

THE SCOTTISH TARTANS

WITH HISTORICAL SKETCHES OF THE
CLANS AND FAMILIES OF SCOTLAND

THE BADGES AND ARMS OF THE
CHIEFS OF THE CLANS AND FAMILIES

ILLUSTRATED BY WILLIAM SEMPLE



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INTRODUCTION

TO the true Celt the tartan is the symbol of an ancient and revered state of society, in which the head of a clan is to be known and loved as a kind and considerate father by every dependant. It revives the devoted loyalty of clansmen to their chief; it recalls the memories of their devotion to an exiled Royal race (now under the Laws of Tanistry represented by the reigning Royal Family); it opens the flood-gates of Scottish patriotism, and makes the wearer proud to think he yet may breathe the free air in the "land of the mountain and the flood."

There is reason to believe that the Highland dress is of extreme antiquity; sculptured resemblances of it are to be found on ancient stones in various parts of the country. The dress in its oldest form was kilt and plaid in one. The favourite custom of marking the cloth with stripes and spots, and thus producing what, in the language of the Gael, was called "Breacan," may have been practised in very early times. According to modern authorities the Scottish Highlands and Islands were divided into great tribal districts, each ruled by a Great Chief, denominated *Morair* (later Earl), or *Righ* (King), and, excepting the Lords of the Isles and Princes of Galloway, these provincial Kings owned allegiance to their High-King, the *Ard-Righ-Alban*, who became, in due course, the King of Scots. The whole system of

Government and social organisation was a tribal and hereditary pyramid, for each of the old Earls was believed to be cousin to the *Ard-Righ*. Each chief and chieftain held his "countrie" allodially ("under God"). It was termed a *duthus*; and the usual claim was that his progenitor was the first to have "raised smoke and boiled water" on that land. Subsequently the Feudal System (scientifically defined as "the organisation of the Family") was adopted to give permanence to the Scottish Tribe System; and thenceforth the Clan System developed, and to each ascending rank of chieftains and chiefs the others gave unquestioning allegiance. Every member of the same clan, or subdivision of a clan respectively, had a common surname, and united homage and unswerving service in peace or war were freely given to the chief, who was the protecting head of all, and in his turn owed homage either to an earl or directly to the King—the "Father of all the Fathers" and supreme chief. A clan was thus a family, for it has been recently laid down in heraldic law that "clan and family mean exactly the same thing." The organisation is one of "cousinship," not "fraternity"; and the clan, like the families within it, is continually expanding into branches, each further recruited by those, called *septs* or dependants, who, though of the humblest rank, claim equal ancestry with the

chief. Thus welded together, this warlike race attained a pitch of passionate patriotism which has never been surpassed. Ever ready and united to repel the invader, the clans preserved their individuality in times of security. Wearing the Highland dress in common, they were distinguished by the markings on the cloth from which it was woven; they had their distinctive badges—some native plant or flower—in their headgear; while their respective war-cries were chosen from the name of some notable feature of nature in the landscape in which they dwelt. They were proud, fierce and fearless, and stepped exultingly to the field of death, following the heraldic banner of their chief or chieftain, which also fluttered from the bagpipes.

Whatever be the date of the introduction of the Highland dress, early enough mention is made of it under the foreign but forceful name of "Tartane" to entitle it to veneration. James III of Scotland had his "gowne of cloth of gold" lined with "ane elne and ane halve of Blue Tartane." In the same entry in the Treasurer's book for 1471 we are told that "halve ane elne of doble tartane" was used "to lyne ridin collars to her lady the Queen"; while, in accordance with the traditional custom of the Ard-Righ, as well as out of love for its picturesque charm, James V wore the tartan when in 1538 he went a-hunting in the Highlands. Later there are allusions to the "tartane" in several Acts of Parliament. In 1662 a special tribute was paid to it by Royalty. At his marriage in that year, Charles

II adorned himself with tartan ribbons of Royal Stewart pattern.

The earliest list of clans in the "Hielands and Isles" is given in an Act of Parliament of the year 1587. Until the dramatic and disastrous outburst of 1745 hardly any change was made in the Clan System, but after that fruitless endeavour to restore Bonnie Prince Charlie to the throne of his fathers, the old ties of clan kinship were cruelly attenuated by the rigidly repressive Acts of 1746 and 1748. By the former Act the clansmen were forbidden to wear the tartan or carry arms. For the first transgression of this enactment, the offender was imprisoned; for the second he was banished. In 1748 a determined attempt was made to destroy the feudal power of the Highland chiefs by an Act to abolish heritable jurisdiction. Fortunately the principle was *not* completely abolished; and the Chiefs and Barons ("capitani tribuum") still retain at least honorary powers, and their status in the heraldic law of Scotland survives. However, until 1782, except by stealth, the tartan was unseen upon the hills and in the glens, where it had been a people's pride. In the year mentioned, the Duke of Montrose fought nobly for the repeal of the hated Disarming Act, and was successful. The tartan could again be worn! Many of the chiefs were restored to the peerage, and the chiefly titles continued to be recorded in the Lyon Register of Arms, where the genealogies of Chiefs and chieftains are recorded by Acts of Parliament. During the melancholy period when the tartan was banned by Government, the oppressed High-

landers dourly and silently endured their wrongs. They brooded upon the loss of their ancient heritage, but were powerless to reclaim their privileges. The wings of their martial ardour had been completely clipped at Culloden, and, in the words of the ballad, "the clans were all away, away." This, in a very literal sense, was soon to be. Their pride humbled, their hopes blasted, strangers almost in the land of their birth, the kindly rule of the chiefs replaced by the "haughty and intolerable" domination of Hanoverian officers, the men of the bens and glens at last tore themselves from their ancestral soil, and sailed with their wives and families across the wide Atlantic. Between 1763 and 1775 not less than 20,000 Highlanders found a refuge in America; Canada received many of them; and a new Celtic race sprang up to nourish their children on the traditions which the pilgrims had brought with them overseas.

The scattering of the clans, though partly the outcome of the Disarming Act, was also due to the altered economic conditions fostered by the Hanoverian Government, which put pressure on the chiefs, ruined by devotion to the Stewart Kings, and had confiscated many of their estates: Young chiefs were lured to the South, educated in English ideas, and, under pressure of urges to be "progressive," were often induced—or forced—to turn over their lands to sheep-race speculators; whilst shipping contractors staged a concurrent emigration ramp, out of which, to the consternation of the older chiefs, these

agents made fortunes by depopulating the Highlands.

The bright aspect of this sorry chapter was, however, that many Highlanders settled, often in groups (sometimes emigrating, like Glengarry's men, under their Chief himself, with banner flying), in many parts of the Empire, where the Highland heart beats so strong to-day. The flood of emigration again began to flow freely westward in the opening years of the nineteenth century. But though exiled, the "Children of the Mist" had still a consuming love for the homeland they had left behind them. They delighted and inspired their children with stories of the clans in the days of their greatness; they set the young hearts yearning for the heather hills, the rushing torrents, and the wind in the pines. But above everything beautiful and grand in nature, the glamour of the tartan had taken an immovable grip upon the imagination of the Celt. The love for the old dress was in his blood, and this love grew stronger and deeper with years of exile. With the tartan, moreover, go the gracious manner, stately demeanour, and courtly graces, which have ever distinguished the Highlander, and mark a social organisation based on "the family," where the ceremony of the heather-thatched cottage was formed on what was learnt in the chieftain's castle, and that, in turn, on what had come down through ages in the Court of the Ard-Righ at Scone and Holyroodhouse.

When the pioneers had gone to their long rest, their sons and daughters still cast a longing look

toward the old clan country from which they drew their origin. Instead of being the forbidden garb of the outlaw, the Highland dress won renewed favour in the new home, and at every reunion of the scattered race it was the special token of long and honourable descent from heroic ancestors. Clan Societies grew up and multiplied in the New World and in Colonial Britain. Wherever Scotsmen dwelt, the sympathetic feeling of kinship revived, and the tartan became symbolic not of the Highlands alone but of Scotland as a whole. This had indeed been recognised about the time of the Union of Parliaments in 1707; and in the early eighteenth century the tartan was worn in the City of Edinburgh, the first regiment to wear the tartan being the Royal Company of Archers. Ardent Scotsmen began to inquire if they also were not historically entitled to wear the tartan of a clan from which, perchance, they were descended. Historically, many were disappointed, at least in finding that they belonged to none of the great Clans or Names, even of the Borders, by whom special tartans were worn. Clansmen they were not; but what they could not wear as a birthright they wore out of admiration for the dress which typified the heroic qualities of the Scottish land. The "District Tartans" and such old setts as "the Jacobite Tartan," connoting a love for the patriarchal blood-bond symbolised by the Royal House, served the purpose of these. Among the clansmen themselves there was confusion as to the accurate choice of the tartan which would show the clan to which they lineally belonged;

confusion had followed the terrible time of the Rebellion; the ingenious methods of inweaving the patterns had been in some instances entirely lost. Minor families had lost their identity, and the riddle of the correct tartan for clan, for sept, and for dependant was not an easy one to solve. But fortunately the tangled skein of Celtic genealogy was unravelled by degrees. By patient, painstaking industry Celtic scholars and antiquaries at last produced a tolerably accurate account of every clansman's lineage.

From the chaos of the past the tartan has been restored to its rightful place of honour, and the interest which it evokes is both national and world-wide. Many are the Scottish men and women who still wear it for love of the long-gone days. It is a gladdening glimpse of the clan-glory that never parts from an historic race, and which, so long as its children preserve the proud traditions of their clan, is a constant source of inspiration, to "decore the house" from which they come, to live as a credit to the ancient heroes, and to be ever ready to assist the kinsmen of their clan. Clad in kilt and plaid, in bonnet and feather, the Scottish soldier acquitted himself with magnificent daring on many a stubborn field of battle. Well might the gallant Sir Colin Campbell cry at Lucknow, "Bring on the Tartan!" It is the imperishable badge of bravery; it is the dress that has won a deathless renown.

The early nineteenth century saw the commencement of Clanship's revival from the blow of 1746; and, under the example of the Queen-

Empress Victoria, the Chiefs were again encouraged to resume their tribal functions, and to make their hoary towers once more, to clansmen at home and from overseas, the "hearth of the race," to which, in thought and in fact, the scattered children of the race can ever turn. Under the swelling folds of the chiefly banner clansmen in kilt and trews, and the daughters of the clan in plaid and arisaid, still gather around their Chief and Ban-tigherna as the parents of the race. The historic titles of the Scots peerage perpetuate the tribal provinces of the Celtic kings (being honours "shared by the

whole race and surname" of each), and thus give a striking "clan-significance" to these Scottish honours. In the governance of Britain, the King still represents the *Ard-Righ*—"head of the kindred," viz. the High-Chief, and his Lord Lyon King of Arms of Scotland represents the High-Sennachie; so that the ascending bond of kinship, symbolised by "The Tartan," is still an actual and legalised feature of the Realm of Scotland, linking those of Scottish blood, the world over, both with one another and with the arts, the poetry and the romance of Celtic Scotland.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF FAMILY NAMES

Showing the Tartans they are entitled to wear

<i>Family Name.</i>	<i>Connected with Clan.</i>	<i>Family Name.</i>	<i>Connected with Clan.</i>
Abbot . . .	. Macnab.	Baxter . . .	. Macmillan.
Abbotson . . .	. Do.	Bayne . . .	. Mackay.
Abernethy . . .	. Leslie.	Bean . . .	. MacBean.
Adam . . .	. Gordon.	Beath . . .	. MacDonald, Maclean of Duart.
Adamson . . .	. Mackintosh.	Beaton . . .	. MacDonald, Maclean of Duart, MacLeod of Harris.
Adie . . .	. Gordon.	Bell . . .	. Macmillan.
Airlie . . .	. Ogilvie.	Berkeley . . .	. Barclay.
Alexander . . .	. MacAlister, MacDonell of Glen- garry.	Bethune, Beton . . .	. MacDonald, MacLeod of Harris.
Allan . . .	. MacDonald of Clanranald, Mac- Farlane.	Black . . .	. Lamont, MacGregor, Maclean o' Duart.
Allanson . . .	. Do. do.	Bontein . . .	. Graham of Menteith.
Allardice . . .	. Graham of Menteith.	Bouchannane . . .	. Buchanan.
Alpin . . .	. MacAlpine.	Bowie . . .	. MacDonald.
Anderson . . .	. Ross.	Boyd . . .	. Stewart (Royal).
Andrew . . .	. Do.	Brebner . . .	. Farquharson.
Angus . . .	. Macinnes.	Brieve . . .	. Morrison.
Armstrong . . .	. Armstrong.	Brodie . . .	. Brodie.
Arthur . . .	. MacArthur (Campbell of Strachur).	Brown . . .	. Lamont, Macmillan.
Ayson . . .	. Mackintosh (Shaw).	Bruce, Brus . . .	. Bruce.
Bain . . .	. Mackay.	Buchan . . .	. Cumming.
Baird . . .	. Baird.	Buchanan . . .	. Buchanan.
Bannatyne . . .	. Campbell of Argyll, Stuart of Bute.	Burdon or Bourdon . . .	. Lamont.
Bannerman . . .	. Forbes.	Burnes, Burns . . .	. Campbell of Argyll.
Barclay . . .	. Barclay.	Burnett . . .	. Do.
Bard . . .	. Baird.	Caddell . . .	. Campbell of Cawdor.
Bartholomew . . .	. MacFarlane.	Caird . . .	. Sinclair.
		Calder . . .	. Campbell of Cawdor.
		Callum . . .	. MacLeod of Raasay.

<i>Family Name.</i>	<i>Connected with Clan.</i>	
Cambell . . .	Campbell of Argyll.	
Cameron . . .	Cameron.	
Campbell . . .	Campbell of Argyll.	
Cariston . . .	Skene.	
Carmichael . . .	Stewart of Appin, Stewart of Galloway.	
Carnegie . . .	Carnegie.	
Cattanach . . .	Macpherson.	
Caw . . .	MacFarlane.	
Chalmers . . .	Cameron.	
Chesholme . . .	Chisholm.	
Cheyne . . .	Sutherland.	
Chisholm, Chisholme	Chisholm.	
Clark or Clarke . . .	Cameron, Mackintosh, Macpherson.	
Clarkson . . .	Do.	do.
Clerk . . .	Do.	do.
Clyne . . .	Sinclair.	
Cockburn . . .	Cockburn.	
Collier . . .	Robertson.	
Colman . . .	Buchanan.	
Colquhoun . . .	Colquhoun.	
Colson . . .	MacDonald.	
Colyear . . .	Robertson.	
Combich . . .	Stewart of Appin.	
Combie . . .	Mackintosh.	
Comrie . . .	MacGregor or MacGrigor.	
Comyn . . .	Cumming.	
Conacher . . .	MacDougall.	
Connell, or Connell . . .	MacDonald.	
Conochie . . .	Campbell of Inverawe	
Coulson . . .	MacDonald.	
Coutts . . .	Farquharson.	
Cowan . . .	Colquhoun, MacDougall.	
Cranston . . .	Cranston.	
Crauford, Craufurd . . .	Crawford.	
Crawford . . .	Do.	

<i>Family Name.</i>	<i>Connected with Clan.</i>	
Crerar . . .	Mackintosh.	
Crookshanks . . .	Stewart of Garth.	
Cruickshanks . . .	Do.	
Culchone . . .	Colquhoun.	
Cumin or Cummin . . .	Cumming.	
Cumming . . .	Do.	
Cumyn . . .	Do.	
Cunningham . . .	Cunningham.	
Currie . . .	MacDonald of Clanranald, Macpherson.	
Dallas . . .	Mackintosh.	
Dalzell, Dalziel . . .	Dalzell.	
Darroch . . .	MacDonald.	
Davidson . . .	Davidson.	
Davie . . .	Do.	
Davis . . .	Do.	
Davison . . .	Do.	
Dawson . . .	Do.	
Denoon, Denune . . .	Campbell of Argyll.	
Deuchar . . .	Lindsay.	
Dewar . . .	Menzies, Macnab.	
Dingwall . . .	Munro, Ross.	
Dis or Dise . . .	Skene.	
Doles . . .	Mackintosh.	
Donachie . . .	Robertson.	
Donald . . .	MacDonald.	
Donaldson . . .	Do.	
Donillson . . .	MacDonald (of Antrim).	
Donleavy . . .	Buchanan.	
Donlevy . . .	Do.	
Donnellson . . .	MacDonald (of Antrim).	
Dougall . . .	MacDougall.	
Douglas . . .	Douglas.	
Dove . . .	Buchanan.	
Dow . . .	Buchanan, Davidson.	
Dowall . . .	MacDougall.	
Dowe . . .	Buchanan.	

<i>Family Name.</i>	<i>Connected with Clan.</i>
Dowell . . .	MacDougall.
Drummond . . .	Drummond.
Duff . . .	MacDuff.
Duffie or Duffy . . .	Macfie.
Duilach . . .	Stewart of Garth.
Dunbar . . .	Dunbar.
Duncan . . .	Robertson.
Duncanson . . .	Do.
Dundas . . .	Dundas.
Dunnachie . . .	Robertson.
Dyce or Dys . . .	Skene.
Edie . . .	Gordon.
Elder . . .	Mackintosh.
Elliot . . .	Elliot.
Erskine . . .	Erskine.
Esson . . .	Mackintosh (Shaw).
Ewan, Ewen . . .	MacLachlan.
Ewing . . .	Do.
Farquhar . . .	Farquharson.
Farquharson . . .	Do.
Federith . . .	Sutherland.
Fergus . . .	Ferguson.
Ferguson, Fergusson . . .	Do.
Ferries . . .	Do.
Fersen . . .	Macpherson.
Fife, Fyfe . . .	MacDuff.
Findlay . . .	Farquharson.
Findlayson . . .	Do.
Finlay . . .	Do.
Finlayson . . .	Do.
Fleming . . .	Murray.
Fletcher . . .	MacGregor.
Forbes . . .	Forbes.
Fordyce . . .	Do.
Foulis . . .	Munro.
France . . .	Stewart (Royal).
Fraser, Frazer . . .	Fraser.

<i>Family Name.</i>	<i>Connected with Clan.</i>
Fresell . . .	Fraser.
Fraser . . .	Do.
Frezel or Frizel . . .	Do.
Friseal . . .	Do.
Frisell or Frizell . . .	Do.
Fullarton, Fullerton . . .	Stuart of Bute.
Galbraith . . .	MacDonald, MacFarlane.
Gallie . . .	Gunn.
Garrow . . .	Stewart (Royal).
Gaunson . . .	Gunn.
Georgeson . . .	Do.
Gibb . . .	Buchanan.
Gibson . . .	Do.
Gilbert . . .	Do.
Gilbertson . . .	Do.
Gilbride . . .	MacDonald.
Gilchrist . . .	MacLachlan, Qgilvie.
Gilfillan . . .	Macnab.
Gillanders . . .	Ross.
Gillespie . . .	Macpherson.
Gillies . . .	Do.
Gilmore . . .	Morrison.
Gilroy . . .	Grant of Glenmoriston, Mac- Gillivray.
Glen . . .	Mackintosh.
Glennie . . .	Do.
Gordon . . .	Gordon.
Gorrie . . .	MacDonald.
Gow . . .	Macpherson.
Gowan . . .	MacDonald.
Gowrie . . .	Do.
Graeme . . .	Graham.
Graham . . .	Do.
Grahame . . .	Do.
Grant . . .	Grant.
Gray . . .	Stewart of Atholl, Sutherland.
Gregor . . .	MacGregor.

<i>Family Name.</i>	<i>Connected with Clan.</i>
Gregorson . . .	MacGregor.
Gregory . . .	Do.
Greig . . .	Do.
Greusach . . .	Farquharson.
Grier or Grewar . . .	MacGregor.
Grierson . . .	Do.
Griesck . . .	MacFarlane.
Grigor . . .	MacGregor.
Gruamach . . .	MacFarlane.
Gunn . . .	Gunn.
Hallyard . . .	Skene.
Hardie, Hardy . . .	Farquharson, Mackintosh.
Harper . . .	Buchanan.
Harperson . . .	Do.
Hawes, Haws or Hawson.	Campbell.
Hawthorn . . .	MacDonald.
Hay . . .	Hay.
Henderson . . .	Gunn, MacDonald of Glencoe (MacIan).
Hendrie, Hendry . . .	MacNaughton.
Hewison . . .	MacDonald.
Home . . .	Home.
Houston . . .	MacDonald.
Howison . . .	Do.
Hughson . . .	Do.
Huntly . . .	Gordon.
Hutcheonson . . .	MacDonald.
Hutcheson, Hutchison . . .	Do.
Hutchinson . . .	Do.
Inches . . .	Robertson.
Innes, Innie . . .	Innes.
Isles . . .	MacDonald.
Jameson . . .	Gunn, Stuart of Bute.
Jamieson . . .	Do. do.
Johnson . . .	Gunn, MacDonald (MacIan) of Ardnamurchan and of Glencoe.

<i>Family Name.</i>	<i>Connected with Clan.</i>
Johnston, Johnstone . . .	Johnston.
Johnstoun . . .	Do.
Kay . . .	Davidson
Kean, Keene . . .	Gunn, MacDonald (MacIan), of Ardnamurchan and of Glencoe.
Keith . . .	Macpherson, Sutherland.
Kellie, Kelly . . .	MacDonald.
Kendrick . . .	MacNaughton.
Kennedy . . .	Cameron, Kennedy.
Kenneth . . .	Mackenzie.
Kennethson . . .	Do.
Kerr . . .	Kerr.
Kilpatrick . . .	Colquhoun.
King . . .	MacGregor.
Kinnell . . .	MacDonald.
Kinnieison . . .	MacFarlane.
Kirkpatrick . . .	Colquhoun.
Lachlan . . .	MacLachlan.
Lamb . . .	Lamont.
Lambie, Lammie . . .	Do.
Lamond, Lamont . . .	Do.
Lamondson . . .	Do.
Landers . . .	Do.
Lauder . . .	Lauder.
Lean . . .	Maclean.
Leckie, Lecky . . .	MacGregor.
Lees . . .	Macpherson.
Lemond . . .	Lamont.
Lennie or Lenny . . .	Buchanan.
Lennox . . .	MacFarlane, Stewart (Royal).
Leslie . . .	Leslie.
Lewis . . .	Macleod of Lewis.
Limond, Limont . . .	Lamont.
Lindsay . . .	Lindsay.
Livingston . . .	Stewart of Appin.
Livingstone . . .	Do.
Lobban . . .	MacLennan.

<i>Family Name.</i>	<i>Connected with Clan.</i>
Logan . . .	Ma Iennan.
Loudoun . . .	Carr bell of Loudoun.
Love . . .	Mackinnon.
Lucas . . .	Lamont.
Luke . . .	Do.
Mac a' Challies . . .	MacDonald.
Macachounich . . .	Colquhoun.
MacAdam . . .	MacGregor.
MacAdie . . .	Ferguson.
MacAindra . . .	MacFarlane.
MacAlaster . . .	MacAlister.
Macaldonich . . .	Buchanan.
Macalduie . . .	Lamont.
MacAlester . . .	MacAlister.
MacAlister . . .	Do.
MacAllan . . .	MacDonald of Clanranald, MacFarlane.
MacAllaster . . .	MacAlister.
MacAllister . . .	Do.
MacAlpin, MacAlpine . . .	MacAlpine.
Maçandoeir . . .	Buchanan, Macnab.
MacAndrew . . .	Mackintosh.
MacAngus . . .	Macinnes.
Macara . . .	MacGregor, Macrae.
Macaree . . .	MacGregor.
MacArthur . . .	MacArthur.
MacAskill . . .	MacLeod of Lewis.
MacAslan . . .	Buchanan.
MacAulay . . .	MacAulay, Macleod of Lewis.
MacAuselan . . .	Buchanan.
MacAuslan . . .	Do.
MacAusland . . .	Do.
MacAuslane . . .	Do.
MacAy . . .	Mackintosh (Shaw).
MacBain . . .	MacBean.
MacBaxter . . .	Macmillan.
MacBean . . .	MacBean.

<i>Family Name.</i>	<i>Connected with Clan.</i>
MacBeath, MacBeth . . .	MacBean, MacDonald, Maclean of Duart.
MacBeolain . . .	MacKenzie.
MacBheath . . .	MacBean, MacDonald (Clan Donald, North and South), Maclean of Duart.
MacBrayne . . .	MacNaughton.
MacBride . . .	MacDonald.
MacBrieve . . .	Morrison.
MacBurie . . .	MacDonald of Clanranald.
MacCaa . . .	MacFarlane.
MacCaig . . .	Farquharson, MacLeod of Harris.
MacCainsh . . .	Macinnes.
MacCaishe . . .	MacDonald.
MacCall . . .	Do.
MacCallum . . .	MacCallum.
MacCalman . . .	Buchanan.
MacCalmont . . .	Do.
MacCamie . . .	Stuart of Bute.
MacCammon . . .	Buchanan.
MacCammond . . .	Do.
MacCansh . . .	Macinnes.
MacCardney . . .	Farquharson, Mackintosh.
MacCartair . . .	Campbell of Strachur (MacArthur).
MacCarter . . .	Do. do.
MacCash . . .	MacDonald.
MacCaskill . . .	MacLeod of Lewis.
MacCaul . . .	MacDonald.
MacCause . . .	MacFarlane.
MacCaw . . .	MacFarlane, Stuart of Bute.
MacCay . . .	Mackay.
MacCeallaich . . .	MacDonald.
MacChlerich . . .	Cameron, Mackintosh, Macpherson.
MacChlery . . .	Do. do.

<i>Family Name.</i>	<i>Connected with Clan.</i>	<i>Family Name.</i>	<i>Connected with Clan.</i>
MacChoiter . . .	MacGregor.	MacCraw . . .	Macrae.
MacChruiter . . .	Buchanan.	MacCreath . . .	Do.
MacCloy . . .	Stuart of Bute.	MacCrie . . .	Do.
MacClure . . .	MacLeod of Harris.	MacCrimmon . . .	MacLeod of Harris.
MacClymont . . .	Lamont.	MacCrouther . . .	MacGregor.
MacCodrum . . .	MacDonald.	MacCuag . . .	MacDonald of Kintyre.
MacColl . . .	Do.	MacQuaig . . .	Farquharson, MacLeod of Harris.
MacColman . . .	Buchanan.	MacCuish . . .	MacDonald.
MacComas . . .	Gunn.	MacCuiithein . . .	Do.
MacCombe . . .	Macintosh.	MacCulloch . . .	MacDougall, Munro, Ross.
MacCombich . . .	Stewart of Appin.	MacCunn . . .	Macqueen.
MacCombie . . .	Mackintosh.	MacCurrach . . .	Macpherson.
MacComie . . .	Do.	MacCutchen . . .	MacDonald.
MacConacher . . .	MacDougall.	MacCutcheon . . .	Do.
MacConachie . . .	Robertson.	Macdade, Macdaid . . .	Davidson.
MacConchy . . .	Mackintosh.	MacDan ell . . .	MacDonald.
MacCondy . . .	MacFarlane.	MacDavid . . .	Davidson.
MacConnach . . .	MacKenzie.	MacDermid . . .	Campbell of Argyll.
MacConnechy . . .	Campbell of Inverawe, Robert-son.	MacDiarmid . . .	Do. do.
MacConnell . . .	MacDonald.	MacDonachie . . .	Robertson.
MacConochie . . .	Campbell of Inverawe, Robert-son.	MacDonald . . .	MacDonald.
MacCooish . . .	MacDonald.	MacDonell . . .	MacDonell.
MacCook . . .	MacDonald of Kintyre.	Macdonleavy . . .	Buchanan.
MacCorkill . . .	Gunn.	MacDougall . . .	MacDougall.
MacCorkindale . . .	MacLeod of Lewis.	MacDowall, MacDowell . . .	Do.
MacCorkle . . .	Gunn.	Macdrain . . .	MacDonald.
MacCormack . . .	Buchanan.	MacDuff . . .	MacDuff.
MacCormick . . .	Maclaine of Lochbuie.	MacDuffie . . .	Macfie.
MacCorquodale . . .	MacLeod of Lewis.	MacDulothe . . .	MacDougall.
MacCorrie . . .	Macquarrie.	MacEachan . . .	MacDonald of Clanranald.
MacCorry . . .	Do.	MacEachern . . .	MacDonald.
MacCoull . . .	MacDougall.	MacEachin . . .	MacDonald of Clanranald.
MacCowan . . .	Colquhoun.	MacEachran . . .	MacDonald.
MacCrae . . .	Macrae.	MacEarachar . . .	Farquharson.
MacCrain . . .	MacDonald.	MacElfrish . . .	MacDonald.
		MacElheran . . .	Do.

<i>Family Name.</i>	<i>Connected with Clan.</i>
MacBoin . . .	MacFarlane.
Maceol . . .	MacNaughton.
MacErracher . . .	MacFarlane.
MacEwan or . . .	MacEwan.
MacEwen . . .	
MacFadyen . . .	Maclaine of Lochbuie.
MacFadzean . . .	Do. do.
MacFall . . .	Mackintosh.
MacFarlan . . .	MacFarlane.
MacFarlane . . .	MacFarlane.
MacFarquhar . . .	Farquharson.
MacFater . . .	MacLaren.
MacFeat . . .	Do.
MacFergus . . .	Ferguson.
Macfie or Macfee . . .	Macfie.
MacGaw . . .	MacFarlane
MacGeachie . . .	MacDonald of Clanranald.
MacGeachin . . .	Do. do.
MacGeoch . . .	MacFarlane.
Macghee, Macghie . . .	Mackay.
MacGibbon . . .	Buchanan of Sallochy, Campbell of Argyll, Graham of Menteith.
MacGilbert . . .	Buchanan of Sallochy.
MacGilchrist . . .	MacLachlan, Ogilvie.
MacGilledow . . .	Lamont.
MacGillegowie . . .	Do.
MacGillivantic . . .	MacDonell of Keppoch.
MacGillivour . . .	MacGillivray.
MacGillivray . . .	Do.
MacGillonie . . .	Cameron.
MacGilp . . .	MacDonell of Keppoch.
MacGilroy . . .	Grant of Glenmoriston, MacGillivray.
MacGilvernock . . .	Graham of Menteith.
MacGilvra . . .	MacGillivray, Maclaine of Lochbuie.

<i>Family Name.</i>	<i>Connected with Clan.</i>
MacGilvray . . .	MacGillivray.
Macglashan . . .	Mackintosh, Stewart of Atholl.
Macglasrich . . .	MacIvor (Campbell of Argyll), MacDonell of Keppoch.
MacGorrie . . .	MacDonald, Macquarrie.
McaGorry . . .	Do. do.
MacGoun, MacGown . . .	MacDonald, Macpherson.
MacGowan. . . .	Do. do.
MacGregor . . .	MacGregor.
MacGreusich . . .	Buchanan, MacFarlane.
Macgrewar . . .	MacGregor.
MacGrigor . . .	Do.
Macgrime . . .	Graham of Menteith.
MacGrory . . .	MacLaren.
Macgrowther . . .	MacGregor.
Macgruder . . .	Do.
Macgruer . . .	Fraser.
Macgruther . . .	MacGregor.
MacGuaran . . .	Macquarrie.
MacGuffie . . .	Macfie.
MacGuire . . .	Macquarrie.
Machaffie . . .	Macfie.
Machardie, Machardy . . .	Farquharson, Mackintosh
MacHarold . . .	MacLeod of Harris.
MacHay . . .	Mackintosh (Shaw).
MacHendrie . . .	MacNaughton.
MacHendry . . .	Do.
MacHenry . . .	MacDonald (MacIan) of Glencoe.
MacHowell . . .	MacDougall.
MacHugh . . .	MacDonald.
MacHutchen . . .	Do.
MacHutcheon . . .	Do.
MacIan . . .	Gunn, MacDonald of Ardnamurchan, MacDonald of Glencoe.
Macildowie . . .	Cameron.

<i>Family Name.</i>	<i>Connected with Clan.</i>	<i>Family Name.</i>	<i>Connected with Clan.</i>
Macilduy . . .	MacGregor, Maclean of Duart.	Mackechnie . . .	MacDonald of Clanranald.
Macillieriach . . .	MacDonald.	Mackee . . .	Mackay.
Macilreach . . .	Do.	Mackeggie . . .	Mackintosh.
Macilrevie . . .	Do.	MacKeith . . .	Macpherson.
Macilriach . . .	Do.	MacKellachie . . .	MacDonald.
Macilroy . . .	MacGillivray, Grant of Glenmoriston.	MacKellaig . . .	Do.
Macilvain . . .	MacBean.	MacKellaigh . . .	Do.
Macilvora . . .	MacIaine of Lochbuie.	MacKellar . . .	Campbell of Argyll.
Macilvrae . . .	MacGillivray.	MacKelloch . . .	MacDonald.
Macilvrìde . . .	MacDonald.	MacKendrick . . .	MacNaughton.
Macilwhom . . .	Lamont.	MacKenrick . . .	Do.
Macilwraith . . .	MacDonald.	MacKenzie . . .	MacKenzie.
Macilzegowie . . .	Lamont.	MacKeochan . . .	MacDonald of Clanranald.
Macimmy . . .	Fraser.	MacKerchar . . .	Farquharson.
Macinally . . .	Buchanan.	MacKerlich . . .	MacKenzie.
Macindeor . . .	Menzies.	MacKerracher . . .	Farquharson.
Macindoe . . .	Buchanan.	MacKerras . . .	Ferguson.
Macinnes . . .	Macinnes.	MacKersey . . .	Do.
Macinroy . . .	Robertson.	MacKessock . . .	Campbell of Craignish, MacDonald of Clanranald.
Macinstalker . . .	MacFarlane.	MacKichan . . .	MacDonald of Clanranald, MacDougall.
Macintosh . . .	Mackintosh.	Mackie . . .	Mackay.
Macintyre . . .	Macintyre.	MacKiggan . . .	MacDonald.
MacIock . . .	MacFarlane.	MacKillican . . .	Mackintosh.
MacIsaac . . .	Campbell of Craignish, MacDonald of Clanranald.	MacKillop . . .	MacDonell of Keppoch.
MacIver or MacIvor . . .	Campbell of Argyll, Robertson of Struan, MacKenzie.	MacKim . . .	Fraser.
MacJames . . .	MacFarlane.	MacKimmie . . .	Do.
MacKail . . .	Cameron.	MacKindlay . . .	Farquharson.
MacKames . . .	Gunn.	Mackinlay . . .	Mackinlay.
Mackay . . .	Mackay.	Mackinley . . .	Buchanan.
MacKeachan . . .	MacDonald of Clanranald.	MacKinnell . . .	MacDonald.
MacKeamish . . .	Gunn.	Mackinney . . .	Mackinnon.
MacKean . . .	Gunn, MacDonald of Ardnarmurchan, MacDonald of Glencoe.	Mackinning . . .	Do.
		Mackinnon . . .	Do.
		Mackintosh . . .	Mackintosh.
		Mackinven . . .	Mackinnon.

<i>Family Name.</i>	<i>Connected with Clan.</i>	<i>Family Name.</i>	<i>Connected with Clan.</i>
MacKirdy . . .	Stuart of Bute.	MacLucas . . .	Lamont, MacDougall.
MacKissock . . .	Campbell of Craignish, Mac-Donald of Clanranald.	MacLugash . . .	MacDougall.
MacKnight . . .	MacNaughton.	MacLulich . . .	MacDougall, Munro, Ross.
MacLachlan . . .	MacLachlan.	MacLymont . . .	Lamont.
MacLae . . .	Stewart of Appin.	MacMartin . . .	Cameron.
MacLagan . . .	Robertson.	MacMaster . . .	Buchanan, Macinnes.
MacLaghlan . . .	MacLachlan.	MacMath . . .	Matheson.
MacLaine . . .	MacLaine of Lochbuie.	MacMaurice . . .	Buchanan.
MacLairish . . .	MacDonald.	MacMenzies . . .	Menzies.
MacLamond . . .	Lamont.	MacMichael . . .	Stewart of Appin, Stewart of Galloway.
MacLardie . . .	MacDonald.	Macmillan . . .	Macmillan.
MacLardy . . .	Do.	MacMinn . . .	Menzies.
MacLaren . . .	MacLaren.	MacMonies . . .	Do.
MacLarty . . .	MacDonald.	MacMörran . . .	Mackinnon.
MacLauchlan . . .	MacLachlan.	MacMunn . . .	Stewart.
MacLaughlan . . .	Do.	MacMurchie . . .	Buchanan, MacKenzie.
MacLaurin . . .	MacLaren.	MacMurchy . . .	Do. do.
MacLavery . . .	MacDonald.	MacMurdo . . .	MacDonald, Macpherson.
MacLaws . . .	Campbell.	MacMurdoch . . .	Do. do.
MacLay . . .	Stewart of Appin.	MacMurray . . .	Murray.
Maclea or Macleay . . .	Do.	MacMurrich . . .	MacDonald of Clanranald, Macpherson.
Maclean . . .	Maclean.	MacMutrie . . .	Stuart of Bute.
MacLehose . . .	Campbell.	Macnab . . .	Macnab.
MacLeish . . .	Macpherson.	MacNachdan . . .	MacNaughton.
MacLeister . . .	MacGregor.	MacNachton . . .	Do.
MacLennan . . .	MacLennan.	MacNaghten . . .	Do.
MacLeod of Harris . . .	MacLeod of Harris.	MacNair . . .	MacFarlane, MacNaughton.
MacLeod of Lewis . . .	MacLeod of Lewis.	MacNamell . . .	MacDougall.
MacLergain . . .	Maclean.	MacNaughton . . .	MacNaughton.
MacLerie . . .	Cameron, Mackintosh, Macpherson.	MacNaughtan . . .	Do.
MacLeverty . . .	MacDonald.	MacNaughton . . .	Do.
MacLewis . . .	MacLeod of Lewis, Stuart of Bute.	MacNayer . . .	Do.
MacLise . . .	Macpherson.	MacNeal . . .	MacNeil of Barra, McNeill of Gigha.
MacLiver . . .	MacGregor.	MacNee . . .	MacGregor.

<i>Family Name.</i>	<i>Connected with Clan.</i>	<i>Family Name.</i>	<i>Connected with Clan.</i>
MacNeil . . .	MacNeil of Barra, McNeill of Gigha.	Macpherson . . .	Macpherson.
McNeil of Gigha . . .	McNeill of Gigha.	MacPhilip . . .	MacDonell of Keppoch.
MacNeilage . . .	MacNeil.	MacPhorich . . .	Lamont.
MacNeiledge . . .	Do.	MacPhun . . .	Matheson.
McNeill . . .	McNeill of Gigha.	Macquaire . . .	Macquarrie.
MacNeish . . .	MacGregor.	Macquarrie . . .	Do.
MacNelly . . .	MacNeil.	Macqueen . . .	Macqueen.
MacNeur . . .	MacFarlane.	Macquey . . .	Mackay.
MacNichol . . .	Campbell of Argyll.	Macquhirr . . .	Macquarrie.
MacNicol . . .	MacNicol.	Macquire . . .	Do.
MacNider . . .	MacFarlane.	MacQuistan . . .	MacDonald.
MacNie . . .	MacGregor.	MacQuisten . . .	Do.
MacNiel . . .	MacNeil of Barra, McNeill of Gigha.	Macquoid . . .	Mackay.
MacNish . . .	MacGregor.	Macra . . .	Macrae.
MacNiter . . .	MacFarlane.	Macrach . . .	Do.
MacNiven . . .	Cumming, Mackintosh, MacNaughton.	Macrae . . .	Do.
MacNuir . . .	MacNaughton.	Macraird . . .	MacLeod of Harris.
MacNuyer . . .	Buchanan, MacNaughton, MacFarlane.	Macraith . . .	Macrae, Macilwraith, MacDonald.
MacOmie . . .	Mackintosh.	MacRankin . . .	Maclean of Coll.
MacOmish . . .	Gunn.	MacRath . . .	Macrae.
MacOnie . . .	Cameron.	Macritchie . . .	Mackintosh.
MacOran . . .	Campbell of Melfort.	MacRob . . .	Gunn, MacFarlane.
MacO'Shannaig . . .	MacDonald of Kintyre.	MacRobb . . .	MacFarlane.
Macoul, Macowl . . .	MacDougall.	Macrobbie, MacRobie . . .	Robertson.
MacOurlic . . .	Cameron.	MacRobert . . .	Do.
MacOwen . . .	Campbell of Argyll.	MacRorie, MacRory . . .	MacDonald.
MacPatrick . . .	Lamont, MacLaren.	MacRuer . . .	Do.
MacPeter . . .	MacGregor.	MacRurie, MacRury . . .	Do.
MacPhail . . .	Cameron, Mackintosh, Mackay.	MacShannachan . . .	Do.
MacPhater . . .	MacLaren.	MacShimes . . .	Fraser.
MacPhedron . . .	MacAulay.	MacSimon . . .	Do.
Macphee or Macphie . . .	Macfie.	MacSorley . . .	Cameron, MacDonald, Lamont.
MacPheidiran . . .	MacAulay.	MacSporran . . .	MacDonald.
		MacSuain . . .	Mcqueen.
		MacSwan . . .	Macqueen, MacDonald.
		MacSween, MacSwen . . .	Macqueen.

<i>Family Name.</i>	<i>Connected with Clan.</i>	<i>Family Name.</i>	<i>Connected with Clan.</i>
MacSwyde . . .	Macqueen.	Mathie . . .	Matheson.
MacSymon . . .	Fraser.	Maxwell . . .	Maxwell.
MacTaggart . . .	Ross.	May . . .	MacDonald.
MacTary . . .	Innes.	Means . . .	Menzies.
MacTause . . .	Campbell of Argyll.	Meikleham . . .	Lamont.
MacTavish . . .	MacTavish.	Mein or Meine . . .	Menzies.
MacTear . . .	Ross, Macintyre.	Mengues . . .	Do.
MacThomas . . .	Campbell of Argyll, Mackintosh.	Mennie . . .	Do.
MacTier, MacTire . . .	Ross.	Menteith . . .	Graham, Stewart (Royal).
MacUlric . . .	Cameron.	Menzies . . .	Menzies.
MacUre . . .	Campbell of Argyll.	Meyners . . .	Do.
Macvail . . .	Cameron, Mackay, Mackintosh, Macpherson.	Michie . . .	Forbes.
MacVanish . . .	MacKenzie.	Middleton . . .	Innes.
MacVarish . . .	MacDonald of Clanranald.	Miller . . .	MacFarlane.
MacVeagh, McVey . . .	Maclean of Duart.	Minn, Minnus . . .	Menzies.
MacVean . . .	MacBean.	Mitchell . . .	Innes.
MacVicar . . .	MacNaughton.	Monach . . .	MacFarlane.
MacVinish . . .	MacKenzie.	Monro or Monroe . . .	Munro.
MacVurie . . .	MacDonald of Clanranald.	Monteith . . .	Graham, Stewart (Royal).
MacVurrich . . .	MacDonald of Clanranald, Mac- pherson.	Montgomerie . . .	Montgomerie.
MacWalrick . . .	Cameron.	Monzie . . .	Menzies.
MacWalter . . .	MacFarlane.	Moray . . .	Murray.
MacWattie . . .	Buchanan of Leny.	More . . .	Leslie.
MacWhannell . . .	MacDonald.	Morgan . . .	Mackay.
MacWhirr . . .	Macquarrie.	Morison, Morrison . . .	Morrison.
MacWhirter . . .	Buchanan.	Mowat . . .	Sutherland.
MacWilliam . . .	Gunn, MacFarlane.	Munn . . .	Stewart of Bute.
Magrath . . .	Macrae.	Munro or Munroe . . .	Munro.
Malcolm . . .	Malcolm.	Murchie . . .	Buchanan, MacDonald, Mac- Kenzie.
Malcolmson . . .	MacLeod of Raasay.	Murchison . . .	Do. do.
Malloch . . .	MacGregor.	Murdoch . . .	MacDonald, Macpherson.
Manson . . .	Gunn.	Murdoson . . .	Do. do.
Martin . . .	Cameron, MacDonald.	Murray . . .	Murray of Atholl, Murray of Tullibardine.
Masterson . . .	Buchanan.	Napier . . .	MacFarlane.
Matheson, Mathieson . . .	Matheson.	Neal . . .	MacNeil.

<i>Family Name.</i>	<i>Connected with Clan.</i>
Neil or Neill . . .	. MacNeil.
Neilson . . .	. Mackay.
Neish . . .	. MacGregor.
Nelson . . .	. Gunn.
Nicholl . . .	. MacLeod of Lewis.
Nicholson . . .	. Do.
Nicol or Nicoll . . .	. Do.
Nicolson . . .	. Do.
Nish . . .	. MacGregor.
Niven . . .	. Cumming, Mackintosh, Mac- Naughton.
Noble . . .	. Mackintosh.
Norman . . .	. MacLeod of Harris.
O'Drain . . .	. MacDonald.
Ogilvie, Ogilvy . . .	. Ogilvie.
Oliphant . . .	. Sutherland.
O'May . . .	. MacDonald.
O'Shaig . . .	. Do.
O'Shannachan . . .	. Do.
O'Shannaig . . .	. Do.
Parlane . . .	. MacFarlane.
Paterson . . .	. MacLaren.
Patrick . . .	. Lamont.
Paul . . .	. Cameron, Mackintosh, Mackay.
Peter . . .	. MacGregor.
Philipson . . .	. MacDonell of Keppoch.
Pitullich . . .	. MacDonald.
Polson . . .	. Mackay.
Purcell . . .	. MacDonald.
Rae . . .	. Macrae.
Ramsay . . .	. Ramsay.
Rankin . . .	. Maclean of Coll.
Ratray . . .	. Murray.
Reid . . .	. Robertson of Strathloch.
Reidfuird . . .	. Innes.
Reoch . . .	. Farquharson, MacDonald.
Revie . . .	. MacDonald.

<i>Family Name.</i>	<i>Connected with Clan.</i>
Riach . . .	. Farquharson, MacDonald.
Risk . . .	. Buchanan.
Ritchie . . .	. Mackintosh.
Robb . . .	. MacFarlane.
Robertson . . .	. Robertson.
Robison, Robson . . .	. Gunn.
Rollo . . .	. Rollo.
Ronald . . .	. MacDonell of Keppoch.
Ronaldson . . .	. Do.
Rorison . . .	. MacDonald.
Rose . . .	. Rose.
Ross . . .	. Ross.
Roy . . .	. Robertson.
Ruskin . . .	. MacCalman (Buchanan).
Russell . . .	. Cumming.
Ruthven . . .	. Ruthven.
Sanderson . . .	. MacDonell of Glengarry.
Sandison . . .	. Gunn.
Scott . . .	. Scott.
Seton . . .	. Seton.
Shannon . . .	. MacDonald.
Shaw . . .	. Mackintosh.
Sim or Sime . . .	. Fraser.
Simon . . .	. Do.
Simpson . . .	. Do.
Sinclair . . .	. Sinclair.
Skene . . .	. Skene.
Small . . .	. Murray.
Sorley . . .	. Cameron, MacDonald, Lamont.
Spalding . . .	. Murray.
Spence, Spens . . .	. MacDuff.
Spittal or Spittel . . .	. Buchanan.
Sporran . . .	. MacDonald.
Stalker . . .	. MacFarlane.
Stark . . .	. Robertson.
Steuart, Stuart . . .	. Stewart, Royal.
Stewart of Appin . . .	. Stewart of Appin.

<i>Family Name.</i>	<i>Connected with Clan.</i>	<i>Family Name.</i>	<i>Connected with Clan.</i>
Stewart of Atholl .	Stewart of Atholl.	Turner . . .	Lamont.
Stewart of Galloway .	Stewart of Galloway.	Tweedie . . .	Fraser.
Stewart, Royal .	Stewart, Royal.	Tyre . . .	Macintyre.
Stuart of Bute . . .	Stuart of Bute.	Ure . . .	Campbell of Argyll.
Sutherland . . .	Sutherland.	Urquhart . . .	Urquhart.
Swan . . .	Macqueen.	Vass . . .	Munro, Ross.
Swanson . . .	Gunn.	Wallace, Wallis . . .	Wallace.
Syme . . .	Fraser.	Warnebald . . .	Cunningham.
Symon . . .	Do.	Wass . . .	Munro, Ross.
Taggart . . .	Ross.	Watson . . .	Buchanan.
Tarrill . . .	Mackintosh.	Watt . . .	Do.
Tawesson . . .	Campbell of Argyll.	Weaver . . .	MacFarlane.
Taylor . . .	Cameron.	Weir . . .	MacNaughton, MacFarlane.
Thomas . . .	Campbell of Argyll.	Wernyss . . .	MacDuff.
Thomason . . .	Campbell of Argyll, MacFarlane.	Whannell . . .	MacDonald.
Thompson, Thomsen . . .	Campbell of Argyll.	Wharrie . . .	Macquarrie.
Tolmie . . .	MacLeod of Raasey.	White or Whyte . . .	MacGregor, Lamont.
Tonnochy . . .	Robertson.	Williamson . . .	Gunn, Mackay.
Tosh . . .	Mackintosh.	Wilson . . .	Gunn.
Toshach . . .	Do.	Wright . . .	Macintyre.
Toward, Towart . . .	Lamont.	Yuill, Yuille . . .	Buchanan.
Train . . .	MacDonald.	Yule . . .	Do.

Note.—A great many of the Clan Septs have in modern times adopted Special Tartans, but it has been found impossible to deal with these in the present work.

PLANT BADGES OF THE CLANS

(According to various Authorities)

Brodie . . .	. Periwinkle (? Lesser Periwinkle).	Macarthur . . .	. Wild Thyme.
Buchanan . . .	. Birch, Blaeberry (Bilberry), Oak.	Macaulay . . .	. Cranberry, Scots Pine (<i>Ardincaple</i>).
Cameron . . .	. Cranberry, Crowberry, Oak.	Macbean . . .	. Red Whortleberry.
Campbell . . .	. Fir Club Moss, Wild Myrtle.	Macdonald . . .	. Scottish Heather.
Chisholm . . .	. Fern.	Macdonell (Keppoch) . . .	. White Heather.
Colquhoun . . .	. Bearberry, Dogberry, Hazel, Willow.	Macdougall . . .	. "Bell Heath" (probably Cross-leaved Heath), Cypress.
Cumming . . .	. Cumin.	. . .	. . .
Davidson . . .	. Red Whortleberry (Cowberry).	Macduff . . .	. Boxwood, Holly, Red Whortleberry.
Drummond . . .	. Holly, Wild Thyme.	Macfarlane . . .	. Cloudberry, Cranberry.
Farquharson . . .	. Boxwood, Cranberry, Red Whortleberry, Rock Rose, Scots Pine (Scots Fir).	Macfie . . .	. Crowberry, Oak (<i>Cameron badges</i>), Scots Pine.
Ferguson . . .	. Aspen or Poplar (<i>Aberdeenshire</i>); Rock Rose (<i>Perthshire</i>); Scots Pine (<i>Strachur</i>).	MacGillivray . . .	. Red Whortleberry.
Forbes . . .	. Broom.	MacGregor . . .	. Scots Pine.
Fraser . . .	. Yew.	Macinnes . . .	. Holly.
Gordon . . .	. Ivy, Rock-Ivy.	Macintyre . . .	. Scottish Heather, White Heather.
Graham . . .	. Spurge Laurel.	Mackay . . .	. Broom, Bulrush, Reed Grass.
Grant . . .	. Cranberry, Scots Pine.	Mackenzie . . .	. Deer's Grass (Heath Club Rush), Holly, Variegated Holly.
Gunn . . .	. Juniper, Rose Root.	Mackinnon . . .	. "St. Columba's Flower" (St. John's Wort), Scots Pine.
Hay . . .	. Mistletoe.	Mackintosh . . .	. Holly, Red Whortleberry.
Innes . . .	. Holly.	Maclachlan . . .	. Ash, Broom, Lesser Periwinkle, Rowan.
Johnston . . .	. Red Hawthorn.	Maclaine (Lochbuie) . . .	. Blaeberry (Bilberry), Bramble.
Kennedy . . .	. Oak.	Maclaren . . .	. Spurge Laurel.
Lamont . . .	. Crab-Apple Tree, Dryas, Trefoil.	Maclean . . .	. Crowberry (<i>Duart, Bralas, Pennycross, Drinnim</i>); Holly (<i>Ardgour, Coll, Dochgarroch</i>).
Lindsay . . .	. Lime Tree, Rue.	Maclennan . . .	. Furze (Whin).
Macalister . . .	. Scottish Heather (Ling).		
Macalpine . . .	. Scots Pine.		

Macleod . . .	Juniper (<i>Macleod of Macleod</i>); Red Whortleberry (<i>Lewis</i>).	Menzies . . .	Ash, Common Club Moss (Staghorn Moss), Menzies Heath, Rowan.
Macmillan . . .	Holly.	Munro . . .	Common Club Moss.
Macnab . . .	Blue Bramble, Crowberry, Holly, Scots Pine, Scottish Heather, Stone Bramble (Roebuckberry).	Murray . . .	Broom, Butcher's Broom; Juniper (<i>Atholl</i>).
Macnaughton . . .	Trailing Azalea (<i>Loiseleurea</i>).	Ogilvie . . .	Evergreen Alkanet, Hawthorn, Ox-tongue.
Macneil, McNeill . . .	Dryas, Seaware (<i>Algæ</i>), Trefoil.	Oliphant . . .	Bulrush, Sycamore.
Macnicol . . .	Juniper, Trailing Azalea (<i>Loiseleurea</i>).	Robertson . . .	Bracken, Fern, Fine-leaved Heath (Bell Heather).
Macpherson . . .	Red Whortleberry, White Heather.	Rose . . .	Wild Rosemary (Marsh Andromeda).
Macquarrie . . .	Scots Pine.	Ross . . .	Bearberry, Juniper.
Macqueen . . .	Red Whortleberry (<i>Corryborough</i>); Scottish Heather (<i>Skye</i>).	Sinclair . . .	Furze (Whin), White Clover (Dutch Clover).
Macrae . . .	Common Club Moss (Staghorn Moss), Fir Club Moss.	Stewart . . .	Oak.
Malcolm . . .	Rowan berries.	Sutherland . . .	Broom, Butcher's Broom, Cotton Sedge.
Matheson . . .	Broom, Holly.	Urquhart . . .	Wallflower.

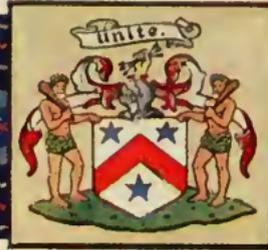
NOTES

1. The badge of Clan Alpin is Scots Pine (Scots Fir), that of Clan Chattan is Red Whortleberry (Cowberry), and that of Clan Donald is Scottish Heather (Ling). Boxwood was apparently used on occasion as a substitute for Red Whortleberry.

2. In Scotland "Cranberry" usually means Red Whortleberry.

3. "Dogberry" (Colquhoun) is stated by several authorities to be equivalent to Bearberry.

 HAZEL	 IVY	 FERN	 RED WHORTLEBERRY	 DRYAS	 FIR CLUB MOSS	 COMMON CLUB MOSS	 BROOM
 WILD THYME	 JUNIPER	 RED HAWTHORN	 TRAILING AZALEA	 ASPEN	 HAWTHORN	 BUTCHERS BROOM	 LAUREL
 BEARBERRY	 BELL HEATHER	<h1>CLAN BADGES</h1>				 SCOTTISH HEATHER	 CROSS LEAVED HEATH
 HOLLY	 HEATH CLUB RUSH	 CROWBERRY	 ROCK ROSE	 MISTLETOE	 BLAEBERRY	 SCOTS PINE	 LESSER PERIWINKLE
 BULRUSH	 WILD MYRTLE	 OAK	 WILD ROSEMARY	 YEW	 WALLFLOWER	 FURZE	 ROWAN

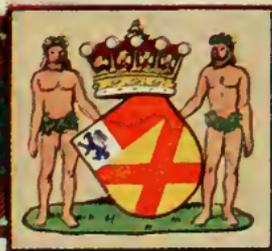


BRODIE

THIS clan derives its name from Brodie, the home of the chiefs, in Gaelic *Brothach*, a thanage which has belonged to the Brodies from the dawn of history. They are one of the original tribes of Morayshire. Their early charters were destroyed when Brodie House was burnt by Lord Lewis Gordon in 1645. From Malcolm, Thane of Brodie in the reign of Alexander III, the line of chiefs is deduced; and for Michael, son of Malcolm, Thane of Brodie, Robert the Bruce created a barony in 1311. Alexander Brodie of Brodie was, as Lord Brodie, a celebrated judge in the reign of Charles II; and his descendant, Alexander Brodie of Brodie, was Lord Lyon King of Arms, 1727-54. The Lord Lyon's son dying unmarried, he was succeeded as heir of tailzie and Laird of Brodie by his cousin James, son of James Brodie of Spynie, from whom descends the present Brodie of Brodie. Brodie Castle, the seat of the chiefs, is a picturesque old Scottish fortalice. The Brodies of Lethen and the Brodies of Eastbourne in Sussex—of whom Sir Benjamin Brodie, a distinguished surgeon, received a baronetcy in 1834—are the principal cadets of the clan.



CLACKMANNAN TOWER



BRUCE

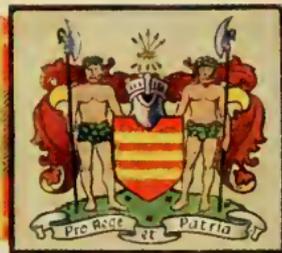
THE founder was Sir Robert de Brus, a Norman knight. He came to England with William the Conqueror, who granted him vast lands in Yorkshire. His son, Robert, went to Scotland and was made Lord of Annandale by David I, whose great-grand-daughter Isabella married Robert Bruce, 5th Lord of Annandale. Through this marriage their son Robert, 6th Lord of Annandale, Regent of Scotland, inherited a right to the Crown to which he was nominated by Alexander III before the birth of the "Maid of Norway." Robert, 7th Lord, married the Celtic Countess of Carrick; and their son became that Earl of Carrick who was to wear the Scottish Crown, complete the liberation of Scotland, and be familiarly known as Robert the Bruce. Bruce was born in 1274. He died at Cardross, on the Clyde, in 1329. His body was buried in Dunfermline Abbey, and his heart in Melrose.

The Earl of Elgin is head of one branch of the Bruces. A Baronetcy of Stenhouse was created in 1629, and of Downhill in 1804.



BUCHANAN

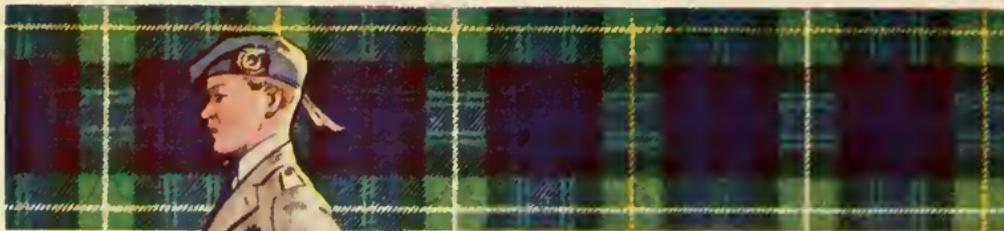
THE origin of the Buchanans has been traced to one, Gilbert, a Steward of the Earl of Lennox, about the middle of the thirteenth century. The Earl conferred upon Gilbert a part of the lands of Buchanan, from which he took his name. Maurice of Buchanan, his successor, received the same grant from the 6th Earl of Lennox. Maurice married the daughter of Menteith of Rusky, and thus his son became connected with the Royal House. The latter married the sole heiress of the ancient family of Leny. It is said that at the battle of Baugé-en-Anjou, in 1421, Sir Alexander, their eldest son, slew the Duke of Clarence. The former was killed at the battle of Verneuil in 1424, when his second brother, Walter, succeeded to the Buchanan estates, and his third brother to the Leny estates. Walter married Isabel, Countess of Lennox. Their eldest son, Patrick, married the heiress of Killearn and Auchreoch, while Thomas, their youngest son, founded the House of Drumkil, of which the famous historian, George Buchanan, was a descendant. Patrick's son, Walter, married a daughter of Lord Graham, and by her had a younger son who became known as "King of Kippen." Walter, a grandson of Patrick, and founder of the line of Spittal, was twice married. By his second wife he had William, founder of the now extinct line of Auchmar. The principal line became extinct in 1682, when representation was claimed by Buchanan of Auchmar, whose line perished in 1816. The family lands are now possessed by the Duke of Montrose.



CAMERON

CAMERON

THE Camerons are of pure Celtic ancestry ; and Cameron of Lochiel is the chief house of the Clan. Ewen, younger son of Ewen, 13th Chief of Lochiel, was the founder of the house of Erracht. Donald, 2nd of Erracht, joined Prince Charlie at Glenfinnan, where, under Lochiel, he was second in command of the Camerons. His daughter married Cameron of Scamadale, and had a son, Lieutenant Alexander Cameron, who led the Camerons during the last three hours of Waterloo. His eldest son, Sir Alan Cameron of Erracht, K.C.B., went to America, and with the 84th, or Royal Emigrants, helped to defend Quebec against Arnold. In 1793 he raised the 79th or Cameron Highlanders. Sir Ewen Cameron of the main line—Lochiel—was one of the greatest cavaliers during the Civil War. His loyalty was perpetuated in Donald Cameron of Lochiel, one of Prince Charlie's staunchest friends in 1745. Achnacarry is the seat of the Camerons of Lochiel.



CAMPBELL OF ARGYLL

THE name Campbell first appears in 1216, in connection with a proprietor of lands in Stirling ; but the first of importance was Neil Campbell, who, in 1296, was made King Edward's Baillie over lands in Argyll. His great-grandson was created Lord Campbell by James II, and was the first of the family to take the title of Argyll. His grandson, Colin, was made Earl of Argyll in 1457, and Baron of Lorn in 1470. The Marquis of Argyll was the great leader of the Covenanters during the Civil Wars in the reigns of Charles I and Charles II. The 8th Earl was created Duke of Argyll in 1701. The Peerages and estate descended to John, second Duke of Argyll and Earl of Greenwich (died 1743). He was succeeded by his brother, who died without issue, and so the title devolved upon his cousin, General John Campbell of Mamore. Inveraray Castle is the seat of the Campbell Chiefs, whose designation is *MacCailein Mhor*.

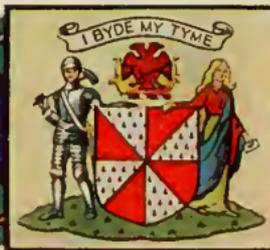
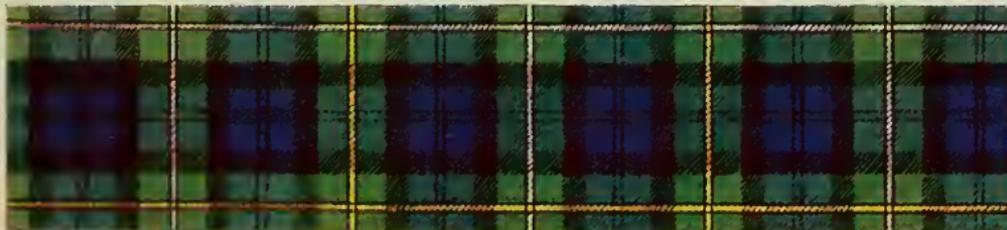




CAMPBELL OF BREADALBANE



CAMPBELL OF CAWDOR



CAMPBELL OF LOUDOUN



CHISHOLM

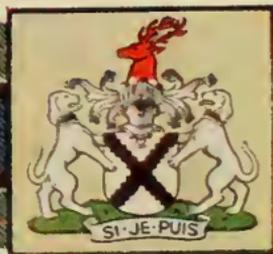


CHISHOLM

THE Chisholms are of Lowland origin, but they are virtually

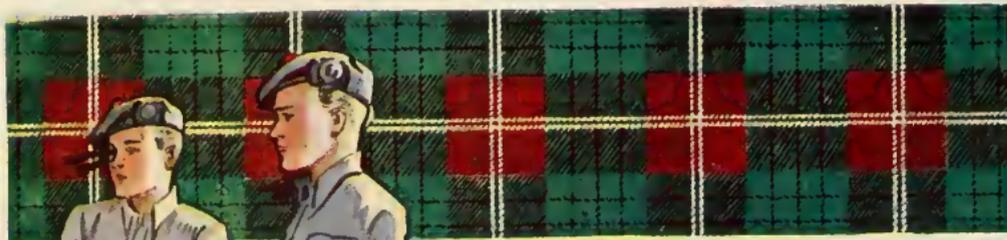
Gaelic by descent, an ancestor having married Margaret, the Celtic heiress of Erchless in the Aird. Their Lament is "*Cumha do dh'-Uilleam Siseal*" ("Lament for William Chisholm"), and their Badge, the Fern. Their ancient stronghold was Erchless Castle in Strathglass, which their descendants still own. A Robert Chisholm, knight, is mentioned in 1369, and a Thomas of Chisholm in 1403. Three of the clan were Bishops of Dunblane in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. James Chisholm was Master of the Household to James VI. Mention is made of Alexander Chisholm of Strathglass in 1578, and of John Chisholm of Comer in 1613. In 1608 Lord Balmerino, the Scottish Secretary of State, was taken to task in England for having written to Pope Clement VIII "to obtain a Cardinal's Hat for Chisholm, a Scots man, brother to the Laird of Crouneriggs in Perthshire."

The Chief of the Chisholms is called in Gaelic "*An Siosalach*." The arms of the Chiefs were in 1887 and 1938 confirmed to the heir of line of the baronial house of Comer and Erchless as "Chisholm of Chisholm."



COLQUHOUN

THE Colquhouns derive their name from the Barony of Colquhoun in Dunbartonshire. In Alexander II's reign Humphrey Kirkpatrick was granted a charter of these lands of Colchoun. His successor, Ingram, took the surname of Colquhoun of Colquhoun, married the "Fair Maid of Luss," and so acquired that estate. There were three branches of the Colquhouns—of that ilk, of Kilpatrick, and of Luss. Luss became the chief seat of the family. Sir Humphrey Colquhoun of Luss received other lands from James IV. Sir Humphrey, 17th Laird of Luss, fought against Rob Roy at Loch Lomond. He died in 1715, when the estates and chiefship passed to his daughter and her husband, Grant of Pluscarden. Their son, James Grant, on his succession, took the name of Sir James Colquhoun of Luss. He fell heir to the Grant estates, and, resuming the name of Grant, was succeeded in the Chiefship of Colquhoun and estate of Luss by his second son Sir Ludovick Grant. He in turn succeeded to the estates of Grant, Luss going to his brother James, who was made a Baronet in 1786, and died the same year. He was succeeded by his son, Sir James, whose great-grandson, Sir James, 5th Baronet, was succeeded by his cousin, Sir Alan John, in 1907.



CRAWFORD

THE earliest historic reference to this family is in the charter of William de Lindsay conferred by King William, wherein mention is made of Johannis de Crawford filius Reginaldi. In 1127 there were two knights of this name serving under King David I, Sir John and Sir Gregan ; the latter obtained a grant of land from this king in Galloway. The surname is derived from the Barony of Crawford, in Lanarkshire. Members of this family are mentioned in charters of 1170, 1190, 1228, 1230, and 1248. The Arms of Loudoun were quartered by Sir Reginald de Crawford about 1200, on his marriage with Margaret de Loudoun, the heiress of that extensive Barony. Margaret, the daughter of Sir Hugh Crawford, Sheriff of Ayr, married Sir Malcolm Wallace of Elderslie, and became the mother of Sir William Wallace, the hero of Scotland. Sir Reginald Crawford was prominent in the service of both Wallace and Robert the Bruce, and was executed at Carlisle in 1307 for his loyalty to the latter. Crawford of Auchinames is chief of the Name, and Crawford of Crawfordland one of the principal branches.



CUMMING

THE Cumins are said to have come from Normandy, but some deduce them from Northumberland. Their home was Badenoch, in the south-eastern wilds of Inverness. John Cumin was slain with Malcolm III at Alnwick in 1093. Sir John, the Red Cumin (Comyn), first Lord of Badenoch, was ambassador to Louis IX of France in 1240, and his son, John, was a competitor for the Scottish Crown, but Edward I of England chose John Baliol to be King of Scotland. This did not prevent Cumin from swearing fealty to the English King. His son, John, called also the Red Cumin (Comyn), succeeded him as Lord of Badenoch. He fought against England in the War of Independence, but quarrelled with Robert Bruce, who stabbed him in the Church of Dumfries. He was the last Lord of Badenoch who was surnamed Cumin. His lands passed to the Earl of Buchan, descended from another Cumin. In revenge the whole clan rose against Bruce, who defeated them. The Earl was outlawed, and his estates were forfeited. His son and successor had no heirs. His kinsman, Jordanus Cumin, is said to have been the ancestor of the Cumins of Culter. The Cumin race is now represented by the Gordon-Cummings of Altyre and Gordonstoun, Baronets. They have held Altyre in Moray for many generations.



CUNNINGHAM

CUNNINGHAM

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 took his surname from the land. His grandson founded the Cunninghams of Glengarnock, and his grandson was the ancestor of Cunningham of Polmaise. Sir Robert Cunningham swore fealty to King Edward I of England in 1296, and left two sons, from the younger of whom came the Cunninghams of Drumquassel, Ballindalloch, Balbougie, and Banton. Alexander Cunningham was created Lord Kilmaurs about 1450, and Earl of Glencairn, 1488, but was killed in the same year at the battle of Sauchieburn. The 5th 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. After the death of John, 14th Earl, in 1796 without issue, the title became dormant. The Fairlie Cunninghams are the descendants of the second son of the 1st Earl. Cunningham of Corsehill, Baronet from 1673, and representative of the second son of the 3rd Earl of Glencairn, is now regarded as the Chief.



DAVIDSON

THE Davidsons are Celtic. Their Clan Pipe Music is "Tulloch's Salute." All that is known of their first Chief is that his name was David. Their home, like that of the Cumins, was in Badenoch. In 1296, along with the Mackintoshes and Macphersons, they met the Camerons in battle at Invernahaven. The Macphersons and MacDhais (Davidsons) disputed priority. Mackintosh favoured the Davidsons, and the Macphersons left the field. The Camerons were victorious. The Macphersons fell upon the Camerons, and defeated them in turn. The Macphersons and the Davidsons now fell out. Reconciliation being useless, it was arranged that thirty men should be selected from each side to fight for the mastery. Robert III was umpire. The battle was fought on the North Inch of Perth in 1396. Only one Davidson was left alive. Since then they have figured but slightly in history. Tulloch, in Ross-shire, is the residence of the Chief. He is the hereditary Keeper of the Royal Castle of Dingwall.



DOUGLAS

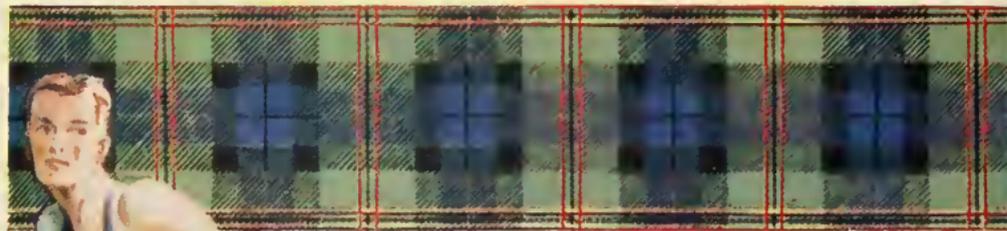
THERE are many legends of the origin of this powerful family, but the first recorded is William de Douglas, who witnessed a charter between 1174 and 1199. Douglasdale in Lanarkshire is the *duthus* of the race, whose chiefs lie buried in Douglas Kirk. His grandson, Sir William "le Hardi," had issue, "the Good" Sir James and Archibald "the Tineman" (*i.e.*, the loser), who was killed at Halidon Hill, 1333, leaving a son, William, created 1st Earl of Douglas, who became, through his wife, Earl of Mar. The Earl died in 1384, leaving a son, James, 2nd Earl of Douglas and Mar. "The Good" Sir James, previously mentioned, died in defence of Bruce's heart in Spain in 1330. The 4th Earl was created Duke of Touraine in 1424, and was killed at the battle of Verneuil the same year. The 3rd Duke of Touraine, and 6th Earl of Douglas, was, with his brother, David, lured into Edinburgh Castle and beheaded, 1440. The 7th Earl of Douglas, and 1st Earl of Avondale, was the father of six sons—William, 8th Earl, killed by James II at Stirling, 1452; James, 9th 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, beheaded, 1463; and Henry, Bishop of Dunkeld. The tartan is illustrated as worn by an officer of the Cameronians (Scottish Rifles)



DRUMMOND

THE Drummond Clan derives its name from the lands of Drummond or Drymen, in Stirlingshire. The progenitor of this Clan was Malcolm Beg, Lord of the lands of Drummond and Seneschal of Strathearn in 1225. In 1499 Lord Drummond was in possession of Drymen. The Drummond chiefs were Barons Cargill and Stobhall on the Tay.

James, 4th Earl of Perth, was Lord Chancellor of Scotland. The "Chevalier" made him Duke of Perth. His eldest son, James, 2nd Duke, was "out" in "the '15," and was attainted. His sons, James and John, 3rd and 4th Dukes, died unmarried. The 5th and 6th Dukes were younger sons of the 1st Duke. Then the Earldom of Perth passed to the Melfort branch. George, son of Léon Drummond, was restored to the Scottish titles of Earl of Perth and Melfort by Queen Victoria in 1853. He died in 1902 when the Melfort title passed to his daughter, Lady Marie Drummond, and the Perth titles to his kinsman, William, 11th Viscount Strathallan. The Clan Pipe March is "*Spaidsearachd Dhiuc Pheairt*" ("Duke of Perth's March").



DUNDAS

SERLE DE DUNDAS is mentioned in the time of King William the Lion. His direct descendant in the fifteenth century, James Dundas, was twice married, and from him are descended the Dundases of Newliston, Duddingston, and Manour. Sir James Dundas of Dundas, great grandson of James Dundas, was twice married, and is the ancestor of the present head of the family, still styled Dundas of Dundas. A representative of the Celtic branch, Robert Dundas, was Lord President of the Court of Session, and was twice married. By his second marriage he had Henry, created Viscount Melville, 1802, ancestor of the present Viscount. By his first marriage the Lord President had a son, who also became Lord President, and was father of Robert, Lord Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer. His grandson was created a Baronet, 1898. The Dundases of Fingask are descended from James Dundas, who was father of Alexander, who fell at Flodden, 1513, whose direct descendant in the sixth degree, Thomas Dundas, had two sons—Thomas, and Lawrence of Kerse. The last-named Thomas was the ancestor of 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, 2nd Baron, was created Earl of Zetland, 1838, and his grandson was created Marquis of Zetland, 1892.



ELLIOT



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, Horsliehill, Arkleton, and Stobs. Of the last-named branch came Gilbert Elliot of Stobs, celebrated in Border history as "Gibbie wi' the gowden garters," who died leaving several sons. William, the eldest, was ancestor of the Baronets of Stobs, now regarded as the principal line of Elliots extant; 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, 2nd Baron, 1813. Gavin Elliot of Midlem Mill, 4th 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.



ERSKINE

SIR ROBERT ERSKINE, Chamberlain of Scotland, 1350-57, had several sons: Thomas, his heir, and Malcolm, ancestor of the Erskines of Kinnoull. Sir Robert's grandson was created Lord Erskine. The 3rd Lord Erskine was succeeded by his son, James, as 5th Lord, who left two sons; the younger, Sir Alexander Erskine of Gogar, had a son, Thomas, created Earl of Kellie, whose line became extinct in 1829; the elder, John, 6th Lord Erskine, was restored the old Celtic Earldom of Mar by Queen Mary. John, 23rd Earl, is well known in connection with the Rising of 1715. In 1875 the House of Lords decided that Walter Henry, 13th Earl of Kellie, had made out his claim to the Earldom of Mar, dated 1565. He died in 1888; and his son, Walter John, became 12th Earl of Mar and 14th Earl of Kellie. The ancient *Celtic* Earldom descended to the heir-female, John F. Goodeve-Erskine, and is the most ancient peerage in Britain. John, Earl of Mar, son of "the Regent Mar," who ruled during the childhood of James VI, had a number of sons. (1) James, the eldest, was created Earl of Buchan. (2) Henry, the second, was the father of James, Lord Cardross, and his descendant became 9th Earl of Buchan. From the 12th Earl the present Earl descends, and from the brother of the 12th Earl come the Lords Erskine. (3) Charles, the third son, was father of another Charles, created a Baronet, whose descendant, the 6th Baronet, inherited the Earldom of Rosslyn from his maternal grandfather, Alexander Wedderburn, Lord Chancellor of England, and his descendants still enjoy this title.



FARQUHARSON

THE Farquharsons are of Celtic origin. Their clan country is Strathdee, in Aberdeenshire. Some of them were originally named Shaw. The offspring of Shaw of Rothiemurchus took the name of Farquharson. In 1645 Farquharson of Invercauld fought at the head of his clan under the famous Marquis of Montrose. The clan was well represented in the army of Prince Charlie in 1745. In 1748 the Laird of Invercauld leased his castle to the Government for ninety years as a military station. The garrison has long been withdrawn. The above-said Laird died in 1750. His son, James, succeeded, and lived until 1806. James left a daughter, Catherine, to whom the insignia of the Farquharson chiefs were confirmed by Lyon Court. She married Captain James Ross, R.N., who adopted the name Farquharson of Invercauld, and to whose line the chiefship descended. The Farquharsons of Inverey have as their most celebrated member the "Black Colonel," famed in Dee-side legend. In 1745 the clan was led by the "Baron Ban," Farquharson of Monaltrie.

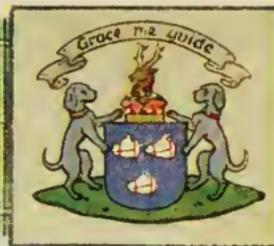
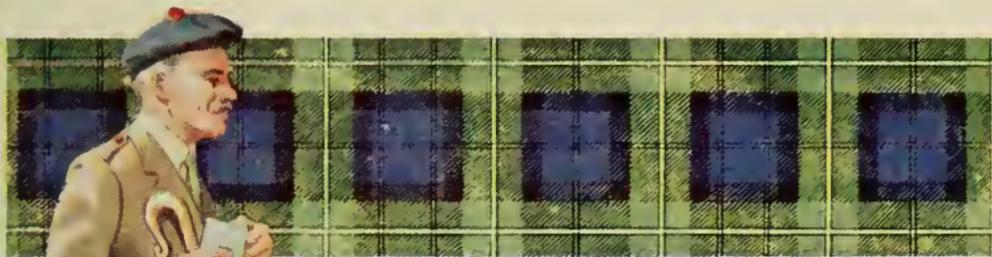


FERGUSON



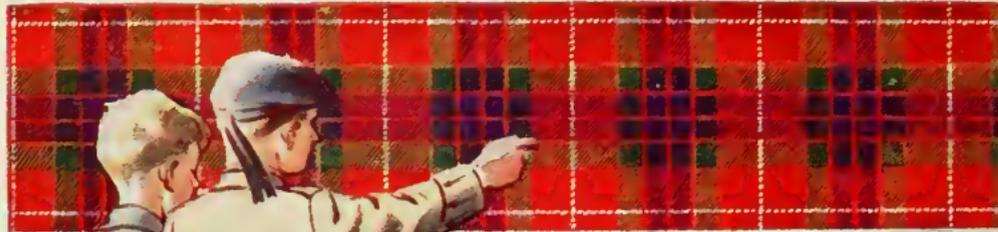
FERGUSON

THE Fergusons are Celtic. They were long settled in Argyll, where the chiefs of Clann Fhearghuis of Stra-chur were Hereditary Maers of Glenshellich. Ferguson of Dunfallandy has long been Chief of the Fergusons in Atholl. Two of the clan, sons of the Laird of Badyfarow, near Inverury, figured prominently. "Robert the Plotter," concerned in the Ryehouse Plot, escaped detection and died in 1714. James, a Major-General, served under Marlborough at Blenheim. The Fergusons, Baronets of Kilkerran, have held lands in Ayrshire since the reign of Charles I. Sir James Ferguson, 6th Baronet, a distinguished statesman, was killed in the Jamaica earthquake 1906. Adam Ferguson, historian and moral philosopher; Robert Ferguson, the poet; and Sir William Ferguson, F.R.S., were illustrious members of the clan. "Annie Laurie," heroine of the song, was wife of Ferguson of Craighdarroch. Brigadier-General Ferguson commanded the Highland Brigade at the capture of the Cape of Good Hope.



FORBES

THIS clan is Celtic. Their March is "*Cath Glinn Eurainn*" ("The Battle of Glen Eurann"). John of Forbes, first of the name, figured in the reign of William the Lion, when the *duthus* of Forbes (which the race had held from the time when O'Conochar "killed the bear" which made the Braes of Forbes uninhabitable) was feudalised. In 1303 Alexander Forbes defended Urquhart Castle against Edward I, and was slain with the garrison. Alexander Forbes of Forbes was made Lord Forbes about 1442. John, the 6th Lord, was a favourite of James V. The 10th Lord, Alexander, was a General under Gustavus Adolphus. The family is still represented by Lord Forbes, whose seat is Castle Forbes on Donside. The Lords Pitsligo are descendants of William, a son of Sir John Forbes of Forbes, who lived in the reign of Robert II. The 4th Lord was attainted after Culloden. The Baronets of Craigievar spring from Patrick Forbes of Corse, armour-bearer to James III. The Lairds of Culloden are descended from the Forbeses of Tolquhoun, who date from 1420. Sir Alexander Forbes of Tolquhoun saved Charles II's life at the battle of Worcester. This family was ruined by the Darien Scheme. Sir William Forbes, 8th Baronet of Craigievar, succeeded as Lord Sempill in 1884. Their seat is the tall, romantic castle of Craigievar.



FRASER

THE Frasers are French in origin. Clan Pipe Music : “ *Cumha Mhic Shimidh* ” (“ Lovat’s Lament ”); March : “ *Spaid-searachd Mhic Shimidh* ” (Lovat’s March). Gilbert of Fraser is mentioned in 1109. Sir Simon Fraser of Oliver Castle was done to death by Edward I. Hugh was the first designed of Lovat, and from him descends the “ Clan Fraser of Lovat.” Hugh, second of Lovat, was made a Baron about 1460. Hugh, 3rd Lord, fell fighting with the MacRonalds near Lochlochy in 1544. Hugh, 9th Lord, died childless. Simon Fraser of Beaufort took possession. His son, Simon, styled himself Master of Lovat, but for his discreditable conduct he had to flee to France, and his father became Lord Lovat. This Simon afterwards became 11th Lord. In 1746 his title was attained, and he was beheaded. The title was revived in 1837, and passed to Thomas Fraser of Streichen and Lovat, from whom is descended the present Lord Lovat. His seat is Beaufort Castle on the old estate of Lovat. Another branch of the family is the Frasers (Baronets) of Ledclune ; while the House of Fraser of Philorth is represented by Lord Saltoun.



GORDON

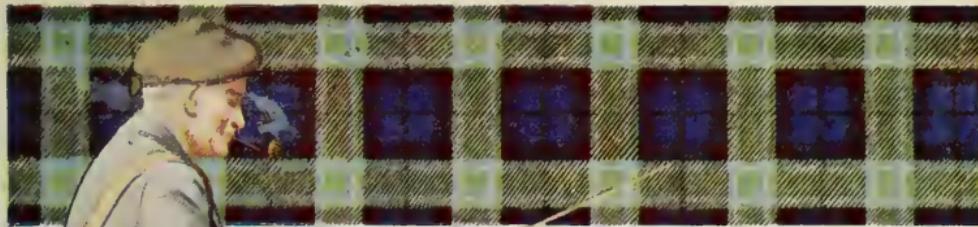
THE Gordons had their origin in the Lowlands. The Scottish Gordons are descended from Sir Adam Gordon, the friend of Wallace, and to whom Bruce granted the lands of Huntly or Strathbogie. He fell at Halidon Hill in 1333. Alexander, 3rd Earl of Huntly, fought at Flodden. George, 6th Earl, was created a Marquis in 1599. George, 4th Marquis, was made Duke of Gordon in 1684. The Dukedom lapsed in 1836, and the Marquisate went to the Earl of Aboyne. The Earls of Aberdeen are descended from Patrick Gordon of Methlic, who fell in battle at Arbroath in 1445. Ten Baronetries pertain to this clan: Gordonstoun, Cluny, Lismore, Lochinvar, Park, Dalpholly, Earlstoun, Embo, Halkin, Niton. Two regiments have been raised from it. The 92nd, or Gordon Highlanders, raised in 1794, and the old 75th and 92nd linked together, are now the Gordon Highlanders. The Marquis of Huntly is chief of the Gordon clan.



GRAHAM'S (MONTROSE)

GRAHAM OF MONTROSE

SIR WALTER SCOTT says, "few families can boast of more historical renown than that of Graham." Their origin is wrapped in the mists of antiquity, but tradition has it 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. The first recorded appearance of the name is William of Graham, one of the witnesses to David I's Holyrood Charter (1143-47). He obtained the lands of Abercorn and Dalkeith. His grandson, David Graham, acquired from William the Lion, before 1214, certain lands near Montrose. Under Alexander I his son obtained the lands of Dundaff and Strathearn from the Earl of Dunbar, and those of Strathblane and Mugdock from the Earl of Lennox. Sir William Graham of Dundaff, chief of Clan Graham, during the reign of James I married, as his second wife, May Stewart, the second daughter of King Robert III. Patrick, his eldest grandson, was in 1445 raised to the peerage as Lord Graham, in recognition of his gallantry in the field and his services as a Lord of Regency during the minority of James III. William, 3rd Lord Graham, was in 1504 created Earl of Montrose, the title being derived from the lands of "Auld Montrose." James, 5th Earl, was the celebrated Marquis of Montrose, the Marquisate being created in his favour in 1644. James, 4th Marquis, was created Duke of Montrose in 1707. From him is descended the present Duke, Chief of the clan. It was through the efforts of the Marquis of Graham (afterwards Duke of Montrose) that in 1782 the Act of 1746 (which abolished and made penal the use of the Highland garb) was repealed. Highlanders were thereby placed under a debt of gratitude to the House of Montrose that will never be forgotten.



GRAHAM (MENTEITH)

GRAHAM OF MENTEITH

MALISE GRAHAM, a junior grandson of Sir Patrick the Graham of Dundaff, ancestor of the ducal house of Montrose, married Euphemia Stewart, Countess Palatine of Strathearn, of which dignity James I deprived them, but created Malise Earl of Menteith in 1427. William, 7th Earl and Lord Justice General, established his right as Earl Palatine of Strathearn in 1630; but this aroused such envy that his confirmation was recalled, and the arms of Strathearn were ordered to be "dashed out of his windows." He was created Earl of Airth in 1633. His son, Lord Kilpont, was murdered under dramatic circumstances by Stewart of Ardvourlich, as recorded in Scott's *Legend of Montrose*. William Graham, Lord Kilpont's son, succeeded his grandfather as Earl of Airth and Menteith, but little was left of the estates. Since his death in 1694, the Earldoms of Airth and Menteith and Strathearn have been dormant. There are many cadets of the Grahams of Menteith, of whom the most celebrated are the Grahams of Gartmore and Ardoch, descending from the fifth son of the 1st Earl, and of which house the Scottish patriot, R. B. Cunningham-Graham of Ardoch, M.P., was lately the representative.



GRANT

THE Grants are Celtic. "*Stad, Chreag Ealachaidh*" ("Stand fast, Craigellachie") is their slogan. They are of the same stock as the MacGregors, and their location has always been Strathspey. Sir Laurence Graunt, Sheriff of Inverness (1249-58), acquired the greater part of Strathspey. Sir Ian Ruadh Grant, Chief of the clan, in 1381 married Matilda de Glencairnie; and for his descendant, John, *Am Bard Ruadh*, the lands of Freuchie were created a feudal barony. His successor, *Sheumas nan Creach*, was a friend of Mary Queen of Scots. From John Grant of Freuchie and Grant, a strong supporter of James IV, are descended the Chiefs of Grant and Strathspey, and the Baronets of Corrimony and of Glenmoriston. James Grant of Grant and his son Ludovick were in the clan fight at the Haughs of Cromdale. Glenmoriston fought for Prince Charlie at Culloden. There are three Baronetries—Dalvey, 1688; Monymusk, 1705; and Ballindalloch, 1838. Many of the Glenmoriston Grants were banished to Barbadoes after "the '45." They have a distinct tartan. The clan raised the Grant or Strathspey Fencibles in 1793, and the "old 97th" in 1794. The first was disbanded in 1799, and the other was drafted into other Highland regiments in 1795. Lord Strathspey is the Chief of the clan.



G U N N

ORIGINALLY this clan was Norse. The founder of the family was said to be a pirate who settled at Ulbster in Caithness. His descendants and the Keiths were continually at war with each other. The daughter of Lachlan Gunn was carried off by a Keith to Ackergill, where she threw herself from the top of the tower. In 1426 the two clans fought a desperate and indecisive battle near Thurso. Another encounter occurred on the Muir of Tannach in 1438; the Gunns were defeated. In 1464 the clans agreed to settle in a friendly way. The Keiths treacherously attacked and cut the Gunns to pieces. The greater part of the clan afterwards migrated to Sutherland. From Henry Gunn the Hendersons of Caithness are descended. Sir William Gunn of this clan fought valiantly under Gustavus Adolphus. In 1636, on the Plains of Weslock, he was chiefly instrumental in defeating the Austrians. Charles I knighted him for bravery. The Chiefs of Clan Gunn were Hereditary Coroners of Caithness, and the official Badge of the Coroner was a great buckle of Celtic design.



HAMILTON

HAMILTON

THE founder of this family was Walter, son of Gilbert de Hamel-done, to whom Bruce gave the Barony of Cadzow in Lanarkshire, celebrated as the home of the old white Caledonian cattle. Sir James the Hamilton, Lord of Cadzow under James II, was in 1445 created Lord Hamilton. By his wife, Princess Mary, sister of James III, he had James, 2nd Lord, created Earl of Arran 1502, whose son James, 2nd Earl, the Regent Arran of Mary Queen of Scots' childhood, founded Hamilton Palace, and was declared by Parliament after her next heir to the throne. His son John became Marquis of Hamilton 1599, and James, 3rd Marquis, became Duke of Hamilton 1643. William, 2nd Duke, died in defence of Charles II at Worcester, 1651. His daughter, Anne, became Duchess of Hamilton. Her son James, 4th Duke, patriotically opposed the Union 1707, and was shortly after killed by an English peer, Lord Mohun. William, 12th Duke, was in 1864 confirmed by Napoleon III in the French duchy of Chatelherault. Alfred, 13th Duke, after the demolition of Hamilton Palace, removed the seat of the chiefs to Dungavel in their Lordship of Avon. The Duke of Hamilton is Chief of the family, and Hereditary Keeper of the Palace of Holyroodhouse.



H A Y

WILLIAM DE HAYA, who flourished about 1170, is said to have been 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 1st Earl. The 4th 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 4th (and attainted) Earl of Kilmarnock, by his wife, Ann Livingstone, who was the daughter and heiress of the Earl of Linlithgow and Callander, 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, in accordance with clan law; and his descendants succeeding to the Earldom have been continual Chiefs of the Clan Hay.



HOME

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 Sir David Home of Wedderburn, ancestor of the Earls of Marchmont. Sir Alexander was a great soldier, and fought at Homildon in 1402, and at Verneuil in 1424, losing his life in the last battle. He had three sons—from the youngest came 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, Master of Home, died in his father's lifetime, but left two sons, Alexander, 2nd Lord Home, and John Home of Whiterigs and Ersilton. The former's descendant, James, 2nd Earl, dying without issue, 1633, the titles went to a descendant of John Home of Whiterigs and Ersilton. Sir James Home of Coldingknows, who thus became 3rd Earl of Home, is the ancestor of the present Earl.



COXTON
TOWER



INNES

THIS Clan derives its name from the Barony of Innes, "all the lands betwixt Spey and Lossie," granted by Malcolm IV to Berowald of Innes at Christmas 1160, after his conciliation with Somerled, Lord of the Isles. From Berowald descended a long line of Chiefs (of whom Sir Robert Innes of that Ilk, 1st Baronet, received Charles II on his landing at Speymouth 1650), Sir James, 6th Baronet, becoming in 1805 5th Duke of Roxburghe, and his son being in 1837 created Earl Innes. From Walter of Innermarkie, second son of Sir Robert Innes of that Ilk, sprang the Baronets of Balveny and Edingight (created 1628), and the Baronets of Coxton (created 1686). From Robert of Drainie came the Inneses of Drumgask and Balnacraig, of whom was Father Lewis Innes, the Jacobite Secretary of State. These branches were all loyal to the House of Stewart, as were the Inneses of Cathlaw, related to the millionaire Mitchell-Inneses of Stow. The arms shown here have been those of the Royalist and Jacobite line of Innes of Balveny. Innes House and Coxton Tower, both near Elgin, are outstanding examples of Scots architecture.



JOHNSTON

THE Johnston family belong to Dumfries, and the original John who had a "toun" or "dwelling" there, lived in the twelfth century. His descendant in the sixth generation was Sir Adam Johnston of that Ilk, who died in 1455. From his eldest son, John, descended the Lords Johnston, Earls of Hartfell, and Marquesses of Annandale. George, the last Marquess, died in 1792. Another son of Sir Adam was Gilbert, the first of the family of Johnstons of Elphinstone. His descendant, Samuel, was created a Baronet. The Johnstones of Westerhall are descended from a Matthew Johnston, also supposed to be a son of Sir Adam. His descendant was created a Baronet in 1700. The present Baronet of Westerhall and also Lord Derwent belong to this family. The 5th Baronet's daughter was created Countess of Bath. The North Country Johnstons claim descent from the Dumfriesshire family. The Johnstons of Gretna and Newbie have not yet been connected with the principal house. There were also Johnstons of Elsieheills, Lockerbie, Beirholm, Sheens, and Warriston, and to the last belongs Sir Archibald Johnston, Lord Warriston, executed in 1663. The Johnstons of that Ilk in Aberdeenshire are actually the Chiefs of the clan.



KENNEDY

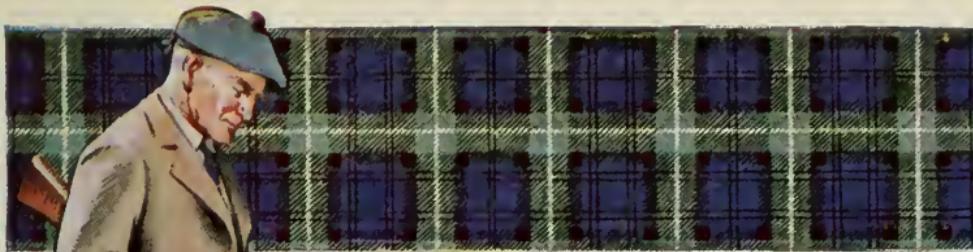
KENNEDY

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 3rd Lord was created Earl of Cassilis (Cassels) about 1509, but was killed with most of the Scottish nobility at Flodden, 1513. The 3rd Earl died in 1558, it is supposed by poison, leaving two sons—Gilbert, 4th Earl, and Thomas of Cullean. From the 4th Earl descended the 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th, 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. On the death, unmourned, in 1792, of David, 10th Earl, a descendant of Thomas of Cullean previously mentioned, the titles went to a descendant of the second son of Sir Alexander Kennedy, son of Thomas of Cullean. This was Archibald Kennedy, who became 11th Earl, and his son was created Marquis of Ailsa in 1806.



KERR

JOHAN KERR of the Forest of Selkirk, living 1357, was father of Henry, Sheriff of Roxburgh, whose son, Robert, was father of Andrew of Auldounburn. This Andrew Kerr had three sons. From the youngest came the Kerrs of Gateshaw, and from the second the Kerrs of Linton. The eldest son was father of Walter of Cessford, who had two sons. From the younger descended the Kerrs of Dolphinstoun, Littledean, and Morryston. The elder, 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. Sir Andrew had three sons. From the first are descended the Dukes of Roxburgh. The second had a son, Mark, who was created Earl of Lothian, 1606, but the title became extinct in 1624. The third son of Sir Andrew of Cessford was ancestor to Sir Thomas of Ferniehurst, whose son by his first marriage, was created Lord Jedburgh, 1622, and by his second marriage had two sons—Sir James, whose son became Lord Jedburgh, and Robert, Earl of Somerset, 1613. Robert of Ancrum, uncle of above-named Sir Thomas, had two grandsons—William, from whom descended the Kerrs of Linton, and Sir Robert, created Earl of Ancrum, 1633, and was succeeded in the title by the son of his second marriage, Charles; his grandson by his first marriage, Robert 4th Earl of Lothian, also succeeded to the Earldom of Ancrum, and was created Marquess of Lothian, 1701. His direct descendant is the present Marquis of Lothian.



LAMONT

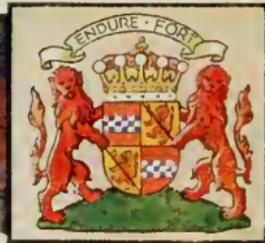
THE Lamonts are a Celtic family. The old seat of the Chief was Castle Toward. This was changed to Ardlamont, between the Kyles of Bute and Loch Fyne, which was the seat of the Chiefs until the close of the nineteenth century. The surname of the clan is from one Lauman. A Duncan MacLamont seems to have been Laird of Lamont in Robert III's reign. There were also Lamonts of Inverin, the greater part of whose lands was appropriated by the Campbells. John Lamont of Lamont married Lady Jean Campbell, daughter of the Earl of Argyll who fell at Flodden. The Lamonts fought under Montrose at Philiphaugh in 1645. Attacked by the Campbells, they bravely defended themselves in the Castle of Toward, but had to surrender, and were all put to the sword by the victors. In 1685-86 the Laird of Lamont and Archibald Lamont of Silvercraigs were Commissioners in the Parliament at Edinburgh. There were also Lamonts of Willowfield. In course of time the estates passed to Dougal Lamont of Stilaig. His eldest daughter was married to John Lamont of Kilfinnan, and their eldest son succeeded to the estate and chiefship in right of the maternal line.



LESLIE

LESLIE

THE Leslies are of Flemish stock. The first of the name was Bartholf of Leslie, 1165-1214. Sir Andrew Leslie of that Ilk was one of the Scottish nobles who signed the letter to the Pope, declaring that while one hundred Scotsmen lived, they would never yield to England. George, 10th of Leslie, was 1st Earl of Rothes. The 3rd Earl fell at Flodden. John, 7th Earl of Rothes was a zealous adherent of Charles II, and was with him in exile. After the Restoration he was Lord High Chancellor. In 1680 he was created Duke of Rothes. Sir Alexander Leslie (1st Earl of Leven, 1641) was a renowned Field-Marshal under Gustavus Adolphus. He afterwards led the armies of the Covenant. His title is now united with that of Melville. Sir David Leslie (1st Lord Newark, 1660) was another veteran of Gustavus's wars. The title has been dormant since 1791. Sir Patrick Leslie of Pitcairnie was made Lord Lindores in 1600. This title has been dormant since 1775. The Earls of Rothes, Chiefs of the clan, still hold Rothes Castle on the Spey. The tartan is illustrated as worn by an officer of the King's Own Scottish Borderers.



LINDSAY.

LINDSAY

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 5th Earl was created Duke of Montrose, 1488. His son, John, 6th Earl, did not succeed to the Dukedom, and fell at Flodden, 1513. The 8th Earl, in consequence of his son's disgraceful behaviour, resigned his title to the King, who re-granted it, with the provision that at his death it should go to his cousin, David of Edzell. Accordingly, on the 8th Earl's death, David of Edzell became 9th Earl ; but he generously obtained a re-grant of the title to David, grandson of the 8th Earl, who became 10th Earl, 1558. On the death of the 16th Earl the title went to the Lindsays of The Byres, passing over the Edzell family. David, 9th 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, left two sons, one of whom, Alexander, 6th Earl, became 23rd Earl of Crawford, 1808, on the failure of the direct line of the Lindsays of The Byres, and his descendant is the present Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, whose seat is Balcarres, Fife.



MACALISTER

THIS clan was the first that branched off from the main Clan Donald stem, probably early in the thirteenth century. Alister Mòr, Lord of the Isles and Kintyre, in 1284, was the founder. He opposed Bruce, who shut him up in Dundonald Castle on the Clyde. He died there, and his estates were given to his brother, Angus Mòr, one of Bruce's supporters. As Lords of the Isles, the dynasty was overthrown by James IV, and the MacAlisters became a distinct clan at Ardpatrik in South Knapdale, Argyllshire. Their descendants were called *Vic-Ian-Dhu*. Mention is made of Vic-Ian-Dhu MacAlister of Loup in 1515. The MacAlisters fought on the side of Montrose at Inverlochy in 1645. Argyll dissuaded Hector, their Chief, from being present. Hector's son, Godfrey, married a daughter of Sir Robert Montgomerie of Skelmorlie. Their son, Alexander MacAlister of Loup, fought for Dundee at Killiecrankie in 1689. His brother, Charles, married a daughter of Lamont of that Ilk. His grandson, Charles, added (by marriage) the Somerville Arms to his own. Dying in 1847, he was succeeded by his son, Charles Somerville MacAlister, who died in 1891. He was succeeded by his son, Lieut.-Colonel Charles Somerville MacAlister. The present Chief is the Macalister of the Loup and Kennox.



MACALPINE

THE Clan MacAlpine is Celtic. It is claimed that this clan is a Royal one, and that it is the most ancient in the Highlands. Some records indicate that for twenty-five generations Kings of Scotland were of the MacAlpine lineage. The ancient crest was a boar's head, the war cry being *Cumrick Bas Ailpein*—"Remember the death of Alpin." The Alpin alluded to was King Alpin, murdered by Brudus after the defeat of the Scots by the Picts near Dundee in 834. The traditional home of the MacAlpines was Dunstaffnage, near Oban, Argyll. Some historians assign an Alpinian origin to the MacGregors, Mackinnons, Macnabs, Grants, Macquarries, and others, and group them together under the name of *Siol Ailpein*. Doubt has been cast on the accuracy of this origin. The MacGregor clan seems to have been the principal one. This would seem vouched for in the MacGregor motto, "*Is Rioghail mo Dhream*" ("My race is Royal"), though later writers question this. Unfortunately most of the foregoing is vague tradition. No MacAlpine has recorded arms or pedigree.

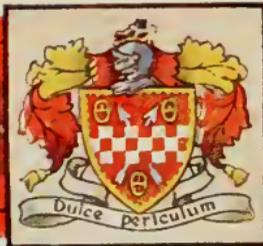
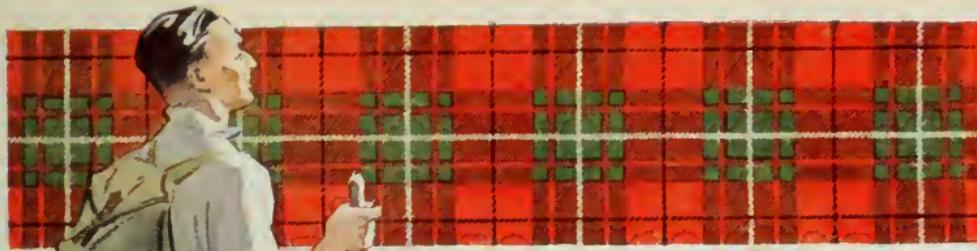


MACARTHUR



MACARTHUR

THE MacArthurs are Celts. A tribe of this clan were hereditary pipers to the MacDonalds of the Isles. MacArtair aided Robert the Bruce, from whom he received the forfeited estates of MacDougall. John MacArtair held princely state ; but this ended when a later MacArtair was beheaded by James I, and his lands were forfeited. In later days the MacArthurs gained part of Strachur, in Cowal, Argyllshire, and also owned a portion of Glenfalloch and Glendochart. The family seat of the MacArthurs of Tir-a-cladich was on Loch Awe side. The title *Mac-ic-Artair* suggests that Tir-a-cladich was a cadet of the main MacArtair line.



MACAULAY

MACAULAY

THE MacAulays are Celtic in origin. Their chief seat was Ardincaple, in Row, Dunbartonshire. Ardincaple was probably built in the twelfth century. At one time they dwelt in Kintail, and some think they belong to the Lennox family. It is said the original name was Ardincaples of that Ilk, until they took the name of a chief called Aulay. Aulay is mentioned in various charters by Malduin, Earl of Lennox, whose death took place at the beginning of the reign of Alexander III. Aulay was the Earl's brother. His son and successor, Duncan, or MacAulay, Knight, is also named in the Earl's charters. Subsequently, in 1587, Sir Aulay MacAulay is enrolled as among the chief vassals of the Earl of Lennox. A branch of the clan went to Antrim, in Ireland, and acquired the lands of Glenerm. The last portion of the clan territory passed out of the hands of the 12th Chief in 1767, when Ardincaple was sold to the Duke of Argyll. Lord Macaulay, the historian and essayist, belonged to the Clan MacAulay of Lewis, first on record in 1610, and a separate clan from the MacAulays of Ardincaple.



MACBEAN

THIS is a Celtic clan, and the name can be traced for four centuries. They formed one of the branch-clans of the Clan Chattan. Their Chief in the early fourteenth century was *Bean MacMilmor*. A division of the clan was "out" with Lochiel in "the '45," but on all other occasions they have mustered under the banner of Macintosh, and have acknowledged him as their high Chief. The Chief of the clan was a Major in the Macintosh battalion of Prince Charlie's army. Father and son fought for the Prince. At Culloden Major Gillies MacBean, a man of gigantic stature, placed himself in the gap of a wall, and mowed down the English with his broadsword. Thirteen, including Lord Robert Ker, fell to his hand before his enemies closed upon him, then, with his back to the wall, he fought desperately, until, pierced by English bayonets, he could fight no more. The Bains or Baynes of Tulloch, in Ross-shire, have never used the prefix Mac. The name MacVean is a variation of MacBean.



MACBETH

MACBETH or MacBethad MacFinlaeg was a Celtic King of Scotland, whose reign began in 1040, and lasted for seventeen years. He is said to have succeeded his father as ruler of the province of Moray, and married a grand-daughter of Kenneth III. He slew King Duncan, his predecessor. He was himself slain at Lumphanan, Aberdeenshire, in 1057, and was buried in Iona, the common sepulchre for many centuries of the Scottish kings. His step-son Lulach, succeeded him, but was slain at Essie in Strathbogie. The race of the Mormairs of Moray for some generations continued unsuccessfully to contest the throne with the line of King Duncan. Their claims were eventually disposed of by a treaty, in which the Lord of the Isles seems to have taken part.

The name was originally a personal one, meaning "lively one." In modern Gaelic it is spelt *Macbheatha*, and another form was *Bethan*. The two names were at a later date merged into the English form of Beaton or Beton. According to the Dean of Lismore, many of the manuscripts in the Advocates' Library were written by the Betons or Macbheaths, who were physicians in Islay and Mull, and also sennachies of the Macleans. The arms recorded are those of George Macbeth.

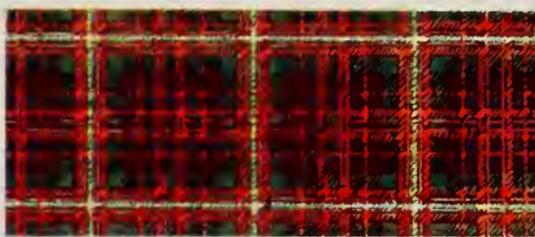


MACDONALD

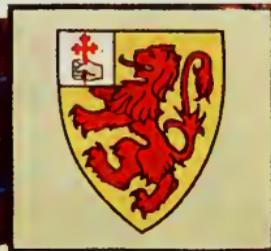
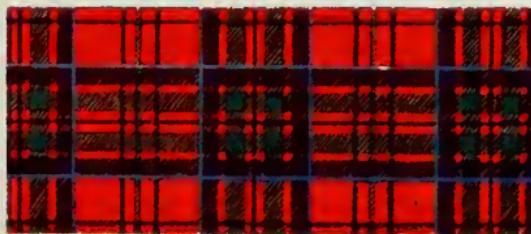
THE MacDonalds are of very ancient origin. The clan founder was the heroic Somerled, who freed his countrymen from the Norse yoke, and rose to power that no subject has equalled. He died in 1164, leaving three sons. The second, Reginald, died in 1207, leaving, with other issue, an eldest son, Donald, from whom the clan takes its name. As Lords of the Isles and Earls of Ross, the Clan Donald were the greatest of the Highland clans, their chief until 1493 ranking as an Island Sovereign. After the fall of the Lords of the Isles, first Glengarry, and then the Lords of Sleat held the chiefship. The Chief of the Glencoe MacDonalds, *Mac-Vic-Ian-Mac-Ian*, was of Royal descent, and was, with nearly all his clan, massacred by Campbell of Glenlyon in 1692. He had remained constant in his adherence to King James, and loyally took the oath to serve William of Orange, but was rewarded with as foul an act of treachery as was ever perpetrated. Glencoe is the traditional home of the poet Ossian.



MACDONALD OF CLANRANALD



MACDONELL OF GLENGARRY



MACDONELL OF KEPPOCH



MACDONALD OF SLEAT

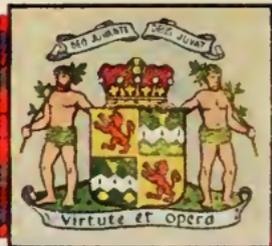
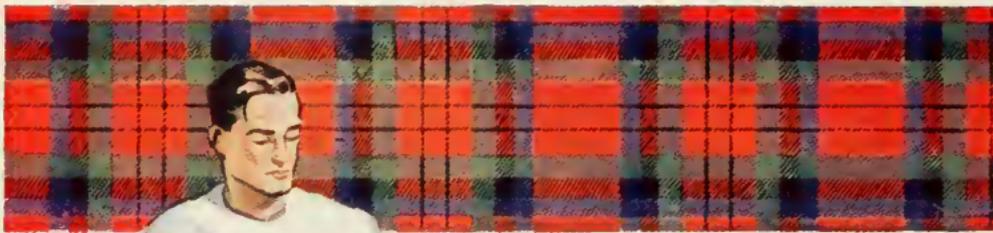


MACDONALD OF ARDNAMURCHAN



MACDOUGALL

THIS is a Celtic clan. The male line of Somerled of the Isles, who died in 1164, is continued in MacDougall of Dunolly, probably descended from Dugall, eldest son of Somerled, ancestor also of the Lords of Lorn. Dugall's grandson was King Ewin of Argyll, 1248. His son was Alexander de Ergadia or Alexander of Lorn. He died 1310, and his son was John of Lorn, Bruce's most obstinate opponent. In the battle of Dalree, 1306, between Bruce and John MacDougall, the famous "Brooch of Lorn" was torn from Bruce's shoulder. It is now owned by MacDougall of Dunolly. Bruce ultimately overcame the clan. Dougall of Dunolly, a direct descendant of MacDougall who opposed Bruce, entered on the lands of Dunolly 1562. Sir John of Dunolly, who succeeded in 1598, married a daughter of Sir Duncan Campbell of Glenorchy. John, styled of Lorn, fought for the Old Chevalier in "the '15," and his lands were forfeited, but afterwards restored and are still held by the present MacDougall of MacDougall. There are MacDougalis of Freugh, Garthland, Gillespick, Logan, Mackerstoun, and Muirtoun. The ancestral burial-place is Ardchattan Priory, on Loch Etive. Several of the clan have been distinguished in war, notably Colonel MacDougall, who, in the Swedish service, defeated the Imperialists at Leignitz.



MACDUFF

THE first historical mention we have of this clan is of one Dufagan Comes, supposed to be the first of the Celtic Earls of Fife. The Earldom was held "by the Grace of God," and not from the King of Scots, as late as the twelfth century; and a special "Law Clan Macduff" applied there. Constantine 2nd Earl of Fife in the early years of David's reign died about 1129, and was succeeded by Gillimichel MacDuff, 3rd Earl. The 5th Earl was one of the nobles who treated for the ransom of William the Lion in 1174. His grandson, Malcolm, had two sons — his successor, Colban, and the Macduff who was the primary cause of John Baliol's rebellion against Edward I. The 11th Earl died in 1353, leaving an only daughter, and so the line of the Celtic Earls of Fife ended. It is claimed that David Duff of Muldavit, in Banffshire (1401),

was descended from the Earls of Fife. His descendant was William Duff, Lord Braco (1735), who received the titles Viscount Macduff and Earl of Fife in the Peerage of Ireland. The title descended in due course to Alexander, 6th Earl, who was created Duke of Fife in 1889, and that same year married Princess Louise, eldest daughter of King Edward VII. His eldest daughter succeeded as Duchess of Fife in 1912.



MACEWAN



MACEWAN

COWAL was originally the home of this clan. On the coast of Glenfyne, there stood in 1750 the ruins of MacEwan's Castle. The first MacEwan Chief on record lived in 1200. From this date there were nine chiefs—Swene MacEwen, the 9th, was 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. This was the beginning of the transference of the MacEwan estates to the Campbells of Argyll. The MacEwans were hereditary bards to the Campbells, for which, we are told, they had free lands. Neil MacEwan composed a Gaelic elegy on Sir Duncan Dow Campbell of Glenorchy in 1630. There is a MS. in Cawdor Castle, entitled "Genealogy Abridgement of the very Ancient and Notable Family of Argyll, 1779," written by MacEwan, hereditary sennachie and bard. The arms shown are those of MacEwan of Glenboy.



MACFARLANE

THIS is a Celtic clan. Their country was the western shore of Loch Lomond. They took their war cry from Loch Sloy, at the foot of Ben Voirlich. They are descended from Duncan MacGilchrist, mentioned 1296, brother of Mulduin, Earl of Lennox. His grandson was Bartholomew (Gaelic, *Parlan*), from whom the clan is named. Malcolm received the lands of Arrochar in 1395, but the male line failed, and the lands were forfeited. Andrew MacFarlane married a daughter of the Earl of Lennox, and succeeded in 1493. Sir John MacFarlane fell at Flodden, and Walter MacFarlane of Tarbert was killed at Pinkie in 1547. The clan fought against Queen Mary at Langside. In 1608 they slew Colquhoun of Luss, and were outlawed. In 1644-45 they fought for Montrose. Major-General MacFarlane gallantly captured Ischia, in the Bay of Naples, in 1809. In 1624 many of the clan settled in Aberdeenshire under other names. The last Chief is supposed to have gone to America at the end of the eighteenth century. His house of Arrochar became the property of the Duke of Argyll.



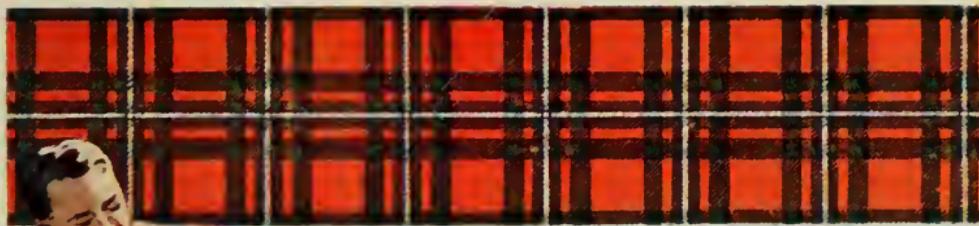
MACFIE

THE Macfies are Celts, and are supposed to be of the race of Alpin. In Gaelic the clan name is *Dubhsithe*—the dark-featured tribe. The English form Duffie has passed into MacDuffie, and further, into Macfie, spelt variously—Macafee, Macfee, and Macphee. In 1549 the island of Colonsay, in Argyll, is recorded to be under the sway of "ane gentle Capitane called MacDuffyhe." His descendants, the MacDuffies or Macphees, held the island until the middle of the seventeenth century. Their burial place was the island of Oronsay. The effigies on their tombstones represent them either as warriors or churchmen. In 1645 Coll MacDonald and followers were charged with the murder of Malcolm Macphee of Colonsay. Subsequently the Macphees were dispossessed, and, as a "broken clan," were merged into clans more powerful. Some followed the MacDonalds of Islay; others sheltered under Cameron of Lochiel, and became conspicuous for their courage; while the remainder settled on the shores of Clyde, and even in Ireland, where they were called Machaffie or Macafee. The Macfies, along with the Camerons, charged desperately at Culloden. They were Royalists; and the motto *Pro rege* was recorded as in the arms of Macfie of Dreghorn.



MACGILLIVRAY

THE MacGillivrays are Celts. They are descended from a warrior named Gillivray, who had his stronghold at Dunmaglass, and who, about the thirteenth century acknowledged himself and his posterity a branch of Clan Chattan under the 5th Mackintosh. The MacGillivrays of Mull and Morven have been said to be a branch of Dunmaglass. In 1579 mention is made of Archibald MacIlvoray in a case between the Laird of Luss and others. The Rev. Martin McGillivray, living in Mull about 1640, carried a claymore, and told Maclaime of Lochbuie that he would use it if he did not pay him his stipend. The MacGillivrays fought for the Old Chevalier at Sheriffmuir in 1715. When Mackintosh refused to lead his clan, which Lady Mackintosh had raised for Prince Charlie, MacGillivray of Dunmaglass took command. He fought like a lion at Culloden, and fell, wounded, in front of Cumberland's 4th Regiment. He was alive next day, and was, by Cumberland's orders, brutally murdered. The Clan Aonghais (Macinnes) formerly wore MacGillivray tartan.



MACGREGOR

MACGREGOR

THIS clan claim descent from Gregor, a son of King Alpin, who ruled about 787. They had great possessions in Perthshire and Argyllshire. They held their lands by the sword, fighting bravely for their homes, and gave their enemies such good excuse to urge their dispossession that their name was suppressed by Parliament. In the thirteenth century they held the lands of Glenorchy. Later they appear as tenants of the Campbells. Patrick, who succeeded in 1390, had two younger sons—John Dhu MacGregor of Glenstrae; and Gregor MacGregor of Roro, in Glenlyon. Ultimately the chieftainship went to the Glenstrae branch. In 1502 the line of Roro was dispossessed by the Campbells. In 1603 the MacGregors overthrew their oppressors, the Colquhouns of Luss, at Glenfruin, for this they were outlawed, and their Chief, Alexander MacGregor, with many of his followers, was executed in Edinburgh in 1604; but as late as 1744 MacGregor of Glengyle drew blackmail on the Highland Borders. The suppression of the name was annulled by Parliament in 1774. Rob Roy was of the House of Glengyle. Scott proved that the MacGregors were the real "Children of the Mist." MacGregor of MacGregor and Balquhider, whose line holds a Baronetcy, has been officially recognised as Chief of the clan.



MACINNES

THE name of this clan is *Clan Aonghais* in Gaelic. Its chiefs appear to have been Constables of Kinlochaline Castle. One branch was hereditary bowmen to The Mackinnon.



MACINTYRE

TRADITIONALLY this clan is a sept of the MacDonalds of Sleat. Glen Noe is given as the original home of the clan. They occupied lands there in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. These they later held from the Campbells of Glenorchy (afterwards Breadalbane) until 1806. Duncan Macintyre of Glen Noe, first Chief, married Mary, daughter of Patrick Campbell of Barcaldine, by whom he had Donald, his successor. Donald had three children. James, the eldest, succeeded, and was succeeded in turn by his son Donald, a doctor, as 4th Chief of Glen Noe. Duncan, the third son, was a captain in a Highland regiment, and was the last Macintyre of Glen Noe. Dr. Donald emigrated to New York. His son James (5th) and grandson Donald (6th Chief) were well known in the States.



MACKAY

THE first historic Chief was Angus Du (1380–1429).

He was assassinated, and the clan was ruled by his younger son, until the rightful heir obtained his release from captivity on the Bass Rock, 1437. The latter's son was Chief and led the clan in the cruel fight of Blair Tannic, Caithness. In 1628 Sir Donald Mackay of Strathnaver, Chief of the clan, was created Lord Reay, with remainder to his heirs male bearing the name and arms of Mackay, which, however, have never been recorded.

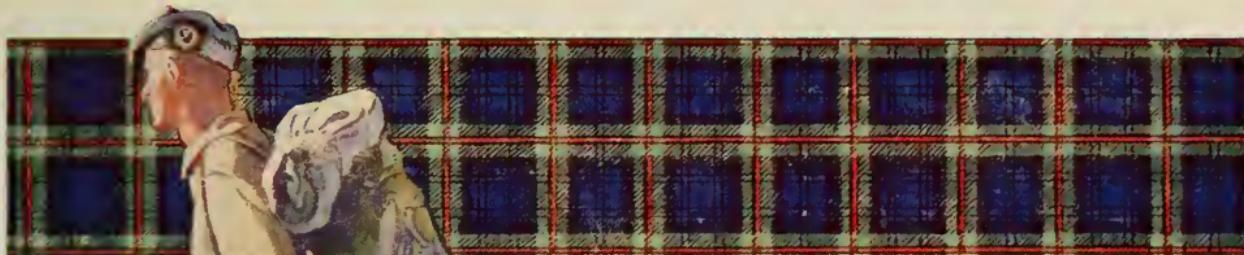
The major portion of the estates was sold in the seventeenth century to pay the cost of maintaining and transporting 2000 men whom Lord Reay recruited for foreign service to assist the Protestant cause in the great Thirty Years' War. The earliest Gaelic charter extant was granted by Donald, Lord of the Isles, to Brian Vicar Mackay in 1408.



MACKENZIE

THE MacKenzie clan is of Celtic origin. Its home has ever been in Ross-shire; and it rose to power under a great Chief, Alexander *Ionraech*, 7th Chief of Kintail, who ruled in 1427. His grandson, John, 9th Chief, followed James IV to Flodden, and lived to fight for Mary Queen of Scots, at Langside. Kenneth, the next Chief, was in 1609 created Lord Mackenzie of Kintail, and his son Colin, Earl of Seaforth in 1623. William, 5th Earl, was forfeited as a Jacobite in 1715; but his grandson was re-created Earl of Seaforth in 1771, and raised the old Seaforth Highlanders in 1778. His cousin and eventual successor, Francis Humberstone Mackenzie, was re-created Lord Seaforth in 1797; and at his death in 1815 his daughter Mary, Lady Stuart Mackenzie of Seaforth, became *Caberfeidh* and Chief of the clan. Her grandson, James Stewart-Mackenzie, Lord Seaforth of Brahan 1921, was the last chief to hold a peerage, but his heir of line, the Laird of Seaforth, Chief of the Clan MacKenzie, still holds sway in their castle of Brahan.

(The sketch represents an officer of the Seaforth Highlanders about 1780.)



MACKINLEY.

MACKINLAY

THIS is one of those clans of which we have no very definite account. Lennox is supposed to have been the home of the Mackinlays, and even at the present day they are most numerous around this district. The chief sept of the Mackinlays is stated by some historians as being descended from Finlay Buchanan of Drumkil. At the time of the "Plantations" the Mackinlays, along with other clans, are supposed to have emigrated to Ireland, hence we have the Mackinlays and MacGinlays of that country. From 1527 till 1624 mention is made several times in history of Mackinlays in Dumbarton and Luss. It is singular that no Mackinlay is recorded in all the lists of the 1745 rebels. It is a common mistake to record the clan ancestor as *Fionnlagh Mor*, progenitor of the Farquharsons of Braemar, but the connection is unproved. It is not at all unlikely that the name Mackinlay embraces some of the Macleay clan. There were at one time several *Mac-An-luighs* in Dumbartonshire, and farther north were the *Mac-On-leays*, the real Macleays. The fact that some of the modern Mackinlays insist on accenting the "ley" of their name adds weight to this assertion. The Livingstones—another form of Macleay—are the likely forbears of the Mackinlays.



MACKINNON

THIS Celtic clan is mentioned in 1594 as sheltering in the island of Pabay, off the coast of Skye, and its chief as owning the Castill of Dunakym and the Castill of Dunningill. In 1409 Lachlan MacFingon, styled gentleman, witnessed a charter by the Lord of the Isles to Maclean of Duart. According to the Lochbuie charter chests, there was an Abbot of Iona named John Mackinnon, who died in 1500. The Mackinnons rebelled with Sir Donald MacDonald of Lochalsh in 1515. In 1545 Ewen, their Chief, was summoned as a rebel. Under Montrose they fought at Inverlochy and Auldearn. In 1650 they fought for Charles II at Worcester. John Dhu Mackinnon of that ilk and 150 of the clan supported the Cheval'er at Sheriffmuir in 1715. John Dhu was attainted, but was pardoned in 1727. The clan was "out" in "the '45." At Culloden their Chief was taken, and was for long imprisoned in the Tower. He died in 1756. The clan has supplied many soldiers of distinction. Strathaird, their last possession, passed from the clan in 1791.



MACKINTOSH

THIS is a Celtic clan. In 1672 the Chiefs of Mackintosh were declared by the Lord Lyon King of Arms Chiefs of Clan Chattan. There have been Mackintosh Chiefs for nearly five hundred years. Moy is said to have become theirs in 1336. In 1526 Lachlan, Laird of Mackintosh, was slain by James Malcolmson. The Mackintoshes captured Malcolmson, and cut him to pieces. In 1550 William, 15th Mackintosh, paid a friendly visit to Huntly Castle, but was treacherously beheaded by order of the Countess. In 1689 Mackintosh claimed Glenroy and Glenspean. Keppoch kept him out, and defeated him at Mulroy, the last clan battle. Mackintosh died 1704. His son, Lachlan, died childless 1731, and for a hundred years thereafter no son succeeded a father amongst the Mackintosh chiefs, this remarkable occurrence being ascribed to the curse said to have been placed on the Chief by a jilted lady. The clan fought at Culloden. The Chief remained neutral, and MacGillivray of Dunmaglass commanded. Æneas Mackintosh of Mackintosh was created a Baronet by George III, but died childless. His kinsman, the Hon. Angus Mackintosh, residing in Canada, succeeded him, and from him descended the subsequent chiefs. The Mackintosh country is Brae Lochaber, Badenoch, and Strathnairn. The clan historian described the chiefship of the Mackintoshes as territorial—passing with the *duthus*.



MACLACHLAN

MACLACHLAN is a Celtic clan. The MacLachlans of that Ilk have resided from time immemorial in Strathlachlan, in Argyllshire. The district was once called Kilmorlie. The first authentic record is that the lands of Gileskel MacLachlan were included in the Sheriffdom of Argyll or Lorn in 1292 by King John Baliol and a charter granted him, and his name appears on the Roll of Magnates of Scotland who sat in the first Parliament of Robert the Bruce at St. Andrews. The name Lachlanson occurs in three charters by Robert the Bruce. In 1587 and 1594 Archibald MacLachlan of Strathlachlan and that Ilk is mentioned. "Corronel MacLachlan" was captured at Philiphaugh in 1645, and executed in Edinburgh Castle. Lachlan MacLachlan, Chief of the clan, was A.D.C. to Prince Charlie. He was killed at Culloden. It is said that his horse made its way home to Strathlachlan alone after the battle. In 1794 Donald MacLachlan of that Ilk was Chief; and the ancient castle has continued to descend to successive chiefs of the clan. There are MacLachlans in Morvern and Lochaber, the principal family of which is MacLachlan of Coruanan.



MACLAINE (LOCHBUIE)

MACLAINE OF LOCHBUIE

THE Maclaines of Lochbuie are Celtic. Their remote ancestor was Hector Reaganach, brother of Lachlan Lübanach, ancestor of the Macleans of Duart, who were the offspring of Black John of Mull. Some say that Hector Reaganach was the elder brother; but in any case the chiefship was settled on Duart by Tanistry, so that Lochbuie is a branch-clan under the "Lairds of Maclean." Hector persuaded a neighbouring Chief, MacFadyean, to let him build a castle on a high rock above the sea, and then used the advantage thus given him to add the lands of this Chief to his own. A Chief of Lochbuie died and left an infant son; Maclean of Duart annexed the lands of his young kinsman, who was saved by being sent to Ireland. Maclaine, on reaching manhood, returned and recovered his castle and estates. On one occasion Lochbuie came upon Duart sleeping after battle, in which he had defeated him. He twisted his dirk in Duart's hair and stuck it in the ground. Duart, on waking, knew the dirk, and made friends with Lochbuie. The Maclaines fought gallantly for Claverhouse and for Montrose. The famous Sir Archibald Maclaine, K.T., C.B., was a cadet of the House of Lochbuie. Maclaine of Lochbuie is the present representative; but the old castle and estate were seized by an English creditor.



MACLAREN

THIS is an ancient clan, and of the many origins the most probable is that they are descended from St. Lawrence. Their country lay between Lochearnhead and Glengyle, and they appear in the Ragman Roll of 1296. They were allies of the Stewarts of Appin through a love-at-first-sight episode, and their feuds were frequent with the Buchanans, Campbells, and MacGregors. They fought at Bannockburn, at Flodden, and at Pinkie. They have been distinguished in peace. The Psalms were translated into Gaelic by Colin MacLaren or MacLaurin, son of the Rev. John MacLaurin, minister of Glendaruel. Colin was born at Kilmodan in 1698. He was Professor of Mathematics in Edinburgh University in 1745. For having planned the defence of the city against Prince Charlie he had to abscond to York. The hardships of the journey caused an illness, of which he died in Edinburgh in 1746. The clan fought for Prince Charlie at Culloden. John MacLaren, Lord Dreghorn, raised to the Bench in 1787, established in Lyon Court that he was Chief of the clan; but his line expired. Archibald MacLaren, a dramatic writer of some distinction, produced two plays at an Edinburgh theatre. He died in 1826. The clan burial-place is Leackine, by Loch Earn. The clan is at present chiefly.

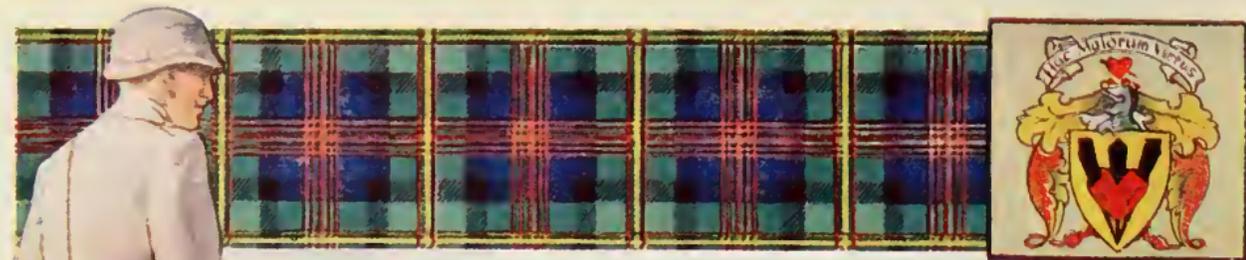


DUART CASTLE
MULL.

MACLEAN OF DUART

THE Macleans of Duart are Celtic. They claim descent from a famous Celtic warrior, Gillean of the Battle Axe, and have lived in Mull from a very remote time. They were vassals of the Lords of the Isles, but became independent on the forfeiture of the latter in 1476. In many old deeds and Acts of Parliament their chief is styled "Laird of Maclean." Duart Castle, facing Lismore, is their family stronghold. Their Chief, Hector, was slain at Flodden.

Lachlan Cattanach Maclean of Duart left his wife on a low rock, hoping that the returning tide would drown her, but she was rescued, and her husband was assassinated in Edinburgh by her brother, Sir John Campbell. Another Lachlan harried the other Macleans and the MacDonalds. He fell in battle with the MacDonalds of Islay in 1598. Sir John Maclean fought with Claverhouse at Killiecrankie and with Mar at Sheriffmuir. The clan was in the front line at Culloden under the Duke of Perth. On the death of Sir Hector Maclean in 1750 the title passed to his cousin, great-grandson of Maclean of Brolass, from whom descended the centenarian Chief, Colonel Fitzroy Donald Maclean of Duart and Morvern, Bart., who restored the ancestral castle of Duart in Mull.



MACLENNAN OR LOGAN

MACLENNAN OR LOGAN

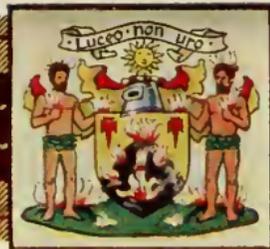
THIS clan's origin is Celtic. Tradition says that at Drumderfit, where the Frasers defeated the Logans, a warrior called Gilligorm was slain. His posthumous son was born among the Frasers, who, intentionally, broke the child's back. The boy was called Crotair MacGilligorm. He became a priest, and founded a church at Kilmuir, in Skye, and another at Glenelg. He flourished in the thirteenth century. As Celtic Church priests were allowed to marry, he had a son called Gille Fhinnein, from whom the Maclennans are descended. The Maclennans were numerous in Kintail. At Auldearn in 1645 Lord Seaforth, opposing Montrose, intended to change sides. The clansmen, unaware of this, refused to retreat when ordered to do so. Maclennan, the standard-bearer, planted the standard and defended it until he was shot down. There are still Maclennans in the neighbourhood of Brahan, the castle built by Colin, 1st Earl of Seaforth, in the seventeenth century. John Ferguson Maclennan (1827-1881), author of *Primitive Marriage*, was a member of the clan. The arms are those of Logan of that Ilk.



MACLEOD OF MACLEOD

MACLEOD OF MACLEOD

THE MacLeods are Norse, and are descended from Tormod, son of Leod, who was the son of Olave the Black, King of Man. They were vassals of the Lords of the Isles, but became independent when that Lordship was forfeited. The Harris Chief is variously styled "MacLeod of MacLeod, MacLeod of that Ilk and of Harris." Tormod received Glenelg from David II (Charter, 1344). His descendants held Harris, St. Kilda, and vast estates in Skye. In 1577 MacLeod of Dunvegan suffocated the entire population of Eigg in a cave. Rory More, outlaw, then trusted Royal servant (1595-1626) and Ian Breac (seventeenth century), a model Chief, were MacLeods of Dunvegan. Of Dunvegan also was General MacLeod of MacLeod, who raised the second battalion of the 42nd. Dunvegan Castle is still the abode of the MacLeods of that Ilk. The 27th Chief, Sir Reginald MacLeod of MacLeod, K.C.B., died in 1935, and was succeeded by his daughter Flora, Mrs. MacLeod of MacLeod, 28th chief of the clan.



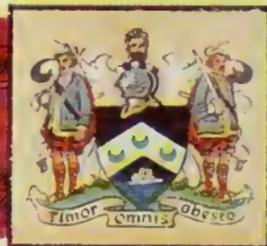
MACLEOD OF LEWIS

THE MacLeods of Lewis (like the MacLeods of MacLeod) are of Norse origin, and were owners of the Lewis and of Waternish in Skye. They had also the lands of Assynt on the mainland by charter of the Crown 1340. They received charters of their insular possessions in the fifteenth century. Along with the clansmen of the Harris branch they fought on the right wing at Harlaw in 1411. At the close of the sixteenth century the male line of the MacLeods of Lewis became extinct. The lands of Assynt passed to the Earl of Seaforth in 1660. The story of how this came about is one of the darkest and bloodiest pages in the troubled history of the Highland clans. Their estates were transferred to MacKenzie of Kintail, and MacLeod of Raasay became the male representative of the ancient race. In the nineteenth century the Raasay family also lost their lands, but continued to be the principal cadet of *Sìol Torquil*. The MacLeods fought for Charles II at Worcester, but took no active part in future Jacobite risings. Among the many scions of the Clan MacLeod, many members have risen to distinction. Foremost, perhaps, are the MacLeods of Morven, to which house belongs the famous Dr. Norman MacLeod.



MACMILLAN

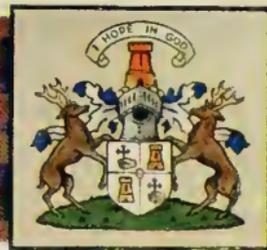
THE Macmillans are Celts, but whether their first location was in Argyll, Braidalban, or Lochaber, is a matter of dispute. It is certain they had possessions on both sides of Loch Arkaig. A branch of them appeared in Knapdale, Argyllshire, in the sixteenth century. Their feudal grant of Knap from the Lord of the Isles was destined to Macmillan "so long as the wave beats on the rock." By marriage, one of their chieftains became allied to the MacNeills, and owned Castle Sweyn. The Chief of the Knapdale branch was called Macmillan of Knap. These Macmillans built the Chapel of Kilmore. In their burial-place there is a high stone cross with the legend in Latin: "This is the cross of Alexander Macmillan." The Macmillans of Glen Shera, Glen Shira, and others, are descended from a clansman, Gille Maol, who settled at Badokenan on Loch Fyne. The Knapdale succession became extinct, and Macmillan of Dunmore was made Chief. His line also became extinct, and both the Campbells and the MacNeills claimed the lands. The Campbells got possession. The Macmillans of Lochaber were faithful followers of Lochiel. A branch of the clan also settled in Galloway. In later times others went to Arran. The estates were purchased in 1775 by Sir Archibald Campbell of Inverneil. The tartan illustrated is that termed "Macmillan, Ancient."



MACNAB,

MACNAB

THE ancestor of this Celtic clan was the Abbot of the monastery of St. Fillan in Glendochart. The office of Abbot became secularised and hereditary in one family. The Macnabs lost nearly all their lands through joining with the MacDougalls against Bruce. In the reign of James IV a decisive battle was fought between them and their deadly enemies, the Neishes; the MacNabs won. The Neishes sheltered on the island in Loch Earn. In James V's reign, "Smooth John Macnab" and his twelve sons stole upon the Neishes and slew them all "save one and a boy." In 1646 the Macnabs defended the Castle of Kincardine, cut their way through Sir John Middleton's Guards, and fought for Montrose. John Macnab of that Ilk fell at Worcester. In 1654 the Laird of Glenorchy assisted "in putting the hail Maknabs out of the country." The Chief's family fought for the House of Hanover in "the '45," but the clan fought for the Stewarts. The 12th Chief is the subject of Raeburn's great portrait, "The Macnab." Archibald, the 13th Chief, sold his estates, and with some hundreds of the clan, emigrated to Canada. He died in France in 1860. His daughter, Sophia Frances, died in 1894. There are Macnabs of Acharn, Inchewen, Dundurn, Strathfillan, Suie, Newton, Cowie, Jamaica, and others.



MACNAUGHTON

THE MacNaughtons are of Celtic origin. They are descended from a Pictish king named Nechtan or Naughton, who founded Abair Neachtain or Abernethy. Their lands lay along the shore of Loch Awe, in Lorn. Alexander III granted the custody of the castle and island of Fraoch Eilean, in Loch Awe, to Gilchrist MacNaughton. The clan fought against Bruce. In 1426 Donald MacNaughton was Bishop-elect of Dunkeld. Sir Alexander MacNaughton of that Ilk was slain at Flodden. Alexander MacNaughton of that Ilk raised a magnificent band of Archers for Charles I, whom he served faithfully. He clove to Charles II likewise, was a courtier, and died in London. A complimentary letter was sent by James VII to MacNaughton of that Ilk in 1689. A branch of the clan settled in Antrim, Ireland. They acquired an estate and castle called Benuardin and were honoured with a Baronetcy. Their line was recognised as chiefs by the Court of the Lord Lyon, and the present Baronet is the Chief of Clan MacNaughton. The old seat of the race was Dunderawe Castle a tall tower on Loch Fyne.



MACNEIL OF BARRA

THE MacNeils of Barra and the McNeil's of Gigha are Celtic, and according to some sennachies trace their common origin to Neil Og. Neil, the founder of the clan, lived about 1300. The earliest mention of a charter to a MacNeil of Barra—named Gilleonan—is of date 1427. Gilleonan, the 9th of Barra, is on record in 1545. The Chapel of St. Barr was the burial-place of the MacNeils of Barra. In 1587 Queen Elizabeth complained that Roderick MacNeil of Barra had seized an English ship. Roderick did not appear at Edinburgh when summoned, but he was captured by MacKenzie of Kintail, and conveyed to Edinburgh. Barra was forfeited and given to Kintail. The superiority of Barra passed to Sir James MacDonald of Sleat until 1688. In 1650 MacNeil of Barra was among the "Scottish Colonells of Horse." In 1688 Roderick MacNeil, 14th of Barra, obtained a Crown charter of Barra, making it a free barony. Several MacNeils named Roderick succeeded. In 1840 Barra was sold to Colonel John Gordon of Cluny. The 45th Chief, Robert Lister MacNeil of Barra, recovered the island of Barra and Kismull Castle, the island fortress of the chiefs.



MCNEILL OF GIGHA

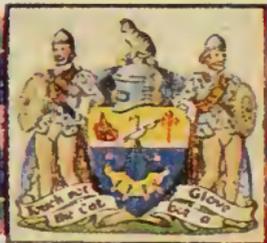
SO far back as 1472 the McNeills of Gigha were Keepers of the Castle of Sweyn, in North Knapdale, Argyllshire. The Lord of the Isles was their overlord. Neil McNeill was Chief of the clan or branch-clan in the first half of the sixteenth century. He had a son, Neil, from whom the McNeills of Taynish are descended. Another son, John Og, was the ancestor of the McNeills of Gallachaille and of Crerar, afterwards of Colonsay. James MacDonald of Islay purchased Gigha in 1554. It was acquired later by John Campbell of Calder, who sold it in 1590 to Hector McNeill of Taynish. Gigha and Taynish were owned by his descendants till 1780. In that year Alexander McNeill of Colonsay purchased Gigha. In addition to the Taynish family, there were McNeills of Gallachaille, Caraskey, Tir-Fergus. In the seventeenth century Torquil, of the House of Tir Fergus, married the heiress of the Mackays, and acquired the lands of Ugadale, in Kintyre. The present owner is called MacNeal. Sir John McNeill, K.C.B., LL.D., Envoy at the Court of Persia, 1831, belonged to the Colonsay branch. Hector McNeill, who wrote "Come under my Plaidie," was a member of the Clan McNeill. He died at Edinburgh in 1818. The children of the house of McNeill were, according to old Highland custom, taught their genealogy in Gaelic on Sunday morning.



NICOLSON

MACNICOL OR NICOLSON

THE origin of this clan is difficult to determine, but Skye seems to be their native place. The Nicolsons held the lands of Scorrybreck, Skye, from about the middle of the eleventh century. A history of the MacDonalDs, written in the reign of Charles II, makes mention of MacNicol of Portree. In 1263, at the battle of Largs, Sir Andrew Nicolson, a Danish knight from the Isle of Skye, commanded one of Haco's ships. Members of the family settled at Lonfean, Penefiler Aird, and elsewhere in Skye, but Nicolson of Scorrybreck was always looked upon as the head of the clan in the west. Norman Nicolson of Scorrybreck emigrated to New Zealand, and his descendants still subsist there. The arms of the Chief—representative of Scorrybreck—are duly recorded in Lyon Register. The late Alexander Nicolson, LL.D., advocate, distinguished himself in the Celtic field. Born at Hugobost, Skye, in 1827, called to the Bar in 1860, he was commissioned to report upon the state of education in the Highlands in 1865. He was also a member of Lord Napier's Commission appointed in 1883 to inquire into the condition of the crofters.



MACPHERSON

MACPHERSON

THE Macphersons are Celts. The Chief is called Cluny Macpherson. The Macphersons of Invereshie (now Macpherson Grants of Ballindalloch) are another branch. This branch is called *Sliochd Gillies*. Skene traces the Cluny family from Duncan, the Parson, 1438. Duncan was from Strathnairn. The Invereshie Macphersons are from Badenoch. Andrew Macpherson in Cluny and of Grange, in Banffshire, was tenant in Cluny in 1603. Duncan Macpherson of Cluny was in 1672 defeated by Mackintosh in obtaining official recognition as Chief of Clan Chattan. The Invereshie and Pitmean families opposed, being real Badenoch Macphersons descended from Muireach Parson. Duncan died in 1722. The Macphersons had now been recognised by Lyon Court as a clan, and Cluny as Chief given "supporters." Lachlan Macpherson married a daughter of Lochiel. He died in 1746. His son, Ewen, who married Lord Lovat's daughter, fought for Prince Charlie. In 1784 the estates were restored to his son, Duncan, whose son, Ewen, the next Chief, died in 1885. Duncan Macpherson of this clan led the Black Watch over the trenches of Tel-el-Kebir. Their Chief's seat was long at Cluny Castle, Kingussie, Inverness-shire; but this has been sold, and the present Cluny Macpherson is in Australia.



MACQUARRIE

THE Clan Macquarrie is Celtic. They first appeared in possession of the island of Ulva and part of Mull. John Macquarrie of Ulva died about 1473, and is the first prominently mentioned. After the forfeiture of the Lord of the Isles they followed the Macleans of Duart. In 1504 MacGorry of Ullowaa was summoned for rebelling with Donald Dubh, who claimed the Lordship of the Isles. In 1609 Andrew Knox, Bishop of the Isles, received as King's Commissioner at Iona the submission of Ulva and other Chiefs. In 1778 Lachlan Macquarrie of Ulva sold his property and became a soldier at the age of sixty-three. When the old 74th Regiment, Argyll Highlanders, was raised, Lachlan Macquarrie became one of the officers. The Macquarries of Ulva became extinct in 1818.



MACQUEEN

THE Macqueens or Clan Revan are a Celtic race. They were of the Hebrides, and the founder of the clan is supposed to have been Roderick Dhu Revan MacSweyn or Macqueen. In the thirteenth century Castle Sween, in Kintyre, was occupied by MacSweens. There were MacSweens among the Lamont clansmen executed at Dunoon in 1646. The ancestor of the MacEwans was called Swene MacEwan. The Hebridean Macqueens were subject to the Lords of the Isles. The Macqueens of Corrybrough, an offshoot, settled in Strathdearn. When the 10th Mackintosh married Mora MacDonald of Moidart, Revan-MacMulmor MacAngus and Donald MacGil-landrish came with the bride, and settled near her new abode.

John and Sweyn Macqueen signed the Clan Chattan Bond of 1609. Captain Donald Macqueen, 7th of Corrybrough, died in 1813. He was succeeded by his son, Donald, Captain 2nd Madras Cavalry, who was succeeded by his brother, John Fraser Macqueen, Q.C. He died in 1881. The chiefship, but not the estate, fell to his brother, Lachlan, of the East India Company. Lachlan died in 1896, and was succeeded by his only son, Donald, as Chief, who was resident in New Zealand. The Macqueens of Pollochaig, Clune and Strathnoon are the leading cadets. The Clan MacSweyn is officially regarded as distinct from that of Macqueen, and the arms of the MacSweyn Chief have been registered as such.



MACRAE



MACRAE

THIS clan is Celtic. Macrae in Gaelic is *MacRath*, and means "Son of Grace." The home of the "Wild Macraes" was Kintail, where they did great service for the Earls of Seaforth. They were Constables of Ellandonan Castle. The Rev. Farquhar Macrae (1580-1662), Vicar of Kintail, was a man of mark. Colonel Sir John Macrae (1786-1847) of Ardintoul was an eminent soldier. The Rev. John Macrae (1794-1876) of Knockbain, Ross-shire, was a famous divine. As Jacobites, the Macraes fought gallantly at Sheriffmuir in 1715, and loyally afterwards for the House of Hanover. In 1778 the Macraes were the ringleaders in the mutiny of the Seaforth Highlanders in Edinburgh. They entrenched on Arthur's Seat, and refused to yield until peacefully approached, and their terms of enlistment fulfilled. Brigadier-General William Macrae (1834-82) was a distinguished leader in the American Confederate army. Major Robert M'Crea, of Guernsey (1754-1835), fought as a loyalist in the American War of Independence. The late Constable of Eilean Donan Castle, Lieut.-Col. John Macrae-Gilstrap of Ballimore, restored the picturesque fortress at Lochalsh.



MACTAVISH

MACTAVISH

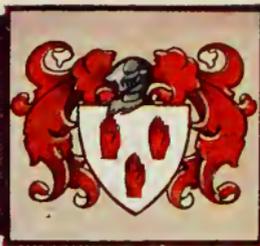
MACTAVISH is the modern spelling of this clan's name.

Originally it had many forms, chief of which were Thompson, Thomason, MacOmish and MacCombie derived from MacTommie, and MacThamais or MacTavish, from the Scots Tammas. In Perthshire, as early as 1488, Donald MacCause (another form of the name) obtained lands near Killin, where he died in 1491. Many of the Argyllshire MacTavishes have changed their name to Thompson. This family claim to be a sept of the Clan Campbell, descended from a son of Colin, the third Campbell, from whom are descended Clan Tavish Campbell. MacTavish of Dunardy was Chief of the clan.



MALCOLM OR MACCALLUM

HISTORY is rather confusing as to the correct origin of this clan. Tradition has it that the family settled at an early period in Argyllshire, yet in the reigns of David II and Robert II we find charters granting lands to Malcolms in Stirlingshire. Their territory lay in the Loch Awe district, and they are traditionally reported to be an offshoot of the MacGhille Challums (or MacLeods) of Raasay. They took protection of the Campbells of Lochow, and in 1414 Sir Duncan Campbell of Lochow granted to Reginald MacCallum of Corbarron certain lands, together with the office of Hereditary Constable of the Castles of Lochaffy and Craignish, but this branch appears to have become extinct during the latter half of the seventeenth century. Dugald MacCallum of Poltalloch inherited the estate in 1779, and was the first to adopt the name of Malcolm permanently. Admiral Sir Pulteney Malcolm was Commander-in-Chief of St. Helena, and won the regard of Napoleon. John Wingfield Malcolm of Poltalloch was created Lord Malcolm in 1896, and died in 1902, when the peerage became extinct, though his brother inherited his estate, and the feudal title of "Malcolm of Poltalloch" descended with the chiefship of the clan. The tartan shown has been approved as correct by Sir Ian Malcolm of Poltalloch.



MATHESON

THE clan was called in Gaelic *Mac-mhathan* or *Mac-mhaghan*. Their first appearance in history is in 1262-63, when Kermac Macmaghan assisted the Earl of Ross against the Norse. The pedigree MS. of 1467 gives the Chiefs from 1263 to 1400, thus: "Mathan, father of Kenneth, father of Murdoch, father of Duncan, father of Murdoch, father of Murdoch." The latter was probably Makmaken of Bower, the Chief in 1427. John du Matheson, Constable of Ellandonan Castle, was father of Dugall Roy, and grandfather of Murdoch Buidhe, a notable personage in 1570-90. All the Matheson genealogies of the present day converge in Murdoch Buidhe. This Murdoch Buidhe had two sons: Roderick of Fernaig, and Dugall of Balmacarra, Chamberlain of Lochalsh. The descendants of the former were proprietors of the estate of Bennetsfield, in the Black Isle. In 1899 the representation of the family of Bennetsfield devolved upon Heylin Fraser Matheson, grandson of Charles MacKenzie Matheson, third son of Colin of Bennetsfield. Other important branches of the clan are the Mathesons of Shinness, in Sutherland, and of Achany. The line of Matheson of Attadale, dating from about 1730 (and descending from Dougall of Balmacara), acquired a Baronetcy in 1882.



MAXWELL

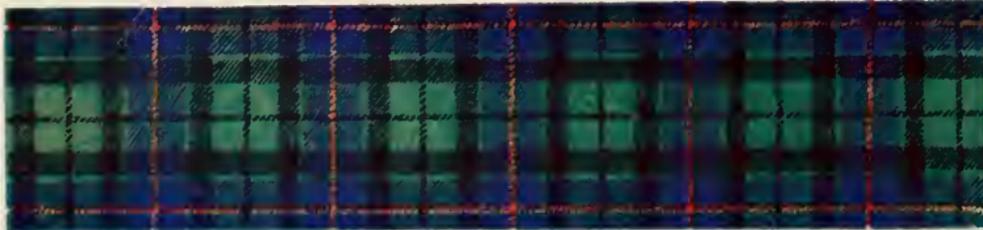
MAXWELL

THE first mention we have of the Maxwell clan is Sir John Maxwell, Chamberlain of Scotland, who died without issue in 1241. He was succeeded by his brother, who, with other children, had two sons, Herbert and John. Sir Herbert's descendant in the seventh degree was created Lord Maxwell, and had two sons—Robert, 2nd Lord, and Sir Edward. From the latter come the Maxwells of Monreith. Robert, 2nd Lord Maxwell, was succeeded by his son John who fell at Flodden, 1513, when the title went to his son. The latter had two sons—Robert, 5th Lord, and Sir John, who became Lord Herries of Terregles. Robert, 5th Lord, was succeeded by his son, 6th Lord, who in turn was succeeded by his son John; the latter was executed for murder, and the title fell to his brother, Robert, afterwards Earl of Nithsdale. His son, Robert, dying without issue, the estates reverted to his cousin, Lord Herries, whose son and grandson held the Earldom in turn. The latter was sentenced to death as a Jacobite, but, by the aid of his wife, escaped to Rome, where he died in 1744. He left a son, William, whose great-grandson proved his claim to the Barony of Herries. He died in 1876, succeeded by his son, Marmaduke (Lord Herries). Sir John Maxwell of Pollok, great-grandson of Sir John, second son of Sir Aymer, had two sons, Sir John and Sir Robert. From the latter come the Maxwells of Cardoness, also those of Farnham. From the former come the Maxwells of Pollok, Baronets. The great Border castle of Caerlaverock was long the seat of the Maxwell Chiefs.



MENZIES

THE ancient home of this clan has ever been Castle Menzies at Weem in Perthshire. The three-davoch land of Weem was, in the reign of Alexander III, confirmed by John, Earl of Atholl, to Sir Alexander, son and heir of Sir Robert de Meyners. His descendant, Sir Robert de Menzies, 1479–1523, got Weem erected into a Barony by James III; and in 1510 James IV ordained the house to be named Castle-Menzies. It was reconstructed by James Menzies of that Ilk, 1571. Sir Alexander Menzies of that Ilk was created Baronet, 1665. In 1746 Sir Robert, 3rd Baronet, entertained Prince Charlie at Castle Menzies, his kinsman, Colonel Ian Menzies of Shian, having raised a regiment for the Prince. Sir Neil, 6th Baronet of that Ilk, raised the clan to welcome Queen Victoria at Loch Tay in 1842; and in 1894 under Sir Robert, 7th Baronet, the Clan Menzies Society—which now owns the Auld Kirk of Weem—was established. The Baronetcy expired with Sir Neil, 8th Baronet, in 1910; and on the death of his sister, Miss Menzies of Menzies, the chiefship is understood to have passed to Steuart-Menzies of Culdares and Arndilly.



MORRISON

THE Morrisons are said to be of Scandinavian extraction, and their original home was Lewis and the north-west of Scotland. The first Morrison of importance, according to history, Hugh or Hucheon, the Brieve, held the office of Hereditary Deemster or judge in Lewis and adjacent islands, an office in which he was succeeded by his son John. The Morrisons at this time had many feuds with the MacLeods, the former having to take refuge with their kinsmen in Durness and Edderachyllis. Apparently juridical duties were unpleasant in the Hebrides. It was only when the MacKenzies acquired Lewis in 1610 that the Morrisons had peace. From that period they were chiefly known as churchmen, several of them being prominent ministers. The Rev. Kenneth Morrison of Lewis was an ancestor of Lord Macaulay through his daughter Margaret having married Rev. Aulay Macaulay, great-grandfather of Lord Macaulay. John Morrison of Bragar, grandson of Brieve John, was a famous wit and poet. The Harris branch of the family produced a succession of noted armourers and smiths. Donald Morrison of Skinidin, Skye, married a daughter of John Breac MacLeod of MacLeod. The most noted of this family was Captain Alexander Morrison, who assisted "Ossian Macpherson" in his Gaelic and English labours, and to whom is due the Gaelic of the "Address to the Sun" in *Carriethura*. The Skye family is still well represented. Morrisons are still an important clan in the Hebrides and the north-west of Scotland. The Morrisons of Bognie in Aberdeenshire are the family whose arms are usually presented as those of the Chief, and those of the Hereditary Brieves of Lewis have not been registered.



MUNRO

MUNRO of Foulis has always been the title of the Chief of Clan Munro. The first assured Chief by Charter is Robert de Munro (1341-72). Robert Munro (16th) was succeeded by his brother, Hector, who had two sons and a daughter. The eldest, Sir Robert, his successor, called the Black Baron, was Colonel of two Dutch regiments. He died, leaving no male issue, so the estate devolved upon his brother, Hector, who was created a Baronet of Nova Scotia in 1634. He married Mary, daughter of Hugh Mackay of Farre. On his death he was succeeded by his only son, Sir Hector, who died without issue, so the title went to his cousin, Robert, 3rd Baronet. He married his cousin (a sister of Sir Hector), by whom he had seven sons. The eldest and his son held the title in turn, the latter being appointed High Sheriff of Ross in 1725. Among the distinguished members of this clan were those who shed lustre on the School of Anatomy in Edinburgh—Alexander the first, Alexander the second, and Alexander the third, son of the second. There was also Donald Munro, M.D., an eminent medical writer. We must also mention Sir Hector Munro, K.C.B., Colonel of the Black Watch, who died at Novar, Ross-shire, in 1805. On the death of Sir Hector Munro of Foulis, 11th Baronet, the *duthus* and chiefship passed to his daughter, and were in due course passed on to her son as Laird of Foulis and Chief of Clan Munro.



BLAIR CASTLE
PERTHSHIRE



MURRAY OF ATHOLL

MURRAY OF ATHOLL

FRESKIN, ancestor of the great family of Murray, was, there is reason to believe, a Pictish noble of the old race of Moray. His grandson, William, assumed the name "De Moravia." From him is descended the great house of Murray of Tullibardine. Sir John Murray, 12th feudal Baron of Tullibardine, was by James VI in 1606 created Earl of Tullibardine, Lord Murray, Gask and Balquhider. William, 2nd Earl of Tullibardine, married Lady Dorothea Stewart, daughter and heir-of-line of the 5th Earl of Atholl, who died 1594. His son John, as heir-of-line of the Stewart Earls of Atholl, was in 1629 by King Charles I confirmed in his mother's peerage, and so became the 1st Murray Earl of Atholl. John, 2nd Earl, was created Marquis of Atholl, 1676, and John, 2nd Marquis, Duke of Atholl in 1703. His eldest son William, Marquis of Tullibardine, unfurled Prince Charlie's standard in Glenfinnan in 1745. John 4th Duke, raised the Atholl Highlanders. The 8th Duke originated the Scottish National Memorial in Edinburgh Castle. The seat of the Duke of Atholl is Blair Castle, Perthshire.



OGILVIE (HUNTING)



OGILVIE

THE recorded history of the Ogilvies dates back to the days of William the Lion, when mention is made of a certain Gillebride, second son of Gillechrist, Earl of Angus, who assumed the name of Ogilvie from his estate so called. Patrick of Ogilvie, his grandson, was forced to swear fealty to the invader, Edward of England, for his lands in Forfar in 1296. In 1309 Robert I granted a charter to Patrick of Ogilvie of the Barony of Kettins in Forfar. Walter Ogilvie of Wester Pourie was Hereditary Sheriff of Forfar in 1385. His son, Walter Ogilvie was also High Sheriff of Forfar, in 1391, when he lost his life in a conflict with the famous Duncan Stewart. The line of Sir Alexander, eldest son of Sir Walter Ogilvie of Auchterhouse, ended in a daughter, who became Countess of Buchan. The headship of the family then fell to Sir Walter's second son, who was Lord High Treasurer under James I in 1425. He married Isobel Durward, heiress of Linrathen, by which his posterity were designated until raised to the Peerage, his grandson, Sir James, being made Lord Ogilvie of Airlie in 1491 by James IV. He died in 1504. James, 6th Lord, was a loyal subject of Queen Mary. James, 8th Lord, was made Earl of Airlie by Charles I in 1639. The 5th Earl joined Prince Charles at Edinburgh in 1745 with 600 men. The Earl of Airlie, Chief of the clan, has the seats of Cortachy Castle and the "Bonnie Hoose o' Airlie," both in Angus. Other branches of the clan are the Ogilvies of Findlater and Deskford, the Ogilvies of Dnulugas, Ogilvie of Inverquharity, and Ogilvie of Barras.



R A M S A Y

SIMON DE RAMSAY lived in the Lothians in 1140, and William de Ramsay, probably his descendant, swore fealty to King Edward I for his lands of Dalhousie in 1296. He afterwards joined King Robert Bruce. In 1338 his son, Alexander, defended Dunbar against the English, and was afterwards appointed Sheriff of Teviotdale. This offended William Douglas, Knight, of Liddesdale, who captured and imprisoned Ramsay, starving him to death in Hermitage Castle. His descendant, Sir Alexander Ramsay of Dalwolsey, had several sons, the eldest of whom, Alexander, carried on the main line of the family. His great-grandson had two sons—George, afterwards Lord Ramsay of Melrose, later Dalhousie, and John, Viscount of Haddington in 1606, and afterwards Earl of Holderness. William, 2nd Lord Ramsay, was created Earl of Dalhousie in 1633. George, 8th Earl of Dalhousie, had seven sons. The eldest was George, the 9th Earl, who died in 1838, and was succeeded by his son, James, 10th Earl, who afterwards became Governor-General of India and Marquis of Dalhousie. He died childless, and the estate fell to his nephew, Fox Maule. He also died without issue, and was succeeded by George, 12th Earl, who was son of the Hon. John Ramsay, son of the 8th Earl. Dalhousie Castle, near Edinburgh, is the seat of the Ramsays.



ROBERTSON

THE Chief of the Clan Robertson, known also as the *Clann Donnachaidh*, was *Donnachadh Reamhar*, otherwise known as Duncan de Atholia, who was male descendant of the ancient Celtic Earls of Atholl. The clan, however, count their Chiefs from Duncan, under whom they first appear as a clan in support of Robert the Bruce—Duncan's friend and kinsman. "The Robertsons of Struan," says Skene, "are unquestionably the oldest family in Scotland, being the sole remaining branch of the Royal House which occupied the throne of Scotland during the eleventh and twelfth centuries." From first to last the clan is noted for its loyalty to the Stewarts. On the murder of James I at Perth, it was Robert, the Chief of *Clann Donnachaidh*, who captured his murderers, for which act he had many honours conferred on him by King James I's successor; and to further commemorate this, father and son took the name of Robertson, which the clan has since retained. Their territory, it is said, at one time extended from the watershed of Rannoch Moor to the gates of Perth. One of the most famous Chiefs was Alexander Robertson of Struan, known as the "Poet Chief." The Chiefs had castles in Rannoch and at Invervack, near Struan; later, and up to 1860, their principal residence was Dunalastair; other residences were Carie, Dall and Rannoch Barracks. The Chief of the clan is styled Struan-Robertson.

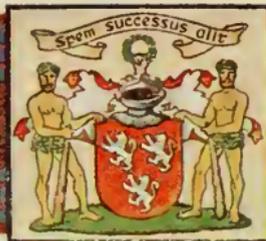


ROSE



ROSE

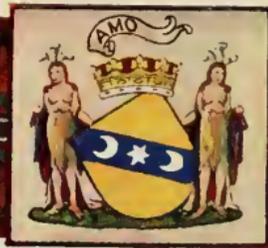
THE predecessors of the Roses of Kilravock settled in Nairnshire during the reign of King David I, the documentary history of the race commencing in the reign of Alexander II, at which time they held the lands of Geddes in Inverness. The Kilravock family have enjoyed their property through a descent of 27 generations. Hugh, the son and successor of Hugh Rose of Geddes, married Mary, daughter of Sir Andrew de Bosco of Redcastle, and thus obtained Kilravock, which was erected into a Barony in 1474. His son, William, had two sons, Andrew, the second, ancestor of the Roses of Auchlossan in Mar, and Hugh, his successor, whose son married Janet, daughter of Sir Robert Chisholm, Constable of Urquhart Castle, by whom he received a large accession to his lands. He left a son, Hugh, who was succeeded by his son, John, who married Isabella Cheyne of Esslemont. Hugh, son of this marriage, built the old tower of Kilravock in 1460. The castle is still inhabited. The Chiefs of the clan, as is usual in the Highlands, have always been styled "The Baron of Kilravock."



ROSS

ROSS

THE Clan Ross was designated by the Highlanders *Clann Aindreas*, and in the ancient genealogical history they are called *Clann Anrias*. It begins with Paul MacTire, to whom William, Earl of Ross, Lord of Skye, granted a charter for the lands of Gairloch in 1366. In Robertson's *Index* there is mention of a Ferquhard Ross, supposed to be the son of Gille Anrias, from whom the clan took its name. He founded the Abbey of Fearn, in Ross-shire, in the reign of Alexander II. This line ended with Euphemia, Countess of Ross, who resigned the Earldom to an uncle. The Rosses of Balnagowan were a very ancient line, as they sprang from William, Earl of Ross, a friend of Robert I. His son, Hugh, was killed at Halidon Hill in 1333. From Hugh Ross, second son of Hugh, Earl of Ross, the Balnagowan estate passed on from father to son to David, the last Laird of Balnagowan, who died without issue, when the estate and chieftainship passed under entail along with the arms to Brigadier Charles Ross, son of George, 10th Lord Ross of Hawkhead. This line received a Baronetcy. The Rosses of Shandwick, Rosses of Invercharron, and Rosses of Pitcalnie are all direct branches from the Balnagowan family. Ross of Pitcalnie is supposed to represent the ancient line of Balnagowan.



SCOTT

THE Scott history begins in 1130, when there lived one Uchtredus filius Scoti, father of Richard, who is said to have had two sons—Richard, ancestor of the Scotts of Buccleuch, and Sir Michael, ancestor of the Scotts of Balweary. From Richard descended Sir David Scott of Branxholm and Alexander of Howpaisley. From Sir David descended Sir Walter, created Lord Scott of Buccleuch in 1600. His descendant Francis, 2nd Earl of Buccleuch, left a daughter Anne, Countess of Buccleuch, married to James, Duke of Monmouth, son of King Charles II. They were created Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch; and though he was beheaded, *her* Dukedom has been handed down in regular course from father to son. Alexander's (of Howpaisley) descendant in the eighth degree was Francis of Thirlestane, who was created a Baronet in 1666. His son and successor, Sir William, assumed the name of Napier on his marriage with Elizabeth, Mistress of Napier. Walter Scott of Synton, great-grandson of Richard above-mentioned, was ancestor of Walter of Harden, whose great-grandson was ancestor of the Scotts of Gala. Sir William's (fifth of Harden) youngest son was great-grandfather of Sir Walter Scott, author of *Waverley*, etc. The Balweary Scotts are descended from Sir Michael, grandson of Uchtredus filius Scoti. Branxholm Castle is the ducal seat of the Chiefs of the Clan Scott.



SINCLAIR

WILLIAM, son of the Comte de Sancto Claro in Normandy, and a cousin of Yoland de Bren, Queen to Alexander III, was the progenitor of the Sinclair Clan. Their original seat was Roslin Castle; and they inherited the Norse Earldom of Orkney. William Sinclair, 3rd Earl of Orkney, who founded the collegiate Church of Roslin in 1441, was Lord High Treasurer of Scotland in 1445, and Ambassador to England. In 1456 he was made Earl of Caithness. He married Lady Margaret, daughter of Archibald, Earl of Douglas, Duke of Touraine. He died before 1480, and was succeeded by his son, William, 2nd Earl of Caithness, who was slain at Flodden. John, 3rd Earl, was killed during an insurrection in Orkney. His son, George, 4th Earl, supported Mary Queen of Scots, and Bothwell. He died 1583, leaving two sons—John, Master of Caithness, and George, ancestor of Sinclair of Mey. He was succeeded by his son, George, 5th Earl. George, 6th Earl, had no children, and died in debt. George, 7th Earl, died childless, and his honours fell to John Sinclair of Murkle. In 1789 the Earldom passed to Sir James Sinclair, 7th Baronet of Mey as 12th Earl; and on the death of George, 15th Earl, to the Sinclairs of Durran, of whom James Augustus became 16th Earl in 1889. The Chief of Clan Sinclair is the Earl of Caithness.



SKENE

SKENE

THIS family took their name from the lands of Skene, in the Earldom of Mar, which they possessed from the thirteenth century till 1827, when, by the death of the last Skene of that Ilk, the estates passed to his nephew, the Earl of Fife. In 1318, King Robert I by charter to Robert Skene of that Ilk made the lands and loch of Skene a Barony. In 1513, Alexander Skene of that Ilk fell at Flodden. A branch of the old family of Skene, designed as Curriehill, were celebrated lawyers. Sir John Skene of Curriehill was a prominent advocate in the reign of James VI. In 1594 he was appointed Lord Clerk Register, and issued a collection of the Scots Acts of Parliament. His son, Sir James Skene, succeeded the Earl of Melrose as President of the Court of Session in 1626. Alexander Skene of that Ilk is mentioned in 1633 in the *Book of the Annual-Rentaris for Aberdeenshire*, along with others of the same name. In 1641 Andrew Skene of Auchtertool was dubbed Knight at Holyrood by Charles I. William Forbes Skene, Historiographer Royal, will always hold a foremost place among notable Scotsmen of the nineteenth century. He was author of several works of Scotland's history. Skene of Hallyards and Pillens is the only branch of the family which retains its lands in Scotland.



STEWART ROYAL



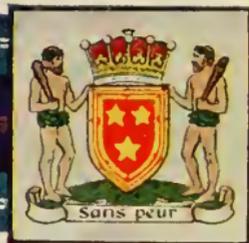
ROYAL STEWART

IN old collections this sett is styled "The Royal" Tartan. As such it has always been that worn by the Pipers of His Majesty's Regiments of Foot, and was—quite correctly—described some years ago by the late King George V as "my personal tartan." In "arisaid sett"—upon a white background—it was also the tartan of our Scottish Queens. Our sovereigns went yearly to the Highlands for the "Autumn Hunting," when, as was the old manner of the chase in Scotland, the whole clan joined in rounding up the deer. Our Royal House is the oldest in Europe; and the great portrait gallery at Holyrood symbolises the 106 sovereigns who "transmitted us this realm unconquered." On the death of Henry Benedict, last of the Royal House of Stewart, he bequeathed the old Coronation Ring to George III. According to Tanistry, *i.e.* nomination by the Chief, the Celtic Sovereignty was thus passed down into our present Royal Family, who through Princess Elizabeth, daughter of James VI, inherit the blood of Scotland's ancient sovereign dynasty. The sketch illustrates a piper of the Royal Highlanders (Black Watch).



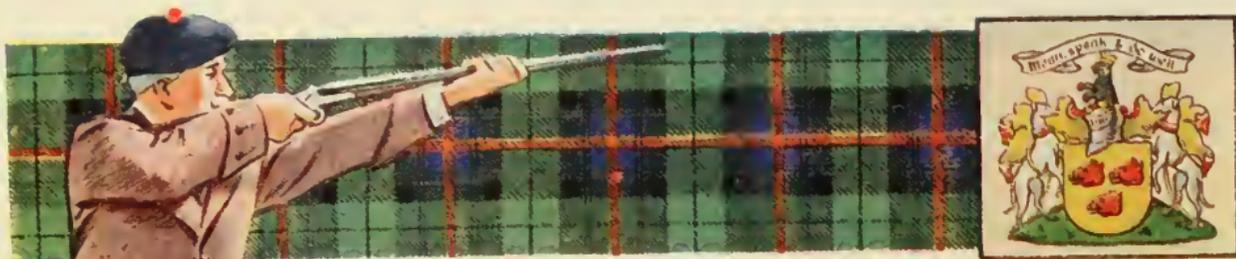
STEWART

THE ancestor of the race was a Breton noble, Alan, a cadet of the ancient Counts of Dol and Dinan. Walter Fitz-Alan received from David I the office of High Steward of Scotland, and was progenitor of the House of Stewart. Alexander, the fourth Steward, left two sons—James, his successor, and Sir John of Bonkyl. From James descended the Royal Stewarts, from Sir John the Bonkyl branch. Walter, the sixth Steward, married Princess Marjory Bruce. Their son reigned as Robert II. From his accession until the death in 1808 of Prince Charlie's brother, the Cardinal of York, the Chiefs of Clan Stewart were heads of the Royal House of Stewart (Stuart) On the Cardinal's death the nearest lawful heir bearing the name was concluded to be George, 8th Earl of Galloway, whose successors in the peerage have been received as the subsequent Chiefs of the clan. The Stewarts of Garlies, created Earls of Galloway 1623, descend from Sir John Stewart of Bonkyl. From Sir James, fourth son of Sir John of Bonkyl, sprang the Stewart Lords of Lorne, and the Stewart Earls of Atholl, Buchan and Traquair. The Highland Stewarts of Appin derive from Dougal, a son of Sir John of Lorne, murdered 1463. Duncan Stewart, 2nd of Appin, was Chamberlain of the Isles to James IV. Subsequent Chiefs of the house of Appin and Ardshiel fought for Charles I under Montrose, and for the Chevalier in the Risings of 1715 and 1745. Though the lands are lost, they still bear the title, Stewart of Appin and Ardshiel. The sketch shows an officer of the Royal Scots regiment in full dress, wearing Hunting Stewart tartan.



SUTHERLAND

THE founder of the line of Sutherland, was Hugh, son or grandson of Freskin de Moravia, who, probably by marriage, obtained the clan territory about the time of William the Lion. Hugh's son, William, was created Earl of Sutherland about 1237, and died 1248. William, 2nd Earl, won a great victory over the Danes at Rce-cross. William, 3rd Earl, fought at Bannockburn, and his brother Kenneth, 4th Earl, fell at Halidon Hill. Robert, 6th Earl, fought at Otterburn. Nicholas, 7th Earl, had a feud with the Mackays, which was carried on by his son, Robert. John, 12th Earl, fought at Corrichie in 1562. William, 16th Earl, Chief of the clan in 1745, supported George II. His son William, 17th Earl, left a daughter Elizabeth (his only child), whose right to the earldom was established in 1771. She married George Granville, Marquis of Stafford, and was ancestress of the Dukes of Sutherland. Dunrobin Castle is the seat of the *Morair Chat*, Chief of the clan, Duke and Earl of Sutherland.



URQUHART

URQUHART

THIS clan takes its name from the district so-called in Ross-shire. The Urquharts of Cromarty at one time possessed nearly all the old county of Cromarty. Thomas Urquhart was Bishop of Ross in 1449, and in 1585 Alexander Urquhart was last Dean of Ross. History makes frequent reference to Sir Thomas Urquhart of Cromarty and his family. John Urquhart of Craigfintry, who built Craigston Castle about 1604, is recorded in the Roll of Landlords as guardian to his grand-nephew, afterwards Sir Thomas Urquhart of Cromarty, father of the famous knight of the same name. In the army of Gustavus Adolphus of 1626 we find Colonel Urquhart "a valiant soldier, expert commander, and learned scholar." Sir Thomas Urquhart of Cromarty attempted the destruction of Inverness Castle in 1649. He is given a place as an author and poet of some repute in the seventeenth century. He forfeited his estate during Cromwell's rule on account of financial difficulties. In 1678 the Laird of Cromarty and Alexander Urquhart of Newhall were Commissioners in Parliament.