie of that Ilk.
Mac-an-Leistear . . .	Fletcher of Achallader.
Mac-an-Tòisich . . .	Macintosh of Macintosh.
Mac-Aoidh . . .	Lord Reay (MacKay). ¹
Mac-Aoidh na Ranna . . .	MacKay of Rhinns (Islay).
Mac-Aoidh Abrach . . .	MacKay of Strathnaver (Clan Aberigh).
Mac-Aomalán . . .	Bannatyne of that Ilk (Hamelin).
Mac-Aonghais an Dùin . . .	Campbell of Dunstaffnage.
Mac-Cailein-Mór . . .	Campbell of Argyll (Duke of Argyll).
Mac-Chailein-'ic Dhonnachaidh	Campbell of Breadalbane (Marquis of Breadalbane).
Mac-Coinnich . . .	Lord Seaforth (MacKenzie of Kintail).
Mac-Cuaire, or Ghuaire . . .	MacQuarrie of Ulva.
Mac-Dhòmhnuill Duibh . . .	Cameron of Lochiel.
Mac-Dhòmhnuill nan Eilean . . .	MacDonald of the Isles.
Mac-Dhonnachaidh . . .	Campbell of Inverawe.
Mac-Dhùghaill Chraignis . . .	Campbell of Craignish.
Mac-Dhùgaill Lathurna . . .	MacDougall of Lorn.
Mac Fhearghuis . . .	Ferguson of Dunfallandy.
Mac-Fhionghain . . .	MacKinnon of MacKinnon.
Mac-Gill-onfhaidh . . .	Cameron of Strone.
Mac-Iain . . .	MacDonald of Glencoe.
Mac-Iain Abraich . . .	MacLean of Coll.
Mac-Iain Aird-nam-Murchan . . .	MacDonald of Ardnamurchan.
Mac-Iain-Duibh . . .	MacAllister of Loup.
Mac-Iain Oig . . .	MacDonald of Glenalladale.
Mac-Iain Riabhaich . . .	Campbell of Ardkinglas.
MacIain-Stiubhairt na h-Apunn	Stewart of Appin.
Mac-'ic-Ailein . . .	MacDonald of Clanranald.
Mac-'ic-Alastair . . .	MacDonell of Glengarry.
Mac-'ic-Artair . . .	Campbell of Strachur (MacArthur).

¹ Lord Reay is called in Gaelic "Moirear Maghrath."

<i>Highland Designation.</i>	<i>English Equivalent.</i>
Mac-'ic-Dhùghaill . . .	MacDonald of Morar.
Mac-'ic-Eòghain . . .	MacLean of Ardgour.
Mac-'ic-Fhionnlaidh . . .	Farquharson of Invercauld.
Mac-'ic-Iain . . .	MacKenzie of Gairloch.
Mac-'ic-Mhurchaidh . . .	MacKenzie of Achilty.
Mac-'ic-Raonail . . .	MacDonell of Keppoch.
Mac-'ill-Eathain Dhubhairt . . .	Maclean of Duart.
Mac-'ill-Eathain Lochabuidhe . . .	MacLaine of Lochbuie.
Mac-'ille-Chaluim . . .	MacLeod of Raasay.
Mac-Iomhair . . .	Campbell of Asknish.
Mac-Laomainn . . .	Lamont of Lamont.
Mac-Leòid . . .	MacLeod of Leod.
Mac-Mhic Mhàrtainn . . .	Cameron of Letterfinlay (MacMartin).
Mac-Nèill . . .	MacNeill of Barra.
Mac-Phàdrraig . . .	Grant of Glenmoriston.
Mac-Pharthaloin . . .	MacFarlane of that Ilk (Bartholomew).
Mac-Sheumais-Chataich . . .	Gunn of Braemore.
Mac-Shimidh . . .	Fraser of Lovat (Lord Lovat).
Mac-Uisdein . . .	Fraser of Culbokie.
Morair Chat . . .	The Earl of Sutherland.
Morair Ghallaobh . . .	The Earl of Caithness (Sinclair).
Siosalach Srathghlais . . .	Chisholm of Strathglass.
Sliochd Phara Bhig . . .	The Campbells of Barcaldine and Baile- veolan.
Tighearna Fólais . . .	Munro of Foulis.

SKENE'S "TABLE OF THE DESCENT OF THE HIGHLAND CLANS."

	<i>Name of the Tribe according to Ptolemy.</i>	<i>Name of the Maor- morship or Earldom.</i>	<i>Name of the Great Clans.</i>	<i>Name of the Small Clans.</i>	<i>Name of the Chief.</i>
DICALEDONES CRUTHNE OR NORTHERN PICTS.	Kaledonioi	The Gallgael	Siol Cuinn	Clan Rory .	Macrory
				Clan Donald .	Macdonell
				Clan Dugald .	Macdugald
			Siol Gillevray	Clan Neill .	Macneill
				Clan Lachlan .	Maclachlan
				Clan Ewen .	Macewen
				Clan Dugall .	Campbell of
			Siol Eachern	Craignish	Craignish
				Clan Lamont .	Lamont
			Clan Donnachie	—	Robertson
	Kanteai	Moray	Clan Pharlane .	—	Macfarlane
			Clan Chattan .	—	Macpherson
			Clan Cameron .	—	Cameron
			Clan Nachtan .	—	Macnachtan
			Clan Gilleon .	—	Maclean
			Siol O'Cain	Clan Roich .	Munro
				Clan Gillemhaol	Macmillan
			Clan Anrias .	—	Ross
			Clan Kenneth .	—	Mackenzie
			Clan Mathan .	—	Mathieson
	Karnones	Ross		Clan Gregor .	Macgregor
				Clan Grant .	Grant
				Clan Fingon .	Mackinnon
			Siol Alpine	Clan Anaba .	Macnab
				Clan Duffie .	Macphie
				Clan Quarrie .	Macquarrie
	Kreones	Garmoran		Clan Aulay .	Macaulay
			Clan Leod	—	Macleod
	Kournaovioi	Caithness	Clan Campbell.	—	Campbell
			Clan Morgan .	—	Mackay
	Kairinoi	Ness	Clan Nical .	—	Macnicol

ANDERSON

(MACANDREW)

THIS surname means literally the son of Andrew, but as held by families of Lowland origin, denoting more properly a son of St. Andrew, the patron saint of Scotland, as indicated by the St. Andrew's cross in their shield. The name is common all over the Lowlands, as well as in Aberdeenshire. The Midlothian Andersons have for a crest a crosslet above the crescent: motto "Gradatim." The crest evidently has reference to the Crusades.

The Gaelic equivalent of Anderson is "Mac Aindrea," son of Andrew, or "Gilleaindrais"—Gillanders, or St. Andrew's *gille*, so that the Andersons are probably an off-shoot of the ancient Clan Aindreas (*see* Clan Ross). The MacAndrews are regarded as a sept of the Clan Chattan, they having taken protection of Mackintosh as early as 1400. The Kinrara historian (1676) under the head of Malcolm, tenth Mackintosh, after recording the association of the MacQueens, or Clan Revan, goes on to say—"And sick-like Donald MacGillandrish, of whom the Clan Anrish are named, came out of Muidart, with Mora Macdonald, Lady Mackintosh."

It is thus seen that the MacQueens and MacAndrews of Clan Chattan, originally and at the same time came from Moidart, in the train of Mora Macdonald, daughter of Clan Ranald. The descendants of the above Donald MacGillandrish settled in Connage of Petty, near Inverness, at the time a favourite abode of the Mackintoshes, and in course of time the name was anglicised into MacAndrew, or so rendered by scribes, as being more euphonious. The name of Gillanders is in the same way a variation of the original Gaelic.

One of the most noted members of the MacAndrews was a famous bowman called "Iain beag MacAindrea"—Little John MacAndrew of Dalnahatnich—in the parish of Duthil, some of whose exploits are worth recording.

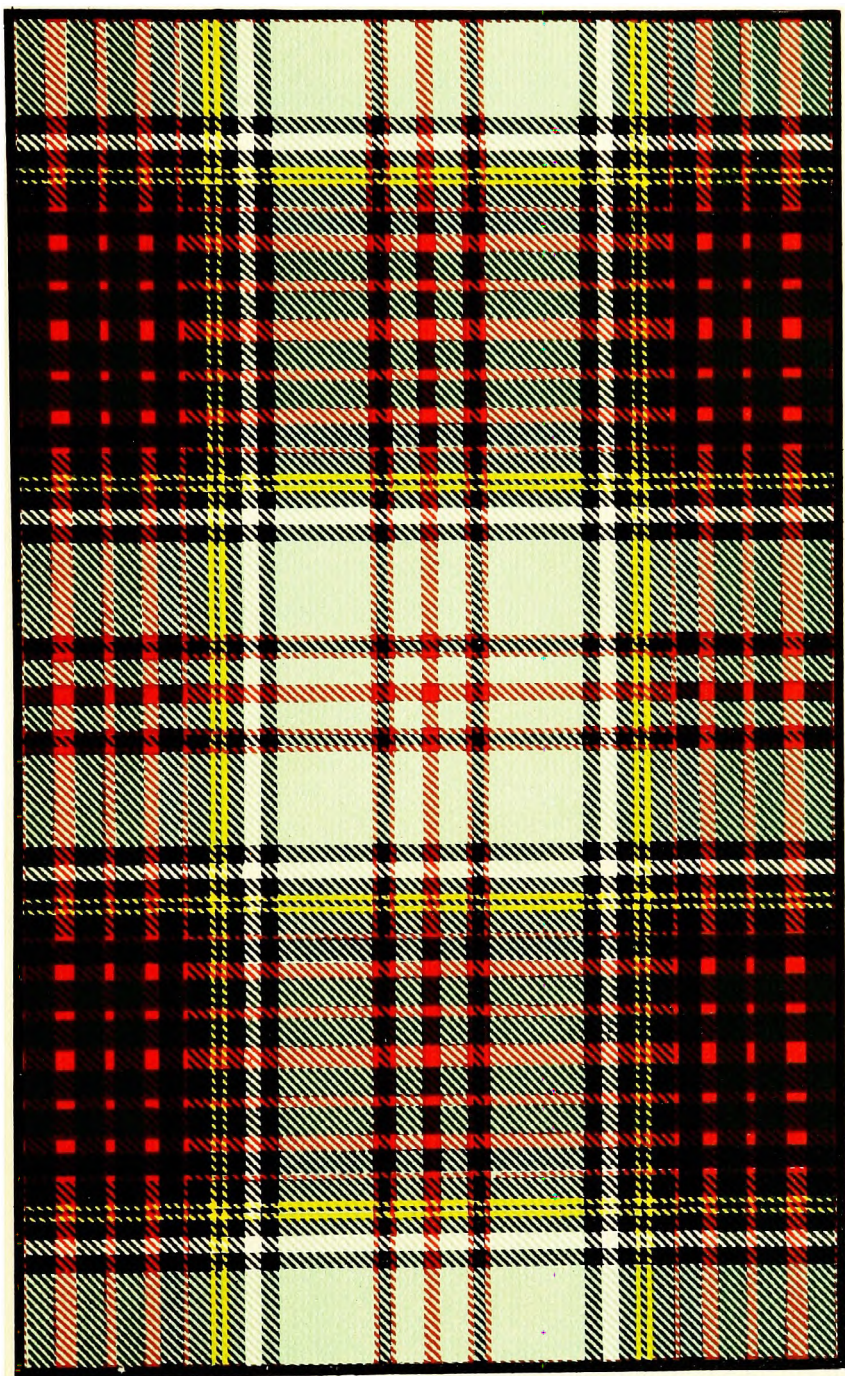
In the year 1670 what may be regarded as the last *creach* or cattle-lifting expedition to Inverness-shire took place. It was committed by Macdonell of Achluachrach in Lochaber, and a party of twelve men. It was then the custom in the Highlands that a man of any consequence, before his marriage, should take a *creach*, or commit some other equally daring deed. Achluachrach was engaged to be married, and accordingly he set off with a party to carry one of these attempts into execution. They fell upon the lands of Kelravock and drove away the cattle of the Baron and his tenants, in the course of one night. The tenants in a body pursued, headed by William Mackintosh of Kellachie, who was accompanied by his faithful attendant on such occasions, John beag MacAndrew, a man of small stature and an expert at the bow.

The cattle-lifters had settled for the night in a small hut or bothy in the

heights of Strathdearn. Here they had lighted a fire and killed one of the cattle for provisions, leaving the hide outside the hut. Kellachie and his party, suspecting that the robbers would take shelter there, made for the place, and having seen the cattle near it they prepared their plan of attack. John MacAndrew placed the hide with the hairy part towards the ground at the door of the hut. An arrow was shot into the hut. Achluachrach came out and falling on the hide, which was slippery, instantly received an arrow from MacAndrew which killed him. Kellachie killed the next who came out, and then by a shower of arrows poured into the hut at the door, window, and small holes, all the band were killed.

During the engagement Kellachie, observing John MacAndrew's activity, exclaimed in Gaelic, "God and victory be with you, John MacAndrew!" John considered this ill-timed compliment on the part of Kellachie in case that any should escape and bring his name to Lochaber, replied, "A thousand curses on your tongue, squint-eyed John of Kellachie."

It is said that with the exception of the faithless sentry, not a single individual survived to carry the tale to Lochaber, but even he was sufficient to convey the sad intelligence to the disconsolate bride of Achluachrach, that her betrothed had fallen by the hand of Little John MacAndrew of Dalnahatnich. As John himself had anticipated at the time Kellachie so very imprudently made use of his name in the engagement, he was long after obliged to lead a very unsettled life. The friends of Achluachrach had sworn vengeance against the murderer of their kinsman, and made repeated visits to Strathspey for the express purpose of falling in with John MacAndrew.



ANDERSON.

ANGUS

THIS name, which means "unique choice," is common in Scotland as a Christian name as well as a surname. It is also used as a place name to designate that ancient territorial division Angus or Mearns.

We first come across the name about the fifth century when Angus and Lorn, sons of Fergus Mor, son of Erc, are mentioned in connection with the founding of the Dariadic Colony. It consisted of three tribes, the Cinel Gabran, the Cinel Angus, and the Cinel Loarn, which were called the "three powerfuls of Dalriada." An Angus was king of the Dalriads in the ninth century.

The name is also connected with the Picts, for Angus MacFergus was one of their most powerful kings.

The earldom of Angus is one of the most ancient titles in Scotland. In the reign of Malcolm Canmore flourished Gilchrist, Earl of Angus, who was living after the year 1120. He had a son, Gilbride, the second Earl of Angus, who was engaged in the Battle of the Standard under King David I. in 1138. He died about 1180, and was succeeded by his son Gilchrist as third earl. He married a sister of William the Lion.

The reign of Alexander II. (1214-49) saw the extinction of the old Celtic Earls of Angus. *The Pictish Chronicle*, says Skene, furnishes us with the names of three of its Mormaers—Dubucan, son of Indrechtaig, who died about 935, and Maelbrigdi, son of Dubucan, and this name again occurs in the *Dufugan Correspondence*, who appears among the seven earls in the reign of Alexander I., and was no doubt Earl of Angus. After him we have, as stated, a succession of earls from father to son.

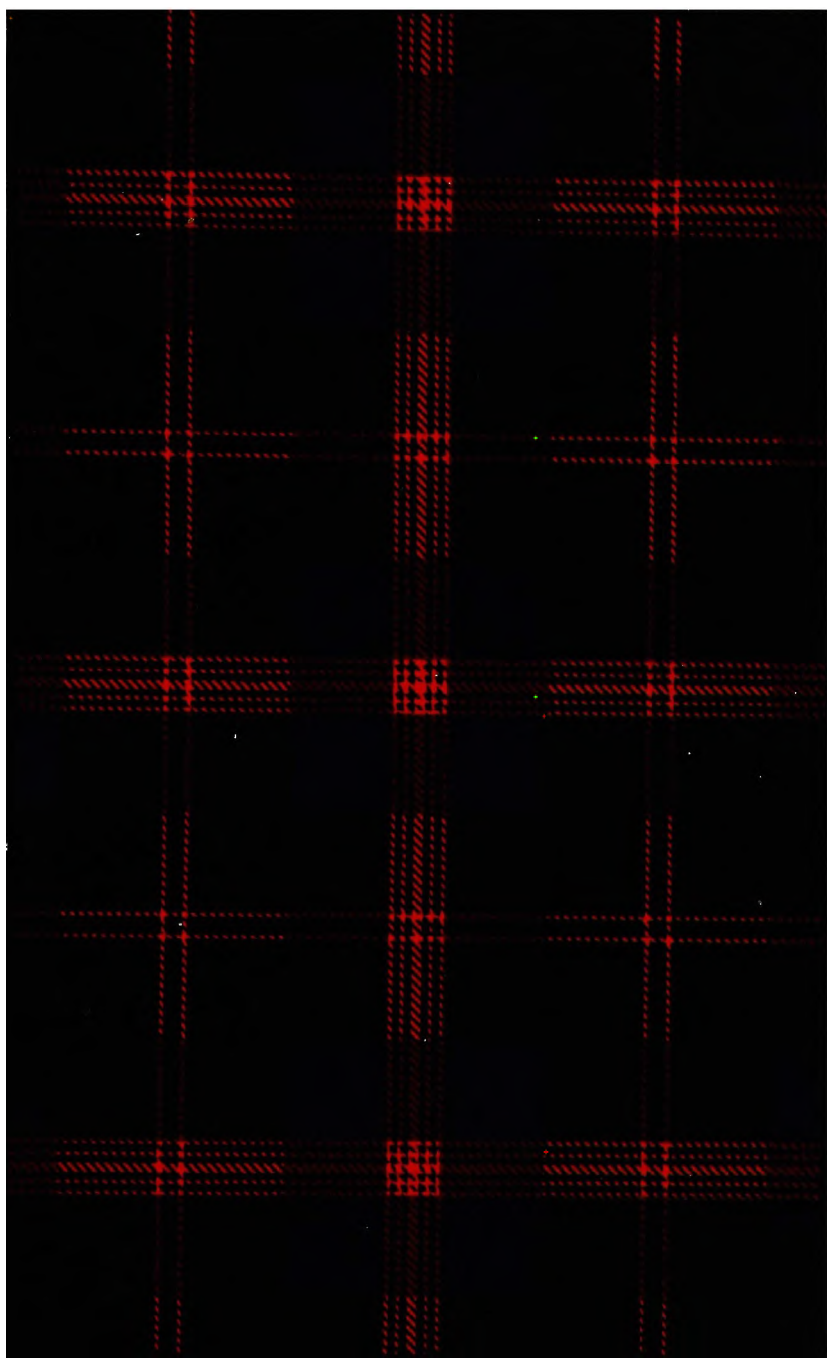
Gilbert de Umfraville, the tenth Earl of Angus, was among the disinherited barons who invaded Scotland in 1332. He claimed the earldom of Angus, of which his father had been deprived by forfeiture in the reign of Robert I. He died in 1381.

The title of Earl of Angus after the forfeiture came into the possession of the Stewart family, having been bestowed before 1329 upon Sir John Stewart of Bonkil, great-grandson of Sir John Stewart of Bonkil, second son of Alexander, high steward of Scotland. He died in 1331 and was succeeded by his son Thomas. He in turn was succeeded by his son Thomas, the third Earl of Angus of the Stewart family, in 1361. He died without issue in 1377, when the title devolved on his sister, Lady Margaret. On her resignation of it in Parliament in 1389, King Robert II. granted the earldom of Angus in favour of George de Douglas, her son, and the heirs of his body, whom failing to Sir Alexander de Hamilton and his wife Elizabeth, the sister of the said countess, and their heirs. The earldom being afterwards restricted to heirs male, is now vested in the Duke of Hamilton.

ANGUS—*continued.*

Angus is also a name long associated with the Clan MacDonald. Angus Mor was son and successor of Donald (from whom the MacDonalds take their name). He flourished in the thirteenth century.

The Gaelic form of Angus is "Aonghus," and the son of Angus is "MacAonghais," now rendered MacInnes, as may be seen from the sketch of the Clan MacInnes.



ANGUS.

ARMSTRONG

BEFORE 1376 the Armstrongs are found in Cumberland, but in that year the first of the family in Scotland is found at Mangerton, in Liddesdale. This place was then and afterwards the seat of the chief of the clan, and Whithaugh was the home of the next most important chieftain of the family. At one time the clan owned the greater part of Liddesdale, which forms the southern portion of Roxburghshire, and at a later time they became so numerous that they spread into Eskdale and Annandale. In 1528 they were able to put 3000 horsemen in the field.

About 1525 a brother of the Laird of Mangerton, who is known in history as "Gilnockie," settled on the lands of Canonbie, and built the Hollows Tower, which still exists in fair preservation. In 1526 the Armstrongs had seized the greater portion of the debatable land, and built on it a number of towers. Lord Dacre, the English Warden, determined to drive them out, and in 1528 he attacked and burned the Hollows Tower, and the Armstrongs retaliated by burning Netherby, in Cumberland. In 1527 the Laird of Johnston killed "Meikle Sym Armstrong," and in the following year the Armstrongs, incited by Lord Maxwell, attacked the Johnstons in force.

King James V. determined to put down the lawlessness of Liddesdale in person, and in 1530 John Armstrong (Gilnockie) was induced to meet the king. Not suspecting harm, he rode up, unarmed, with fifty followers. Whenever the king saw him he exclaimed, "What wants yon knave that a king should have?" and gave orders for the party to be surrounded and captured. When this was done, all were ordered to be hanged. Gilnockie made several offers to the king if he would spare his life, but without avail; so turning to James V., he said, "I am but a fool to seek grace at a graceless face, but had I known you would have taken me this day, I would have lived in the Borders despite King Harry and you both."

Poor John Armstrong and his wrongly killed followers were buried in Carlenrig Churchyard. The story is told in the spirited Border ballad, "Johnie Armstrong":—

"To seik het water beneith cauld ice,
Surely it is greit folie—
I have asked grace at a graceless face,
But there is nane for my men and me !

Farewell ! my bonny Gilnock Hall,
Where on Esk side thou standest stout !
Gif I had lived but seven yeirs mair
I wad a gilt thee round about.

John murdered was at Carlinrigg,
And all his gallant companie ;
But Scotland's heart was ne'er sae wae
To see sae mony brave men die.

ARMSTRONG—*continued.*

Because they saved their country deir
Frae Englishmen ! Nane were sae bauld
Whyle Johnie lived on the Border syde,
Nane of them durst cum neir his hauld."

Another Armstrong connected with the exciting times on the Borders was William Armstrong of Morton, or Kinmont Tower, known as Kinmont Willie, who was captured by the English during a truce and imprisoned in Carlisle. In 1596 the Scottish Warden, Sir Walter Scott (afterwards Lord Buccleuch), demanded his release, and being refused, the "Bold Buccleuch" assembled his followers, rode to Carlisle, and carried off Armstrong in safety.

He also is recorded in the Border ballad "Kinmont Willie." When Buccleuch arrived at Carlisle Castle he seized the Watchman:—

"He has ta'en the watchman by the throat,
He flung him down upon the lead—
'Had there not been peace between our lands,
Upon the other side thou hadst gaed !'

'Now sound out, trumpets,' quo' Buccleuch ;
'Let's waken Lord Scroope right merrilie !'
Then loud the warden's trumpet blew—
O wha dare meddle wi' me ?"

When Willie was rescued he shouted farewell to the English Warden:—

"'Farewell, farewell, my gude Lord Scroope !
My gude Lord Scroope, farewell !' he cried.
'I'll pay you for my lodging mail (rent)
When first we meet on the Border side.'"

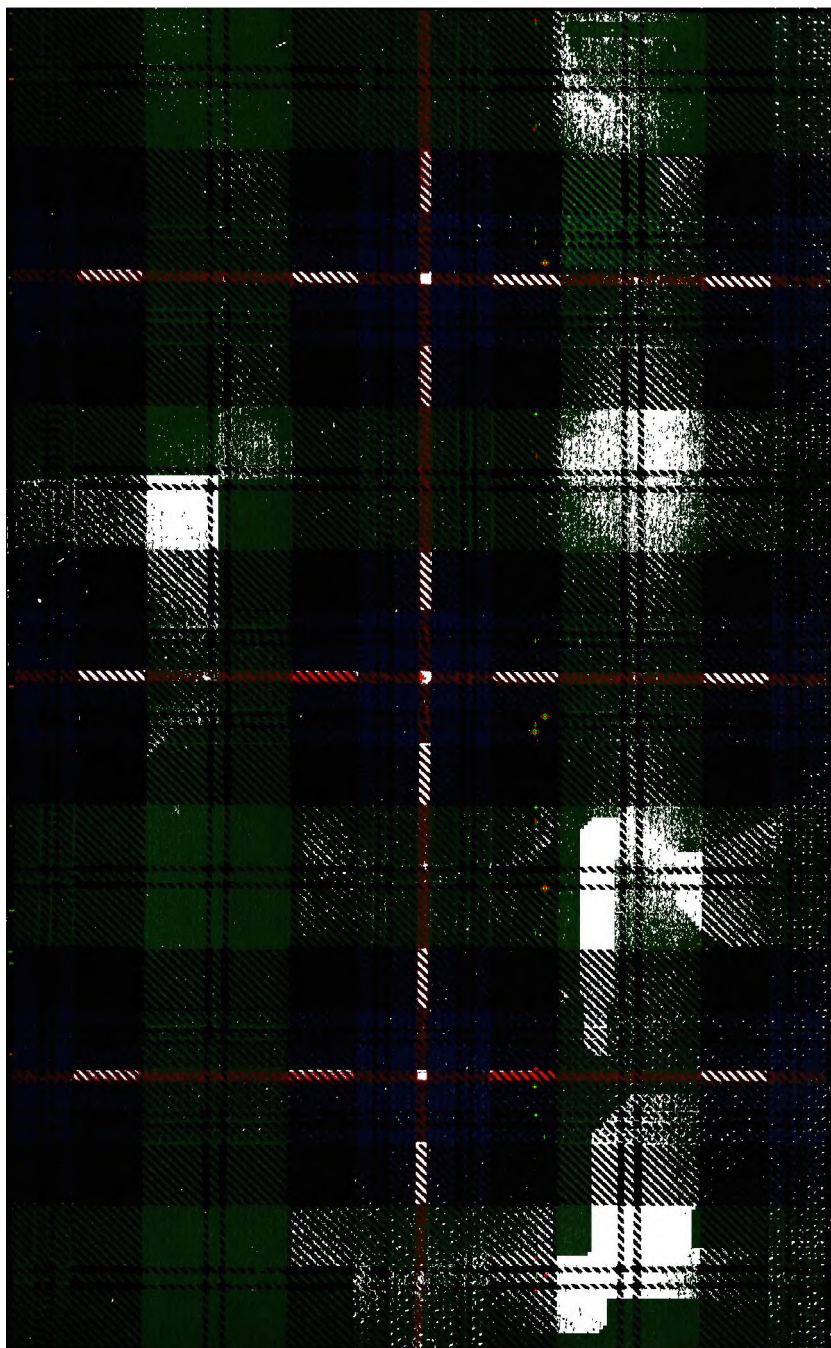
Willie still had his irons on when carried off, but these were struck off by a smith in Scotland:—

"'And mony a time,' quo' Kinmont Willie,
'I've prick'd a horse out oure the furs (furrows) ;
But since the day I back'd a steed
I never wore sic cumbrous spurs.'"

When Buccleuch reached Scottish soil he turned to Lord Scroope, who was in pursuit:—

"He turned him on the other side,
And at Lord Scroope his glove flung he—
'If ye like na my visit to merry England,
In fair Scotland come visit me !'"

Among famous members of the family may be mentioned Lord Armstrong, late head of the great engineering firm in Newcastle, maker and inventor of mighty guns. The family has also produced several eminent clergymen and doctors, and even the Jester to kings James VI. and Charles I.—"Archie" Armstrong.



ARMSTRONG.

B A I R D

TILL shortly after the '45 each chief had among his household a bard and piper who held honoured positions. From this professional occupation arose the surname Bard, or its Lowland form, Baird.

In the reign of Alexander III. (1249-86) Robert, son of Waldeve de Biggar, granted a charter to Richard Baird of Meikle and Little Kyp in Lanarkshire. Among the names in the Ragman Roll of those who swore submission and fealty to King Edward I. of England in 1292, 1296, 1297, etc., are Fergus de Bard, John Bard, and Robert Bard, supposed to be of the Bairds of Kyp and Evandale, then a considerable family in Lanarkshire. There is a charter of King Robert the Bruce of the barony of Cambusnethan to Robert Baird.

Baird of Carnwath, with several other barons of that name, being convicted of conspiracy against King Robert the Bruce, in a Parliament held at Perth, were forfeited and put to death in consequence.

The surname of Bard or Baird appears in Aberdeenshire in the fourteenth century. The lands of Duncan Bard are mentioned in the Exchequer Rolls of 1331, and from the Bairds of Ordinhivas in Banffshire, descendants of the family of Cambusnethan, came the Bairds of Auchmedden in Aberdeenshire in the fifteenth century. They were long the principal family of the name, and for several generations sheriffs of that county.

George Baird of Auchmedden, who was alive in 1568, married Elizabeth, daughter of Alexander Keith of Troup, brother of the Earl Marischal. His son and successor, also named George, married, in 1570, Lillas, daughter and heir of Walter Baird of Ordinhivas, and had a large family.

The fourth son, James Baird, advocate, and one of the commissaries of Edinburgh in the time of Charles I., was the founder of the houses of Newbyth and Saughtonhall. He married Bethia, a daughter of Dempster of Pitliver, by whom he had two sons, John and Robert. John, the eldest, was admitted advocate in 1647. At the Restoration he was created a knight baronet, and made a lord of session under the title of Lord Newbyth. He died at Edinburgh in 1698, aged 78. He married Margaret, daughter of William Hay of Linplum, the second son of James, Lord Yester, and brother of John, first Earl of Tweeddale. By her he had Sir William Bard of Newbyth, created a baronet of Nova Scotia in 1695. The latter was twice married, first to Helen, daughter of Sir John Gilmour of Craigmillar, President of the Court of Session, and secondly to Margaret, daughter of Lord Sinclair. His son by his first wife, Sir John Baird, the second baronet, married Janet, daughter of the Hon. Sir David Dalrymple, advocate, grandfather of the celebrated Lord Hailes. Sir John died in 1746, without issue, when the baronetcy became extinct, but the estate was entailed on his second cousin, William Baird, father of the celebrated Sir David Baird.

BAIRD—*continued.*

The younger son of James Baird, advocate, viz., Sir Robert Baird, Knight, of Saughtonhall in Midlothian, had, with other issue, James, his successor, created in February 1696 a baronet of Nova Scotia, and William Baird, a merchant and a baillie in Edinburgh. The latter was the father of William Baird, who succeeded his second cousin, Sir John Baird, in the estate of Newbyth. He married Alicia, fourth daughter of Johnston of Heltown, in Berwickshire, by whom he had six sons and eight daughters. The gallant Sir David was the fifth son. He was born in Edinburgh in 1757. He died in 1829.

The baronetcy conferred in 1809 on General Sir David Baird was inherited in 1829 by his nephew, Sir David, the remainder being, in default of issue of his own, to the issue male of his eldest brother, Robert. The second baronet died in 1852, when his son, Sir David, became third baronet.

The estate of Auchmedden was purchased by the Earl of Aberdeen from the Bairs, on which, according to a local tradition, a pair of eagles which had regularly nested and brought forth their young in the neighbouring rocks of Pennan, disappeared, in fulfilment of an ancient prophecy by Thomas the Rhymer, that there should be an eagle in the crags while there was a Baird in Auchmedden. It is stated that when Lord Haddo, eldest son of the Earl, married Christian, youngest daughter of William Baird, Esq., of Newbyth, and sister of General Sir David Baird, the eagles returned to the rocks, and remained until the estate passed into the hands of the Hon. William Gordon, when they again fled.

The other leading families are the Bairs of Saughton, the Bairs of Urie, the Bairs of Elie, the Bairs of Closeburn, Dumfries, and the Bairs of Stichill, Roxburgh.



BAIRD.

BALMORAL

THIS tartan belongs to the Victorian age, and was doubtless designed to commemorate the late Queen Victoria's Highland home, which she loved so much.

Balmoral is a royal residence in Crathie parish, Aberdeenshire, on the southern bank of the Dee, nine miles from Ballater. It stands on a level meadow, 926 feet above the sea level; it is overlooked by Craig Gowan (1437 feet), and commands an extensive sweep of striking scenery. A previous building, occupied several autumns by the Royal Family, stood on adjacent ground further from the river, but was irregular and incommodious. It belonged originally to the Earl of Fife, was rented on a lease of thirty-eight years, and very greatly enlarged by the late Sir Robert Gordon, brother of the Earl of Aberdeen. In 1848, when twenty-seven years of the lease had yet to run, it was sold in reversion to the late Queen Victoria. The foundation stone of the present edifice was laid in 1853, and it was not quite finished when the Royal Family entered it in 1855. It is built of granite, from designs by William Smith, Aberdeen, at a cost of about £100,000. A handsome suspension bridge in connection with the royal residence was constructed across the Dee, at a cost of £5000, and forms a communication with the north side of the river at Crathie church. The estate of Balmoral was purchased in 1852 by the late Prince Consort for £31,500. It comprises about 11,000 acres, extends from the Dee to the summit of Lochnagar, joins the estate of Abergeldie and Birkhall, which also became royal property, and the three estates constitute one demesne, extending eleven miles along the Dee and southward, thence to the watershed of the Dee's basin. Her Majesty owned in the shire 25,350 acres, valued at £2393 per annum. On Craig Gowan there was raised in 1863 a cairn in honour of him who had planned the whole. It bears the inscription: "To the beloved memory of Albert the Great and Good, Prince Consort, erected by his broken-hearted widow, Victoria R. Wisdom of Solomon, iv., 13, 14." In *Leaves from the Queen's Journal in the Highlands*, there is frequent reference to Balmoral and to the many happy autumns spent there.



BALMORAL.

BARCLAY

THIS surname is the same as the English Berkeley, the Scottish Barclays being originally descended from Rodger de Berkeley, who is said to have assumed his title from Berkeley Castle in Gloucestershire, the place of his residence and possessions.

Somewhere in the twelfth century a branch of the Berkeley family settled in Scotland; and in 1165 we find Walter de Berkeley Chamberlain of the Kingdom. The name is of long standing in Kincardineshire. In the foundation charter of the Abbey of Arbroath from William the Lion in 1178, there is reference to "Umfridus de Berkeley." In the reign of this monarch (1142-1214) there were four great and eminent families of that name settled in Scotland—Walter de Berkeley, already referred to, William de Berkeley, Humphrey de Berkeley, and Robert de Berkeley, the first two having been Great Chamberlains of the Kingdom. Walter de Berkeley is supposed to have been the nephew of Theobald de Berkeley, the progenitor of the Barclays of Mathers in Kincardineshire, who lived in the reign of David I., and had two sons, Humphrey and John.

Humphrey, the elder, designed of Gairntully, was a liberal benefactor to the Abbey of Arbroath, and is undoubtedly the same who is mentioned in the above cited charter of William the Lion. He was succeeded by his brother John, who was succeeded by his son, Robert de Berkeley. His son Hugh succeeded him. Hugh's son, Alexander de Berkeley, born 1326, was the first designed of Mathers. He was succeeded by his son, David de Berkeley, whose grandson, also named David, was that laird of Mathers, who with the lairds of Lauriston, Arbuthnott, Pittarrow, and Halkerton, was accessory to the slaughter of John Melville of Glenbervie, Sheriff of the Mearns, in the reign of James I. His son Alexander was the first to spell the family name Barclay; he was living in 1483.

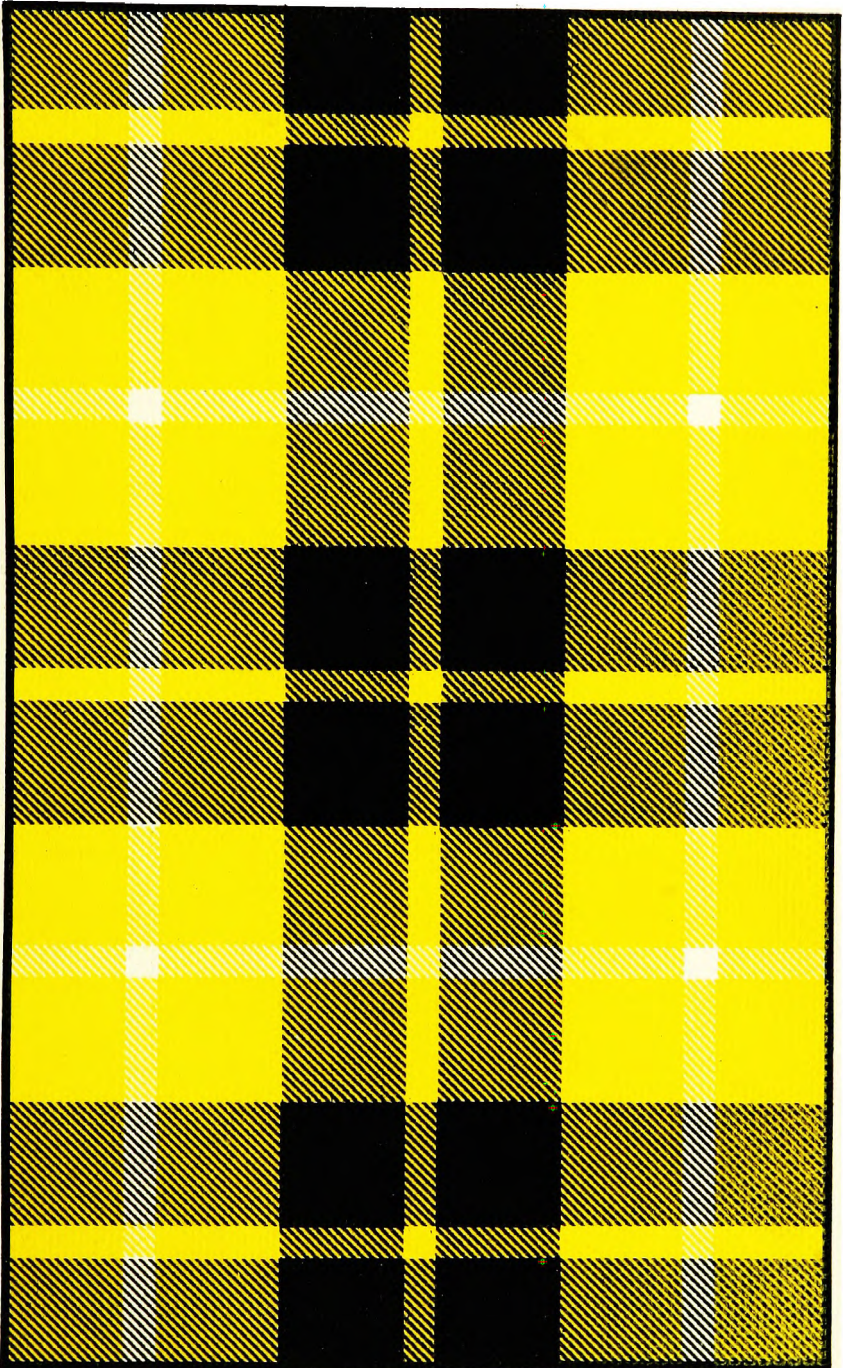
David Barclay of Mathers, born in 1580, the twelfth laird of Mathers of the name of Barclay, was obliged to sell the estate, first of Mathers, after it had been in possession of the family nearly 300 years, and then the old patrimonial lands, after being in the family upwards of 500 years.

Among other families of the name mention may be made of:—

I. **THE BARCLAYS OF TOWIE OR TOLLIE.**—This Aberdeenshire family is said to have descended from John Berkeley, son of Lord Berkeley of Gloucestershire. He received a grant of the estate of Tollie for his son, Alexander Berkeley, about 1100. The estate remained in the family till it was sold by the Hon. Charles Maitland Barclay of Tillycoultry, brother of the Earl of Lauderdale, who married Isabel Barclay, the last heiress, in 1752, and assumed the name of Barclay. From this ancient family the celebrated Russian general, Field Marshal Prince Barclay de Tolly, who died in 1818, was lineally descended.



BARCLAY



BARCLAY (DRESS).

BRODIE OF BRODIE

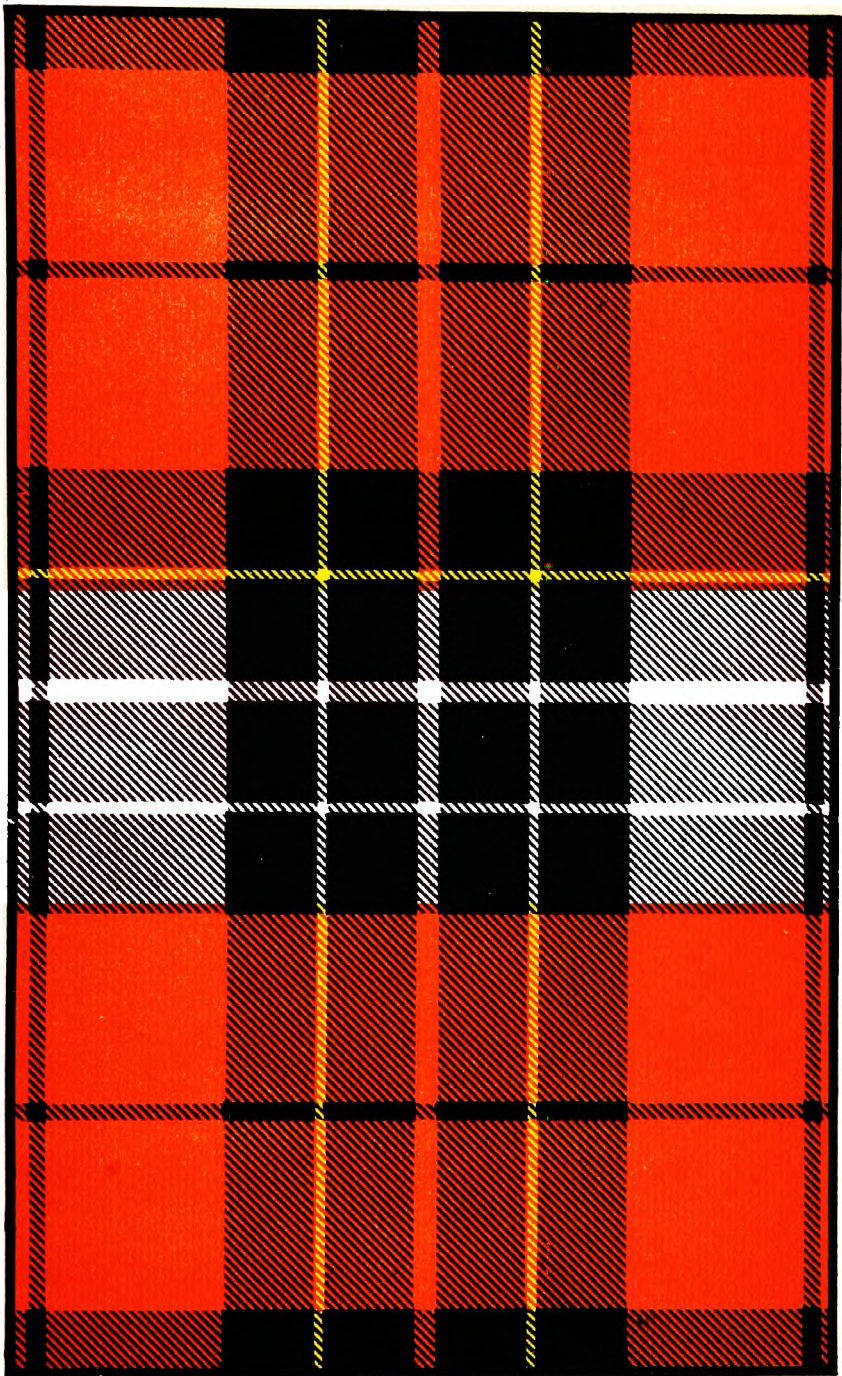
THIS name" (says Shaw in his *History of Moray*) "is manifestly local, taken from the lands of Brodie. I incline to think that they were originally of the ancient Moravienses and were one of those loyal tribes to whom Malcolm IV. gave lands about the year 1160, when he transplanted the Moray rebels." The old writings of the family were mostly carried away or destroyed when Lord Lewis Gordon, afterwards (third) Marquis of Huntly, burnt Brodie House in 1645. From Malcolm, Thane of Brodie, living *temp.* King Alexander III., descended Alexander Brodie of Brodie, styled Lord Brodie as a senator of the College of Justice, born 25th July 1617, whose son and successor, James Brodie of Brodie, born 15th September 1637, married in 1659 Lady Mary Ker, daughter of William, third Earl of Lothian. He left nine daughters, but no son, and was succeeded by his cousin George Brodie, son of Joseph Brodie of Aslisk, and grandson of David Brodie of Brodie, brother of Lord Brodie. He married, in 1692, Emily, fifth daughter of his predecessor, and died in 1716. He left three sons and two daughters. James Brodie, the eldest son and heir, died young, (1720), and was succeeded by his brother Alexander, born 17th August 1697. He was appointed Lord Lyon of Scotland 1727, and died 1754. By his wife Mary Sleigh he had a son Alexander, his heir, and one daughter, Emilia. Alexander Brodie of Brodie, born 29th May 1741, died in 1750, and was succeeded by his second cousin James Brodie, son of James Brodie of Spynie. This gentleman, Lord-Lieutenant of the County of Nairn, was born 31st August 1744, and married Lady Margaret Duff, youngest daughter of William, first Earl of Fife; this lady was burned to death at Brodie House, 24th April 1786. He died 17th January 1824, leaving two sons and three daughters. Their son James was drowned in his father's lifetime, leaving by Ann, his wife, daughter of Colonel Story of Ascot, two sons and five daughters. Their eldest son, William Brodie, Esq., of Brodie, in Morayshire, Lieutenant of Nairnshire, was born 2nd July 1799, succeeded his grandfather, January 1824, married, 27th November 1838, Elizabeth, third daughter of the late Colonel Hugh Baillie, M.P., of Red Castle, and had issue: Hugh Fife Ashley, R.A., born 8th September 1840, and died 1889, leaving Ian Ashley as his successor.

The other branches of the clan are Brodie of Lethen, and Brodie of Eastbourne, Sussex, and a Brodie was made a Baronet in 1834.

B R O D I E

(HUNTING)

CLANS and families having bright tartans, such as the Brodies, have also a darker set, called "hunting tartan," which is usually worn on everyday occasions, and is formed by the larger checks being made brown, green, or any other dark colour, with the arrangement kept the same to show the clan. The "dress" pattern is formed in the same way by making the larger checks white. The colours are arranged to show the clan pattern, and at the same time blended so correctly as to make them pleasing to the eye.



BRODIE.



BRODIE.
(HUNTING).

ROBERT BRUCE, KING OF SCOTLAND

ROBERT DE BRUS, the first on record of this race of heroes and patriots, a noble knight of Normandy, came into England with William the Conqueror. He was of such valour and so much confided in by William that after his victory over Harold, he sent him to subdue the northern parts of England. Before the end of the Conqueror's reign, Brus was owner of no less than ninety-four lordships in Yorkshire. He left a son, Robert, who founded and endowed a monastery at Gysburn. Soon after the accession of David I. to the throne of Scotland in 1124, he visited that monarch whom he had known at the Court of Henry I., and obtained from him the lordship of Annandale. For this princely donation Brus did homage to David. That monarch invading England in 1138, advanced to Northallerton, where an army was drawn up to oppose him. Bruce was sent by the English to negotiate with David, and made an eloquent address to that monarch to induce him to withdraw his forces; one of the King's attendants, however, cried "Thou art a false traitor Bruce," and he was dismissed from the Scottish camp renouncing his homage to the King of Scots, who was defeated in the Battle of the Standard (or Northallerton), 22nd August 1138. Robert died on 11th May 1141, and was buried at Gysburn. His eldest son Adam's male line terminated in Peter de Brus of Skelton, who left two sons and four daughters. His second son Robert enjoyed Annandale by the gift of his father, and thus being liegeman to King David of Scots when he invaded England in 1138, was on his side at the Battle of the Standard, where he was taken by his own father who sent him prisoner to King Stephen, who ordered him to be delivered to his mother.

He had two sons, Robert and William; Robert, the eldest, married in 1183, Isabel, natural daughter of King William the Lion, and died before 1191. William, his brother and heir, died in 1215, and was succeeded by his son Robert de Brus, who married Isabel, second daughter of David, Earl of Huntingdon, brother of William the Lion. He died in 1245. Their son, Robert de Bruce, was in 1254-55, Governor of the Castle of Carlisle; in 1255 he was nominated one of the Regents of the Kingdom of Scotland, and guardian of Alexander III. and his Queen; in 1264, with John Cumyn and John Baliol, he led a body of Scottish auxiliaries to assist King Henry III. against his rebellious barons, and was taken prisoner at the battle of Lewis with that monarch. In 1284, with the other Magnates Scotiæ he joined in promising to accept Margaret of Norway as his Sovereign in the event of the demise of Alexander III. He sat in Parliament as Lord of Annandale in 1290, and on the death of Margaret the same year, entered his claim to the crown of Scotland, as the nearest heir of King Alexander III. King Edward I. overruled all the pleas of Bruce, and on the 17th November 1292

ROBERT BRUCE, KING OF SCOTLAND—*continued*.

adjudged the Kingdom of Scotland to Baliol. Bruce retired leaving his claim to his son, the Earl of Carrick, and died in 1295, aged eighty-five. His eldest son, Robert de Brus, was born in 1245, and accompanied King Edward I. to Palestine in 1269. He accompanied Edward into Scotland against Baliol, and was present at the battle of Dunbar, 28th April 1296. Edward had promised to raise Bruce to the throne in room of Baliol, but failed to carry out this design. Bruce retired to England remaining in obscurity, dying in 1304.

By Margaret, Countess of Carrick, his wife, he left a large family; his eldest son, Robert de Brus, born 11th July 1274, succeeded to his father's title of Earl of Carrick; he asserted his claim to the Scottish crown and, without any resources but in his own valour and the untried fidelity of a few partisans, ascended the throne of his ancestors, and was crowned at Scone, 27th March 1306. After many vicissitudes, the power of King Robert I. was finally cemented by his splendid and decisive victory at Bannockburn, 1314. He died at Cardross, in Dumbartonshire, on the 7th of June 1329, aged fifty-five; he was interred in the Abbey Church of Dunfermline. His heart having been extracted and embalmed, was delivered to Sir James Douglas to be carried to Palestine and buried in Jerusalem. Douglas was killed fighting against the Moors in Spain, and the silver casket containing the heart of Bruce was brought back with the body of Douglas and buried in the Monastery of Melrose.

The present head of one branch of the Bruces is Victor Alexander, ninth Earl of Elgin and thirteenth Earl of Kincardine. Bruces are also Baronets of Stenhouse, 1629, and of Downhill, 1804.



BRUCE.

THE CLAN CAMERON

War Cry :—"Chlanna nan con thigibh a so 's gheibh sibh feòil" ("Sons of the hounds come here and get flesh").

Clan Pipe Music :—Gathering—"Ceann na drochaide moire" ("The head of the high bridge").
March—"Piobaireachd Dhònuill Duibh" ("Pibroch of Donald Dubh"). Salute—"Fàilte Shir Eoghan" ("Sir Ewen's Salute").

Badge :—Darag (Oak) or Dearca fithich (Crowberry).

BY pressing into the service people who lived south of the Grampians and who probably never even visited far Lochaber, historians have sought to give the Clan Cameron the much desired "lang pedigree." The pedigree of the Lochaber Camerons cannot be traced historically further back than about the fourteenth or fifteenth century. They got their name, as the usual etymology has it, from the "cam-shròn" or "wry-nose" of some early chief, just as a "wry-mouthed" chief of the Campbells gave them their Gaelic appellation of "cam-beul." The first assured chief of the Clan is Donald Du (cir. 1411), from which the chief of the Camerons takes his patronymic of "Mac Dhòmhnuaill duibh." True there were Cambrons and Cambruns in Fife and Midlothian before this date, but these took their names from the place name Cameron—probably "cam-raon," crooked plain, and had no connection with the Camerons of Lochaber. Donald Du was out with Donald, second Lord of the Isles, at the battle of Hardlaw in 1411, where many of his followers were slain. He married the heiress of Macmartin of Letterfinlay, succeeded to her property, and at the same time united by their marriage the Camerons and the Macmartins, not only under one chief, but so completely that most of the Macmartins adopted the name Cameron. He left two sons, Allan, who succeeded him, and Ewen, referred to in the M.S. in 1450 as "Ewen, son of Donald Du, son of Allan." This Ewen is generally regarded as the progenitor of the later "MacGillonie" Camerons of Strone. Allan left two sons, Ewen, his heir, and John, from whom descended the Camerons of Callart.

Ewen married first a daughter of Celestine of Lochalsh. His eldest son, and heir, Donald, died before his father, between the years 1536-1539. He married secondly Marjory, daughter of Lachlan Badenoch, second son of Malcolm MacKintosh (X.) of MacKintosh. By this lady he had Ewen, the progenitor of the family of Erracht (which see), and John, progenitor of the Camerons of Kin-Lochiel. Ewen was succeeded by his grandson "Eoghan Beag," who was the father of the famous "Tàillear dubh na Tuaighe"—the Black Tailor of the Axe—who proved himself no mean warrior.

Passing over Donald and Allan, we come to the famous Sir Ewen Cameron, who was born in 1629 in the castle of Kilchurn, the residence of his mother's family, the Campbells of Glenorchy, immediate ancestors of the Earls of Breadalbane. He was brought up at Inveraray under the guidance

THE CLAN CAMERON—*continued.*

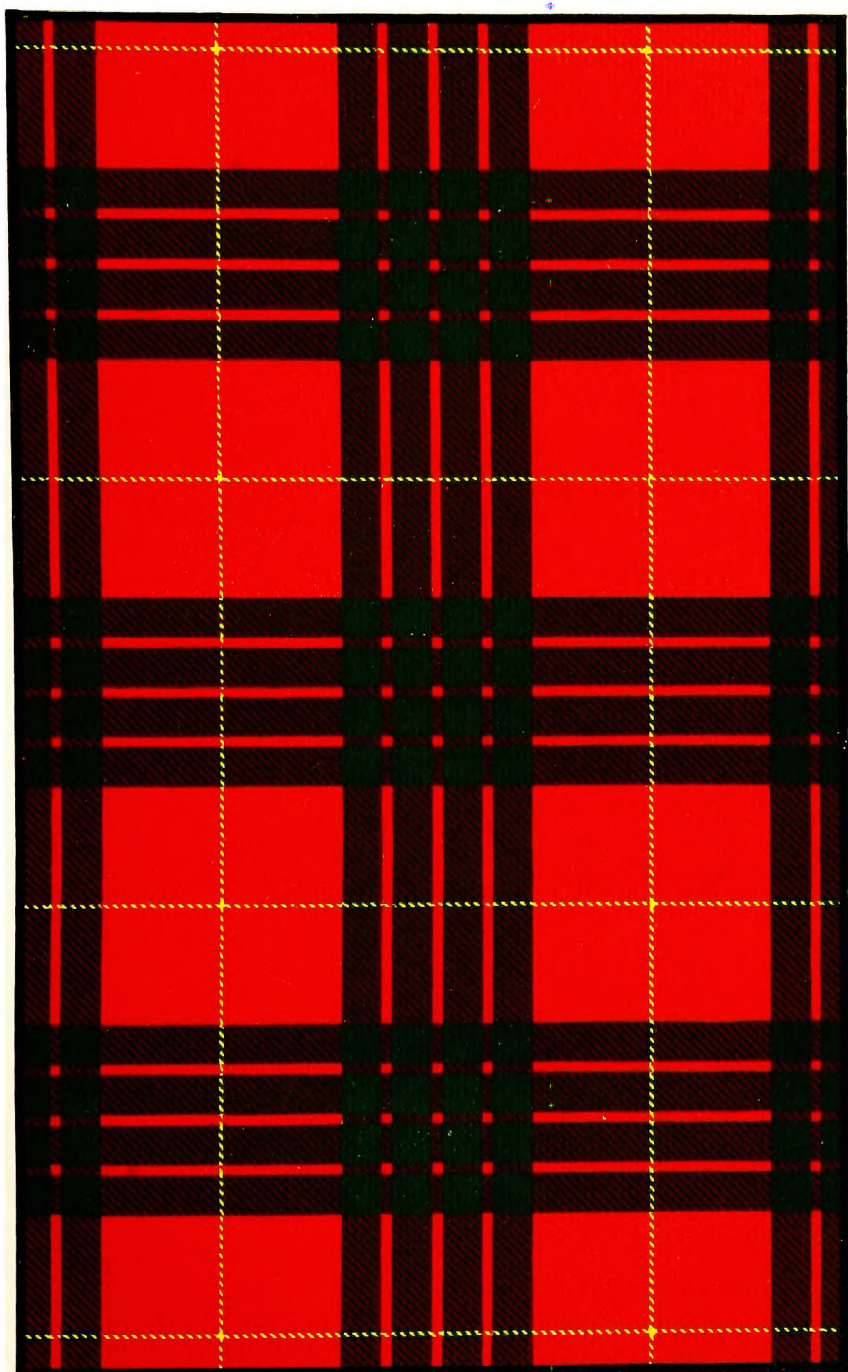
of the Earl of Argyll. He married first Mary, daughter of Sir James MacDonald, first Baronet of Sleat. At Killiecrankie Sir Ewen, being next officer in rank, assumed command when Dundee fell. He married secondly Isabel, daughter of Sir Lachlan MacLean of Duart; and thirdly Jane, daughter of Colonel David Barclay (XVII.) of Urie. He died in 1719, having completed his nintieth year.

He was succeeded by his son John, who married Isabel, daughter of Alexander Campbell of Lochnell, with issue, Donald, who succeeded, and John of Fassiefern, whose eldest son was Colonel Cameron of the 92nd, who died at Quatre Bras. John Cameron died in exile at Newport, Flanders, in 1747 or 1748, at a very advanced age.

He was succeeded by Donald, his eldest son, known as "The Gentle Lochiel." When Prince Charles Edward arrived in Scotland he sent word to Lochiel, who immediately proceeded to meet him and persuade him if possible from embarking on a hopeless enterprise, seeing he was without troops, arms, or ammunition. As Lochiel's brother, John Cameron of Fassiefern expected, the Prince soon persuaded Lochiel to follow his banner at the head of his clan, and when the Standard of the Prince was raised in Glenfinnan, Lochiel and his men were present. He accompanied the Prince and his army all the way to Derby, and on the return march to Scotland he was present, and with his men took a prominent part and rendered excellent service in the left wing of the Highland army at the battle of Falkirk, when the Highlanders routed the enemy. He was afterwards present at the battle of Culloden, where he was severely wounded. After the defeat of the Prince, Lochiel had to hide himself, like his Prince and like many others who had taken part in the Rising. He ultimately escaped to France, where he died on 26th October 1748. He was succeeded in the chiefship by his son John, who died unmarried in 1762, and was succeeded by his brother Charles, third son of the "Gentle Lochiel," who raised a company in the 71st or Fraser Highlanders when it was embodied. He died in 1776, and was succeeded by his son Donald, a minor, only seven years of age. He had the family estates restored subject to a fine of £3432, under Indemnity Act of 1784. He died in 1832, and was succeeded by his eldest son Donald, a captain in the Grenadier Guards. He was present at Waterloo. He died in 1859, and was succeeded by his eldest son Donald, born in 1835.

Among the leading branches of the Clan are the descendants of Dr Archibald Cameron, the brother of "The Gentle Lochiel" of 1745; the Camerons of Fassiefern; Camerons of Worcester, descended from the minister of Dunoon, whose son was Principal of the University of Glasgow; Camerons of Erracht, and from them sprung the Camerons of Inverailort; Camerons of Callart; and from the Callart branch there sprung the Lundavra and the Cuilchenna families. Some of these families are no longer owners of the lands that have given them their territorial designations.

There is an organisation called "The Clan Cameron" with its headquarters in Glasgow.



CAMERON.

CAMERON OF ERRACHT

THE first member of this family was Ewen Cameron, son of Ewen, by his second wife, Marjory MacKintosh. The family were known locally as "Sliochd Eoghain 'ie Eoghain" or "the children of Ewen, the son of Ewen."

Donald Cameron, the second Laird of Erracht, whose residence was a kind of farmhouse, near Corpach in Inverness-shire, was born shortly before the insurrection of 1715; "for we are told," says MacKenzie in his *History of the Clan Cameron*, "that he was quite an infant when his father joined the Earl of Mar, to fight at the battle of Sheriffmuir, in which he was slain."

Thirty years later, Donald joined Prince Charles, and, under Lochiel, was second in command of the Camerons at the muster in Glenfinnan, as Cameron of Fassifern, who was actually the second by his position in the tribe, had not, as yet, come out.

The latter was Ewen, son of John (the Tanister), a younger brother of the great Lochiel, and his wife was Lucy Campbell of Barcaldane, whose father succeeded to the estate of Glenure, on the death of her uncle, who was shot at the ferry of Ballachulish, in Appin, by Allan Breac Stewart—a crime for which the Laird of Ardshiel suffered.

After the battle of Culloden, Donald Cameron of Erracht was a homeless wanderer among the mountains for three years. He married Marjory, daughter of MacLean of Drimnin in Morven, and had four children, the eldest of whom was afterwards the famous Sir Alan Cameron, and the youngest, a daughter, who married Cameron of Scamadale, and had a son, Lieutenant Alexander Cameron, who commanded the 79th Highlanders at Waterloo during the last three hours of the engagement.

The eldest son of Donald, Sir Alan Cameron of Erracht, K.C.B., was known as old "Cia mar tha?" from always addressing his soldiers in their native Gaelic. He was obliged to go to America where he joined the old 84th or Royal Highland Emigrants, and was present at the defence of Quebec against the insurgent general, Arnold. He was taken prisoner, and immured for two years in the common prison of Philadelphia. He was placed on half-pay, as Lieutenant of Tarleton's Dragoons.

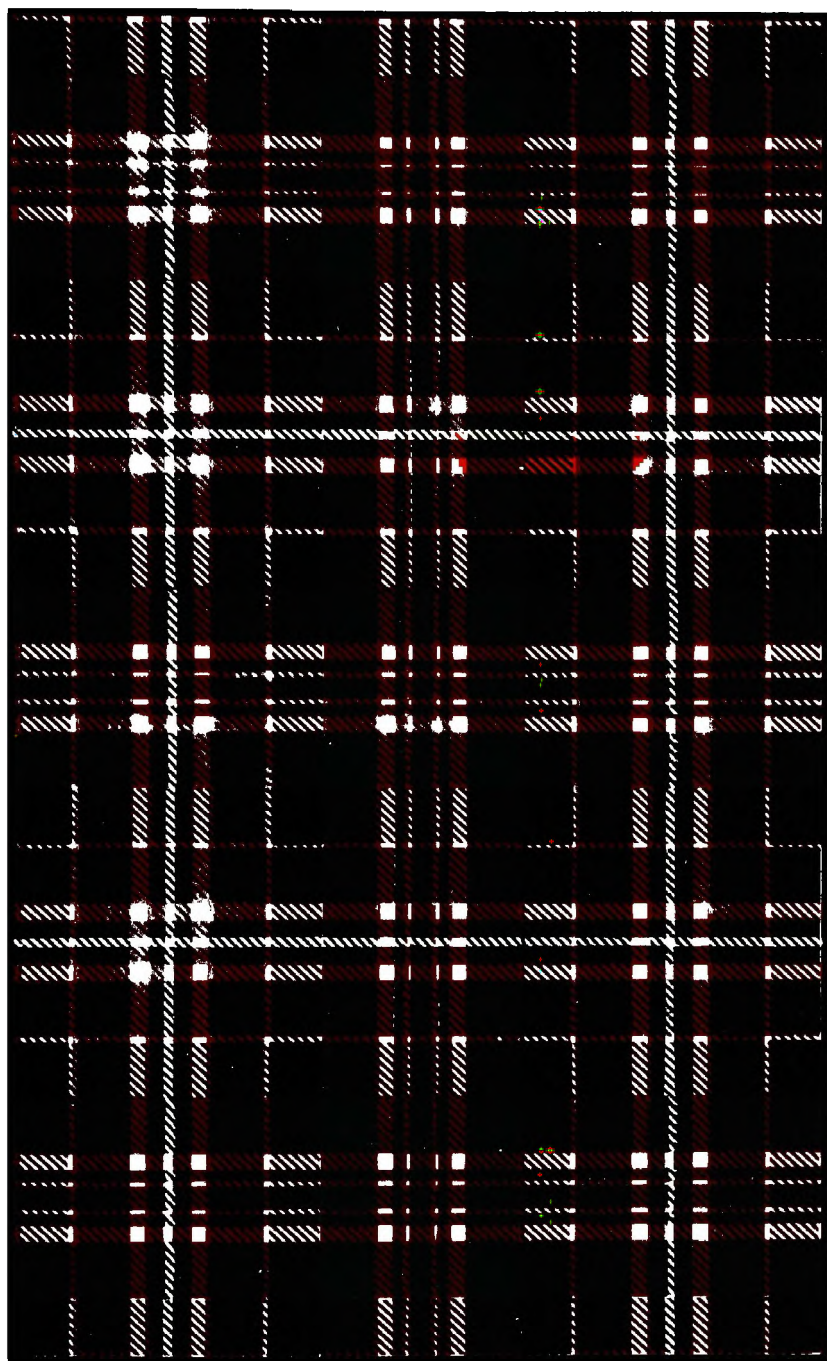
Roused by the alarms and perils of 1793, on the 17th of August in that year, he received letters of service empowering him to raise a regiment of Highlanders; this battalion was formed at the sole expense of Mr Cameron and his officers, eleven of whom were gentlemen of the clan. The corps, numbered as the 79th or Cameron Highlanders, mustered 1000 strong, and Alan Cameron was gazetted as lieutenant-colonel, commandant. As such, he led it through the severe campaigns of 1794-95 in Flanders till it embarked for the West Indies. Two years at Martinique reduced its strength so greatly that, in 1797, the battalion was broken up and 210 joined the Black Watch.

Colonel Cameron and his officers repaired to the Highlands, and in 1798 soon

raised a second 79th regiment, which mustered at Inverness, 780 strong. It served in the expedition to the Helder in 1799. In 1800 Alan Cameron embarked with his Highlanders for Ferrol, and then joined Abercrombie in Egypt. In 1804 he formed a second battalion, 800 strong; he served in Zealand, under Lord Cathcart; in the campaign of Corunna, and subsequently afforded Wellington material aid at the capture of Oporto, and won a gold medal. The action of Busaco was the last in which he was engaged. He commanded there a brigade, in which his own regiment, present with him, bore also a part. Extreme ill-health now compelled him to retire from the service of his country for ever, after having the mortification to lose his second son, major of the 79th, who died of sickness caught on duty, after a long career of hard fighting.

As the tartan known as "Erracht Cameron" has been described as "a spurious tartan of the MacDonald clan," it may be well to state how it came to be adopted by the 79th or Cameron Highlanders.

When the question of uniform was first discussed by the officers of the 79th it was of course a foregone conclusion that the Highland dress in its entirety of kilt, plaid and bonnet would be unanimously selected, but the question as to which tartan should be worn presented some difficulty, as neither the Cameron or Keppoch varieties (being composed largely of red) looked well with the regulation scarlet tunics which were adopted by the regiments of the line. The matter was at last settled, says the author of *Loyal Lochaber*, by a daughter of Ranald MacDonell of Keppoch, old Mrs Cameron of Erracht, Alan's mother, who suggested that by blending the tartan of the Clan MacDonald (which contains more green than that of Keppoch) with the yellow lines of the Clan Cameron tartan, the difficulty would be solved, and that not only would the kilt and plaid harmonise better with the doublet, but the sentiment of both clans would be respected. Mrs Cameron's ingenious idea was warmly approved by the officers, and from that day the tartan now so familiar to our eyes has been worn by the 79th Cameron Highlanders.



CAMERON OF ERRACHT.

CAMERON OF LOCHIEL

THE MacGillionie Camerons are generally regarded as the oldest family of the clan, while Cameron of Lochiel is designated the senior cadet.

In 1492 the head of the Camerons of Lochiel is spoken of as "Captain of Clan Cameron," but in 1528 the King granted a charter erecting all his lands into the Barony of Lochiel, in which the Captain of the Clan is for the first time designated as "of Lochiel." After this the chief is "of Lochiel." His patronymic is "MacDhòmhnuill Duibh" (Black Donald), son of "Dòmhnall Dubh" (Donald Du), son of Allan.

The following, supplied to Mr Alex. MacKenzie, the clan historian, by the Lyon Depute, Edinburgh, describes the Arms of the Chief:—

"Donald Cameron of Lochiel, Esquire, son and heir of Charles Cameron, Esquire, who was the lawful son and heir of Donald Cameron of Lochiel, Esquire, the undoubted Representative and Chief of the ancient family of Lochiel, and Chief of the Clan Cameron, bears : Gules, two bars or. *Crest*—A sheaf of five arrows proper, tied with a band gules. *Motto*—"Unite." On a compartment below the shield on which are these words "Pro Rege et Patria," are placed for *Supporters*, two savages wreathed about the heads and middles with oak branches proper, each holding in his exterior hand a Lochaber axe of the Last. Which armorial ensigns above blazoned we do hereby ratify, confirm, and assign to the said Donald Cameron Esquire, and the heirs male of his body, as their proper Arms and Bearings in all time coming.

"And whereas in the Month of February 1792, Allan Cameron of Erracht, in consequence of a misrepresentation of Facts made to the late Keeper of the Lyon Records, now deceased, found means to obtain a Patent from this Office declaring that the Male representation of the above Family had devolved upon him and assigning to him the Arms of said Family in the Character of the Representative thereof, which Patent though signed and unduly Impetrated from the said Keeper of the Records was not recorded in the Lyon Register, nor any Fees of Office paid for the same, the Misrepresentation above mentioned having been previously discovered and the Registration and Receipt of Fees of Course immediately prohibited.

"Notwithstanding whereof, and of a formal Intimation and requisition made to the said Allan Cameron on the subject, he, Allan Cameron does, as is alleged, still hold and make use of said Patent so improperly obtained as a Legal and Effectual Deed.

"Therefore we do not only hereby declare the said Patent to have been, from the Beginning, Ineffectual, Void, and Null, as having never been Recorded, but also, and Separately, that the said Patent having been obtained upon Misinformation and Misrepresentation as above mentioned and Retained by the said Allan Cameron contrary to good Faith and without Authority from Us, is not and shall not be entitled to any Credit or Authority whatever

CAMERON OF LOCHIEL—*continued.*

in judgment or out of the same in all Time Coming, and we appoint this Declaration to be inserted in the Public Records of the Lyon Office along with the Present grant. In testimony of All which these presents are Subscribed by Robert Boswell, Esquire, and the Great Seal of the Lyon Office appended.”

(*Signed*) Ro. BOSWELL, *Lyon Dep.*

(1795)



CAMERON (LOCHIEL).

THE CAMPBELLS OF ARGYLL

War Cry :—“Cruachan” (A mountain near Loch Awe).

Clan Pipe Music :—Salute—“Fàilte 'Mharcuis” (“The Marquis’ Salute”). March—“Bail-Ionaraora” (“The Campbells are Coming”). Lament—“‘umha 'Mharcuis” (“The Marquis’ Lament”).

Badge :—Roid (Wild Myrtle), or Garbhag an t-sléibhe (Fir U’lub Moss).

IT is now generally admitted that the Campbells take their surname from a facial deformity—*Cam* wry, *beul* mouth—Cam-beul, wry-mouth. The name Campbell appears first in 1216, when Gillespie Cambell is returned in the Exchequer Rolls as holding lands of Menstrie and Sauchie, in Stirling; and he also witnesses the charter of the burgh of Newburgh, in Fife, in 1266. Dugald Cambell is connected with Dumbarton Castle about the year 1289; and in 1292 Colin Cambel supports the claim of Bruce, and is entered on a document as connected with Argyll. In 1296 Arthur and Thomas Cambell are mentioned severally as King’s tenants in Perthshire; and a Duncan Cambell, “of the Isles,” swears fealty to Edward I. in that year. At the same time Neil Cambell is made King Edward’s bailie over the lands from Lochfyne to Kilmartin, in Argyll. This Neil Cambell is practically the founder of the Argyll family. He married Bruce’s sister, and his son Colin succeeded him.

“Cailean Mor,” from whom the chief of the House of Argyll gets his patronymic of MacCailean Mor, was the real founder of the family of Argyll, and was sixth in descent from Gillespie, already mentioned. He was knighted by King Alexander III. in 1280. He had a quarrel with the MacDougalls of Lorn, and the two forces met at a place called “Ath Dearg” (Red Ford), in Lorn, where he was slain (1294). He was buried in Kilchrenan, Loch Awe.

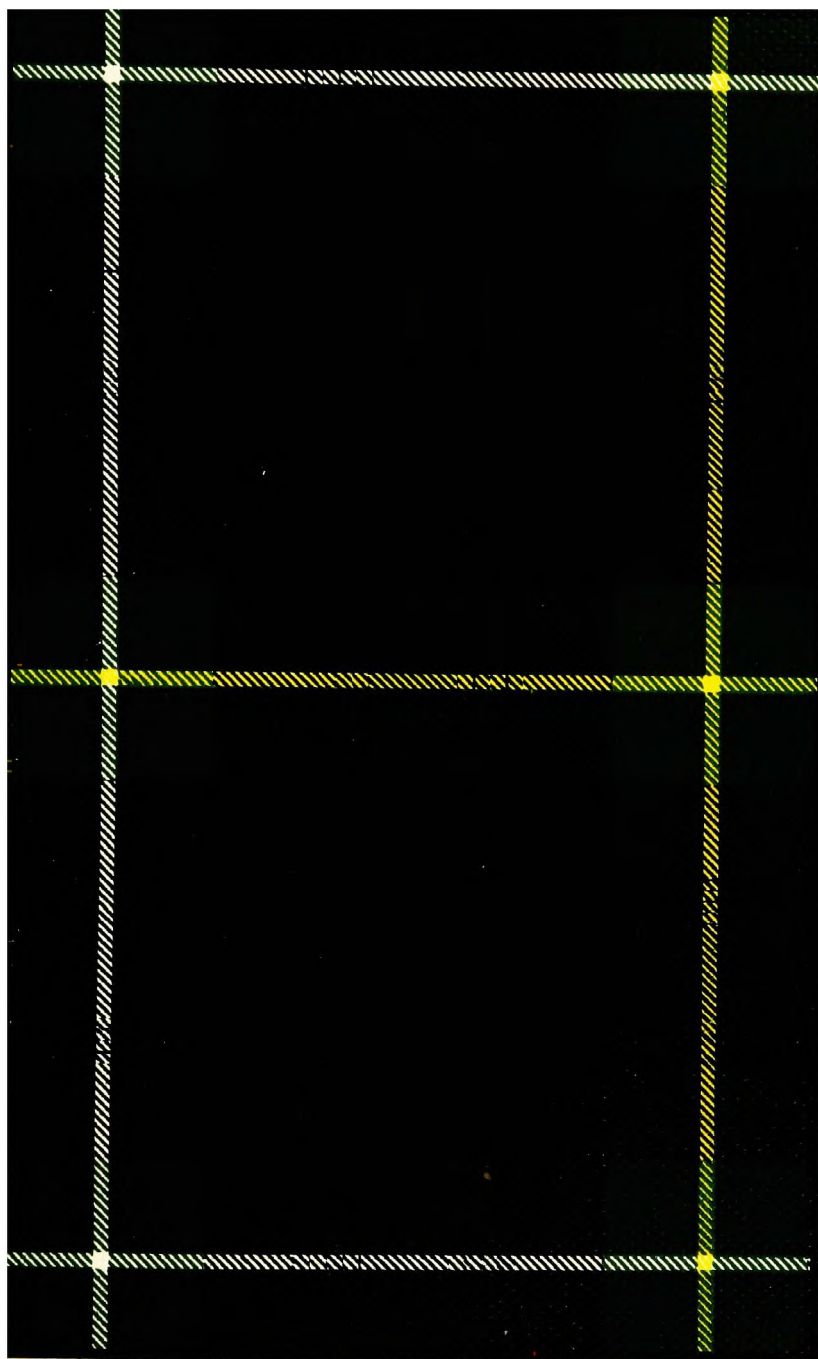
Sir Colin Campbell (“Cailean Iongantach”) succeeded his father, Sir Archibald, who died in 1372. Sir Colin was in great favour with King Robert II., and employed by him to restrain the Highlanders, for which task he received grants of lands. He died in 1413, and was succeeded by his son, Sir Duncan, “Donnachadh an Aidh” (Duncan the Fortunate). He was a man of great abilities, equally marked for his valour and wisdom. He was created Lord Campbell by James II. in 1445, and was the first of the family that took the title of Argyll. He died in 1453, and was buried in the Church of Kilmun, where there is a monument erected over him, with a statue of himself as large as life, and, round the verge of the tomb this inscription: “Hic Jacet. Dominus Duncanus, Dominus le Campbell, Miles de Lochow, 1453.”

Archibald Roy succeeded his father. He married Elizabeth, daughter

THE CAMPBELLS OF ARGYLL—*continued.*

of Lord Somerville, by whom he had one son, Colin, who succeeded him. He was created Earl of Argyll in 1457; in 1470 he was created Baron of Lorn; and in 1481 he received a grant of many lands in Knapdale. He died in 1493, and was succeeded by his son Archibald, second Earl of Argyll, who had the honour to command the van of the Royal army at Flodden, and there fell with his Royal master King James IV., in 1513. By his wife, Lady Elizabeth Stewart, eldest daughter of John, first Earl of Lennox, he had four sons and five daughters. His eldest son, Colin, was third Earl of Argyll. His second son, Archibald, had a charter of the lands of Skipness, 1511. Sir John Campbell, the third son, married Muriel, daughter and heiress of Sir John Calder of Calder (now Cawdor), and was ancestor of the Campbells of Cawdor, of whom the Campbells of Ardchattan, Airds, and Clunies, etc., are descended.

Colin, the third Earl, was succeeded by Archibald, his son, fourth Earl of Argyll, who distinguished himself at Pinkie, 1547. He died in 1558, and was succeeded by his son Archibald, fifth Earl of Argyll, who was present at the coronation of James VI., where he carried the Sword of State. He died in 1575, without issue, and was succeeded by his brother Colin, sixth Earl of Argyll. Archibald, seventh Earl, fought at Glenlivet in 1594, reduced the MacGregors, 1603, and suppressed a formidable insurrection of the MacDonalds in the Western Isles in 1614. Archibald, his son, succeeded his father in 1638, as eighth Earl. He was created Marquis of Argyll in 1641. He was beheaded in 1661. On his death his estates and titles were, of course, forfeited, but Charles II. restored to his son Archibald the estates and the title of Earl of Argyll. Having taken part in Monmouth's rebellion, he was beheaded in 1685. He was succeeded by his son, Archibald, tenth Earl, who was created a Duke in 1701. Archibald died in 1703, and was succeeded by his son John, second Duke of Argyll and Earl of Greenwich. He was a noted warrior, and died in 1743. He was succeeded by his brother Archibald, third Duke, who died in 1761, and was laid in Kilmun, the family burial-place. Being without issue, the title devolved on his cousin, General John Campbell of Mamore (second son of Archibald, ninth Earl), whose line is now represented by the present family. John, fourth Duke, was the eldest son of the above-named John Campbell of Mamore. He died in 1770 and was succeeded by his son John, fifth Duke, who died in 1790. He left two sons—George, sixth Duke, who died in 1839; and John, seventh Duke, who died in 1847, leaving George, eighth Duke, who died in 1900. He was thrice married, and by his first wife had issue five sons and seven daughters. He was succeeded by his eldest son, John George Edward Henry Douglas Sutherland, born 6th August 1845, who married Princess Louise in 1871.



CAMPBELL (CHIEF)



CAMPBELL (DRESS).

THE CAMPBELLS OF BREADALBANE

War Cry :—"Cruachan" (A Mountain near Loch Awe).

Clan Pipe Music :—Pibroch—"Bodaich nam Brigisean" ("The Carles with the Breeks").

March—Quickstep setting of same tune. Lament—"Lord Breadalbane's Lament."

Badge :—Roid (Wild Myrtle) or Garbhag an t-sléibhe (Fir Club Moss).

AFTER the House of Argyll, the Campbells of Breadalbane are the leading family. The ancestor of the Campbells of Breadalbane was Black Colin of Rome ("Cailean dubh na Roimhe"), second son of Sir Duncan Campbell, knight of Loch Awe, by his wife Lady Marjory Stewart, daughter of Robert, Duke of Albany, second son of Robert II. of Scotland. In 1432 Sir Colin received as patrimony from his father the lands of Glenorchy, from which the MacGregors had been driven, and from these lands they took their title, till raised to the peerage in 1677, in the person of Sir John Campbell ("Iain Glas").

Sir Colin was married four times; first to Mary, daughter of Duncan, Earl of Lennox, and then to Lady Margaret Stewart, co-heiress of John Stewart, Lord of Lorn. With her he received the third of the lands of Lorn, and quarters the Arms of Stewart Lord of Lorn with his own. Lady Margaret built the castle of Kilchurn (Caolchuirn), Loch Awe, during Sir Colin's absence abroad. His third wife was Margaret Robertson of Struan, and his fourth Margaret, daughter of Luke Stirling of Keir. During his long and eventful career Sir Colin added greatly to his possessions by extending his borders eastward and westward. He was tutor and guardian of his nephew Colin, first Earl of Argyle. He died anno domini 1498, and was buried at the chapel of Finlarig, Killin, which continues to be the resting-place of the Breadalbane family to this day.

Sir Duncan succeeded his father. The frequent insurrections of the MacGregors gave this family occasion to suppress them, by which means their own power was much increased, obtaining grants of that clan's lands from the Crown. Sir Duncan was killed at Flodden in 1513. He was succeeded by his son Colin, who was in turn succeeded by his three sons, Duncan, John and Colin. Sir Colin died in 1584 and was succeeded by his son Duncan (VII.) who was created a Baronet in 1625.

Sir John (XI.), known as "Iain Glas," the first Earl, was born in 1635 and was created Earl of Caithness in 1677. In 1681 he, by His Majesty's permission, took the title of Earl of Breadalbane. He was succeeded by John (XII.), the second Earl, who died in 1752, and was succeeded by his son John (XIII.), who died in 1782 leaving no issue. John (XIV.) succeeded as lineal descendant of Colin of Mocastle, second son of Robert (IX.). He was

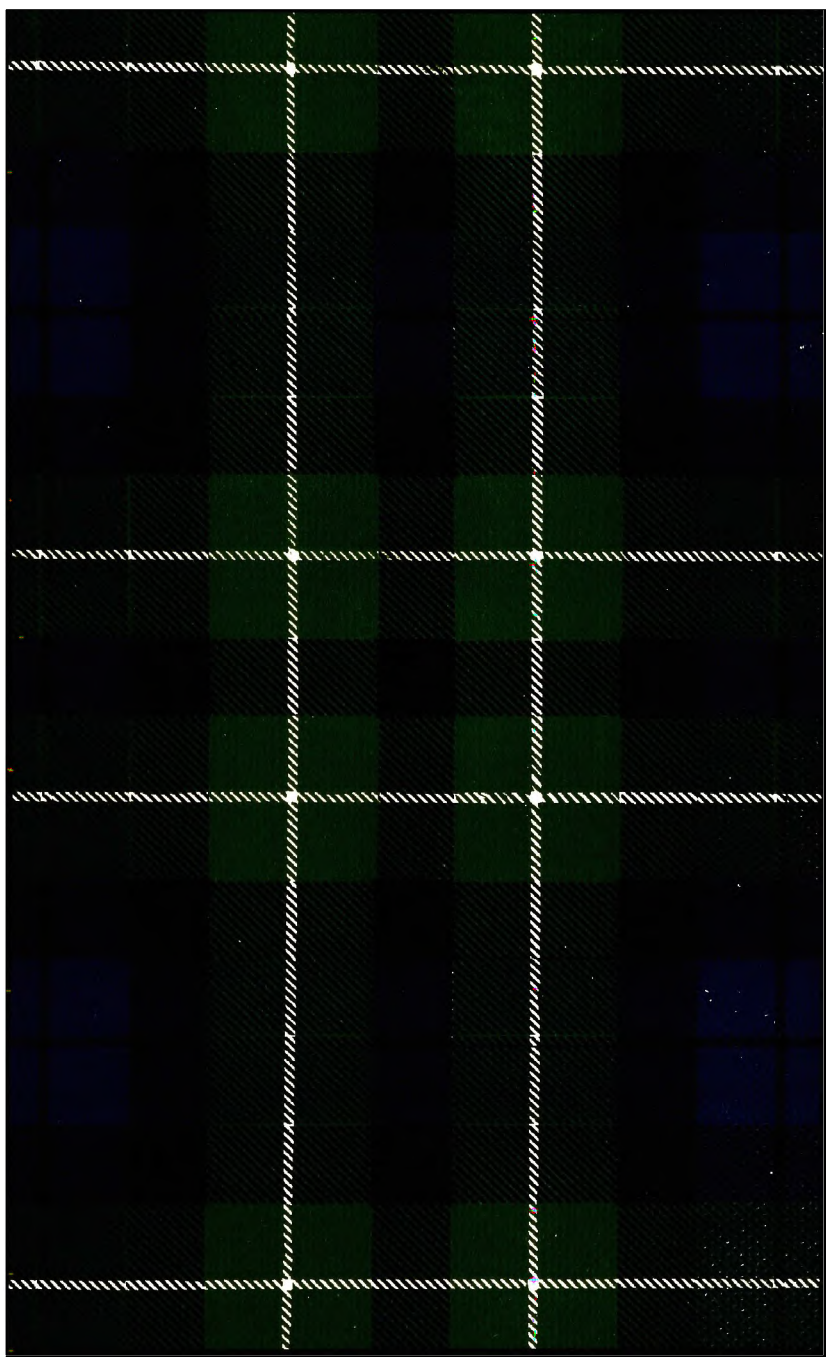
THE CAMPBELLS OF BREADALBANE—*continued.*

second son of Colin Campbell of Carwhin, and was created a Baron of the United Kingdom of Great Britain in 1806, by the title of Baron Breadalbane of Taymouth, county of Perth.

John, the second Marquis and fifth Earl, succeeded his father in 1834. He represented Perthshire in Parliament in 1832. He died without issue at Lausanne in November 1862, when the Marquisate of Breadalbane and the Earldom of Ormelie in the Scottish Peerage became extinct, and the succession was disputed. He was succeeded in the Scotch titles by Sir John Alexander Gavin Campbell, sixth Earl of Breadalbane and Holland, of Tay and Pentland, Lord Glenorchy, Benderloch, Ormelie and Wick in the Peerage of Scotland. He succeeded as the lineal descendant of William, the fifth son of Sir Robert Campbell (IX.), the third Baronet of this family, described as William of Glenfalloch. He was killed in battle at Stirling 1648. Sir John was born March 1824 and succeeded his cousin in 1862. He married in 1850 Mary Theresa, only daughter of John Francis Edwards, Dublin. He died in 1871 and was succeeded by his son, Gavin Campbell (XVII.), created Marquis of Breadalbane 1885. He married Alma, daughter of the fourth Duke of Montrose, in 1872.

The patronymic of the House of Breadalbane is “Mac-Chailein-mhic Dhonnachaidh.”

There is a Clan Campbell Society with its headquarters in Glasgow.



CAMPBELL (BREADALBANE).

THE CAMPBELLS OF CAWDOR

Clan Pipe Music :—Salute—"Campbell of Cawdor's Salute."

Badge :—Roid (Wild Myrtle) or Garbhag an t-sléibhe (Fir Club Moss).

JOHN, seventh Thane of Calder or Cawdor, married Isabel Rose, daughter of Kilravock, in 1492, and dying in 1494 left one posthumous child, a daughter, Muriel or Marion. Kilravock intended this heiress for his own grandson, her first cousin; but Kilravock being pursued in a criminal process for robbery in joining MacKintosh in spoiling the lands of Urquhart of Cromarty, Argyll, the Justice-General, made the process easy to him, got the ward of Muriel's marriage of the King, anno domini 1495, and she was carried to Inveraray in the year 1499. In autumn of 1499 Campbell of Inverliver, with sixty men, came to receive the child on pretence of sending her south to school. As Inverliver came with little Muriel to Daltulich, in Strath Nairn, he was close pursued by Alexander and Hugh Calder, her uncles, with a superior party. He sent off the child with an escort of six men, faced about to receive the Calders, and to deceive them a sheaf of corn, dressed in some of the child's clothes, was kept by one in the rear. The conflict was sharp and several were killed. When Inverliver thought the child was out of reach he retreated, leaving the fictitious child to the Calders. Tradition says that in the heat of the skirmish Inverliver exclaimed: "Is fada 'n éubh o Loch-odha is cobhair o Chlann O'Duibhne" ("Far's the cry from Loch Awe and help from the race of O'Duine"), which has since become a proverb signifying imminent danger and distant relief. It is said that Campbell of Auchinbreck was asked by someone, in the midst of their congratulations on arriving safely at Inveraray with their charge, what was to be done should the child die before she was marriageable; "She can never die," said he, "so long as a red-haired lassie can be found on either side of Loch Awe!" It would appear the heiress of the Calders had red hair. Muriel was married in 1510 to Sir John Campbell, third son of Argyll, in memory of which in the old hall of the House of Calder is cut S.I.C., D.M.C., with this inscription: "Ceri mani meminervis mane." The *Book of the Thanes of Cawdor* says of Sir John: "He was a Campbell of the old stamp, seeking incessantly to increase his possessions and extend his influence. His treaties with cousins of his own clan, with the MacLeans, MacDonalds and MacNeills show both his policy and his acknowledged power! . . . His possessions in Argyll were large and increasing. He seems already to have pretended some right to Isla."

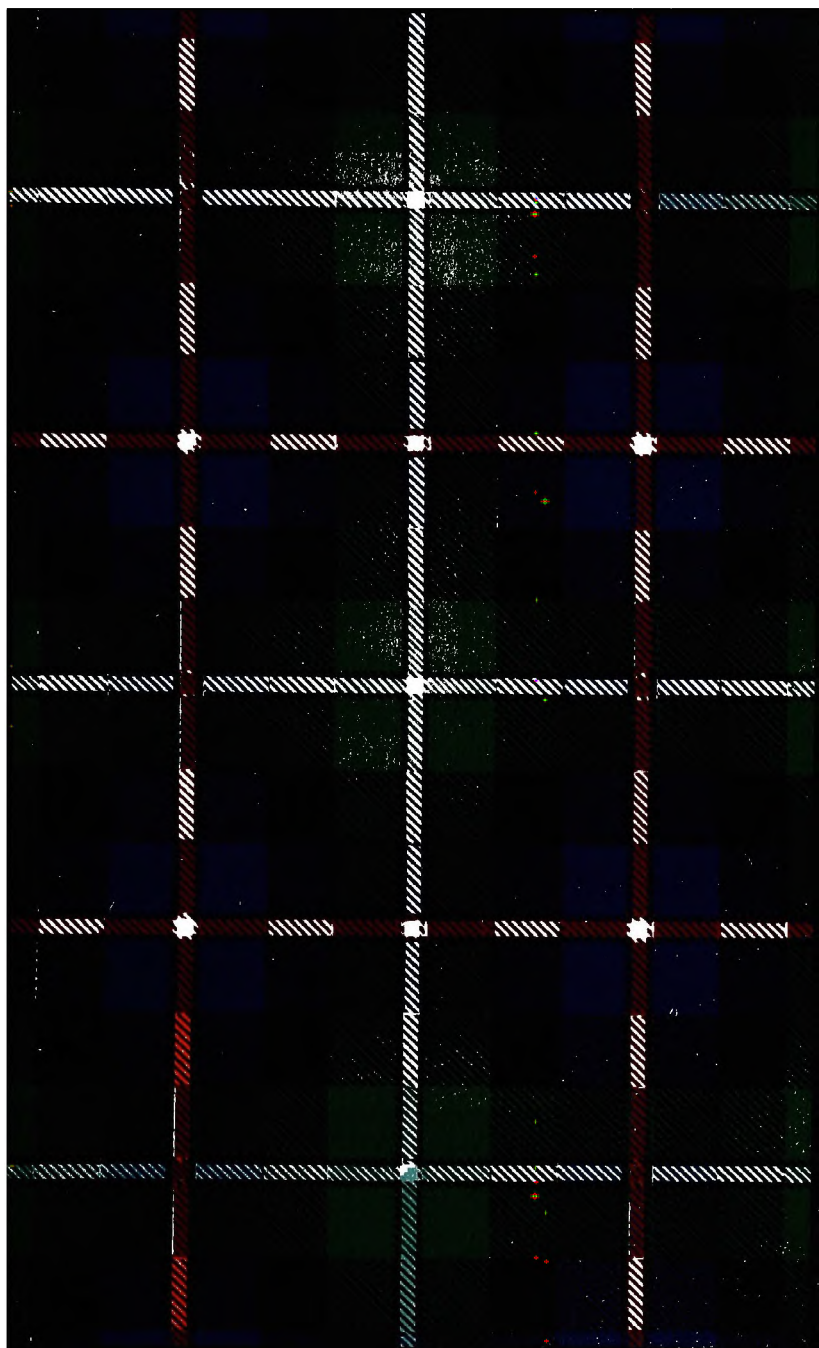
From 1524 till 1546, the year of his death, Sir John Campbell resided permanently at Cawdor, Lady Muriel survived him long, and also their son Archibald. She died in 1573, resigning her thanedom in favour of her grandson John (III.), who married a daughter of William, Earl Marishal of

THE CAMPBELLS OF CAWDOR—*continued.*

Scotland, by whom he had five sons and two daughters. The elder daughter married Sir James MacDonald of Islay, while the second married Campbell of Glenfaochan, in Lorn. Sir John early in the seventeenth century sold Croy, and disposed of Ferintosh to Lord Lovat, and mortgaged other lands in order to purchase, or rather to conquer, the island of Islay. They kept possession of Islay from 1612 to 1726, when it was purchased by Daniel Campbell of Shawfield, one of the Skipness family.

Sir John (IV.) succeeded his father. He first married a daughter of Sir Duncan Campbell of Glenorchy, by whom he had six sons and one daughter, and secondly he married Margaret, daughter of William, Earl of Angus.

Sir John Campbell, son of Sir Alexander (VII.) succeeded his father. He married Mary, eldest daughter and co-heiress of Lewis Pryce, and died in 1777. He was succeeded by his son Pryce Campbell, M.P., who was succeeded by his son John, who was elevated to the Peerage of Great Britain in 1796 by the title of Lord Cawdor of Castlemartin, Pembrokeshire. He died in 1821, and was succeeded by his son John Frederick Campbell, Earl of Cawdor. He married a daughter of Thomas, second Marquis of Bath. He died 27th June 1860 and was succeeded by his eldest son, John Frederick Vaughan Campbell, second Earl of Cawdor. He died in 1898 and was succeeded by his son Frederick Archibald Vaughan Campbell, third Earl of Cawdor, who was born in 1847.



CAMPBELL OF CAWDOR.

THE CAMPBELLS OF LOUDOUN

War Cry :—" Cruachan " (A mountain near Loch Awe).

Badge :—Roid (Wild Myrtle) or Garbhag an t-sléibhe (Fir Club Moss).

THE first of the present house of Loudoun was Sir Duncan Campbell, grandson of Sir Colin Campbell, ancestor of the Duke of Argyll. He married Susanna, daughter and heiress of Sir Reginald Crawford of Loudoun High-Sheriff of Ayr, who fell in battle for his country in 1303, and was the grandnephew of the mother of the great Sir William Wallace. By a charter granted by Robert I., in 1381, Loudoun was converted into a free barony, with the lands of Stevenston (Robertson's *Index*).

Sir Duncan was the son of Sir Donald Campbell, who, from the same King Robert obtained a charter of the Red Castle, and was second son of Cailean Mor (Sir Colin) of the house of Lochow. By the heiress of Loudoun he had a son, Sir Andrew Campbell, who was taken prisoner with David II., at the Battle of Durham, and was kept as such, in England, till 1357.

Sir Hugh of Loudoun, his son, was one of those appointed to meet King James I. at Durhams, in 1423; and his grandson, Sir George, became a hostage for the King's ransom, and accompanied the unhappy Princess Margaret to France, in 1436, when she became the wife of the future Louis XI.

Two Sir George Campbells of Loudoun succeeded, and the first of these was ancestor of the Campbells of Killoch.

Sir Matthew Campbell, seventeenth of the house of Loudoun (traced in the ancient line), was a faithful subject to Queen Mary, and fought for her at Langside. His second son, Matthew, settled in Livonia, and became ancestor of the famous Baron Loudoun, commander of the Imperial armies in the close of the last century.

Sir Hugh Campbell of Loudoun, like all his predecessors, was High-Sheriff of Ayr, and possessed a vast estate, as charters, dated between 1580 and 1600, show. In 1601 he was created Lord Campbell of Loudoun by James VI. His renunciation to Hew, Earl of Eglinton, "of the gift of the earl's marriage, 14th August 1604," appears in the *Eglinton Memorials*, vol. ii. He married Margaret Gordon of the house of Lochinvar. His son, John, Master of Loudoun, died before him, leaving a daughter, Margaret, who succeeded to all the honours of Loudoun in 1622, and married her namesake, Sir John Campbell of Lawers, a descendant of the first Baron of Glenorchy, and who was so esteemed by Charles I. that, in 1633, he created him Lord Farrinyeane and Mauchline, and Earl of Loudoun, and eight years' after, he was Lord High Chancellor of Scotland. His grandson, James

THE CAMPBELLS OF LOUDOUN—*continued.*

Campbell, Colonel of the Scots Greys, fell, a major-general, at the battle of Fontenoy, in 1745.

Hugh, third Earl of Loudoun, elder brother of the General, joined King William at the Revolution, and was a Commissioner for the Union in 1707. He died in 1731.

John, fourth Earl, his son, attained the highest military honours. He became Colonel of the 30th Foot, Governor of Virginia and of Edinburgh Castle. In 1745 he was active in the Government service, and in that year raised a regiment of Highlanders, consisting of twelve companies, which covered itself with distinction in the war in Flanders, fighting against Saxe and Lowendhal, but was disbanded at Perth in 1748. The Earl was appointed Commander of the Forces in America in 1756; two years subsequent, he was Commander in Portugal, and, in 1770, was appointed Colonel of the Scots Foot Guards. He died a general in 1782, and unmarried.

The title thus reverted to his cousin, Major-General James Mure-Campbell, son of the General named above who fell at Fontenoy, who married Flora, eldest daughter of MacLeod of Raasay, by whom he had one child, Flora Mure-Campbell, who became Countess of Loudoun, and married, in 1804, General, the Earl of Moira, Commander-in-Chief in Scotland, afterwards Governor-General of India, and who, in 1816, was created Marquis of Hastings. This lady was the mother of the lamented Lady Flora Hastings, a poetess of considerable merit, who was born at Edinburgh in 1806, and whose somewhat inhumane treatment at Court, in 1839, the year of her death, caused some excitement. The Countess Flora was succeeded by her son George, seventh Earl of Loudoun and second Marquis of Hastings. On the death of Henry, ninth Earl, the title went to his sister, Edith Maud, who married a Mr Clifton, with whom she assumed the name and arms of Abney Hastings.

The Countess died in 1874, and was succeeded by her son Charles, eleventh Earl.



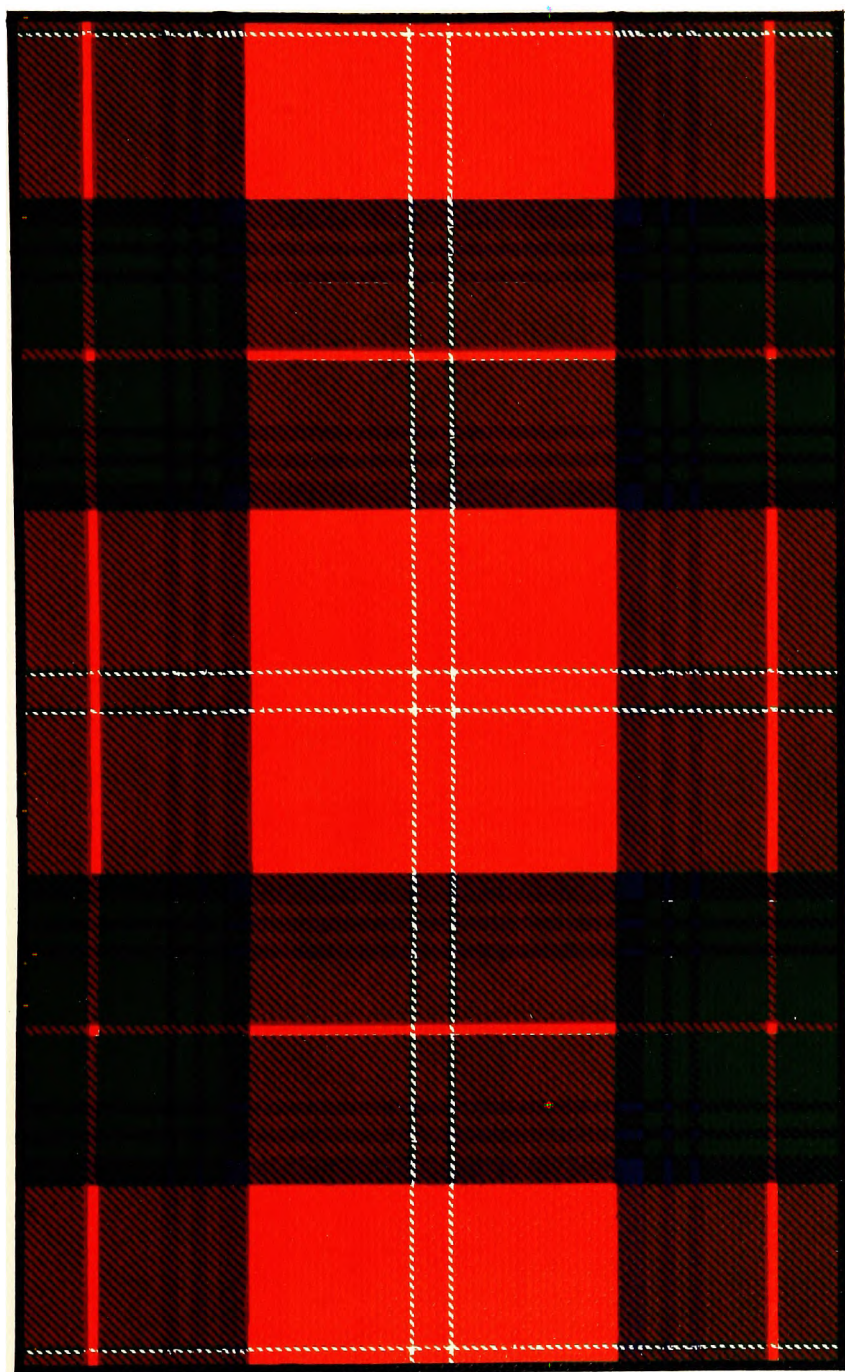
CAMPBELL (LOUDOUN).

THE CHISHOLMS

UNDER the names of the old Border, etc., families of Chisholme, Stirches, Dundorne, Cromlix, etc., may be mentioned branches of the name—other than the important Strathglass house, here treated of separately—all having had common origin. The earliest traces of them in Scotland are found to have been in the west of Roxburghshire, then included in the old Deanery of Teviotdale. Malcolm the historian says that they “came soon after the Conquest, A.D. 1066, from Tindale in England,” and that the original name was “De Chesé,” to which the Saxon termination “holme” was added on the marriage of a Norman ancestor with a Saxon heiress, whose lands were so called. In early records the name is written “de Chesèholme,” and then “de Chesehelme vel Chesholme,” and later “Chisholme” (and in the Strathglass house “Chisholm”). In the Ragman’s Roll are the names of “Richard de Cheschelme del Count de Roxburgh,” and “John de Cheshome,” of that family. In a bull of Pope Alexander IV., in 1254, regarding that family, the name of John de Chisholme appears. This John married a daughter of Lord Bolton, and thus got the lands of Paxtoun in Berwickshire. His son Richard succeeded him. Richard was succeeded by his son, Sir John de Chesholme del Counte de Berwyke. He forfeited his estates in fighting against Edward II., who wrote of John as “our Scottish enemy and rebel.” The Bruce restored him, and besides gave him lands in Nairn which had been forfeited by the Cumins. His son, Alexander de Chisholme, Lord of Chisholme in Roxburgh and Paxtoun in Berwickshire succeeded. His son, Sir Robert de Chisholm, one of the “Magnates of Scotland,” and who styled himself Lord of Chisholm, married the daughter of Sir Robert Urquhart, Constable of Urquhart Castle, on the side of Loch Ness, and he became the founder of the Strathglass Chisholms (*q.v. supra*). He and his family took active part in the ecclesiastical and political doings in Scotland, and were of importance, as shown by extant writs. They furnished soldiers, priests, and barons to the country during their existence of nine centuries in Scotland, amongst whom may be named George, who with Scott of Buccleuch and other Border chiefs engaged to relieve James V. from the tutelage of the Earl of Angus, and were defeated in the Battle of Melrose in 1526, but were again in 1528, on the accession of James, restored in their estates, etc. George Chisholm received a charter dated at Edinburgh, 12th November, 1531, of the lands of Chisholme, Chisholme Middon, Mouslie, Woodburn, Merryneir, and others in the south of Scotland. His son Walter, infert in his father’s lands, was a supporter of Queen Mary. A later chief Walter was a Royalist, and was taken prisoner in the Battle of Preston, 1648. His son Walter, who succeeded, acquired Stirches, Hawick, and the family, as well as being rightly styled “of Chisholme,” was also often called “of Stirches.” In recent years their estates

passed out of their hands, and a long line of over twenty chiefs, mostly soldiers, ended not unbecomingly on the field of battle. The last head was Colonel John Scott Chisholme, a gallant soldier who, leading his troops in a brilliant charge at Elandslaagte against the Boers in 1899, was killed in action. He was referred to in obituary press notices at the time as the last of his race. These Chisholms had of course no clan tartan nor any distinctive pipe-music, being south-country people.

The Chisholms of Cromlix and Dundorne were descended from Sir Edmund Chisholm, fourth son of Robert VII. of Chisholme, in Roxburgh. Sir Edmund came to Cromlix early in the fifteenth century. His mother was a daughter of Sir William Douglas of Drumlanrig, ancestor of the Duke of Queensberry. This family rapidly rose to power and influence, and held hereditarily the offices of Bailie and Justiciar of the Ecclesiastical Lordship of Dunblane. Edmund's son, Sir James, by his first marriage, was an Ambassador to the Holy See, and Pope Innocent VIII. made him Bishop of Dunblane. He died in 1534, and left a high reputation for learning and probity, and being in all respects a good bishop. By a second marriage, Sir Edmund had a son William, who was in 1527 appointed Coadjutor-Bishop to Sir James in the See, and who succeeded him in it. Bishop William also was one of the Lords of Session. He had a most evil reputation as a libertine and a dilapidator of Church patrimony, which he transferred to his bastard children in order to prevent its falling into the hands of the Reformers. Letters of Legitimation for ten of his children were passed under the Great Seal of State. One of these, Jane, married Sir James Stirling of Keir, with issue. Another married John Buchanan, eighteenth laird of that ilk, with issue—a daughter, who married Thomas Buchanan of Hert, Lord Privy Seal. In 1561 he had a nephew, another William, appointed his colleague and successor, and in 1564 he died. His nephew, Bishop William the second, was an ardent politician and churchman, and procured the Papal dispensation for the marriage of Mary and Darnley. He resigned, retired to France, became Bishop of Vaisson, resigned, became a Carthusian friar in Grenoble, and died at a great age in Rome in 1593. He was the last Catholic Bishop of Dunblane. John, the last Chisholm, Laird of Cromlix, died in the end of the seventeenth century. The arms of this family were in 1855 assumed by Captain A. Hay Drummond, R.N., third son of tenth Earl of Dupplin and Kinnoul, a descendant in the female line. The descendants of this house formed marriage alliances and founded county families amongst the leading aristocracy of England and Scotland. The famous Fair Helen of Perth was married into this house.



CHISHOLM.

THE CHISHOLMS OF STRATHGLASS

Clan Pipe Music :—Salutes—"Fàilte an t-Siosalaich" ("The Chisholm's Salute"); "Fàilte Siosalach Strathglais" ("Welcome to Chisholm of Strathglass"). March—"Erechless Castle."

Badge :—Raineach (Fern).

ONE of the first Chisholms known of in the north of Scotland was Harald or Guthred, Earl of Caithness, and as such, vassal to the Scottish King; also of Orkney and Shetland, for which he was vassal to Norway. In 1196 he rebelled against William the Lion, who defeated him in battle near Inverness, and took him prisoner. He was imprisoned in Roxburgh Castle for a time. Then he was liberated, but rebelled again. Owing to his turbulence and outrages he was again overcome and with his followers executed by the King; and his race was exterminated.

The progenitors of the Strathglass Chisholms easily trace to the Border or Roxburgh family, who, in turn, trace back to England and Normandy. They also held lands in Perth, Moray, Nairn, Sutherland, and Caithness. Surrounded by other warlike clans—the Clanranald, Glengarry, MacKenzie, Fraser, Grant, etc., the Strathglass Chisholms for six centuries have held their ground. No north-country Chisholm subscribed the Ragman's Roll.

The founder of this clan was Sir Robert de Chisholm, "one of the Magnates of Scotland," who styled himself Lord of Chisholm, and is referred to *ante* under other families of this name. He married the daughter of Sir Robert Urquhart, Constable of Urquhart Castle, succeeded to the Constablenesship, and became Sheriff of Inverness, and Justiciary of the Regality of Moray. His name often appears in writs. In 1362 he gave six acres to the Holy Rood of the Church of Inverness for the benefit of the poor, and these lands are still partly in the possession of the Kirk Session, and known as Diriebught or Tir-nam-bochd. A witness to the charter was Weland Shishlach (Valentine Chisholm). Sir Robert and his descendants acquired lands in the north, which were held in the male line till 1884, when the then chief, James Sutherland, and his son and heir, took advantage of the Act of 1848 and barred the entail in virtue of which alone they obtained possession. Had the entail not been so barred, the property would have reverted to James Gooden Chisholm, grandson of Alexander (XXII.), the entailer. After the death, unmarried, in 1887, of Roderick (XXVIII.), the estates went by Trust Disposition out of the entailer's family to the widow and daughters of James. Thereafter the arms of the Chisholm family, with the difference only of the supporters clubs (because of female descent) reversed were granted to James Chisholm Gooden Chisholm, to be borne by himself and his descendants for ever, along with the name of Chisholm.

CHISHOLMS OF STRATHGLASS—*continued.*

He died in London, 31st December 1895, and was succeeded by his elder son Chisholm Gooden Chisholm, who is married.

From the early part of the fourteenth century till now the clan has taken due share in public life; and produced many soldiers, priests, statesmen, politicians, lawyers, etc., whom limits of space here preclude individual mention of.

The principal cadet families are:—

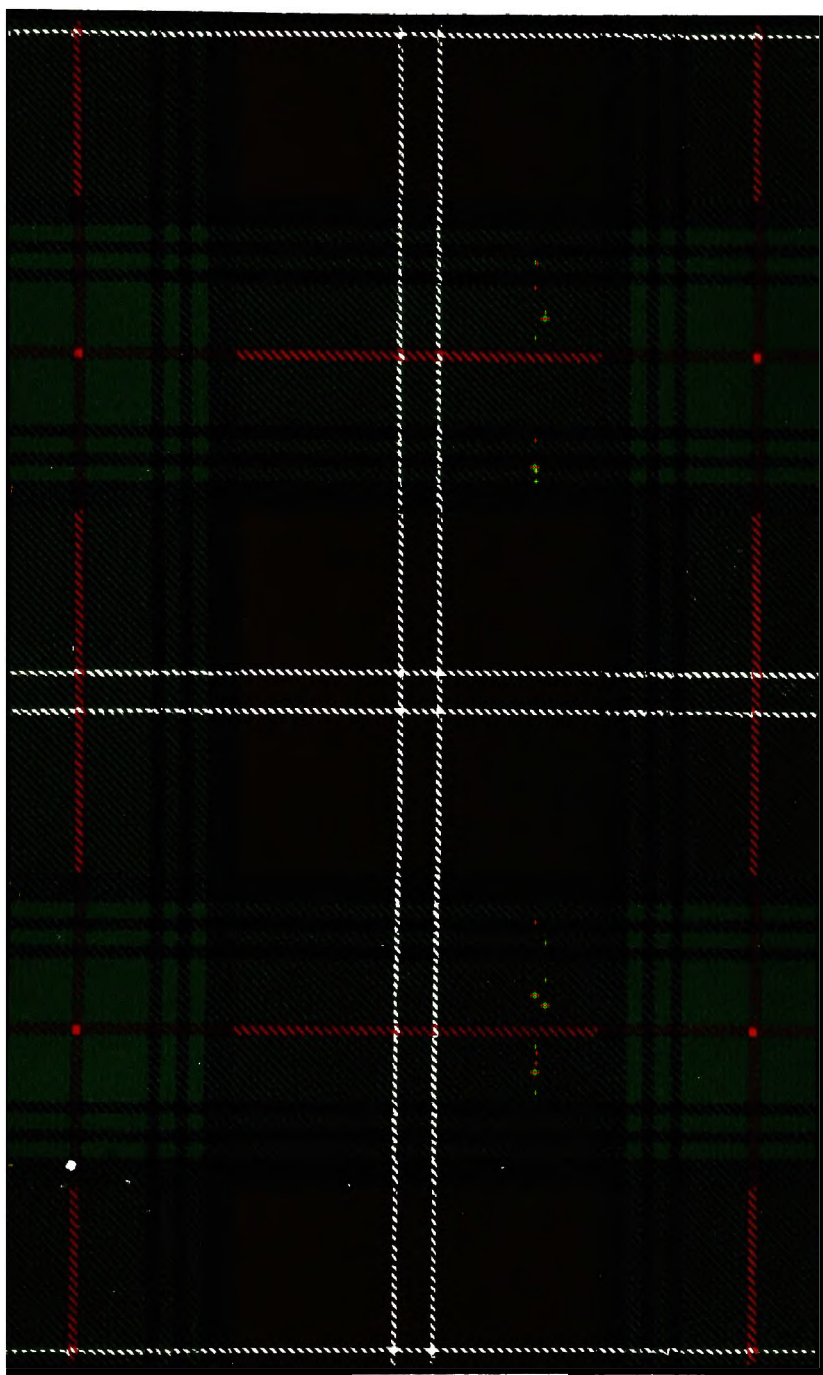
I. KINERRAS and LEATRIE.—Descended from John (XVI.) by his second son, the Tanistear, known as “Tomas mór mac an t-Siosalaich,” who has a retour serving him heir in the lands of Kinerras, 26th August 1634. On his tomb in Beaulieu Priory is recorded “that he was ane honnest gentelmann.” The present and ninth male representative is Archibald Alexander Chisholm, Procurator Fiscal, Lochmaddy, who is married and has sons and daughters.

II. KNOCKFIN.—Descended from Alexander (XVII.) through his third son, Colin Chisholm of Knockfin. The present and seventh male representative is Colonel William Chisholm, Cheltenham, unmarried.

III. THEODORE CHISHOLM'S FAMILY.—Descended from the second son of Alexander (XIX.). The seventh and last known male heir and chief of Chisholms entitled to be called “The Chisholm” is Alexander Chisholm of this family, fourth son of John Chisholm, Comar, and who emigrated to Australia about 1840.

The principal seat is Erchless Castle on the Strathglass estate. Though very old, the Castle is in good preservation and inhabited. It is, along with the rest of these estates, now in the possession of the female heirs of James (XXVII.) Chisholm.

The Chief of the Strathglass Chisholms has always borne the distinctive appellation of “An Siosalach,” *i.e.*, “The Chisholm,” or “Siosalach Strathghlais,” *i.e.*, “Chisholm of Strathglass,” in distinction from the Roxburgh chief who was styled, according to his place, “of Chisholme.”



CEISHOLM (HUNTING).

THE CLERGY

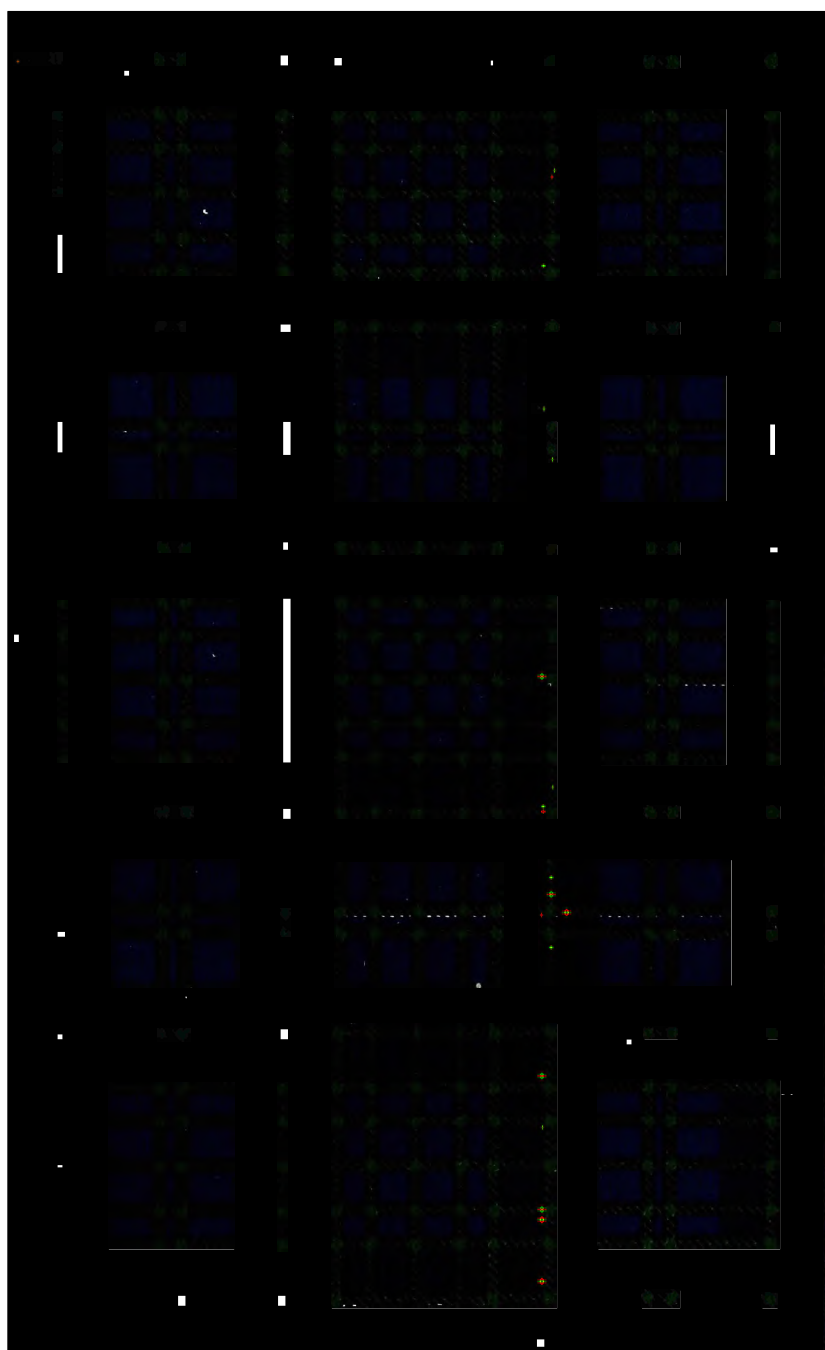
THE Tartan of the Clergy, or "Breacan nan Cléireach," is a mixture of black, dark blue, with light blue or white stripes. "Down to a very recent period," says Mr Smith of Mauchline, "this pattern was generally used by the clergy in the Highlands for their weekday habiliments, and even now the secular mantle or plaid of the priesthood in the North is not unfrequently made of this or similar kinds of stuff." "In those times," says Logan, "when the Highlanders went armed both to kirk and market, the gentlemen took their 'gille-mor' or sword-bearer with them. Even the clergymen armed themselves, in compliance with the national custom. The Rev. Donald MacLeod of Skye, who lived about the beginning of the nineteenth century, remembered his great grandfather, who was also a clergyman, going to the church with his two-handed sword and his servant, who walked behind him with his bow and case of arrows."

When, after the Revolution settlement, Presbyterianism became the established form of church government in the land, the Rev. Alexander MacDonald, M.A., Ardnamurchan (father of the famous poet, Alexander MacDonald—"MacMhaighster Alasdair"), refused to conform to the change, and was in consequence deposed by the Synod in 1697. This deposition, however, except in so far as stipend was concerned, was merely nominal, for, owing to his great popularity, Mr MacDonald maintained his hold on the congregation, and there is no clear evidence that during his lifetime the Presbytery of Lorn succeeded in establishing another in the parish of Ardnamurchan. The author of *Moidart*; or, *Among the Clanranalds*, says: "It was not an easy matter even to declare the church vacant; and were it not that the Presbytery happened to reckon among its members at the time a certain person of no ordinary intrepidity, the ceremony would probably have been indefinitely postponed, or omitted altogether. It is told of Colin Campbell, minister of Ardchattan, the person in question, that, having volunteered to undertake the task, he was met at the door of Kilchoan Church and angrily denied admittance by MacDonald's friends. But Campbell, *dressed in the kilt, and armed with a sword in one hand and a cocked pistol in the other*, set his back against the wall and resolutely defied the stormy audience in front of him. He delivered his message, and, Whig minister though he was, got out of the parish none the worse of the adventure."

It may be interesting to call attention to the clans and septs who are of ecclesiastical origin. The general name for a cleric was, in Gaelic, "cléireach," in meaning and origin the same as English clerk, *clark*. The surname is now "Mac-a'-Chléirich," which has also the form in English of M'Chlery. The MacNabs, in Gaelic "Mac-an-Aba" (Son of the Abbot), are descended from the lay abbots of Glendochart. The MacPhersons claim descent from the Parson of Kingussie, while in Skye a MacPherson is called "Mac-a'-

THE CLERGY—*continued.*

Chananaich" (Son of the Canon). The bishop, or "easbuig," gives first the Christian name "Gilleasbuig" (Bishop's-gille), which in English takes the form of Gillespie. In Ireland it takes the form of M'Anaspie. The priest is "sagart" in Gaelic, and from it we have "Mac-an-t-sagairt"—in English MacTaggart. It was only in the first half of the twelfth century that celibacy on the part of the clergy was finally made the law of the Church. From the Vicar we have MacVicars. The MacMillans are known in the Highlands as "Clann Mhaoilein" or "Clann Mhicgillemhaoil," meaning the descendants of the tonsured one's gille or servant. MacNiven is in Gaelic "Mac'Illenaioimh" (Son of the Saint). Gillies come from "Mac-gille-Iosa" (Son of the Servant of Jesus); while Gilchrist is from the Gaelic "Mac-gille-Chriosd" (Son of the Servant of Christ). The prefix "gille" to the names of saints gives us quite a number of Highland surnames.



CLERGY.

COCKBURN

THIS surname is derived from a place-name near Duns, and the principal family of the name are the Cockburns of Langton, Berwickshire.

In the Ragman Roll of those who swore fealty to Edward I. in 1296 occur the names of Piers de Cockburn and Thomas de Cockburn, ancestors of the Cockburns of Langton, Ormiston, and Clerkington, ancient vassals of the Earls of March.

Their immediate ancestor, Sir Alexander de Cockburn, obtained the barony of Carriden, in Linlithgowshire, from David II. in 1358. He was twice married: first to Mary, daughter of Sir William de Veteriponte, or Vipont, proprietor of Langton, in Berwickshire, who fell at Bannockburn in 1314, and in her right he obtained the lands and barony of Langton; and, secondly, to Margaret, daughter and heiress of Sir John Monfode of Braidwood, in Lanarkshire. By his first wife he had two sons, Sir Alexander de Cockburn, Knight, Keeper of the Great Seal between 1389 and 1396. John, the second son, married Jean, daughter and heiress of John Lindsay of Ormiston, in East Lothian, and from him descended the Cockburns of Ormiston. By his second wife Sir Alexander Cockburn, the father, had Edward, ancestor of the Cockburns of Skirling, long since extinct.

From Sir Alexander, the son, descended Sir William Cockburn of Langton, Knight, who in 1595 obtained a grant of the lands and barony of Langton, with the office of Principal Usher and its fees and casualties, to himself and his heirs male whatsoever, bearing the arms and surname of Cockburn. He married Helen, daughter of Alexander, fourth Lord Elphinstone, and was succeeded by his son, William Cockburn, who was created a Baronet of Nova Scotia in 1627. In 1641 he was commissioner to the Scots Parliament for Berwickshire, and on 13th August of that year he presented a petition to the House concerning the office of Great Usher, inherited from his ancestors, against John, Earl of Wigton, who had assumed the office, when a committee was appointed to consider the complaint and report. On the 17th of the same month, while the question was still in dependence, on his Majesty Charles I.'s entry into the House, Sir William, with a baton in his hand, went before his majesty as Principal Usher, and "offered to make civil interruption for maintenance of his right against the Earl of Wigton." The king, offended at his presumption, immediately signed a warrant for his committal to the Castle of Edinburgh as a prisoner. The same day the House interceded with his majesty on his behalf, and after much entreaty the king altered the warrant to confinement to his chamber till next day. On the 18th his majesty declared in Parliament that when he signed the warrant he did not know that Sir William was a member of the House, and he then promised for himself, his heirs, and successors not to commit any member of Parliament during session without the advice and consent of the House, and

ordained that declaration and promise to be recorded in the books of Parliament. The conduct of Sir William in this matter has led to the recognition of a great constitutional privilege. He subsequently alienated one half of the ushership, and became Joint-Usher with Colonel Cunningham.

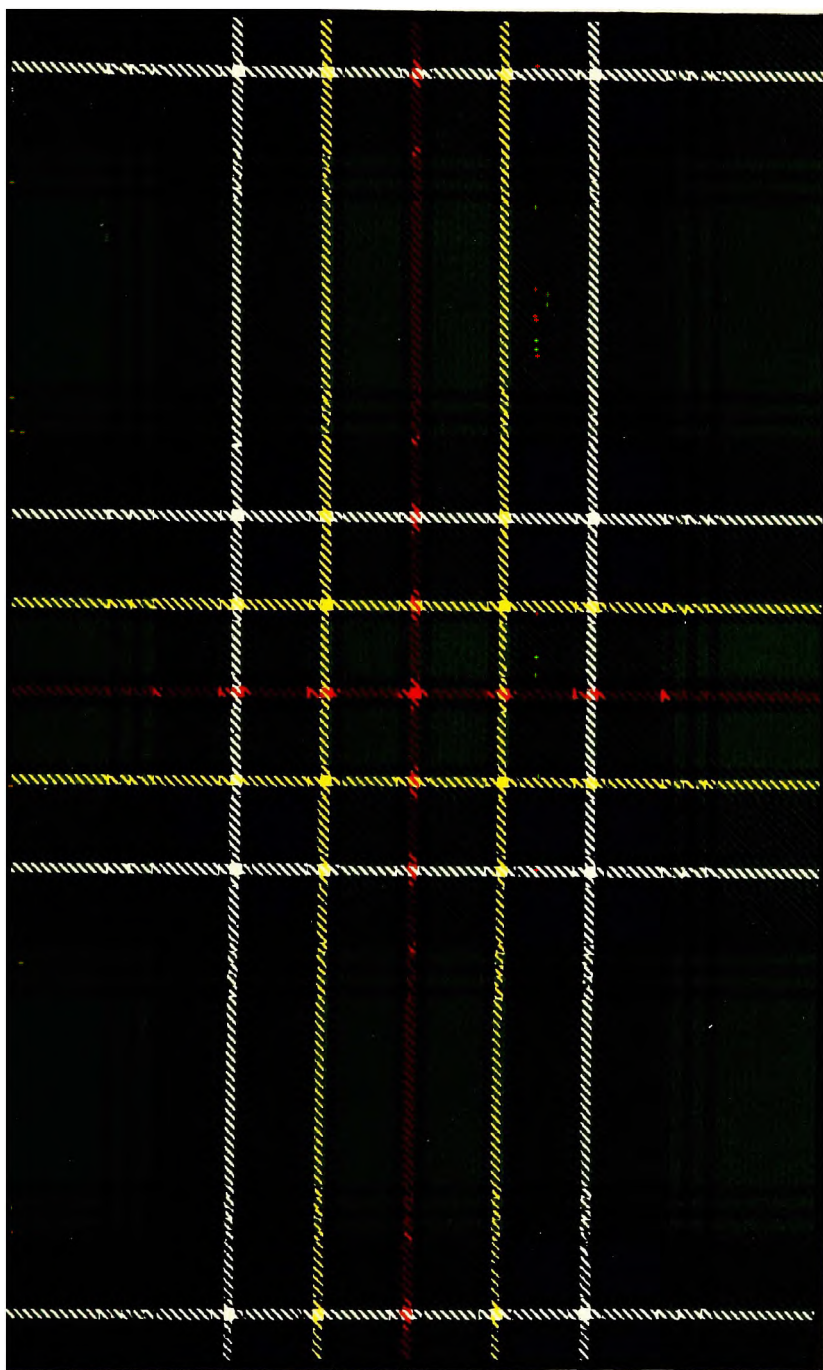
His only son, Sir Archibald Cockburn, second Baronet of Langton, was, in 1657, returned heir to his father in the office of Principal Usher, held jointly with Colonel Cunningham, and also in the barony of Langton and other property. In 1664, having purchased Cunningham's liferent, he obtained a new grant of the office, with a salary of £250 and other emoluments, for ever.

Sir Archibald married Lady Mary Campbell, daughter of the Earl of Breadalbane, and died in 1705. His eldest son, Sir Archibald Cockburn, third Baronet, died without issue, and was succeeded by his brother, Sir Alexander Cockburn, fourth Baronet, who was killed at the battle of Fontenoy. He was succeeded by his grandson, Sir Alexander Cockburn, fifth Baronet, on whose decease the title devolved on his cousin, Sir James, sixth Baronet, member of Parliament for Peeblesshire in 1762. He died 26th July 1804.

The estate of Langton was—1758—sold to David Gavin, and through his daughter, who married the first Marquis of Breadalbane, it passed into the Breadalbane family.

The Cockburns of that Ilk and Rysland, also in Berwickshire, are a branch of the same family, their immediate ancestor being Sir William Cockburn of Langton, Knight, who fell at the battle of Flodden Field, 1513.

The Ormiston branch was for several generations distinguished as lawyers and statesmen.



COCKBURN.

THE CLAN COLQUHOUN

War Cry :—"Cnoc Ealachain."

Clan Pipe Music :—Gathering—"Ceann na Drochaide Bige" ("Head of the Little Bridge").
March—"Caismeachd Chloinn a' Chompaich" ("The Colquhoun's March"). Lament—
"Ruaig Ghlinn Fèidhne" ("Rout of Glenfruin").

Badge :—Braoileag nan con (Dogberry) or Calltuinn (Hazel).

THE ancestor of surname of Colquhoun was Humphry Kirkpatrick, in whose favour Malduin, Earl of Lennox, grants charter of the lands of Colchoun in the reign of Alexander II. The first who assumed the surname of Colchoun was Ingram, the above Humphry's successor, being so designed in a charter of Luss by Malcolm, Earl of Lennox, to Malcolm, Laird of Luss, confirming John, Laird of Luss, his charter to his son of those lands in the beginning of the reign of King Robert I.

It would appear at one time that there were three branches of this family—Colquhoun of that Ilk, a second of Kilpatrick, a third of Luss. With regard to the Kilpatrick line, it appears that in the reign of Alexander II., Umphredus de Kilpatrick obtained a grant of the lands and barony of Colquhoun, in Dumbartonshire, on which occasion he assumed the name and arms of Colquhoun. But there were others of the name in those early times; under David II. Gilbert Culquhen, a herald, was forfeited, and lands of Barinneheurie were bestowed on Isabel of Athole. In the same reign a charter was given to Malcolm Culchone of Gask.

Ingram, Humphry, Sir Robert, and Sir Humphry, all Colquhouns of that Ilk and Luss, succeeded each other, till we come to Sir John, who was Governor of Dumbarton Castle during the minority of James II. He was lured into an ambush by Lauchlan MacLean and other Islesmen, and slain with 120 of his men.

His son, Malcolm, predeceased him, and left a son, who succeeded as Sir John Colquhoun, and married a daughter of Lord Boyd. He was a man of ability, and was Comptroller of the Exchequer from 1465 to 1469. He received a grant of the lands of Roseneath. The Castle of Dunglass, the ruins of which abut on the Clyde, now the property of Buchanan of Auchintorlie, belonged also to the Colquhouns. In 1474 Sir John was Great Chamberlain of Scotland, and was a commissioner for that futile scheme—a marriage between the Crown Prince of Scotland and Cecily, daughter of Edward IV. In 1477 he was appointed Governor for life of Dumbarton Castle, and in the following year was slain by a cannon ball during that siege, in which the famous "Mons Meg" figured.

He was succeeded by his son, Sir Humphry, who died in 1493, and was succeeded in turn by his son, Sir John, who was knighted by James IV.,

THE CLAN COLQUHOUN—*continued.*

and obtained, under the Great Seal, grants of several lands and baronies in Dumbartonshire. He died in 1535.

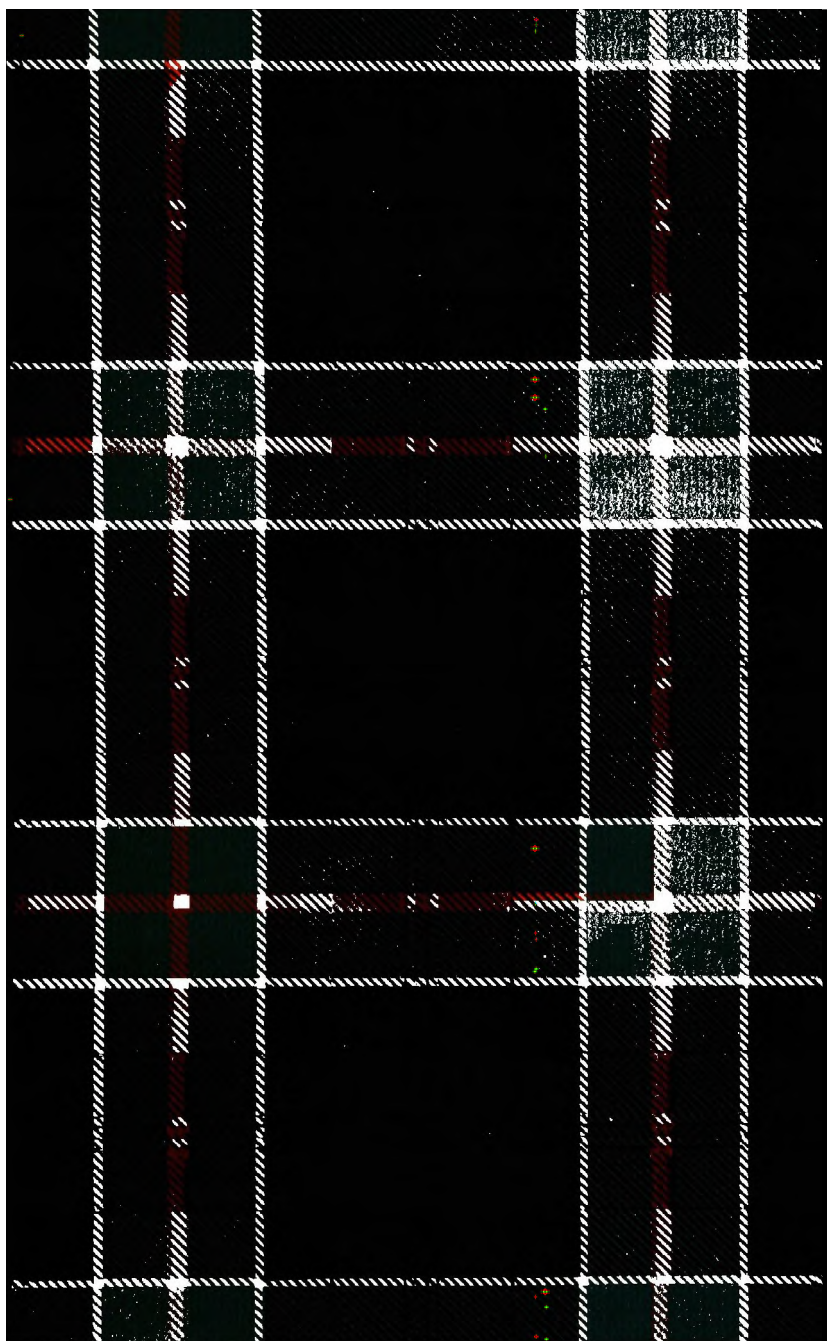
In that year Patrick and Adam Colquhoun, brothers of the Laird of Luss, were tried for the slaughter of William Stirling of Glorat (*Pit. Crim. Trials*).

Sir Humphry Colquhoun, twelfth Laird of Luss, acquired the Heritable Coronership of Dumbartonshire in 1583. He married Jean, daughter of the Earl of Glencairn, by whom he had no family. He fought the bloody battle of Glenfruin against the MacGregors in 1602, in which he was defeated with the loss of 200 men, including several gentlemen and burgesses of Dumbarton; and was afterwards killed in his own Castle of Benachra "by the MacFarlanes, through the influence of a certain nobleman whom he had disobliged."

He was succeeded by his brother, Sir Alexander, whose son, Sir John Colquhoun, in the year of Glenfruin, obtained a charter of the ten pound lands of Donnerbuck. In April 1608 he wrote to James VI. that he had been urged by the Privy Council "to submit with the MacFarlanes" his brother's slaughter, and all other slaughters, "murtheris, heirschips, theftis, riefs, and oppressions," fire-raising, destruction of houses and woods, etc., and that he had obtained a decree to the amount of "lxxij thousand poindis" Scots against them (*Scot. Journ. Antiq.*). He was made a Baronet of Nova Scotia by Charles I. in 1625. He endured many hardships during the English invasion of Scotland, and was mulcted in the sum of £2000 sterling by Cromwell—a large sum in those days.

Sir Humphry Colquhoun, seventeenth Laird of Luss, was a member of the Union Parliament, and married a daughter of Houston of that Ilk, by whom he had only a daughter, Anne, who, in 1702, married James Grant of Pluscardine, second son of Grant of that Ilk; and being resolved that the young couple should succeed him in his whole estate and honours, in 1704 he resigned his baronetcy to the Crown, and obtained a new grant—to himself in life-rent, to his daughter and son-in-law in fee, providing that their heirs should adopt the name and arms of Colquhoun, and that the estates of Grant and Luss should never be conjoined. In the Loch Lomond expedition against Rob Roy, Sir Humphry was joined by James Grant, with fifty of his surname, "all stately fellows, with short hose and belted plaids," says Ray, "each with a well-fixed gun on his shoulder, a handsome target with a sharp-pointed steel in the centre of it, a claymore by his side, and a pistol or two, with a knife and dirk in his belt." Sir Humphry died in 1715.

James Grant succeeded as Sir James Colquhoun; but his elder brother dying without issue in 1719, he succeeded to the estates of Grant, and resuming that name, was succeeded in the estate of Luss by his second son, Sir Ludovick, who, on the death of his elder brother, unmarried, also succeeded to the estates of Grant, and that of Luss went to his younger brother, James, who was created a Baronet in 1786, and, dying the same year, was succeeded by his son, Sir James, great-grandfather of Sir James, fifth Baronet of Colquhoun and Luss.



COLQUHOUN.

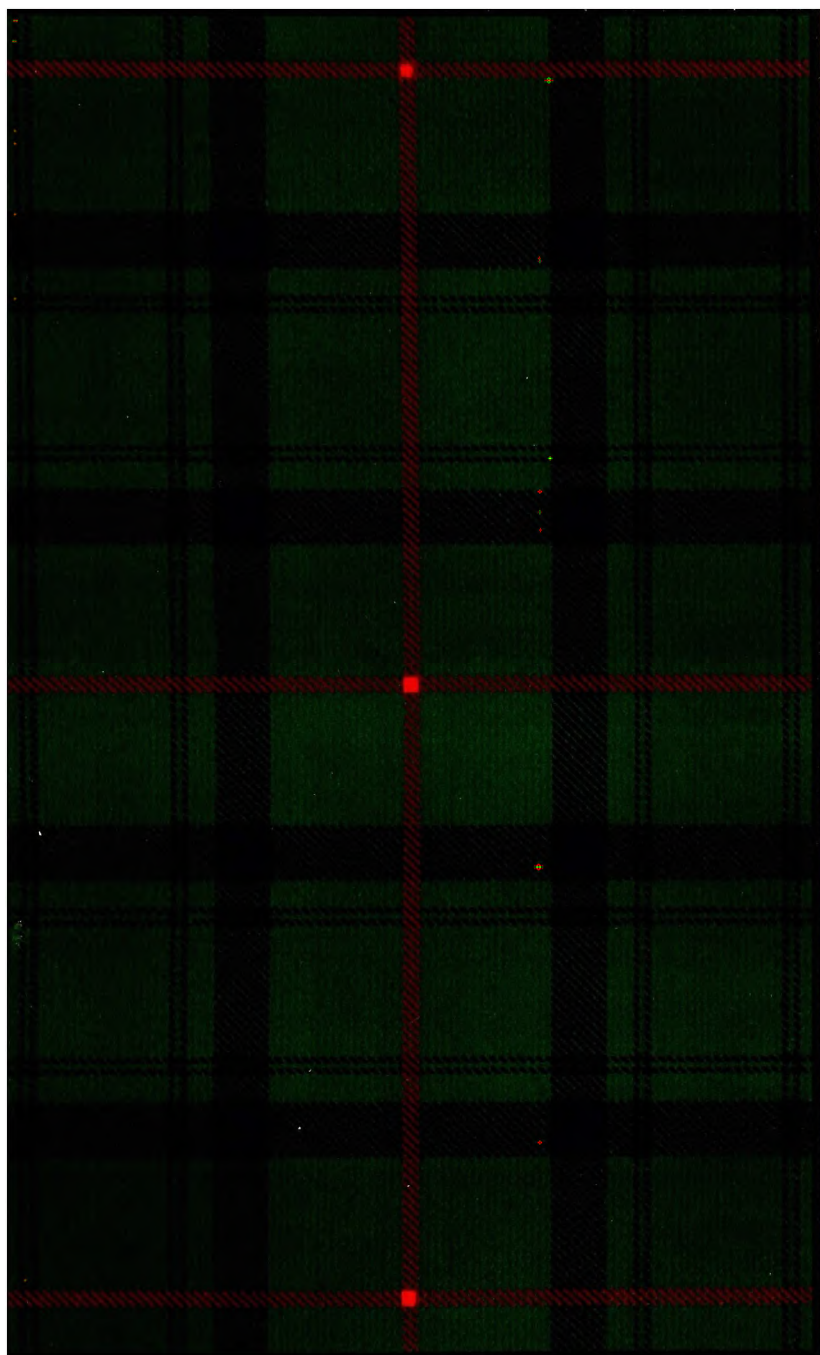
C R A N S T O N

THE Cranstons owned lands in the counties of Edinburgh and Roxburgh, and their name is derived from their lands in the former county, which now form the parish of Cranston. The first of the family is Elfric de Cranston, who lived 1170. His direct line ended in an heiress, Sarah Cranston, who, living in 1581, married William Cranston, son of John Cranston of Moriestoun. This William Cranston was created Lord Cranston in 1609, and died in 1627. The fifth son of the fifth Lord got into trouble through marrying a Roman Catholic. The marriage was kept secret, and afterwards repudiated by the husband, but the lady sought and gained declarator of her marriage. The husband then went to England, and an heiress fell in love with him. Mr Cranston was said to have sent her a "love potion" to administer to her father, who disapproved of her conduct. The result was that the father died of the poison, and the heiress was hanged.

The eighth Lord was a distinguished naval officer, and on the death of the eleventh Lord in 1869, the title became extinct or dormant.

Besides the principal family there were the Cranstons of Corsbie, in Berwickshire, and of Thirlestane, and Dodds.

The family has produced several ministers, and a Scottish judge, Lord Corehouse.



CRANSTON.

CRAWFORD

THE surname Crawford, Craufurd, or Crauford is derived from the barony of Crawford, in Lanarkshire.

About the earliest historic reference to this surname is in a charter of William de Lindsay, afterwards confirmed by King William early in that prince's reign, wherein mention is made of *Johannis de Craufurd filius Reginaldi*. In 1127 there were two brothers of this name, Knights—namely, Sir John Crawford and Sir Gregan Crawford—both in the service of King David I. Sir Gregan had a grant of lands from King David in Galloway, called after him Dalmagregan.

Galfridus, styled *Dominus Galfridus de Crawford*, is a witness to charters granted by King William between 1170 and 1190. He married the sister of John le Scot, Earl of Chester, and niece of the king. Reginald de Crawford, probably the son of Galfridus, is witness in 1228 to a charter of Richard de Bard to the Monastery of Kelso. Reginald was succeeded by his second son, Sir John de Crawford. He died without male issue in 1248, and was buried at Melrose Abbey. He is said to have had two daughters, the elder of whom married Archibald de Douglas, ancestor of the Dukes of Douglas; and the younger became, about 1230, the wife of David de Lindsay of Wauchopedale, ancestor of the Earls of Crawford.

Contemporary with Galfridus de Crawford was Gualterus de Crauford, witness to a charter of Roger, Bishop of St. Andrews, sometime between 1189 and 1202. From him came Sir Reginald de Crawford, who, about 1200, married Margaret de Loudoun, the heiress of the extensive barony of Loudoun. In consequence of this marriage he quartered the Arms of Loudoun with his own. Sir Hugh Crawford, Sheriff of Ayr, had two sons and a daughter; the latter, Margaret, married Sir Malcolm Wallace of Elderslie, Knight, and became the mother of Sir William Wallace, the hero of Scotland. Sir Hugh was succeeded by his son, Sir Reginald Crawford of Loudoun, Sheriff of Ayr. He was succeeded about 1297 by his son, Sir Reginald or Raynauld (Ronald) Crawford of Loudoun, who was among the first of the Scottish barons to join Wallace, his cousin, and was with him in all his struggles and dangers. He was also among the first to join Robert the Bruce. For his loyalty to Bruce he was executed at Carlisle in 1307. He left an only child, Susanna Crawford of Loudoun, his sole heiress, who married Sir Duncan Campbell of Lochawe, ancestor of the Earls of Loudoun (*see* The Campbells of Loudoun).

Among other families of the name, mention may be made of—

I. THE CRAWFORDS OF KERSE, AYRSHIRE.—This is a branch of the Crawfords of Loudoun, who ultimately became the representatives of the Dalmagregan Crawfords. The first of the Kerse family was Reginald, son of Hugh Crawford of Loudoun. He got a grant of the lands from his brother, Hugh,

in the reign of Alexander III. In 1680 Alexander Crawford of Kerse is infeft in the lands of Nether Skeldon, as heir of his father, Alexander Crawford of Kerse. This Alexander Crawford appears to have been the last male proprietor of Kerse of the name of Crawford.

II. THE CRAUFURDLAND CRAUFURDS.—These descended from Sir Reginald de Crawford, Sheriff of Ayr, who married the heiress of Loudoun. His third son, John, obtained from him several lands in Clydesdale, and in right of his wife, Alicia de Dalsalloch, became chief proprietor of that barony. This John conferred Ardoch, to which he gave the name of Craufurdland, upon his second son, John Craufurd, who lived in the time of Alexander II. His grandson, James Craufurd of Craufurdland, fought under his cousin, Sir William Wallace, and a descendant of his, John Craufurd of Giffordland, living in 1480, was ancestor to the Crawfords of Birkheid.

Other families are the Crawfords of Drumsoy, in Ayrshire, descended from Duncan Crawford of Comlarg, who lived in the reign of James IV., and was the third son of David Crawford of Kerse. The Crawfords of Auchinames were descended from Hugh Craufurd, second son of Sir Reginald Crawford of Loudoun, Sheriff of Ayr in 1296. This Hugh appears to have inherited the lands of Monoch or Monach, and also Crosby, near Kilbride, in Ayrshire. His son, Reginald Craufurd of Crosby, in 1320 obtained a grant of land of Auchinames, in Renfrewshire, for his services to Robert the Bruce. Auchinames, being the larger possession, became the designation of the family, though in a different county and a less ancient estate. The Craufords of Fergushill; the Crawfords of Giffordland; the Craufurds of Baidland, now of Ardmillan, in Ayrshire; the Crawfurds of Jordanhill, Renfrewshire; the Crawfords of Kilberney, Stirlingshire; and the Crawfurds of Catsburn, Renfrewshire.

The Earl of Crawford, a title in the Peerage of Scotland, first conferred in 1398 on Sir David Lindsay of Glenest, is chief of the Lindsays (*see* under Lindsay).



CRAWFORD.

CUMIN OR CUMMING

Budge :—Lus Mhic Cuimin (Cumin Plant).

THE country of this once powerful clan was Badenoch, in the south-east district of Inverness-shire—wild, mountainous, now poorly inhabited, and presenting wide stretches of bleak moorland. For 250 years, from 1080 to 1330, they flourished in strength, and then began to decline.

Though some deduce them from Normandy, they would seem to have come from Northumberland; and, according to the Chronicle of Melrose, the first one of the name who figures prominently was slain with Malcolm III. at Alnwick in 1093, leaving two sons, John and William. From John all the Cumins in Scotland are said to be descended. In 1142, William was preferred to the See of Durham by the Empress Maud.

Sir John, the Red Cumin (or Comyn), was the first who was designed Lord of Badenoch, and was ambassador from Alexander II. to Louis IX. of France in 1240. His son John, called the Black Lord of Badenoch, was inferior to no subject in Scotland for wealth and power; and was one of those who vowed to support Queen Margaret, daughter of Alexander III., in her title to the crown, against all mortals; but, as one of the six regents, he agreed to her marriage with the eldest son of Edward I. in 1290, and on her death became a somewhat unscrupulous competitor for the crown of Scotland, “as the son and heir of John, who was son of Richard, son of William, son of Hextilda, daughter and heiress of Gothrick, son and heir of Donald, King of Scotland.”

Prior to this, another Cumin, designed Lord of Tynedale, had married the heiress of Fergus, last of the old Earls of Buchan, and in her right became Earl of Buchan in 1220.

Edward, in pursuance of his nefarious schemes against Scotland, favoured the rival claims of John Baliol, which did not prevent the Lord of Badenoch from swearing fealty to the foe in 1292 (Rymer). Five years after, he died a prisoner in England, leaving by his wife, daughter of John, and sister of King John Baliol, a son, who became Lord of Badenoch, called in turn the Red Cumin, an artful, ambitious dissembler. A panderer to the King of England, he was on the point of betraying Robert Bruce to the latter, and how he perished under the daggers of Bruce and Kirkpatrick, in the church of Dumfries, on the 10th of February 1306, is well known to every reader of history. He was the last Lord of Badenoch of the surname of Cumin.

The line of the Earl of Buchan continued to flourish. Earl William, first of the title, founded the Abbey of Deer, now in ruins. He was Great Justiciary of Scotland in 1220, under Alexander II., by whom his brother Walter was created Earl of Menteith on his marriage to the heiress of that family, with whom he acquired a vast estate.

CUMIN OR CUMMING—*continued.*

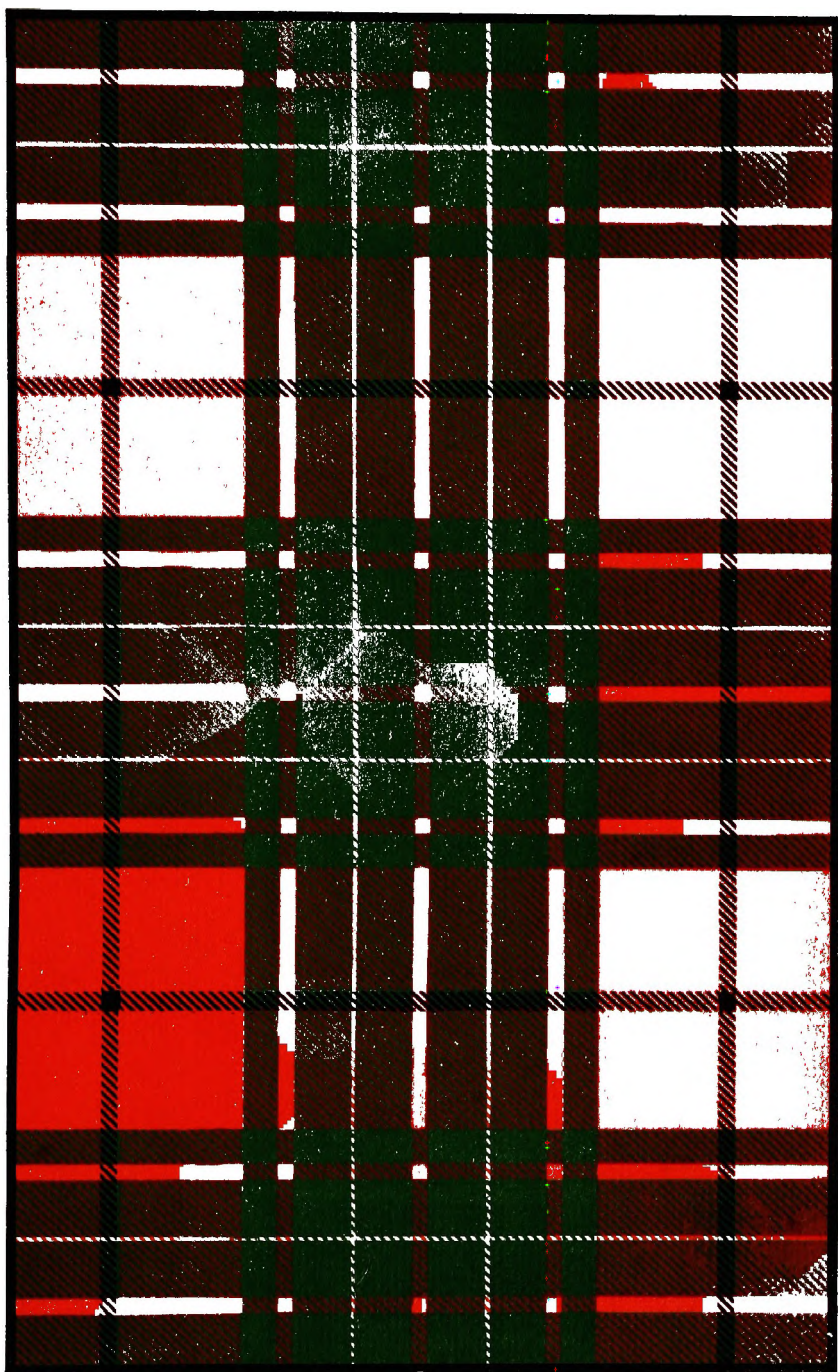
Alexander, third Earl of Buchan, was Justiciary of Scotland, and with his clansman, the Lord of Badenoch, was one of the regents appointed on the death of Alexander III. He founded a hospital at Turriff in 1272 for thirteen poor men of Buchan, and another in the Parish of Foveran.

John, fourth Earl of Buchan, his son, was High Constable of Scotland, and one of the arbiters on the part of Baliol.

The slaughter of the Red Cumin by Bruce inspired the whole clan with a desire to avenge his death. They opposed the King, who defeated them in battle at Barra in 1308, and pursued them as far as Fyvie. The Earl was outlawed, and his forfeited estates were bestowed on the Keiths, Hays, and Douglasses, whose good swords had helped to win the battle of Bannockburn. His only son married a daughter of the Earl of Pembroke, and died without heirs; but Jordanus Cumin, a kinsman of his, who got the lands of Inverallochy from Earl Alexander, became, it is said, ancestor of the Cumins of Culter, who, says Sir Robert Douglas, got a charter of these lands from James III. in 1477.

In 1335 a number of the Cumin clan were slain in the feudal battle of Culblean, in Glenmuick, where a stone now marks the spot.

This old race is now represented by the Gordon-Cummings, Baronets of Gordonstoun, through the Cummings of Altyre, who succeeded to the name and arms of Gordon by intermarriage.



CUMIN.



CUMMING.

THE CUNNINGHAMS

THE Cunninghams trace their descent from Warnebald, who settled in the district of Cunningham, Ayrshire, and obtained the Manor of that name before 1162, and from the Manor he took his surname. His descendant in the fourth degree had two sons, and from the younger come Cunninghams of Glengarnock. The elder son, Sir William, was father of Edward of Kilmaurs, who also left two sons, Gilbert, his successor, and Richard, ancestor of Cunningham of Polmaise. Gilbert had three sons: Sir Robert, Sir James, and Donald. Sir Robert swore fealty to King Edward I. of England in 1296, and left two sons, from the younger of whom came the Cunninghams of Drumquhassel, Ballindalloch, Balbougie, and Banton. The elder son, Sir William, was father of three sons: Robert, who died in his father's lifetime; Sir William, his successor; and Thomas, ancestor of the Cunninghams, Baronets of Caprington, and the Cunninghams of Enterkine and Bedlan. The second son, Sir William, succeeded, and dying in 1418, left three sons: Sir Robert; William, ancestor of the Cunninghams of Cunninghamhead; and Henry. The son of Sir Robert, Alexander, was created Lord Kilmaurs about 1450 and Earl of Glencairn 1488, but was killed the same year at the battle of Sauchieburn. The fourth Earl left several sons: Alexander, fifth Earl; Andrew, from whom the Baronets of Corshill; Hugh, ancestor of the Cunninghams of Carlung; and Robert, ancestor of the Cunninghams of Montgrenan. The fifth Earl was a great supporter of the Reformation, and when Queen Mary was sent to Loch Leven, he went to the Chapel at Holyrood and demolished the Altar and other things there. The ninth Earl fought a duel with Sir George Monro; he was father of the tenth and eleventh Earls. James, the fourteenth Earl, was the friend and patron of Robert Burns. He died in 1791, and Burns thus refers to him in the "Lament for James, Earl of Glencairn":—

"O! why has worth so short a date?
While villains ripen grey with time;
Must thou, the noble, gen'rous, great,
Fall in bold manhood's hardy prime?
Why did I live to see that day?
A day to me so full of woe!
O! had I met the mortal shaft
Which laid my benefactor low!

The bridegroom may forget the bride,
Was made his wedded wife yestreen;
The monarch may forget the crown
That on his head an hour has been;
The mother may forget the child
That smiles sae sweetly on her knee;
But I'll remember thee, Glencairn,
And a' that thou hast done for me!"

On the death of this Earl his brother John succeeded, but, dying in 1796 without issue, the title became dormant.

THE CUNNINGHAMS—*continued*.

From William, second son of the first Earl of Glencairn, come the Cunninghams of Robertland, who were created Baronets in 1630. The fifth Baronet married the heiress of Fairlie in Ayrshire, and took her name in addition to his own, which his descendants still bear: "Fairlie-Cunningham."

The Baronets of Corshill were so created in 1672, and the title still continues.

The Cunninghams of Caprington afterwards became of Laglane and Lambrughton, and were created Baronets in 1669, but on the death of the fourth Baronet in 1829 without issue, the title devolved on his cousin Sir Robert Keith Dick, seventh Baronet of Prestonfield; and his descendant, Sir William Dick-Cunynghame is tenth Baronet of Prestonfield, and eighth Baronet of Lambrughton.

A Cunynghame of Milncraig was created a Baronet in 1702, and his present representative is the tenth Baronet.

For a brief period Sir William Cunningham of Kilmaurs was Earl of Carrick, he having married the only daughter of Alexander Bruce, eighth Earl of Carrick. He died in 1364, but the title did not descend to his son.

David Cunningham of Auchenharvie was created a Baronet in 1633.

William Cunningham of Cunninghamhead was created a Baronet in 1627, but the title became extinct on the death of his grandson Sir William, third Baronet, without issue in 1724.



CUNNINGHAM.

DALZELL OR DALZIEL

THE name is said to be derived from the Barony of Dalzell in Lanarkshire, but Nisbet in his *Heraldry* gives a more fanciful origin. His story is that a kinsman of King Kenneth II. was hanged, and the King offered a great reward if one of his subjects would rescue the body. A man stepped forward and exclaimed "Dall zell," which Nisbet says means in the old Scottish language "I dare." This man was successful, and adopted these words as a surname, with the modern translation as a motto, and adopted as his armorial bearings a body hanging from a gibbet.

The direct ancestor of the present head of the family was Thomas de Dalzell, who swore fealty to King Edward I. of England in 1296. His descendant, Robert Dalzell, living 1511, had two sons—Sir Robert, his successor, and John of Binns, father of the Cavalier General.

The elder son, Sir Robert, was created Lord Dalzell 1628, and Earl of Carnwath 1639. He died leaving two sons, the elder became second Earl, and his descendants were the third, fourth, and fifth Earls. The younger son, John of Glenae, was created a Baronet in 1666, and his grandson, the third Baronet, succeeded as sixth Earl of Carnwath. This Earl was "out" in 1715, and was condemned to death; he was, however, pardoned so far as his life and estates were concerned. He died in 1737, leaving two sons, Alexander and Robert. From the former came two successive Dalzells of Glenae who did not inherit the titles; but the younger son Robert was father of Robert Alexander Dalzell, who was restored as seventh Earl in 1826, and his three eldest sons were eighth, tenth, and eleventh Earls, and his fourth son was father of the twelfth Earl.

Thomas Dalzell of Binus, referred to above, had a varied career, was taken prisoner at the Battle of Worcester, and committed to the Tower. He then became a General in the Russian army, and later, from 1666 to 1679, commanded the forces in Scotland. In 1666 he defeated the Covenanters at Rullion Green in the Pentland Hills, near Edinburgh. In 1681 he enrolled the Scots Greys, the only Scottish Cavalry Regiment now existing.

The Dalzells of Binns were created Baronets in 1685, but the title became extinct on the death of the eighth Baronet in 1886.



DALZIEL.

THE DAVIDSONS

Clan Pipe Music :—Salute—"Fàilte Thighearna Thulaich" ("Tulloch's Salute").
March—"Tulloch Castle."

Badge :—Lus nan cràimsheag or braoileag (Red Whortleberry).

THIS clan associated themselves with, and took protection of and under, William Mackintosh, seventh of Mackintosh, prior to 1350, and have ever since been regarded as a sept of Clan Chattan.

Kinrara, in his history, says: "The Davidson's, styled of Invernahaven in Badenoch, were, according to common tradition, originally a branch of the Comyns." After the Comyns' downfall Donald Du of Invernahaven associated himself with Clan Chattan, married a daughter of Angus, sixth Mackintosh, and became a leading member of Clan Chattan. He was received with such favour by the captain of Clan Chattan as to rouse the jealousy of another tribe, a jealousy which brought about the virtual extinction of the Davidsons.

The Davidsons, called "Clann Dà'idh" from their first known leader, David Du of Invernahaven, were chief actors in the two notable fights at Invernahaven and the North Inch of Perth, and the losers in both battles. "Assuming," says Dr Fraser Mackintosh, "as reasonable that the Davidsons, who had hitherto followed the banner of the predominant Comyns, were unwilling to yield to any other than the captain of Clan Chattan, their new chief and near connection, the bitter antagonism to the pretensions of another tribe of Clan Chattan becomes intelligible. The Davidsons and MacPhersons were both not only of Clan Chattan but the chief's relatives. Whatever the cause the feud became so keen as to extend beyond the power of the captain of Clan Chattan, or that of the Earls of Crawford and Moray, deputed by the King to pacify them. So the feud straggled on, and was not terminated until 1396, at the battle of the North Inch of Perth, when all the leading men of the Davidsons were killed except one, whereby the family sunk."

The battle of Invernahaven arose out of a dispute between the Camerons and the Mackintoshes. It seems a considerable portion of the Mackintosh lands lying in Lochaber had been let to the Camerons, and by their refusing to pay the stipulated rent Mackintosh was often obliged to seize their cattle, when several severe fights occurred betwixt them, with varying success. About 1370 the Camerons convened their numerous clan and dependants together, with several other friendly clans, to make reprisals. Mackintosh learning of this soon collected an equal force, consisting also of several tribes under the general name of Clan Chattan, to oppose them. When the opposing forces came in sight an unfortunate difference arose between the MacPhersons and Davidsons for priority. An appeal was made to the captain of Clan Chattan, when Mackintosh imprudently decided in favour of

THE DAVIDSONS—*continued.*

Davidson of Invernahaven, which gave such offence to the MacPhersons that Cluny, their chief, drew off his men, who stood idle spectators, while the Mackintoshes, Davidsons and others, becoming by this withdrawal overpowered by numbers, were defeated. Mackintosh was much irritated and disappointed at the conduct of the MacPhersons. He sent a messenger to upbraid them as cowards, which so stung and incited them that Cluny, calling up his men, attacked the Camerons that very night in the camp and made a dreadful slaughter of them, and pursuing them to the foot of a mountain killed their chief, Charles MacGillony, at a place called to this day "Coire Theàrlaich," or Charles' Corry.

As already stated, the Davidsons were almost annihilated at the battle of the North Inch in 1396.

The leading families are the Davidsons of Cantray, in Inverness, and the Davidsons of Tulloch, in Ross-shire.



DAVIDSON.

THE DAVIDSONS OF TULLOCH

Clun Pipe Music :—Salute—"Fàilte Thighearna Thulaich" ("Tulloch's Salute")
March—"Tulloch Castle."

Badge :—Lus nan cràimsheag, or braoileag (Red Whortleberry).

THE Davidsons of Tulloch stand high among the old landed families of the Highlands. About the year 1700 Alexander Davidson of Davidston in Cromarty married Miss Bayne of Tulloch, and purchased the estate from his father-in-law. The Baynes of Tulloch were for many generations of great position and influence in Ross-shire. Tulloch Castle is of ancient date, the keep having been built in 1166, and other parts of it in 1665. A branch of this family entered the service of France in the seventeenth century, having proved their descent to be noble for six generations prior to July 1629, as shown by the *Livre d'Or* in the imperial archives of France.



DAVIDSON (TULLOCH).

THE DOUGLAS FAMILY

THERE are many legends of the origin of this powerful family, but the first recorded is William de Douglas, the name being derived from the wild pastoral dale he possessed. From the similarity of their armorial bearings it is thought that the families of Douglas and Murray sprang from the same source. William de Douglas witnessed a charter between 1174 and 1199. His eldest son was Sir Archibald, who left two sons—Sir William, and Andrew, ancestor of the Morton family. The elder son, Sir William, died about 1274, and was succeeded by his second son, Sir William “le Hardi.” The last was twice married. By his first wife he had “the Good” Sir James; and by the second he had Hugh “the Dull,” who died without issue, and Archibald “the Tineman” (*i.e.*, loser), who was killed at Halidon Hill 1333, leaving a son, William, created first Earl of Douglas, and who also became, through his wife, Earl of Mar. The Earl died 1384, leaving a legitimate son, James, second Earl of Douglas and Mar. By his wife’s sister-in-law he also had an illegitimate son, George, ancestor of the Earls of Angus. The second Earl of Douglas was the hero of the battle of Otterburn, in which he fell, 1388, leaving two illegitimate sons—William, ancestor of the Queensberry family, and Archibald, ancestor of Douglasses of Cavers, Garvald, Friershaw, and Springwood Park. We must now return to “the Good” Sir James, the companion of Bruce, in defence of whose heart he died in Spain in 1330. As he died without lawful issue, his younger natural son, Archibald “the Grim,” became third Earl of Douglas, and died 1400, leaving two sons—Archibald, fourth Earl, and James, seventh Earl. The fourth Earl was created Duke of Touraine in 1424, and was killed at the battle of Verneuill the same year. His son, the second Duke, died in 1439, and was succeeded by his son, William, third Duke of Touraine and sixth Earl of Douglas, who, with his brother David, was lured into Edinburgh Castle and beheaded 1440. James, the seventh Earl of Douglas and first Earl of Avondale, referred to above, was known as “the Gross,” and was the father of six sons—William, eighth Earl, killed by King James II. at Stirling 1452; James, ninth and last Earl, forfeited 1455, and died a monk at Lindores in 1488; Archibald, Earl of Moray, killed at the battle of Arkinholm, 1455; Hugh, Earl of Ormond, beheaded after the same battle; John, Lord Balveny, escaped after the battle, but was taken in 1463 and beheaded; Henry, Bishop of Dunkeld.

QUEENSBERRY.—Sir William Douglas of Drumlanrig, natural son of the second Earl of Douglas and Mar, died 1427. His great-grandson, Sir William, was father of James; Archibald, ancestor of the Douglasses of Cashogle; and George, ancestor of the Douglasses of Penzire. James, the eldest son, was grandfather of Sir James, and Robert, ancestor of the Douglasses of Burford. Sir James was grandfather of William, first Earl of Queensberry, and Sir James, ancestor of Douglas of Mouswald. The first Earl was father of James, second Earl, William, ancestor of the Douglasses of Kelhead, and Archibald, ancestor of Douglas of Dornock. The second Earl was father of

THE DOUGLAS FAMILY—*continued.*

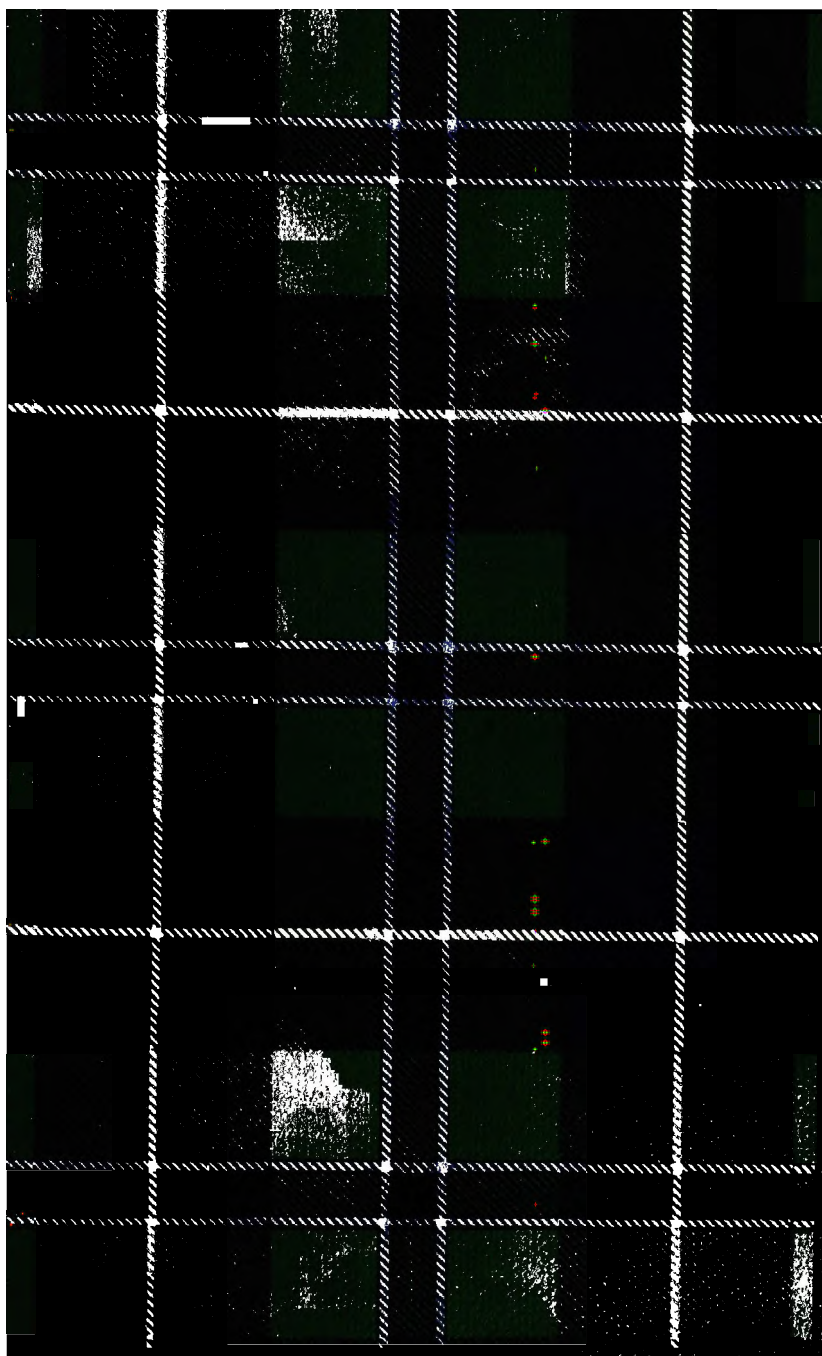
William, first Duke of Queensberry, who died 1695, leaving (1) James, second Duke of Queensberry and first Duke of Dover, father of Charles, third Duke ; (2) William, Earl of March, whose grandson, the third Earl, became fourth Duke. On his death in 1810 the Dukedom of Queensberry devolved on the Duke of Buccleuch, and the Earldom of March on the Earl of Wemyss. The Marquisate of Queensberry went to a descendant of Douglas of Kelhead, mentioned above.

ANGUS.—George, Earl of Angus, was a natural son of the first Earl of Douglas. His great-grandson, Archibald, fifth Earl, was known as "Bell the Cat." He died 1513, leaving George, Master of Angus, killed at Flodden 1513, and William of Glenbervie. The "Master" was father of Archibald, sixth Earl, and Sir George of Pittendreich. The latter was father of David, seventh Earl, whose son, Archibald, was the eighth Earl of Angus, and James, who succeeded as fourth Earl of Morton, known as the "Regent Morton." William of Glenbervie, referred to above, was grandfather of William, ninth Earl of Angus ; James, ancestor of Lord Glenbervie and the Douglasses of Whytriggs and Brighton ; and John, ancestor of the Douglasses of Cruikston, Quarryholis, and Blackmill. The ninth Earl was father of William, tenth Earl, and Sir Robert of Glenbervie, ancestor of the *Peerage* author. The tenth Earl was father of William, Marquis of Douglas, and James, created Lord Mordington, a title which ended with the fifth Lord. The Marquis was father of Archibald ; William, Earl of Selkirk ; and George, Earl of Dumbarton. Archibald, the eldest son, was father of (1) James, second Marquis, father of Archibald, Duke of Douglas ; (2) Archibald, Earl of Forfar, father of the second Earl, who died 1715.

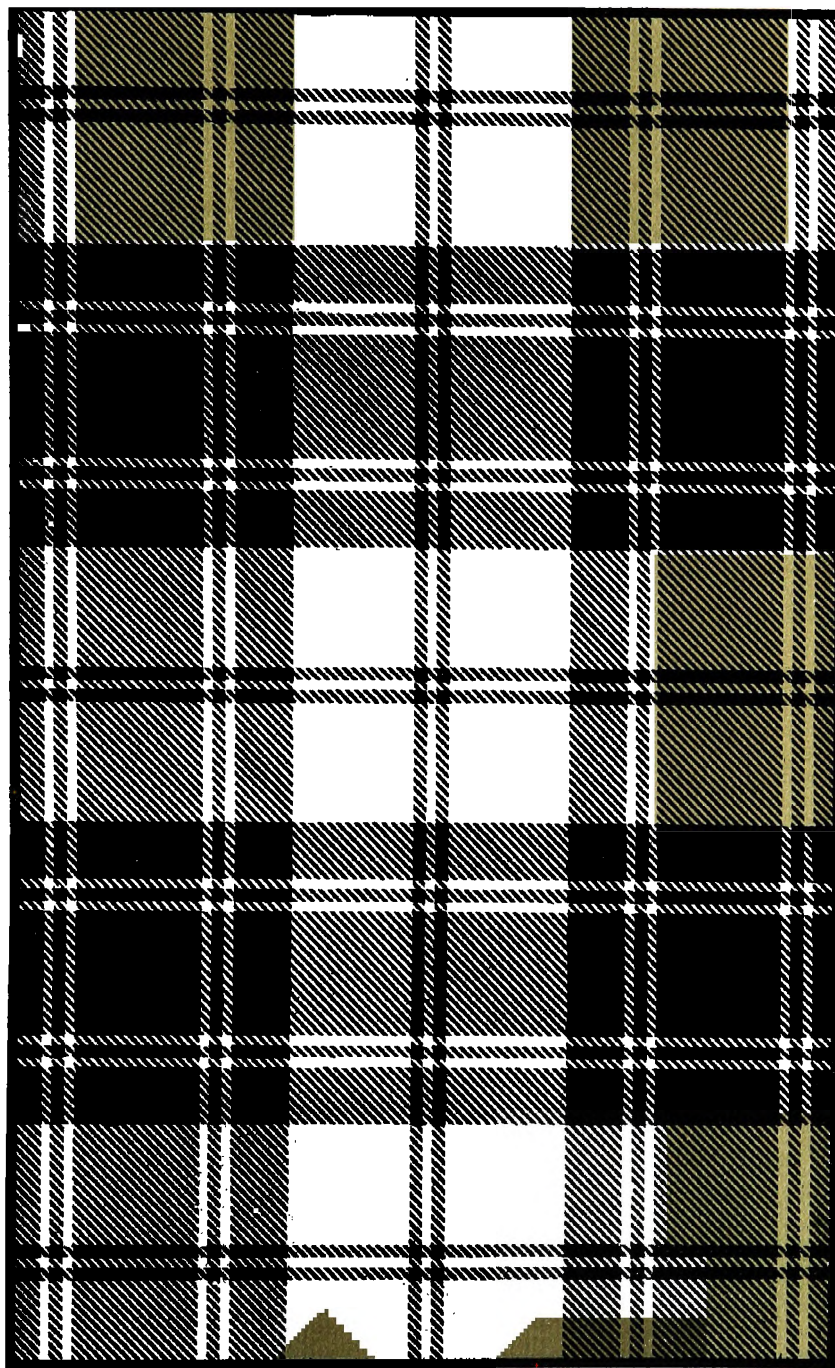
HAMILTON.—William, Earl of Selkirk, married Anne, Duchess of Hamilton, and so became third Duke of Hamilton. He was father of (1) James, fourth Duke ; (2) Charles, second Earl of Selkirk ; (3) John, third Earl of Selkirk ; (4) George, Earl of Orkney ; (5) Basil, from whom descended the fourth, fifth, and sixth Earls of Selkirk ; (6) Archibald, ancestor of the Douglasses of Riccartoun and Pardovan. The fourth Duke was father of (1) James, fifth Duke, from whom descended the sixth to the twelfth Dukes ; (2) Anne, from whom descended the present thirteenth Duke of Hamilton and Brandon.

MORTON.—Andrew Douglas, the first of this family, and mentioned above, was father of William, and Frisken, ancestor of the Douglasses of Pumpherston. William was great-grandfather of Sir James of Dalkeith, Henry of Lugton, and Nicolas, probably ancestor of Douglas of Mains. Sir James of Dalkeith was grandfather of James, Lord Dalkeith, who was father of (1) James, second Lord, father of the first Earl of Morton, from whom descended the second and third Earls ; (2) Archibald, ancestor of the Douglasses of Tillquihilly ; William, ancestor of the Douglasses of Whittingham, Morton, and Salwarpe. From Henry of Lugton descended the Douglasses of Lochleven until we come to Sir Robert, who was father of William, eighth Earl of Morton ; Robert, Earl of Buchan ; and George, who was Queen Mary's friend. From the eighth Earl descended the present twenty-first Earl and the Douglasses of Kirkness and Keillor. A brother of the nineteenth Earl was created Lord Penrhyn.

In addition to the above there are the Douglasses, Baronets of Carr, and the Douglasses of Bonjedward, Timpindeau, Baads, Delvine, etc.



DOUGLAS.



DOUGLAS (GREY)

THE DRUMMONDS

Badge :—Lus an Righ (Wild Thyme) or Cuileann (Holly).

VARIOUS genealogists state that the traditional origin of the Drummonds is taken from Maurice, son of George a younger son of Andrew, King of Hungary, who is said to have accompanied Edgar Atheling, the rightful heir to the English throne; but the ship in which the latter, with his mother Agatha and his sisters Margaret and Christian, were embarked in, to sail back to Hungary, was overtaken by a storm and wrecked at the place on the Forth now called St. Margaret's Hope, in honour of the eldest princess, who became the Queen of Malcolm III., from whom Maurice obtained a grant of the lands of Drummond, or Drymen, in Stirlingshire, the estate from whence his family took their name.

Queen Margaret, says Douglas, gave him one of her maids of honour in marriage, and that from their son Malcolm all the Drummonds in Scotland are descended.

There is every probability that at an early stage of their history the Drummonds had reached opulence and influence, as Malcolm Beg, so called from his low stature, sixth of the family, married Ada, daughter of Malduin, Earl of Lennox, by Beatrix, daughter of Walter, the Lord High Steward.

Two of his grandsons became the prisoners of Edward I., and the eldest, Sir John, had, under compulsion, to swear fealty to the latter, and serve in his army against France; but his eldest son, Sir Malcolm Drummond, who married a daughter of Graham of Kincardine, was loyal to Bruce, and after Bannockburn received from him certain lands in Perthshire.

His grandson, Sir John, married Mary Montifex, who brought him Cargill, Stobhall, and other places. He had a bitter feud with the Menteiths of Ruskie, in which his kinsman, Bryce Drummond, was slain in 1330, and in pursuance of which he was accused of having slain three of the Menteiths, in compensation for which he was compelled to resign Rosneath. After this he retired to his lady's seat at Stobhall. Their daughter Annabella became Queen of Robert III.

Near the seat of Lord Gwdyr, in Muthill, still stand the ruins of the stronghold of this ancient race.

"How the Drummonds parted with the lands of Drymen has been forgotten," says Nimmo. Balfre had been bestowed upon Thomas, a younger brother of the chief, who gave the patronage of the church then to the Abbey of Inchaffry, before 1305. "The Barony of Drummond, which still goes by that name, had before 1488 belonged to the first Earl of Lennox, and when this nobleman had, in 1489, attempted to revenge the death of James III., he lost the barony by forfeiture. It was ten years after bestowed upon the first Lord Drummond, who, though ennobled by James, had joined

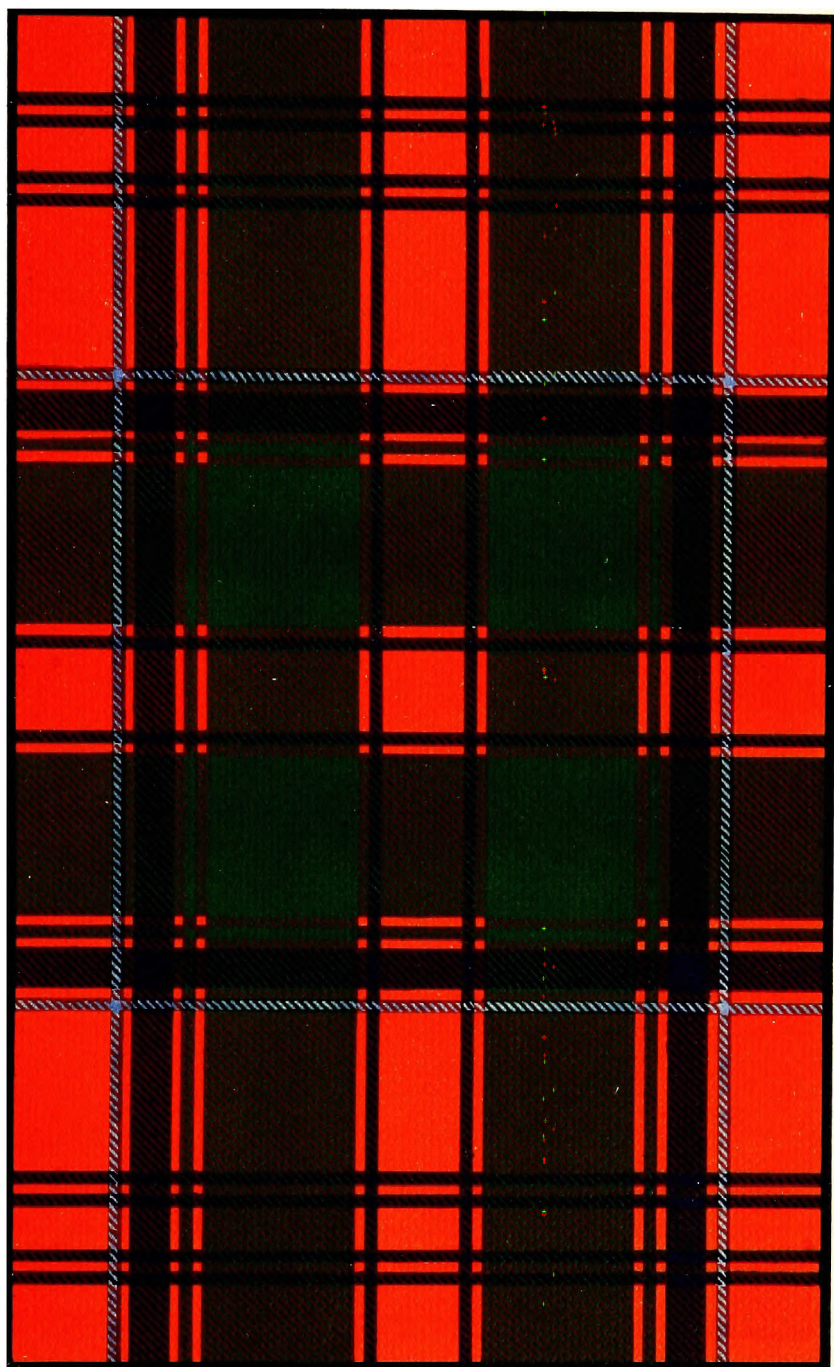
THE DRUMMONDS—*continued.*

the insurgents. It remained in the Drummond or Perth family 130 years, when in 1630, John, second Earl of Perth, sold it to William, Earl of Menteith."

James, fourth Lord Drummond, was created Earl of Perth in 1605 (*see* Drummonds of Perth). John, the second Earl, was taken prisoner at the battle of Philiphaugh. James, fourth Earl, was Lord Chancellor of Scotland, and followed the fortunes of James VII., who created him Duke of Perth, K.G. He died at St. Germain in 1716, and was interred in the Scottish College at Paris. James, his son, second Duke, was married to Lady Jane Gordon, daughter of the first Duke of Gordon. He was "out" in 1715, and died at Paris in 1720. He was succeeded by his elder son, John, who was wounded at Culloden in 1746.

James, second son of David, Lord Drummond, was created in 1610 Lord Maderty of Easter Craigton by James VI.; but on the death of the third peer the title devolved on his nephew, Viscount Strathallan (*see* Drummonds of Strathallan).

Among other families which may be mentioned are the Drummonds of Hawthornden, in Midlothian, cadets of the Perth Drummonds; the Drummonds of Concraig; the Drummonds of Stanmore, in Middlesex; and the Drummonds of Blair Drummond.



DRUMMOND.

THE DRUMMONDS OF PERTH

Clan Pipe Music:—March—"Spaidsearachd Dhiùc Pheairt" ("Duke of Perth's March").

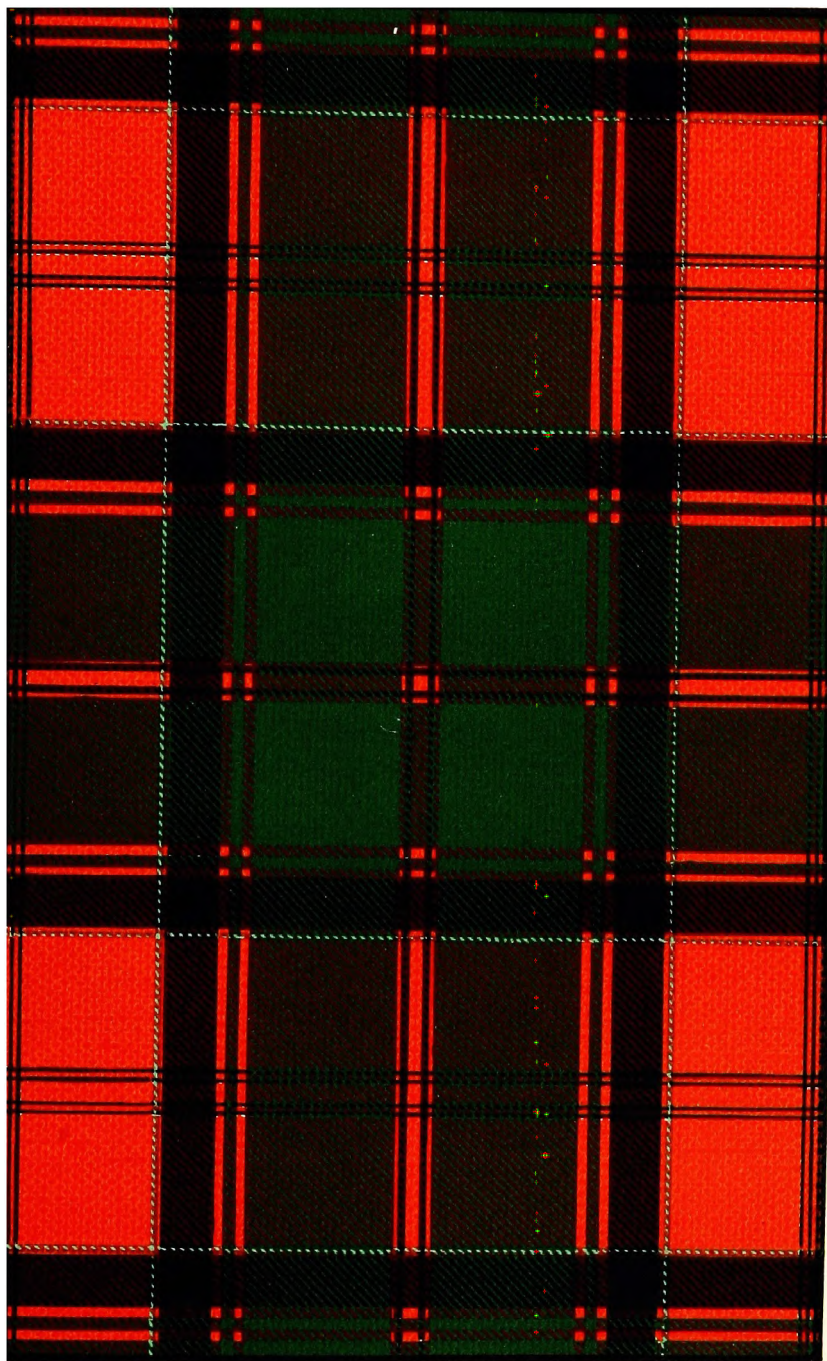
JAMES, fourth Lord Drummond, son of Patrick, third Lord Drummond, succeeded his father, attended the Earl of Nottingham on his embassy to the Spanish Court, and was created Earl of Perth in 1605. Dying without male issue, his brother John became second Earl in 1611. This nobleman was one of those who voted for the Five Articles of Perth in 1621. He died in 1662 and was succeeded by his son James as third Earl of Perth. He joined the Marquis of Montrose in August 1645 and was taken prisoner at the battle of Philiphaugh. He married a daughter of the second Marquis of Huntly, with whom he got a tocher of £30,000. He died in 1675, leaving two sons and one daughter. James, the elder son, succeeded his father as fourth Earl, while his brother John became the first Earl of Melfort. James was Chancellor of Scotland and was created Duke of Perth by James II. at St. Germain's in 1695. He died in 1716 and was succeeded by his eldest son, James, second Duke of Perth, who was attainted in 1715. He married Lady Jane Gordon, daughter of the first Duke of Gordon. He died at Paris in 1720 and was succeeded by his son James, third Duke of Perth. He joined Prince Charles on his arrival at Perth in 1745. He accompanied the Highland army into England. He was present at the battle of Culloden, where he was wounded. After that disastrous battle he escaped to the coast of Moydart, where he embarked for France, but his constitution being quite exhausted with the fatigues he had undergone, he died on the passage, 11th May 1746, having just completed his thirty-third year. He was attainted in that year, but the attainder did not take effect upon him on account of his death, but it did upon his brother, Lord John Drummond, who had been included in the same Act as "the person taking upon himself the rank and style of Duke of Perth, and the person taking upon himself the rank and style of Lord John Drummond."

Lord John Drummond, fourth Duke of Perth, died unmarried in 1747, He was succeeded by his uncle, John Drummond, who died in 1757. He was succeeded by his brother, Lord Edward Drummond, who died in 1760, and with him ended all the male descendants of James, fourth Earl of Perth.

The Earldom reverted to Lord Edward's second cousin, James Drummond, son of Robert Drummond-Lundin. He assumed the surname Drummond. He died in 1781, and was succeeded by his son, James, to whom the Drummond estates were presented in 1785 by the Courts of Session and Parliament, he being then the nearest male heir of Lord John Drummond, in whom the estates became forfeited in 1746, and was created a Peer of Great Britain, as Lord Perth, 26th October 1797. He died in July 1800, leaving no male

THE DRUMMONDS OF PERTH—*continued.*

issue, and the representation of the Earldom of Perth reverted to James Lewis, fourth Duke of Melfort. He died in September 1800 and was succeeded by his brother, Charles Edward, fifth Duke of Melfort, who died in 1840, and was succeeded by his nephew, George Drummond, who was restored to the Scottish honours of his family in 1853. He died in 1902, being succeeded in the Melfort titles by his daughter, Lady Mary Drummond, and in the Perth titles by his distant kinsman, William, Viscount Strathallan.



DRUMMOND (PERTH).

THE DRUMMONDS OF STRATHALLAN

THE first of this family was General William Drummond of Cromlix, who had a Scottish command at the battle of Worcester, and in 1686 was raised to the Peerage as Viscount Strathallan, after a long military exile in Russia. On the death of his grandson the title went to the Drummonds of Machany, and William, fifth of that line, was killed at Cul-loden, after which the title was attainted, but was restored in 1824 by George IV. to James Drummond of Strathallan, whose cousin, General Drummond, a veteran officer and Governor of Dumbarton Castle, had petitioned long and fruitlessly for it, and urged in vain his long career of military service.

The restored Viscount died in 1851, and was succeeded by his son William, ninth Viscount, who died in 1886, leaving a son, James, tenth Viscount, who died in 1893, leaving a son, William, eleventh Viscount, who is also Earl of Perth.



DRUMMOND (STRATHALLAN).

D U N B A R

CRINAN the Thane, born one hundred years before the Norman Conquest and supposed to be the Crinan who was father of King Duncan I., was the father of Maldred, whose son, Gospatric, was confirmed in the Earldom of Northumbria by William the Conqueror in 1067. In 1072 he was deprived of that Earldom, and, flying to Scotland, was given Dunbar and the adjacent lands by King Malcolm III., thus becoming Earl of Dunbar. His descendant, Patrick, the eighth Earl of Dunbar, was also called Earl of March. He was one of the competitors for the Crown of Scotland, but withdrew his claim and swore fealty to Edward I. of England in 1291. His son Patrick, the ninth Earl, also favoured the English party, and after the battle of Bannockburn in 1314 he received King Edward II. of England into his castle of Dunbar and helped him to escape to England. This Earl married Agnes Randolph, daughter of Thomas Randolph, first Earl of Moray, and companion of Bruce. She is known in history as "Black Agnes," and when the English forces under Salisbury besieged the Castle of Dunbar in 1337, she successfully defended it for some months. In 1346, on the death of her brother John, third Earl of Moray, she became the heiress of her family and her husband then became Earl of March and Moray, but he dying in 1368 without surviving issue, the Earldom of March or Dunbar devolved on his grandnephew, George, and the latter brother, John, became Earl of Moray. The Earldom and estates of March were forfeited in 1435, so that title came to an end. John, Earl of Moray, married a daughter of King Robert II., but his male line came to an end when James Dunbar, fourth Earl, was murdered in 1429.

The Dunbars, Baronets of Mochrum, descend from Sir Alexander Dunbar of Westfield, a son of the last Earl of Moray. They were created Baronets in 1694. The Dunbars, Baronets of Durn, are cadets of Westfield. They were created Baronets in 1698. The Dunbars, Baronets of Northfield, also descend from John Dunbar, Earl of Moray. They were created Baronets in 1700. The Dunbars of Boath were created Baronets in 1814. There is also an extinct Baronetcy, that of Baldoon, created in 1664.

Of the Mochrum family was Gavin Dunbar, Archbishop of Glasgow and Lord High Chancellor of Scotland in the reign of King James V. William Dunbar, born about 1460, has been styled the chief of ancient Scottish poets. Gavin Dunbar, of the Westfield family, was appointed Bishop of Aberdeen in 1518.

ERRATA.

CLAN CAMERON.—Donald Cameron of Lochiel (XXIV.), chief of the clan, died 30th November 1905, and was succeeded by his son Donald Walter.

MACLEANS OF DUART.—War Cries: *For* “Buaidh no Bàs” (“Victory or Death”) *read* “Beatha no Bàs” (“Life or Death”).

CLAN MACNAB.—In second last line of sketch *for* “Cowe” *read* “Cowie.”

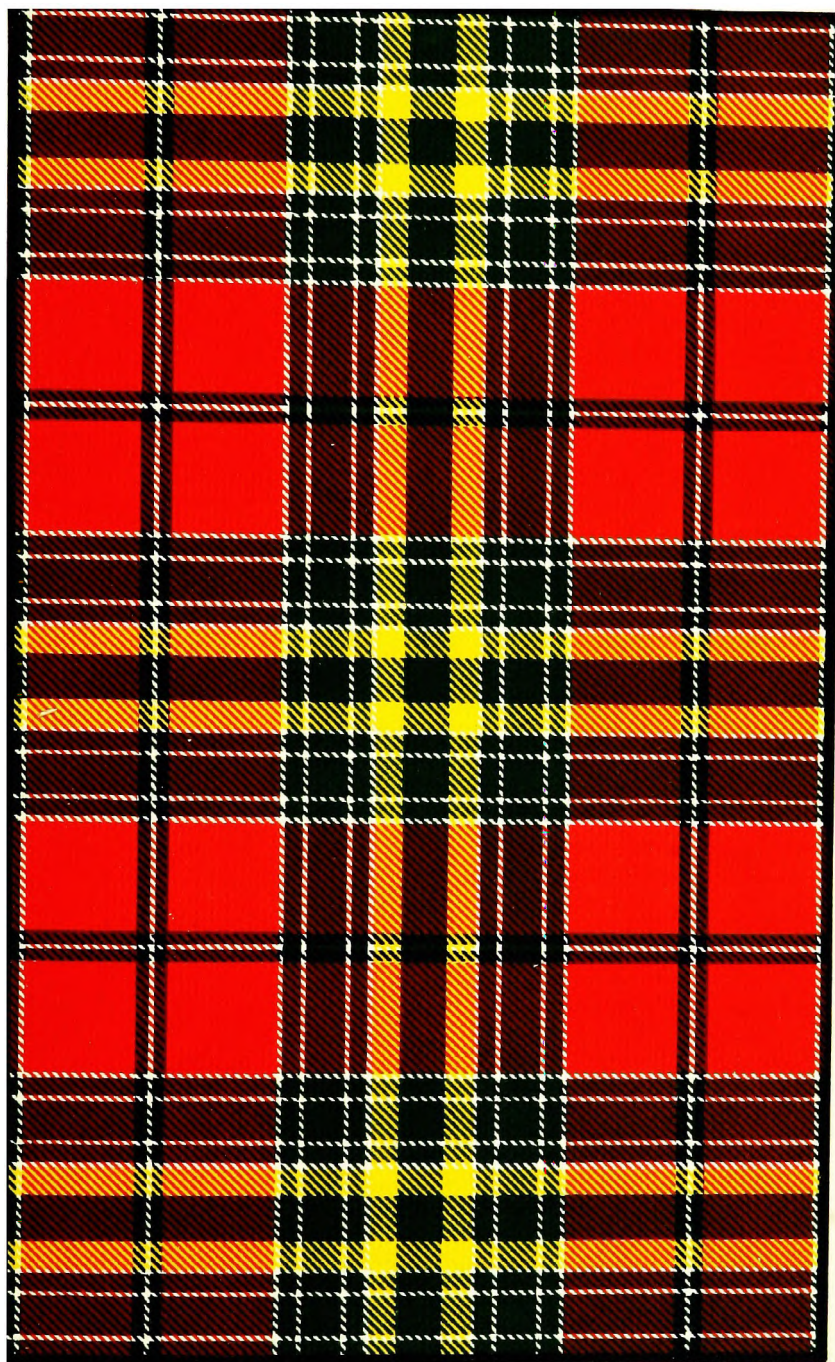


DUNBAR.

DUNBLANE

VISCOUNT OF DUNBLANE is a title in the peerage of Scotland, conferred 3rd May 1673 on Sir Thomas Osborne of Kiveton, Yorkshire, Lord High Treasurer of England (descended from Sir George Osborne, Knight, Lord Mayor of London in 1582), and after the Revolution created Marquis of Carmarthen (1689) and Duke of Leeds (1694), and now possessed by his descendant, the Duke of Leeds.

The tartan is probably a district one, just as that of the Campbells of Cawdor is called "Argyll District Tartan."

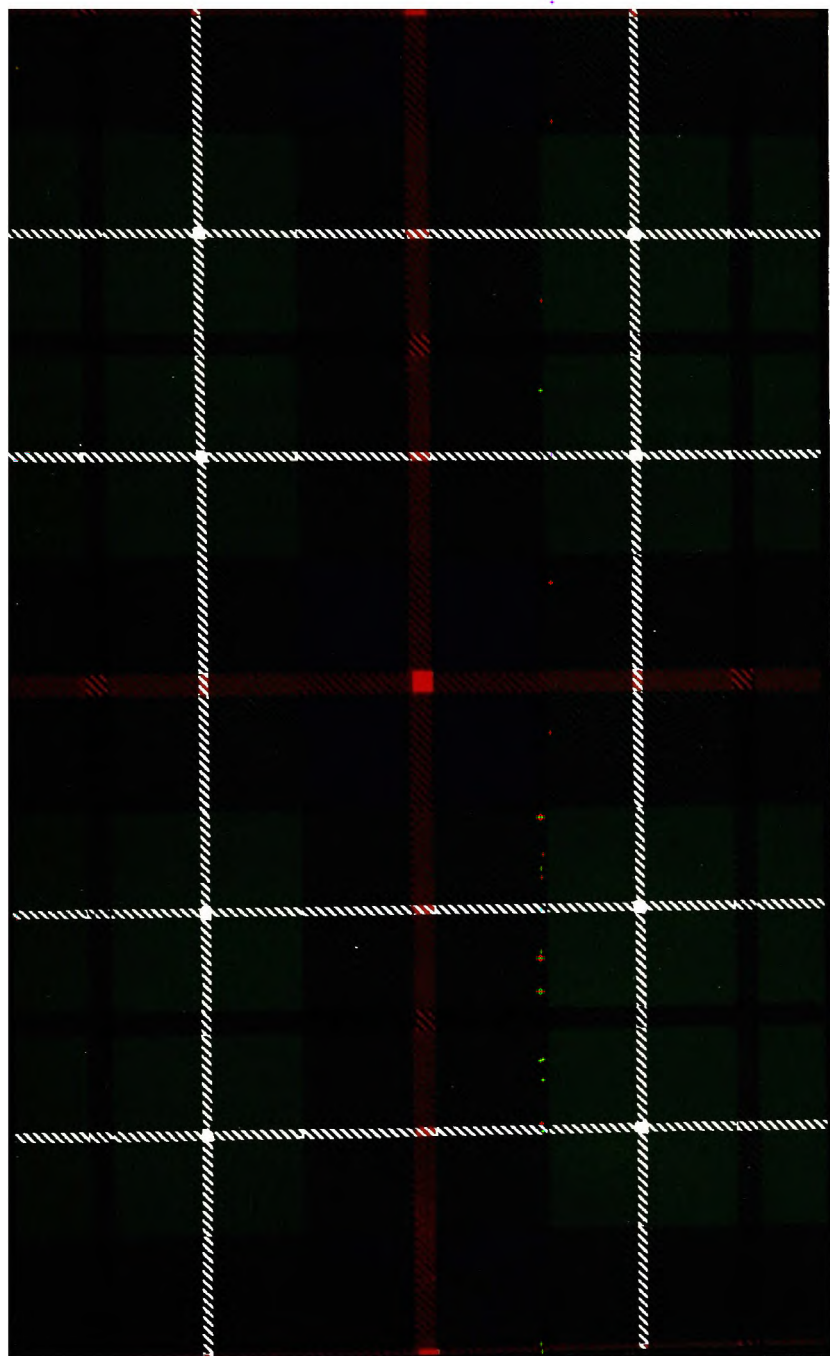


DUNBLANE.

D U N C A N

THE Duncans are generally regarded as septs of the Clan Donnachie or Robertsons, who are descended from "Donnachadh Reamhar," or Fat Duncan, who was born about 1275.

There are other Duncans, who belong to the East Coast of Scotland, where they have held land since the seventeenth century. The family of Duncan of Lundie, in Forfarshire, to which Admiral Viscount Duncan belonged, was a very ancient one, and originally was designated of Seaside. It is not easy to determine when this estate came into the possession of the Duncans, but the family is designated of Lundie before 1678. They had also the estate of Gourdie in the same county. One member of it, Sir William Duncan, M.D., an eminent physician of London, married Lady Mary Tufton, daughter of the Earl of Thanet. Soon after their marriage they went to the East Indies, where Sir William realised a large fortune. On his return to London he became one of the physicians to his majesty, and was in 1764 created a Baronet, but the title became extinct at his death in 1774. Admiral Lord Duncan was his nephew. The father of the latter, Alexander Duncan of Lundie, Provost of Dundee, distinguished himself by his attachment to the reigning family during the Rebellion of 1745, and died in 1771. He married Helena, a daughter of Mr Haldane of Gleneagles, Perthshire. The Admiral succeeded to the family estates on the death of his elder brother, Colonel Duncan, who died without issue in 1793. Two of Lord Duncan's sons died before him in early youth, and he was succeeded in his titles and estates by the third and eldest surviving son, Robert Dundas Duncan-Haldane (the latter being assumed from his maternal grandmother, having inherited her estate), second Viscount Duncan, born in 1785, and created in 1831 Earl of Camperdown, from the place where the great victory of his father was gained. He married a daughter of Sir Hew Dalrymple Hamilton, Baronet, with issue. His eldest son, Adam (named after his grandfather), Viscount Duncan, M.P., succeeded in 1859 as second Earl.



DUNCAN.

DUNDAS

SERLE DE DUNDAS was living in the time of King William the Lion. His direct descendant in the fifteenth century was James Dundas, who was twice married. By his first marriage he had Sir Archibald and Duncan, ancestor of the Dundases of Newliston. By his second marriage he had Alexander of Fingask. The above-named Sir Archibald died about 1494, leaving a son, Sir William, who was father of Sir James, and also of William, ancestor of the Dundases of Duddingston and Manour. This Sir James Dundas of Dundas was twice married. By his first marriage he had Sir Walter, and by his second marriage he had Sir James, ancestor of the Dundases of Arniston. The eldest son, Sir Walter, had three sons: (1) George, whose direct descendant is Adam Duncan Dundas of Inchgarvie House, the present head of the family; (2) William, ancestor of the Dundases of Blair; and (3) Walter, ancestor of the Dundases of Magdalens. We will now give an account of the Arniston branch of the family. The above-named Sir James was the father of another Sir James, who was twice married. By his second marriage he had a son, James, whose great-grandson was created a Baronet, 1821, and is now represented by Sir Sydney Dundas of Dunira, third Baronet. By his first marriage he had Robert, father of another Robert, Lord President of the Court of Session, who was twice married. By his second marriage he had Henry, created Viscount Melville 1802, whose present representative is Henry, fifth Viscount. By his first marriage the Lord President had a son, Robert, who also became Lord President, and who was father of Robert, who became Lord Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer. His grandson is the present Sir Robert Dundas of Arniston, created a baronet 1898. We now return to the Dundases of Fingask. Alexander first of Fingask was father of another Alexander who fell at Flodden, 1513, whose direct descendant in the sixth degree was Thomas Dundas, who had two sons, Thomas and Lawrence of Kerse. The last-named Thomas had also two sons: (1) Thomas, whose great-grandson is the present Thomas George Dundas of Carron Hall and Fingask; and (2) Charles, created Lord Amesbury, 1832. The above-named Lawrence of Kerse was created a Baronet, 1762, and was father of Sir Thomas, created Baron Dundas of Aske, 1794. His son Lawrence, second Baron, was created Earl of Zetland, 1838, and his grandson is Lawrence, third Earl, who was created Marquis of Zetland in 1892.



DUNDAS.

D Y C E

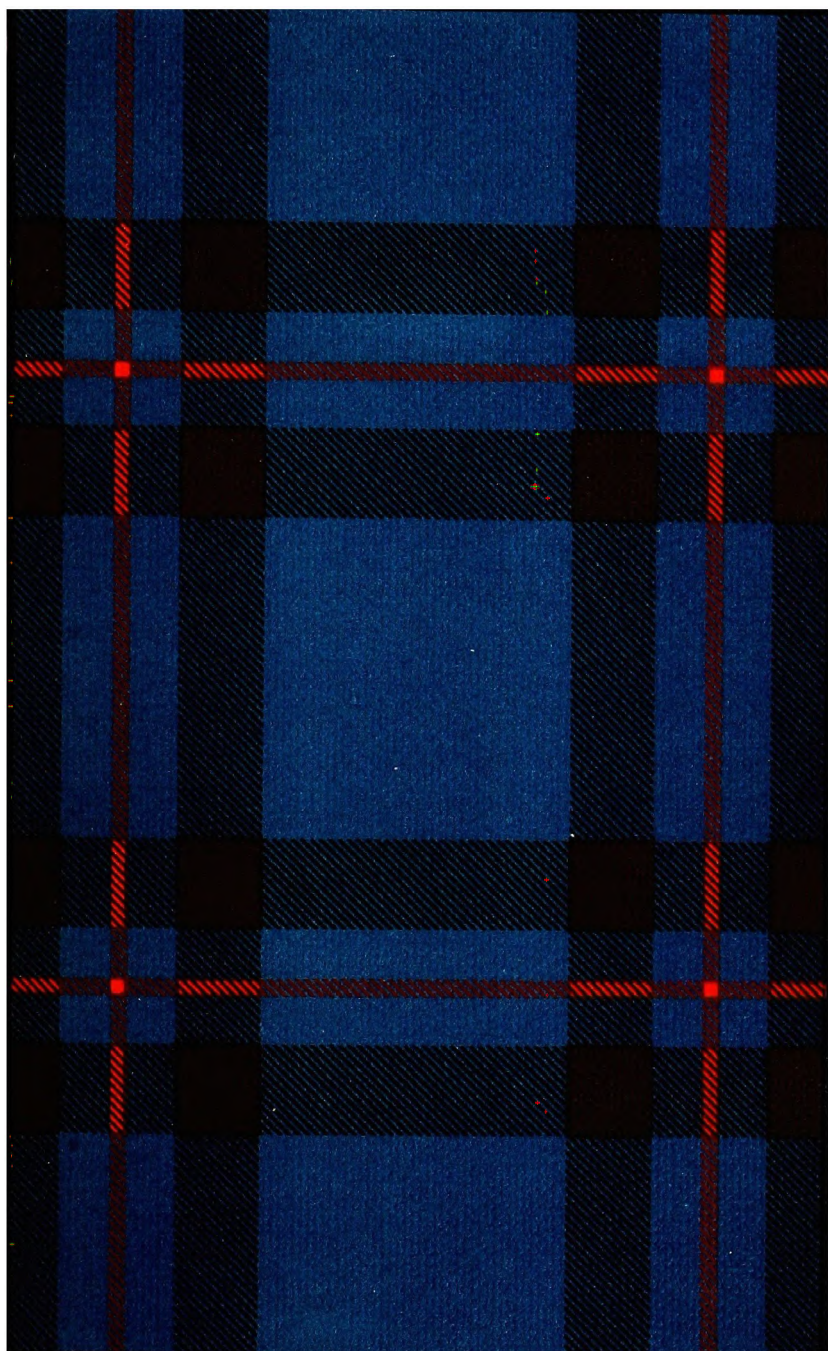
THIS surname is evidently derived from the place name Dyce, in Aberdeenshire. There are various forms of the place-name on record, such as Diyss, Dis, Dise and Dys. The surname may also be associated with that of Fordyce, a name connected with the Forbeses, another Aberdeenshire family.



DYCE.

ELLIOT

THE Elliots were an important family in the south of Scotland. The chief of the clan was of Redheuch, and some other branches of the family were designed as of Larriston, Braidlie, Horseliehill, Arkleton, and Stobs. Of the last-named branch came Gilbert Elliot of Stobs, who died leaving several sons. William, the eldest, was ancestor of the Baronets of Stobs; also of John Elliot, M.D., Physician to the Prince of Wales, who was created a Baronet, 1778, but died unmarried, 1786; and also of the celebrated General George Augustus Elliot, who successfully defended Gibraltar for three years (1779-83) against the whole power of France and Spain. General Elliot was created Lord Heathfield, Baron Gibraltar, 1787, but the title became extinct on the death of his son, Francis, second Baron, 1813. Gavin Elliot of Midlem Mill, fourth son of the above-named Gilbert Elliot of Stobs, was father of Gilbert Elliot, Lord Justice Clerk, created a Baronet 1700, whose great-grandson, Gilbert, after having been Governor-General of India, was created Earl of Minto, 1813. The present and fourth Earl is his great-grandson. There is also an English family of Eliots belonging to Devon and Cornwall. Of this family Edward Craggs Eliot was created Baron Eliot of St. Germans, 1784, and his son John was created Earl of St. Germans, 1815. The present Earl is the fifth.



ELLIOT.

ERSKINE

SIR ROBERT ERSKINE, Chamberlain of Scotland, 1350-57, married first Beatrix, daughter of Sir Alexander Lindsay of Crawford, and widow of Archibald Douglas, by whom he had two sons, Thomas, his heir, and Malcolm, ancestor of the Erskines of Kinnoull. Sir Robert married, secondly, Christian, widow of Sir Edward Keith, and daughter of Sir John Menteith by Elyne, daughter of Gratney, seventh Earl of Mar. Sir Robert's eldest son by first marriage, Thomas, married Janet Keith, daughter of his stepmother by her first husband, and had issue, Robert, created Lord Erskine, and John, ancestors of the Erskines of Dun. The great-grandson of Robert, Lord Erskine, *i.e.*, Robert, fourth Lord, was killed at the battle of Flodden, and was succeeded by his son James as fifth Lord, who married and left two sons; the younger, Sir Alexander Erskine of Gogar, had a son, Thomas, created Earl of Kellie, whose line became extinct on the death of Methven, tenth Earl, 1829; the elder son, John, sixth Lord Erskine, was in 1565 created Earl of Mar, or was restored as seventeenth Earl of Mar by Queen Mary. He died in 1572 and was succeeded by his son John as eighteenth or second Earl. This nobleman was twice married, and his great-great-grandson (by his first marriage) John, twenty-second or sixth Earl, is well known in connection with the Scottish rising of 1715. His descendant, John Francis Miller, twenty-fifth or ninth Earl, successfully claimed the Earldom of Kellie on the extinction of the junior branch of the family referred to above, but dying without issue, 1866, his cousin, Walter Coningsby, succeeded as twelfth Earl of Kellie, and also claimed the Earldom of Mar, but this claim was resisted by John Francis Erskine Goodeve, the nephew of the last (twenty-fifth or ninth) Earl. In 1875 the House of Lords decided that Walter Henry, thirteenth Earl of Kellie (son of the twelfth Earl), had made out his claim to the Earldom of Mar, dated 1565. He died in 1888, and his son Walter John is now twelfth Earl of Mar and fourteenth Earl of Kellie. Doubts having arisen about the verdict of 1875, the House of Lords in 1885 passed an Act by which the ancient dignity of Mar of 1404, or earlier, became vested in John Francis Erskine Goodeve Erskine, the other claimant mentioned above, who thus became twenty-sixth Earl of Mar. Having now completed the account of the descendants of the first marriage of John, eighteenth or second Earl of Mar, we turn to his second marriage, by which he had a number of sons: (1) James, the eldest, was created Earl of Buchan, and this title ended in his descendants on the death of William, eighth Earl, 1695. (2) Henry, the second son, was the father of James, Lord Cardross, and his descendant the fourth Lord became ninth Earl of Buchan. From the twelfth Earl the present Earl descends, and from the

ERSKINE—*continued.*

brother of the twelfth Earl come the Lords Erskine. (3) Charles, the third son, was the father of another Charles, created a Baronet, whose descendant, the sixth Baronet, inherited the Earldom of Rosslyn from his maternal grandfather, Alexander Wedderburn, Lord Chancellor of England, and his descendants still enjoy this title.



ERSKINE.

THE FARQUHARSONS

War Cry:—"Càrn na cuimhne" ("Cairn of Remembrance").

Badge:—Ròs-gréine (Little Sunflower) or Lus-nam-ban-sith (Foxglove).

THE Farquharsons are regarded as one of the leading branches or septs of Clan Chattan. They branched off from Alexander Ciar, the third Shaw of Rothiemurchus, who had married one of the Stuarts of Kincardine, their progenitor being Farquhar, the fourth son. Taking up their residence in Aberdeenshire, the descendants of this Farquhar (Gaelic "Ferchar") were called Farquharsons, or "Clann Fhearchair," now MacKercher or MacKercher. In their early history the name of Farquhar's descendant, Finlay Mor, standard-bearer at Pinkie, where he fell, 1547, stands prominent, and from and after him the Farquharsons were termed "Clann Fhionnlaidh," or descendants of Finlay. The Farquharsons acknowledge MacIntosh as their chief in a Bond of 1594 (see *Minor Septs of Clan Chattan*).

In 1641 Farquharson of Invercauld (who bore a prominent part in the Scottish civil wars of the period) was ordered by Parliament to levy a body of armed men to secure Angus and the Mearns, etc. (Balf. *Annals*), and four years after he was serving at the head of his clan in the battles of Montrose. His kinsman, James of Inverey, in 1649, for having failed to attend a summons of the Committee of Estates in 1647, was fined £4000 (Scots?), and in his seventy-third year was thrown into the Tolbooth of Edinburgh, where he was kept, "till, afraid to perish in so horrible a den, he at length succeeded in attracting some charitable attention from the Estates."

In the Rising of 1715 John Farquharson of Invercauld, with four officers and 140 men, joined the Clan Chattan Regiment, in which he was Lieutenant-Colonel, and accompanying it to England, was taken prisoner at Preston. Referring to the affair at Preston, Lady MacIntosh writes: "MacIntosh and Invercauld having the most dangerous post, behaved most manfully, with a great character from strangers as acting their part with victory and courage. . . . They were both released the same day (9th August 1716), having been in prison for ten months."

In the year 1741 Anne Farquharson, daughter of Invercauld, married Eneas, twenty-second MacIntosh, and during the Rising of 1745 she took such a leading part for the Stuarts as to be called "Colonel Ann."

At Culloden the Farquharsons mustered over 300 men, and were in the centre of the front line.

In 1748 the Laird of Invercauld gave the Government a ninety-nine years' lease of the Castle of Braemar as a military station; but it has long since ceased to be occupied by troops.

James Farquharson died in 1750, and was succeeded by his son, also

THE FARQUHARSONS—*continued.*

named James, who appears to have been, in 1745, a Captain of Foot in the Hanoverian army. He died in 1806, after being in possession of the estates for fifty-six years. He left no male issue and was succeeded under the destination of the entail by his only surviving child, Catherine, who married Captain James Ross, R.N. (second son of Sir John Lockhart-Ross, Bart. of Balnagowan), who took the name of Farquharson and died in 1810. He was succeeded by his son, James Farquharson, who died in 1862, and was succeeded by his son, James Ross Farquharson.

“No place that I have seen in Scotland,” says Dr Stoddart, “is more characteristically adapted to the residence of a Highland chief than Invercauld. It stands on a rising ground not far removed from the bank of the Dee, which glides silently and majestically through the valley; all around are vast birch woods and firs, of which Mr Farquharson has planted incredible numbers.”

Among the other leading families of the name are the Farquharsons of Monaltrie, Whitehouse, Haughton, Allargue and Breda, and Finzean—all in Aberdeenshire.



FARQUHARSON.

THE CLAN FERGUSON

Badge :—Ròs-gréine (Little Sunflower) or Lus-nam-ban-sith (Foxglove).

THE ancient home of this clan was in Atholl, where they were reckoned an old clan before the time of Robert the Bruce. The chief was Baron Ferguson of Dunfallandy. They also held the third part of the lands of Strathardle and Glenshee, in Perthshire. The Fergusons were great supporters of the Bruce, and, very curiously, wherever he held lands a branch of the clan settled there. He was Lord of Lochmaben, in Dumfries; there we have the Fergusons of Craigdarroch, etc. He was Lord of Carrick, in Ayrshire; there we have the Fergusons of Kilkerran, etc. He was Lord of Kildrummie, in Aberdeenshire; there we have the Fergusons of Kimmundy, Pitfour, etc. He was Lord of Cardross, in Perthshire; and there we have the Fergusons of Balquidder.

The clan Ferguson were among the gallant Atholl men who followed the banner of Montrose in the Civil Wars, and formed the original nucleus of the victorious Cavalier army. They joined Viscount Dundee's army immediately after Killiecrankie, and formed an important part of the fighting strength of the Dukedom of Atholl and Earldom of Strathardle.

In 1745 the Atholl and Strathardle Fergusons went out with Prince Charlie, and the Laird of Dunfallandy was arrested in the June following Culloden and imprisoned in the gloomy dungeons of Carlisle.

An important branch of the Fergusons has been settled in the parish of Balquidder for over six centuries. It is difficult to say whether they came originally from Atholl or not. Without question, Atholl Fergusons are found here, but it is generally believed that they were not the first of the clan to make the parish their home. The old parish records and the tombstones in the churchyard show that the Fergusons were numerous in Balquidder many centuries ago, and were ministered to by the famous Robert Kirk, the first to give the Highlanders a metrical translation of the Psalms in their own tongue.

The name Ferguson has long been noted in Aberdeenshire. They are to be found there as landowners as early as the fourteenth century. Among the best known families are those of Kimmundy and Pitfour, many of whom distinguished themselves on the Bench and at the Bar. The Fergusons also gained a footing in Banffshire and Kincardineshire, as well as in Fife and Forfar. Nor is the clan confined to the east coast of Scotland, as several colonies of Fergusons are to be found over two centuries ago in Argyllshire. In the Cowal district there were many old families of the name, and in the churchyard of Strachur is to be found a little tombstone on the back of which is cut a well-executed representation of "the arms of the Hon. Fergusons of Kilcarran." It bears the date 1774. The arms, crest, and motto as there represented are the same as those of Sir Ian Ferguson, Bart. of Kilkerran, Ayrshire. "Ferguson of Glenshellich" was the head of the

THE CLAN FERGUSON—*continued.*

Strachur (or Argyllshire) Fergusons. He held the office of the "sergeantry or mairship" of Strachur attached to those lands. Daniel Ferguson, the last of the family who held the estate, married a daughter of Fletcher of Birnie, and he died about 1805. The estate was sold 1808. Fergusons are fairly numerous in several parts of the county of Argyll.

In Ayrshire, and especially in Carrick, the Fergusons have long held possessions. The ancient House of Kilkerran claim descent from Fergus, son of Fergus, who obtained a charter of lands in Ayrshire from Robert I. In 1466 Fergus Ferguson and Janeta Kennedy, his spouse, were infeft in the lands of Auchinsoull during the lifetime of her father, and when in 1483 Fergus had to claim his "heirship moveables," it throws an interesting light on the social habits of the times to find that they consisted of "12 silver spoons, a pot of a gallon, a ring of gold, a croce of gold, and a gray horse."

In Dumfries and Galloway the name Ferguson is one of great antiquity. The Fergusons of Craigdarroch are among the old families in Scotland. In 1587 Ferguson of Craigdarroch, apparently the oldest line of the family, with Sir John Gordon of Lochinvar and others, were summoned before the Council for having been in rebellion against the King, and fined 3000 merks.

In 1649 John Ferguson of Craigdarroch was Commissioner in Parliament for Dumfriesshire (*Act Parl. Scot.*).

"Annie Laurie," of Maxwelltown, so famed in Scottish song, became the wife of Ferguson of Craigdarroch; and their descendant Robert Cultar Ferguson, the accomplished scholar, figures in Burn's well-known poem "The Whistle." Among the Craigdarroch papers will be found the marriage-contract and the will of "Annie Laurie." The latter is a brief holograph document in which she constitutes her husband sole legatee, and in which her name is written "Anna."

One of the Laids of Craigdarroch was slain at the battle of Killiecrankie. According to tradition he lost his life owing to his servant making off with his horse, when the Lowland ranks broke before the fierce rush of Highlanders. It is said that when—

"Toom hame cam' the saddle
But never cam' he,"

the widow, with the hot spirit of her Pictish blood, turned on the unfortunate groom and cursed him in the words, "May you and yours never see a horse again"; and from that day to this total blindness or serious defect of eyesight has affected all his descendants.

Sir Adam Ferguson, third Baronet, died in 1813, and was succeeded by his nephew, James, fourth Baronet, who died in 1838. He was succeeded by his son Charles, fifth Baronet, who died in 1849, leaving the Right Honourable Sir James Ferguson, sixth Baronet, G.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., etc.



FERGUSSON.
OR FERGUSON.

THE FLETCHERS

Badge :—Giuthas (Pine Tree).

THE making of bows and arrows has given several surnames to the English, such as Bowyer or Bower, Stringer, Fletcher, Arrowsmith, Setter, and Tipper. Gaelic absorbed “fleecher” or “fledger”—arrowmaker, and, more generally, bowmaker—in the form of “leisdear.” It was an easy transition from “Mac-an-fhledger” or “Mac-an-fhleecher” to “Mac-an-Leisdeir” or “Mac-in-Leisteir.” In Argyllshire the Fletchers are still called Mac-a’-Leisdeir or Mac-an-Leisdeir. In Islay we find the name written M’Inleister in 1686. Buchanan of Auchmar (1723) records the Fletchers as a sept of the MacGregors, and calls them M’Leister. Marioun MacInLeister of Dalchone, in Montieth, is noted for harbouring the MacGregors in 1613. The name is found among the Kilravock men as early as 1497, while the Fletchers of Glenlyon were arrowmakers to the MacGregors in late mediæval times. According to Argyllshire traditions, the Fletchers were the original inhabitants of the highest parts of Glenurchay (Glenorchy); according to local legend, “Is e Clann-an-leisdeir a thog a cheud smùid thug goil air uisg’ ’an Urcha” (“It was the Fletcher clan that raised the first smoke to boil water on Urchay”)—terms fully significant of an original right of occupancy, the most ancient mode of acquiring property in land. Accordingly they for many ages held the lands of Bartavurich and Achallader as undisturbed proprietors. In 1497 a tribe of MacDonalds took a spoil or “creach” from Appin, and were driving off the cattle when they were overtaken by a party of the Stewarts on a slanting hill called “Lecadù,” on the lands of Achallader. With the aid of the Fletchers, the Stewarts were victorious and recovered the “creach” taken by the MacDonalds. Grateful for the assistance, Stewart entered into a bond of alliance and amity, by which he agreed to pay the “éirig” for any crime committed by any of the Fletchers, and that clan bound themselves to assist Appin in his disputes when he required assistance. This bond, unfortunately, was afterwards lost, though Charles Stewart, late of Invernahyle, had actually seen a copy of it among the family papers of Appin. In 1587 a bond was entered into between the Fletchers and Campbell of Glenurchay, though some years later their lands were, on some pretext, plundered from them by Duncan Du of Glenurchay. They do not seem to have regained the superiority of these lands, but we find them in possession of them again in 1638. At that time, also, “Archibald M’Ean V’Gillespiik” was in Knockinty, and “John Dow M’Ean V’Gillespiik” in Arrechastellan, both in Glenurchay. In the Montrose wars the Fletchers appear in alliance with Breadalbane, for in 1644-45 “Achallader . . . was held against the enemies of Breadalbane.” But in 1646 “Achallader, a garrison house, was burnt.” In 1745 the

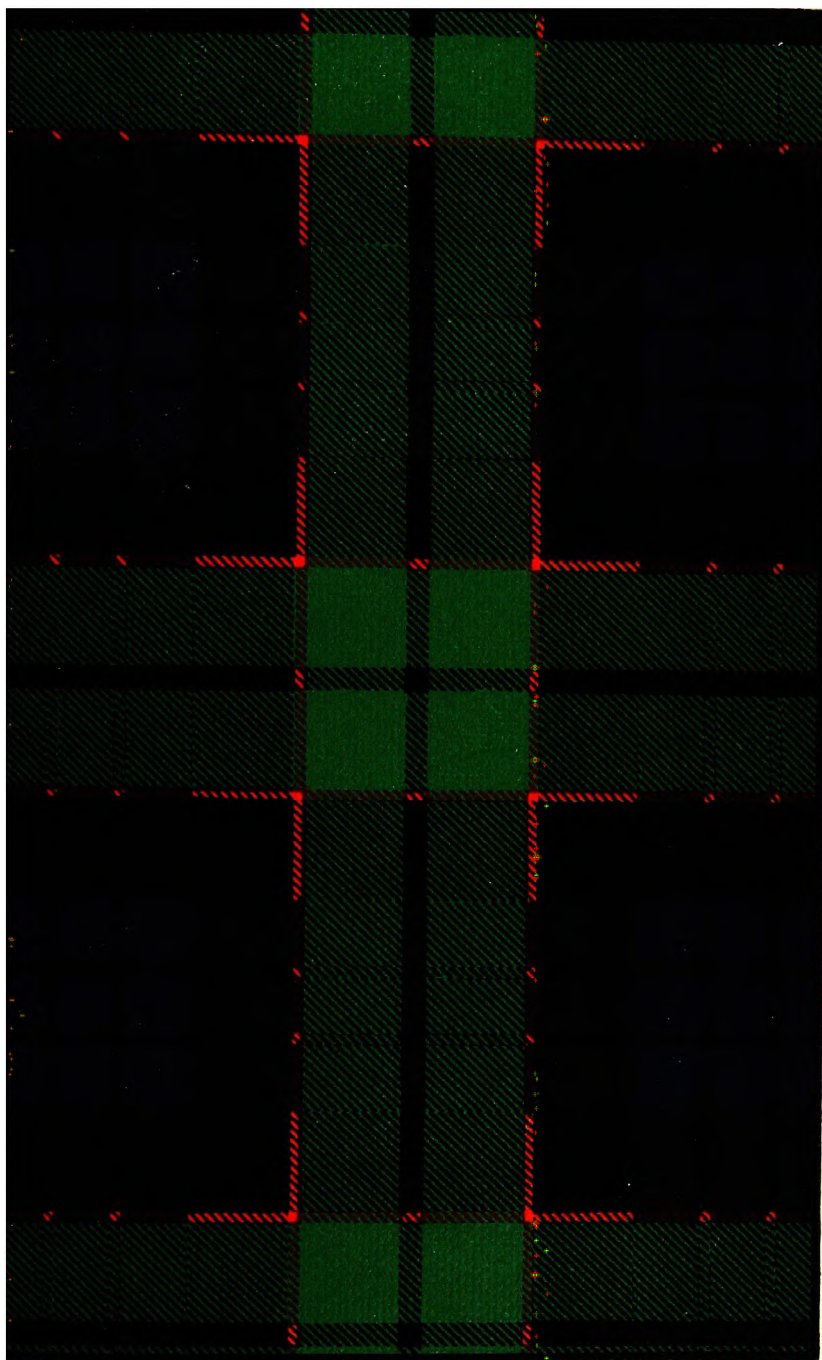
THE FLETCHERS—*continued.*

Fletchers were "out" on the Jacobite side under John, a brother of the chief, "Gillesp-na-Crannaich." In 1770 Donald Fletcher (afterwards of Bernice) was residing at Baravurich, Achallader, "with eighty of his name and descent." This Donald Mòr of Bernice, son of John of Bernice, married a daughter of Captain Patrick Campbell of Auch and 42nd Regiment, uncle of Sir Duncan, first Baronet of Barcaldine. He died at Bernice, 1819. Captain Andrew Fletcher, of the family of Bernice, distinguished himself as an officer of the Royal Marines. Captain Nelson Fletcher, of the same family, greatly distinguished himself as an officer of the Confederate army, and for his services was appointed A.D.C. to General Meade, being killed in action while on that duty. The Fletchers of Lancrigg are the descendants of the family of Pubill Glenlyon. Of this family was Archibald, the eminent Advocate (*see* Fletchers of Dunans). His brother, Captain Duncan Fletcher, as an officer in Colonel Robinson's Regiment, was in the battle of Harleim Heights. He afterwards became a Captain in the 74th Foot. George Fletcher of Lancrigg became a brilliant member of the Indian Service; while his brother, the Rev. Henry Fletcher, adorns the Holy Orders of the Church of England.

Of another branch of the clan (descended from Donald Fletcher of Camuslaimh) came Lieut.-Colonel John Fletcher, C.M.G., of the Frontier Rifles (Canada). He was the son of Archibald Fletcher of Montreal (formerly Glenurchay), who, as a young man, had been recommended by the then Duke of Argyll for a commission in the Argyllshire Fencible Regiment, but he chose emigration. Colonel Fletcher raised one of the first Militia companies in Montreal, being gazetted Lieutenant on the first rolls of the 100th Regiment. He was the first Canadian to volunteer for active service with the Imperial troops, and he was one of the first Colonials to receive a decoration at the hands of his sovereign. In 1870 he saw active service against the Fenians, and for his services at Trout River, where he commanded the centre of the attack, he was created a C.M.G. He died at Montreal, 1902. Of this branch of the clan, also, was the bard Angus Fletcher, the author of the song which has immortalised his own name and that of his heroine, "Caileag bhian-gheal meall-shùileach," in "Clachan Ghlinndaruail," one of the best love-songs in the Gaelic language. He died in 1852.

The surname Fletcher being a trade name, the various colonies of them found in the Highlands are not necessarily related. As might be expected, each colony or tribe followed the banner of the clan for whom they acted as arrowmakers, but the tartan here given pertains to the Glenurchay tribe.

The most distinguished family of this name in Scotland was the Fletchers of Salton, in the county of Haddington. Salton was purchased in 1643 by Sir Andrew Fletcher of Innerpeffer, an eminent lawyer, and one of the Senators of the College of Justice. He died in March 1650. His descendant still holds the estate.



FLETCHER

THE FLETCHERS OF DUNANS

Badge:—Giuthas (Pine Tree).

IT has been frequently recorded that the "Macinleisteirs" possessed property in Glenurchay (Glenorchy) before the thirteenth century. In 1497, at the time of the battle of Lecadh, when the Macinleisteirs assisted the Stewarts of Appin against some MacDonalds, "Angus M'Inlister" is said to have been the chief of his tribe, and his grandson, "John M'Nyeole V'Angus," with his son "Nycole," in 1587 head the list of the principals of the clan in a bond to Duncan Campbell of Glenurchay. In 1638, after a considerable period of warfare, we find "John Dow M'Gillespik" (M'Inlister) in possession of Achallader, and his son, "Patrik," in Bartymurich (Baravurich). In 1675 "Gillespik M'Inlister," or Archibald Fletcher of Dunans, was born. As a boy at Achallader he probably witnessed the meeting of the Jacobite chiefs with Breadalbane in 1691, when the Treaty of Achallader was signed, and the chiefs, with the exception of Glencoe, took the oath to King William. This chief was known among the Highlanders as "Gillesp-na-Cran-naich." By his marriage, about 1717, with Ann, daughter to James MacNab of Blairvan (family of Acharn) and his wife Helen (who was a daughter to MacNab of Inishewan by his wife, a daughter of Campbell of Lix), and by whom he had a son, Angus, he not only became connected with the MacNabs, but through them also with the descendant of the old enemy of his clan, Breadalbane, whose daughter was married to Gillesp's wife's brother.

Besides holding the old clan lands in Glenurchay and some in Glenulyon, Gillesp acquired considerable extent of land in Cowal (now the Cowal District of Argyllshire), in the parishes of Strachur, Kilmodan, and Kilmun, extending from Loch Aich (Eck) on the east to the MacLachlan territory on Loch Fyne on the west. When his sons migrated to these lands considerable numbers of the clan followed them into Cowal and settled there, and some also at a later date went to Jura and Islay.

The ancient door of Achallader Castle was brought to Dunans, where it is still preserved and in use at the present day. Gillesp and Rob Roy were friends, but Rob one day was caught red-handed by Gillesp "lifting" some of his cattle, the latter chief at once closed with his antagonist, and overcoming him, took away his whistle as a trophy of the fight. The whistle remains to the present day in possession of the Dunans family.

This chief had probably as a young man himself been "out" in the '15, but when the Standard was again unfurled in the '45 he was too old for campaigning. He sent substitutes for those lands holden of Argyll to join the contingent of Colonel Campbell of Carwhin on the Government side, as a vassal of Argyll he was bound to do. The clan, however, were "out" for Prince Charles under his sons and his youngest brother John. One of the substitutes sent to serve for the Government was the well-known poet,

THE FLETCHERS OF DUNANS—*continued.*

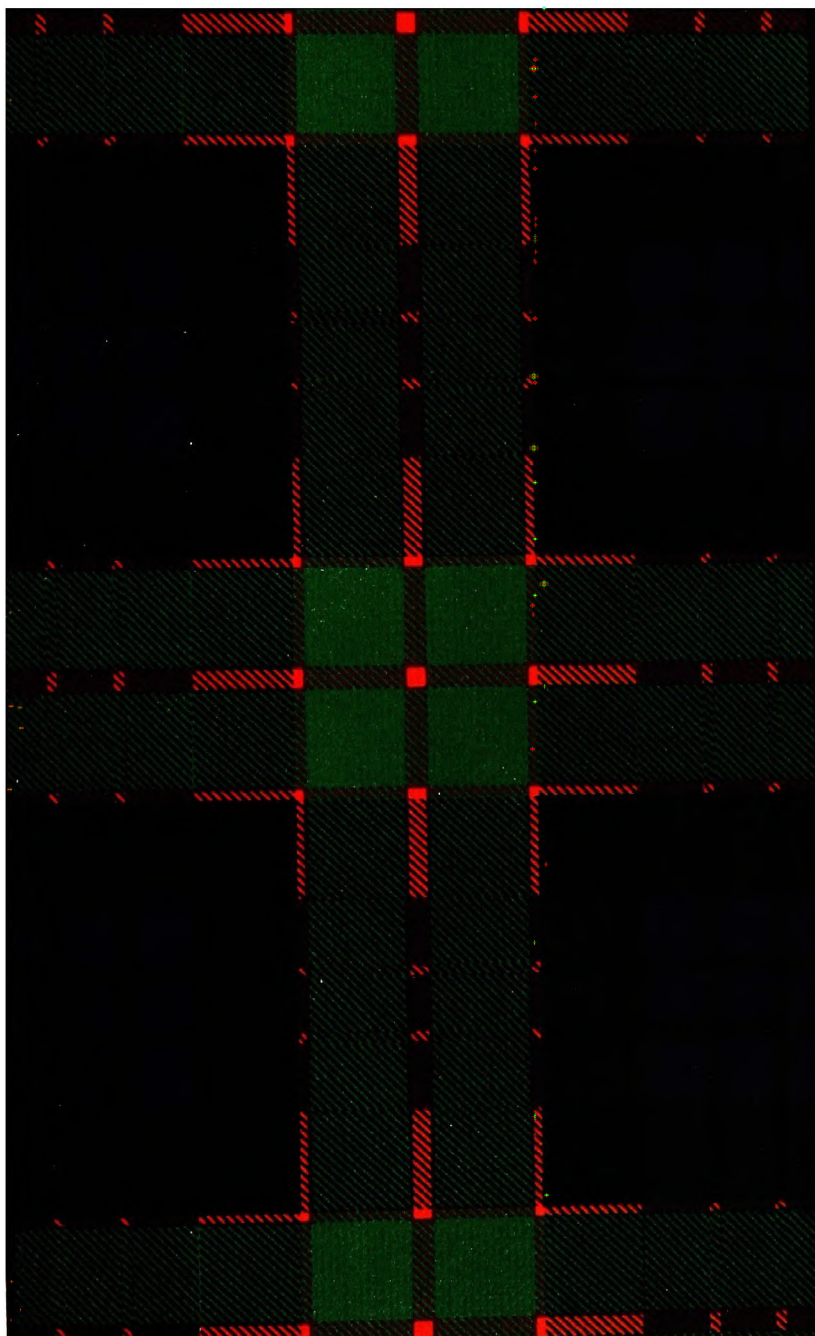
Duncan-Ban-Macintyre. Gillesp feed him for 300 merks, and also loaned him a claymore. The bard being at Falkirk, had to run for his life with the survivors of the Hanoverian army, and to do so the more easily threw away his sword. When claiming his fee from the Fletcher chief the latter demanded his sword back, but of course Duncan could not give it, whereupon Mac-in-leisteir refused the fee and Duncan had to endure as best he might some bitter sarcasm. The matter was afterwards brought before Argyll, as Lord Justiciary, who decided that the fee must be paid. During these troublous times Gillesp had taken charge of the charters of some of his friends, as is shown by a letter dated 22nd December 1746, from Mac-Donald of Achnagoichan, still preserved among the Fletcher papers.

"Gillesp-na-Crannaich" died in 1763, aged eighty-eight years, survived by his wife and their only surviving son, Angus Mòr, and by his son, John of Bernice. Angus Mòr Fletcher of Dunans, born 1719, married, 1743, Helen, daughter of John Campbell, alias MacGregor of Roro, and his wife, a daughter of Peter Campbell of Duneaves (family of Glenlyon), by whom he had three sons: Archibald, who died in 1763; John, his heir; and Andrew, for some time a Lieutenant in the 21st Regiment, and afterwards a Captain of Horse in the army of Spain, where he saw considerable active service, distinguishing himself in many battles. Captain Andrew died, unmarried, at Madrid, 1801. Angus Mòr died at Dunans, 1807.

John Fletcher of Dunans, known as "Iain-dubh-Laidir" (Black John the Strong), born at Dunans, 1746. He assisted in 1793-94 in the raising of the Glengarry Fencible Regiment (in which he was offered by the Government a commission as Captain, but which he did not accept). He died in 1822.

His eldest son, Angus Fletcher, took a lively part in the political disputes of the time, which led to the Reform Bill of 1832 being passed. He was afterwards offered by the Government, and accepted, a position at the head of one of their departments, which he adorned for many years. An obituary says of him: "Few who knew him even slightly would willingly lose recollection of him; those who knew him in the closer relation of friendship can never forget him." He died in 1875.

One of the most distinguished of all the Fletchers was Archibald Fletcher (W.S. and Advocate), styled the "Father of Burgh Reform," a son of Angus Fletcher of Pubill, Glenlyon, and nephew of Archibald Fletcher of Dunans. He was born in 1746 at Pubill. In 1784, when burgh reform was first agitated in Scotland, he was chosen secretary of the Society formed in Edinburgh at that time for its promotion; and in 1787 he was chosen delegate by the burghs to promote their objects in London. In 1796 he was one of the brave minority of thirty-eight having the courage of their opinions to oppose the deposition of the Hon. Henry Erskine, Dean of Faculty. He also displayed his great tact and capacity when acting as negotiator between the Authorities and the MacRaes when these Highlanders refused to embark at Leith for America. His eldest son, Miles Angus Fletcher, himself an eminent Advocate, was Deputy-Keeper of the Great Seal in Scotland. He married Charlotte, daughter of General Clavering and his wife, Lady Augusta Campbell, daughter of John, fifth Duke of Argyll, and his beautiful Duchess Elizabeth Gunning.



FLETCHER, DUNANS

THE CLAN FORBES

War Cry :—"Lönach" (A Mountain in Strath Don).

Clan Pipe Music :—March—"Cath Ghlinn Eurainn" ("The Battle of Glen Eurann");
also "The Lonach Highlanders."

Badge :—Bealaidh (Broom).

THE Forbeses and the Mackays of Sutherlandshire are regarded as of common descent, and are known to the "senachies" as "Clann Mhonguinn," Clan Morgan (*see* Clan Mackay). The clan took its name from the Aberdeenshire parish of Forbes, and the Morgans were also an Aberdeenshire clan, possibly one and the same with the Forbeses.

John of Forbes, the first upon record, seems to have been a man of importance in the time of William the Lion, and was (says MacFarlane) the father of Fergus, from whom the clan is descended. His name appears in a charter of Alexander, Earl of Buchan, dated 1236. His son Alexander, a man of high valour, lost his life when defending the Castle of Urquhart against Edward I., who, with his usual barbarity, put the entire garrison to the sword in 1303; but he left a son, also Alexander, who fell at the battle of Dupplin in 1332.

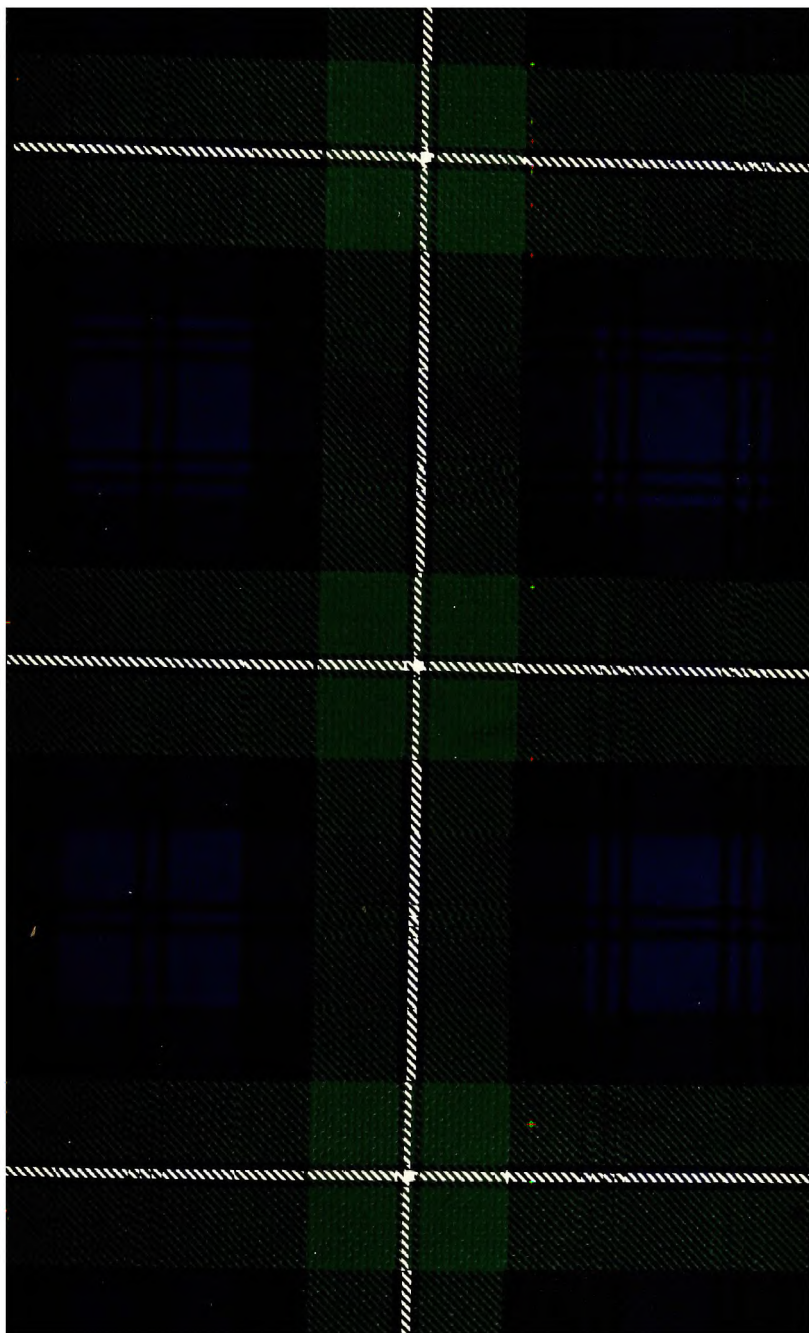
The posthumous son of the latter, Sir John Forbes of that Ilk, was a man of eminence in the days of Robert II. and Robert III. He had four sons by Elizabeth Kennedy of Dunure, and from the three younger sprang the Forbeses of Pitsligo, Culloden, Waterton, and Foveran. By Robert III. he was made Justiciary of Aberdeenshire, and died in 1406.

His eldest son, Sir Alexander of that Ilk, joined the Constable Buchan in France at the head of 100 horse and forty pikemen; and after serving with honour in the war against Henry V., was raised to the Peerage by James I. as Baron Forbes about 1442. In 1426 he obtained bond of manrent from Ogston of that Ilk, to attend him with three armed horsemen against all mortals, the king excepted. He married Elizabeth, daughter of the Earl of Angus by the Princess Margaret, daughter of Robert III., and died in 1448, leaving two sons: James, the Master of Forbes, and John, who became Provost of St. Giles at Edinburgh.

James, second Lord Forbes, married a daughter of the first Earl Marischal, and had three sons: William, the third Lord; Duncan, ancestor of the Forbeses of Corsindæ and Monymusk; and Patrick, ancestor of the Forbeses, Baronets of Craigievar, now Lord Sempill, and also of the Earls of Granard.

Alexander, fourth Lord Forbes, was in arms with his clan to revenge the murder of James III., but after the defeat at Tillymoss he submitted to James IV.

John, sixth Lord, stood high in the favour of James V., from whom he got many charters. He had a feud with the citizens of Aberdeen, who with-



FORBES.

FORTY-SECOND ROYAL HIGHLAND REGIMENT

(THE BLACK WATCH)

Music:—Slow March—"The Black Watch."

Quickstep:—"The Highland Laddie."

THE history of this celebrated regiment is as follows:—

In 1729 the Government entertained the idea of making use of the Highlanders as a means of protecting the country, which was then in an unsettled state, and to this end six companies were formed; three companies consisted of 100 men each and other three of seventy-five men each. The first three companies were commanded by Lord Lovat, Sir Duncan Campbell of Lochnell, and Colonel Grant of Ballindalloch. The three smaller companies by Colonel Alexander Campbell of Finab, John Campbell of Carrick, and George Munro of Culcairn as Captain Lieutenants; to distinguish them from Royal troops they wore tartans of a dark colour, from which they derived the name of the "Black Watch"; the men were all of respectable families, many of them being sons of gentlemen. Their duties consisted in carrying out the "Disarming Act" and preventing depredations; for this purpose they were quartered in small detachments in various parts of the country, chiefly in the more troubled districts of the Highlands, where the Jacobite clans of Cameron, Stuart, MacDonald and Murray rendered their presence necessary to prevent a sudden rising. The various companies acting independently of each other. In 1739 the Government determined to add to their number, which was raised to 1000 men, who mustered for the first time near Taybridge, between Aberfeldy and Weem, Perthshire.

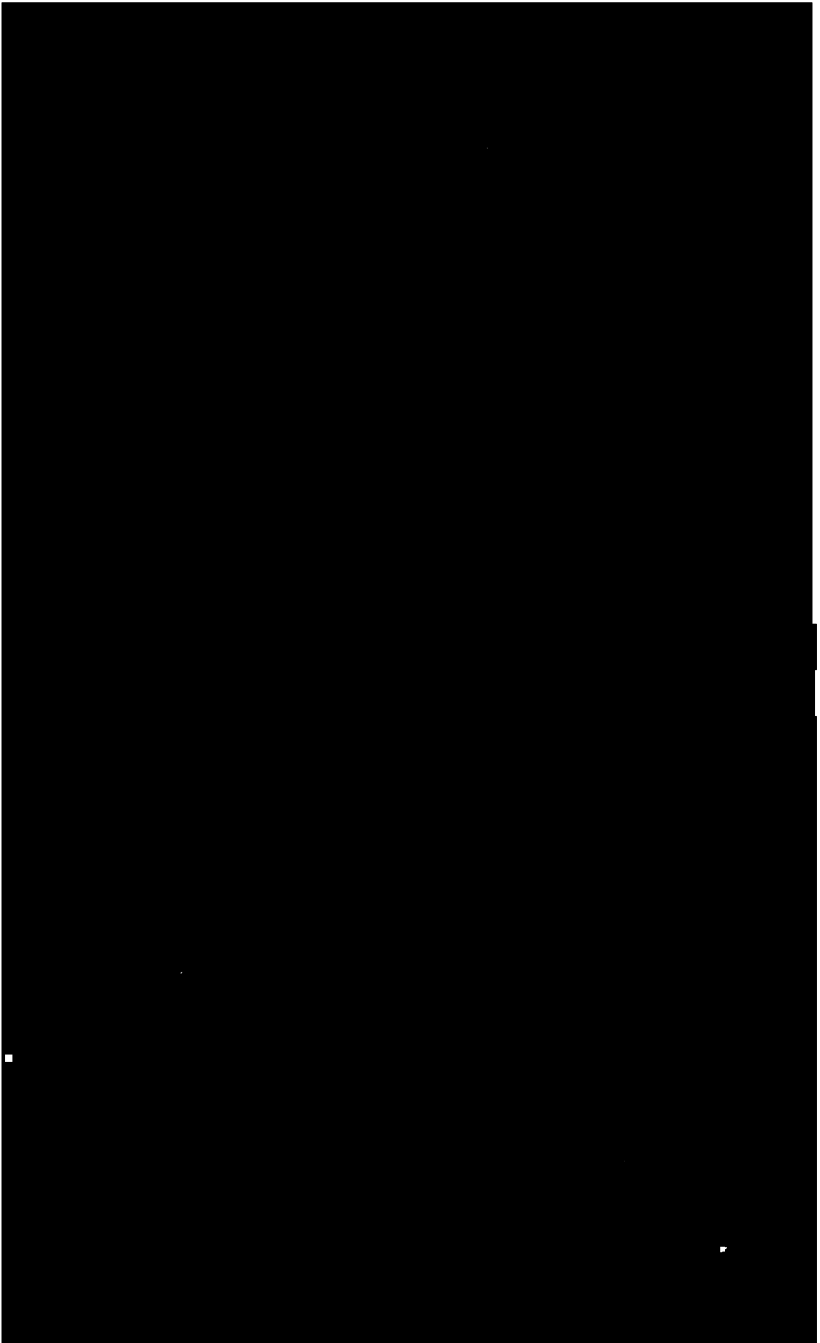
Up to this period each company was dressed in tartans selected by its commander, but as the companies were now to form one regiment it was necessary to have a uniform dress. The first Colonel, Lord Crawford, being a Lowlander, and having no tartan of his own, a new tartan different from any other was manufactured for the whole regiment. This ultimately became the well-known 42nd or Black Watch; the tartan is composed of various shades of black, green and blue.

From the colour of the uniform of the regular troops they were called red soldiers ("Saighdearan Dearg"); the Highlanders from their sombre dress, the Black Watch ("Freiceadan Dubh"). Mr Cameron in his *Military History*, in writing of this regiment, thus eulogises the Highland soldiers: "The Highlanders of Scotland have been conspicuous for the possession of every military virtue which adorns the character of the hero who has adopted the profession of arms. Naturally patient and brave, and innured to hardship

FORTY-SECOND ROYAL HIGHLAND REGIMENT, THE BLACK WATCH—*continued.*

in their youth in the hilly districts of a northern climate, these warlike mountaineers have always proved themselves a race of lion-like champions, valiant in the field, faithful, constant, generous in the hour of victory, and endued with calm perseverance under trial and disaster." The Black Watch since its formation has taken a brilliant part in nearly every war its country has been engaged in, and has fought with honour in every quarter of the globe. The more important engagements include Egypt, Corunna, Fuentes d'Onor, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, Orthes, Toulouse, Peninsula, Waterloo, Alma, Sevastopol, Lucknow, Ashanti, Egypt 1882-84, Tel-el-Kebir, Nile 1884-85, Kirbekan. On its colours it bears the names of "Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, Orthes, Toulouse, and Peninsula."

On the twelfth day of November 1887 a memorial cairn was erected to the Black Watch on the banks of the Tay, and within sixty yards of General Wade's famous bridge across the river at Aherfeldy. The unveiling ceremony was performed by the Marquis of Breadalbane. It bears inscriptions in Gaelic and English. The latter runs as follows: "This cairn is erected by grateful and admiring countrymen in commemoration of the assembling together at Taybridge in 1739 of the six independent companies (afterwards increased to ten) of the "Freiceadan Dubh" or Black Watch, who after serving in several parts of the Highlands were embodied into a regiment designated the 43rd, and afterwards the 42nd Royal Highlanders, whose first muster took place in May 1750 near Tay Bridge; and also in recognition of the valour and patriotism which has ever since distinguished the soldiers of this corps during its illustrious career in many lands. A.D. 1887."



FORTY-SECOND (BLACK WATCH).



FORTY-SECOND, "BLACK WATCH" (DRESS).

THE CLAN FRASER

War Cry :—"A Mhor-fhaiche" ("The Great Field"), and later "Caisteal Dhùnie"
("Castle Downie").

Clan Pipe Music :—Lament—"Cumha Mhic Shimidh" ("Lovat's Lament").
March—"Spaidsearachd Mhic Shimidh" ("Lovat's March").

Badge—Iubhar (Yew).

THE Frasers though of Norman origin have attained to the position of a true Highland clan. The Frasers and the Cummings appear in Scotland in the twelfth century, first in the south and latterly in the north. The name Fraser is spelt variously as Frazer, Freser, Frezel, Frisel, etc. Seemingly on the *Roll of Battle Abbey* it was Fresell. The Gaelic form is "Friseal." The name is referred to the old French *freze*, strawberry, a possible diminutive of which is frezel, Latin *fragula*; seven strawberry leaves form part of the armorial bearings of the Frasers.

Gilbert of Fraser is witness of a charter to the Monastery of Coldstream in the reign of Alexander I., anno 1109. Simon Fraser made many donations to the religious at Kelso in the time of David I. In the time of William the Lion Bernard Fraser made a donation to Newbattle Abbey, anno 1178; and in the time of Alexander II. we read of Gilbert Fraser, *vice-comes* de Traquhair, Bernard Fraser of Drem, and Thomas Fraser, 1226 *et* 1236. But it is difficult to connect these Frasers with each other, though doubtless they came of a common stock.

Sir Simon Fraser of Oliver Castle held a high place among the *Magnates Scotiæ* in the troubles after the death of Alexander III. He won the three battles of Roslin in one day in 1303, and was basely put to death in London by Edward I.; but his brother Alexander carried on the line of the family, and seems to have been the first Fraser who possessed estates in the Highlands. He was killed at the battle of Dupplin. His grandson fell at Halidon Hill in 1333, leaving a son Hugh, first designed of Lovat, and progenitor of the Frasers of Knock and Foyers.

Hugh, sixth of the family and second of Lovat, was made a Baron by James I. about 1460; Thomas, second Lord, lost his son, the Master, at the battle of Flodden; and Hugh, third Lord, was slain in a battle with the MacDonalds near Lochlochy in 1544, when they and the Frasers fought with such rancour that only ten men a-side survived. Hugh, ninth Lord of this line, dying without male issue, Simon Fraser, younger, of Beaufort began to style himself Master of Lovat, while his father took possession of the estate and honours of the family; but eventually, after many discreditable acts, and having letters of fire and sword issued against the whole clan, Simon fled to France about 1698, while his father became Lord Lovat.

THE CLAN FRASER—*continued.*

Simon eventually became eleventh Lord Lovat, and his character and fate in 1746 are prominent features in the civil war of that calamitous time. His title was attainted.

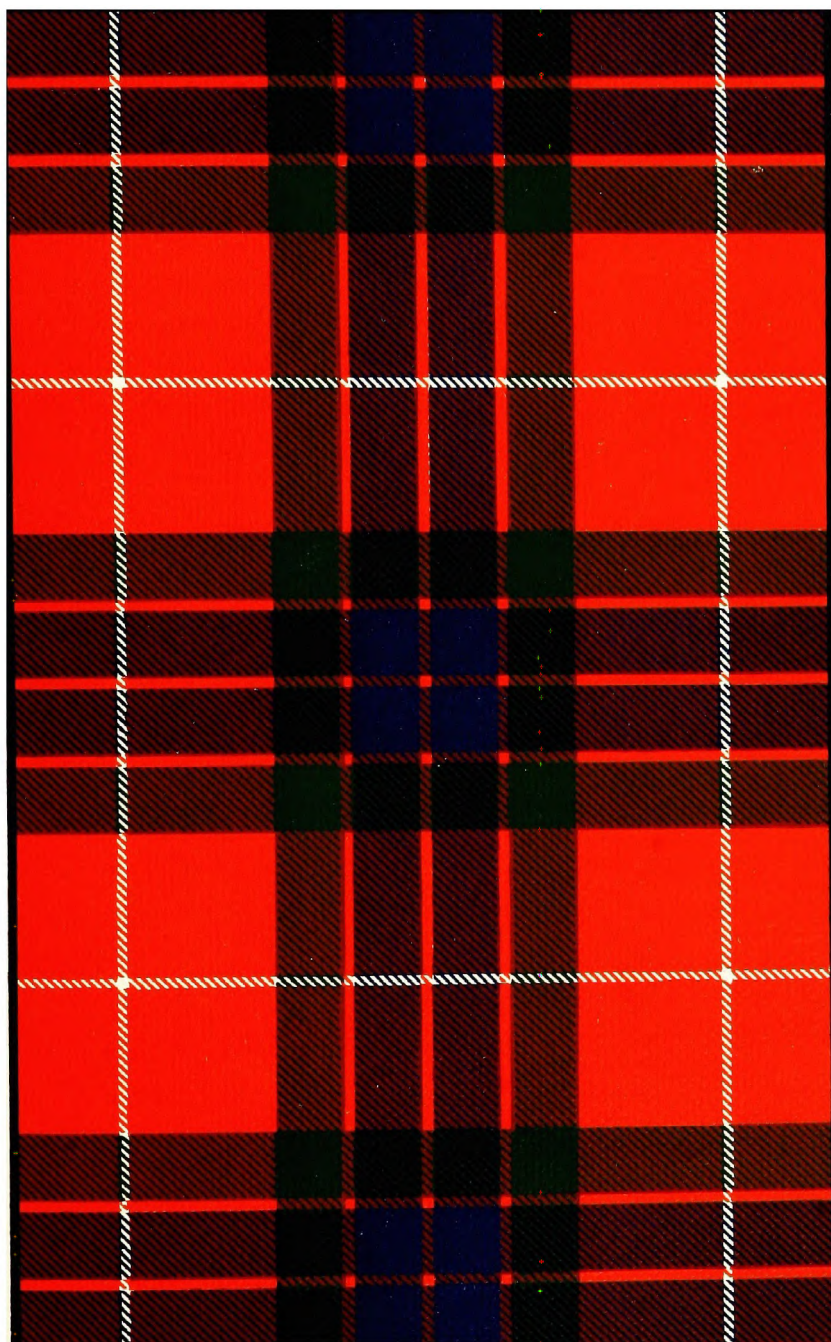
It was revived as a British peerage in 1837, when Thomas Fraser of Streichen and Lovat was created Lord Lovat, and became twenty-first chief in succession from Simon Fraser, though the title has been subject to some dispute.

Lord Lovat died in 1875, and was succeeded by his son Simon, who died in 1887, leaving Simon, present Lord Lovat.

The Frasers, Baronets of Ledclune, descend from Hugh, first Lord Lovat through Alexander, his second son, and are now represented by Sir Keith, fifth Baronet.

The Frasers of Saltoun are descended from William, second son of Sir Alexander Fraser of that Ilk, taken at the battle of Methven in 1308. William obtained from his father the Thanedom of Cowie and lands of Ashintully. He was slain at the battle of Durham in 1346. His son Alexander fought with valour at Otterburn in 1388. His grandson William, designed "Dominus de Philorth," died in 1441.

Sir Alexander, fourth of this line, and Baron of Philorth, accompanied James, Earl of Douglas, to the great jubilee at Rome in 1450; and Alexander, fifth Baron of Philorth, was in arms for James III. at Sauchieburn. Sir Alexander, ninth of this family, raised a regiment for the King's service and fought at Worcester; and on the death of his cousin, Lord Saltoun, without issue in 1669, he was served heir of line to George, Lord Abernethy of Saltoun, his grandfather, and his descendant Alexander is now eighteenth Lord Saltoun.



FRASER.



FRASER (HUNTING).

THE CLAN GORDON

War Cry :—"A Gordon ! A Gordon !"

Clan Pipe Music :—Salute—"Failte nan Gordanach" ("The Gordon's Salute"). March—"Spaidsearachd nan Gordanach" ("Gordon's March"). Quickstep—"The Cock o' the North."

Badge :—Iadh-shlat, Eitheann (Ivy).

THE first Gordon of whom there is any distinct trace is Richard of Gordon, said to be the grandson of a famous knight who slew some monstrous animal in the Merse in the time of Malcolm III.

That Richard was lord of the Barony of Gordon in the Merse is undoubted, as between 1150 and 1160 he granted from that estate a piece of land to Monks of St. Mary at Kelso, a grant confirmed by his son Thomas. Other Gordons figure in history about this time, apart from Bertram de Gordon, whose arrow in 1199 wounded Richard of England at Chalons.

Alicia (IV.) of the Gordon family, an heiress, married her cousin, Adam Gordon, who was a soldier among the 1000 auxiliaries whom Alexander III. sent with Louis of France to Palestine, where he was slain. From his grandson, Sir Adam, all the Gordons in Scotland are descended, says Douglas; and the first appearance he makes in history was the assistance he gave Wallace in 1297 to recapture the Castle of Wigton, of which he was made Governor. For his many faithful services, Robert I., on the forfeiture of David, Earl of Athole, gave him a charter of the lands of Strathbogie (or Huntly). He was killed at Halidon Hill; but his son, Sir Alexander, escaped the slaughter, and was the first designed of Huntly.

Sir Adam Gordon, in descent tenth of Gordon and Huntly, whose father was slain at Otterburn, lost his life fighting for his country at the battle of Homildon in 1402, leaving only a daughter, who married a second son of Seton of that ilk. Their eldest son, Alexander, assumed the name of Gordon, and, in consequence of his great public services to James I. and James II., he was in 1449 created by the latter Earl of Huntly, and died some twenty years after at a very great age.

To trace all the great actions and deeds of the warlike line of Huntly would far exceed our space.

Alexander, third Earl, fell at Flodden; George, fourth Earl, was General of the forces on the Borders to oppose those of Henry VIII. under Norfolk, with whom he had many victorious encounters; but in an attempt to get the Queen out of the hands of the Earl of Moray, he was attacked by the Mackenzies, Munroes, Frasers, and Mackintoshes at Corrichie, where he was slain in 1562.

George, sixth Earl of Huntly, whose father had been High Chancellor, with other Catholic nobles, was suspected of having a secret correspondence

THE CLAN GORDON—*continued.*

with the Spaniards, and troops were sent against them by James VI. in 1594, The latter were defeated, but Huntly was pardoned, appointed Lieutenant of the North, and created a Marquis in 1599.

George, the second Marquis, was Captain of the Scottish Guard of Louis XIII., and was so strongly attached to the cause of Charles I. that he was forfeited by the Scottish Parliament in 1645, and his property seized. He lost his head for his loyalty at Edinburgh in 1649. Four years before this, his eldest son perished in the Royal cause at the battle of Alford. George, fourth Marquis, was created a Duke, and his noble defence of the Castle of Edinburgh for James VII. is a stirring event in Scottish history.

On the death of George, fifth Duke, in 1836, the title became extinct, but the Marquisate of Huntly went to the Earl of Aboyne, lineally descended from George, fourth son of George, second Marquis of Huntly, who was raised to the Peerage of Aboyne by Charles II. for his many loyal services.

The fighting force of the clan, when in arms for King James in 1715, is given by General Wade at 1000 claymores.

The Earls of Aberdeen, so created in 1682, are descended from Patrick Gordon of Methlic (cousin of the Earl of Huntly), who fell at the battle of Arbroath in 1445. They were afterwards designed as the Laids of Methlic and Haddo.

Ten gentlemen of this clan were created Baronets, viz. : Gordon of Gordonstoun ; Gordon of Cluny ; Gordon of Lismore in 1625 ; Gordon of Lochinvar, 1626 ; Gordon of Park, 1686 ; Gordon of Dalpholly, 1704 ; Gordon of Earlstoun, 1706 ; Gordon of Embo, 1631 ; Gordon of Halkin (by succession), 1813 ; Gordon of Niton, 1818.

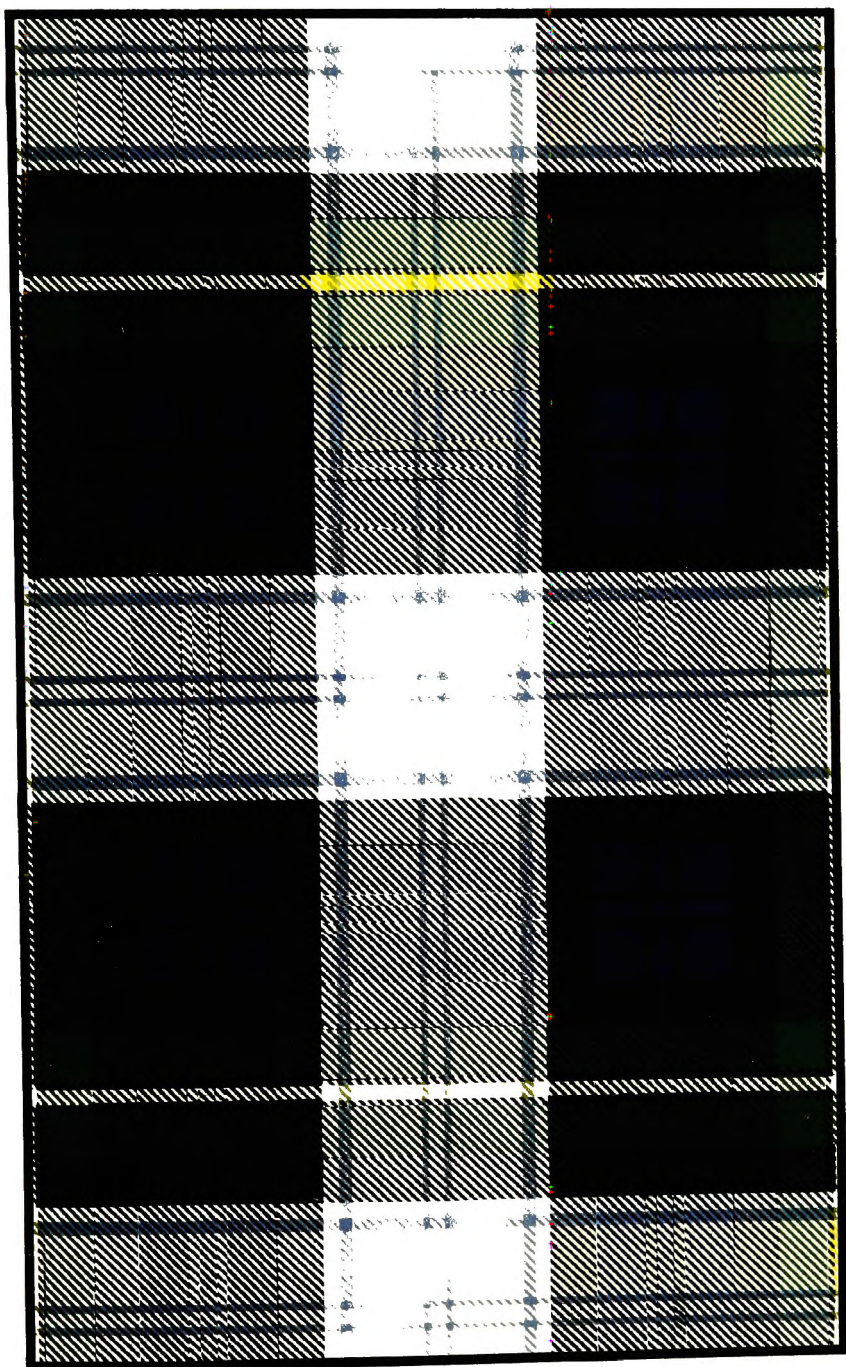
Two regiments named the "Gordon Highlanders," have been raised from this clan. The first of these was the old "81st," formed in 1777 by Hon. Colonel William Gordon, son of the Earl of Aberdeen, and disbanded in 1783. The second was the "92nd," or "Gordon Highlanders," raised by the Marquis of Huntly in 1794, memorable for its high valour in every war since then. When the system of linked battalions was instituted, the old 75th and 92nd became the Gordon Highlanders, and it is the former who are the heroes of Dargai.



GORDON.



GORDON (OLD)



GORDON (DRESS).

THE GOWS AND MACGOWANS

THE surnames Gow and MacGowan are from the Gaelic “Gobha” or “Gobhainn,” a blacksmith, and mean Son of the Smith. The Gows are generally regarded as a sept of Clan Chattan, but there are doubtless many Gows and MacGowans who are not connected with this clan, but who owe their surname to some local tradesman.

While it may be difficult to determine satisfactorily who the opponents of Clan Chattan were at the fight on the North Inch of Perth in 1396, there can be no doubt that one of the combatants on the victorious side was a Perth armourer or smith, locally known as “An Gobha crom,” or the crooked or bandy-legged smith. According to one of the Clan Chattan chroniclers:—

“When it was found that one of the combatants was absent through having fallen sick, it was at first proposed to balance the difference by withdrawing one, but no one could be prevailed to quit the danger. In this emergency one Henry Wynd (or Hal o’ the Wynd), brought up in the hospital (that is, free educational seminary) at Perth, commonly called ‘An Gow crom’—i.e., the crooked or bandy-legged smith—offered to supply the sick man’s place for a French crown of gold—about three halfcrowns in sterling money, a great sum in those days. The smith, being an able swordsman, contributed much to the glory of the day, and in the end ten men of Clan Chattan, including the smith, remained, all grievously wounded; while of their opponents all were killed except one, who, throwing himself into the River Tay, escaped.”

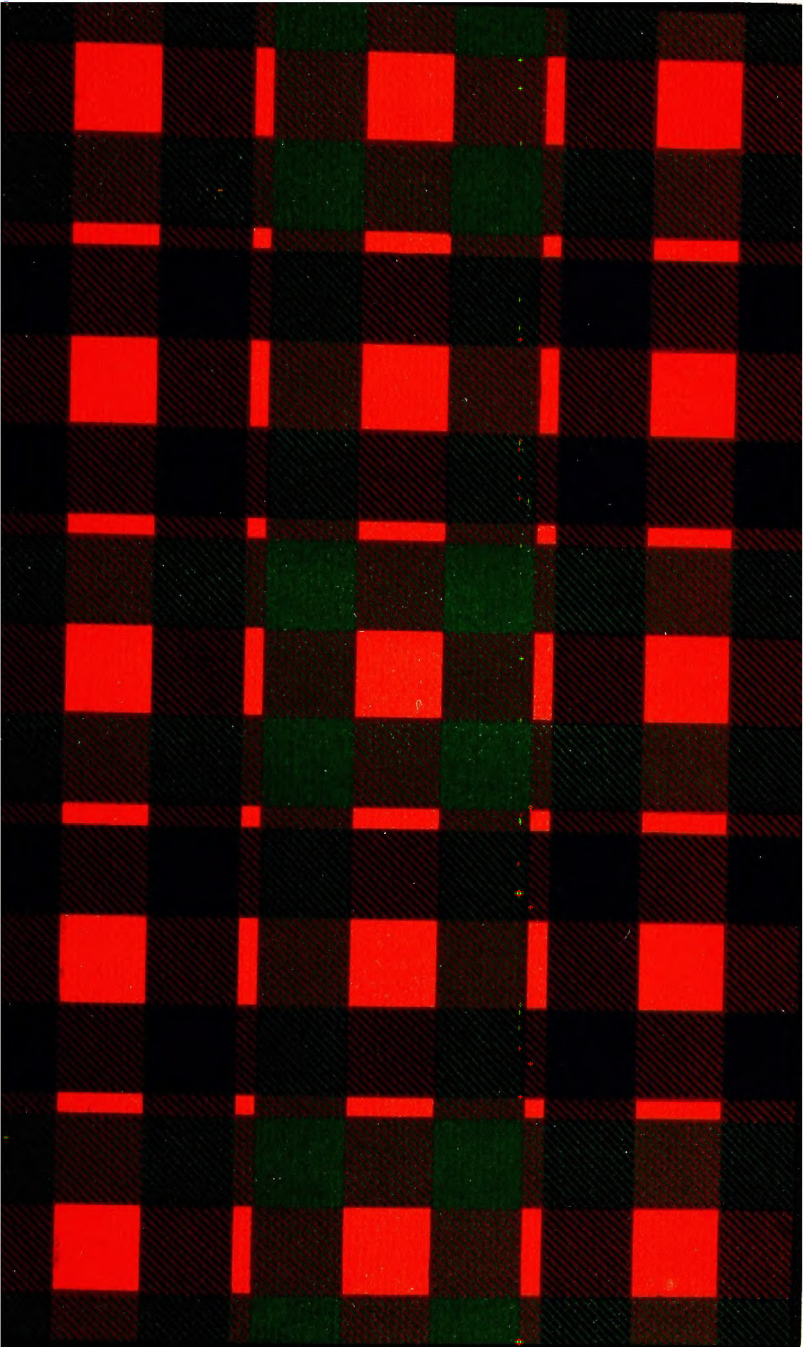
It is related that as soon as the “Gow crom” had killed his man, he sat down and rested, merely defending himself if attacked. His captain, sore pressed, asking the reason, was told that he, the smith, had performed his engagement, and, by killing his opponent, had earned his wages; whereupon the captain begged the smith to continue the fight, for which he would be amply rewarded, over and above the stipulated wage. The “Gow crom” engaged in the strife, and contributed greatly to the success of his side.

The happy connection betwixt the “Gow crom” and the Clan Chattan did not end with the fight. He was invited North, and to unite with the clan for the future; and it is recorded that “Hal o’ the Wynd or the ‘Gow crom’ set out from Perth with a horse load of his effects, and said he would not take up his residence or habitation until his load fell, which happened in Strath Avon, in Banffshire, where he accordingly settled. The place is called to this day Leac-a’-Gobhainn. The Smiths or Gows and MacGlashans are commonly called ‘Sliochd a’ Ghobha Chruim’—descendants of the ‘Gow crom’; but all agree that he had no posterity, though he had many followers of good position to the number of twelve, who were proud of being reputed the children of so valiant a man. The more to ingratiate themselves in his favour, they generally learned to make swords as well as to use them. His

THE GOWS AND MACGOWANS—*continued.*

twelve followers spread themselves over the country in time, many assuming the name of Mackintosh, their chief."

Many of the leading Gows settled in the parish of Alvie, and their descendants are in the district to the present day. The Gows are fairly numerous in Perthshire, and the famous Neil Gow may have been himself of Clan Chattan.



GOW & MACGOWAN.

THE CLAN GRAHAM

Clan Pipe Music :—March—"Raon-Ruairi" ("Killiecrankie"). Lament—"Cumha Chlébhears" ("Claverhouse's Lament"). Gathering—"Latha allt-Eire" (Battle of Auldearn).

Badge :—Buaidh-chraobh, na Labhras (Laurel).

FEW families, says Sir Walter Scott, can boast of more historical renown than that of Graham. So much obscurity and fable involve the origin thereof, that even Sir Robert Douglas repeats the old story, that the Grahams are descended from a famous warrior who breached the Roman wall in 420, and won it the name of Graham's Dyke in the time of Fergus II.

William of Graham is one of the witnesses of David I., Holyrood Charter, *circa* 1143-47—the first authentic appearance of the name. He obtained the lands of Abercorn and Dalkeith. His grandson and representative, David Graham, obtained from William the Lion, before 1214, certain lands near Montrose. David's son of the same name acquired under the succeeding monarch, by exchange of land belonging to him in Galloway, from Patrick, Earl of Dunbar, the lands of Dundaff and Strathearn; and from the Earl of Lennox those of Strathblane and Mugdock. He was one of the guarantees of a treaty with Henry III. in 1244. His son, Sir David of Dundaff, married a daughter of the Earl of Strathearn, by whom he had three sons—Sir Patrick, Sir John, and Sir David. The second was the *Richt Hand* of Wallace, in whose arms he died of his wounds after the battle of Falkirk. Sir Patrick had previously fallen at Dunbar, and when dying gave his sword to his son, and made him swear upon the blade that while he lived he would fight for Scotland. This sword is now in possession of the Duke of Montrose.

His grandson and representative, Sir David, in a royal charter witnessed to him in 1360, is styled of old Montrose. In that year his son Patrick, with many men of rank, appeared on the Forth, near Stirling, to adjust a bloody feud between the Drummonds and Menteiths. By his eldest son of a second marriage, Sir Patrick Graham of Elieston, he was ancestor of the Earls of Menteith of the name of Graham.

His son, Sir William, *Dominus de Graham et Kincardine*, obtained from Robert, Duke of Albany, a charter containing an entail of old Montrose. Patrick, his grandson, was one of the Lords of the Regency after the murder of James I., and was created Lord Graham by James II. about 1445. The third Lord was created Earl of Montrose by James IV. in 1504, and fell by the side of the latter at Flodden (*see* Grahams of Montrose).

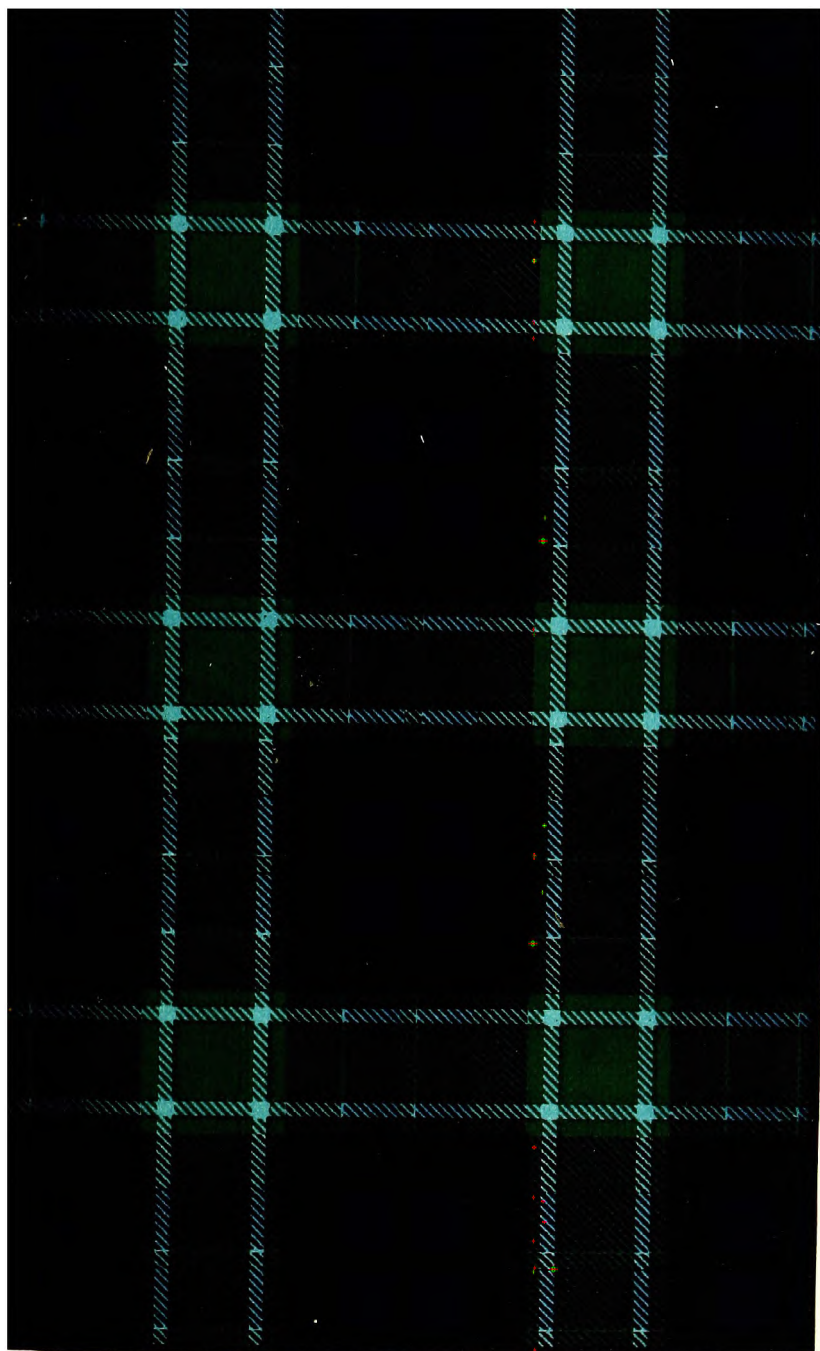
The Grahams of the Borders are descended from Sir John Graham of Kilbryde, called from his bravery, "Sir John with the bright sword," second son of Malise, Earl of Strathearn, and afterwards of Monteith by his wife,

THE CLAN GRAHAM—*continued.*

the Lady Ann Vere, daughter of Henry, Earl of Oxford. “Sir John with the bright sword” was ancestor of the Grahams of Gartmore in Perthshire.

The Grahams of Leitchtown, Perthshire, are descended from the second son of the second Earl of Monteith, through the Grahams of Gartur.

Among other families may be mentioned the Grahams of Tamrawer, Stirlingshire, descended from Graham of Dundaff in the adjacent barony. The Grahams of Monkhouse, in Dumfriesshire, and the Grahams of Morphie, in Kincardineshire who were an offset from the noble house of Montrose. Margaret Graham, the mother of the last Graham of Morphie, was a sister of the celebrated Graham of Claverhouse, Viscount Dundee.



GRAHAM.

THE GRAHAMS OF MONTROSE

WILLIAM, third Lord Graham, was created Earl of Montrose by James IV., 3rd March 1504 (*see* "The Clan Graham"). His title, however, was not taken from the town of Montrose, but from his hereditary estate of "Auld Montrose," which was then erected into a free barony and earldom. He fell at the battle of Flodden, 9th September 1513, where he and the Earl of Crawford commanded one of the divisions of the Scottish vanguard. He was succeeded by his son William as second Earl. John, third Earl, was Lord High Chancellor, and in 1598 Lord High Treasurer of the Kingdom. John, fourth Earl, lived the retired life of a country gentleman, and seems to have been very domestic in his habits, and died on 14th November 1626. But his burial was not "accompleissit" until the 3rd January, "and the hail friends remainet in Kincardin thereafter, sating his Lordship's affairs, till Soinday the 7th January."

He was succeeded by his son James, the fifth Earl and the first Marquis of Montrose, who was born in 1612. This illustrious Royalist commander was created Marquis of Montrose 16th May 1644, and constituted Captain-General and Commander-in-Chief of all the forces to be raised in Scotland for the King's service. After various brilliant victories he was surprised and defeated in 1646 at Philiphaugh by General Leslie and the Parliament forces. He was executed at Edinburgh 21st May 1650. The "Great Marquis" was succeeded by his eldest surviving son, James. He was restored to the family dignities and estates, and had a patent of Marquis granted to him after the Restoration, 12th October 1660. He received, on 21st August 1661, a charter of the Lordship of Cowal, forfeited by the chief of the Campbells, and was appointed one of the extraordinary Lords of Session, 25th June 1668. The "Good Marquis," as he was designated, died in 1669 and was succeeded by his son James, third Marquis, who died unexpectedly in 1684, leaving an only son James, fourth Marquis and first Duke of Montrose. He was appointed High Admiral of Scotland in February 1705, President of the Council 28th February 1706, was a steady supporter of the Union between Scotland and England, and was created Duke of Montrose on 24th April 1707. The Duke made a great addition to his hereditary estates by purchasing the property of the Duke of Lennox in Dumbartonshire, along with the hereditary sheriffdom of that county, the custodianship of Dumbarton Castle, and the regality of Lennox. He died in 1742 and was succeeded by his third son William, second Duke of Montrose. Under the Jurisdiction Act of 1747 the Duke recovered for the sheriffship of Dumbartonshire £3000; for the regality of Montrose, £1000; of Monteith, £200; of Lennox, £578, 18s. 4d.; and of Darkley, £300; in all £5078, 18s. 4d. He died 23rd September 1790, and was succeeded by his only surviving son, James, third Duke of Montrose, who represented in the House of Commons first the

THE GRAHAMS OF MONTROSE—*continued.*

Burgh of Richmond, in Yorkshire, at the general election of 1780, and subsequently Great Bedwin in 1784. The Duke was a Knight of the Garter, Lord-Justice-General of Scotland, and Chancellor of the University of Glasgow. He died in 1836, and was succeeded by his elder son James, fourth Duke of Montrose, K.T., born 1799. He was esteemed and liked as a nobleman of an amiable disposition, but he took no prominent part in public affairs. He died in 1874 and was succeeded by his third and only surviving son, Douglas Beresford Malise Ronald Graham, fifth Duke, born in 1852.



GRAHAM (MONTROSE)

THE CLAN GRANT

War Cry :—"Stand Fast Craigellachie" ("The Rock of Alarm").

Clan Pipe Music :—Pibroch—"Stand Fast Craigellachie." Gathering—"Craigellachie."
Salute—"Elchie's Salute."

Badge :—Giuthas (Pine Tree).

DESPITE the alleged Norman descent given in the book of *The Chiefs of Grant*, James Robertson, F.S.A., is of a different opinion. "The origin of this clan," he asserts, "whose territory has always chiefly been in Strathspey, is purely Gaelic. As to the chiefs being of French descent, it may be dismissed, as the clan themselves have always, from the most remote times, acknowledged they are of the same stock as the MacGregors."

Sir Laurence and Robert, "dicti Graunt," appear in 1258 as witnesses to an agreement with Archibald, Bishop of Moray. The former was Sheriff of Inverness in the time of Alexander III. (1249-58), and by marriage with the heiress of Glencharney acquired many lands, in short, the greater part of Strathspey.

John Grant of Inverallan and Robert Grant were taken prisoners at the battle of Dunbar in 1296, and in 1316 the former received a charter of the lands of Inverallan, in which he was succeeded by his son Patrick of Stratherrick.

A Sir John Grant was taken prisoner at Halidon Hill in 1333, and in 1346 he obtained the keeping of the Castle of Darnaway. In 1366 "Johanne le Graunte" was witness to a charter in the Castle of Kildrummie. John Roy Grant was Sheriff of Inverness in 1434.

The first of the Grants of Freuchie was Duncan *le* Grant, 1434-85. He married Muriel, daughter of Malcolm, tenth chief of MacIntosh.

John Grant of Freuchie and Grant, a strenuous supporter of James IV., married in 1484 a daughter of Ogilvie of Deskford, and left three sons—James, his successor, ancestor of the Earls of Seafield; John, on whom he bestowed the Barony of Corrimony in 1509; and John Mhor (a natural son), to whom he gave Glenmorriston.

The approaching Reformation gave the Grants fresh opportunities of adding to their possessions. Thus, in 1539, James, third Laird of Freuchie, became Bailie of the Abbey of Kinloss, and in 1569 his son John obtained a gift of the Abbey.

Sir James Grant of that Ilk, and his son Ludovick, eighth Laird of Freuchie, adhered to William II. of Scotland, or Orange, and were with the clan in the fight at the Haughs of Cromdale. In 1715 and 1745 he adhered to the House of Hanover, but Glenmorriston was "out" for the Stuarts, and

THE CLAN GRANT—*continued.*

fought in the whole campaign, which ended at Culloden. In 1715 the strength of the clan was 800 men, as given by General Wade; in 1745, at 850 men. The marriage of Ludovick to Margaret, daughter of James, Earl of Seafield, brought that title into the family in the person of her grandson, Sir Lewis Alexander Grant, in 1811.

There are three Baronets of the surname—Dalvey, 1688; Monymusk, 1705; and Ballindalloch (a MacPherson), 1838.

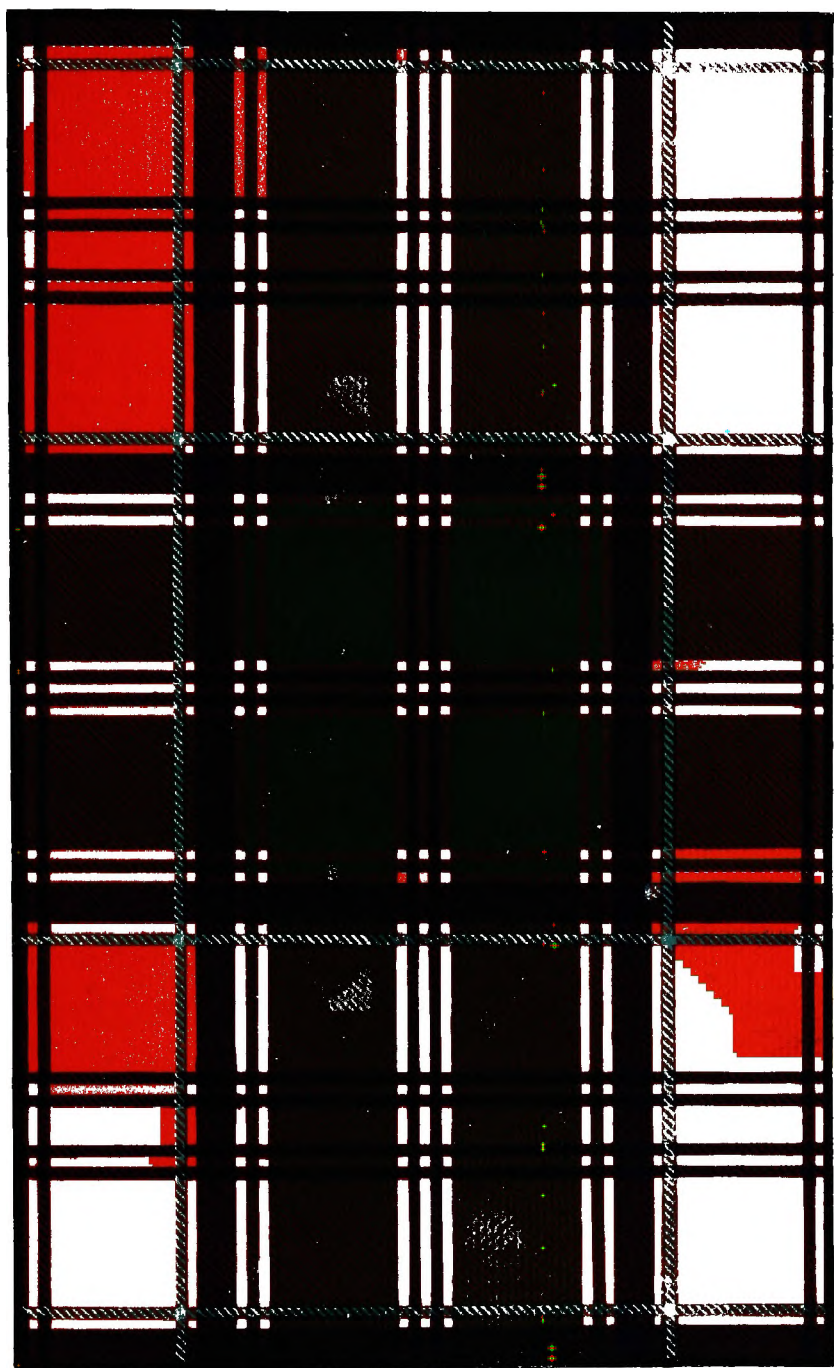
A line, now extinct, were the Grants of Dunlugus, one of whom became Governor of Silesia. Patrick Grant of Dunlugus died there in 1759, and was succeeded by his brother John, Major of the Prussian Guards, and A.D.C. to the King.

After Culloden, eighty-four of the Glenmorrison Grants, who laid down their arms in May, were transported to the Barbadoes, in violation of their terms of surrender, and sold as slaves. This branch wear a tartan different in *sett* from the rest of the clan.

A small obelisk at Corrimony marks the grave of the last Laird of that Glen. He was an Advocate, and author of *The Origin of the Gael, Essays on the Origin of Society*, etc. It bears the following inscription:—

Here lies what was mortal of James Grant, Esq., the last of the Grants of Corrimony. Born 13th April 1743, died 12th September, 1835."

Two regiments were raised out of the clan—"The Grant or Strathspey Fencibles" in 1793, and the old "79th" or "Strathspey Regiment" in the following year. The first was disbanded in 1799; the other was, after serving as marines on board of Lord Howe's fleet, drafted into other Highland regiments in 1795.



GRANT.

THE CLAN GUNN

Clan Pipe Music :—Salute—"The Gunn's Salute."

Badge :—Aiteann (Juniper) or Lus nan laoch (Roseroot).

OF the origin of this fierce and turbulent tribe two accounts are given. In the Statistical Account of Kildonan it is stated they are descended from the Norse kings of Man; and that Guin, their progenitor, was the eldest son of the king of that island by his wife Christina, daughter of Farquhar, Earl of Ross, who, according to Douglas, flourished in the reign of Alexander II. But Calder, in his *History of Caithness*, asserts that their progenitor was Gunnias, or Gunn, brother of Swayne, a famous Freswick pirate, who had been banished from Orkney by Earl Harold the Wicked, and arriving in Caithness, fixed his residence at Ulbster, where he rose to such wealth and power that in time he became known as "The Great Gunn of Ulbster."

In process of time his descendants became numerous, and were known as the Clan Gunn, and they and the Keiths bore a mutual hatred to each other, and were ever at feud from the following circumstances. Lachlan Gunn of Braemore had an only daughter, Helen, who was famous for her beauty, and the day of her marriage with her cousin Alexander was fixed; but Dugald Keith, a retainer of Keith of Ackergill, whose advances she had repelled, surrounded her father's house with a body of armed Keiths, slew many of the Gunns, who were unprepared for an attack, and carried off the girl to Ackergill, where she became the victim of her abductor, and eventually threw herself from the summit of the tower.

Raid upon raid ensued now, and during one of these, in 1426, a desperate battle was fought between the two clans at Harpsdale, eight miles from Thurso, and in it the MacKays of Strathnaver, led by Angus Du MacKay, brother-in-law of the Lord of the Isles, bore a part against the Gunns. The conflict was rancorous and bloody, but indecisive. In 1438 they had another encounter on a greater scale on the Muir of Tannach, when victory fell to the Keiths.

George Gunn, chief of the clan in the middle of the century, lived with barbaric pomp in his Castle of Habery, at Clyth. From the office he held—Justiciary—he was known as Crouner Gunn, but by the Highlanders as "Am Bràisteach-Mòr," from a great silver brooch that fastened his plaid. Weary of the feud, he and the chief of the Keiths agreed to meet with twelve horsemen a-side at the Chapel of St. Tears and settle it amicably. This was in 1464. The Keiths came with twenty-four men, two on each horse, and attacked the Gunns, who were engaged in prayer; the latter fought desperately, and were cut to pieces. George Gunn was slain, and stripped of his

THE CLAN GUNN—*continued.*

arms, armour, and brooch. Soon after William MacKames, a kinsman of the Keiths, killed George of Ackergill and his son, with ten men, at Drummay, as they were travelling from Inverugie towards Caithness.

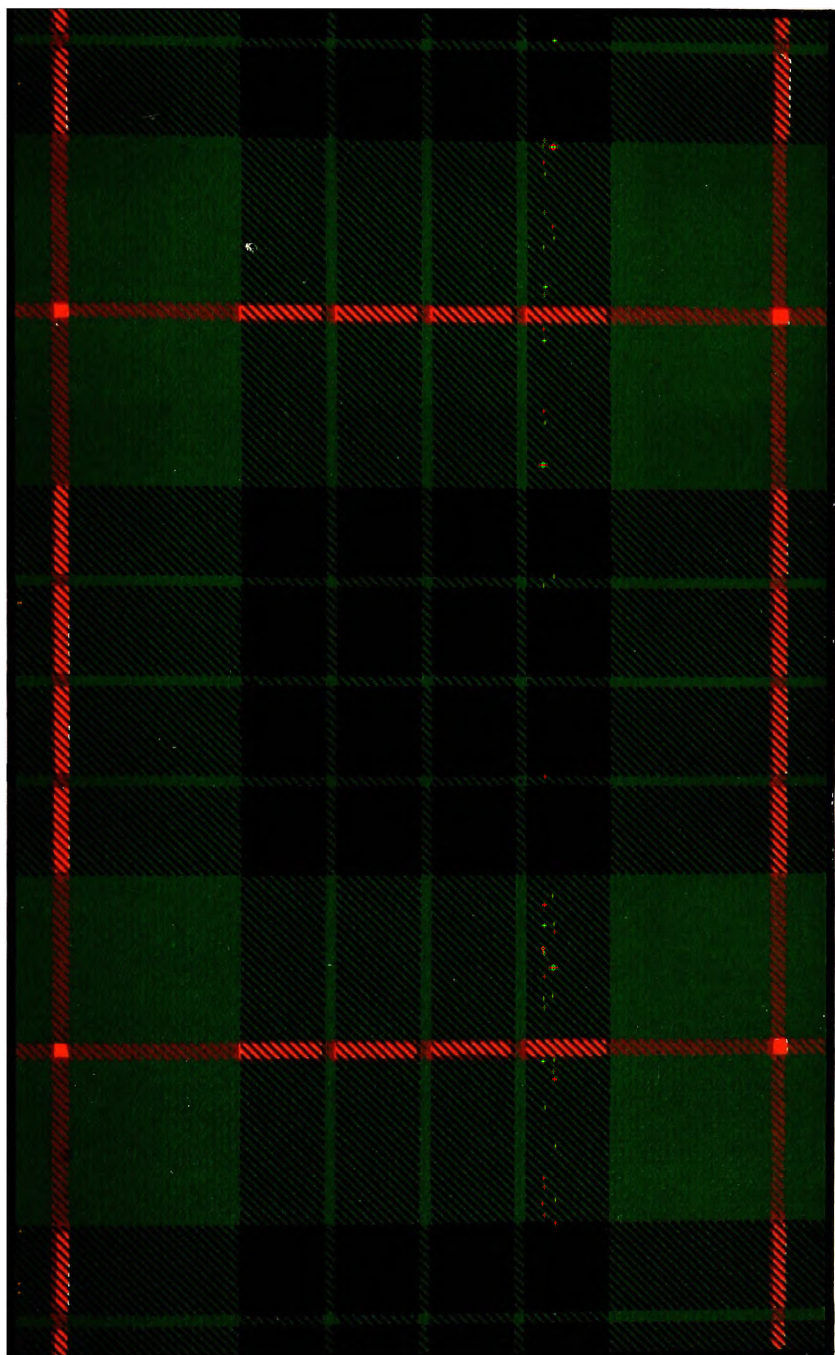
The Clan Gunn figure in 1582 in a case before the Council concerning the renewal of a Commission of Justiciary in favour of the Earl of Caithness, then a minor.

In 1585 the latter and the Earl of Sutherland had a fight with the Clan Gunn, who, though inferior in force, had the advantage of the hillside, at Aldgowne, and used their bows so well that Henry Sinclair was slain with 120 men, and the rest put to flight. Subsequently the most of the clan emigrated to Sutherlandshire under William and Henry Gunn. From Henry are descended the Hendersons of Caithness.

One of the clan, Sir William Gunn, distinguished himself by his valour in the army of Gustavus Adolphus. He was Lieutenant-Colonel of Sir Patrick Ruthven's Dutch Regiment. In 1636, on the Plains of Weslock, he commanded the right wing of the Swedish army under Sir John Banier, and by the skill with which he handled it the Austrians were defeated, with the loss of 5000 men, 30 pieces of cannon, and 150 standards. He was subsequently knighted by Charles I. for his bravery at the Brig of Dee.



GUNN.



GUNN (OLD).

HAMILTON

THIS family descends from Walter Fitz Gilbert, who appears in the Ragman Roll of 1296, and who had a grant of the lands of Cadzow from Robert the Bruce. He was followed in Cadzow by his elder son David, from whom descended Sir David, Sir John, and Sir James, third, fourth and fifth of Cadzow. The last was father of James, created Lord Hamilton in 1445, and who died 1479. Lord Hamilton married as his second wife Princess Mary, eldest daughter of King James II., and widow of Thomas Boyd, Earl of Arran. His son James was created Earl of Arran in 1503, and the latter's son James, second Earl, was declared Heir Presumptive to the Crown in 1543. In 1549 he was created Duke of Chatellherault in France. The Duke's eldest son died unmarried, and the second son, John, was created Marquis of Hamilton in 1599. The latter's grandson was created Duke of Hamilton in 1643, but he was beheaded in 1649, being succeeded by his brother William, second Duke, who died from wounds received at the battle of Worcester in 1651. Anne, daughter of the first Duke, succeeded, and marrying William Douglas, Earl of Selkirk, carried the Hamilton honours to the Douglas family.

Lord Claud Hamilton, fourth son of the second Earl of Arran, was created Lord Paisley in 1587, and his son James was created Earl of Abercorn in 1606. The sixth Earl took part in the siege of Londonderry, the ninth Earl was created Marquis of Abercorn in 1790, and his son, the second Marquis, was created Duke of Abercorn in 1868.

The Hamiltons, Baronets of Trebinshun, descend from a brother of the sixth Earl of Abercorn. From the second son of the first Lord Paisley come the Viscounts Boyne. This son fought for Gustavus Adolphus in Sweden, and his son fought for William III. of Great Britain and Ireland, and as a reward was given a Viscounty in 1717. His present representative is the eighth Viscount.

From Alexander, second son of the fifth Lord Cadzow, come the Hamilton's, Baronets of Silvertownhill, and his younger brother is ancestor of Lord Hamilton of Dalzell, so created 1886.

David, younger son of the fourth Lord of Cadzow, is ancestor of the Hamiltons of Dalserf.

Another son of the third Lord of Cadzow was Thomas, ancestor of the Hamiltons of Raploch, and the Lords Belhaven, so created 1647.

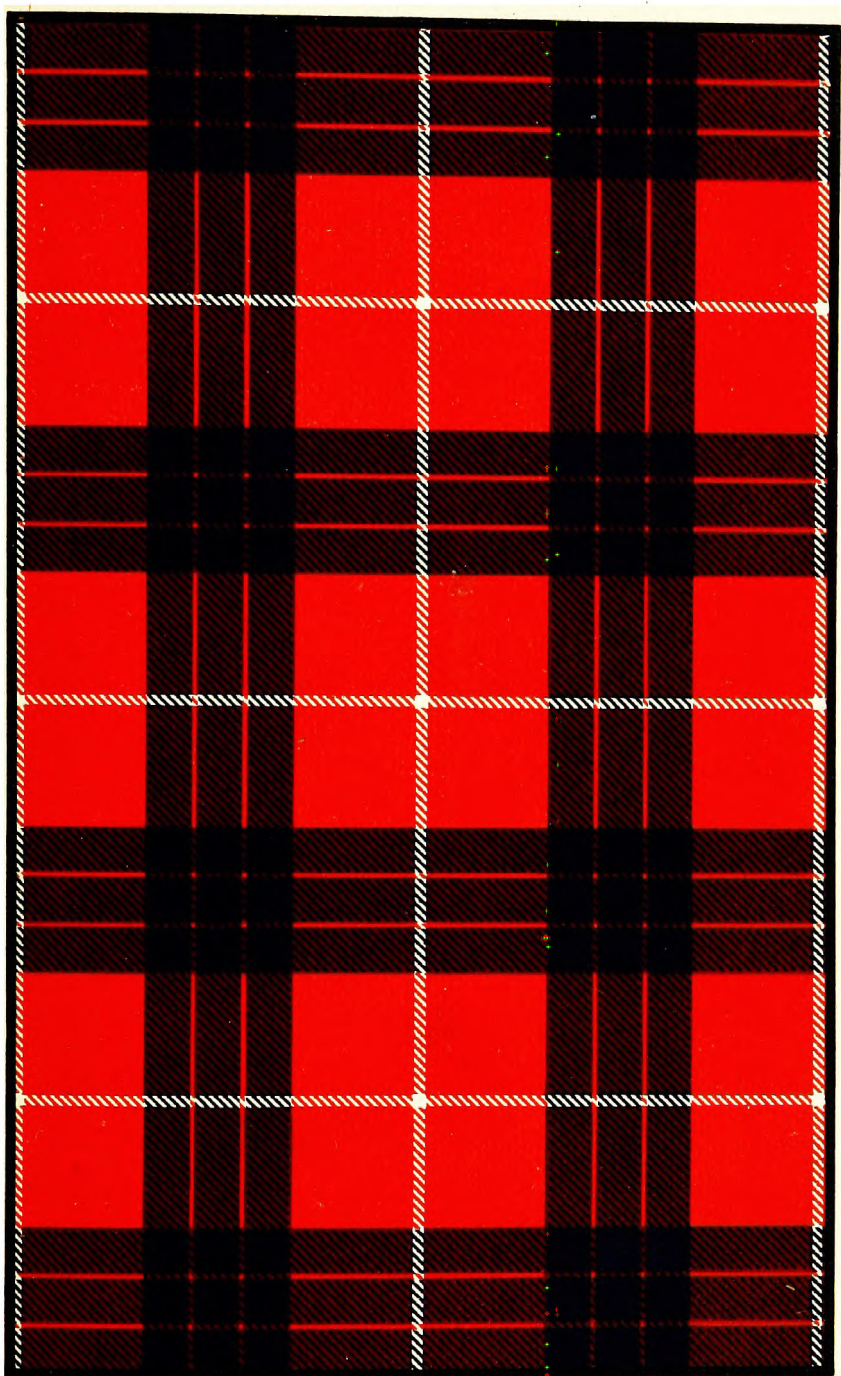
From the younger sons of the third Lord of Cadzow come the Hamiltons of Boreland, Bathgate, Udston and Bardowie.

The Earls of Haddington come from the second son of the first Lord of Cadzow. Their title was granted in 1619.

HAMILTON—*continued*.

The Hamiltons also possess two other Baronetcies, those of Preston and London. Of now extinct peerages once held by this illustrious family were the Earldoms of Cambridge, Lanark, Ruglen and Clambrassill, and the Baronies of Bargeny and Hamilton of Glenawl.

They had also the following Baronetcies, now extinct, of Barnton, Broomhill, Haggis, Loudon, Monella, Preston and Rosehall.



HAMILTON.

H A Y

WILLIAM de Haya, who flourished about 1170, is said to be the father of two sons, of whom the younger, Robert, was ancestor of the Marquises of Tweeddale. From the elder son, William, came the house of Erroll, and his descendant Sir William Hay was created Earl of Errol in 1453. The Hays of Erroll hold the office of Hereditary Constable of Scotland, this title having been conferred in 1314 by King Robert Bruce on the grandfather of the first Earl. The fourth Earl fell at Flodden in 1513, and the 13th Earl dying unmarried in 1717 was succeeded by his sister as Countess of Erroll; but on her death in 1758 without issue the title went to James Boyd, son and heir of the fourth (and attainted) Earl of Kilmarnock, by his wife Ann Livingstone, who was the daughter and heiress of the Earl of Linlithgow and Callandar, and his wife, Margaret Hay, sister of the above-mentioned Countess of Erroll. On succeeding to the title James Boyd changed his name to Hay, which the present Earl still bears.

The Tweeddale family begins, as stated above, with Robert de Haya, whose great-grandson married the daughter and heiress of Sir Hew Gifford of Yester, and brought that estate to her husband. Their descendant, John Hay of Yester, was created Lord Hay of Yester in 1488. The eighth Lord Hay was created Earl of Tweeddale in 1646, and the second Earl was advanced to a Marquisate in 1694, and the present Marquis of Tweeddale is the tenth.

The Hays, Baronets of Smithfield, descend from a younger son of the third Lord Hay of Yester; the Baronetcy was conferred in 1635.

The Hays, Baronets of Alderston, descend from an uncle of the first Lord Hay of Yester, and the Baronetcy was conferred in 1703.

The Hays, Earls of Kinnoull, descend from Peter Hay of Megginch, said to be a cadet of the house of Erroll. He had two sons; the younger, James was father of Sir James Hay of Pitcorthie, the favourite of King James VI., who heaped honours upon him—Lord Hay of Sawlay 1615, Viscount Doncaster 1618, and finally Earl of Carlisle 1622—but these titles became extinct on the death of his son, the second Earl. The elder son of Peter Hay of Megginch was another Peter, whose grandson, George, was created Viscount Dupplin and Lord Hay of Kinfauns in 1627, and was further created Earl of Kinnoull in 1633. The present Earl is the twelfth.

The Hays, Baronets of Park, are descended from Alexander Hay of Delgaty, whose descendant was made a Baronet in 1663, and the present representative is the ninth.



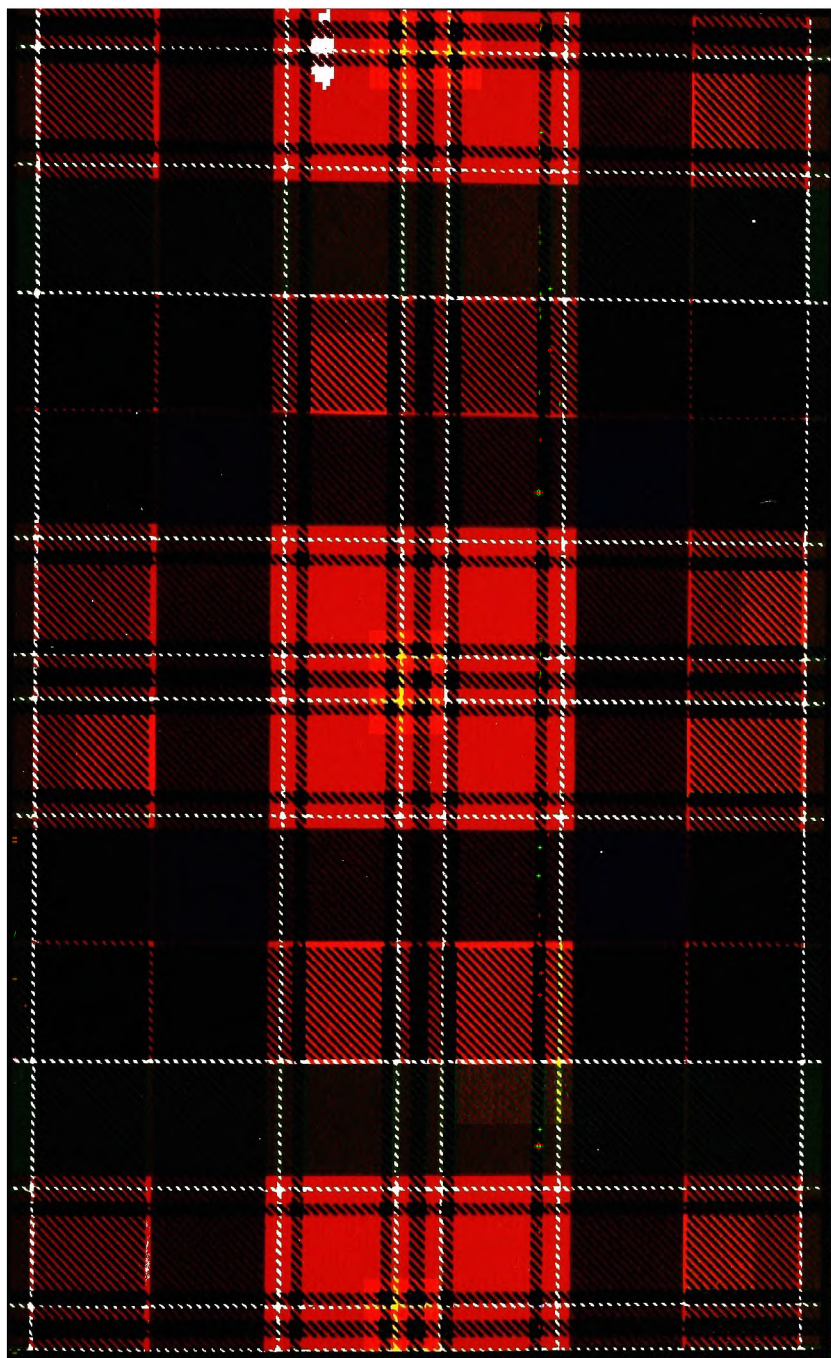
HAY.

HAY AND LEITH

L EITH is the surname of a family of considerable antiquity in Scotland. Although long settled in Aberdeenshire, where there are several branches of the family, it is generally understood that they came from Midlothian, particularly the barony of Restalrig, in the vicinity of Leith, whence it is generally supposed they took their surname. It is not known when they removed to Aberdeenshire; but in the reign of Alexander III., Sir Norman Leslie, progenitor of the Earls of Rothes, married Elizabeth Leith, a daughter of the Leiths of Edingarrock, in that county. Their immediate ancestor, William Leith, designed of Barns, supposed to be the male representative of the Leiths of Edingarrock, lived in the reign of David II. He was Provost of Aberdeen in 1350, and went to England with the hostages for David's ransom in 1358. He died in the reign of Robert II., and was interred in the Church of Aberdeen, where his monument, with his name and arms, was erected, the arms being the same as carried by the Leiths of Leith-hall, the principal family of the name.

His eldest son, Lawrence, was Provost of Aberdeen, 1401-11. He died in the reign of James II., and was buried in the Church of Aberdeen. Lawrence's son, Norman Leith, had three sons, of whom John, the youngest, was progenitor of the Leiths of Overhall, in Aberdeenshire. John Leith of Leith-hall, the twelfth of this family, married Mary, daughter of Charles Hay of Rannes, in the same county, by whom he had a son, John, who succeeded to Leith-hall, and died in 1763. His son, John Leith of Leith-hall, had several sons, one of them being Sir James Leith, K.C.B., a distinguished military commander. He was appointed Lieutenant in the 21st Regiment. Soon after he was raised to the rank of Captain in the 81st Highlanders. He raised a regiment of Fencibles in Aberdeenshire, and proceeded with it to Ireland, where he was employed during the Rebellion of 1798. In 1808 he was made Major-General. He took an active part in the Peninsular campaign, where he was severely wounded. He was appointed Governor of Barbados, where he died in 1816.

He was succeeded by his nephew, Lieut.-Colonel Sir Andrew Leith-Hay of Rannes and Leith-hall, eldest son of General Alexander Leith-Hay of Rannes. He wrote an account of the Peninsular war. He was created a Knight of the Guelphic Order of Hanover in 1834, and the same year was appointed Clerk of the Ordnance under Lord Melbourne's Administration, and again in 1835. He was elected M.P. for the Elgin Burghs in 1832, a position he retained till 1847. He was Governor of Bermuda, 1838-41. He died in 1862, and was succeeded by his son, Colonel Alexander Sebastian Leith-Hay, who was born in 1819. He served in the 93rd Highlanders with distinction, and was a Knight of the Legion of Honour and of the Order of Medjidie; and dying in 1900, was succeeded by his nephew, Charles Edward Norman Leith-Hay.



HAY AND LEITH.

THE HENDERSONS

(MACKENDRICKS)

Badge :—Canach (Cotton grass).

TRADITIONALLY and historically the name Henderson, under the Gaelic appellation “Mac Eanruig,” or Henry’s son, is first heard of in the historic Glencoe. The founder of the name is said to have been “Eanruig Mór mac Rìgh Neachtan”—Big Henry, son of King Nectan. The Nectan referred to is said to have been the Pictish king of that name, who reigned in Caledonia 700-724. He it was who built the famous Pictish Towers of Abernethy (“Aber-Neachtain”), and from whom the MacNaughtons claim descent (*see* the Clan MacNaughton).

At what time or by what means the descendants of “Eanruig Mór” became possessed of that tract of country embracing Glencoe, both sides of Loch Leven, and Ardnamurchan, it is difficult to determine. It must, however, have been at a very early date, as we find that in ancient times from Loch Leven Head to Ardnamurchan Point was known as “Cuan Mhic Eanruig”—*i.e.*, “Henderson’s Ocean,”—a fact which clearly proves that the clan were not only numerous but powerful. It also points to their traditional connection with the “Lochlunnaich,” or Viking rovers of the sea. According to tradition, the chiefs of the clan held their seats for centuries at Callart on the north side of Loch Leven, and as late as the fifteenth century a chieftain of the clan held the lands of Callart, but was, with his family, brutally murdered in the most treacherous manner by a sept of the Clan Cameron. It is certain that about this period the Hendersons as a distinct clan began to lose ground. They, however, still clung to their lands in Glencoe under the vassalage of the Lord of the Isles, and were known generally as the MacIans of Glencoe. They had the name MacIain applied to them through their first chief of the Clan MacDonald, “Iain Fraoch,” who flourished in 1346. He was brother of John, first Lord of the Isles, and natural son of Angus Og of Isla. Gregory, in his history of the Western Highlands and Islands, says: “Robert the Bruce, King of Scotland, bestowed upon John, son of Angus Og of Isla, the Islands of Gigha, Jura, Scarba, Colonsay, Mull, Coll, Tiree, and Lewis, and the districts of Morven, Lochaber, Duror, and Glencoe, with the title of First Lord of the Isles. This charter was confirmed to John by David II., King of Scotland, in 1344. Angus Og had a natural son, known as “Iain Fraoch,” or “John of the Heather,” on whom his brother, John, Lord of the Isles, bestowed Glencoe.” Gregory, and also the Clan Donald historians, agree in saying that “Iain Fraoch” had Glencoe bestowed upon him by his brother because of his maternal connection with that glen, his mother, they say, having been the

daughter of one Dugald M'Hendry, chief or headman of Glencoe. They further state that "Iain Fraoch" and his descendants held Glencoe from the Lords of the Isles, Argyll, and Appin families in some form of tenantry or vassalage, the nature of which cannot now be easily determined.

It has also been asserted that "Iain Fraoch," brother of John, first Lord of the Isles, who flourished in 1346, acquired Glencoe in right of his wife, daughter of one Dugald M'Hendry, chief or head man in Glencoe. Tradition supports this contention, and although no active resistance seems to have been made, there can be no doubt that the Hendersons did not take kindly to the appointment of "Iain Fraoch," a Macdonald, to the overlordship of Glencoe. Fortunately, however, for all concerned "Iain Fraoch" married the daughter of Dugald M'Hendry, *i.e.*, Dugald Henderson, the local chief of the clan, and for some time after their marriage lived at Inverlochry Castle, where their first son and heir was born, who in due time became the first MacIain of Glencoe, or, as the Glencoe people called him "Iain Abrach (John of Lochaber), a name by which his descendants were ever afterwards known. The alliance this formed no doubt induced the natives to quietly submit to the inevitable, and they must have had sufficient knowledge of the numerical power of the Macdonalds, backed up as it was by royal authority, to realise the hopelessness of resistance. Furthermore, "Iain Fraoch," although a Macdonald, appointed members of the Clan Henderson as his bodyguard, and until the death of the last MacIain chief they were accorded the honour of the first "lift" of the remains when borne forth for burial. The post of hereditary piper was also held by a Henderson.

The Glencoe men were always noted for their magnificent physique, the last chief, who was killed at the "Massacre," was 6 feet 11 inches in height and built in proportion, while his henchman, a Henderson, was a man of 6 feet 7 inches in height, and a veritable Hercules in strength.

Among the leading families of Hendersons are those of Caithness, descendants of George Gunn, crowner or sheriff of that county, 1456, and the Hendersons of Fordell, Fifeshire, who claim as a cadet of their family Alexander Henderson, the great divine and leader of the Reformation. In January 1903, the Earl of Buckinghamshire received the King's Royal License to use the name of Henderson in addition and after his own family name, the change being made in compliance with the will of the late Mrs G. A. Mercer-Henderson of Fordell.

Iain Breac Mac Eanruig (John Breac MacKendrick or Henderson), a celebrated Glencoe piper, is said to have composed the well-known pibroch "The Massacre of Glencoe," and the salute "Fàilte Chatrìona," as well as the music and the traditional words of that excellent quickstep, "Gabhaidh sinn an rathad mór"—"We will take the highway." This Iain Breac was also a noted swordsman.



HENDERSON AND MACKENDRICK.

H O M E

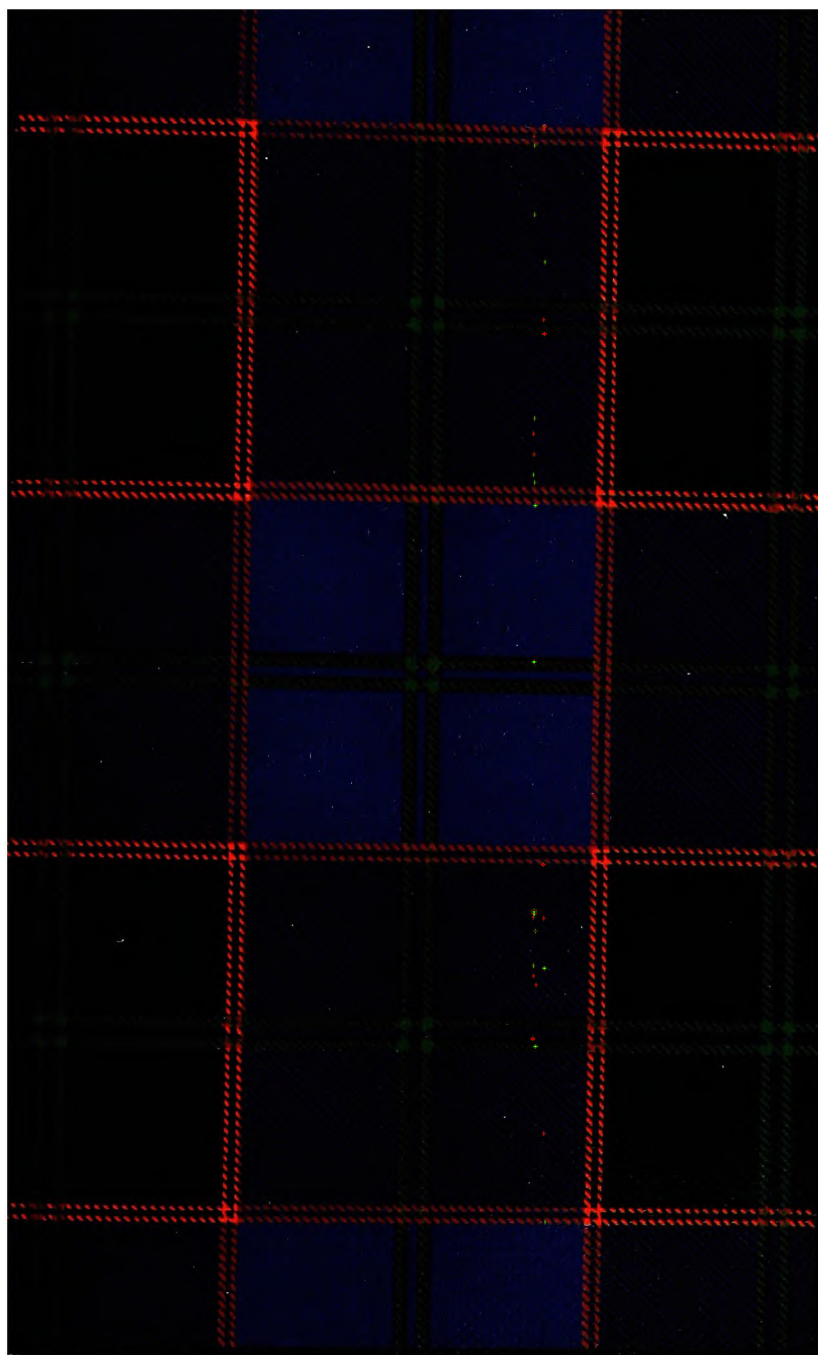
PATRICK, second son of Gospatrick, Earl of Dunbar, is said to be the founder of this family. He lived about 1228. His descendant, Sir Thomas Home, had with other issue two sons, Sir Alexander and David Home of Wedderburn, ancestor of the Earls of Marchmont. Sir Alexander was a great soldier and fought at Homildon in 1402, and at Verneuill in 1424, losing his life in the last battle. He had three sons, from the youngest come the Homes of Spott, and from the second the Homes of Tynninghame and Ninewells. Sir Alexander, the eldest son, carried on the family, and his son Alexander was created Baron Home in 1473, and died 1491. His eldest son Alexander, Master of Home, died in his father's lifetime, but left two sons, Alexander, second Lord Home, and John Home of Whiterigs and Ersilton, of whom later. From the second Lord descended the third, fourth, fifth and sixth Lords. The last was created Earl of Home in 1605, and his son James, second Earl, dying without issue in 1633, the titles went to his distant cousin, a descendant of the John Home of Whiterigs and Ersilton referred to above. Sir James Home of Coldingknows, who thus became third Earl of Home, is the ancestor of the present twelfth Earl.

David Home of Wedderburn, mentioned at the beginning of this article, left two sons, George of Wedderburn and Sir Patrick of Polwarth. From the elder descended David Home of Godscroft the historian. Sir Patrick's descendant, Sir Patrick Hume, was created Lord Polwarth in 1690, with the remainder to the heirs male of his body and the heirs of these heirs male. In 1697 he was made Earl of Marchmont with remainder to his heirs male whatsoever. The Earl died in 1724. His grandson, the third Earl, died in 1794, and then the Earldom of Marchmont became dormant, and the nearest heir male has still to prove his right to it. The Barony of Polwarth went to the elder daughter of the third Earl, but she died without issue in 1822, being succeeded by her younger sister Diana, who married Walter Scott of Harden, and from this marriage descends the present Lord Polwarth.

Sir David Home, fourth of Wedderburn, had a younger son Alexander of Manderston, whose third son, George, was created Baron Hume of Berwick in 1604 and Earl of Dunbar the following year, but he died in 1611 without male issue and these titles became extinct.

The Homes, Baronets of Blackadder, title created 1671, descend from John Home, brother of the above Alexander of Manderston, and it should be mentioned that there were seven of these brothers, who were known as "The Seven Spears of Wedderburn."

George Home, son of Sir John Home of North Berwick, a descendant of the house of Polwarth, was created a Baronet in 1671, but the title came to an end with the death of the fourth Baronet about 1750.

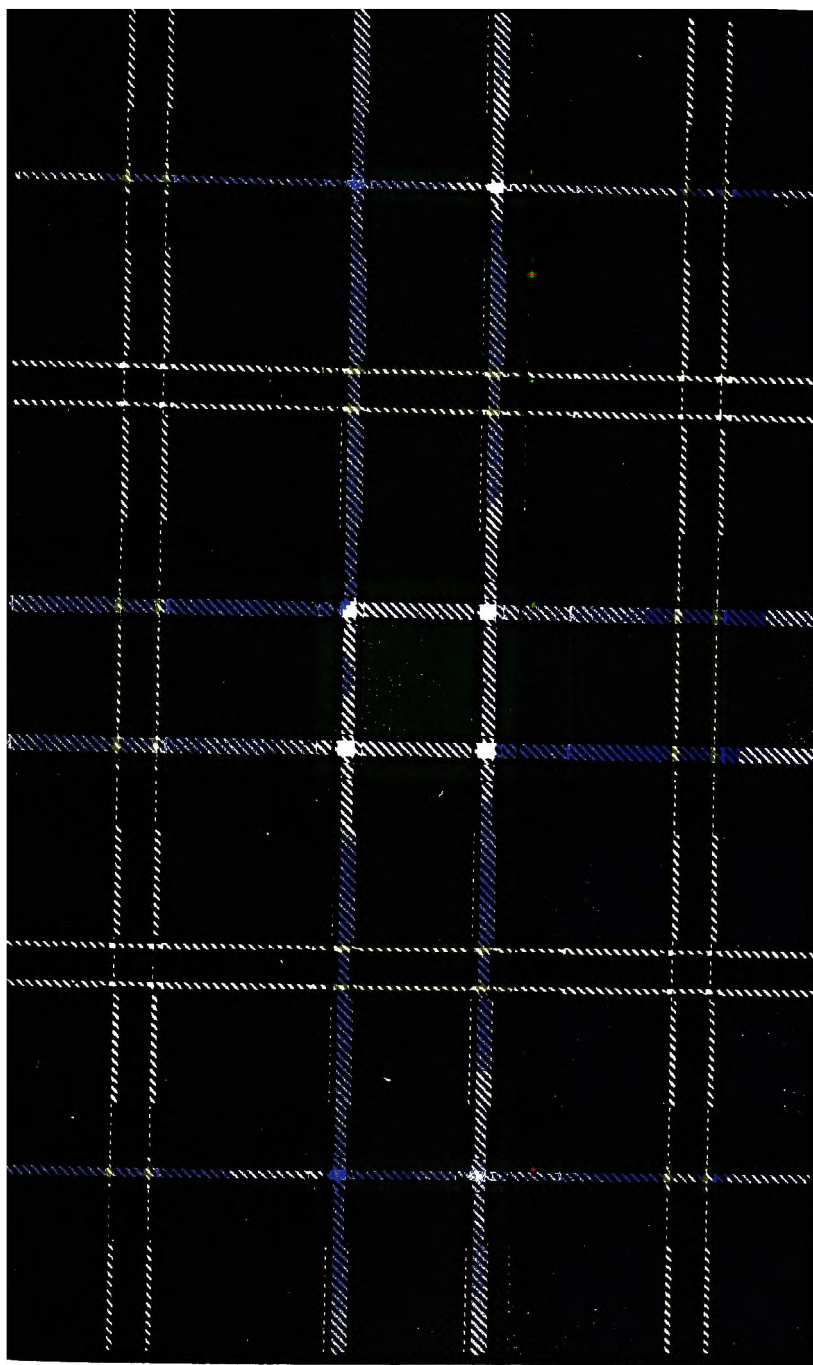


HOML

HOPE-VERE

THE surname of Vere is one of considerable antiquity, and was variously written—De Vere, Veyr, Were and Weir. The family held considerable possessions in the south of Scotland at a very early period, and was known in history over 500 years ago.

The heiress Catherine Weir, only child of Sir William Weir, second Baronet of Blackwood, and grand-daughter of Sir George Weir, Baronet of Blackwood, married in 1733 the Hon. Charles Hope of Craigiehall, second son of Charles, first Earl of Hopetoun, by Lady Henrietta Johnstone, heiress of the estate of Craigiehall, only daughter of William, first Marquis of Annandale, and had four sons and two daughters. The eldest surviving son was William Hope-Vere of Blackwood, some time muster-master-general of the forces in North Britain. He died in 1811 and was succeeded by his son James Joseph Hope-Vere of Blackwood and Craigiehall, who was born in 1785. He was succeeded in 1843 by his son William Edward Hope-Vere, born 1824. He married in 1857 Lady Mary Emily Boyle, youngest daughter of the late Charles, Viscount Dungarvan, and sister of the Earl of Cork, with issue a son and daughter. The son James Charles Hope-Vere succeeded his father.

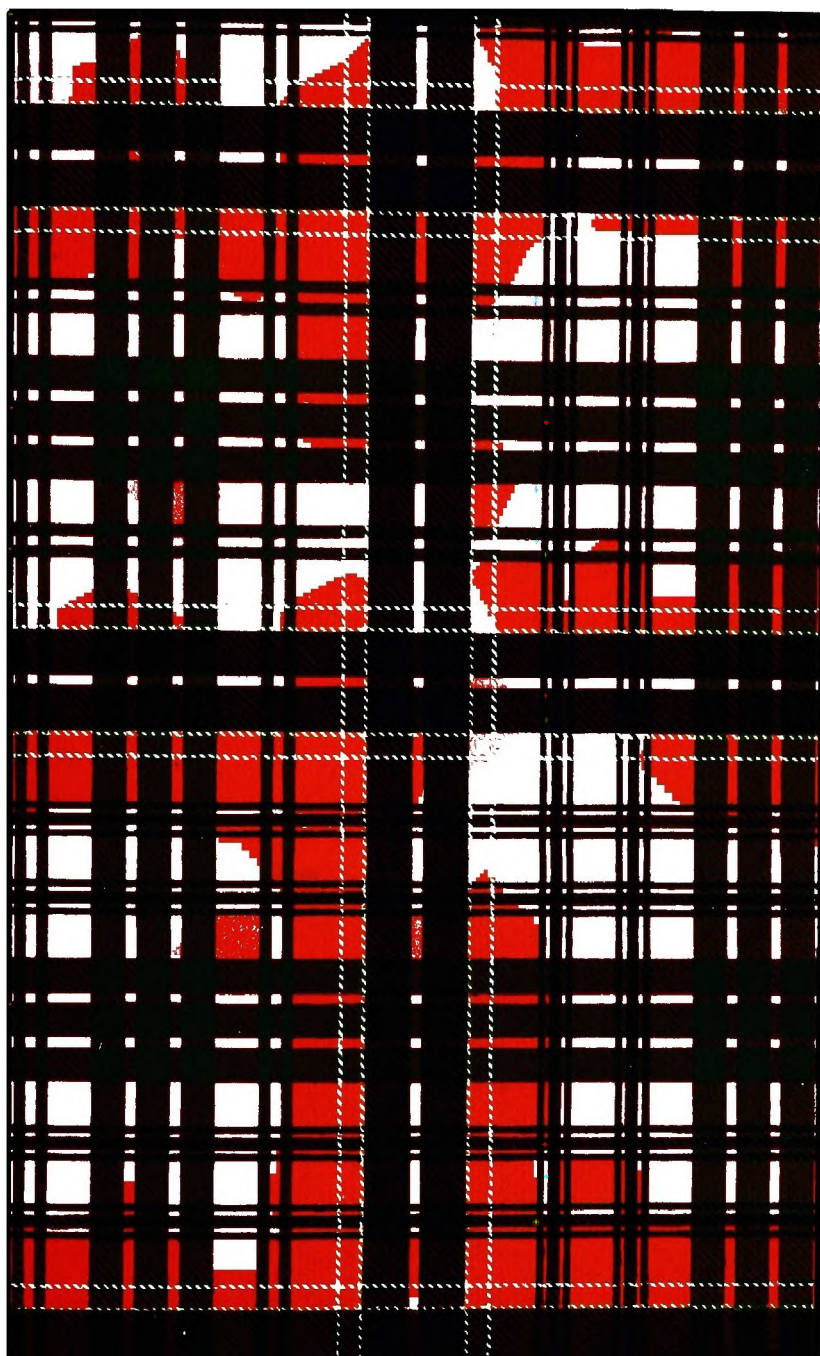


HOPE-VERE.

HUNTLY

THIS is the name of a town and parish in Aberdeenshire. The principal proprietor is the Duke of Gordon, and it is generally understood that the name Huntly was originally that of a Berwickshire hamlet, and transferred north by His Grace.

The tartan which is designated Huntly and Brodie in certain early collections evidently belongs to a district rather than to a family. Tradition points to its having been in use during a considerable portion of the eighteenth century by such families as Gordon, Brodie and Forbes. On the raising of the Gordon Highlanders in 1794 a yellow stripe was introduced into the Black Watch pattern for their regimental use, and since then the Gordons have discontinued the use of the Huntly tartan except on full-dress occasions (*see* Black Watch, Forbes and Gordon).



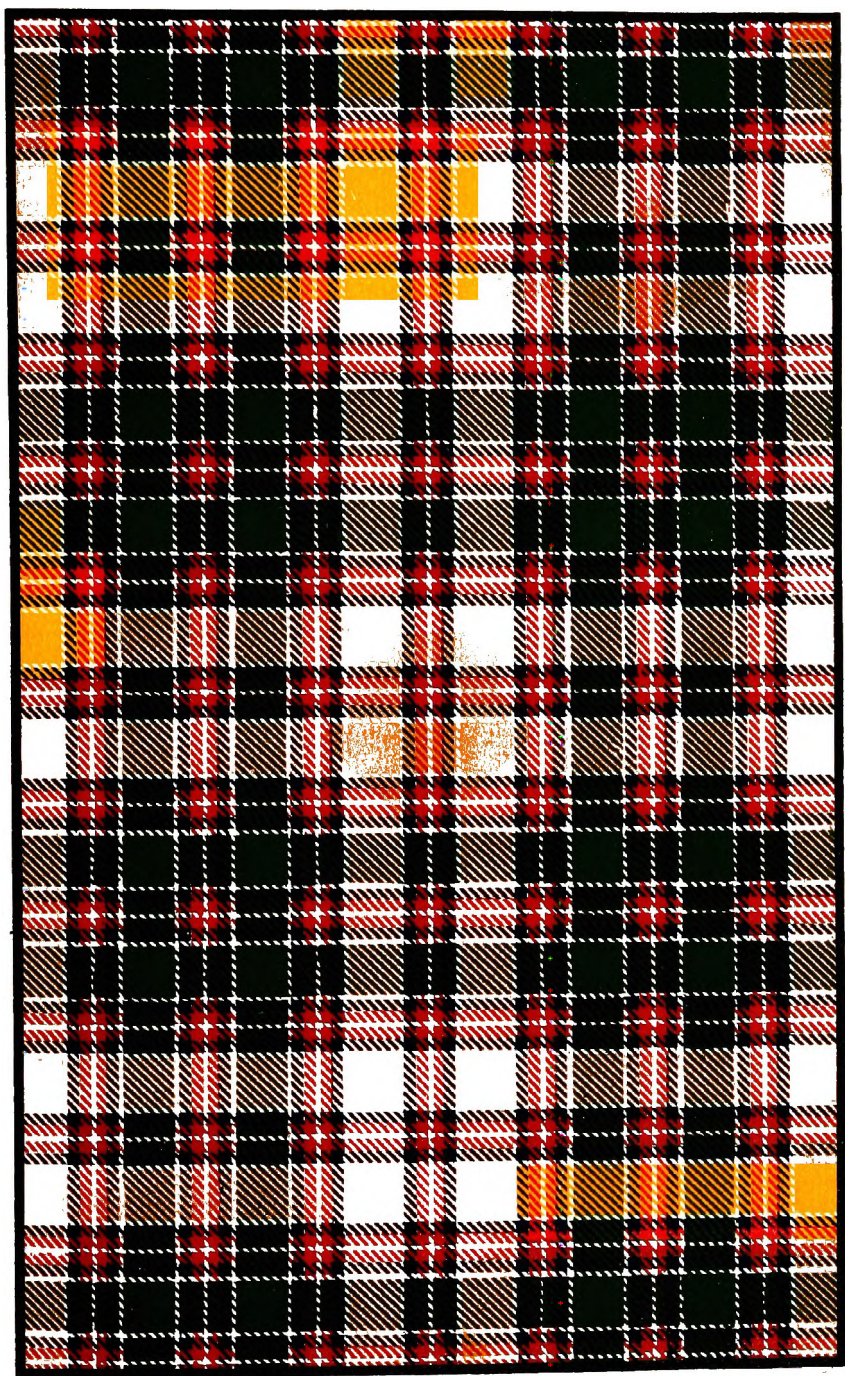
HUNTLY.

THE JACOBITE TARTAN

THIS tartan, the pattern or set of which is given here, "was worn," says Mr Smith, "as one of the emblems of the Jacobites. We had it from a lady of rank, who has still in her possession a silk scarf (or plaid) of it, which was manufactured in 1712 for a lady who was a most zealous Jacobite." Her eldest son was "out" in 1715, known as "Mar's Year," when the Rising, which had been too long delayed, took place.

"Many individuals of the highest rank," says a writer, "engaged in this insurrection from motives the most honourable and disinterested; but such was not the case with the nobleman whose name forms a sort of epoch in Scottish history. The Earl of Mar is represented as having been selfish and ambitious in the highest degree; as a politician he was without integrity; as a commander he was destitute of skill; and as a soldier, the sudden desertion of his army showed his want of courage. He devoted all his talents and influence to promote the detested Union—his object being to ingratiate himself with Queen Anne and to obtain the sole administration of Scottish affairs; yet when he was driven from the Court of King George I., and had raised the standard of revolt at Braemar, on being waited on by a number of the Jacobite nobility and gentry, he wept over his own misconduct, and the guilty hand he had taken in effecting 'the accursed Union.'"

Many secret signs and emblems were adopted by the Jacobites prior to the Rising of 1715, and this Jacobite tartan was one of them. Doubtless it was adopted and worn as a symbol to others of secret political opinions, like the S (for Stuart) in the open work of the claymore-hilt, or the legend "No Union" on its blade.



JACOBITE.

JOHNSTON

Badge:—Red Hawthorn.

A SIR GILBERT DE JOHNSTOUN, son of John, lived about 1200, he had a son Gilbert, who was father of Sir John, living 1296. Sir John was father of John and Gilbert de Johnstoun, the latter was succeeded by *his* son Sir John Johnston. The last-named had one son, Adam, and possibly another named Gilbert, of Gretna, who was ancestor of the Johnstons of Newbie, Mylnefield, and Galabank. There was also an illegitimate branch of the Gretna family who were for some time Lords Ruthven. The above-named Adam Johnston was twice married. The name of his first wife is unknown, but he had at least one son by her named John, ancestor of the Johnstones of Annandale, and probably another named Matthew, ancestor of the Johnstones of Westerhall. Adam's second wife was Lady Janet Dunbar, widow of Sir William Seton, and daughter of the Earl of March, and by her he had Sir Gilbert, ancestor of the Johnstons of Elphinstone. John, first of the Annandale family, was father of James, who was succeeded by his son Adam, who died, 1509, leaving a son James, father of John, Adam of Corrie, and also James of Wamphray. The eldest son, John, had two sons; the younger, Robert of Raecleuch, left descendants; the elder, James, left a son, John, who died 1587, and was succeeded by his son, Sir James, who was murdered by John, seventh Lord Maxwell, 1608. Sir James's son, James, was created Lord Johnstone, 1633, and Earl of Hartfell, 1643. The Earl was succeeded by his son James, created Earl of Annandale and Hartfell, 1661. The second Earl was succeeded by his son William, who was created Marquess of Annandale, 1701. He was twice married. By his first marriage he had James, second Marquess, who died without issue, 1730, and Henrietta, who married Charles, first Earl of Hopetoun; she is now represented by the Hope Johnstones of Annandale. By his second marriage the first Marquess had George, third Marquess, who died insane, 1792. From Matthew, first of the Westerhall family, descended Sir James, who died 1699. He left two sons—the elder, Sir John, was created a Baronet, 1700, but, dying without issue, the title went to the younger son, Sir William, who died leaving two sons, Sir James, third Baronet of Westerhall, and John, whose son Richard was created a Baronet 1795, whose grandson, Harcourt, third Baronet, was created Baron Derwent, 1881. The third Baronet of Westerhall left six sons (1) Sir James, fourth Baronet, died unmarried, 1794; (2) Alexander, Lieut.-Col., died unmarried, 1783; (3) Sir William, fifth Baronet, who died leaving a daughter, Henrietta, created Countess of Bath, 1805; (4) George, whose son, Sir John, became sixth Baronet, and was grandfather of the present Sir Frederic, eighth Baronet of Westerhall; (5) John, ancestor of the Johnstones of Alva; (6)

JOHNSTON—*continued.*

Gideon, R.N. Sir Gilbert, first of the Elphinstone family, married Amy, heiress of Elphinstone. His descendant Samuel was created a Baronet, 1627, and his grandson, Sir James, third Baronet, is supposed to have died without issue. The north country Johnstons descend from Stephen Cherrie, who married Margaret, daughter and heiress of Sir Andrew Garioch, with whom he obtained a Barony of Johnston, which gave the name to his descendants. He is now represented by Sir William Johnston, ninth Baronet of Hilton and Caskieben. There were also Johnstons of Beirholm, Warriston, Sheens, etc.



JOHNSTON.

KEITH AND AUSTIN

THE important hereditary office of Great Marischal of Scotland was held by the family of Keith from the twelfth century. Harvey, son of Waren, in the reign of David I. owned half the lands of Keith, called Keith Waren and afterwards Keith Marischal. His son Harvey of Keith was King's Marischal under Malcolm IV. and William I. Sir William Keith, first Earl Marischal, Great Marischal of Scotland, the tenth in descent from the founder of the family, was created Earl Marischal of Scotland prior to July 1458, and died before 1476. The Hon. Sir John Keith, Knight, was created Earl of Kintore in 1677 by the titles of Baron Keith of Inverury and Keith Hall. On the death of William, fourth Earl of Kintore, who died unmarried in 1761, the estates devolved upon George, the tenth and attainted Earl Marischal, while the peerage remained suspended until that gentleman's decease in 1778, when it passed to Anthony Adrian Falconer, fifth Earl of Kintore and eighth Lord Falconer of Halkertoun. The ninth Earl, Sir Algernon Hawkins Thomond Keith Falconer, succeeded his father in 1880.

The Austins are recorded early in history as supporters of the Keiths. The name was variously spelt—Owstin, Oustin, etc.

This tartan is found in several early collections, and has been frequently worn by families of Keiths and Austins, including the house of Keith-Falconer, Earls of Kintore.



KEITH AND AUSTIN.

KENNEDY

IN the twelfth century lived Duncan de Carrick in Ayrshire, whose descendant in the sixth degree was Sir John Kennedy of Dunure, father of Gilbert, whose son Sir James married a daughter of King Robert III. His son Gilbert was created Lord Kennedy about 1452. The third Lord was created Earl of Cassilis (Cassels) about 1509, but was killed with the most of the Scottish nobility at Flodden, 1513. The third Earl died in 1558, it is supposed by poison, leaving two sons, Gilbert fourth Earl and Thomas of Cullean. From the fourth Earl descended the fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth, the last of whom died in 1759. On his death William Douglas, Earl of Ruglen and March, claimed the titles as heir general, but was not successful. We must now go back to Thomas Kennedy of Cullean, whose great-grandson was created a Baronet in 1682, and died 1710, leaving a son Sir John, second Baronet, who left three sons, Sir John, fourth Baronet, Thomas, fifth Baronet, who succeeded as heir male as ninth Earl of Cassilis 1762, and David, tenth Earl, who died unmarried in 1792. The titles then went to a descendant of the second son of Sir Alexander Kennedy, son of Thomas of Cullean. This was Archibald Kennedy, who became eleventh Earl, and his son was created Baron Ailsa in 1806, and Marquis of Ailsa in 1831, and his great-grandson is the present and third Marquis.

Alexander MacBain, LL.D., Inverness, writing on Gaelic personal names (see *Transactions of Gaelic Society of Inverness*, Vol. XX.), says: "Kennedy was father of the famous King Brian Boru, who fell at Clontarf in 1014. The name appears in Ayr and Galloway early; Gillecrist, son of Kenedi, in 1222, and John M'Kennedy is Captain of the Clan of Muintircasduff in the reign of David II. Without the *Mac* it becomes the surname of the powerful family of Cassilis, Lords of Carrick; the first of this noble family of Cassilis and Ailsa appears in the year 1214-1249 as Gillescop MacKenedi, seneschal of Carric, and his descendant next century married the heiress of the family called "de Carrick," at the same time dropping the *Mac* and calling himself Sir John Kennedy of Dunure. A name so characteristically Celtic naturally found a second home in the Highlands, where, owing to some original Ulrick or Ualgharg, they are locally known as M'Ualraig or M'Uaraig, at least in Lochaber and vicinity."

Buchanan of Auchmar in 1723 thus refers to the Kennedys of Lochaber: "The MacWalkrichs who derive their origin from one Ulrick Kennedy, a son of the family of Dunure, who for slaughter fled divers ages ago to Lochaber, his progeny from the proper name of their ancestor deriving the surname of MacWalricks, the principal person of whom is MacWalrick of Lianachan, Lochaber."

KENNEDY—*continued.*

Alexander Kennedy, son of the Provost of Ayr, and a descendant of the Kennedys of Bargany, was created a Baronet in 1698, but left no issue.

There is also an Irish family of Kennedy, a member of which was created a Baronet in 1836, and the present Baronet is the third.

Of learned men the Kennedys have produced the Bishop of St. Andrews, who died 1466.



KENNEDY:

K E R R

JOHN KERR of the Forest of Selkirk, living 1357, was the father of Henry, Sheriff of Roxburgh, whose son, Robert of Auldtounburn, was the father of Andrew of Auldtounburn. This Andrew Kerr had three sons; from the youngest, Thomas, came the Kerrs of Gateshaw; and from the second, James, came the Kerrs of Linton. The eldest son, Andrew, was the father of Walter of Cessford, who had two sons; from the younger, Mark, descended the Kerrs of Dolphingstoun, Littledean, and Morriston; the elder son, Sir Robert of Caverton, died in his father's lifetime, leaving two sons, George of Faudonside, and Sir Andrew, who succeeded his grandfather in Cessford. This Sir Andrew had three sons (1) Sir Walter of Cessford; (2) Mark Abbott of Newbottle; and (3) Thomas of Ferniehirst. These three sons all left descendants, so we will take them in order. The eldest, Sir Walter (1) was grandfather of Robert Kerr who was created Earl of Roxburghe, 1616. The Earl was twice married. By his first marriage he had a son, William, Lord Ker, who died without issue, 1617, and a daughter, Jean, who married John Drummond, second Earl of Perth. By his second marriage the Earl had a son, Harry, Lord Ker, who died leaving two daughters; the elder, Jean, married her cousin, William (fourth son of John, second Earl of Perth), who then became second Earl of Roxburghe; the younger, Margaret, married Sir James Innes, Baronet. William, second Earl, had two sons, Robert, third Earl, and John, who succeeded to the Barony of Bellenden of Broughton. The third Earl's second son, John, fifth Earl, was created Duke of Roxburghe, 1707, but on the death of his grandson, John, third Duke, 1804, this title devolved on his kinsman, William, seventh Lord Bellenden of Broughton, but on his death the following year without issue, the Dukedom devolved on Sir James Innes, great-grandson of the above-named Sir James Innes, and his great-grandson, Henry John, is the eighth and present Duke of Roxburghe. We will now return to (2) Mark, Abbot of Newbottle. His son Mark, was created Earl of Lothian, 1606, but the title became extinct in his family by the death of his son Robert, second Earl, in 1624. We will now take up the descendants of the third son of Sir Andrew of Cessford, namely (3) Thomas of Ferniehirst. He had three sons, Andrew of Ferniehirst; Thomas, Abbot of Kelso; and Ralph, from whom descended the Kerrs of Prymsidelock, and Greenhead. The eldest, Andrew, was father of Sir John, and also of Robert of Ancrum. Sir John was succeeded by his son, Sir Thomas of Ferniehirst, who was twice married. By his first marriage he had a son, Andrew, created Lord Jedburgh, 1622, and by his second marriage two sons—Sir James, whose son Robert became Lord Jedburgh, and Robert, created Earl of Somerset, 1613. Robert of Ancrum, above named, was father of William, who had two sons—William, from whom descended the Kerrs of Linton; and Sir Robert, created Earl of

KERR—*continued.*

Ancrum, 1633. He was twice married. By his first marriage he had William, who became third Earl of Lothian, and by his second marriage he had Charles, second Earl of Ancrum. William, Earl of Lothian, was succeeded by his son, Robert, fourth Earl, who also succeeded to the Earldom of Ancrum, and was created Marquess of Lothian, 1701. His direct descendant in the ninth degree is Robert Schomberg, tenth and present Marquess of Lothian.



KERR.

THE CLAN LAMONT

Clan Pipe Music :—Lament—"Cumha an Fhògraich" ("The Wanderer's Lament"). Salute—"Mhic Laomainn ceud fàilte dhuit" ("A Thousand Welcomes to thee, Lamont"). March—"Captain Lamont's March."

Badge :—Craobh-ubhal fhiadhain (Crab-apple tree) or Machall-monaidh (Dryas).

THE name Lamont or Lamond is undoubtedly derived from the Norse *lagamadr*, a lawman. This was the title of an official whom the Norwegians were wont to place in the various islands and districts under their rule. But, though the derivation of the name be Norse, there is every reason to believe that the origin of the clan is Dalriadic, and that its founders came over from Ireland at a very early period. The Gaelic form of the name is *M'Laomuinn*, Latin, *Laumundus*, or more commonly *Lawmanus*; but it is interesting to find in a charter of 1356 the Norwegian "*g*" still surviving in the form *Lagmayn*, *Ardlagmayn*.

The first of the clan of whom there is absolute historical evidence is Ferchar, who flourished about 1200. His grandson, Laumun, was the first to use the name which has since become hereditary; accordingly the latter is counted as the first chief of the clan.

About 1238, Duncan, son of Ferchar, and this Laumun, son of Malcolm, son of Ferchar, granted to the monks of Paisley certain lands at Kilmun, at Kilfinan, and at Kilmory on Lochgilp. Their possessions at that time are thus proved to have been of wide extent.

The greatest blow to the Lamonts was dealt in 1646. The civil wars of that period gave a great opportunity for private feuds; and Ardkinglas, Dunstaffnage, and other Campbell leaders, acting doubtless under their chief's orders, ravaged the Lamont country, and besieged and took the castles of Toward and Ascog. They then carried their prisoners in boats to Dunoon, and massacred them to the number of about two hundred on the Gallowhill. Thirty-six gentlemen of the name of Lamont were hanged on a single ash tree. Sir James, the Lamont chief, was hunted for his life, and the Campbells took possession of his lands till the Restoration. These deeds formed one of the principal counts against the Marquess of Argyll at the trial for high treason in 1661, which resulted in his execution.

Among the chiefs of the Clan Lamont have been quite a number of notable men. John Lamont (VIII.) of Inverryne, in 1466, confirmed his ancestors' grants to the monks of Paisley, after a long controversy, which is minutely related in the *Register* of that Abbey. His nephew, Sir John (X.) (who married Lady Jean Campbell, fourth daughter of Archibald, second Earl of Argyll), in 1539, "for his good services to the King in France and other parts," had his lands united into the barony of Inverryne, and was subsequently knighted. In 1563, he had the honour of entertaining Queen Mary at Toward, where Her Majesty planted a tree. His four immediate successors were also knighted. Sir Colin Lamont (XIII.) represented Argyllshire in the Parliament of 1630, and was a considerable benefactor of

THE CLAN LAMONT—*continued.*

Glasgow University. His son, Sir James (XIV.), who suffered so severely in the civil wars, and his grandson, Archibald (XV.), also successively sat in Parliament for their native county. Dugald (XVI.) married Margaret, sister to James, first Earl of Bute, and signed the "Declaration of Loyalty" to King George I. in 1715. The wife of Archibald (XVII.) was Lady Amelia Mackenzie, daughter of John, second Earl of Cromarty. Their grandson, John (XIX.), born in 1774, was gazetted to the Black Watch in 1793. He was promoted Major in the Gordon Highlanders in 1804, and commanded them at the battle of Corunna in 1809. He was promoted Major-General in 1819, and died in 1829. The present Chief is Major John Henry Lamont, late 9th Lancers, who was born in 1854.

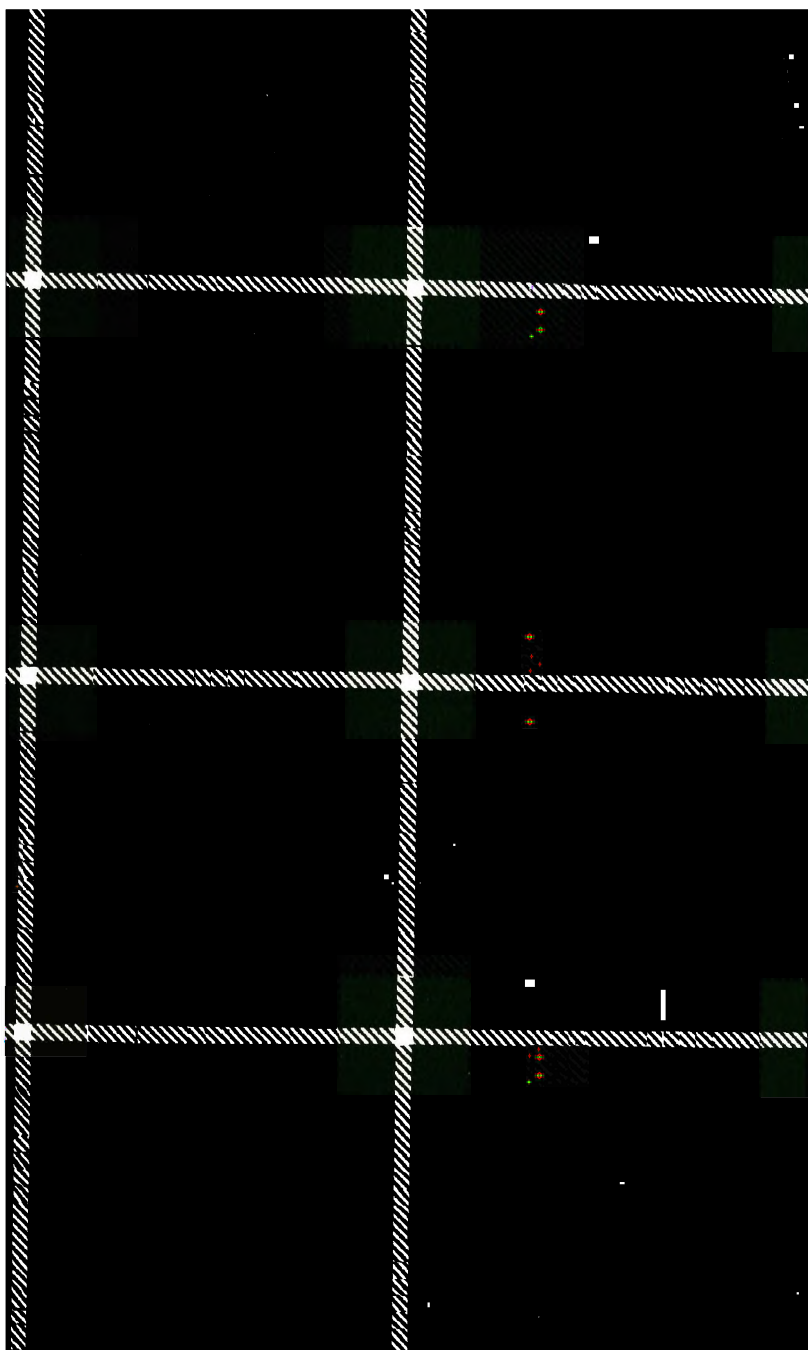
The place of honour among the cadet branches must be given to the Lamonts of Ardlamont, who appear as holding the lands of "The Ard" at a very early date (1356). About 1557, John, son and heir of John of Ardlamont, changed his designation to Lamont "of Ascog." The seat of this family was Ascog Castle, near Kilfinan, destroyed by the Campbells in 1646.

The Lamonts of Knockdow are one of the oldest cadets. Their ancient patronymic was M'Gorre, and they claim descent from Geoffrey (or Gorre), son of John Lamont, Lord of Inverchaolain, alive in 1431. Duncan (V.) of Knockdow lost his life in the Massacre of Dunoon. James (XII.) was a distinguished agriculturist. This family is the only one still in possession of its ancient territories, and its present head, James (XIV.) formerly represented Buteshire in Parliament, and distinguished himself as an Arctic explorer.

The families of Auchagoyll (now Otter) and Auchinshellich (or Willowfield) both descended from Walter (legitimated 1581), son of Sir John Lamont (X.) of Inverryne; Cowstoun from Patrick Lamont, crowner of Cowal in 1450. Silvercraigs was of Robert, third lawful son of Sir John (X.). Stilaig was held by Archibald, second son of Sir John, and his successors, till about 1643, when Sir James (XIV.) granted it to his brother Archibald.

The Arms of Sir John Lamont are mentioned (but without blazon) in the Royal Charter of the barony of Inverryne in 1539, but owing to the destruction of the Lyon Records in the seventeenth century, it became necessary to matriculate them afresh. Accordingly, in 1672, Archibald Lamont (XV.) registered his Arms as *Azure, a Lion rampant argent*; Crest, *A dexter hand couped at the wrist*; and for Motto, *Ne parcas nec spernas*. The right to bear Supporters is usually granted by courtesy to the chiefs of clans, and the Lamont chiefs accordingly bore *two wild men*, though in this case without the sanction of the Lyon Office.

The Knockdow family bear: *Azure, a lion rampant argent, armed and langued gules within an orle of monds or, crossed and surmounted by a cross patee of the third*. This is in allusion to an old "canting" coat mentioned in Nisbet, "mond" being a play on the name Lamond. Similarly, the "hand" in the Crest, "lamh" in Gaelic, may be allusive to the first syllable of the name.



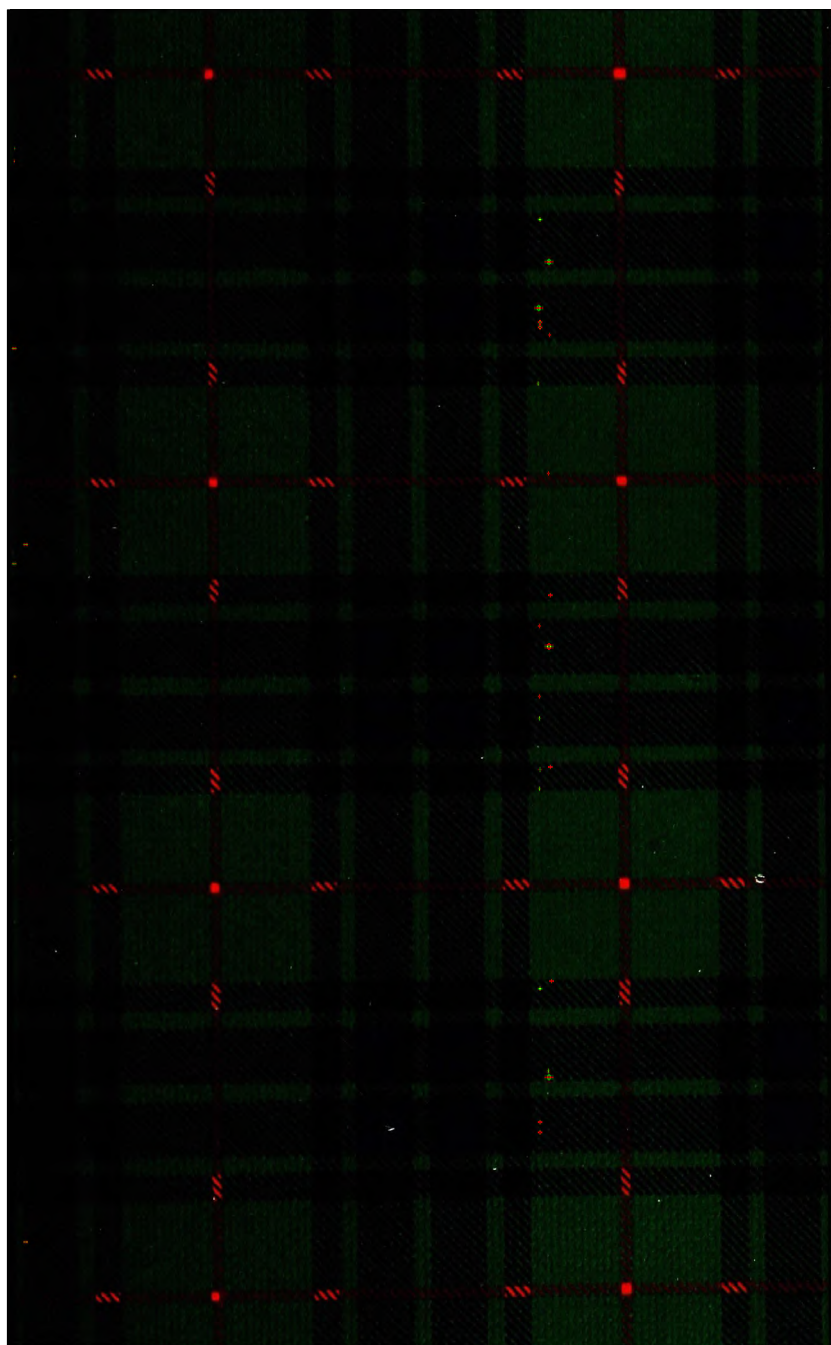
LAMONT.

L A U D E R

THIS tartan appears in the *Vestiarium Scoticum* amongst the “bordour clanns.” The Lauders were of Norman origin, and as early as 1297 were possessed of the island of the Bass in the Firth of Forth. Sir Robert de Lauder was in 1323 one of the proxies in the oath of peace with Edward II., and Justiciar of the Lothians. His son also possessed the lands of Quarrelwood in the county of Nairn, an estate which passed with his daughter into the Chisholm family. Cadets of the family were William, Bishop of Glasgow, Chancellor of Scotland in 1423, and Alexander, Bishop-designate of Dunkeld. Thomas Lauder, preceptor to James II., was made Bishop of Dunkeld in 1452.

The Bass passed into the hands of a younger son of the Lauder family, the eldest taking the style of Lauder of that Ilk, after 1561, and one of the last of them was with Queen Mary at Carberry Hill. John Lauder of Newington, the head of the elder branch was created in 1688 a Baronet of Nova Scotia, and was the father of Lord Fountainhall, and ancestor of the present Sir Thomas Dick-Lauder.

In 1652, Elizabeth, only daughter and heiress of Richard Lauder of Hutton in Midlothian, another branch of this house, married Charles, third Earl of Lauderdale, and brought the estate into that family.



LAUDER.

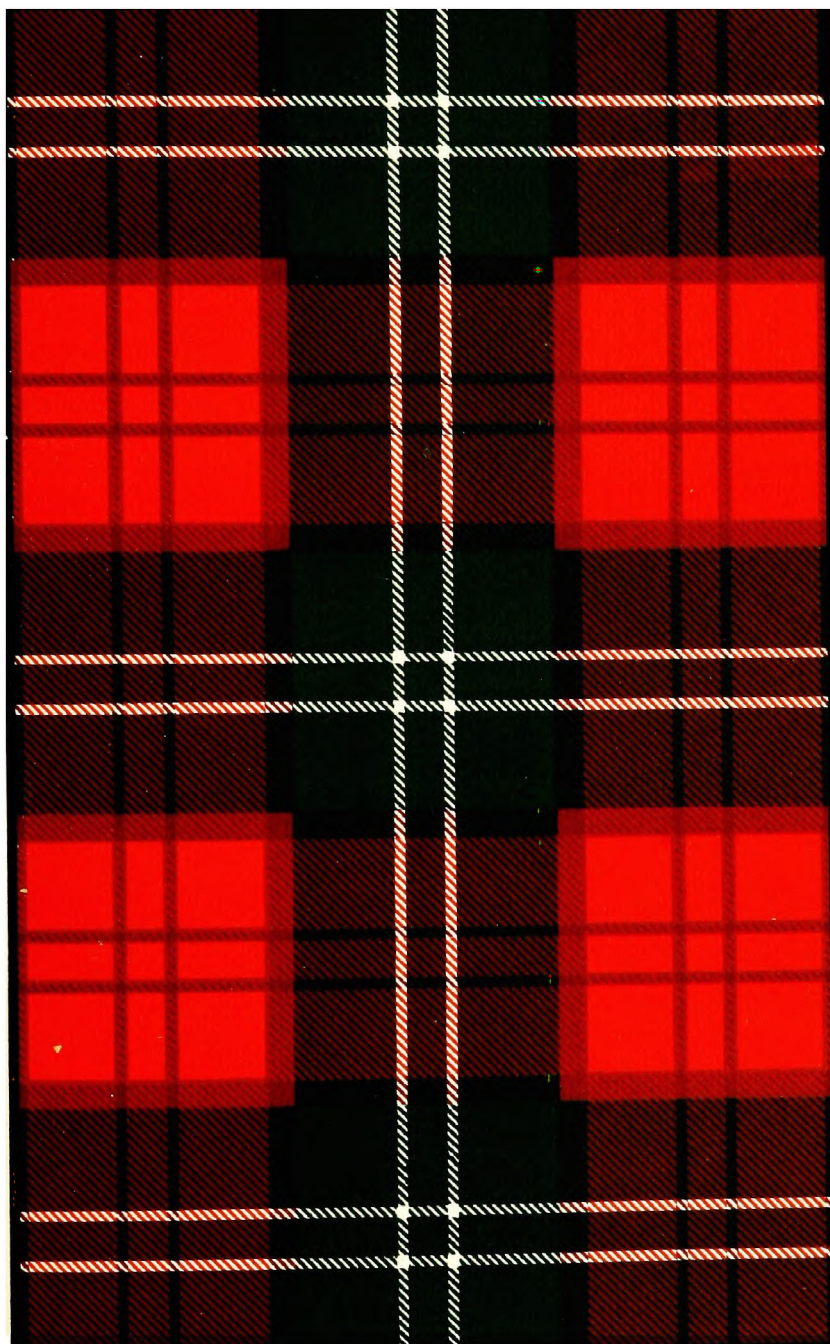
LENNOX

LENNOX, the ancient county of Dumbarton, comprehended the whole of the modern county of Dumbarton, a large part of Stirlingshire, and part of the counties of Perth and Renfrew. In the thirteenth century Lennox and the sheriffdom of Dumbarton appear to have been co-extensive; but afterwards, in consequence of great alterations and considerable curtailments upon the sheriffdom, they ceased to be identical.

In the reign of James IV. the sheriffdom of Dumbartonshire was made hereditary in the family of Lennox, Earl Matthew (1494-1513), obtaining in 1503 a grant which united the office to the Earldom. The office continued a pertinent of the Earls and Dukes for two centuries, and was usually executed by deputy-sheriffs of their appointment.

The Lennox tartan evidently belongs to the district, and was worn by natives of Lennox irrespective of clan.

There is a picture of Queen Mary dressed in what appears to be Lennox tartan, probably as a compliment to Lord Darnley, who was Earl of Lennox.



LENNOX.

THE LESLIES

THE tartan of which the set is here given was last worn by George, fourteenth Earl of Rothes, who was born in 1809, and died in 1841.*

Few Scottish surnames have made a greater figure in Europe than that of Leslie. Four Scottish peerages once belonged to the clan, several of whom rose to the rank of Count in France, Poland, Russia, and Hungary. The first of the name on record was Bartholf of Leslie, proprietor of the lands of that name in the reign of William the Lion, 1165-1214. Sir Andrew Leslie of that Ilk, sixth in descent from Bartholf, was one of the *Magnates Scotiæ* who signed that noble letter to the Pope in 1320, declaring that while one hundred Scotsmen remained alive they would never submit to England.

David, eighth of Leslie, was one of the hostages for the ransom of James I. in 1424. George, tenth of Leslie, was the first Earl of Rothes, and was so created by James II. *inter* 1445 *et* 1459. William, third Earl, fell with his Royal master at Flodden. His second son, John Leslie of Parkhill, was taken prisoner at Solway Moss, and ransomed for 200 merks sterling. George, fourth Earl, accompanied James V. to France when the latter espoused Magdalene of Valois. His son, Norman, Master of Rothes, after being engaged in the murder of Cardinal Beaton, was slain in battle in Picardy in 1554. The Earl died at Dieppe in 1558, not without suspicion of having been poisoned for political purposes.

John, seventh Earl of Rothes, carried the Sword of State at the coronation of Charles II., in Scone Palace, 1651; led a Regiment of Horse at Worcester; and joined the King in exile at Breda. After the Restoration, he was High Treasurer and Captain of the Scottish Life Guards, and afterwards Keeper of the Great Seal and Lord High Chancellor. In 1680 he was created Duke of Rothes, but died the following year, leaving a daughter, the Countess of Haddington, whose eldest son, John, succeeded by entail to the Earl of Rothes, while Thomas, her second, carried on the honours of Haddington. John, ninth Earl of Rothes, was a distinguished soldier, and was successively Colonel of the Scots Greys and Scots Foot Guards.

Sir Alexander Leslie (first Earl of Leven, in 1641), Field-Marshal under Gustavus Adolphus, was Governor of all the cities on the Baltic coast, and one of the most famous leaders in the Swedish wars. He afterwards led the armies of the Covenant and the Scottish Parliament. His title is now united with that of Melville.

Sir David Leslie (first Lord Newark in 1660) was a veteran of the great Gustavus' wars, and was a Major-General in the Scottish army at Worcester. The title has been dormant since the death of Alexander, fourth Lord in 1791.

Sir Patrick Leslie of Pitcairlie, second son of the fifth Earl of Rothes, was created Lord Lindores by James VI. in 1600. His title has been dormant since the death of John, the seventh Lord, in 1775.

Note.—The tartan referred to is the dark one placed first after this sketch.

THE LESLIES—*continued.*

In addition to Sir Alexander and Sir David Leslie, six others of the clan had rank in the army of Gustavus, viz., Ludovick Leslie, afterwards Governor of Berwick and Tynemouth for the Covenanters; Colonel John Leslie of Wardis; Colonel John Leslie of Ruthven's Regiment; Colonel Robert Leslie of "the old Scots Regiment"; Colonel Alexander Leslie, son of the Field-Marshal; and George Leslie, Governor of Fecht, where he was killed.

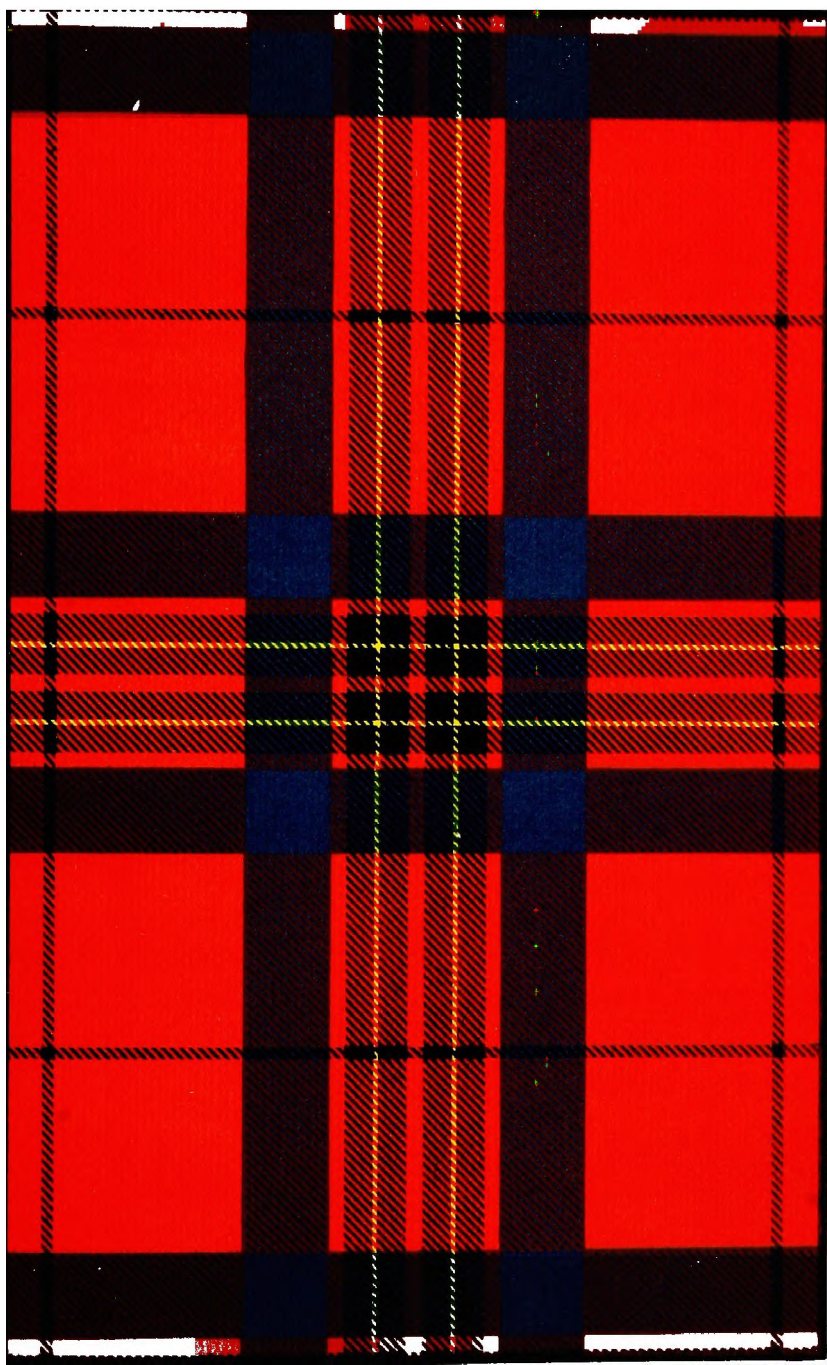
A famous branch were the Leslies of Balquhain in Aberdeenshire. Sir George, the founder of it, got a grant of that estate from David II. by charter dated 1340. Four Counts Leslie sprang from this family alone. The first, Count Walter, son of the tenth Laird, was one of the slayers of Wallenstein, and by the Emperor Ferdinand III. was made Field-Marshal and Governor of Slavonia. Leopold I. made him a knight of the Golden Fleece, and sent him as ambassador to Constantinople.

Sir Andrew Leslie, third of Balquhain, had a bitter feud with the Forbesses, abducted the Laird of Innervin's daughter, known as "the Fair Maid of Strathaven," and was slain by the Sheriff of Angus in 1420. Sir William, seventh of Balquhain, rebuilt the old castle of that name, which had been burned down by the Forbesses, and died in 1545. Patrick, Count Leslie, twelfth of Balquhain, was Privy Councillor to James VII. He entailed the estate in 1698.

The Castle of Balquhain, a ruin now, is said to possess one of the finest echoes in Scotland.



LESLIE.



LESLIE (RED).

THE LINDSAYS

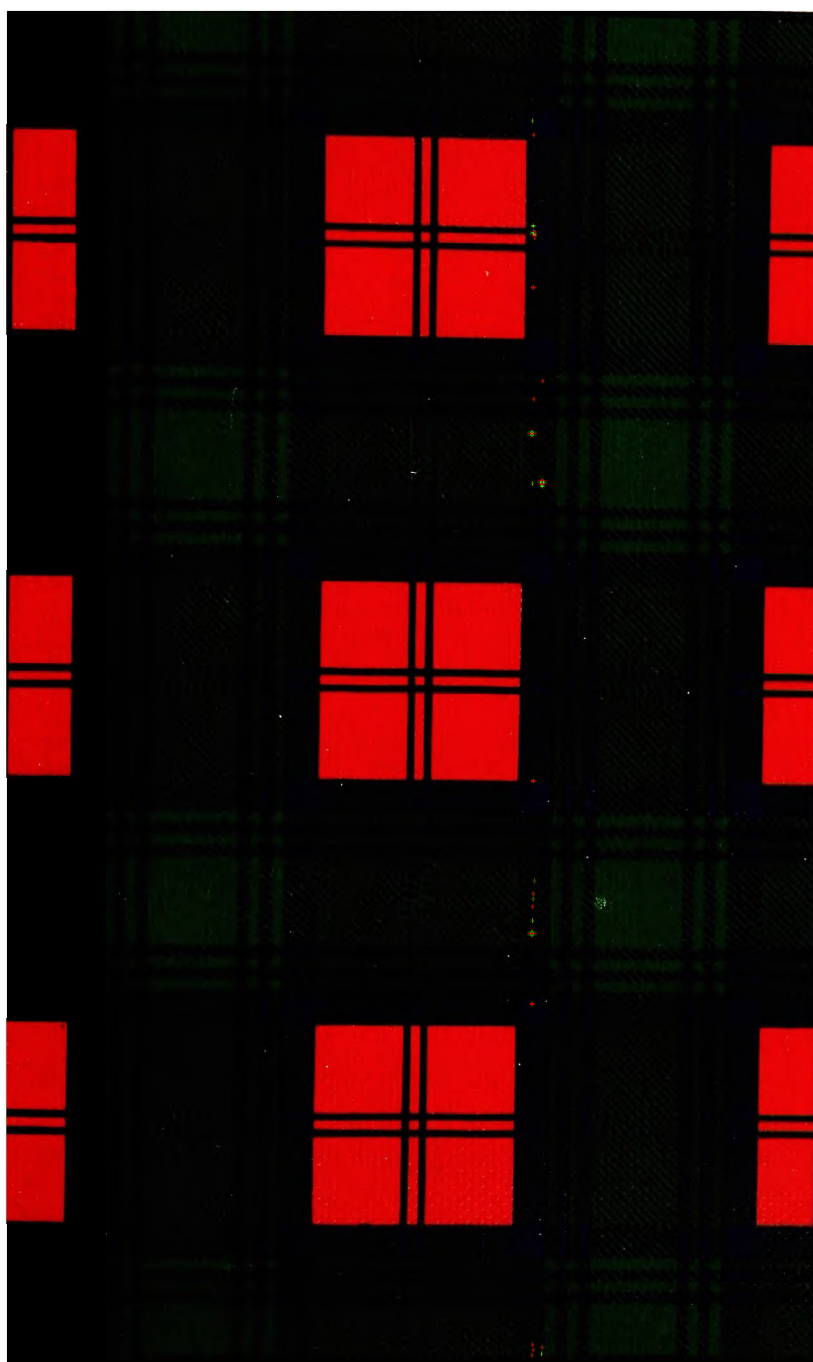
“The Light Lindsays!”

RANDOLPH, Sire de Toeny, living 1018, descendant of Ivar, Jarl of the Uplanders, is said to be the ancestor of this family. From him descended Sir David Lindsay of Crawford, living 1340, who had two sons, (1) Sir Alexander of Glenesk, father of David, created Earl of Crawford 1398, and (2) Sir William of the Byres. The grandson of the first Earl—David, third Earl—left two sons, Alexander, fourth Earl, and Walter of Edzell. The fourth Earl was succeeded by his son David, fifth Earl, who was created Duke of Montrose, 1488. His son John, sixth Earl, did not succeed to the Dukedom, and fell at Flodden 1513; when the Earldom went to his uncle Alexander, seventh Earl, who was succeeded by his son David, eighth Earl. The latter had a son Alexander, known as the Wicked Master, who was killed in a broil with a cobbler of Dundee, December 1542. In consequence of his son's behaviour the eighth Earl resigned his title to the King, who regranted it to him, with the provision that at his (the eighth Earl's) death, it should go to his cousin David of Edzell, great-grandson of the above-named Walter of Edzell. Accordingly on the eighth Earl's death in November 1542, David of Edzell became ninth Earl; but he generously obtained a regrant of the title to David, son of the Wicked Master, who became tenth Earl, 1558, to the exclusion of the ninth Earl's descendants. David, tenth Earl, had three sons: (1) David, eleventh Earl, father of David, twelfth Earl; (2) Henry, thirteenth Earl, father of the fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth Earls. On the death of the last-named Earl the title went to the Lindsays of the Byres, passing over the Edzell family. (3) Alexander, created Lord Spynie 1590, whose line failed with the death of his grandson George, third Lord, 1671. We will now return to the Edzell family. David, ninth Earl of Crawford, left two sons: (1) Sir David of Edzell, whose line failed 1744, and (2) John of Balcarres, father of David, created Lord Lindsay of Balcarres, 1633, whose son Alexander was created Earl of Balcarres, 1651. This Earl's grandson James, fifth Earl of Balcarres, left two sons (1) Alexander, sixth Earl, who also became twenty-third Earl of Crawford, 1808, on the failure of the direct line of Lindsay of the Byres. His great-grandson is James Ludovic, twenty-sixth and present Earl of Crawford and Balcarres. (2) The second son of the fifth Earl of Balcarres was Robert, grandfather of Sir Countts Lindsay, Bart., and also of Robert James, created Lord Wantage, 1885. The first of the Lindsays of the Byres was Sir William, mentioned at the beginning of this article. He had two sons; the younger, Andrew, was ancestor of the well-known Sir David Lindsay of the Mount, Lyon King of Arms; the elder, Sir William, was father of John, created Lord Lindsay of the Byres, 1445. His third son Patrick, fourth Lord, left two sons, the

THE LINDSAYS—*continued*.

younger, William of Pyetstone, was ancestor of the ninth and tenth and present Earl of Lindsay; the elder, Sir John, left two sons, John, fifth Lord Lindsay of the Byres, and David, ancestor of the seventh and eighth Earls of Lindsay. The fifth Lord's descendant John, tenth Lord, was created Earl of Lindsay 1633, and also became seventeenth Earl of Crawford, 1652, as above mentioned. He left two sons: (1) William, eighteenth, whose line ended with his grandson John, twentieth Earl; and (2) Patrick of Kilbirnie, father of John, created Viscount Garnock, 1703. His grandson George, fourth Viscount, became twenty-first Earl of Crawford. He left a son George, twenty-second Earl, at whose death the Earldom of Crawford once more jumped to the Balcarres family (as stated above), descendants of the ninth Earl who so honourably got the title returned to the son of the Wicked Master.

There is a Clan Lindsay Society in Glasgow.



LINDSAY

THE LIVINGSTONES

THE surname Livingston or Livingstone is of territorial origin from the lands, now parish of the same name, in Linlithgowshire. A Saxon named Leving or Leuing appears to have settled in Scotland under Edgar. He certainly obtained a grant of the fore-mentioned lands, which he called Levingestun (in Latin documents *villa Leuing*). His grandson is designated in a charter of William the Lion (1165-1214) as of Livingston, Sir Archibald de Livingstone, *del counte de Edenburk*, rendered homage in 1296. Sir Archibald's grandson, Sir William Livingston, accompanied King David II. in his expedition to England in 1346, and was taken prisoner at the battle of Durham, October 1346. He had a grant from David II. of the barony of Callander, Stirlingshire, then in the possession of the Crown by the forfeiture of Patrick Callander, whose only daughter and heiress he married. His younger son, Sir William, had a son Sir John Livingstone of Callander killed at the battle of Homildon 1402, leaving four sons, Sir Alexander, who succeeded; Robert, ancestor of the Livingstones of Westquarter and Kinnaird; John, of the Livingstones, Bonton; and William, of the Viscount of Kilsyth. Sir Alexander, who died about 1450, was succeeded by his eldest son, Sir James Livingstone of Callander, first Lord Livingstone, who died about 1467.

William, the sixth Lord, adhered to Queen Mary and fought for her at the battle of Langside. He died in 1592, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Alexander, seventh Lord. He was the first Earl of Linlithgow (1600).

What may be termed the HIGHLAND LIVINGSTONES have quite a different origin. A member of this section of the Livingstones is called in Gaelic "Mac-an-léigh," son of the physician. From this we have the surname MacLeay, and the MacLeay's of the north-west are said to be descended from *Ferchar Leighiche* who got land in Assynt in 1386. He was one of the famous family of Beaton's who were physicians to Lords of the Isles. The "Mac-an-léighs" of Appin, who were followers of the Stewarts of Appin, Englished their name as Livingstone, of whom was the celebrated Dr David Livingstone, the famous African missionary and traveller. A representative of the name saved the regimental colours of the Stewarts of Appin, and in the *History of the Stewarts of Appin* the incident is referred to as follows:—

"The regimental colours borne by the Stewarts of Appin at Culloden is still in possession of the head of the Ballachulish branch of the family. It is of light blue silk, with yellow saltire, or cross of St. Andrew, the dimensions being five feet hoist, with a fly of six feet seven inches. Its gallant bearer, one of the Ardsheal family, was killed and the banner is stained with his blood. It bears the marks of having been torn from the colour staff, which accords with M'Ian's account that when the standard bearer was slain one of the corps, called "Mac-an-léigh," from Morven, tore it from the staff, and wrapping it around his body made good his retreat from the field. The

banner thus escaped the fate of those twelve Highland clans which were taken at Culloden, and burned at the Market Cross on the 6th of June following."

A descendant of "Mac-an-Léigh," Duncan Livingstone, Ohio, commenting on the foregoing extract in the *Celtic Monthly*, Vol. IV., says:—

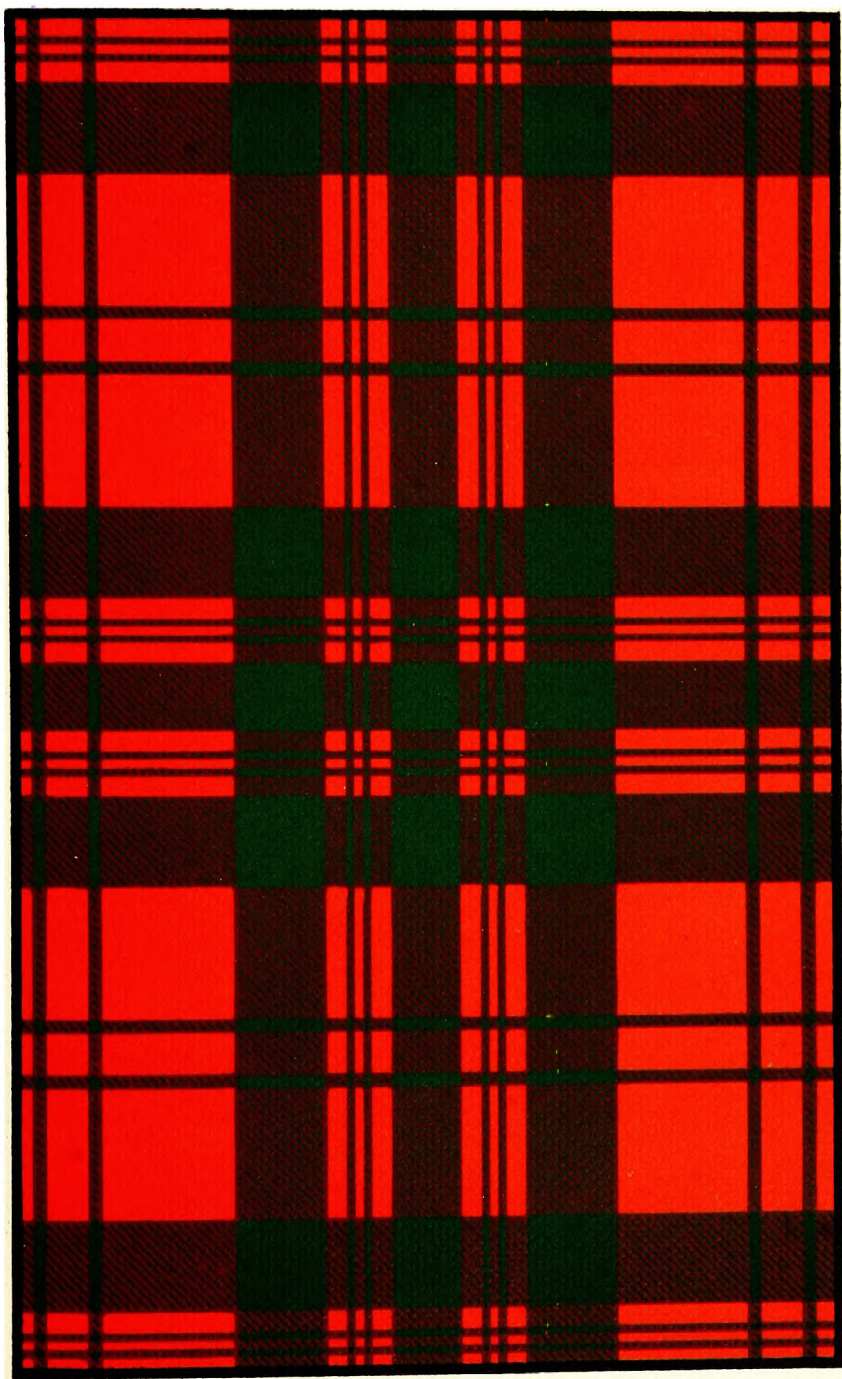
"It is evident that the authors of the foregoing account knew but little of the person above referred to as 'Mac-an-Léigh.' He was 'Dòmhnall Mac-an-Léigh,' or, as he would be called in English, Donald Livingstone. He was known among his friends and acquaintances in Morven by the Gaelic soubriquet of 'Dòmhnall Molach,' on account of his thick, heavy, curly hair and beard. The Gaelic surname Livingstone seems to be spelt in various ways in that language—MacInlaidh, MacInledh, MacDhunleibhe and Mac-an-Léigh, as well as others, while some have abbreviated and anglicised the name into MacLeay, instead of taking the Lowland name of the original progenitor of that sept, and of which the Stewarts in their history of the clan give the following account: 'This family of Livingstone, commonly called the Barons of Bachull, received in early times a grant of lands in Lismore, which they still hold as keepers of the Bishop of Lismore's crozier, or *baculum*, called in Gaelic "Bachull Mor."'

"The sept of MacLeay, or Livingstone, seems to have been very anciently seated in Appin, where they held lands as tenants of the Stewarts, and have always followed their banners to war. At Culloden four of the name were killed and one wounded. David Livingstone was of this race, and some of his relations still reside in Appin. Dr David Livingstone writes of himself: 'Our great-grandfather fell at the Battle of Culloden, fighting for the old line of kings.'"

The same writer, commenting on the preservation of the Stewart banner at Culloden, says:—

"It would be inferred from the language used by Logan and others in their account of the incident that as soon as Dugald Stewart, the standard-bearer, was shot down, Livingstone took up the flag and tore it from the staff; but such was not the case. Dugald Stewart was killed in the charge; after the Highlanders failed to break the second line, and the retreat began, some member of the clan took up the flag. The fire of the enemy was then directed against the colour bearer, and one after another was shot down almost as fast as the colours would be taken up, until in all seventeen were killed under it. Donald Livingstone then turned back, under fire, to where it lay, and snatching it up carried it safely from the field. Though under full fire of the enemy during this time he escaped without a scratch. The banner itself indicates that it was *cut*, not *torn*, from the staff.

"Donald Livingstone took the banner and carried it safely to Appin, and it is supposed that Ardsheal, before he escaped to France, left it for safe keeping with Alexander Stewart of Ballachulish, in whose family it has ever since remained."



LIVINGSTONE.

THE LOGANS OR MACLENNANS

War Cry :—"Druim nan deur" ("The Ridge of Tears").

Badge :—Conasg (Furze).

THE name MacLennan (Gaelic MacGillinnein) signifies the Son of the servant of St. Finnan, and was known in different parts of Scotland in the fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth centuries. The traditional account of the origin of the MacLennans is as follows: In a feud between the Frasers and Lobans (or Logans) the latter were defeated at the famous Battle of Drumderfit, near Kessock Ferry, and their leader, a brave warrior called Gilligorm, slain. Gilligorm left a posthumous son, born among the Frasers, by whom his back was broken to prevent him from growing up strong and warlike enough to avenge the death of his father. This son was called Croitair MacGilligorm (the Humpback son of Gilligorm). He was educated at Beaulieu Priory, took Holy Orders, and eventually moved to the west coast, where he founded and built two churches—one at Kilmuir in Skye, and the other in Glenelg. This was about the beginning of the thirteenth century. Croitair married, as priests in the Highlands frequently did in those days, and had with other issue a son whom he called Gille Fhinnain, in honour of St. Finnan, and whose descendants became known as the MacLennans.

There was a wooden figure of Gilligorm long preserved with great care at Drumderfit, until it was destroyed by a party of Munros and Sutherlands, who passed through the country and plundered the house at the time of the Jacobite rising of 1715. Coming across this figure, they mistook it for a relic of Popery, and in their Presbyterian zeal promptly destroyed it "for the public good." Gilligorm's Cairn was still to be seen on the site of the battle in 1785.

The traditions of Ross-shire have preserved many interesting and laughable stories of the cunning and clever exploits of a cattle-lifter of the name MacLennan, who, however, was a generous and chivalrous man withal, and is said, on one occasion, to have given himself up for punishment in order to save men who were innocently accused of some of his ingenious exploits. But in the end he outwitted his judges and regained his liberty.

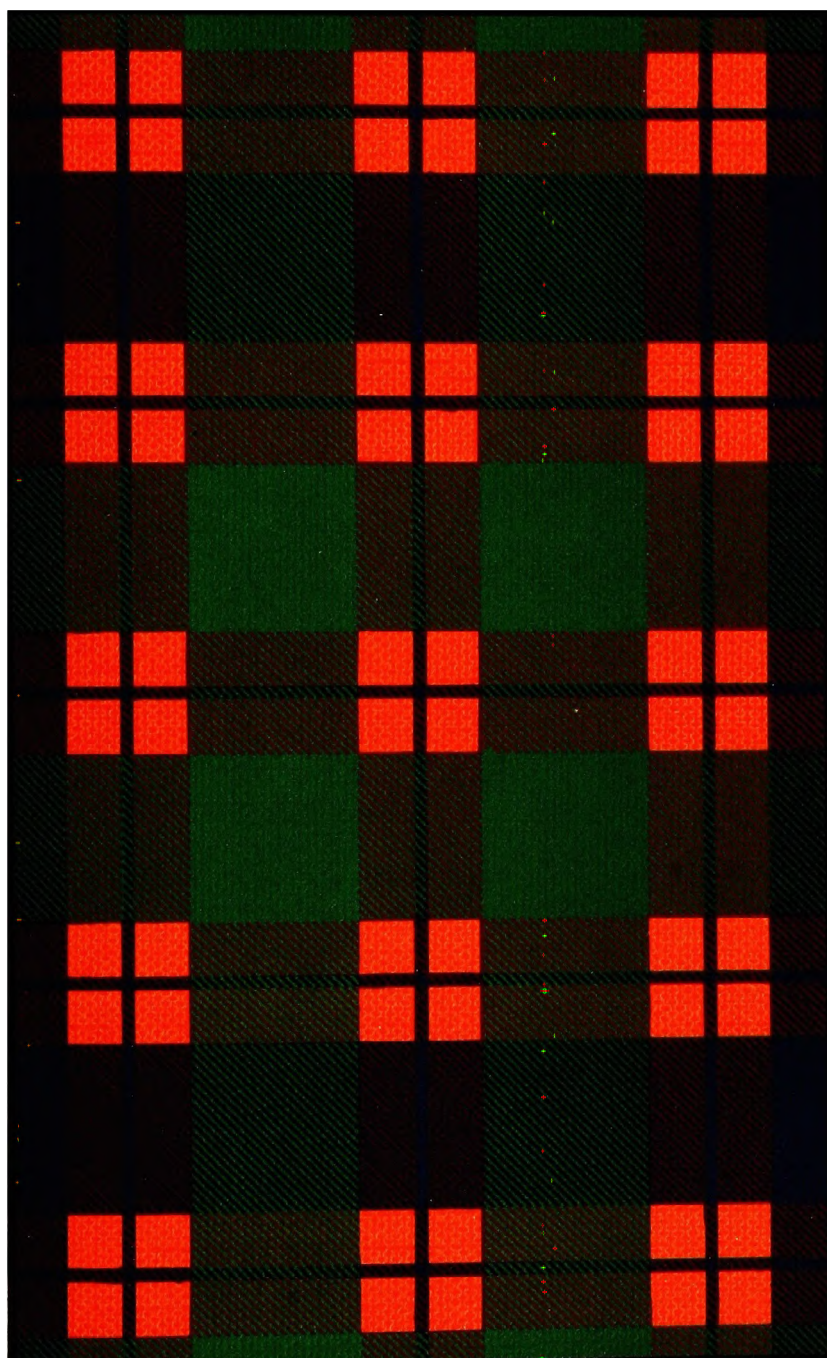
The MacLennans were at one time numerous in Kintail in Ross-shire, and tradition has preserved the name of a renowned warrior, Donald MacLennan, who took a prominent part in the great feud between Kintail and Glengarry about 1600. The MacLennans appear to have been, on some occasions, the standard bearers of Kintail, and at the Battle of Auldearn in 1645 a certain Roderick MacLennan and his brother Donald were killed while bravely defending the banner of their chief. It had been arranged before the battle that Seaforth, who was ostensibly fighting against Montrose, but had already

THE LOGANS OR MACLENNANS—*continued*.

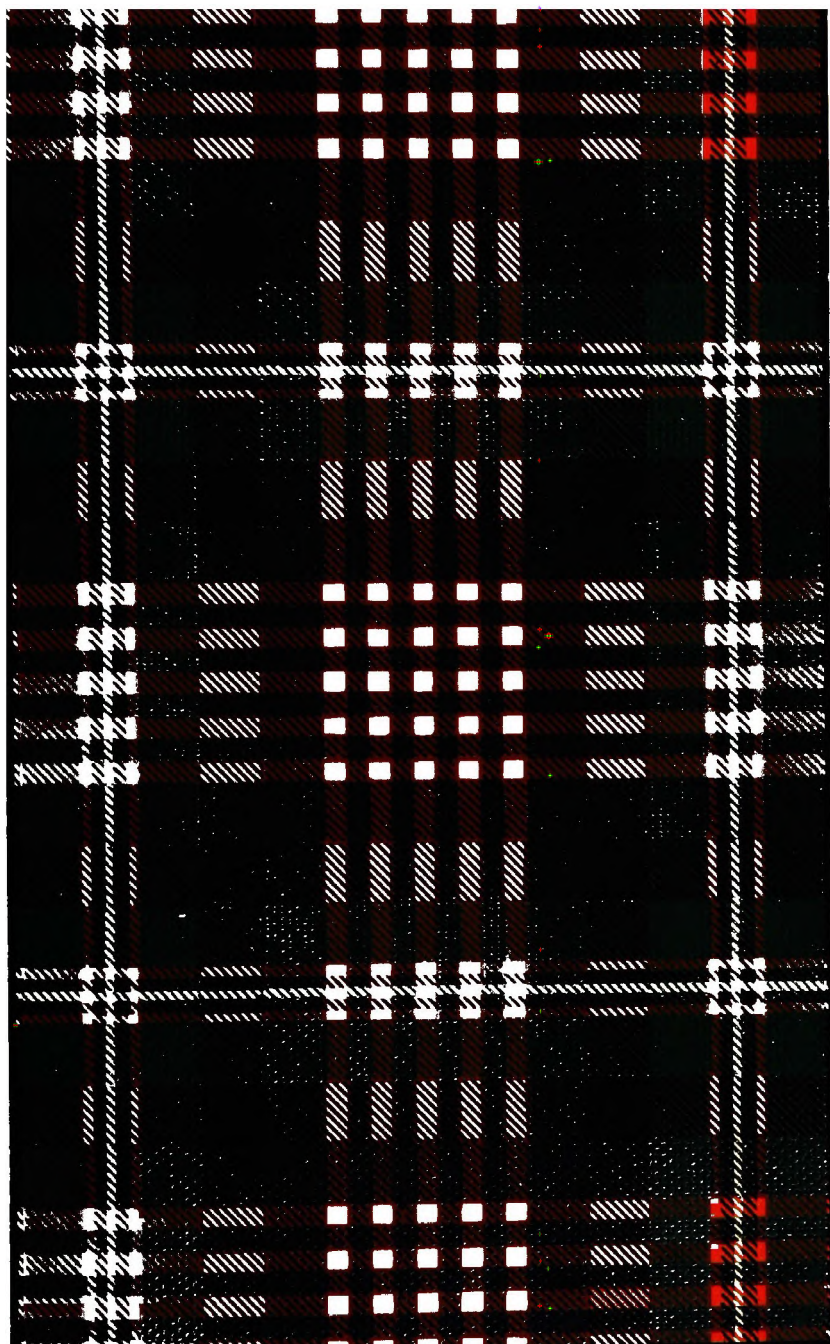
resolved to change sides, should withdraw his men without fighting. But the men themselves were not aware of this, and consequently, when they received the order to retreat, many of them refused to do so. MacLennan, the standard bearer, indignant at the thought that the banner which had so often been victorious should flee in his hands, fixed the staff in the ground and stood by it with his two-handed sword drawn. A number of Seaforth's men rallied around him, and refused to yield until the brave standard bearer was shot. Several others were shot during this incident, but the tradition that there was a great slaughter of MacLennans in this battle, and that their widows were afterwards married by MacRaes, is not true. The only MacLennans killed were the standard bearer and his brother.

It is said that when Colin, first Earl of Seaforth (1611-1633), built Brahan Castle and fixed his residence there, many of the MacLennans left Kintail and settled in the neighbourhood of Seaforth's new home. This is not at all improbable, as the name MacLennan was and still is fairly common in the country round about Brahan. We are told that there were several MacLennans living in the Kintail district about 1790, and that though there were many points of difference between themselves and the Macraes, yet they were always ready to join the MacRaes in defence of their common country against every foe.

John Ferguson McLennan (1827-1881), the sociologist, author of a well-known work on *Primitive Marriage*, was a native of Inverness.



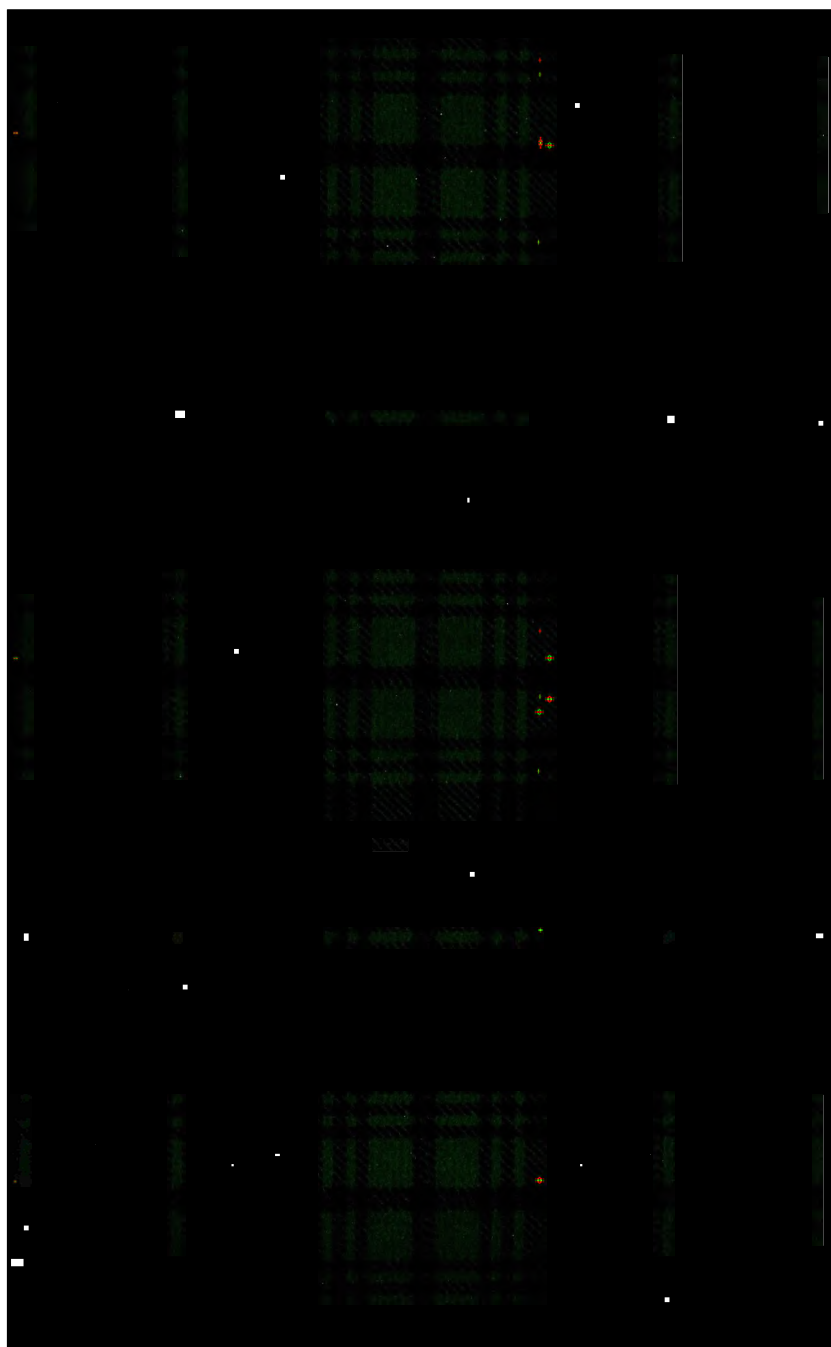
LOGAN.



LOGAN OR MACLENNAN.

L O R N E

LORN is the name of an extensive district of the county of Argyll. Its length from north to south varies from twenty-two to thirty-three miles, and its breadth from east to west varies from fifteen to thirty-two miles. The parishes comprised in it are Lismore and Appin, Ardchattan and Muckairn, Kilmore and Kilbride, Glenorchy and Innishail, Kilbrandon and Kilchattan, Kilchrenan and Dalavich, Kilninver and Kilmelfort. The district got its name from Loarn, one of the three brothers, sons of Erc, who in the end of the fifth century immigrated from the Irish Dalriada and founded the Scottish Monarchy. It gives the title of Baron and Marquis in the peerage of Scotland to the Duke of Argyll, the former title created in 1470 and the latter in 1701. The Duke of Argyll's eldest son bears by courtesy the title of Marquis of Lorne. It was when in 1871 the present Duke of Argyll, then Marquis of Lorne, married Her Royal Highness Princess Louise Caroline Alberta, fourth daughter of the late Queen Victoria, that the Lorne tartan was designed and manufactured.



LOUISE

THE tartan known as "Louise" was designed and manufactured in 1871 when Her Royal Highness Princess Louise, daughter of the late Queen Victoria, became the bride of the Marquis of Lorne and took the title of Marchioness of Lorne. On the death of the late Duke of Argyll in 1900 she became Duchess of Argyll. The Louise tartan bears a strong resemblance to the Lorne, and both are not unlike the darker pattern of Campbell tartans.



LOUISE.

THE CLAN MACALISTER

Badge :—Fraoch (Common Heath).

THIS clan was the first that branched off from the main Clan Donald stem—probably early in the thirteenth century—and its origin and history are involved in considerable obscurity. Recent research goes to prove that the clan is descended from Alistair Mor, son of Donald de Ile, and younger brother of Angus Mor. This Alexander appears on record for the first time as a witness to the charter by his brother Angus Mor to the Monastery of Paisley in 1253. At the end of the thirteenth century, when Alistair Mor must have been advanced in life, we find him receive honourable mention in the *Irish Annals* as a man conspicuous among those of his name and time both in Scotland and Ireland “for hospitality and excellence.”

In 1366 Ranald, son of Alexander, appears on the scene as the heir to Clan Alexander. Regarding this period the clan historians remark (*see Clan Donald*, Vol. II., pp. 33-34): “So far as we can trace the Clan Alistair, other than the senior line, before and after 1366, it is clear that a marked change has passed over them as a branch of the great Clan Cholla. Many of the scions of this house appear to have migrated beyond the Highland line into the less eventful regions where Saxon culture prevailed, where they entered the peaceful walks of civic and rural life, and where the surname of MacAlister became metamorphosed into the less romantic, the more ‘douce’ and prosaic name of Alexander.”

There is little doubt that Ranald had his residence in the quarter in which the Clan Alistair at a later date are found largely to abound, viz., Kintyre. In 1481 Charles MacAlister was appointed by James III. to the Stewartry of Kintyre, and at the same time received a charter for a considerable grant of lands in that peninsula. Charles was succeeded by his son John, who is styled “John of the Lowb”—now rendered Loup—a name derived from the Gælic word *lùb*, a curve or bend, this being the configuration of the shore which bounded the ancient patrimony of the Clan Alistair.

During the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries members of the Clan Alistair obtained settlements in Bute and Arran, and their descendants are there to this day.

There sprung into existence about the latter half of the sixteenth century a new branch of Clan Alistair of Kintyre, namely the family of Tarbert. The lands owned by this family were by the shores of East Loch Tarbert, and the heads of the house became hereditary constables of Tarbert Castle. In 1580 we find Charles MacAlister constable of Tarbert.

“Gory MacAlister of Lowp” appears in the Scottish Acts of Parliament in 1678 as a commissioner for Argyshire. Burke states that Hector’s son Godfrey married a daughter of Sir Robert Montgomerie of Skelmorlie.

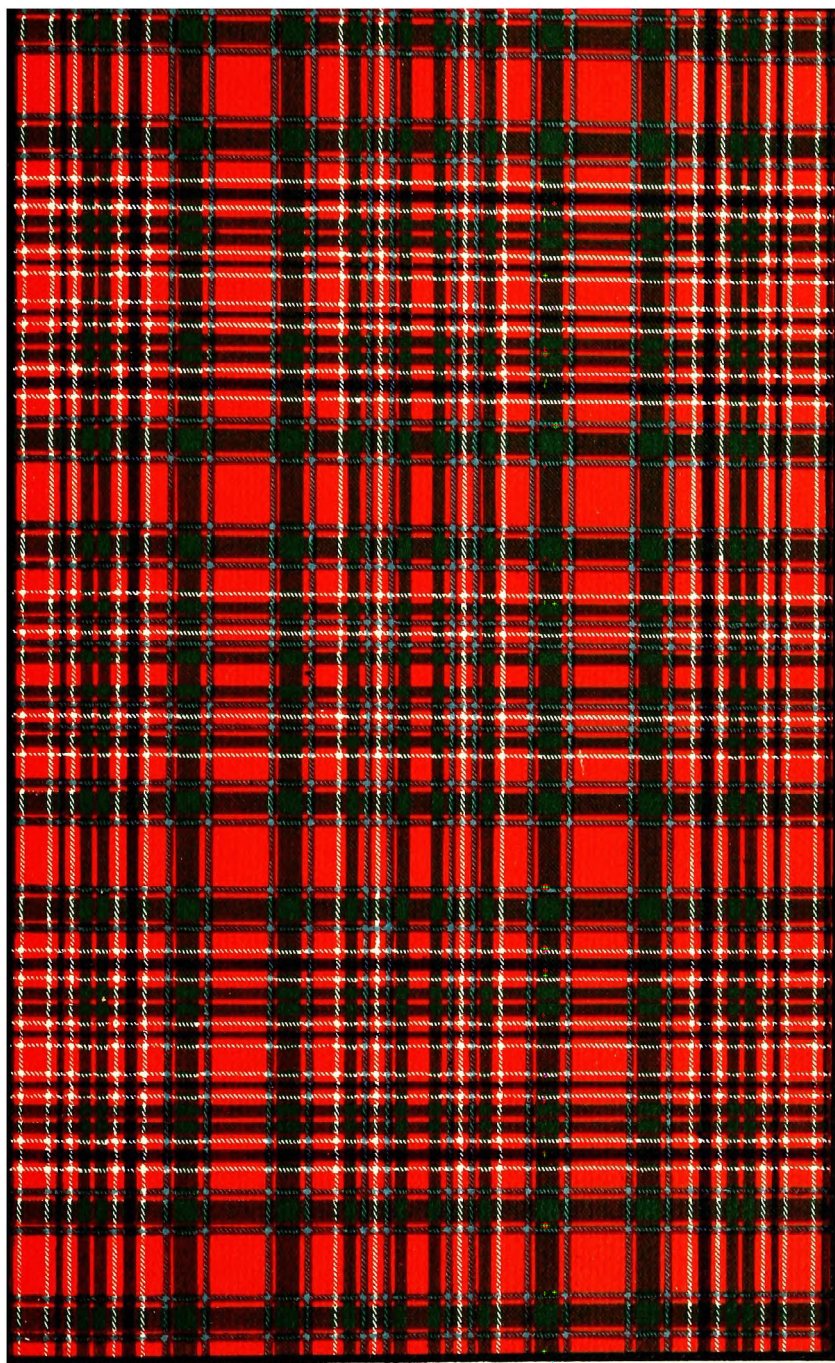
THE CLAN MACALISTER—*continued.*

Their son, Alexander MacAlister of Loup, was loyal to King James, and fought at Killiecrankie under Viscount Dundee, and afterwards served with the Royal army in Ireland against William of Orange. His son died without issue, so he was succeeded in his inheritance by his brother Charles, who married a daughter of Lamont of that Ilk.

His son Charles, born in 1765, married the heiress of Kennox, in Ayrshire, and added the arms of Sommerville to his own. The estate of Strathaird, in Skye, was the property of Alister MacAlister.

Charles MacAlister died in 1847, and was succeeded by his son Charles Somerville MacAlister, born in 1799, died in 1891, and was succeeded by his son Lieut.-Col. Charles Somerville MacAlister.

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MACALISTER.

THE MACALPINES

War Cry :—"Cuimhnich bàs Ailpein" ("Remember the death of Alpin").

Badge :—Giuthas (Pine Tree).

THE personal name Alpin or Alpine is from the Welsh ; it came into the Gaelic from Strathclyde and from the Picts as well. Regarding "Sìol Ailpein" Skene in his *Highlanders of Scotland* remarks : "The general appellation of 'Sìol Ailpein' has been usually given to a number of clans situated at a considerable distance from each other, but who have hitherto been supposed to possess a common descent, and that from Kenneth MacAlpine, the ancestor of a long line of Scottish kings. These clans are the Clan Gregor, the Grants, the MacKinnons, MacQuarries, MacNabs and MacAulays, and they have at all times claimed the distinction of being the noblest and most ancient of the Highland clans. 'S rìoghail mo dhream' ('My race is royal') was the proud motto of the MacGregors, and although the other Highland clans have for centuries acquiesced in the justice of that motto, yet this lofty boast must fall before a rigid examination into its truth ; for the authority of the manuscript of 1450 puts it beyond all doubt that that origin was altogether unknown at that period, and that these clans in reality formed part of the tribe of Ross. The clan that formed the 'Sìol Ailpein' seemed to have differed from all others in this respect, that so far back as they can be traced they were always disunited, and although they acknowledged a common descent yet at no time do they appear united under the authority of a common chief. The principal tribe was always admitted to be that of Clan Gregor."

That the MacAlpines are of ancient origin is maintained by the Gaelic saying : "Cnuic is uillt is Ailpeinich" ("Hills and streams and MacAlpines"), the inference being that the origin of the MacAlpines was contemporary with the formation of hillocks and streams.

"Sliochd nan rìghribh dùthchasach
'Bha shìos an Dùn Staiphnis,
Aig an robh crùn na h-Alb' o thùs,
'S aig am bheil dùthchas fhathasd ris."

"Offspring of hereditary kings
Who were down at Dunstaffnage,
Who in the beginning had the crown of Albyn,
And who still have a claim to it."

The ancient crest of the MacAlpines is a boar's head *couped, gules, gatty sanguine* : with the Gaelic motto, "Cuimhnich bàs Ailpein," that is, "Remember the death of Alpin," alluding to the murder of King Alpin by Brudus after the Picts defeated the Scots near Dundee in the year 834.



MACALPINE.

THE MACARTHURS

Badge:—Roid (Wild Myrtle) or Garbhag an t-sléibhe (Fir Club Moss).

THE MacArthurs are a branch of the great Clan Campbell, and trace their descent from the original stock; they indeed for a long time disputed the seniority with the powerful family of Argyle. In the reign of Alexander III., 1249-86, the Campbells presented two great divisions; those of "MacCailein Mòr" and "MacArtair," and the latter maintained their right to the chiefship, and were, in fact, at the head of the clan, a position which they retained till the time of James I., who ascended the throne in the year 1406. In the year 1368 David II. confirmed the lands of Strachore to Gyllespyk Campbell. In 1374 the lands of Strachur were resigned by Ewar Campbell and granted by Robert II. to Arthur Campbell, his son (*Or. Par. Scot.*). This Arthur Campbell of Strachur is probably the person from whom the MacArthurs of Upper Cowal derived their patronymic, as they were in possession of this district long before the Campbells of Argyll got possession of Inverary.

MacArtair espoused the cause of Robert the Bruce, and was rewarded by ample gifts of the forfeited estates of MacDougall. The chief was also appointed captain of the Castle of Dunstaffnage, and the clan was in possession of such an extensive district as to rival that powerful house which had so fearlessly opposed the Royal champion of Scotland's independence.

John MacArtair was beheaded by James I., and his lands were forfeited, since which time the "MacCailean Mòr" branch have held the chiefship, and gradually acquired the vast importance which they formerly held, and still possess. The above John is described as being a great prince, and leader of a 1000 men. In 1275, Christine, only daughter of Allan MacRuarai, granted a charter "Arthuro filio domini Arthuro Campbell militis de terris de Mudwarde, Ariseg et Mordower, et insulis de Egge et Rumme." At subsequent periods the MacArthurs obtained Strachur in Cowal, from which they are designated, and they also held portions of Glenfalloch and Glendochart.

A family of MacArthurs were for many generations hereditary pipers to the MacDonalds of Sleat. The most celebrated of the family was Charles, whose musical education was perfected by Patrick òg MacCrimmon.

There have been MacArthurs in Proaig, Islay, for many generations; indeed it is said that the chiefship of the clan rests in this family. Some of these MacArthurs were pipers and armourers to the MacDonalds of Islay, and some of their descendants are pipers there to this day.



M'ARTHUR.

THE CLAN MACAULAY

Badge :—A' Mhuileag (Cranberry) or Giuthas (Scotch Fir).

THE chief seat of this little clan, of which few notices can be gleaned, was at Ardincaple, a handsome turreted mansion, said to have been built in the twelfth century in Row, a point in the western extremity of Dumbartonshire. They had once been in Kintail, as the old statistical account of that parish states that "when the MacRaes first entered Kintail there were several clans inhabiting it, particularly the MacAulays, of whom no vestige now remains." Buchanan of Auchmar believed the MacAulays of Ardincaple to be of the family of Lennox.

"For confirmation of this allegation," he continues, "in a charter by Malduin, Earl of Lennox, to Sir Patrick Grahame, of the curruccate of Muckraw, is Aulay, the Earl's brother, as also in another charter by the same Earl to William, son of Arthur Galbraith, the witnesses are Duncan and Aulay, the Earl's brethren. This Aulay is mentioned in divers other charters of the Earl, as also the said Aulay's son and successor, designed Duncan, son of Aulay, or MacAulay, knight, is inserted in a charter by the same Earl to Walter Spreul of the lands of Dalquhern, but I find no mention made of this Duncan's successor." Malduin, Earl of Lennox, died early in the reign of Alexander III.

The Laird of Auchmar states that the next to be met with, and supposed to be of the MacAulay line, is Arthur, designed of Ardincaple, witness to a charter by Duncan, Earl of Lennox, "so this might be the grandchild to Duncan last mentioned. There is a current tradition that this family or surname was designed Arncaples (*sic*) of that ilk for some time, until from one of the chiefs, properly called Aulay, the whole surname was so denominated."

Hugh Montgomerie of Hesilhead, son of Alexander, Master of Montgomerie (1430-52), had a granddaughter who was married to MacAulay of Ardincaple. According to the *Douglas Peerage*, Hugh was a son of Andrew, the third Lord.

Sir Aulay MacAulay of Ardincaple appears in 1587 in the Roll of the Landlords and Bailies in the Highlands and Isles as one of the principal vassals of the Earl of Lennox.

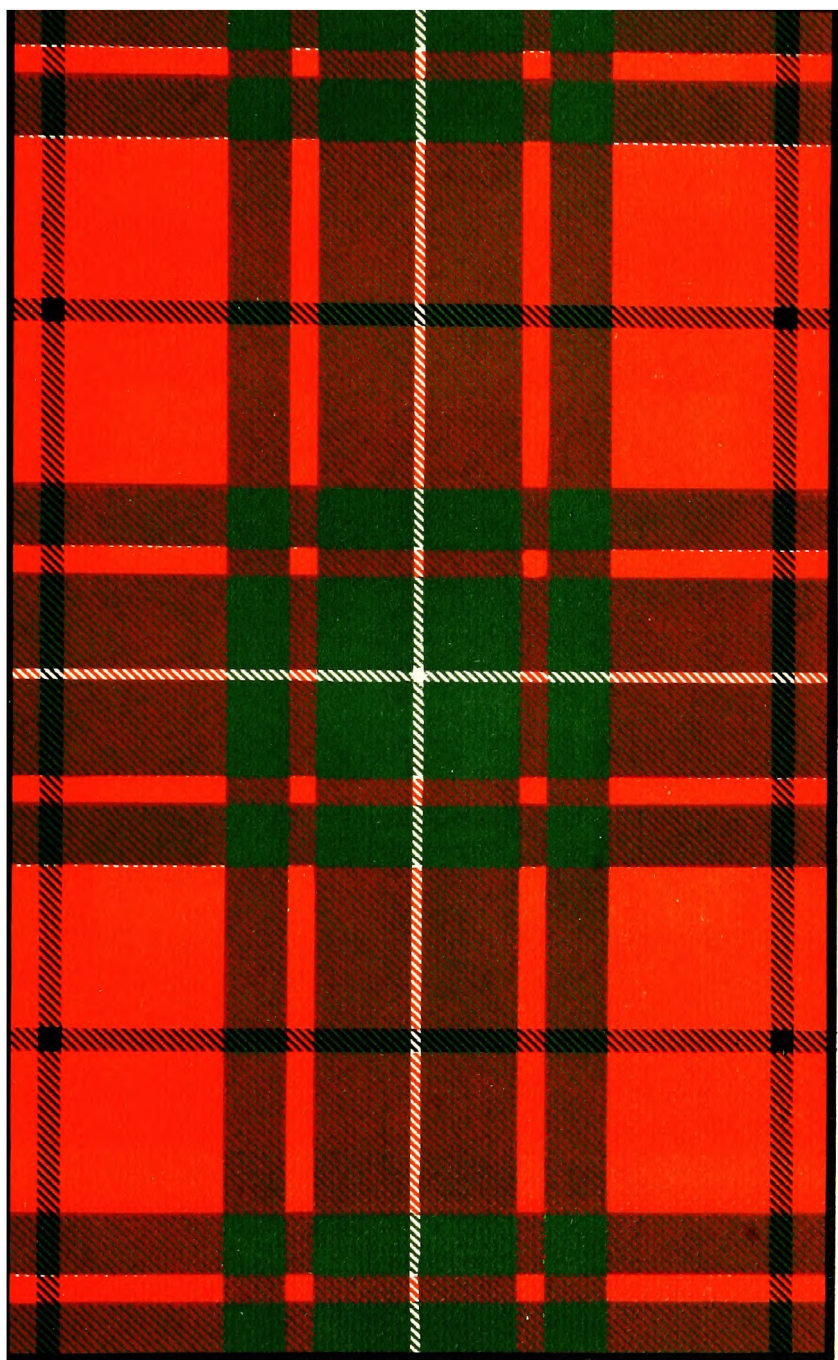
In the same Register we find in 1585 caution given in £200 by Bontein, younger of Ardoch, for Allan MacAulay of Ardincaple and Patrick MacAulay, Allister Dewar's son, "that Petir Burnsyde in Gowaineburne, his wife, bairns, and servants," shall not be troubled or molested by them.

A branch of the MacAulays settled in the county of Antrim, and there acquired the estate of Glenerm; but Ardincaple changed proprietors, and the estate was acquired by its present possessors, the MacDougalls, by whom it was entailed in August 1758.

THE CLAN MACAULAY—*continued*.

A remote branch of Ardincaple was the Rev. Aulay MacAulay, son of the minister of Cardross, who was an industrious writer in *Ruddiman's* and other magazines, and in 1796 was presented to the vicarage of Rothelay by Thomas Babington, M.P., who had married his sister, and for whom the distinguished historian was named Thomas Babington MacAulay.

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MACAULAY.



MACAULAY (HUNTING)

THE MACBEANS

Badge :—Bocsa, or Craobh aighban (Boxwood) or Lus nan cràimsheag, braoileag
(Red Whortleberry).

AS a clan the MacBeans formed a branch of the Clan Chattan under Mackintosh; but the name, especially as M'Vean, is found in Breadalbane and Glenorchy, both now and for four centuries back. Indeed the Perthshire, or rather Athole, MacBeths are known in Gaelic as MacBheathain, as also in that county is the name of King Macbeth. The personal name Beathan is a side form or "pet" form of Macbeth and Malbeth (Gaelic "Mac-bheatha" and "Maol-bheatha"—"Son of Life," "Servant of Life"); it answers to the old English name Lif-ing or Liv-ing, still found in Livingstone. It is not without its significance that the clan belongs to Macbeth's province of Moray; and the idea that it originated in Lochaber may safely be dismissed, though tradition asserts it strongly. The Kintara MS. (1670) places the ancestors of the clan in Lochaber about 1300, Bean Mac Maolmoire, who was Mackintosh's protagonist against the Red Cumming, and a generation later the MS. tells us that Bean's son and four grandsons left Lochaber after slaying the Red Cumming's steward and joined Mackintosh in Petty; but no Cumming held Inverlochy after Randolph, Earl of Moray, received his charter before Bannockburn. The original "habitat" of the MacBeans appears to have been near Inverness, the valley of the Nairn and Strathdearn, and latterly Upper Strathspey and Badenoch.

The clan history is merged in that of the rest of Clan Chattan. The Mackintosh history records that no branch of Clan Chattan suffered more severely at Harlaw than that of Clan Vean. The heroic conduct of Gillies Mor at Culloden is in every history, and is the subject of a good piece of poetry attributed to Byron. Gillies was son of the chief of the clan, and Major in the Mackintosh regiment under MacGillivray. His son was likewise engaged in that attempt, but escaped, and afterwards obtained a commission in Lord Drumlanrick's regiment, a better fate than awaited his gallant father. At the battle of Culloden, when the Argyle militia broke down a wall, which enabled Hawley's dragoons to attack the Highlanders in flank, Major Gillies MacBean, who stood six feet four inches in height, stationed himself at the gap, and as the assailants passed through he cut them down by the irresistible strokes of his broadsword. No fewer than thirteen, including Lord Robert Ker, were thus slain when the enraged enemy closed around him in numbers, and at last the heroic Gillies fell, pierced with many bayonet wounds, his head dreadfully cut by a sword, and his thigh bone broken.

The chief family was that of Kinchyle in Dores, for in the Clan Chattan band of 1609 Angus MacPhaill, "Angus, son of Paul," signs by notary "for

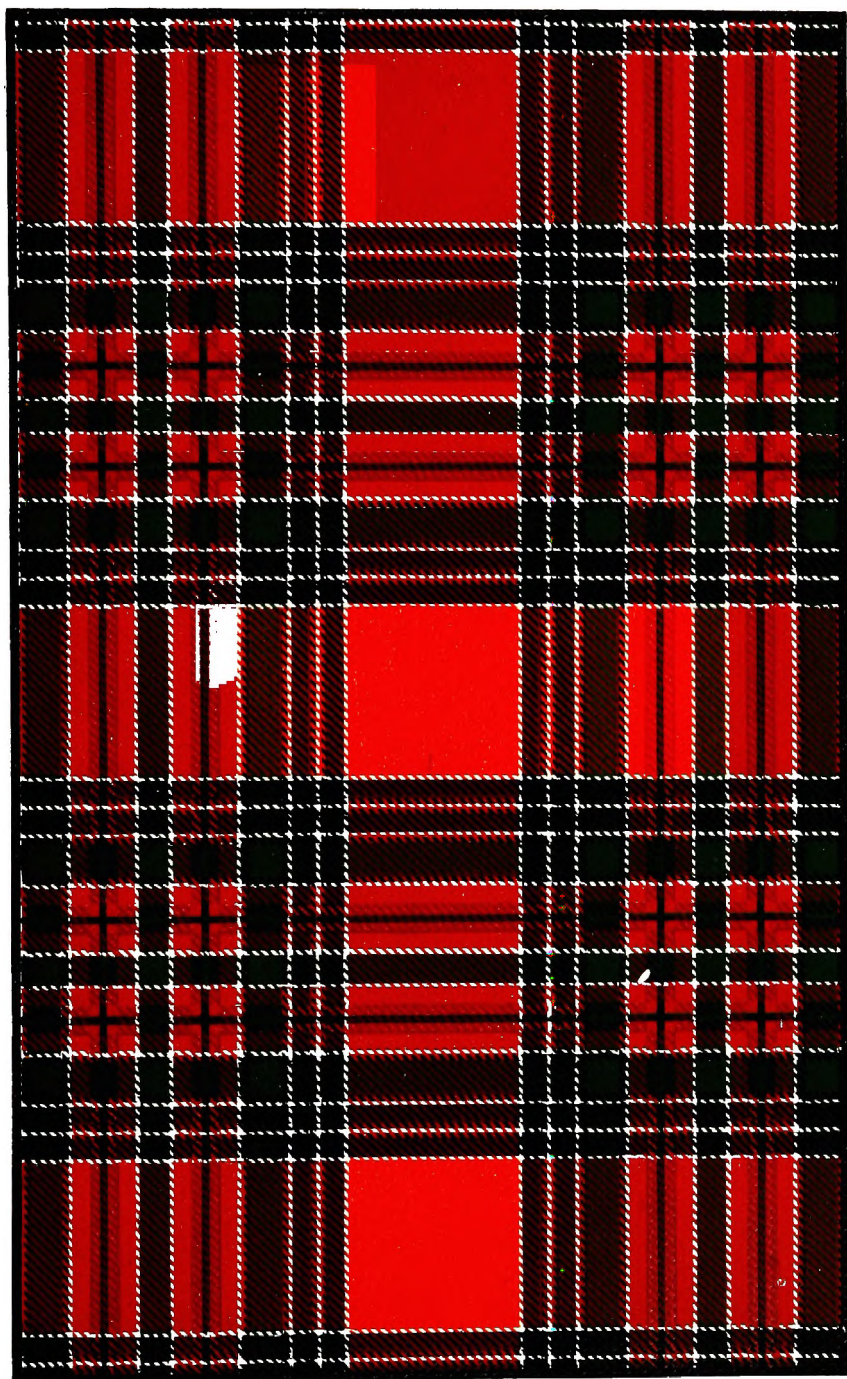
THE MACBEANS—*continued.*

himself and taking the full burden in and upon him of his kin and race of Clan Veau," his father being Paul Mac William Mac Gillies (1569) in Kinchyle, who no doubt signs the Clan Chattan band to Huntly in 1543 as William Mac Gillies Mac Faill. Further than this Paul (*circ.* 1470) we cannot go. Angus of the 1609 band obtained a feu of Kinchyle in 1610; John, his son, appears in 1651; Paul, his son again, in 1667 refused to join Mackintosh's Lochaber expedition, but two years later he gave his chief his bond of manrent, though he had his charter from Calder. William, Paul's son, fell into difficulties; his son Æneas, who succeeded, was captain in the Mackintosh regiment in 1715. Æneas' brother Gillies was the famous Major, and the Major's son Donald succeeded to such estate as there was on his uncle's demise, about 1759, and he parted with it at once. He was Captain in the Hon. Simon Fraser's regiment, and we hear of him last as living retired near Forres in 1780. He appears to have left no family.

Closely allied to the Kinchyle family, if not a son of Kinchyle or of the Rev. Angus MacBean, the covenanting martyr of 1688, son of Kinchyle, was the famous Hanoverian clergyman Rev. Alex. MacBean, minister of Inverness in 1745-46, who did so much to mitigate the punishment meted to Prince Charlie's followers. His descendants have belonged not to the Church militant but to the army. General Forbes MacBean was his son, famed in the wars of the mid-eighteenth century, whose grandson, Sir W. Forbes Macbean, commanded the Gordon Highlanders (d. 1855), as did his great-grandson, and the latter's son is Lieutenant-Colonel Forbes Macbean, C.B., commanding the same regiment. The lineal representative of this family is (retired) Captain Archibald Macbean, son of Major-General Forbes Macbean, son of Colonel Forbes Macbean, son of Colonel W. F. Macbean, son of General Forbes Macbean, son of Rev. Alexander MacBean.

The other leading families of MacBean were those of Faillie and of Drummond, with the still existent family of Tomatin, descended of the Faillie family. The first of the Tomatin family was Bean, son of Donald MacGilliphadrick, first of Faillie. Bean got a charter from the Earl of Moray in 1639 of the lands of Tomatin. His sons Evan and William succeeded him in turn; William's son was John (m. 1688), whose son was Lewis. He established a business in Glasgow to enable him to save his Highland property. His sons William and Duncan succeeded him in turn. Duncan died in 1854, and his son Lachlan (born 1833) now represents the family. Duncan took a prominent part in the early Gaelic movement in Glasgow connected with the names of Dr Norman Macleod and his friends.

Of individual members of the clan who rose to eminence mention may be made of the late Sir James MacBain (1828-92), a native of Ross-shire, trained to business in Inverness, and afterwards a leading business man in Melbourne. He took a leading place in the Victorian Legislative Assembly and was knighted in 1889. Lieutenant-Colonel William MacBean was for some time in command of the 93rd Regiment (1874), and saw much service in India, an Inverness man (Keltie's Brown's *History of Highlands*, Vol. II., p. 800).



MACBEAN.

MACBETH

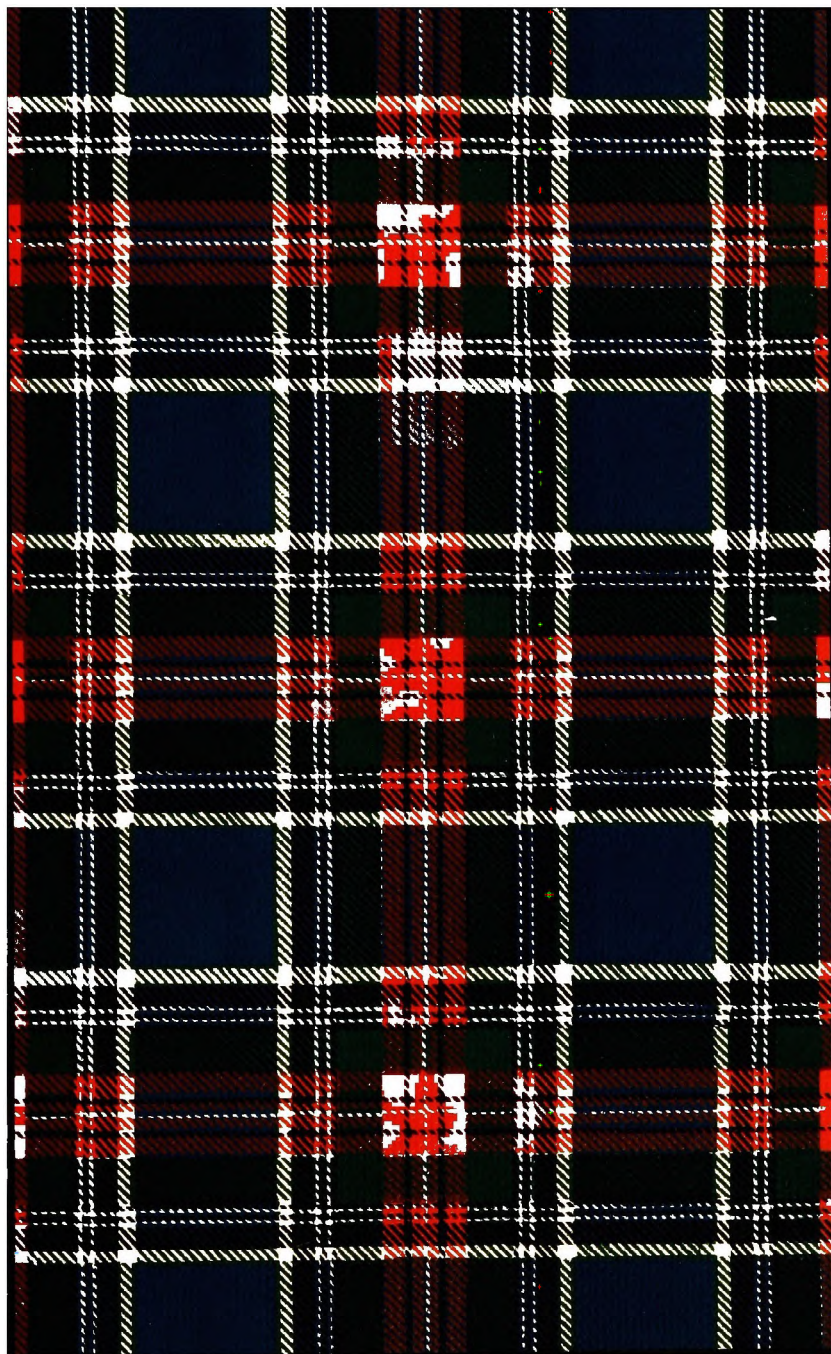
THIS well-known historical name appears often in Scottish records of the eleventh, twelfth, and thirteenth centuries. In modern Gaelic the name is spelled "M'Bheatha" with a dialect form M'Bheathain (*see* MacBeau). The name was a personal one originally, not a patronymic, and means "Son of Life," *i.e.*, "Lively one." Two names contemporary with Macbeth, and having practically the same meaning, are "Bethan" and the feminine "Bethoc" ("Beathag"). From the former comes the clan name M'Beau. M'Beth is in Gaelic "M'Bheathaig" as applied to the Applecross and Caitliness M'Beths, and comes from "Mac-bheathadh," the *beathadh* being the old genitive of *beatha*, life, pronounced on the West Coast as *beathag*, *adh* final becoming *ay* as usual. In Perthshire the name M'Beth was rendered into "M'Bheathain," where there has always been a considerable sept of M'Beans or M'Veans. Two learned families practised medicine in the Isles in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, says Dr Macbain, their names were M'Beth and Beaton or Bethune; and these two names were in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries merged in English into the one surname of Beaton. The similarity of name and profession easily led to this. The M'Beths practised in Islay and Mull; the Beatons were located in Skye. The M'Beths were the learned "ollamhs" or doctors of Islay, famed not only for medicine but for all lore. The first on record is Fergus M'Beth, who witnesses the Gaelic charter of 1408. The family for the next two centuries were official physicians to the chiefs of Macdonald, from whom they held lands, and on the fall of the Macdonalds of Islay Fergus M'Baithe in 1609 receives from James VI. certain lands in Islay in his official capacity as "Principalis Medici intra bondas Insularum" (Chief Physician within the bounds of the Isles). His son John M'Beath succeeds in 1628 to the lands, but gives them over to the Thane of Cawdor next year. The family is called "Beaton" by the Sleat historian (1680), and the words "Leabhar Giollacholuim Meigbeathadh" ("Book of Malcolm M'Beth") are on the Edinburgh Gaelic Medical MSS. glossed in one case in the same handwriting by "Liber Malcolmni Bethune." The Mull M'Beths were physicians to M'Lean of Duart. One of them has his tombstone in Iona inscribed as "Joannes Betonius," who died in 1657, the tombstone being erected by "Donaldus Betonius" in 1674. Another of them was Fergus M'Veagh, in Pennycross, possessor of a medical MS. now in Edinburgh University, which gives a valuable genealogy of the family (Prof. Mackinnon "Macbeths" in *Caledonian Med Journal*, V., 141-153). The other Beaton family were the medical authorities for Skye in the seventeenth century; they are claimed as real Beatons, or Bethunes, from Fife-shire, descended from the Lairds of Balfour, though Prof. Mackinnon doubts this.

MACBETH—*continued.*

Macbeth, (or Macbethad MacFinlaeg, as he was called in contemporary chronicles), was a King of Scotland. He ascended the throne in 1040 and reigned seventeen years. He inherited the rule of the province of Moray from Finlaeg, his father; and his wife was Gruoch, daughter of Boete, son of Kenneth III., a fact which possibly gave him a claim on the Scottish throne. He defeated and slew King Duncan, his predecessor. He was slain at Lumphanan in Aberdeenshire on the 5th of December 1056. His body was interred in Iona, the common sepulchre for many centuries of the Scottish kings. His followers were able to place his nephew, Lulach, on the throne.

Marianus Scotus († 1081) in the autograph MS. of his *Chronicle*, preserved in the Vatican library, spells King Macbeth's name Macbethad ("Macbethad MacFinnloeoh"). "Cormac filius Macbeth" is one of the witnesses to a donation of Admore (now Auchmore on the Leven) and its liberties between 1093-1107. Macbeth, the first bishop of Ross, is one of the witnesses to King David's confirmation charter to the Abbey of Dunfermline of 1150.

As a "Christian" name Macbeth was quite common till the fifteenth century, when it gave way to Beathan. Other allied names are "C'u-beatha," "dog of life," given as the eponymus of the Islay Macbeths, and "Maol-beatha," which still exists in the Gaelic sept name "Clann 'ac-Al-bheatha" (Badenoch), who English their name as MacBean.



MACBEATH.
OR MACBETH.

THE MACCALLUMS

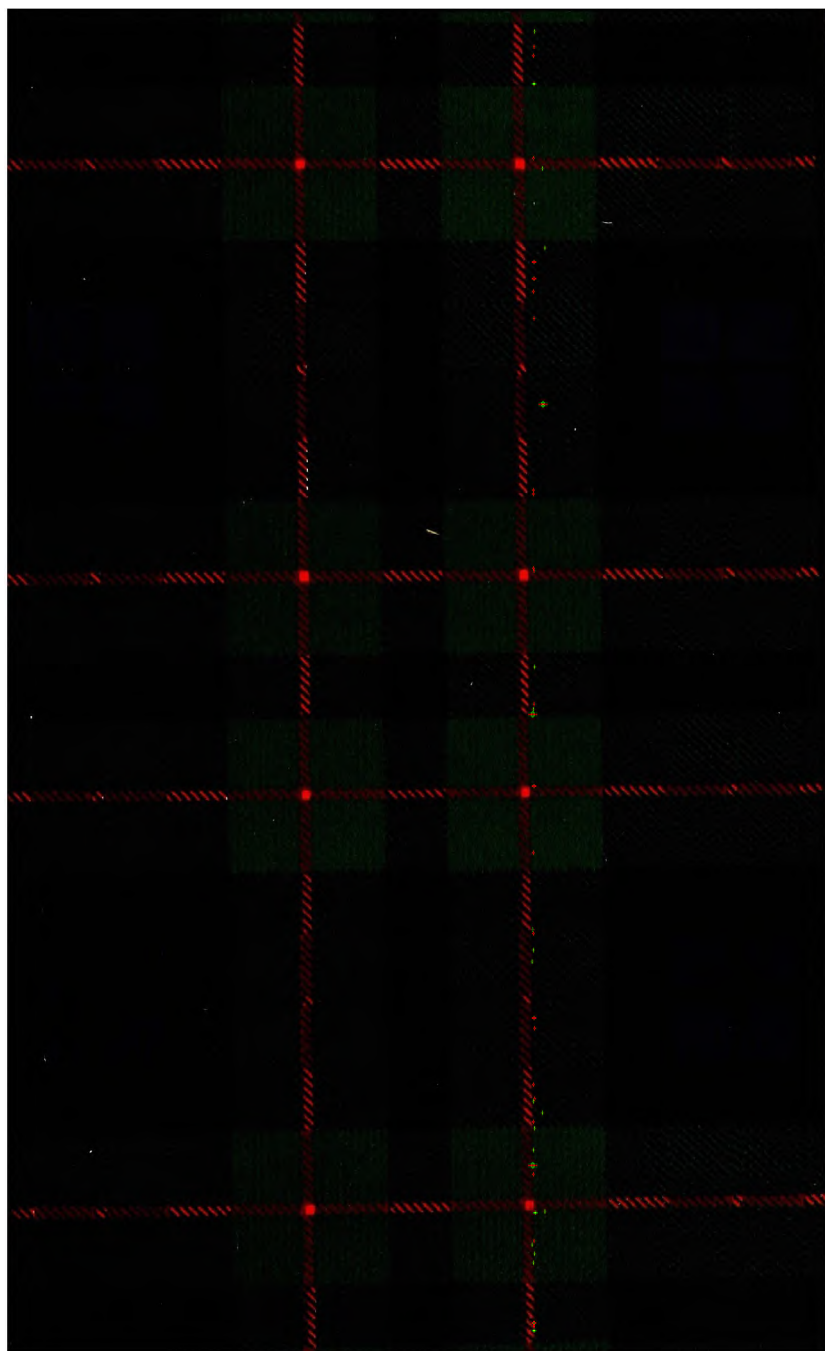
THE district of Lorn, Argyllshire, is generally regarded as the habitat of the MacCallums. The personal name "Calum" is from Columba, and was of old "Maol-Caluum," devotee of Columba, and later Malcolm.

Colgin, about three miles and a half out of Oban, has long been the headquarters of the MacCallums. With this family a curious tradition is recorded. Once upon a time the Laird of Colgin had a family of twelve handsome sons. On a certain Sunday he went with them to the church of Kilbride, entering the edifice at their head, and the sons following him in order according to their ages. The lady of MacDougall of Lorn was in the church and inquired who the man was with the large family of sons. Being informed that it was the Laird of Colgin she replied: "A third of Scotland would not be too much for MacCallum." From that day his family began to pine away, till only three were left. MacCallum being advised to send the survivors from home, he prepared three horses with panniers and gave one to each of the lads. He then sent them away with the direction to take up their residence in whatever place the panniers would fall off the horses. The panniers of the horse of one of them having fallen within the boundaries of the farm he remained at home. The other two went on their journey, going in different directions. The panniers of the one having fallen in Glenetive he settled there, and the panniers of the other having fallen at Kilmartin he made his home in that district (*see* Malcolm). The brothers married and each had a family. By marriage they in course of time became numerous. It happened that the MacCallums of Glenetive and the MacCallums of Kilmartin to the number of thirty each set out to visit each other on the same day. Meeting in a narrow pass on "Sliabh an tuim" in the Glenmore Moor neither party would allow the other to pass on the right. A fight occurred in consequence, which was maintained fiercely till all were killed except two, one of each party. Overcome by the toils of the conflict these two sat down to rest. Entering into conversation they ascertained that they were relatives. Thus it was that the MacCallums came to be called "Sliochd nan trì fichead burraidh"—"The descendants of the sixty fools"—(*Records of Argyll*).

It would appear that the original tartan of the MacCallums (MacCallum Old), was supplanted by the modern design, called Malcolm, where a red line has been substituted for the light blue of the original. It is a well-known fact that the new design has existed some forty or fifty years at least, and it is interesting to note that in the collection of the Highland Society of London, in that at Moy Hall, as well as in other similar collections, the MacCallum

THE MACCALLUMS—*continued.*

(Old) as here illustrated is ranked, and the Malcolm is wanting. The general impression is that this family having lost trace of the original sett fifty or sixty years ago, endeavoured to have it prepared from the recollection of aged natives of Argyllshire, but, as might be expected, the recovery of the old sett shows that marked deviations had been made.



MACCALLUM

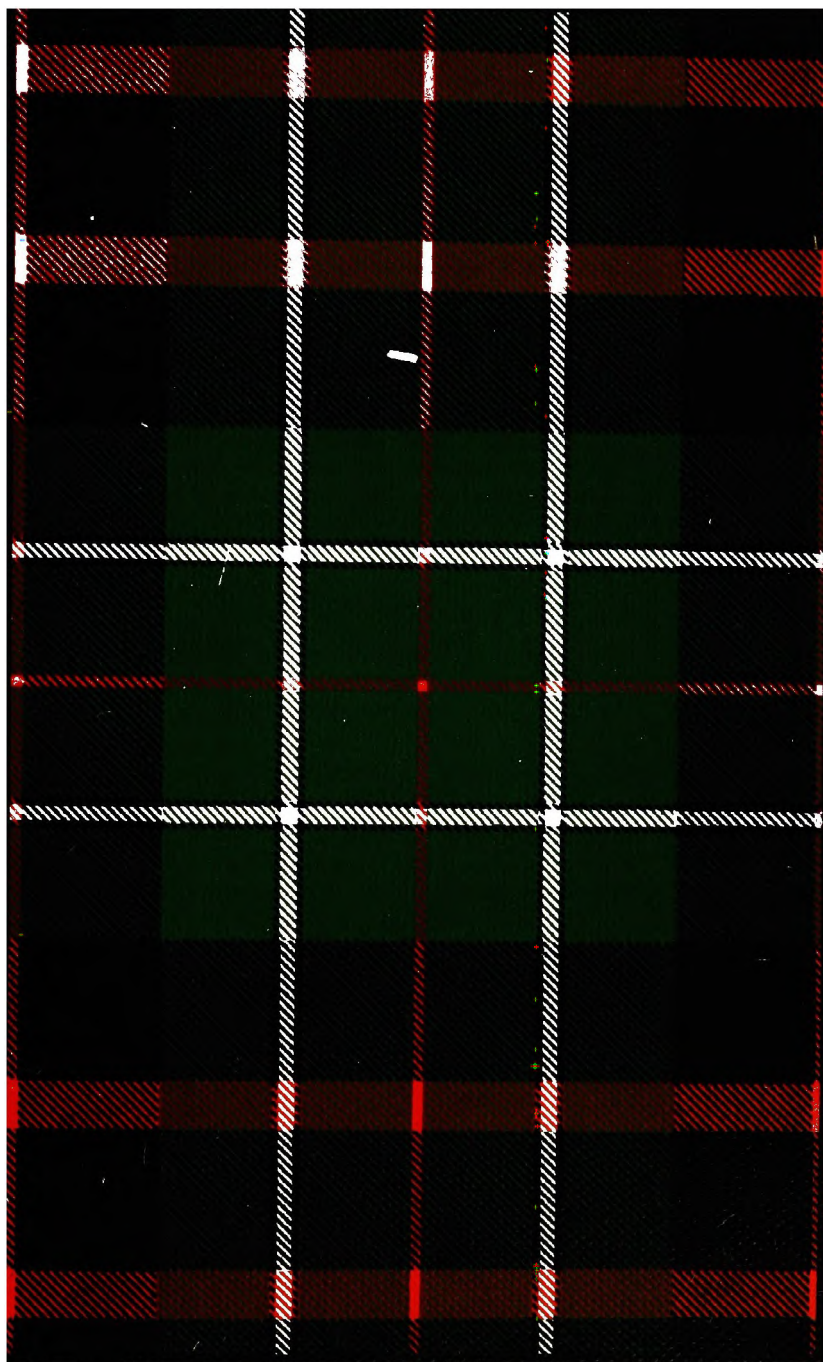


MACCALLUM (OLD)

THE MACDIARMIDS

THE traditional origin of the Campbells, who are called "Clann Diarmaid," descendants of Diarmid, is that they are descended from the famous Fingalian hero "Diarmad o Duibhne," who slew the wild boar, hence the boar's head as the crest of the Campbells.

Without accepting this theory it is curious to observe that the MacDiarmids are found in larger numbers in Campbell territories than in any others. At present they are found chiefly in Argyll and Breadalbane, indeed, Glenlyon, Perthshire, is regarded as the headquarters of the MacDiarmids.



MACDIARMID.

THE CLAN MACDONALD

War Cry :—“ Fraoch Eilean ” (“ The Heathery Isle ”).

Clan Pipe Music :—Salute—“ Fàilte Chlann Dòmhnuaill ” (“ The Macdonalds’ Salute ”).
Laments—“ Lord MacDonald’s Lament ” “ Lady MacDonald’s Lament. ” March—
“ Pìobaireachd Dhòmhnuaill Duibh ” (“ Pibroch o’ Donald Dubh ”).

Badge :—Fraoch (Common Heath).

THIS is the oldest and most famous of Scottish clans, claiming descent from Donald, grandson of Somerled of the Isles, in the twelfth century. Somerled’s name is Norse, “ Sumarlidhi ” (summer-slider, that is, mariner). He was son of “ Gille-brighde,” son of “ Gille-adamnan.” These two names are thoroughly Gaelic, so that on the whole Somerled may be regarded as a Gael ruling independently over the mixed Norse and Gael of Argyllshire.

As the historians of the clan remark (see *Clan Donald*, Vol. I., p. 38), “ the events of Somerled’s life are, like his genealogy, shrouded in the mists of unverifiable tradition. They belong to that borderland of history and legend on which the chronicler can with difficulty find a secure resting-place for the sole of his foot. Yet amid the shifting *debris* of old world history there are certain main outlines and facts which have crystallised themselves as genuine and authentic, and afford indications of an impressive and commanding personality issuing out of the dim past, possessing immense force of character, high military talents, great energy and ambition, combined with a large measure of that political sagacity and prudence which constitute a ruler of men.”

He died in 1164 and was buried in Saddle Monastery, leaving three sons, Dugall, Reginald and Angus.

The division of the Southern Isles and a portion of Oirthirghael (Argyll) among the sons of Somerled was carried out in this wise : Lorn, Mull and Jura became Dugall’s ; Kintyre and Islay fell to the share of Reginald ; while Bute with part of Arran and the rough bounds, extending from Ardnamurchan to Glenelg, were bequeathed to Angus.

Reginald the son of Somerled died in 1207. By Fonia, daughter of the Earl of Moray, Reginald had three sons, Donald, Roderick and Dugall. Donald succeeded his father in the lordship of South Kintyre, Islay and other island possessions ; while Roderick obtained North Kintyre, Bute and the lands of Garmoran, extending from Ardnamurchan to Glenelg, all of which formed the possessions of Angus MacSomerled ; Lochaber passing to the Comyns.

From Donald, son of Reginald, the clan takes its name. It is observable that in his time, or shortly after it, fixed patronymics came into existence in the Highlands, while in the Lowlands the surnames adopted were generally

THE CLAN MACDONALD—*continued.*

territorial. The collateral branches of the house of Somerled after Donald were more or less independent of one another, and in order to avoid confusion such patronymics as MacRuairi, MacDugall, MacAlister and others became fixed. After the middle of the fourteenth century there is no record of a new patronymic springing from the house of Somerled.

The race, of which Clan Donald are the principal house, was known in early times as "Clann Cholla," as they claimed descent from Colla Uathais, or Uais, who flourished A.D. 125. This Coll, or Colla Uathais, was sixth in descent from Constantine Centimachus. He was known as "Conn-Ceud-chathach," or Conn of the hundred battles, and the Clan Donald are referred to in ancient history as "Siol Cuinn." At the battle of Hardlaw, MacVurich the bard sought to rouse the men of the Isles by stirring up the memory of their kingly descent :—

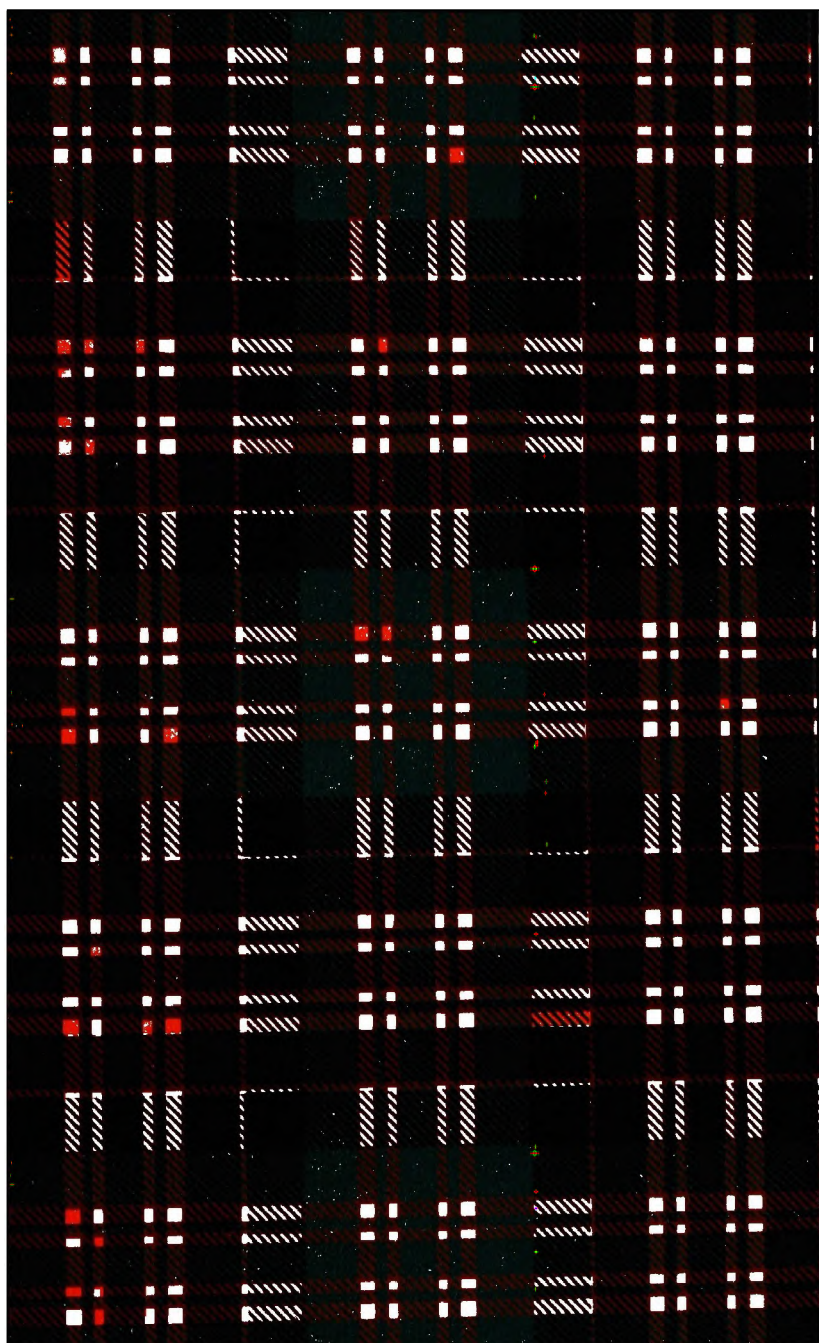
"A Chlanna Cuinn cuimhuichibh,
Cruas an am na h-iorghuill."

The Clan Donald has ever been regarded as the premier clan, and its bards have frequently sung its praises as such. The following is an imitation of a Gaelic panygeric on the clan by Alexander MacDonald, the Ardnamurchan bard, better known as "Alastair MacMhaighstir Alastair" :—

"Clan Ranald, ever glorious, victorious nobility,
A people proud and fearless, of peerless ability,
Fresh honours ever gaining, disdaining servility,
Attacks can never move them but prove their stability.
High of spirit, they inherit merit, capability,
Skill, discreteness, strength and featness, fleetness and agility ;
Sheilds to batter, swords to shatter, scatter with facility
Whoever braves their ire and their fiery hostility."

The leading branches of the Clan Donald are referred to in subsequent sketches.

There is a Clan Donald Society with its headquarters in Glasgow.



MACDONALD.



MACDONALD (DRESS).

MACDONALD OF CLANRANALD

War Cry :—"Dh'aindeòin co theireadh e" ("Gainsay who dare").

Clan Pipe Music :—March—"Spaidsearach Mhic Mhic-Ailein" ("Clan Ranald's March"). Salute—"Fàilte Chlann Raonuill" ("Clan Ranald's Salute"). Gathering—"Cruinneachadh Chlann Raonuill" ("Clan Ranald's Gathering"). Lament—"Cumha Mhic Mhic-Ailein" ("Clan Ranald's Lament").

Badge :—Fraoch (Common Heath).

BY his marriage with Amy *de Insulis*, John, Lord of the Isles, left three sons, says Robertson; "but the youngest alone, named Ranald, left issue. From him descend the Clan Ranald, and called of Glengarry and Clanranald. For the latter there is a bar to the chieftainship, the ancestor of the family having been illegitimate." His authority for this assertion is *The Record of the Privy Seal* in 1531. In 1543 a feud ensued between the Frasers and the Clanranald of Moydart in consequence of the following circumstances :—

Dougall, chief of Clanranald, made himself so odious by cruelties that the tribe slew him; and then, by election, the command of the clan and lands was given to Alister Alanson, his uncle, to the exclusion of his sons, who were then young. Alister died in 1530, when his natural son, John of Moydart, was acknowledged as chief, but for turbulence was lodged in prison by James IV. The Frasers now attempted to reduce the rights he had acquired in favour of Ranald Gallda, or the Stranger, so called from his being fostered by the Frasers. He was son of Alan MacRuari, chief of Clanranald, 1481-1509. Alister Alanson was son of a first marriage. This brought about the battle of Blarleine in 1544, so called from the combatants letting slip their kilts and fighting in their shirts. Young Ranald was slain, and John of Moydart became eventually the firm friend of Lovat. He died in 1584.

His son Alan married a daughter of MacLeod of Harris, according to Burke, and died in 1593. Alan's son Sir Donald, who was knighted by James VI., waged a fierce war with the Lairds of Duart and Kintail, and died in 1619.

The MacVurichs were the hereditary Sennachies to Clanranald. Murdoch *Albannach* (*i.e.* of Scotland) was the first of them, and they kept the *Leabhar Dearg*, or Red Book of Clanranald.

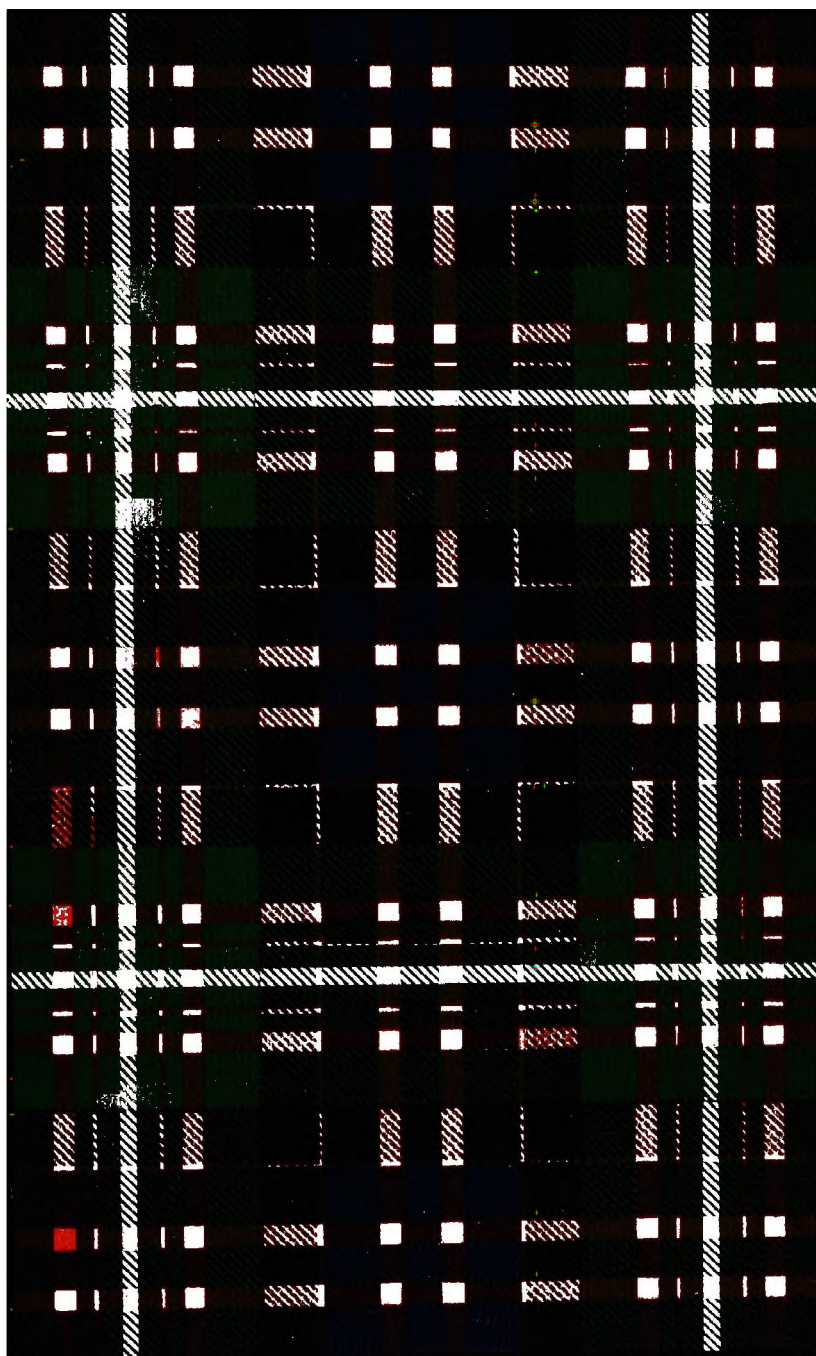
Sir Donald's son, John of Clanranald, served in the wars of Montrose in 1644, and in the march to Argyll penetrated as far as Lochcreran, and, according to the Red Book, put about 900 men to death, a tale of slaughter which no other historian, even the vindictive Baillie, corroborates. He died, in old age, at Uist in 1670. He was succeeded by his son John, who had

MACDONALD OF CLANRANALD—*continued*.

served with him under Montrose; and in 1650 he appears as one of the "Colonells of the clans in the Isles and Heighelands." He died in 1686.

His son Alan adhered to James VIII., and was killed at Sheriffmuir. He had married in France, Penelope, daughter of Colonel MacKenzie, Governor of Tangiers, and having no issue, was succeeded by his brother Donald, who died in 1730. Ranald, son of the latter, born in 1692, succeeded, and was killed with Wolfe at Quebec, 1759.

Ranald succeeded. In his youth he had been "out" with the Prince in 1745-46 with his clan, the fighting strength of which was 700. Among them was Neil MacEachin of the Uist branch of the clan, father of Stephen James Macdonald, Duke of Tarentum, the truest adherent the great Napoleon ever had. Ranald for a time was A.D.C. to Marshal Saxe in his exile after Culloden. By his second wife, Flora, daughter of MacKinnon of that Ilk, he had several children, and was succeeded by his son John, born in 1764, a Captain in the 22nd Dragoons. He died at Edinburgh in 1794, and was succeeded by his son, Reginald George MacDonald, eighteenth chief, who died in 1873. This long line of gallant and warlike chiefs is now represented by Allan Douglas MacDonald, son of Admiral Sir Reginald MacDonald, K.C.S.I., who in 1882 was Commander-in-Chief at Sheerness, and died 1899. Miss Flora MacDonald, who for years served as Maid of Honour to the Queen, was the daughter and grand-daughter of the chiefs of Clanranald.



MACDONELL (CLANRANALD).

MACDONALD OF THE ISLES

Clan Pipe Music:—Salute—"Fàilte Chlann Dòmhnuille" ("The MacDonalds' Salute").
Laments—"Lord MacDonald's Lament" "Lady MacDonald's Lament." March—
"Piobaireachd Dhòmhnuille Duibh" ("Pibroch o' Donald Dubh").

Badge:—Fraoch (Common Heath).

IN the sketch dealing with the origin of the MacDonalds (see The Clan MacDonald) Somerled was designated "rex insularum," or King of the Isles. His son Reginald had a son Donald, from whom the Clan Donald, and this Donald carried on the line of Kings of Innsegall, or Isles of the Strangers, as the Hebrides were called. It is impossible in a brief sketch to deal with the MacDonalds of the Isles in detail. It will be sufficient to give a few leading facts regarding them, leaving the reader to study their history in such works as *The Clan Donald* and Gregory's *History of the Western Highlands and Islands*. Donald, the progenitor of the clan, married a daughter of Walter Steward of Scotland, and had two sons, Angus Mor and Alister Mor. Angus Mor married a daughter of Sir Colin Campbell of Lochow, by whom he had three sons, Alexander, his heir, Angus (known as Angus òg), and John "Sprangach," progenitor of the Macians of Ardnarmurchan. Angus Mor was succeeded by his son Alexander. Having espoused the cause of Edward I. as against Robert Bruce, he on the success of Bruce was forfeited in all his estate and his descendants cut off from the succession for ever. His brother, Angus Og, succeeded Alexander, and was a strenuous supporter of Bruce, rendering signal service at Bannockburn. He married Agnes, daughter of Guy O'Cahan of Ulster, by whom he had John, his successor. He also had another son John, known as "Iain Fraoch," progenitor of the house of Glencoe. This John was said to have been illegitimate, his mother being a daughter of Dougall MacHenry or Henderson (see The Hendersons). Angus Og was succeeded by John, known as "the good John of Isla" owing to his gifts to the Church. He married Amy, daughter of Roderick, son of Allan MacRuari, by whom he had three sons, John, Reginald or Ranald, ancestor of the Clan Ranald, and Godfrey, of whom "Sìol Ghorraidh." John of Isla 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 Donald, his successor; John Mor Tanistear, founder of the family of Dunnyveg; Angus, who left no issue; Alexander, known as "Alister Carrach," of whom the family of Keppoch; and Hugh, who got a charter of the Thanage of Glentilt.

Donald of Harlaw, Lord of the Isles, married Lady Mary Leslie, daughter of Sir Walter Leslie, by Euphemia, Countess of Ross. Lady Mary became Countess of Ross in her own right, the dignity being destined to heirs-general. By her, Donald had two sons, Alexander, who succeeded his father, and Angus, who became Bishop of the Isles. Alexander, Lord of the Isles, and in

MACDONALD OF THE ISLES—*continued.*

right of his mother, Earl of Ross, married Elizabeth, daughter of Alexander Seton, Lord of Gordon and Huntly. By her he had John, who succeeded him. By another marriage with a daughter of MacPhee or MacDuffie of Lochaber he had Celestine, of whom the family of Lochalsh, and by another marriage with a daughter of Gillepatrick Roy, son of Rory the Green Abbot, he had Hugh, the founder of the family of Sleat. Alexander was succeeded by John, Lord of the Isles and Earl of Ross, who married Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Lord Livingstone, without issue. "He had two natural sons, John and Angus, both of whom," says the Clan Donald historians, "were feudally legitimised in a charter bestowing a new patent of nobility upon and restoring the Lordship of the Isles to their father. Both predeceased their father. Angus, Master of the Isles, married Lady Margaret Campbell, daughter of the Earl of Argyll, by whom he had a son 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 regarded and followed as the lineal representative of the Lords of the Isles. With him died out the direct line of the Lords of the Isles.

The tartan now submitted is regarded as the original setting of the Lord of the Isles tartan. It differs from that usually worn by the addition of the black lines intersecting the red squares (*see* MacDonald's of Sleat or Slate).



MACDONALD OF THE ISLES (OLD).



MACDONALD OF THE ISLES (HUNTING)

THE MACDONALDS OF ARDNAMURCHAN

(MACKAINS OR MACIAINS)

Badge :— Fraoch (Common Heath).

THE ancestor of this ancient sept of Clan Donald was “Iain Sprangach,” or John the Bold, who was the third son of Angus Mor of Isla.

Angus Mor was the son of Donald, Lord of the Isles, and grandson of Reginald or Ranald, the second son of the great Somerled.

The conquest of Ardnamurchan from the Norsemen would appear to have occurred in 1270, when Angus Mor sent his son, John Sprangach, to expel the Norwegian settlers. As Norway had in 1266 ceded its rights in the Western Isles to the Crown of Scotland, Angus had sufficient influence on the conquest of Ardnamurchan to have this land bestowed upon him. It does not appear, however, to have been bestowed by Royal charter until 1309, when Robert I. granted a charter of Ardnamurchan and Sunart, with other lands, to Angus Og, who thereupon ceded them to his brother John.

The descendants of John held these territories for upwards of 340 years, and seem to have held a high rank among the vassals of the Isles prior to the forfeiture. They were known in the Highlands by the clan name of MacKain of Ardnamurchan, and to have been connected by marriage with all the leading families.

Angus, the son of John Sprangach, secured a permanent tenure of Ardnamurchan in 1341, during the reign of King David II. As a branch of the family of the Isles we find this clan, under Alexander MacIain, following the banner of the Lord of the Isles, and engaged in the sanguinary battle of Harlaw in 1411. In this action Alexander, who was then an old man, would seem to have been killed.

Later on John MacIain, his son, with his clansmen, contributed their share to the defeat of the Royal forces at Inverlochy. For his services on this occasion to John of Isla and Earl of Ross, MacIain became one of his counsellors.

John was in turn succeeded by his son Alexander, who appears as a witness to a charter, dated at Edinburgh on the 22nd December 1478, of lands granted by John, Lord of the Isles, to Alexander Lesly, which he signs as “Alexander McCane of Ardnamurcho.”

On the death of Alexander, his nephew, John “Brayach,” succeeded him as chieftain. Under his rule the MacKains of Ardnamurchan reached the zenith of their power as a Highland clan. This chieftain seems no less famous for his statesmanlike than for his valiant qualities. Indeed, he would appear to have been the most considerable clansman of the whole race of

Somerled, and in return for his loyal support to James IV., whom he frequently entertained at Mingary Castle, he received several Royal charters. Therein he is described as "McKane." He died about 1518 and was buried at Iona, in the south transept of the ancient cathedral.

Although the MacIains under other chieftains in direct descent possessed Ardnamurchan for upwards of one hundred years afterwards, their power as a territorial family would appear to have gradually diminished, owing to the hostility of neighbouring clans, notably the MacLeans, and, finally, of the Government, aided by the Campbells.

It is doubtful whether any Highland clan has ever fought harder for its corporate life and its independence from a hated alien yoke than the descendants of John the Bold. Many of them were finally forced to flee as fugitives and shelter themselves in the wild country of their kinsmen, belonging to Clanranald. They had for safety to merge their patronymic into the wider clan name of MacDonald. Some wandered to Ireland, some finally found a home in America, contributing their share to the national life, and enriching it by their sturdy independence and proud and fearless spirit.

And while some went far afield, one member of the family, John, the thirteenth in direct descent from Angus, found a home in Morayshire. There he and his descendants after seem to be found for over two hundred years. Still retaining their patronymic, these MacKains of Elgin moulded their lives in other shapes—as merchant burgesses, one as a graduate of King's College, Aberdeen, as far back as 1668, and afterwards Headmaster of Elgin Grammar School. They are recorded in Young's *Annals of Elgin* as "a very old and long a most respectable family in the Burgh," and as having "had at one time much property in the Town." Related by marriage to the leading local families—the Donaldsons of Kinnairdie, Andersons of Linkwood, the Leslie of the Glen of Rothes, the Dunbars, and others—they lived more tranquil lives. Now and again the old spirit of their fathers manifested itself, as when James MacKain, merchant burgess, on refusing to accept an ancient civic office to which he was elected, or to even take the oath of allegiance to the first George, was fined £10; while two other members of the family are recorded to have fought at Culloden for the "Bonnie Prince." In the old Cathedral ground of Elgin may many of their graves be deciphered. Of this family, now, there seem to be but few male representatives, and these have long disappeared from Elgin.

One branch, at any rate, survives—the descendants of another James who left Elgin in 1776. In the family of his elder son, late of the Royal Navy, has an identity been preserved and some of the traditions of the past retained. In the venerable person of William Fergus MacKain, Esq., born 1823, is the eldest surviving male representative to be found of the ancient MacIains of Ardnamurchan, who subsequently, according to a MacDonald MS., settled in the county of Elgin, and he would unquestionably appear to be the present chieftain of this once powerful clan.



MACDONALD (ARDNAMURCHAN), OR MACKAIN.

THE MACDONALDS OF SLEAT

(OR SLATE)

(For Pipe Music see "The Clan MacDonald").

Budgic :—Fraoch (Common Heath).

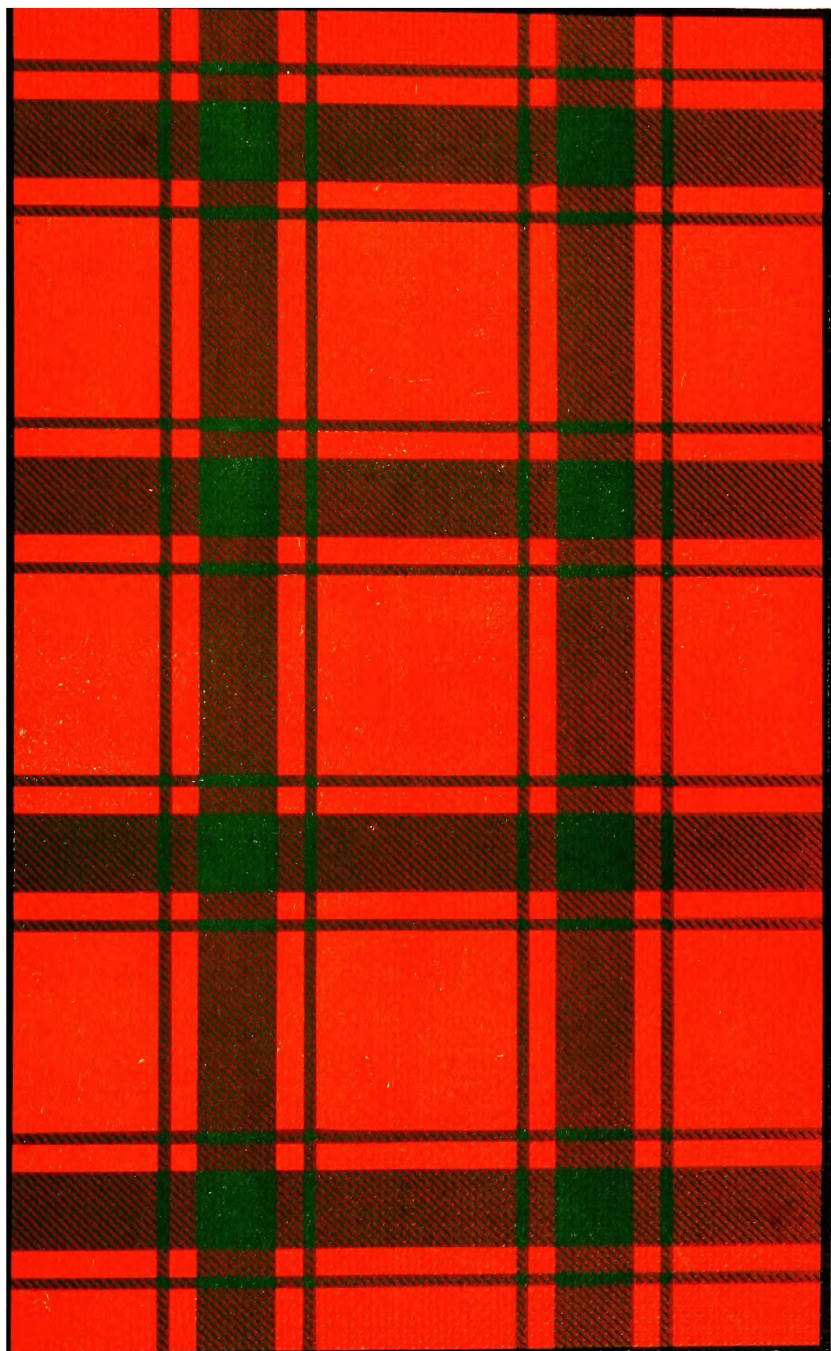
A STUDY of the sketch on the MacDonalds of the Isles will show that the MacDonalds of Sleat are descended from Hugh, son of Alexander, Earl of Ross and Lord of the Isles, by a daughter of a lay abbot of Applecross.

The patronymic of the House of Sleat is "Clann Uisdein," or Children of Hugh, and the earliest residence connected with the barony of Sleat in occupation of the Clann Uisdein was the fortalice of Dunskaich, lying south of the Sound of Sleat. "Hucheon of the Ilis of Slet" appears as one of the Council of the Earl of Ross in 1744-45.

Hugh (I.) of Sleat married, first, Fynvola, daughter of Alexander MacIain of Ardnamurchan, and had by her John, his successor. He married, secondly, Elizabeth Gunn, daughter of the Crowner of Caithness, and had by her Donald Gallach. He married, thirdly, a daughter of MacLeod of Harris, by whom he had Donald Herrach, from whom Clan Domhnuill Herraich. Hugh of Sleat died in 1498, and was succeeded by his eldest son, John, who died in 1502, and was succeeded by his brother, Donald Gallach. He was murdered by his half-brother, Archibald Dubh, in 1506. Donald Gallach married Agnes, daughter of Sir John Cathanach MacDonald of Dunnyveg and the Glens, by whom he had Donald Gruamach, his successor, and other three sons. Donald Gallach was succeeded by Donald Gruamach, who died in 1534, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Donald Gorm, who was killed at Ellandonan in 1539. He was succeeded by his elder son, Donald Gormson, who was known in history as "Dòmhnall Gorm Sasunnach" on account of his having spent part of his minority in England. He married Mary, daughter of Hector Mor MacLean of Duart. He died in 1585, and was succeeded by Donald Gorm Mor, his son. He died without issue, and was succeeded by Sir Donald MacDonald, first Baronet of Sleat.

It is unnecessary to follow the various representatives of the family of Sleat in detail, as this can be found in the *History of Clan Donald*. "Clann Uisdein" were sometimes called the Clan Donald of the North. This appellation probably arose from the circumstance that six successive chiefs of this clan, after John, the son of Hugh, bore the name of Donald. Since the extinction of the direct line of the family of the Isles, in the middle of the sixteenth century, MacDonald of Sleat has always been styled in Gaelic "MacDhòmhnuill nan Eilean," or MacDonald of the Isles.

The present representative, Sir Ronald Archibald Bosville, is the twenty-first chief. He is the fourteenth Baronet and the sixth Lord MacDonald. In discussing the chiefship of the Clan Donald in *Clan Donald*, vol. III., p. 155-172, the historians declare that "the chiefship of the whole Clan Donald remains without question in the family of Sleat."



MACDONALD OF THE ISLES AND SLATE.

MACDONALD OF STAFFA

War Cry :— “Fraoch-Eilean” (“The Heathery Isle”).

Budge :—Fraoch (Common Heath).

THE MacDonalds of Staffa are now in reality the family of Steuart-Seton of Allanton, in Lanarkshire, created Baronets of Great Britain in 1815.

Reginald MacDonald of Staffa was the fourth son of Colin MacDonald of Boisdale, son of Alexander, first of Boisdale in South Uist, and grandson of Donald MacDonald of Benbecula by his second marriage with Margaret, daughter of George Mackenzie of Kildun.

Reginald of Staffa was an Advocate and Sheriff Depute of Stirlingshire. On his marriage with Elizabeth Margaret, only daughter and heiress of Sir Henry Steuart of Allanton and Touch, Bart., in January 1812, he assumed the name of Steuart. In 1835 this lady added to her own name that of Seton, as sole heiress of Touch-Seton. She at the same time “succeeded to the offices of Heritable Armour-Bearer to the Queen and Squire of the Royal Body,” which have been from time immemorial in the family of Seton of Touch.

Sir Walter Scott visited MacDonald of Staffa at Ulva in 1810, and refers to his host as follows: “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 at our parties, and wakened us in the morning with his music.”



MACDONALD OF STAFFA.

THE MACDONELLS OF GLENGARRY

War Cry :—“Creagan an flithich” (“The Raven’s Rock”).

Clan Pipe Music :—March—Gilliehrisd., Gathering—“Glengarry’s Gathering.” Salute—
“Fàilte Mhic ‘Ic Alasdair” (“Glengarry’s Salute”). Lament—“Cumha Mhic ‘Ic
Alasdair” (“Glengarry’s Lament”).

Badge :—Fraoch (Common Heath).

THE lands of Glengarry were included in the Lordship of the Isles from the beginning of the fourteenth century, while the family of Macdonell, styled of Glengarry, took its rise about the end of the same century. The early history of the family is involved in considerable obscurity, as is indeed that of the other cadet families of the Isles. Nor is this to be wondered at, for they were all overshadowed by the great parent House, and it was not until the downfall of that House that they emerged from their obscurity and began to play an independent part in the history of the Highlands.

There is a consensus of opinion that Donald, the son of Reginald, from whom all the Clanranald are descended, was the proprietor of the family of Glengarry.

John, Lord of the Isles, granted to Reginald a charter of many lands, including lands in Lochaber, and the same was confirmed by another charter by Robert II. in 1371. The family had also lands in North Morar, and this was possibly the first lands they possessed, for the early representatives of the family are on record as “of Morar and Glengarry.” The former property remained in the possession of the family till near the end of the eighteenth century, when it was purchased by the family of Lovat.

Alexander, the son of Donald, is referred to in several MS. histories as the first of the Macdonell family who possessed Glengarry, but the earliest record evidence of the actual possession of a Macdonell of the Clanranald branch of the lands of Glengarry is no farther back than the year 1496. It is more than probable, however, that for a hundred years prior to this date the family, through a succession of chieftains, occupied the lands of Glengarry. Many changes were brought about by the fall of the Lordship of the Isles. The King insisted on all the chiefs taking out charters for their lands formerly held of the Lords of the Isles. Glengarry was among those who appeared to be unwilling to accept the terms of these Crown charters, and in 1501 he was summoned for occupying the lands of Morar without a title, and for many years he adopted a rebellious attitude towards the Government.

During successive centuries this family took their own share in the various turmoils which kept the Highlands in active ferment. It is interest-

THE MACDONELLS OF GLENGARRY—*continued.*

ing to know that it was in the year 1660 that "Macdonell" as a family name in connection with Glengarry was first used, and that in the patent of nobility granted to the grandson and successor of Donald MacAngus on the 20th of December 1660.

The standing of Glengarry at 1745 is indicated by the following quotation from the *Memoriall anent the True State of the Highlands as to their Chieftenaries, Followings, and Dependances before the late Rebellion* :—

"Mackdonald of Glengarry. The Laird of Glengarry is their chief, who in Irish is called Mackick Alaster; he has a pretty good estate, all holden of the Crown, which lyes in the Countreys of Glengary and Knoidart, both on the Continent, and can bring out 500 men."

In the Rising of '45 the Macdonells of Glengarry took an active part. They were present in great force at the battle of Falkirk, and with their clansmen of Keppoch and Clanranald contributed materially to the victory. Young Glengarry was accidentally killed by a musket shot shortly after the victory at Falkirk. Like many other clans, they suffered much on account of their Jacobite sympathies. After Culloden, old Glengarry was taken prisoner and immured in Edinburgh Castle, while young Glengarry was twenty months in the Tower.

About the beginning of the nineteenth century Alastair Ronaldson Macdonell was chief of Glengarry, and he may truly be called the last representative of the Highland chief of history. He wore the Highland dress on all occasions, and closely adhered to the style of living of his ancestors, and when away from home was invariably accompanied by a body of his retainers in full Highland costume. When George IV. visited Edinburgh in 1822 Glengarry appeared accompanied by a small but select following of twelve gentlemen of the House of Glengarry. He was killed a few years afterwards (1828) while attempting to get ashore from the wrecked steamer *Stirling Castle* at Corran, Fort-William. After his death the history of Glengarry as a territorial family soon came to an end. His successor, Æneas Ronaldson Macdonell, found the estates so heavily mortgaged that Glengarry had to be sold. He emigrated to Australia with his family, but ultimately returned to Scotland, where he died. He was succeeded by his son, who died unmarried in New Zealand in 1862. He was succeeded by Charles Ronaldson, who died in 1868. The succession now devolved upon the Scotus family, and the present head of the ancient House of Glengarry is Æneas Ranald Westrop Macdonell.



MACDONELL OF GLENGARRY.

THE MACDONELLS OF KEPPOCH

War Cry :—"Dia is Naomh Aindrea" ("God and St. Andrew").

Clan Pipe Music :—Salute—"Blàr na Maoile Ruaidhe" ("The Battle of Mulroy"). Gathering—"An tarbh breac dearg" ("The red speckled bull"). Laments—"Cumha na peathar" ("The Sister's Lament") and "A' Cheapach na fàsach" ("Keppoch in desolation"). March—"Spaidsearachd Alastair Charraich" ("Alister Carrach's March").

Badge :—Fraoch Geal (White Heather).

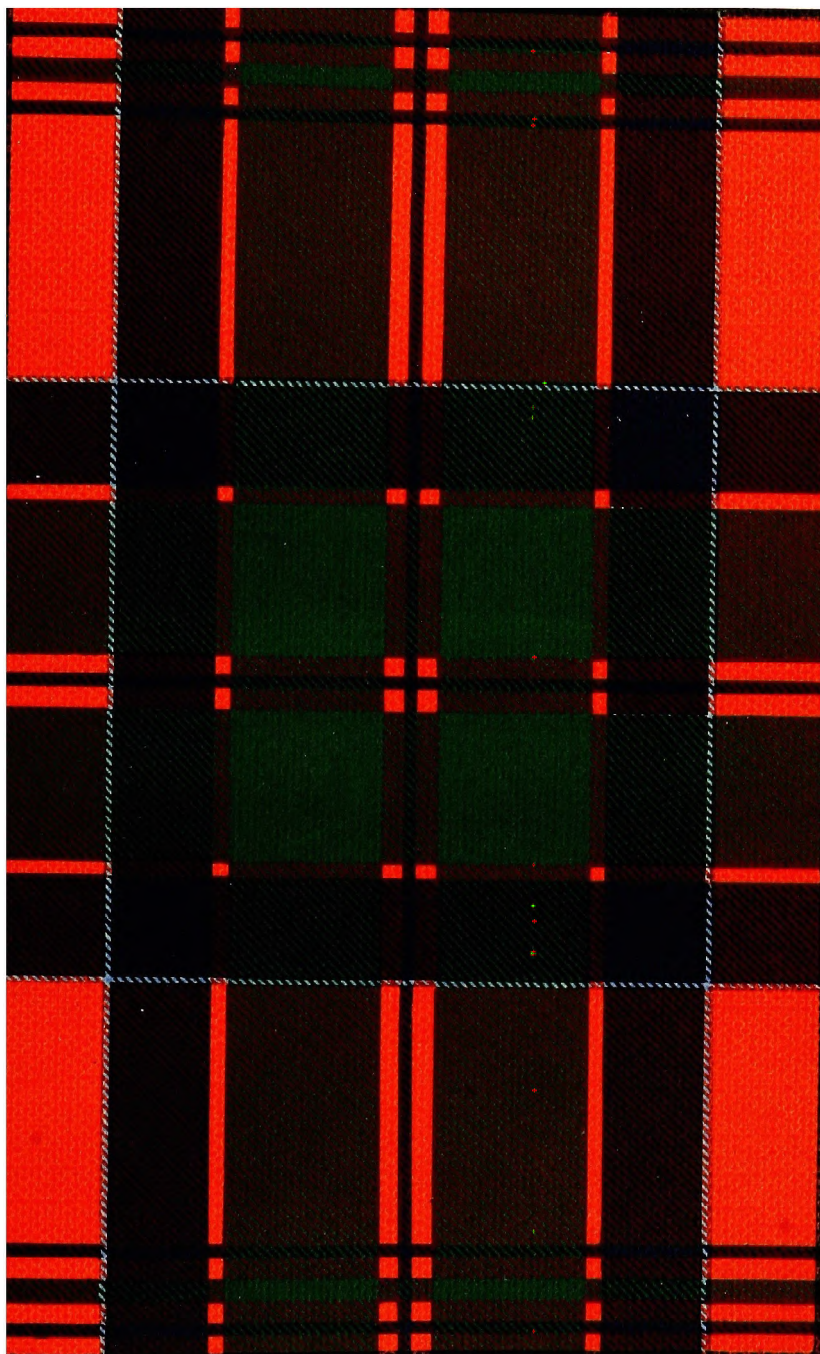
THE Lordship of Lochaber formed part of the forfeited estates of the Comyns, Lords of Badenoch, on account of their support of the English King during the Scottish war of independence; and it formed one of the many rewards of which Angus Og of the Isles was the recipient at the hand of King Robert Bruce, in return for his unswerving loyalty during the stirring times which terminated so victoriously on the field of Bannockburn, 24th June 1314. Subsequently, when Angus Og's son John, Lord of the Isles, came to apportion his estates between the children of his two marriages, according to the marriage settlement made with his second father-in-law, Robert II. the Lordship of Lochaber was given to the third and youngest son of the second marriage, "Alastair Carrach," the first Macdonell of Keppoch and Garragach (*Register of Great Seal*, Robert II., No. 13). Alister Carrach took an active part in supporting the claims of his brother Donald, Lord of the Isles, to the Earldom of Ross, being present at the battles of Dingwall and Harlaw (1411). Alister Carrach's sins became so numerous that on the death of Lord Donald in 1425 the Lordship of Lochaber was forfeited to the Crown, by whom it was bestowed on a natural son of the Earl of Mar. A few years afterwards Alexander, Lord of the Isles and Earl of Ross, was restored to favour, the grant to the Earl of Mar's son was cancelled, but the Lordship of Lochaber reverted not to Alister Carrach but to the Lord of the Isles, by whom the lands of Lochaber were subsequently granted to the Mackintosh, an arrangement afterwards confirmed by the Crown. The superiority, however, remained with the Lord of the Isles, who restored it to Alister Carrach. This latter arrangement was never confirmed by the Crown, and on the final forfeiture of the Lordship of the Isles in 1493, Angus, second MacDonell of Keppoch, had to maintain his position in Lochaber by his strong right hand. This he and his successors succeeded in doing for two and a-half centuries. The last clan battle in the highlands, the battle of Mulroy, 1688, was fought between Keppoch and the Mackintosh in maintenance of this right, Mackintosh trying to enforce his charter rights, Keppoch defying them. The Mackintoshes were routed, and not until the final downfall of the clan system, immediately after the battle of Culloden (1746), did Mackintosh become the real lord; and the erstwhile lords, the brave Keppochs, had to yield perforce to the law, recognising that the day of the sword was gone.

THE MACDONELLS OF KEPPOCH—*continued.*

Details regarding the various representatives of the family of Keppoch from the time of Alastair Carrach will be found in the *Clan Donald*, Vol. III. It is but right to add that some of the statements made in that *History* with regard to a certain John Dubh of Bohuntin are repudiated by members of the Keppoch family as historically incorrect. The hitherto accepted account of this John is, that he was the reputed son of Ranald Mor VII., Chief of Keppoch, the mother being a weaveress in Bohuntin, as the name by which the descendants of John are known in Lochaber (“Sliochd na ban-fhìdhiche”) amply testifies. The wife of Ranald Mor of Keppoch was a daughter of Mackintosh of Mackintosh, and by her he had Alastair Boloinne, who succeeded him, Ranald Og, who succeeded his brother, and the third (presumably John), unmarried, who was murdered by his uncle, Mackintosh of Mackintosh, hence the well-known curse laid by his sister on Mackintosh’s race—that no son should succeed his father for 300 years. Now, in the *Clan Donald* it is assumed that the legitimacy of this John of Bohuntin is proved by a document, of which only one sentence is quoted—viz., “that he was third lawful son of Ronald Macdonald Glass of Keppoch.” And though the document is supposed to upset the history of a family (accepted as correct for over 350 years), the authors give no account of its contents or any index by which it can be looked up by those who question its application. That the document refers to John of Bohuntin is *impossible*, as Keppoch’s third *lawful* son was the one murdered by Mackintosh; and that this John could be legitimised by a marriage with his mother is equally impossible, as Keppoch’s wife survived him. The *legitimate* male line being extinct, the representation of Keppoch lies with the descendants of Barbara, the eldest (who left issue) of the daughters of Keppoch killed at Culloden. The patronymic of the chief was “MacMhic Raonuill” from Ronald Mor VII. of Keppoch, while the Gaelic designation of the family is “Clann Mhic Raonuill na Ceapach.” The banner carried by the Keppochs at Culloden is described as having a red ground with a white St. Andrew’s Cross, and bearing the motto of the clan.

The hereditary pipers of the Keppochs were a sept of Campbells called “Clann a’ Ghlasraich.” The last of these played at Culloden, and soon after the family emigrated to Prince Edward Island, where it is said a descendant of the Culloden piper now resides, and has the set of pipes which led the Keppochs to battle in 1746.

We are indebted to Miss Josephine Macdonell of Keppoch for the sett of the Keppoch tartan now submitted which is taken from a piece of a web dyed and spun by Mrs Macdonell wife of Alexander XVI. of Keppoch, who fell at Culloden. Prince Charles spent a night at Keppoch before the attempt to surprise him at Moy Hall, and that night Keppoch’s youngest daughter was born, and named Charlotte after the royal guest. It was on this occasion that the prince received the plaid of Keppoch tartan, which he left at Moy Hall, and which was always kept over the bed on which he slept by the late Lady Mackintosh. This interesting relic was given by Sir Æneas Mackintosh to Miss Jane Abernethy in 1817, and is now in the possession of Miss Boyle, by whom it was lent to the Stuart Exhibition.



MACDONELL (KEPPOCH).

THE CLAN MACDOUGALL

War Cry :—"Buaidh no Bàs" ("Victory or Death").

Clan Pipe Music :—March—"Moladh Móraig" ("The Praise of Marion"). Salutes—"Fàilte Iain Chèir" ("John Ciar's Salute") and "Fàilte Chloinn Dùghail" ("MacDougall's Salute"). Laments—"Cumha Iain Chèir" ("John Ciar's Lament") and "Cumha dubh Shomhairle" ("Sad Lament for Samuel").

Badge :—Fraoch dearg (Bell Heath); also Cyprus.

THIS clan is descended from Dugall, eldest son of Somerled (*see Genealogy of Book of Lecan*). Dugall's mother was Ragnhild, sister of Godfred of Man and the Isles. His father claimed the Kingdom of the Isles for him, circa 1156 (*see Chronicles of Man*). Dugall's son was Duncan of Argyll or Ergadia or Lorn. Duncan got from his father the cradle of the clan—Lorn—so later chronicles (Matthew Paris, 1260) records Duncan of Argyll in 1244 as one of Alexander II.'s men. He had also fiefs from Norway—likely in islands adjacent to Lorn. Duncan died about 1248. Duncan's son was King Ewin of Argyll, first mentioned by Matthew Paris (1248) as a gallant knight when he made allegiance to Norway for his island fiefs. King Ewin, head of the House of Somerled, acted a noble and patriotic part in 1263. He refused to join Haco, and resigned to him his island fiefs (*see Haco Saga*, also Robertson's *Early Scottish Kings*). King Ewin's son was Alexander de Ergadia, or Alexander of Lorn. He died 1310. Alexander's son was John of Lorn, Bruce's obstinate opponent. On more than one occasion Bruce escaped with difficulty, and on another he was only able to extricate himself from the followers of Lorn by unclasping his mantle; and the brooch which is said to have been lost by him during the struggle, called the "Brooch of Lorn," is still preserved as a remarkable relic in the family of MacDougall of Dunolly. The place where the battle was fought is still called "Dail-rìgh," or the King's Field.

When Bruce was firmly established on the throne of Scotland he directed his attention to his old enemies, the MacDougalls, with the result that John of Lorn was seized (1318) and imprisoned in Dumbarton, and afterwards in Lochleven, where he remained during the rest of Robert Bruce's reign. The death of that king seems to have procured for John of Lorn his liberty, with the restoration of not only all his possessions, but even a grant of the additional property of Glenlyon. He married a grand-daughter of Robert the Bruce.

John's son was John. He got Lorn back, as his grandfather had it, in 1346, and we read of "John of Lorin, Lord of Argyll," in 1354. John's daughter, Jonete, was his heir, and in 1388 she conveyed Lorn to Sir Robert Steward of Innermeath, and so we find "John Steward, Lord of Lorn," in 1394. In 1470 Walter Steward, Lord of Lorn, exchanged Lorn and Lordship

THE CLAN MACDOUGALL—*continued.*

to Colin, first Earl of Argyll. In 1457 John Steuart, Lord of Lorn, granted to John MacAlan, called "McCowle" (MacDougall or The MacDougall), and to John Keir, his son, twenty-nine merk lands of Kerraray, six merks of Dunolly, eight merks of Glenshelloch, ten merks of Gallanach and Colygn, with office of bailie of his lands of Lorn (see *Orig. Parochiales*).

The descendants of John MacAlan held the lands of Dunolly undisturbed till 1715, when they were forfeited on account of the then chief, "Iain Ciar" (Grey John), having, with 200 of his clansmen, been present at Sheriffmuir. After this historic battle "Iain Ciar" was for about ten years an exile in Ireland. The lands of Dunolly were afterwards restored to "Iain Ciar" (see *Records of Argyll*). He was the first of the House of Dunolly to be buried at Kilbride, near Oban, the family burial-place prior to that having been the Priory of Ardochattan. He died about the middle of the eighteenth century. When the clan assembled to convey the remains of their chief to Ardochattan, the day was so stormy that no boat could venture up Loch Etive, and, after consultation with the clan and the heir, it was agreed to bury the chief in Kilbride, which ever since has been the family place of burial.

"Iain Ciar" was succeeded by his son Alexander, who was succeeded by his son Patrick, who was succeeded by his son John, afterwards Sir John MacDougall, Admiral, K.C.B. When Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort visited the Marquis of Breadalbane at Taymouth Castle in 1842, they were ferried across Loch Tay in a barge under the command of Admiral MacDougall, who wore the historic Brooch of Lorn, which Her Majesty examined most minutely. The Admiral died in 1864, and was succeeded by his son Alexander, who was a Captain in the army. Captain Alexander died in 1867, and was succeeded by his brother, Charles Allan MacDougall, Lieut.-Colonel, who was born in 1831 and died in 1896, aged sixty-five years. He was the third son of Vice-Admiral Sir John MacDougall, K.C.B., of Dunolly, and entered the army in his youth. At the time of his retirement he was Lieut.-Colonel of the Bengal Staff Corps. He was succeeded by his brother, Henry Robert MacDougall, Deputy Surgeon-General, Bombay Army, who was succeeded by his son, Alexander James MacDougall, Surgeon-Captain, R.A.M.C.

The MacDougalls of Dunolly had hereditary pipers up to about the time of Admiral Sir John, when his piper, Ronald MacDougall ("Raonull Mor"), left for some reason or other. The hereditary pipers lived at Moleigh, near Oban, where they had a portion of land called "Croit a' Phiobaire," or the Piper's Croft. Ronald Mor, grandson of Ronald Ban, was the last hereditary piper of the clan.

There is a Clan Society in Lorn, with branches in Edinburgh and Glasgow.



MACDOUGAL.
OR MACDOUGALL.

THE CLAN MACDUFF

Clan Pipe Music :—Gathering—"The MacDuffs' Gathering." Lament—"Macduff's Lament."

Badge :—Bocsa (Boxwood) or Lus nan cràimsheag, Braoileag (Red Whortle).

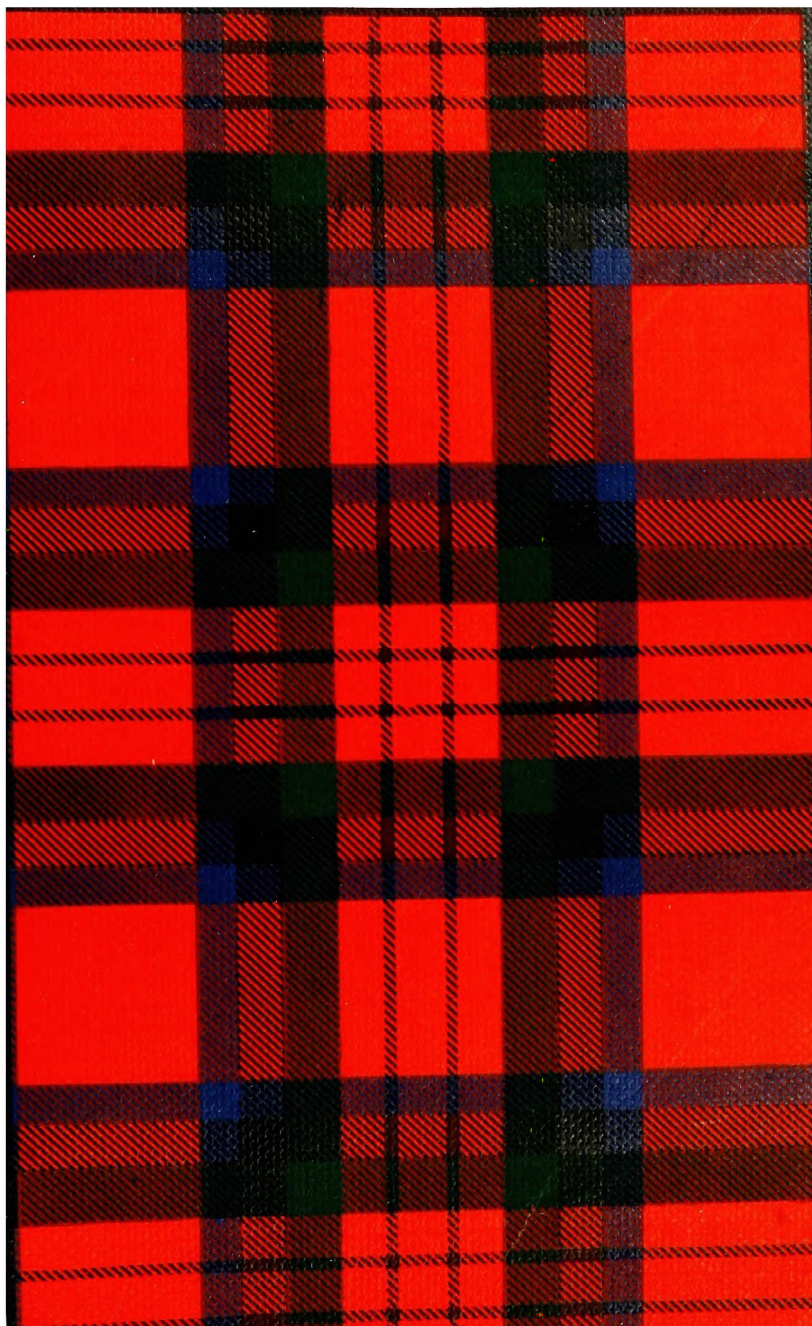
MACDUFF is the patronymic of the first or Celtic earls of Fife. The name is not a "Christian" name, like Macbeth, as is usually supposed; it means "Son of Duff," and Duff, or Black, was a Christian name of the same type as "Fionn" (white) and "Flann" (red). These colour names are really diminutives of double-rooted names, as "Fionn" may stand for "Finnbarr"—Whitehead. Dufacan is another diminutive from "dubh," and Dufagan Comes appears among the Celtic earls in Alexander I.'s reign, and is regarded—no doubt rightly—as Earl of Fife, the first earl of the Celtic line in the genealogical record. Ethelred, son of King Malcolm Canmore, is the first recorded Earl of Fife, but he was also Abbot of Dunkeld, and left no successors of his body. The MacDuff of legend, Macbeth's slayer, is a purely mythical personage. Constantine was Earl of Fife in the early years of David's reign, and, dying about 1129, was succeeded by Gillimichel Mak-duf, or Son of Duff, or Dufagan, probably his brother. The origin of these three Earls—Dufagan or Duff, Constantine, and Gillimichel—is unknown, but it is a remarkable fact that the genealogies given for King Lulach and King Macbeth are headed "Genealogy of Clan Duff." It is quite possible that Dufagan or Duff was descended of the kingly stock of Moray, and that the Earldom of Fife was, after reconciliation, given to him. The only charters which we have of Macbeth's refer to Lochleven, in the old "Kingdom of Fife." The privileges also accorded the Clan MacDuff, referred to in an Act of 1384 (*capitalis legis Clan McDuffe*), and detailed by Bower and Wynton, show both the importance of Duff's family and the high position of Fife as an Earldom, having been, indeed, in former times the personal demesne of the Pictish kings. The privileges of the Clan MacDuff were three: First, that they should seat the king in his royal chair on his coronation day; second, that they should lead the vanguard in every royal battle; and, third, a remission for homicide on a fixed payment, with sanctuary at Cross MacDuff, which stood to the north of Newburgh.

Gillimichel MacDuff was succeeded by his son Duncan, and he, again, by his son Duncan, fifth Earl, who was one of the nobles who treated for the ransom of William the Lion in 1174. King William gave him Strathbogie, and, it is said, Strathbran, in Perthshire, a county in which, at any rate, the name often appears in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Duncan's son, Malcolm, was succeeded by his nephew, Malcolm, who left two sons—his successor, Colban, whose name remains in Covington; and MacDuff—his Christian name is not given—who was the primary cause of John Baliol's

THE CLAN MACDUFF—*continued.*

rebellion against Edward I. MacDuff seized some of the Fife lands when his nephew, Duncan, was assassinated in 1288, leaving an infant son of like name as tenth Earl. Baliol adjudged MacDuff in the wrong, but the latter appealed to Edward, who compelled Baliol to appear before him and restore the lands to MacDuff. It is pleasing to record that MacDuff, after all, sided with Wallace, and perished in the cause of Scottish independence. Duncan, the tenth Earl, sided with the English, but his sister, Isobel, married to John Cumming, Earl of Buchan, Bruce's enemy, came to Scone in 1306 and put the crown on Bruce's head, despite her husband's and her brother's politics. Duncan, the eleventh Earl, died about 1353, leaving an only daughter, and the line of the Celtic Earls of Fife came to an end.

The Duffs of Banffshire claimed descent from the Earls of Fife. It is possible that Mac-duff may become Duff, as in so many other cases, though it is more natural to derive Duff from "dubh"—black. Strathbogie belonged to the MacDuffs in the thirteenth century, and it is quite possible that David Duff of Muldavit, in Banffshire (1401), was a descendant of the Earls of Fife, as was claimed, and that his descendant was William Duff, Lord Braco, 1735, who received in 1759 the titles of Viscount MacDuff and Earl of Fife in the Peerage of Ireland. He died in 1763, and was succeeded by his second son, James, and he by his brother, Alexander, who died in 1811. James Duff, the fourth Earl, was raised to the British Peerage in 1827 as Baron Fife. He was succeeded by the son of his brother, General Sir Alexander Duff—namely, James Duff, fifth Earl, and Baron Skene in the British Peerage. His son, Alexander William George Duff, born in 1849, was created Duke of Fife in 1889. He married, in 1889, Princess Louise, eldest daughter of King Edward VII., and has issue.



MACDUFF.



MACDUFF (HUNTING).

THE CLAN MACEWEN

THERE can be little doubt the habitat of this clan was in Cowal. They were known as "Clann Eóghain na h-Oitrich"—the MacEwens of Otter—and on a rocky point on the coast of Lochfyne, about a mile below the church at Killfinnan, there stood, in 1750, the vestige of a building called "Caisteal Mhic Eóghain"—MacEwen's Castle. The MacEwens, in fact, possessed a tract of country about twenty-five miles square, and could probably bring out about 200 fighting men.

MacEwen (I.) of Otter, the earliest chief of the clan of whom there is any mention, flourished about 1200. He was succeeded by Severan (II.) of Otter. About 1315 Gillespie (V.) of Otter assumed the chiefship. From this date there were four chiefs—Ewen (VI.), John (VII.), Walter (VIII.), and Swene (IX.), the last of the Otter chiefs.

In 1431-32 this Swene granted a charter of certain lands of Otter to Duncan, son of Alexander Campbell. In 1432 he resigned the barony of Otter to James I., but received it anew from the king with remainder to Celestine Campbell, son and heir of Duncan Campbell of Lochow. After Swene's death, King James in 1493 confirmed the grant to Archibald, Earl of Argyll, as heir to his father, Colin. In 1513 the barony of Otter was confirmed to Earl Colin by James V. In 1526 it was resigned by Earl Colin and granted by James V. to Archibald, his son and heir-apparent. In 1575 another Archibald Campbell appears in a charter as "of the Otter"; and in the Act of 1587 a Campbell is entered as "the Laird of Otter" (see *The History of the Clan MacEwen*).

After the middle of the fifteenth century the barony and estates of Otter passed and gave title to a branch of the Campbells, and the MacEwens became a scattered clan. As a necessity of the times, some of them sought new alliances. A few remained in their own neighbourhood and joined the Campbells, for we find that in 1602 proof is allowed to the Laird of Luss to show that a number of MacGregors, MacLachlans, MacEwens, and MacNeills were "men" of the Earl of Argyll, and that the Earl was answerable for certain depredations committed by them, and specified in the complaint. Others joined the Campbells of Craignish, in Lorn; while colonies were formed in the Lennox country, in Dumbartonshire, and in Galloway. In the district of Lennox they are numerous and influential to the present day. In Galloway they are still to be found in considerable numbers (see *The Agnews in Galloway*).

The MacEwens were hereditary bards to the Campbells. The Rev. Donald MacNicoll, in his *Remarks on Dr Samuel Johnson's Journey to the Highlands* (1799), tells us that "the MacEwens had free lands in Lorn, Argyllshire, for acting as bards to the family of Argyll, to that of Breadalbane, and likewise to MacDougall of Dunolly, in 1572." Neil MacEwan composed a Gaelic elegy on Sir Duncan Dow Campbell of Glenorchy in 1630. There is a MS.

THE CLAN MAC EWEN—*continued.*

in Cawdor Castle, entitled “Genealogy Abridgement of the Very Ancient and Notable Family of Argyll, 1779,” which was written by a MacEwan, hereditary seanachie and bard.

The name of this clan furnishes several variations—viz., Ewan, Ewen, Ewing, MacEwan, MacEwen, MacKewan, McKeown, MacEwing, McAine. The original clan name is Ewen. There are nine grants of Arms by the Lyon Office in Scotland to persons bearing the clan name. Six of these are Ewings and three MacEwans.



MACEWAN.