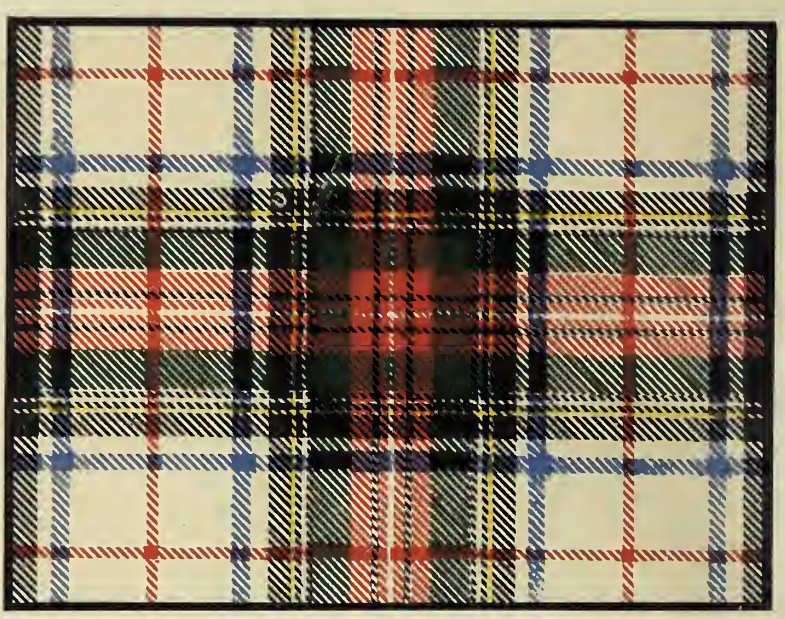


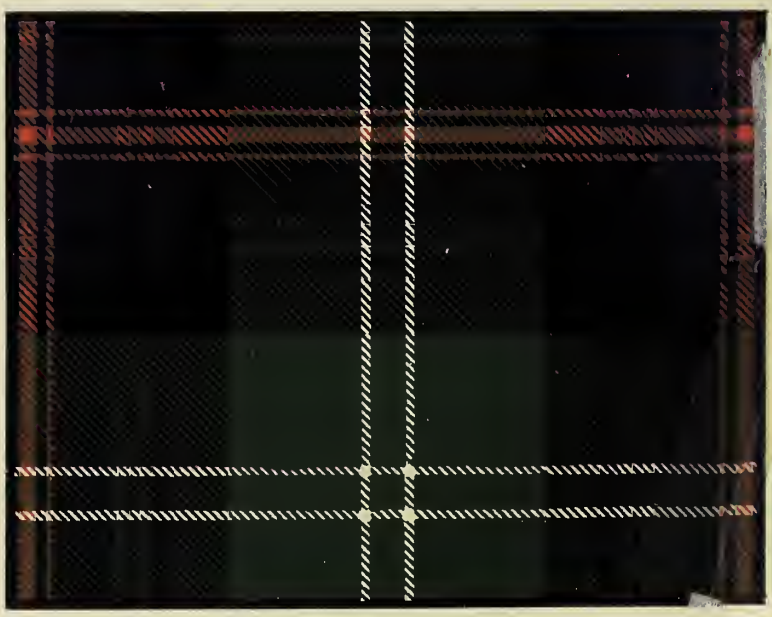
109. STEWART, Dress.



110. STEWART, Hunting.



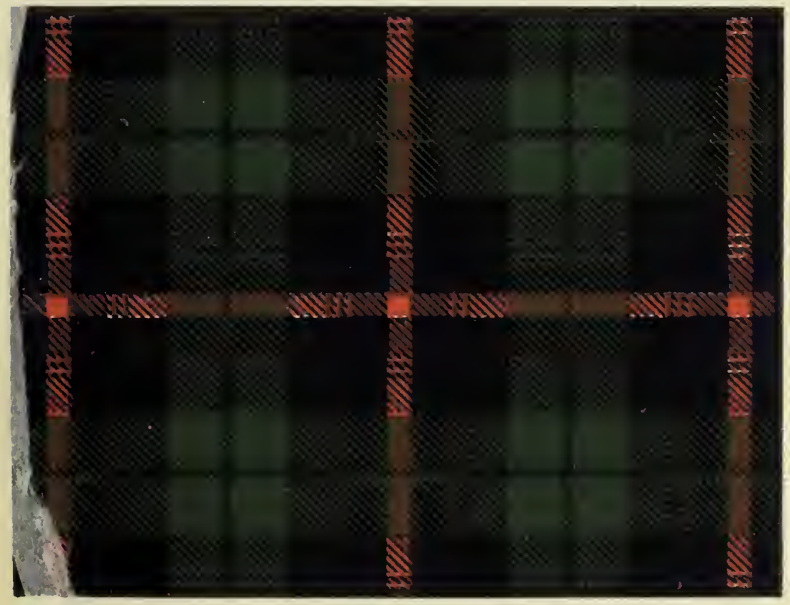
111. STEWART, Royal.



112. SUTHERLAND (Ancient).



113. SUTHERLAND (Modern).



114. URQUHART.



Group of Officers and Non-commissioned Officers of the Highland Cadet Battalion of Montreal.

See page 320.

505

THE CLANS, SEPTS & REGIMENTS OF THE SCOTTISH HIGHLANDS

BY

FRANK ADAM, F.R.G.S., F.S.A. (Scot.)

Author of "What is my Tartan?" etc.



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PREFACE.

The term "Preface," when applied to the few lines which form the introduction to a book, is in most cases a misnomer. In nine cases out of ten the preface, instead of being an introduction to the pages which it precedes, is an addendum to, as well as an apology for, them.

The present preface is no exception to the rule. The author's apology for the book, which is now introduced to his countrymen, must be the very kindly reception given all over the world to the little work "What is my Tartan?" published by him some years ago. The aim of that book was to place on record, in a handy form, notes as to Clan Matters likely to be of interest to Highlanders. The present work is of a more ambitious nature. Its aim is the presenting in condensed form an epitomé of information relating to Tartans, Highland Clan Matters, Scottish Regiments, and, as far as possible, Clan Septs. These items of information have been culled from a wide area, and one which is, therefore, to a large extent inaccessible to the general public. The book, however, makes no pretensions to be a *history* in any form. It is an epitomé and nothing more.

Since the publication of "What is my Tartan?" it has been possible to make considerable additions to the lists of Clan Septs and Dependents given in that work. These lists have also been revised. It is hoped that the grouping of synonomous and affiliated names by means of index numbers will assist the reader in his researches. It has been found quite impossible to give an account of every sept name which appears in the Lists of Septs. In many cases the mere fact is on record that a sept name belonged to a certain clan, and no reason for the why and the wherefore of this is forthcoming. However, wherever possible,

627609

information regarding the origin of the various septs is given in the Notes to Sept Names.

While it has been deemed advisable not to tax the reader's patience by the copious use of foot-notes, the author gratefully acknowledges his obligation to such authorities as Skene, Logan, Gregory, Father Innes, Stewart of Garth, Smibert, Nisbet, and many other writers on Celtic subjects for much of the information which is embodied in the pages of the present volume.

The Plates of Tartans represent solely those of the Tartans of the Clans of the Highlands of Scotland.

The spelling of Highland Surnames has hitherto been arbitrary and accordingly irregular. In this work I have sought to systematise the spelling of them to some extent. In all "Mac" surnames, when the portion following the "Mac" is a personal name, I write it with a capital. Thus I write MacDonald, MacDougall and MacGregor, because Donald, Dougall and Gregor are personal names; while I write such "Mac" names as Mackay, Mackinnon and Mackintosh plain. When the portion of a "Mac" surname following Mac begins with "c" I write it as follows: MacColl, MacCrimmon, MacCulloch. This is in accordance with the system adopted by the late Alexander MacBain, LL.D., who made Highland Personal Names a special study.

The author desires to place on record his sincere thanks to the following noblemen, chiefs, ladies and gentlemen (some of whom have, alas! passed away), for information and assistance, which have been most courteously afforded him, viz.:—

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627609

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Messrs William Wilson & Co., Tartan Manufacturers, Bannockburn.

To his friend, Mr Henry Whyte ("Fionn"), the author is under a *special* obligation. His MS. has been revised and proofs corrected by "Fionn," without whose valued aid it would have been quite impossible for the author to have arranged for the satisfactory publication of this work because of the great distance of his residence from the home country.

The author desires to accord his thanks to Messrs Douglas & Foulis, Publishers, Edinburgh, for their permission to reproduce from Dr Skene's "Celtic Scotland" the first four maps referred to in List of Maps, page xxiii.

As a natural consequence of the fact that so much which relates to Highland lore is derived from oral transmission and tradition instead of from written records, no work on Highland Clan Matters is without its imperfections. Much, too, of what is on record is in danger of being lost sight of owing to its being scattered over such a wide range of reading. The author, therefore, dares not hope that his work is without blemish. He would, however, crave the indulgence of his readers, and would ask them to "be to his virtues ever kind, and to his faults a little blind."

Hugh Miller, in his book "Scenes and Legends of the North of Scotland" (published in 1851), remarks: "I cannot look back on much more than twenty years of the past, and yet in that comparatively brief space I see the stream of tradition rapidly lessening as it flows onwards. . . . It has often been a subject of regret to me that this oral knowledge of the past, which I deem so interesting, should be thus suffered to be lost. The meteor, says my motto, if it once fall cannot be rekindled!"

If this was Hugh Miller's experience of over half a century ago, how much more *now* exists the risk of the meteor being allowed to fall to earth? It has been the author's endeavour to add his humble exertions to the efforts of those who try to keep alive the Highland meteoric flame. If, therefore, the verdict of the reader be that, in even but a moderate degree, the present work fulfils the object of a "ready reference" to Highland Clan Matters, the author will feel amply repaid for what has to him been a most congenial task as well as a labour of love.

FRANK ADAM.

KUALA LUMPUR, SELANGOR,
31*st January* 1907.

CONTENTS.

CHAPTER I.

THE RISE OF THE HIGHLAND CLAN SYSTEM.

B.C. 400 TO 1286 A.D.

PAGES

Earliest Mention of British Isles in Ancient History—Celtic Migration to British Isles from the Continent of Europe—Invasion of Britain by the Romans and their Settlement there—Inhabitants of Britain during the Time of the Roman Occupation of South Britain—Evacuation of Britain by the Romans—Settlement of the Saxons in South Britain after the Roman Evacuation—Settlement of the Dalriadic Scots from Ireland in Scotland—The Races inhabiting Scotland in the Sixth Century—Druidism in Scotland—Fusion of the Kingdoms of Pictavia and Dalriada—Settlement of the Norsemen in Scotland—The British Kingdom of Reged or English Cumbria annexed to the Caledonian Kingdom—Subjugation of the British Kingdom of Strathclyde by Kenneth III., the Caledonian King—Decisive Defeat of the Danes at the Battle of Luncarty—Cession by the Earl of Northumberland to the Caledonian King of the District of Lothian—The Caledonian Kingdom first began to be known as Scotland in 1020—Duncan, Prince of Scotland, elected to the Throne of Strathclyde or Scottish Cumbria—King Malcolm Ceann-mór transfers the Scottish Capital from Scone to Dunfermline—Introduction of the Feudal System into the Gaelic Portion of Scotland—Introduction of Surnames into Scotland—Rebellion of the Earl of Moray, and Confiscation of his Territory—Cession of Northumberland to Scotland by the English King—Galloway brought into Autonomous Subjection to Scotland—Cumberland and Northumberland Retroceded to England—William the Lyon, King of Scotland, taken Prisoner by the English, and Released upon Condition of doing Homage to the King of England for Scotland—Abrogation by the English Sovereign of Right of Homage for Scotland from the Scottish Kings—The Principality of Galloway annexed to the Scottish Crown—The Norsemen finally Expelled from Scotland—Death of Alexander III., the last Celtic King of Scotland—The Culdee Church in Scotland 1-19

CHAPTER II.

THE HIGHLAND CLAN SYSTEM.

PAGES

The Political Status of the Highlanders previous to the Thirteenth Century—The Social and Political Aspects of the Caledonian Kingdom between the Time of the Fusion of the Pictish and Scottish Monarchies in the Ninth Century and the Evolution of the Clan System in the Thirteenth Century—The Provinces of Ancient Pictavia—The Laws of Tanistry and Gavel as compared with the Feudal Law—The two Main Divisions of Caledonia—The Seven Provinces of Caledonia at the Commencement of the Evolution of the Highland Clan System—The Genesis of the Clan System during the Eleventh Century—Removal of the Royal Court from the Highlands to the Lowlands of Scotland—Evolution of the Clan System—Position and Power of the Chief—Social and Military Aspects of the Clan System—How the Scottish Sovereigns Forfeited the Allegiance of their Celtic Subjects by the Violation of the Laws of Tanistry and their persistent Attempts to Impose the Feudal System on the Highland Clansfolk—How, notwithstanding, the Clans preserved their Loyalty to the Sovereign—Relative Positions of Feudal Superiors in the Highlands, and the Inhabitants of the Territories granted feudally to these Superiors by the Sovereign—Position of Clans owning Allegiance to the Chief of a Clan not Connected with them by Blood—The Identity of the Scottish Highland and the Irish Clan Systems at the Close of the Sixteenth Century—The Position of the Highland Clan System immediately before its Destruction after the Battle of Culloden 20-35

CHAPTER III.

CLANS.

Brodie—Buchanan—Cameron—Campbell—Chisholm—Colquhoun—Cumming—Davidson—Drummond—Farquharson—Ferguson—Forbes—Fraser—Gordon—Graham—Grant—Guun—Lamond—Leslie—Lindsay—Logan—MacAlister—MacAlpine—MacArthur—MacAulay—MacBean—MacDonald (Clan Donald)—MacDougall—MacDuff—MacFarlane—Macfie—MacGillivray—MacGregor—Macinnes—Mackintosh—Macintyre—Mackay—MacKenzie—Mackinnon—MacLachlan—MacLaren—Maclean—Maclennan—MacLeod—Macmillan—Macnab—MacNaughtan—MacNeill—Macpherson—Macquarrie—Macqueen—Macrae—Malcolm—Matheson—Menzies—Morrison—Munro—Murray—Ogilvie—Robertson or Clan Donnachie—Rose—Ross—Sinclair—Skene—Stewart—Sutherland—Urquhart 36-124

CHAPTER IV.

THE SEPTS OF THE HIGHLAND CLANS 125-183

CHAPTER V.

HIGHLAND SURNAMES.

PAGES

Period of Introduction of Surnames into Scotland—Abstraction of Scottish Charters by King Edward I. of England—Mode of Assuming Surnames—Origin of Clan Sept Names—Clansmen usually possessed Two Surnames—Remarks regarding Clan *Bye-names*—Extinction of some Sept Names—Highland Sept Names in America—Sept Names in Kintyre—Religious Nature of many Highland Surnames—Examples of Evolution of some Highland Surnames—Interesting Relation of the Armorial Bearings of Cadet and Sept Families towards those of the Head of the Clan—Mutilation of Highland Names in the United States of America—Highland Names among the North American Indians—Clan Names in Glengarry, Canada—Clan Names in Scotland 184-190

CHAPTER VI.

THE HIGHLAND GARB.

Origin of the Highland Garb—The Earliest Form of the Highland Garb in Scotland Identical with that of the Garb worn by the Irish Celts—Proofs of the Antiquity of the Highland Garb—The *Leine-chroich* or Saffron-coloured Shirt—The Three Forms of Highland Dress (the Belted Plaid, the Kilt, and the Trews)—The Shoes worn by the Highlanders in Old Times—Description of the Highland Garb prior to the Events of "the '45"—The Costume of the Highland Women—Proscription of the Highland Garb in 1746—The General Orders to the Army in Scotland in 1748—Opinions of Eminent Men with regard to the Cruelty of the Government in Proscribing the Highland Garb—Law regarding the Proscription of the Highland Garb Relaxed about 1757—Steps taken by the Highland Society of London in 1778 for the Restoration of the Highland Dress—The Act Proscribing the Use of the Highland Garb Repealed by both Houses of Parliament in 1782—The Highland Garb at the Close of the Eighteenth and Beginning of Nineteenth Century—The Belted Plaid become Disused since the Repeal of the Act Proscribing the Use of the Highland Garb—Style of the Highland Dress at the Present Day—The Highland Feather-Bonnet—Testimony of Experienced Military Men as to the Usefulness of the Highland Garb in Cold as well as in Hot Climates—War Office Attempts to Abolish the Kilt as a Military Uniform—Sir Walter Scott's Opinion of the Highland Dress—Concluding Remarks . 191-221

CHAPTER VII.

TARTAN.

PAGES

Name and Origin of Tartan—Earliest References to Tartan in Scottish Literature—Rank designated by the Number of Colours in the Tartan Sett—Items in the Accounts of the early Scottish Kings for Tartan Cloth—The various Setts of Tartan—The Dyeing, Weaving, and Arranging the different Colours of the Tartan—Tartan and Plaids symbolical of Political Principles during the Period of the Jacobite Troubles—First Military Body to Wear Tartan—The Effects of the Proscription of Tartan and the Highland Garb after the Events of "the '45"—Comparison of Quality of Tartan and Tartan Dyes before their Proscription and at the Present Day—The Process of Fulling Cloth in the Highlands in Old Days—Meddling of the British War Office with the Highland Regimental Tartans—Concluding Remarks on Tartan . 222-229

CHAPTER VIII.

HIGHLAND MUSIC.

Highland Vocal Music—The Cornu—The Tabor—The Harp—The Clàrsach or Harp of the Highlands—Highland Harpers—The Violin—Comparison of the Bagpipes, Harp, and Violin—The Piob-mhór, or Great Highland Bagpipe, pre-eminently the National Instrument of Scotland—References to the Bagpipes in Ancient History—The Different Forms of the Pipes in England, Ireland, and the Lowlands of Scotland, as well as on the Continent of Europe—The Great Highland Military Bagpipe, or Piob-mhór—Evolution of the Highland Bagpipes—Detailed Description of the Highland Bagpipes and of Bagpipe Music—Pipers in the Navy—The Bagpipes at Church Services—The Effect of the Reformation on Bagpipe-playing in the Lowlands—The Hereditary Clan Pipers—Prohibition of Bagpipe-playing after the Rising of 1745, and Disappearance of the Hereditary Pipers—Revival of Bagpipe-playing towards the End of the Eighteenth Century—The Highland Clergy as Enemies of the Bagpipes—The Bagpipes and Pipers in the British Army—The Bagpipes and Pipers in the Indian Native Army—The Bagpipes in the Army of Morocco—The Bagpipes in the French Army—Anecdotes relating to the Pipes and Pipers—The late Rev. Dr Norman MacLeod and the Bagpipes 230-246

CHAPTER IX.

THE CELTIC LANGUAGES IN THE BRITISH ISLES.

PAGES

The Vestiges in Europe of the Celtic-speaking Races—Affinity of the various Celtic Languages of the Present Day—Affinity of English with Scandinavian in the Tenth Century—Estrangements of the Celts of South Britain from those of Albion, in North Britain—In the Ninth Century Scottish and Irish Gaelic almost Identical—Influence of the Norse on Scottish and Manx Gaelic subsequent to the Ninth Century—The Erse, or Irish Gaelic—The British Language of Strathclyde, or Scottish Cumbria—The Gaelic of Galloway—Scottish Gaelic spoken in the Lowland Districts of Scotland (north of the Forth) until the Sixteenth Century—The Efforts of King James VI. to root out the Gaelic in the Highlands of Scotland—Gaelic spoken in Fife till the Beginning of the Eighteenth Century—Many Highlanders till the Beginning of the Eighteenth Century unable to Read and Write except in the Ancient Gaelic Characters—Decline of Gaelic in the Highlands of Scotland during the Nineteenth Century, and the Reasons for this—Position of Gaelic in Scotland at Time of the Census of 1901—Celtic Place-names in Great Britain and Ireland—Points of Similarity between the Gaelic of Scotland and the Latin Language—Gaelic not derived from Latin 247-254

CHAPTER X.

FROM THE RISE OF THE HIGHLAND CLAN SYSTEM TILL ITS DESTRUCTION AFTER THE BATTLE OF CULLODEN, 1286 A.D. TO 1748 A.D.

The "Maid of Norway" succeeds to the Scottish Throne—Death of the Queen of Scotland—Attitude of King Edward I. of England—Competitors for the Scottish Crown—King Edward I. of England acknowledged as Lord Paramount of Scotland and Arbiter of the Succession to the Throne—John Baliol selected as King of Scotland—Baliol Dethroned by the English King—Edward's Appropriation and Destruction of the Records of Scotland and his carrying away of the Scottish Regalia and the Stone of Destiny—Sir William Wallace—Coronation of Robert the Bruce as King of Scotland—The Battle of Bannockburn—The Highland Clans at Bannockburn—Renunciation by the King of England of all Claims over Scotland—The Conflict of the North Inch of Perth—The Battle of Harlaw—The Acquisition of the Orkney and the Shetland Isles—The Downfall of the Lords of the Isles—Destruction of Scottish Records by John Knox and his Followers—The First Authentic List of Highland Clans—Acts of Parliament having for their Object the Introduction of the Feudal System into the Highlands—Attempted Colonisation of the Island of Lewis by the "Fife Adventurers"—The Statutes of Icolmkill—Last Clan Battle—The Chiefship of the Clan Stuart—The Revolution of 1688—The Massacre of Glencoe—The Darien Scheme—The Union between Scotland and England—The Risings of 1715 and 1719 and the Disarming Act of 1725—The Raising of Independent Government Companies of Highland Soldiers in 1729—Landing of Prince Charles Edward at Moidart in 1745—Lord President Forbes's Memorial to Government regarding the Highland Clans—The Battle of Culloden—Escape of Prince Charlie—Cruelties Perpetrated by the Government after Culloden—The Disarming Act of 1746—The Act of 1748 abolishing Heritable Jurisdictions in Scotland—The Changed Position of the Clansfolk in consequence of the Passing of the last-named Act 255-270

CHAPTER XI.

THE HIGHLAND REGIMENTS PAST AND PRESENT.

PAGES

Introduction—The "Black Watch," formerly the 43rd, and later the 42nd Regiment, and now the 1st Battalion Royal Highlanders ("The Black Watch")—"Loudoun's Highlanders"—77th Regiment or "Montgomery's Highlanders"—78th Regiment or "Fraser's Highlanders"—86th and 88th Regiments ("Keith's and Campbell's Highlanders")—89th Highland Regiment—101st Regiment ("Johnstone's Highlanders")—100th Regiment—105th Regiment ("The Queen's Highlanders")—"Maclean's Highlanders"—113th Regiment ("The Royal Highland Volunteers")—71st Regiment ("Fraser's Highlanders")—73rd Regiment ("Lord Macleod's Highlanders"), later 71st Regiment (Highland Light Infantry), now the 1st Battalion of the Highland Light Infantry—The "Argyle Highlanders" or the old 74th Highland Regiment—"Macdonald's Highlanders" or the old 76th Highland Regiment—The "Athole Highlanders" or the old 77th Highland Regiment—"Seaforth's Highlanders," formerly the 78th Regiment, later the 72nd Regiment ("The Duke of Albany's Own Highlanders") and now the 1st Battalion of the Seaforth Highlanders ("Ross-shire Buffs, The Duke of Albany's")—"Aberdeenshire Highland Regiment" or 81st Regiment—"Royal Highland Emigrant Regiment" or 84th Regiment—73rd or "Perthshire Regiment," now the 2nd Battalion of the Royal Highlanders ("The Black Watch")—74th Highlanders, now the 2nd Battalion of the Highland Light Infantry—75th ("Stirlingshire Regiment"), now the 1st Battalion of the Gordon Highlanders—78th Highlanders or "Ross-shire Buffs," now the 2nd Battalion of the Seaforth Highlanders ("Ross-shire Buffs, the Duke of Albany's")—79th Cameron Highlanders, now The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders (1st and 2nd Battalions)—97th or "Strathspey Regiment"—98th Argyllshire Highlanders, afterwards the 91st Argyllshire Highlanders, later the 91st Princess Louise's Argyllshire Highlanders, now the 1st Battalion of the Princess Louise's Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders—100th Regiment, later the 92nd Regiment or "Gordon Highlanders," now the 2nd Battalion of the Gordon Highlanders—116th Regiment or "Perthshire Highlanders"—132nd Highland Regiment—133rd Highland Regiment—93rd Sutherland Highlanders, now the 2nd Battalion of the Princess Louise's Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders—Fencible Regiments—"Glengarry Fencibles"—The Highland Cadet Battalion of Montreal 271-321

CHAPTER XII.

SCOTTISH LOWLAND REGIMENTS.

The 1st Foot, now The Royal Scots (Lothian Regiment), 1st and 2nd Battalions—The Scots Guards, formerly the Foot Guards—The Royal Company of Archers of Scotland—The 21st or Royal North British Fusiliers, now the Royal Scots Fusiliers, 1st and 2nd Battalions—The 25th King's Own Borderers, later the King's Own Borderers, now the King's Own Scottish Borderers, 1st and 2nd Battalions—The 26th Cameronians or Cameronian Regiment, now the Cameronians (Scottish Rifles), 1st Battalion—The 90th Perthshire Volunteers, now the Cameronians (Scottish Rifles), 2nd Battalion—The 2nd Life Guards—The Royal Scots Greys (2nd Dragoons)—The Queen's Own 7th Hussars—The 94th Regiment, now the 2nd Battalion of the Connaught Rangers—The 99th Regiment, now the 2nd Battalion of the Duke of Edinburgh's Wiltshire Regiment 322-327

CHAPTER XIII.

THE HIGHLANDS SUBSEQUENT TO THE DESTRUCTION OF THE CLAN SYSTEM.

A.D. 1746 TO A.D. 1902.

PAGES

Brutalities Perpetrated by the Government after the Battle of Culloden—The Position of the Clanspeople on the Forfeited Estates—Emigration of the Tacksmen or *Duin'-uasails*—Embarrassment of the Highland Chiefs who had become Resident in England—Highland Clearances—Dr Johnson and Boswell in the Highlands—MacDonald of the Isles and MacLeod of MacLeod—Highland Emigrants in America—The British Government and the Highland Chiefs' endeavours to prevent Emigration from the Highlands—Extinction in the Male Line of the Royal House of Stuart—Decline in the Kelp Industry on the Coasts of the Highlands—Forcible Expatriation of the Highlanders—Ruin of many Highland Proprietors—Population of the Highlands at Various Periods—Glasgow now the *de facto* Highland Capital—The Clan System succeeded by the Clan Sentiment 328-339

CHAPTER XIV.

NOTES TO PLATES OF TARTAN.

Buchanan—Cameron of Erracht—Cameron of Lochiel—Chisholm—Clergy—Drummond—Ferguson—42nd or Black Watch—Gordon—Grant—Lindsay—Logan or Maclennan—MacAulay—MacDougall—MacDuff—MacGregor—Macinnes—Mackintosh—Macintyre—MacKenzie—Mackinnon—Maclaine of Lochbuie—MacLeod—Macmillan—Macpherson—Macrae—Matheson—Morrison—Munro—Murray—Ogilvie—Robertson—Rose—Ross—Sinclair—Skene—Stewart—Sutherland 340-347

CHAPTER XV.

ARMORIAL BEARINGS 348-349

PAGES

A List of Highland Clans, Each having its Own Tartan . . 350-391

Notes to Armorial Bearings of Clan Chiefs 392-396

A List of Clans having Their Own Tartans, but Connected with or Affiliated to Other Clans 397

Designations of Highland Chiefs and Chieftains . . . 398-399

Badges of the Highland Clans 400-402

English, Gaelic, and Latin Names of Clan Badges . . . 403-405

Slogans or War Cries of some of the Highland Clans . . 406-407

List of Distinctive Clan Pipe Music 408-415

A List of all the Forces in the British Empire who wear Tartan, with Description of their Tartans 416-431

A List of Clan Septs and Dependents, Arranged under the Clans with which they are Connected 432-443

Alphabetical List of Clan Septs and Dependents, showing the Clans with which they are Connected 444-456

APPENDICES 457-496

INDEX TO SURNAMES 497-505

LIST OF COLOURED PLATES OF TARTANS.

(AT END OF VOLUME.)

1. Brodie, Dress.
2. ,, Hunting.
3. Buchanan.
4. Cameron of Erracht.
5. ,, of Lochiel.
6. Campbell of Argyle.
7. ,, of Breadalbane.
8. ,, of Cawdor.
9. ,, of Loudoun.
10. Chisholm.
11. Clergy.
12. Colquhoun.
13. Cumin, Dress.
14. ,, Hunting.
15. Davidson of Tulloch, Chief.
16. ,, Clan.
17. Drummond of Perth (Ancient).
18. ,, ,, (Modern).
19. Farquharson.
20. Fergusson of Athole and of Aberdeenshire.
21. ,, of Balquhidder.
22. Forbes.
23. Forty second Regiment ("Black Watch").
24. Fraser, Dress.
25. ,, Hunting.
26. Gordon.
27. Graham of Monteith.
28. ,, of Montrose.
29. Grant.
30. Gunn.
31. Lamond.
32. Leslie, Dress.
33. ,, Hunting.
34. Lindsay.
35. Logan or Maclennan.
36. MacAlister.
37. MacAlpine.
38. MacArthur.
39. MacAulay, Dress.
40. ,, Hunting.
41. MacBean.
42. MacDonald of the Isles and of Sleat (Chief), Dress.
43. MacDonald of the Isles and of Sleat (Chief), Hunting.
44. ,, (Clan Donald, North and South).
45. ,, of Clanranald.
46. ,, (or Maclan) of Ardnamurchan.
47. MacDonell of Glengarry.
48. ,, of Keppoch.
49. MacDougall.
50. MacDuff, Dress.
51. ,, Hunting.
52. MacFarlane.
53. Macfie.
54. MacGillivray.
55. MacGregor.
56. Macinnes, Dress.
57. ,, Hunting.
58. Mackintosh, Chief.
59. ,, Clan.
60. Macintyre.
61. Mackay.
62. MacKenzie.
63. Mackinnon, Dress.
64. ,, Hunting.
65. MacLachlan, Chief.
66. ,, Clan.
67. Maclaine of Lochbuie, Dress.
68. ,, ,, Hunting.
69. MacLaren.
70. Maclean of Duart, Dress.
71. ,, ,, Hunting.
72. MacLeod of Harris.
73. ,, of Lewis and Raasay.
74. Macmillan, Dress.
75. ,, Hunting.
76. Macnab.
77. MacNauchtan.
78. MacNeill of Barra.
79. ,, of Colonsay.
80. Macpherson, Chief.
81. ,, Clan.
82. ,, Hunting.
83. Macquarrie.
84. Macqueen.

LIST OF COLOURED PLATES OF TARTANS—*continued.*

85. Maerae, Dress.
86. ,, Hunting.
87. Malcolm.
88. Matheson, Dress.
89. ,, Hunting.
90. Menzies, Dress.
91. ,, Hunting.
92. Morrison.
93. Munro.
94. Murray of Athole.
95. ,, of Tullibardine.
96. Ogilvie, Dress.
97. ,, Hunting.
98. Robertson, Dress.
99. ,, Hunting.
100. Rose, Dress.
101. ,, Hunting.
102. Ross, Dress.
103. ,, Hunting.
104. Sinclair, Dress.
105. ,, Hunting.
106. Skene.
107. Stewart of Athole.
108. Stuart of Bute.
109. Stewart, Dress.
110. ,, Hunting.
111. ,, Royal.
112. Sutherland (Ancient).
113. ,, (Modern).
114. Urquhart.

LIST OF PLATES ILLUSTRATING THE HIGHLAND GARB.

PLATE.		PAGE.
I.	Highlander clad in the *Leine-chroich* or Saffron-coloured Shirt. (From Maclan's "Highlanders"). *Vide* page 194 . .	*Facing* 32
II.	Showing the *Breacan-feile* (or Belted Plaid), the Target, the Claymore, and the *Brog* (or Untanned Shoe). (From Maclan's "Highlanders"). *Vide* page 198	,, 64
III.	Showing a boy wearing the *Cuaran* (or Foot and Leg Covering of Untanned Skin), and the *Feileadh-beag* (or Little Kilt). The Costume worn by the Woman, represented in the same Plate is the *Arisaid*. (From Maclan's "Highlanders"). *Vide* pages 198, 206	,, 96
IV.	Showing the Cuirass and Bonnet of Mail, as well as the *Calpanach* (or Skin Buskins). (From Stuart's "Costume of the Clans"). *Vide* page 197	,, 128
V.	Showing Plaid and Trews. (From Maclan's "Highlanders"). *Vide* page 198	,, 160
VI.	Portrait of a Highland Chief (George, fifth Duke of Gordon, G.C.B., etc.) in Full Highland Dress, as worn at the beginning of the nineteenth century. (From an engraving by John Lucas, after the painting by George Sanders). *Vide* page 214 . . .	,, 192
VII.	Showing the manner of wearing the Full Plaid along with the *Feileadh-beag* (or Little Kilt). (From Maclan's "Highlanders"). *Vide* page 215	,, 224
VIII.	Everyday Costume of a Highland Gentleman (present century). *Vide* page 215	,, 256
IX.	Showing Full-dress Costume of a Highland Chief (present century). *Vide* page 216	,, 288
X.	Portrait of the "Great Marquis" of Montrose, showing the Trews, the *Boineid-mhór* (or Great Feather Bonnet), and the Two-handed Sword. (From Stuart's "Costume of the Clans"). *Vide* page 217	,, 320
XI.	Group of Officers and Non-commissioned Officers of the Highland Cadet Battalion of Montreal. *Vide* page 320 . . .	,, *Title*
XII.	Mounted Pipe Band of the 17th Indian Cavalry. *Vide* page 242 .	,, 352
XIII.	Alexander Monro (Prince Charlie's Piper). *Vide* page 236 . .	,, 384

LIST OF MAPS.

	PAGE.
The Four Kingdoms	*Facing* 48
The Kingdom of Alban	,, 112
The Kingdom of Scotia	,, 176
Feudal Scotland	,, 240
Scotland, showing Distribution of Clans	*At end of Vol.*

THE CLANS, SseptS AND REGIMENTS OF THE SCOTTISH HIGHLANDS.

CHAPTER I.

THE RISE OF THE HIGHLAND CLAN SYSTEM.

B.C. 400 TO 1286. A.D.

Earliest Mention of British Isles in Ancient History—Celtic Migration to British Isles from the Continent of Europe—Invasion of Britain by the Romans and their Settlement there—Inhabitants of Britain during the Time of the Roman Occupation of South Britain—Evacuation of Britain by the Romans—Settlement of the Saxons in South Britain, after the Roman Evacuation—Settlement of the Dalriadic Scots from Ireland in Scotland—The Races inhabiting Scotland in the Sixth Century—Druidism in Scotland—Fusion of the Kingdoms of Pictavia and Dalriada—Settlement of the Norsemen in Scotland—The British Kingdom of Reged or English Cumbria annexed to the Caledonian Kingdom—Subjugation of the British Kingdom of Strathclyde by Kenneth III., the Caledonian King—Decisive Defeat of the Danes at the Battle of Luncarty—Cession by the Earl of Northumberland to the Caledonian King of the District of Lothian—The Caledonian Kingdom first began to be known as Scotland in 1020—Duncan, Prince of Scotland, elected to the Throne of Strathclyde or Scottish Cumbria—King Malcolm Ceann-mór transfers the Scottish Capital from Scone to Dunfermline—Introduction of the Feudal System into the Gaelic Portion of Scotland—Introduction of Surnames into Scotland—Rebellion of the Earl of Moray, and Confiscation of his Territory—Cession of Northumberland to Scotland by the English King—Galloway brought into Autonomous Subjection to Scotland—Cumberland and Northumberland Retroceded to England—William the Lyon, King of Scotland, taken Prisoner by the English, and Released upon Condition of doing Homage to the King of England for Scotland—Abrogation by the English Sovereign of Right of Homage for Scotland from the Scottish Kings—The Principality of Galloway annexed to the Scottish Crown—The Norsemen finally Expelled from Scotland—Death of Alexander III., the last Celtic King of Scotland—The Culdee Church in Scotland.

THE earliest notice of the British Isles in ancient history is believed to be contained in a "Treatise of the World," which is generally attributed to Aristotle, who lived in the fourth century B.C. In this treatise they are called *Albion* (Great Britain) and Ierna (Ireland). Who were the Celts and the Gaels? Whence came they? and, Who were the progenitors of the Highlanders of Scotland? are questions which have never been fully and finally answered. It is but natural that savage and illiterate tribes should have possessed nothing in the way of records from which some clue could have been discovered as to their origin

B.C. 400

and the period of their settlement in the British Isles. British *written* history may be said to date from the time of the conquest of South Britain (*i.e.*, England and the portion of Scotland south of the Forth and Clyde) by the Romans in the first century of the Christian era.

The island of Britain in prehistoric days would appear to have been but sparsely populated. Indeed, the greater portion of North Britain (what is now known as the Highlands of Scotland) was covered by dense forests.[1] The aboriginal inhabitants of Britain, of whatever race they may have been, appear to have been dispossessed long before the advent of the Romans to these shores. The Celts, Albans, or Gaels, who dispossessed the aboriginal inhabitants of Britain, formed part of a conquering Aryan race, which, advancing from the confines of Asia, spread themselves over the greater part of Europe. Sufficient evidence exists to prove the influence of such a race throughout Europe, despite the absence of details of their history and their conquests. The annals of both ancient and modern geography attest the influence of the Celtic immigration, while to the present day many names in European geography show distinct evidence of their Celtic origin.

It is known that in early days a State, named Albania, existed on the north-east of the ancient kingdom of Armenia, bordering on the Caspian Sea. Proceeding westward, we find that a province of Galatia existed in Asia Minor. Still proceeding west, we arrive at the modern Albania in European Turkey, where the clan system is still in full swing, and where the national garb is a species of kilt. Yet still to the westward, in what used to be the ancient "Gallia Cisalpina," we encounter the Highland "*ben*" (for mountain) in the mountain range of the *Apen*nines. Still following the course of the sun, we arrive at, in what used to be the "Gallia Transalpina" of the Romans, the Rhone or red river ("*ruadh-abhainn*"), and the Garonne or rough river ("*garbh-abhainn*"). In Spain, too, the name of the province of Gallicia shows how the Gaelic influence had extended throughout the breadth of what is now modern Europe. In the British Isles we find the Gael perpetuated in the names Galway in Ireland and Galloway in Scotland, while it is well known that the ancient name of the Gaelic kingdom of Scotland was Albannich. The name still survives in the Royal title of Duke of Albany and in that borne by the Marquis of Breadalbane. These Aryan invaders of Europe were by the ancient Greeks termed Hyperboreans, but from about 500 B.C. they came to be known as Keltoip or Keltaip.

B.C. 300 The question, too, has been often debated as to when the stream of Celtic emigration from the mainland of Europe to the British Isles commenced. In "Pinkerton's Enquiry" it is said, on the authority of Nennius, that "the settlement of the 'Piks' in the

[1] Appendix No. I.

Hebud Isles (*i.e.*, the Hebrides) may be dated with as great certainty as any event in the earliest Greek or Roman history at 300 years before Christ.

This Celtic migration from the mainland of Europe to Britain synchronises to a certain extent with the beginning of the decadence of the Celtic power on the mainland. About the same time the Germans revolted from Celtic domination, and the Celts also began to feel the power of Rome. It is therefore natural to suppose that when foiled in one direction such a warlike race were impelled to seek expansion in another. Tradition has it that another tribe of Celts, the Catti, entered Scotland from the shores of the North Sea, while a third stream emigrated to Ireland from Spain. The Celts or Britons whom Cæsar found in England were most probably descendants of Celts who had migrated there from what is now France. Indeed, to the present day, there is much more affinity between the Celts or Bretons of Brittany (the ancient Armorica) in France and their Welsh kinsmen (and the same might be said of the Cornish, whose language is now almost extinct), than between the French Celts, on the one hand, and their Scottish-Highland, Irish, and Manx kinsmen, on the other.

The Romans invaded England in the year 78 A.D. From shortly after then until 410 A.D. all England and Wales, as well as
A.D. 78 the south of Scotland as far the wall of Antoninus (which stretched from Forth to Clyde), formed provinces of the Roman Empire. The province which extended on the north from the wall of Antoninus, built in 140 A.D. (between Forth and Clyde), to the walls of Hadrian, built in 120 A.D., and of Severus,
A.D. 140 built in 208 A.D. (between the Solway and the Tyne), was named Valentia. The province to the south of the walls of Hadrian and Severus, as far as Eboracum or York, received the name of Maxima Cæsariensis. The province to the south of this, extending to the Thames valley, but exclusive of Wales,
A.D. 208 was styled Flavia Cæsariensis. The part of Britain south of a line between the Thames and the estuary of Severn was styled Brittania Prima, while Wales received the name of Brittania Secunda. Ireland was styled Ierna, and was left severely alone.

The part of Britain with which our narrative has the most concern (namely, that portion situated to the north of the wall of Antoninus) was styled by the Romans Caledonia. Some philologists are of opinion that the appellation of *Caledonians*, as applied by the Romans to the inhabitants of North Britain, was not invented by them, but was derived from the Gaelic *coille*, a wood, and that the term Caledonians meant men of the woods. Of this region, Gibbon, in his "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," remarks: "This wall of Antoninus, at a small distance beyond

the modern cities of Edinburgh and Glasgow, was fixed as the limit of the Roman province. The native Caledonians preserved in the northern extremity of the island their wild independence, for which they were not less indebted to their poverty than to their valour. Their incursions were frequently repelled and chastised, but their country was never subdued."

It is true that in 208 A.D. the Emperor Severus passed the wall of Antoninus and invaded Caledonia, penetrating as far as the south side of the Moray Firth, but even the might of the Roman Empire failed to invade the part of Scotland now known as the mid, north and west Highlands. The Emperor Severus died at York in 211 A.D., and from that time forth the Romans gave Caledonia a wide berth. Tradition has it that Fingal and Ossian lived and flourished about the period above alluded to, and that it was Fingal who commanded the Caledonian forces when they resisted the armies of Rome.

Gibbon tells us that, prior to the advent of the Romans, Britain was irregularly divided between thirty tribes of barbarians. Julius Cæsar is, however, the first historian who has endeavoured to describe Britain and the tribes by which that island was populated. Even he, however, has been unable to give us more than a hazy idea as to the aboriginal inhabitants of our island. Indeed, as we have already showed, all the efforts of the Romans to gain a knowledge of or a footing in the northern portion of the island, which was named by them *Caledonia*, proved quite futile. From what Cæsar tells us of the inhabitants of Britain in the parts which were subject to the Roman sway, he appears to consider the inhabitants of the interior as the aborigines, while those along the seaboard were the descendants of invading Celts, whom the Romans styled "Picti," or painted men, from the habit these people had of painting or tatooing themselves. It is contended by some philologists that the signification of the word "Britain" (Gaelic "*Breatann*") means the land of the painted men, and it is worthy of remark that the Welsh call Britain "*Ynns Prydein*," or *the island of the painted men*. To sum up the matter, it may be said that at the time of the Roman conquest of South Britain, the ethnological divisions of the British Isles was somewhat as follows, viz., England and Wales with Scotland south of the Forth and Clyde peopled by the Picts or Celts who had submitted to the Romans, together with the remnants of the aboriginal inhabitants in the interior of the island; Ireland or Ierna, later known to history as Scotia, peopled by Celtic races akin to the Picts, but who had migrated to Ireland from Spain. Caledonia, which embraced what are now known as the Scottish Highlands, was also peopled by a Celtic race, part of whom, according to tradition, had effected a settlement there about 300 years before the Christian era.

During the earlier portion of the Roman occupation of South Britain there appears to have been two races in that part of the island, viz., the Brittani and Silures. The Celts in the northern part of the island (north of the Forth and Clyde) were termed by the Romans "Picti," and their territory Caledonia. These Picts consisted of the unconquered Celts north of the wall of Antoninius, and of the Picts who had been driven there by the Romans from the territory to the south of that wall. The Celts or Picts who inhabited Caledonia were divided into two great branches, viz., *Dicaledones*, who inhabited the mountainous and wild districts north and west of the Grampians, and the *Vecturiones*, inhabiting the more level districts between the Grampians and the German Ocean. From the former division (after their fusion with the Scots who landed on the west coast of Scotland in 503 A.D.) are descended the Highlanders of the present day. The descendants of the Vecturiones are the Lowlanders on the north-east coast of Scotland, from the plains of Moray on the north to Fife and Strathearn on the south. The descendants of both branches of the Caledonians, in so far as their ancestors inhabited the seaboard, have a considerable strain of Scandinavian blood. This is attributable to the various Norse invasions and settlements on the coasts of Scotland, from the middle of the eighth until the final expulsion of the Norsemen from Scotland in 1264. The Caledonian Picts called their land "Alba" and themselves Albans or Albiones, and they were also termed "Cruithne," a term which was applied by old writers not only to the Caledonian Celts but also to the Celts of Ireland. By the Welsh, the Caledonian Picts and their kinsmen in Ireland were designated "Gwyddyl," the former being usually distinguished by the appellation of "Gwddyl Fichti," or Gaelic Picts.

Ptolemy, the geographer, states that, in the second century, the Caledonians consisted of thirteen tribes.[1] These appear to have been subsequently merged in the two great divisions of Dicaledones and Vecturiones. Before the evacuation of Britain by the Romans the Silures seem to have fused with the Brittani, for we do not afterwards hear of the former tribe among the inhabitants of South Britain.

Ireland, during the time of the Roman occupation of South Britain, was peopled by two races, viz., the Cruithne, or Picts, whose territory embraced what is now known as the Province of Ulster with part of Meath. This territory bore the name of Dalaradia, or Dalriada. The rest of what is now known as the Province of Leinster, as well as the Provinces of Connaught and Munster, were the territories of the Scots. These Irish Picts and Scots appear to have been kindred *Celtic* tribes, whose immigration probably occurred at different periods. We are inclined to favour the idea that the Picts were settled in Ireland before

[1] Appendix No. II.

the advent of the Scots, and that the latter race, being the stronger, gradually pushed the Picts into the northern part of the island. In the fourth century A.D. the whole of Ireland became subject to the Scots, and in the following century Saint Patrick, a Strathclyde Briton, introduced Christianity into that country. Ireland was formerly known as Scotia, and it was not until the commencement of the eleventh century that the name Scotia was transmitted to Scotland (Ireland being subsequently designated as Hibernia).

Subsequent to the death, in 211 A.D., of the Roman Emperor, Severus, the Roman Provinces in Britain enjoyed, during a period of nearly a century, a cycle of comparative peace, while the native inhabitants appear to have become reconciled to the rule of their Roman masters. In the early part of the fourth century, however, we find Roman Britain being raided from the north by the Caledonians or Picti; its western coasts harried by the Scotti from Ireland; while, on the east, the coast was exposed to the attacks of the Saxones or Saxons. All these invaders appear, in their incursions, to have made no discrimination between Romans and Britains. As for the Britains, two and a half centuries of subjection would appear to have had the effect of leading them to depend almost entirely for defence against external enemies on the military might of their Roman rulers. To-
A.D. 350 wards the middle of the fourth century another race, named the Attacotti, or Attacotts, make their appearance as raiding the northern portion of the Roman British frontier. The opinions of historians are very much divided as to who these *Attacotti* can have been. Some maintain that they were offshoots from the Picts of the North; others term them Irish Picts; while, elsewhere, they are spoken of as the "Wild Scots of Galloway." At all events, everything, we are inclined to think, points to the Attacotti having been a Celtic race, speaking a language akin to that of the Irish Scots and Caledonian Picts, and who had landed on the coast of Galloway from Ireland, and had succeeded in establishing a settlement in that wild and mountainous part of south-west Scotland.

To repel the invasions of Saxons, Scots, Attacotts, and Caledonians, fresh Roman reinforcements were despatched to Britain under the command of the general, Theodosius, who achieved complete
A.D. 369 success in the year 369 A.D. Peace was, however, not of long duration; for, in 400 A.D., and again in 406, we find Roman reinforcements being hurried to Britain to repel and chastise the barbarian invaders. In 407, however, when troubles were thickening round Italy, the Roman forces were withdrawn from Britain,
A.D. 410 never to return. In 410, the Roman Emperor, Honorius, finally abdicated all authority over Britain, and the inhabitants of South Britain, after having become emasculated by three and a half

centuries of subjection to the Romans, were left to their own devices, to preserve the independence granted to them.

On several occasions, after the final departure of the Romans from Britain, the harassed British implored the assistance of their whilom lords against the enemies who were attacking them by sea and by land. These appeals for assistance were met, however, with a deaf ear, for the Romans were then themselves at grips with the barbarians, who ultimately overturned the Roman Empire of the West. Despairing, therefore, of any other means of saving themselves, the Romanised
A.D. 449 South British, in 449, by promising the Saxons subsidies and territory, enlisted that race for a time as their allies. The combined efforts of Briton and Saxon were successful in signally defeating the Pictish (or unconquered North British) and Scottish invaders of Britain. It is no part of this narrative to enter into the details of the sequel of the above alliance. Suffice it to say, that, after the combined efforts of British and Saxons had cleared South and South-east Britain (*i.e.*, the territory south-east of Forth and Clyde) of Pict and Scot, the Saxons turned on their British hosts, and after a series of bloody engagements exterminated the greater part of them. The remnants of the defeated British took refuge in the remote and most inaccessible and mountainous parts of the country, such as Cornwall, Wales, Cumberland, and Westmorland (which became the British Cumbrian kingdom of Reged), Strathclyde (or Scottish Cumbria), and Galloway, leaving the lowland and fertile districts of South Britain to the Saxons. The same epoch which saw the overthrow of the British by the Saxons was also remarkable for the conversion to Christianity of the Picts of Galloway by St. Ninian or Ringan, who was himself a Strathclyde Briton.

The sixth century was a momentous one in the annals of Pictavia or Caledonia, for during this epoch the Irish or Dalriadic Scots successfully invaded Western Pictavia and established the Kingdom
A.D. 500 of Dalriada there in 503. It is no less remarkble for the conversion of the Picts to Christianity by St. Columba, who landed on the shores of the small island of Hy or Iona, from Ireland, in 563 A.D. This hitherto lonely island became the seat of the Culdee Church in Scotland, and from that centre the blessings of religion and of
A.D. 503 learning were disseminated, not alone over the kingdom of Pictavia but also over regions far south of the Forth and the Clyde.

When the Romans evacuated Britain at the beginning of the fifth century, what is now known as Scotland was inhabited by three races, viz.: (1) *The Picti or Caledonians* (or the unconquered Celts north of the Forth and Clyde). The capital of the Pictish monarchy and the residence of the ard-rign, or sovereign, was in the neighbourhood of

the modern Inverness. Towards the end of the sixth century, however, the capital was transferred to Abernethy on the Tay. Besides the territories north of the Forth and Clyde, the Picts had settlements along the south bank of the Forth, in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, in what was known as Manaw. The Pentland (or *Pect-land*) Hills are a permanent memorial of these settlements. (2) The second race was that of the *Britons*, under the Roman protection (who may be described as the tame Celts) south of the Forth and Clyde. (3) A small colony of *Attacotts*, or Irish Picts or Scots, on the coast of Galloway, formed the third race.

By the middle of the sixth century we find, in addition to these three nationalities, still two more in Scotland—thus, five in all.

As we have already seen, the *Dalraidic Scots* from Ireland, who were of the Christian faith, effected a successful landing, in 503, in what are now known as the West Highlands. These Dalriads are believed to have come from Antrim, from Dal-Riada ("the portion of Riada"), so named from its chief, Carbre-Riada. The Dalriadic colonists were under the leadership of Fergus, son of Erc, a descendant of Carbre-Riada. Fergus was accompanied by his brothers, Lorn and Angus. The southern boundary of the Dalriadic territory in Scotland was the Firth of Clyde, while on the east the boundary between the Dalriads and the Picts was a chain of mountains, then known as Drumalban. After the Dalriadic Scots had firmly settled in Scotland, their possessions appear to have been divided among four tribes. These were (1) the *Cinel Lorn*, descended from Lorn, one of the three brothers already mentioned; (2 and 3) the *Cinel Gabran* and the *Cinel Comgall* descended, respectively, from two sons of Domangart, son of Fergus; while (4) the *Cinel Angus* derived their descent from the third brother, Angus.

The Cinel Lorn occupied that part of Argyllshire now known as Lorne; the Cinel Gabran had the districts of Argyll proper and Kintyre; the Cinel Comgall had the territory of Comgall, now known as Cowal; and the Cinel Angus had for their share the islands of Islay and Jura. Beyond these districts, on the north, between Lorn and Ardnamurchan, inclusive of Morven, Ardgower, propably part of Lochaber, as well as the island of Mull, appear to have formed debatable ground, whose population was Pictish, while the Scots had colonies among them. The capital of the Dalriadic Scots was Dunadd, in the neighbourhood of Crinan, while Dunolly, Oban, was the chief fortress of the Cinel Lorn.

The fifth nation, to which we have already alluded, as found in Scotland towards the middle of the sixth century, was that of the *Saxons*. In 547, the Saxons, under Ida, the son of Eobba, had extended their sway as far north as the Forth. Ida founded the Saxon kingdom of Berenicia,

which extended from the Forth on the north to the Tees on the south, with Bamborough for its capital. The kingdom of Berenicia was bounded on the west by the kingdom of the Strathclyde
A.D. 547 Britons (or Scottish Cumbria), which embraced the district called Clydesdale, as well as Ayrshire, Dumfriesshire, Peeblesshire, Selkirkshire, and the upper parts of Roxburghshire. This Strathclyde kingdom, of which Alcluith or Dunbarton was the capital, was bounded on the north by *Clach nam Breatannach* (Glenfalloch), and on the south by Cumberland, which again was part of the British kingdom of Reged (or English Cumbria), whose capital was Cærluel, the modern Carlisle.

Our narrative has now reached the time of the close of the sixth century. Prior to this epoch, Christianity had been introduced into all the different portions of Great Britain and Ireland. St.
A.D. 600 Augustine was the apostle of England; St. Ninian, or Ringan, that of the Picts of Galloway; St. Patrick of the Scots of Ireland; while to St. Columba belongs the honour of having brought the wild tribes of Caledonia under the banner of the Cross. Before proceeding further, therefore, it will be useful to bestow a glance on the religion of Caledonia (and, indeed, of all the parts of the British Isles) prior to the introduction of the Christian religion.

Before the establishment of the Christian religion among the Picts of Scotland the religion professed by that nation was Druidism. The origin of the name is wrapped in obscurity, but there are good grounds for surmising that the Druidic religion was imported from India, when the great Aryan stream of Celts overflowed from Asia into Europe. Besides Druidism being the religion of the inhabitants of Britain when Julius Cæsar first arrived there it would appear, from the narrative of Cæsar, that it was also the religion professed by the inhabitants of Gaul. The Druidical religion seems to have been a compound of Brahminism and fire-worship. To this day in Scotland there are many evidences of the latter attribute of Druidism. For example, *Beltane-day* (the first of May) is the day of the fire of Baal ("Baal-teine"); there is also the festival of *Samhain* or *Hallowe'en*, which is generally regarded as *Samfuin*—summer end. The tenets of Druidism inculcated the doctrines of transmigration, abstinence, and the destruction of the world by fire. The Druids possessed a certain knowledge of astronomy. Their stone circles (of which Stonehenge is the most celebrated) are believed to have served the purpose of solar temples.

During the period of the supremacy of the Druidical religion the tribes professing it appear to have been divided into a number of communes, each under its own chief, and each one independent of the other, but one and all owning the supremacy of the hierarchy of the Druids. In time of war it was the custom of these communes to range themselves

under the banner of one supreme war-chief or "*ceann-cath.*" It has been asserted that the Druids were in the habit of offering up innocent victims to their deities. This, however, we are inclined to believe, proceeds from a mistaken idea. The Druids seem to have had a great objection to the ruthless taking away of life. They permitted no capital punishment to be inflicted by the tribes under their jurisdiction, for they asserted that no one had the right to deprive a human being of life in the manner of capital punishment save the Druids, who were the ministers of the Supreme Being, who was the author of Life. Therefore, in a criminal case, the guilty person was first by the tribal court deprived of his name, rights, and privileges as a member of that tribe. He was then handed over to the High Court, which was composed of Druids. If, after a solemn trial, sentence of death was pronounced, the victim was reserved for sacrifice to the deity, whose laws he had broken, and was solemnly deprived of life on a stone altar within the Druidic stone circle of the district. The sentence was carried into effect on a solemn feast-day. In this way it was demonstrated to the faithful that the victim who was being immolated had violated two distinct laws—that of man and that of the deity. By man, accordingly, he was deprived of all social and civil rights. When the limits of man's authority had in this manner been reached, the criminal was handed over to the recognised servants of the deity in order to be treated by them in the manner prescribed by the laws of the outraged deity, of which laws they, the Druids, were the exponents.

The Druidical order consisted of three classes: the *Bardi* or Poets, the *Vates* or Priests, and the highest branch of the order, the *Deo-Phaistein*, who acted as lawgivers and instructors of the principles of religion. An Archdruid presided over the complete order; and it can well be understood how this hierarchy was able to wield a power which surpassed any authority of king or chief. The Druids enjoined the cultivation of memory and forbade the committing of history to writing. Versification was practised in order that the mind might retain a greater hold of the subject. Even the laws of the country were preserved in rhyme, and in this manner had to be orally mastered.

It can easily be imagined, therefore, that when in Celtic Scotland Christianity supplanted Druidism, and St. Columba and his Culdees occupied the place formerly filled by the Druids, and when Christianity in its zeal did all in its power to destroy all vestiges of the ancient religion and its practices, all that was good in the old religion was swept away along with the bad. With the disappearance of the Druids, therefore, during the closing years of the sixth century, coupled with the commencement of a long struggle for supremacy between Picts and Scots, disappears also a vast amount of oral tradition and history relat-

ing to the early times of the Celtic inhabitants of Scotland which can never be re-discovered.

The sixth, seventh, and eighth centuries were remarkable for nothing but a succession of struggles between the five races which, as we have already seen, were, by the middle of the sixth century, in A.D. 800 possession of what is now known as the kingdom of Scotland. The year 836, however, was that in which Alpin, the last of the Dalriadic-Scottish kings fell in battle. He was killed near the site of Laicht Castle, on the ridge which separates Kyle from Galloway. The accession of the son of Alpin, Kenneth A.D. 836 MacAlpin, to the kingdom of the Scots, marks the beginning of a new epoch in the history of the Highlands. Historians disagree as to the manner of the fusion of the Caledonian Picts and those of Galloway with the Dalriadic Scots. On one hand it is contended that when Alpin, King of the Dalriadic Scots, quarrelled with the Caledonian Picts, his son, Kenneth, took refuge in Galloway, and thence issued to regain his father's kingdom. It is maintained that as a consequence of Kenneth's defeat of the Caledonian Picts at the battle of Fortrenn, Kenneth became King of the united Picts and Scots. Another and, we are inclined to think, more probable account is that Kenneth succeeded to the Pictish throne by right of his mother. Whichever of these versions be correct, one thing is certain, and that is, that Kenneth MacAlpin became King of the united Picts A.D. 843 and Scots in 843, and was crowned at Scone not long after on the ancient Stone of Destiny, which to the present day is the Coronation Stone for all the British monarchs. The *Lia Fail*,[1] or Stone of Destiny was taken in 1296 by the English king, Edward I., to Westminster, where it has since remained. In 1328, in accordance with the provisions of the Treaty of Northampton, it was purposed to restore the Stone to Scotland; the citizens of London, however, would not permit of its removal. The early capital of King Kenneth was Dunstaffnage (in Argyllshire); however, shortly after his accession to the kingship of the united Picts and Scots the capital of the kingdom was transferred to Scone.

The close of the ninth century saw all Caledonia united under one monarch, and its inhabitants known as *Gaidheil*, or Gaels. Contemporaneously, however, with the period of fusion between Picts and Scots, and the foundation of a monarchy, which became that of united Scotland, the coasts of Scotland and the Western Isles were being harried and dominated by the Norsemen. The Norse inroads on Scotland appear to have commenced in the North about the year 750, and in the Western Isles about 794. These at first were mere piratical forays. However, a century later, an important revolution in Norway led to the foundation

[1] *See* Appendix No. III.

of Norwegian kingdoms of the Western Isles and Orkney and in the north of Scotland. The year 880 saw Harold Harfagar established as the first King of all Norway. Many of Harold's opponents
A.D. 880 then fled from Norway and formed piratical settlements among the Scottish Isles, whence they issued to harry the coasts of Norway. In order to put a stop to these forays, the Norwegian king fitted out an expedition, subdued the piratical Norsemen, and added the Isles to the crown of Norway. About 894 a
A.D. 894 second Norwegian kingdom was formed in Scotland, and consisted of the counties of Caithness, Sutherland, and part of Ross, Inverness, and Argyle. The Western Isles of Scotland, with the Isle of Man, were termed by the Norsemen the *Sudreys*, to distinguish them from the Orkney and Shetland, or Northern Isles, which the Norwegians designated the *Nordereys*. The name *Sudrey* is still perpetuated in the designation of the English bishopric of *Sodor* and Man.

It was not until the year 1264 that the Norwegians were finally expelled from Scotland, with the exception of the Orkney and Shetland Islands. The Danes never appear to have obtained a footing in the territorities which are now known as the Highlands of Scotland. The part of Scotland ravaged by them was the south-east coast.
A.D. 900 Constantine II., the son of Aedh, and grandson of King Kenneth MacAlpin, occupied the throne of Alban between 900 and 942 A.D.

In 908 the direct line of the sovereigns of the Britons of Strathclyde (or Scottish Cumbria) became extinct, and Donald, the brother
A.D. 908 of Constantine, King of Alban, was elected to fill the vacant throne. This paved the way to the eventual uniting of the kingdoms of Alban and Strathclyde under one monarch.

In 942 King Constantine resigned the crown to Malcolm, son of Donald, and grandson of Constantine I., the son of Kenneth MacAlpin, and retired to the monastery of St. Andrews, of which he
A.D. 942 became abbot. Six years later, however, the aged king re-appeared for a brief period in order to lead the forces of Alban into England. After a triumphant progress as far south as the river Tees, Constantine retired again to his monastery, where he died in 952.

Under Malcolm I. the Caledonian kingdom was materially enlarged by the acquisition in 945 of the British kingdom of Reged (or English Cumbria). This consisted of the greater portion of what are
A.D. 945 now known as the counties of Cumberland and Westmoreland, as far south as the river Derwent, and stretching as far east as Stanmore, on the borders of Westmoreland and Yorkshire. The Saxon King, Edmund, had in vain attempted to subdue this little

state. He therefore bestowed it on Malcolm I., the King of Alban, on the condition that Malcolm should become his alley and assist him by sea and land in defence of his kingdom. It is worthy of remark that, by this addition to its territory, the Scottish kingdom acquired what are now integral parts of England, while the Lothians, now integral parts of Scotland, belonged then to the Saxon monarchy.

Malcolm I. died in 954. During the reign of his successor,
A.D. 954 Indulf (954-962), the Scots wrested, from the Angles of Berenicia, Dunedin or Dunmonaidh, which is now the modern Edinburgh.

Little of note occurred during the two succeeding reigns, those of Duff and Culen.

In 971 Kenneth III., son of Malcolm I., succeeded to the throne. By him the British kingdom of Strathclyde (or North, or Scottish Cumbria) was subdued, and became tributary to the Scottish
A.D. 971 kingdom. During the same reign the Danes, who had entered the Firth of Tay with a large fleet, were decisively defeated at the battle of Lunearty. Kenneth III. died in 995, by the hand of the assassin. His two successors, Constantine IV. and Kenneth IV. (surnamed "the Grim"), had comparatively
A.D. 1003 uneventful reigns. In the year 1003 we find on the Caledonian throne Malcolm II., son of Kenneth III. This sovereign was the last of the male descendants of King Kenneth MacAlpin.

Under Malcolm II., whose reign lasted thirty years, the kingdom made material progress. The Danes, who had made a raid on the coast of Moray, were so severely defeated that they abandoned
A.D. 1018 all further attempts to effect a settlement in Scotland. In 1018 Malcolm, along with his tributary, Eugenius the Bald, King of the Strathclyde Britons, invaded Northumbria, and inflicted a crushing defeat on Eadulf Cudel, the Earl of that province, at a place on the Tweed called Carham. The result of this battle was the cession to the Scottish king of the rich district of Lodoneia, or Lothian. This included not only the territory comprised by the three Lothians of the present day, but also Berwickshire and the lower part of
A.D. 1020 Teviotdale, as high as Melrose on the Tweed. It was about this time, too, that the Caledonian kingdom began to be named *Scotia* by chroniclers. By the Gaelic inhabitants, however, their land was, as it still is, designated *Alba*.

One of the conditions relating to the cession of the above territory to Scotland by the Earl of Northumbria was lasting friendship. This the sovereigns of England subsequently attempted to distort into homage due to them by the kings of Scotland for all their dominions. There can be no doubt that homage was paid by Scottish monarchs to English

kings; but this was done on account of English titles and territories held by the former. Among other English honours held by the Scottish kings, previous to the Scottish War of Independence, were those of Earl of Northampton and Earl of Huntingdon.

Eugenius, King of the Strathclyde Britons, died in the same year as the battle of Carham was fought. With him expired the direct MacAlpine line of the kings of Strathclyde. As his successor, Duncan, grandson and eventual successor of King Malcolm of Scotland, was elected to fill the vacant British throne.

A.D. 1034 — On the death in 1034 of Malcolm II. without male issue, he was succeeded by his grandson, Duncan I, the son of his daughter Bethoc, or Beatrice, and her husband, Crinan, Abbot of Dunkeld and Abthane of Dull (who was already King of the Britons of Strathclyde). Duncan's reign lasted till 1040,

A.D. 1040 — when he was slain by MacBeth, Maormor of Moray (a personage whom the immortal Shakespeare has made notorious).

After the death of King Duncan, MacBeth ascended the Scottish throne, which he occupied until 1057,

A.D. 1057 — when he was defeated and slain at Lumphanan, in Mar, by Malcolm, son of Duncan I. The victorious prince was crowned at Scone as Malcolm III. Malcolm is, however, better known to history as Malcolm *Ceann-mór* (or big-head), so named owing to the peculiar shape of his head.

The reign of King Malcolm Ceann-mór was remarkable for a variety of circumstances, all of which tended towards the drifting of the monarch from his Gaelic to his Lowland subjects. These circumstances one and all contributed indirectly towards laying the foundation of the Highland Clan System.

In the first place, about 1066 King Malcolm transferred his capital to Dunfermline (which also became the place of sepulture of the Scottish monarchs) in place of Scone. Then, again, under

A.D. 1066 — Malcolm began the contest between the Gaelic law of succession, *tanistry* (to which allusion is made in the following chapter), and the Saxo-Norman system of *feudalism*, which contest resulted eventually in the triumph of the latter system. In 1066 occurred the Norman Conquest of England, as a result of which a large number of noble Saxon families fled for refuge to Scotland, where they were well received by the King, who assigned them grants of land. Among the refugees were Edgar the Atheling, the rightful heir to the English Saxon throne, who was accompanied by his mother and his sister Margaret. The Princess Margaret was espoused by King Malcolm in 1067, and as she obtained a great influence over her husband, the Queen was instrumental in introducing many Saxon

innovations at the Scottish court. Among these innovations was the supersession of Gaelic as the court language by Saxon. Queen Margaret was an earnest Roman Catholic, and used all her influence to supersede the simple rites of the Culdees by the tenets of Rome. She had frequent discussions on the subject with the Scottish clergy whose language was Gaelic. On those occasions, we are told, King Malcolm, who was equally versed in the Gaelic and the Saxon languages, acted as interpreter.

A further influx of foreigners into Scotland took place a few years after the Norman Conquest of England. This time the refugees were Norman-French, who, disappointed by the failure of William the Conqueror to keep promises made to them, had become disaffected to the King of England, and had incurred his displeasure. These fugitives also received a kindly welcome from King Malcolm. The grants made by the King to his new subjects, Saxons and Normans, were in the what are now known as the Lowlands of Scotland, and were *feudal* ones. At a later period some of these non-Celtic families (of whom the Frasers and the Gordons may be cited as notable examples) obtained a footing in the Highlands, where they soon became *plus royaliste que le roi*, more Highland than the Highlanders. Indeed, the latter of the above-named families (*the Gordons*) attained such power in the Highlands that their chiefs came to be known as "the Cocks of the North." All the events during the reign of Malcolm Ceann-mór, which we have narrated, led to the introduction into Scotland of many new names. Indeed, the introduction of surnames into Scotland dates from this reign. The "Chronicles of Scotland," relate that "He (Malcolm) was a religious and valiant king; he rewarded his nobles with great lands and offices, and commanded that the lands and offices should be called after their names."

Malcolm Ceann-mór, after a prosperous reign, was killed at the siege of Alnwick, in Northumberland, in 1093. The King's family were then all under age, and his brother Donald (known
A.D. 1093 as "*Donald Bane*") succeeded to the Scottish throne as Donald VII. During the short reign of this sovereign he acquired a considerable measure of popularity among his Gaelic subjects by the expulsion from Scotland of many of the Saxons and Normans, who had been settled in the kingdom by his brother and predecessor. In order to add to his popularity, Donald Bane had associated with himself in the government Edamund, the eldest surviving
A.D. 1097 son of Malcolm Ceann-mór. However, in 1097 this joint form of monarchy was brought to an end through the instrumentality of Edgar Atheling (brother-in-law of Malcolm Ceann-mór), who succeeded in dethroning both Donald Bane and Edamund. Eadgar, the next brother of Edamund, was placed on the vacant throne.

His reign was an unfortunate one, for during it the Norwegian King, Magnus, surnamed Barefoot, succeeded in obtaining possession of the Western Isles and Kintyre.

Eadgar died in 1107, and was succeeded by his next brother, who became king under the style of Alexander I. King Alexander, however, ruled over a still smaller territory than his brother
A.D. 1107 and predecessor, as what remained of the Scottish territory was divided between himself and his younger brother David. Alexander ruled over the territory north of the Forth and Clyde as well as the debatable land, including Edinburgh, with the title of King. His brother David, on the other hand, became ruler of the rest of Lothian and Cumbria with the title of Prince of Cumbria. Through his wife, Matilda, daughter of Waltheoff, Earl of Northumberland, David became Earl of Northampton and Lord of Huntingdon, in England. These English honours were retained by the Scottish royal family until the War of Independence, which terminated with the battle of Bannockburn.

On the death of Alexander I. in 1124, he was succeeded by the Prince of Cumbria, his brother, and the Scottish territories became once more united. During King Alexander's reign a serious
A.D. 1124 rebellion broke out in the ancient province of Moray. This was completely subdued by the King in 1116, when a large tract of territory was confiscated. This territory was bestowed by the King on knights devoted to his cause, some of them being of Norman origin.

Moray, however, was not long at rest; for in 1130, during the absence of King David in England, Angus, Earl of Moray, along with Malcolm, an illegitimate son of King Alexander I., raised
A.D. 1130 another rebellion. The revolt, however, was not only completely quelled by the King, but the dignity of Earl of Moray was forfeited. It was not revived until after the battle of Bannockburn, when the Earldom of Moray was conferred by King Robert the Bruce on his nephew, Randolph.

In 1139 Stephen, King of England, ceded to Scotland the
A.D. 1139 whole Earldom of Northumberland, with the exception of the castles of Newcastle and Bamborough.

David's reign lasted till 1153. He was remarkable for the very liberal donations which were made by him to the Church. Indeed, of such a munificent description were these benefactions, that
A.D. 1153 they drew from a successor of King David (James VI.) the regretful complaint that David was "ane sore sanct for the crown."

As David's eldest son, Henry, predeceased him, his successor was the son of Henry, Malcolm IV. This monarch, who was only twelve years

of age at the time of his accession, had a short reign of but twelve years only, as he died in 1165. Young as the King was, however, he soon showed an aptitude for government. Not only did
A.D. 1165 he subdue another rebellion in Moray, but in 1164 defeated at Renfrew Somerled, Lord of the Isles, who was slain during the battle. During this reign, also, Galloway, which had been hitherto ruled by its own princes, was brought into feudal autonomous subjection to the Scottish Crown. King Malcolm expatriated very many of the rebels, settling families from the north in the south, and vice versa. During this reign, however (in 1157), the Scottish possessions in Northumberland and Cumberland were ceded to Henry II., King of England.

Malcolm IV. was succeeded by his brother William I., surnamed the Lyon, who occupied the throne until 1214. During an expedition in 1173 into England with the view of recovering the possessions
A.D. 1173 ceded by his predecessor to Henry II., King William was taken prisoner by the English. He was released at the end of the same year; not, however, until as a condition of his release, the Scottish King had agreed to do homage for his kingdom to the monarch of England, and to give, as pledges for the due fulfilment of this, the castles of Roxburgh, Berwick, Jedburgh, Edinburgh, and Stirling. During the reign, however, of King Richard,
A.D. 1189 Cœur-de-Lion, in 1189 the above disgraceful treaty was abrogated in consideration of the payment by Scotland to the English king of 10,000 merks, over £6666, equal to over £20,000 in silver weight. Of course the purchasing power was immensely greater. While all claims on the Scottish monarchs for homage for Scotland were at the same time expressly abrogated, it was stipulated that homage should continue to be rendered by the Scottish to the English sovereigns for the territories and titles held by the former in England, of which territories Lothian was considered one.

In 1233 during the reign of King Alexander II., son of William the Lyon (1214-49) occurred the death of Alan, last Prince of Galloway. This Prince left no male issue. King Alexander, therefore,
A.D. 1233 despite the opposition of the inhabitants of the Principality, overcame all resistance and annexed the Principality of Galloway to the kingdom of Scotland, dividing it into three feudal districts.

During the Royal campaign in Galloway very material aid was rendered to the King by Farquhar Macintagart, second Earl of Ross. In recognition of the Earl's services he received a grant of land in the Principality of Galloway, of which his successors retained possession for the best part of two centuries. This grant of land in Galloway to one of the chiefs of the northern Highlands may be one of the

reasons for the finding in that province surnames, which in several cases are identical with those borne by families in the Highlands of Scotland.

Alexander III., son of Alexander II., was the last *Celtic* monarch of Scotland, and occupied the throne between the years 1249 and 1286.

A.D. 1249 He had the distinction of commanding the Scottish army at the decisive battle of Largs in 1263, when the Norwegians, under Haco, their king, were completely defeated and finally driven from Scotland. It was not, however, until the reign of King James VI., on that monarch's marriage to Anne, Princess of Denmark, that the Orkney and the Shetland Isles were, by treaty, added to the kingdom of Scotland.

King Alexander was killed in 1286 at Kinghorn, in Fifeshire, owing to the fall of his horse over a cliff. His sole heir was the King's grand-

A.D. 1286 daughter, Margaret, Princess of Norway. The young heiress to the Scottish Crown died, however, on the voyage to Scotland, and the whole of Scotland was, as a consequence of this untimely death, suddenly plunged into confusion and woe. This period of trouble did not come to an end till, at the beginning of the following century the kingdom emerged triumphantly from her troubles after the Battle of Bannockburn. The close of the thirteenth century, however, while inaugurating a disastrous period for Scotland, was also noteworthy in that it also heralded the commencement of the Highland Clan System.

At the time of the death of King Alexander III. the bounds of the kingdom of Scotland were the same as they are at the present time, but minus the Orkney and Shetland Islands, and plus the Isle of Man. The last-named island, after being in the following century alternately in the possession of the Scots and the English, finally passed over to the English Crown.

The period which is noteworthy in the history of Scotland as marking the termination of the old Celtic dynasty, marks also the final decadence of the old Celtic Culdee Church. True, notices are found in history referring to the Culdees up to the year 1332, but their influence for some time previous to the extinction of the Culdee Church had practically ceased to exist. From the time when St. Columba with his small band of twelve followers landed in 563 on the lonely shores of Hy or Iona, till the date of the disappearance of the church he then founded, at the beginning of the fourteenth century, is a cycle of upwards of seven centuries.

Until the marriage of King Malcolm Ceann-Mór with the Saxon Princess, Margaret, in the latter half of the eleventh century, the Church of the Culdees was that of the Scottish kingdom. Queen Margaret, however, was a zealous daughter of the Church of Rome.

She had much influence over her husband, and seems to have communicated her religious prejudices to her sons, for the struggles of the Culdees against the supremacy of Rome date from the reign of King Malcolm. The ultimate absorption of the Culdees by the Church of Rome does not appear to have been effected by means of active persecution, but by a gradual process of filling Culdee benefices as they fell vacant by Romish priests. The most active of the successors of King Malcolm Ceann-Mór in this propaganda appears to have been David I. (whom King James VI. dubbed "that sair sanct to the crown," in allusion to his predecessor's gifts to the Church of Rome).

By the middle of the twelfth century the Roman Catholic Church appears to have completely gained the upper hand in Scotland. Coincidentally with this supremacy of the Roman Catholic religion in Scotland we find the English archbishops endeavouring to assert their supremacy over the Scottish clergy. These English pretensions were strenuously and successfully resisted by the Scottish sovereigns; for, in the year 1188 Pope Clement III., in a Bull addressed to King William the Lion, recognised the independence of the Scottish Church, and declared "the Church of Scotland to be the daughter of Rome by special grace, and immediately subject to her." From that time onwards the Culdee star continued to pale before the rising sun of Rome, and a century and a half later the name of Culdee disappears from the annals of Scotland.

The inestimable benefits conferred by the Culdee Church on the Picts of the Highlands cannot be over-estimated. Not only did the Culdees kindle and keep alight the pure lamp of religion in these wild regions, but they were the preceptors of their converts, and to them the Highlanders were indebted for the spread of education, where, formerly, all culture had been unknown. The Culdee influence made itself felt not only in the Highlands but throughout the length and breadth of Scotland. The relics of this influence are still to be traced in the numerous place-names in Scotland, bearing the name of some long-forgotten saint. These saints, it is worthy of remark, were holy men, *not* of the Church of Rome, but of the simple Celtic Church of St. Columba and his Culdees.

CHAPTER II.

THE HIGHLAND CLAN SYSTEM.

The Political Status of the Highlanders previous to the Thirteenth Century—The Social and Political Aspects of the Caledonian Kingdom, between the Time of the Fusion of the Pictish and Scottish Monarchies in the Ninth Century, and the Evolution of the Clan System in the Thirteenth Century—The Provinces of Ancient Pictavia—The Laws of Tanistry and Gavel, as compared with the Feudal Law—The two Main Divisions of Caledonia—The Seven Provinces of Caledonia at the Commencement of the Evolution of the Highland Clan System—The Genesis of the Clan System during the Eleventh Century—Removal of the Royal Court from the Highlands to the Lowlands of Scotland—Evolution of the Clan System—Position and Power of the Chief—Social and Military Aspects of the Clan System—How the Scottish Sovereigns Forfeited the Allegiance of their Celtic Subjects by the Violation of the Laws of Tanistry and their persistent Attempts to Impose the Feudal System on the Highland Clansfolk—How, notwithstanding, the Clans Preserved their Loyalty to the Sovereign—Relative Positions of Feudal Superiors in the Highlands, and the Inhabitants of the Territories granted feudally to these Superiors by the Sovereign—Position of Clans owning Allegiance to the Chief of a Clan not Connected with them by Blood—The Identity of the Scottish Highland and the Irish Clan Systems at the Close of the Sixteenth Century—The Position of the Highland Clan System immediately before its Destruction after the Battle of Culloden.

SKENE, in the "Highlanders of Scotland," remarks: "Previous to the thirteenth century the Highlanders of Scotland were divided into a few great tribes, which exactly corresponded with the ancient earldoms, and from one or other of these tribes all the Highlanders are descended. . . . In examining the history of the Highland Clans the enquirer will first be struck by the diversity of the traditionary origins assigned to them. He will find them to have been held by some to be originally Irish, by others Scandinavian, Norman, or Saxon, and he will find different origins assigned to many of the Clans, all of which are supported by arguments and authorities equally strong."

Robertson, in his "Historical Proofs on the Highlanders," bears out Mr Skene's assertion that the origin of the Highland Clan System took its rise in the thirteenth century. He says: "It is not generally understood there were *no Clans* among the Gael until after the great Celtic Earls became extinct, and which began in the thirteenth century. Before the Earls appear, the tribes that inhabited the various districts of the Highlands were under leaders or nobles, who were called Maormors; these we have good reason to believe existed among the Caledonian Gael from the most remote period, though the native name for the dignity was not known; but Tacitus is a clear authority that in the first century the inhabitants of Caledonia had nobles or leaders among them, who ruled the tribes and elected the Ardrigh, or supreme

King, as he states that the choice of Galgacus as sovereign was from among "many leaders" ("inter plures duces") . . . In the fourteenth century the Clans then appear to have commenced pretty generally over the Highlands."

Before proceeding further with our historical review, it will be advisable to retrace our steps in order to review the social and political aspects of Caledonia (*i.e.*, Scotland north of the Forth and Clyde) between the time of the fusion of the Pictish and the Scottish monarchies in the ninth century, and the evolution of the Highland Clan System during the thirteenth century.

According to Pictish traditions ancient Pictavia was divided into seven provinces, which number corresponded with the seven sons of Cruithne, the traditionary founder of the Pictish nation. These seven provinces, again, were divided among tribes, or *tuaths.*

The internal organisation of Pictavia is detailed by Skene ("Celtic Scotland") as follows: "The unit was the *Tuath* or tribe; several Tuaths formed a *Mortuath* or great tribe; two or more Mortuaths a *Coicidh* or province; and at the head of each was a *Ri* or king; while each province contributed a portion of its territory at their point of junction to form a central district, in which the capital of the whole country was placed, and the *Ri* or king, who was elected to be its *Ard-ri* or sovereign, had his seat of government. In this account the provinces are termed "regna" or kingdoms. Under each province was the "sub-regio" or *Mortuath* with its Regulus or *Ri mortuath*, and composed, no doubt, of a certain number of *tuaths* or tribes, with their chiefs or *Ri tuaith*; and where the four southern provinces met was the central district in which the capital, Scone, the seat of the *Ard-ri Albain* was placed. At the period to which the description of the provinces given us by Andrew, Bishop of Caithness, belongs (1165), this organisation had been so far modified that the title of *Ri* or king is no longer borne by the heads of the tuath or tribe and the mortuath or sub-region, but at the head of the tuath is the *Toisech*, and of the mortuath the Mormaer (the great Maer or Steward)."

As we have already remarked the political system of the Pictish (and later the Picto-Scottish) monarchy was based on the law of *tanistry.* So, too, was the social economy ruled by the law of *gavel.* The above systems were diametrically opposed to the Norman-Saxon *feudal* system. According to the law of tanistry the *fittest male* member of the family of the head of the tribe was chosen as their chief, whereas, according to the feudal system the succession was hereditary, passing from father to son. The *fittest* member of the family, according to the law of tanistry, was usually deemed to be the senior member, in point of age, of the chief's family. Thus, instead of son succeeding father, brother succeeded brother, and nephew uncle. In other words, the chiefship

was hereditary as regards the family, but elective so far as the individual was concerned. In the feudal system property was inherited by the eldest son from his father; according to gavel, however, the property was divided in fixed proportions among the family. By the feudal system the land was the property of the over-lord, who granted it to his dependants in consideration for military and other obligations. The position of the chief under the law of tanistry, however, was that of leader of the tribe and guardian of his and their land, which was the property of the tribe in common. The feudal system, on the contrary, vested the supreme authority, hereditarily, in the over-lord; whereas, by the conditions of tanistry, the supreme power was delegated by the tribe for their and his benefit to their elected chief. It can easily be understood, therefore, how much more power the feudal system gave to its head as compared with the system of tanistry, for, according to the former system, the authority of the over-lord was absolute, while, according to tanistry, he was obliged to consider the wishes of his tribesmen.

The king, or *Ard-righ*, was elected by the *seven* great Mormaors, and it not unfrequently happened that one of the Mormaors became King.

We may remark here, parenthetically, that the number *seven* appears to have been a sacred, or at least a favourite one with the Picto-Scots. We learn from the historian Fordun, that at the time of the coronation at Scone of King Alexander II., the King was brought to Scone by the *seven Earls* of Scotland (*i.e.*, the seven *principal* Earls). At that time these were the Earls of Fife, Stratherne, Athole, Angus, Menteith, Buchan, and Lothian. In Campbell's "Tales of the West Highlands" there is one, entitled "Cath nan Eun" (The Battle of the Birds). In this tale the hero, a king's son, was mounted upon a raven, and taken over *seven* bens, *seven* glens, and *seven* mountain moors. He promises a giant his first son, when the lad has become *seven* years of age, and by the giant he is allotted the task of cleaning in one day a byre which had not been cleaned for *seven* years.

We have seen that the original Pictish provinces of Caledonia were *seven* in number. These were: (1) *Fiv*, (2) *Ce*, (3) *Fodla*, (4) *Fortrenn*, (5) *Caith*, (6) *Fidach*, (7) *Circinn*—each of them was divided into two districts. While it is impossible to define strictly the boundaries of these provinces and districts, they may be roughly apportioned as follows:—

(1.) *Fife* and *Fothreve* (or the peninsula between the Forth and the Tay), or the modern counties of Fife, Clackmannan, and Kinross, along with the district of Gowrie.

(2.) *Moravia*; sub-districts, Moray and Ross. This province consisted of the counties of Ross and Cromarty, and parts of Elgin, Nairn, Inverness, Banff, and Argyle.

(3.) *Athole* or *Athfodla*; sub-districts, Athole (in Perthshire) and Garmoran (the west coasts of the counties of Inverness and Argyle, from Glenelg on the north to Kintyre on the south).

(4.) *Strathearn*; sub-districts, Strathearn (east Perthshire) and Menteith (parts of south Perthshire, and of Stirlingshire and Dumbartonshire).

(5.) *Caithness*; sub-districts, Caithness and Strathnaver (Sutherlandshire).

(6.) *Mar*; sub-districts, Mar and Buchan (in Aberdeen and Banff shires).

(7.) *Angus*; sub-districts, Angus (Forfarshire) and Mearns (Kincardineshire).

Towards the beginning of the tenth century *Caith* (or Caithness and Strathnaver) was conquered by the Norsemen, and disappeared, therefore, from the kingdom of Alban. In its place, however, we find the province of *Arregaithel*. This included the territories of the Dalriadic Scots, and embraced the west coast districts from the north of the Firth of Clyde to Loch Broom.

According to Mr Skene, the historian, the tribes which inhabited the provinces described under Nos. 2, 3, 5, and 6 constituted the *Dicaledones*, or Northern Picts; those inhabiting the other three provinces being known as the *Vecturiones*, or Southern Picts. At a later period the provinces from which Mr Skene derives the Clans of the Highlands of Scotland were the following, viz. :—

(1.) *Gallgael*. This province embraced part of Argyle and the Isles (or Oririrgael), with Lochaber and Wester Ross, as well as Athfodla or Athole.

(2.) *Moray*, which comprised parts of Elgin, Nairn, Inverness, and Banff-shires).

(3.) *Ross*, consisting of Easter Ross and Cromartyshire.

(4) *Garmoran*, consisting of the west-coast districts of Ross-shire, Inverness-shire, and Argyleshire, betwcen Loch Broom on the north and Morven on the south.

(5.) *Kateness*, consisting of Caithness-shire, with Strathnaver.

(6.) *Ness*, comprising Edderachylis, Durness, Assynt, and Coygeach.

Mr Skene mentions yet another Celtic province, viz. :—

(7.) *Sudrland* (as nearly as possible the modern Sutherlandshire, with the exception of Strathnaver and the districts comprised in the province of Ness). He adds, however: "There are no Highland clans whatever descended from the Gaelic tribe which anciently inhabited the district of Sutherland."

By refcrence to Appendix No. IV. it will be seen that Skene derives the Highland Clans solely from the Highland Picts, and takes no account of those who derive their origin from the Vecturiones or Low-

land Picts, despite of the Celtic origin of the latter. Neither does Skene admit, as Clans of the Highlands of Scotland, those such as Murray and Sutherland, Gordon and Fraser, etc., who are of non-Celtic descent. It may further be remarked that four of the clans which appear in Mr Skene's table no longer exist. "*Clan Rory*" has been absorbed by the "Clan Donald," while the "*Clan Dugal Craignish*" has become part of the "Clan Campbell of Argyle." The "*Clan Ewan*" (whose territory was at Otter, on Loch Fyne) has become extinct as a clan, while the same may be said to have occurred to the "*Clan Nicol*," the daughter of whose last chief was married to one of the MacLeods of Lewis.

The germ of the genesis of the Highland Clan System may be said to have evolved during the eleventh century, when King Malcolm Ceann-mór removed the seat of government from Seone to Dunfermline, wedded a Saxon bride, and, having tasted the sweets of *feudal* power derived from the non-Celtic provinces of his kingdom, endeavoured to introduce this system among his Celtic subjects. The same policy was continued by Malcolm's successors, and was the cause of many rebellions, especially during the twelfth century. The feudal system eventually gained the day among the Gaels which inhabited the Lowland provinces of ancient Caledonia (*i.e*, the north-eastern part of Scotland inhabited by the descendants of the *Vecturiones*). The Celtic *mor-maors* became *Earls*, while the designation of *thane* supplanted that of the *toiseach* or *toshach*. However, in the part of Scotland inhabited by the descendants of the Dicaledones and the Dalriads, which is now known as the Scottish Highlands, the system of tanistry reigned supreme until it was extinguished after the events of 1745, when the Battle of Culloden dealt a fatal blow to the Clan System. The removal of the Royal Court by King Malcolm Ceann-mór from the heart of the Highlands to the coast of the Lowlands was followed by results which were very disastrous to the future prosperity of the Highlands. The Highlanders, deserted by their king, sunk into a condition of poverty. The seat of their law-giver was so far removed from the mountainous and inaccessible districts of the hills that the administration of the laws became to a great extent inoperative, and a state of turbulence was the result. This was still further aggravated when the Highlanders saw their monarchs, who were sworn to uphold their country's laws (those of tanistry and gavel) doing all they could to subvert these laws, and setting up in their place the system of feudalism. As a consequence of this state of things, and the breaking up of the old mor-maor-ships, began the evolution of the Clan System. Deprived of the presence and influence of their monarch the inhabitants of the Highlands soon recognised the necessity of substituting some other system in order to protect themselves from the aggressions to which they were exposed. From this state of things

originated the institution of Chiefs, who were selected by the different little communities into which the population of the Highlands was naturally divided, on account of their superior position, courage, or talent. The powers of the chiefs were very great. They acted as judges or arbiters in the quarrels of their clansmen and followers, and, as they were backed by resolute supporters of their rights, their position, and their power, they established within the territories under their jurisdiction a power which was almost independent of the royal authority.

From this division of the people into clans and tribes under separate chiefs arose many of those institutions, feelings, and usages which characterised the Highlanders. The nature of the country, and the motives which induced the Celts to make it their refuge, almost necessarily prescribed the form of their institutions. Unequal to contend with the overwhelming numbers of strangers who, backed by the royal authority, had supplanted them in the low country, having their blood uncontaminated by a mixture with strangers, and being determined to preserve their independence the Highlanders long defended themselves in those strongholds which are ever the sanctuaries of national liberty, the "everlasting hills." The division of their country into so many straths, glens, and islands, separated from one another by mountains or arms of the sea, gave rise as a matter of necessity to various little societies or clans. At the head of these communities the leaders of the clan in battle and the protectors of the more obscure members of the community naturally became their chiefs. Every district became, *de facto*, an independent state. In this way the population of the Highlands, though possessing a community of customs and the same characteristics, was divided into separate communities, each under a separate jurisdiction. A patriarchal system of government, a sort of hereditary monarchy founded on custom and allowed by general consent rather than regulated by laws, was thus established over each community or clan in the person of the chiefs. This system continued in full vigour till about the year 1748.

As a consequence of the separation which was preserved by the different clans, matrimonial alliances were rarely made with strangers, and hence the members of the clan were generally related to one another by ties of consanguinity or affinity. While this double connection tended to preserve harmony and good-will among the members of the same clan, it also tended, on the other hand, to excite a bitter spirit of animosity between rival clans, whenever an affront or an injury was offered by one clan to another, or by individuals of different clans. In spite, however, of this inter-clan rivalry and animosity, history has shown that whenever the liberties of Scotland were menaced, the clans united under the sovereign's banner in defence

of their country's interests. The battles of Bannockburn and those fought by the Highland clans under the banner of Prince Charlie during the rising of "the '45," are notable examples of this.

Although the chief had great power over his clan in the different relations of administrator of the clan possessions, leader, and judge, his authority was far from absolute, as he was obliged to consult the leading men of the clan in matters of importance. As the system of clanship was calculated to cherish a warlike spirit, the young chiefs and heads of families were regarded or despised according to their military or peaceable disposition. Every heir or young chieftain of a tribe was obliged to give a public specimen of his valour before he was owned and declared governor or leader of his people, who obeyed and followed him upon all occasions.

The political constitution of a clan was as follows :—

1. The *Chief*, or "*Ceann-cinnidh*," who was chosen, according to the system of tanistry, from the most suitable members of the ruling family. The chief was the law-giver of his clan in time of peace and their leader in battle. He administered for behoof of his clan the clan territories, and was bound by virtue of his position so to divide these lands, that even the humblest member of the community had his portion. It can thus be understood that the relation of landlord and tenant, which prevailed under the *feudal* system, had no place under the *clan* economy.

2. Next to the chief was the *Tanist*, or the person entitled to succeed to the Chiefship according to the laws of tanistry. He was nominated and bore the title of tanist during the lifetime of the chief; and his special duty it was to hold the clan lands *in trust* for the clan and their posterity.

3. The near kinsmen of the chief.

4. The *Ceann-tighes*, or *chieftains*, the heads of the houses into which the clan was divided. The most powerful among these ceann-tighes was the oldest cadet, designated the *Toisech*, or *Toshach*. The toisech, next to the chief, enjoyed the highest dignity in the clan, and the principal post of honour in time of war. He led the van during the march, and in battle occupied the right of the line when the chief was present. In the absence of the chief the toisech commanded the whole clan. Another of the duties of the toisech was that of maor, or steward, in which capacity he collected the revenues of the chief. When for any reason the chief was incapacitated from assuming the leadership of his clan, these duties were undertaken by the toisech. On these occasions the toisech bore the title of Captain of the Clan. It not unfrequently happened that the titles of tanist and toisech were borne by the same individual.

5. Next to the ceann-tighes, or heads of houses, followed in rank the

Daoin'-uaisle, or gentry of the clan. These constituted the only gradation subsisting between the chief and the actual body of the clan, forming a sort of link by which they were united. They were all cadets of the house of the chief, and could invariably trace their connection step by step with his family.

6. The subordinate members of the clan, above alluded to.

7. Dependents of the chief, not of the same blood or name, but descendants of more ancient occupiers of the soil, or "broken men" from other clans.

Upon the inauguration of a chief, he took his stand on a stone, placed on a cairn or hill, where he took an oath to preserve inviolate all the ancient customs. One of the principal persons then delivered to him a sword and a white wand. Thereafter a bard or orator recounted the chief's pedigree, enumerated the exploits of his ancestors, and exhorted the chief to emulate their noble example. Similar ceremonies were observed at the time of the appointment of a tanist, but with this difference, that, whereas the chief stood upon the stone of inauguration, the tanist stood beside the stone, and set one foot upon it.

When travelling, the chief was accompanied by a numerous escort as well as a retinue,[1] consisting of piper, bard, henchman, gillie, etc. When the chief went hunting or upon any expedition, the clansman who lived nearest the halting-place furnished his chief and the chief's followers with a night's entertainment, and also provided brawn for the dogs. This form of tribute was termed "*Cuid Oidhche*"—a night's provision.

Besides the obligation of military service incumbent on every able-bodied male member of the clan, two other obligations were due from the clansmen to their chief. One of these was the *calpa*, a species of first-fruits of their cattle or produce; the other was denominated *herezeld*, and was exigible if the clansman happened to occupy more than the eighth part of a davach of land. It is worthy of note, with regard to the former of these forms of tribute, that the calpe was due by the clansman to his chief even although the clansman might not be living on clan territory.

The *judicial* system of the clan was delegated to a *breitheamh*, or brieve, or judge, who administered justice according to the Brehon law. The principle of this primitive law appears to have had for its object the reparation rather than the prevention of crime. The fine inflicted under Brehon law was termed *éirig*; each form of injury was assessed at a certain rate, named *crò*. The office of *breitheamh* was usually hereditary, and besides a certain proportion of the fines which were imposed, the judge obtained a piece of arable land for his support.

The clan *military* arrangements were fixed on a regular basis. Every

[1] *See* Appendix No. V.

clan regiment was commanded by the chief, if he were of sufficient age, and his position was that of colonel. The eldest cadet was lieutenant-colonel, and the next was major. Each company had two captains, two lieutenants, and two ensigns, and the front ranks were composed of gentlemen, who were all provided with targets, and were otherwise better armed than the rear ranks. During the battle each company furnished two of their best men as a guard to the chief, and in their choice consanguinity was always considered. The chief was posted in the centre of the column beside the colours, and he stood between two brothers, cousins-german, or other relations. The common men were also disposed with regard to their relatives, the father, the son, and the brother standing beside each other. Every head of a distinct house was captain of his own tribe. Every clan had a standard-bearer, which office was at first conferred on some one who had behaved gallantly; and usually the office became hereditary in his family, and was rewarded with a gratuity or a small annual salary.

Each clan had a stated place of rendezvous, where the members assembled at the summons of their chief. The manner of convoking the clan on a sudden emergency was by means of the *Crois* or *Crann-tàra*, or fiery-cross. This signal consisted of two pieces of wood placed in the form of a cross. One of the ends of the horizontal piece was either burnt or burning, and a piece of linen or white cloth stained with blood was suspended from the other end. Two men, each with a cross in his hand, were despatched by the chief in different directions, who kept running with great speed, shouting the slogan or war-cry of the clan, and naming the place of rendezvous. The cross was delivered from hand to hand, and as each fresh bearer ran at full speed, the clan assembled with great celerity. General Stewart of Garth states that one of the most recent instances of the fiery-cross being used was in 1745 by Lord Breadalbane, when it went round Loch Tay, a distance of thirty-two miles, in three hours, to raise his people and prevent their joining Prince Charlie's forces. In 1715, however, the cross went the same round, but with a different effect, for five hundred men assembled the same evening, under the laird of Glenlyon, and marched off to join the Earl of Mar, who had unfurled the banner of King James VIII.

Probably the last occasion on which Highlanders were summoned by means of the fiery-cross was in Canada in the winter 1812-13, when the chief of the Highlanders, which were settled in Glengarry (Canada), sent it round to summon his men to repel an American raid. We are told that these Glengarry men (descendants of the old Glengarry Fencibles) became so proficient in the art of wood fighting, that when, at the end of the Peninsular War, a large number of Wellington's soldiers were despatched to Quebec to fight the Americans, the men of

Glengarry (Canada) were detailed to teach the Peninsular veterans how to skirmish in the backwoods of Canada.

Each clan had its own *war-cry*, or *slogan*, and also its badge of pine, heather, or some such plant. The sett, or pattern, of the *tartan* enabled each clan to distinguish friend from foe.

As regards *domestic* customs, the usages among the Highlanders were in many respects very different from those of the Lowland Scots. The custom denominated *hand-fasting* was maintained among the Highlanders until a comparatively recent period. It consisted of a species of contract between two chiefs, by which it was agreed that the heir of the one should live with the daughter of the other as her husband for twelve months and a day. If during that time the lady became a mother or proved to be with child, the marriage became good in law, even though no religious ceremony had been gone through. Should, however, before the end of the above period there not have occurred any appearance of issue, the contract was considered at an end, and each party was at liberty to marry or hand-fast with any other. Strange though this custom may appear in the light of modern society, yet it must be admitted that its legalisation did much to ensure the direct lineal succession of the chiefs, and to avoid succession disputes. Another remarkable custom was that of *fosterage*, which consisted in the mutual change by different families of their children, for the purpose of being nursed and bred. Even the son of the chief was so entrusted during pupilarity to an inferior member of the clan. An adequate reward was either given or accepted in every case, and the lower orders, when the trust was committed to them, regarded it as an honour rather than a service. In this way a strong attachment was created, not only between foster-brothers, but between the child and his foster-parents. Numerous instances are on record of clan devotion in this respect. No surer mode could have been devised for binding the members of one clan to each other, and for ensuring the loyalty of the people to their chief and his family. In every respect the chief was regarded by the members of his clan not as a master or landlord, but as a friend and the father of his people. The clanspeople looked upon the chief's interests as their own, and in return expected him to care for their interests. The following extract from Martin's "Description of the Western Islands of Scotland" (1703) gives an interesting insight into the relations which subsisted between clansfolk and their chiefs: "When a Tenant's wife dies, he then addresses himself to MacKneil of Barray, representing his Loss, and at the same time desires that he would be pleas'd to recommend a Wife to him, without which he cannot manage his Affairs, nor beget Followers to MacKneil, which would prove a publick Loss to him. Upon this Representation, MacKneil finds out a suitable Match for him; and the Woman's Name being told him,

immediately he goes to her, carrying with him a Bottle of strong Waters for their Entertainment at Marriage, which is then consummated. When a Tenant dies, the Widow addresseth her self to MacKneil in the same manner, who likewise provides her with a Husband, and they are marry'd without any further Courtship. . . . If a Tenant chance to lose his Milk-Cows by the Severity of the Season, or any other Misfortune; in this Case MacKneil of Barray supplies him with the like Number that he lost. When any of these Tenants are so far advanc'd in Years that they are uncapable to till the Ground, MacKneil takes such old Men into his own Family, and maintains them all their Life after."

Enough proof has been adduced, we think, to show that the nature of and benefits from the system of clanship were *not* the wealth which a chief or chieftain might possess, but the number of men which he could bring into the field. When a clan or a sept was too small or weak to stand by itself, it strengthened itself by entering into a bond or treaty with friendly neighbours against the attacks or encroachments of mutual enemies or rivals. Such bonds were styled bonds of *manrent* or *manred*. By the terms of these bonds, the subscribing parties pledged themselves to assist each other. However general their internal insurrections and disputes might be, and however extended their cause of quarrel with rivals or neighbours, the subscribers invariably bound themselves to be loyal and true to their sovereign. "Always, excepting my duty to our Lord the King, and to our kindred and friends," was a special clause.

When the clan system had become fairly established in the Highlands, there existed no person, family, or tribe who did not owe or profess allegiance to a chief of a clan. A Highlander was considered disgraced when he could not name his chief and claim the protection of his clan. The most glaring insult that could be offered to a clan was to speak disrespectfully of its chief, an offence which was considered as a personal affront by all his followers, and was resented accordingly.

As the wealth of the Highlanders consisted chiefly in flocks and herds, the usual mode of commencing attacks or of making reprisals was by an incursion for carrying off the cattle of the hostile clan. These expeditions were termed *creachs*. They were conducted with systematic order, and were considered perfectly justifiable. If lives were lost in these forays, revenge full and ample was taken. In general, however, personal hostilities were avoided in such incursions, whether they were directed against the Lowlanders or rival clans.

It has too often been the practice of those unacquainted with the circumstances which led to the adoption or evolution of the clan system, to style the clans as communities of marauders. There is

little difficulty, however, in disproving such charges, for the Highlanders in that respect were more sinned against than sinning. In the report of General Wade made to the Government in 1724 (to which we shall later on have again occasion to refer), regarding the state of the Highlands at that time, occur the following paragraphs, viz.: "Their (the Highlanders) Notions of Virtue and Vice are very different from the more civilized part of Mankind. They think it a most Sublime Virtue to pay a Servile and Abject Obedience to the Commands of their Chieftains, *altho' in opposition to their Sovereign and the Laws of the Kingdom*, and to encourage this, their Fidelity, they are treated by their Chiefs with great Familiarity, they partake with them in their Diversions, snd shake them by the Hand wherever they meet them. . . . *They have also a Tradition amongst them that the Lowlands were in Ancient Times the Inheritance of their Ancestors, and therefore believe they have a right to commit Depredations whenever it is in their power to put them in Execution.*"

The above italics are our own. Why, it may be asked, did the clans obey their chiefs, even in opposition to their sovereign and the laws of the kingdom? Because the sovereign had broken the Celtic laws, which his ancestors had sworn to maintain, and had, by the persistent attempts to supersede the Celtic law of tanistry by the Norman-Saxon one of feudalism, forfeited all claim to the allegiance of his Highland subjects. It speaks volumes for the loyalty of the Highlanders, under such circumstances, to their sovereign, that, as already stated, in bonds of manrent they bound themselves not to combine against the king, and that on all occasions when their king and his realm were in danger, the clans rallied to the royal standard.

Why, too, did the Highlanders believe they had a right to plunder the Lowlands? Reference to an article by Sir Thomas Dick Lauder in "Tait's Magazine" aptly directs one to the answer to the above question. Sir Thomas describes a raid by the Camerons, in which they carried away a prey from the country of the Grants. There was a severe skirmish on that occasion, in which many of both clans were hurt. The chief of the Grants, surprised and indignant at such an inroad,—both clans being at that date patriarchal ones, and there being no instance on record in which two patriarchal clans were at feud with one another,—wrote a letter to Lochiel, demanding an explanation. Lochiel thereupon replied that the affair was altogether an unfortunate mistake—that the clan meant to have made their descent on *the district of Moray, where all pretty men had a right to take their prey.* Now, why had all pretty men a right to take their prey in the district of Moray? Because the people of that province sided with MacBeth and against Malcolm Ceann-mór in the stand then made by the Caledonians for the law of tanistry, by which the succession to their throne was regulated.

Malcolm, in violation of the laws of the Caledonians, brought a foreign army into the kingdom, and with their assistance all but exterminated the Caledonian inhabitants, and planted the district with his foreign adherents, who held these lands under feudal charters from the king. This was considered illegal by King Malcolm's Celtic subjects, as the Gaels had only a life-rent in the soil, which could on no pretext be alienated from their posterity. The system commenced by Malcolm was extended by his successors. Hence the strangers in the illegal possession of the province of Moray were subjected to blackmail or plunder by the Highland clans.

The authority of the sovereign, though nominally recognised, was nearly altogether unfelt and inoperative. In endeavouring to enforce the feudal system on the clans, the sovereign alienated the affection of his Celtic subjects; while the royal habit of fomenting, rather than endeavouring to allay clan differences (with the view of thereby weakening the clan influence), tended to make the clans most suspicious of the royal motives.

In course of time many *chiefs* were induced or forced to accept charters for their clan's lands. However, so far as the *body of the clan* was concerned, the system of clanship remained in full force until its final destruction after the events of "the '45." For example, the Duke of Gordon, though feudal superior of the lands and estates held by the Camerons, MacPhersons, MacDonells of Keppoch, and others, had no command whatever over these clans. They acknowledged a different authority, and always followed the orders of their patriarchal chiefs. In General Wade's report of 1724 the above fact is commented upon as follows: "The Duke of Gordon is no Claned familie. Although a Chieften of a Very Considerable and powerfull Name in the Low Countries, besides that he has a great Posse of Gentlemen on horse back in Enzie and Strathbogie, but he is only placed here upon the Account of his followings of Highlanders in Strathavin and Glenlivet, which will be about 300 Men. His extensive Superiorities and Jurisdictions in the Highlands, Viz., in Badenoch and Lochaber, does not yield him Any followers, the possessions of his own very property, as well as these whole Countreys, follow their Naturall Chieftens, of whom they are Descended, and have no Manner of Regard either to Masters or Superiors." General Wade concludes his report with the following somewhat unwilling tribute to the bond which united chief and clansman: "They (the chiefs) have an Inherent Attractive Virtue, which makes their people follow as Iron Claps to the Loadstone."

The position of the relationship between feudal superiors and alien chiefs on the one hand, and the "native men," or original inhabitants of a district, on the other, is well described by Mr Skene in his "Highlanders of Scotland": "When a Norman baron obtained by



Highlander clad in *Leine-chroich* or Saffron-coloured Shirt.

See page 194.

succession, or otherwise, a Highland property, the Gaelic *nativi* remained in actual possession of the soil under him, but at the same time paid their *calpas* to the natural chief of their clan, and followed him in war. When a Highland chief, however, acquired by the operation of the feudal succession an additional property which had not been previously in the possession of his clan, he found it possessed by the *nativi* of another race. If these *nativi* belonged to another clan which still existed in independence, and if they chose to remain on the property, they did so at the risk of being placed in a perilous situation should a feud arise between the two clans. But if they belonged to no other independent clan, and the stranger chief had acquired the whole possession of their race, the custom seems to have been for them to give a bond of *manrent* to their new lord, by which they bound themselves to follow him as their chief, and make him the customary acknowledgment of the *calpa*. They thus became a dependent sept upon a clan of a different race, while they were not considered as forming part of that clan."

An instance of a clan losing its chief and following an alien leader is that of the Stewarts of Athole, who ranged themselves under the banner of the Dukes of Athole (Murray). The Macqueens (of Corryborough) and the Macleans of Dochgarroch and Glen Urquhart, who both joined the Clan Chattan Confederation, are instances of branches of clans who migrated from their own clan territory to other districts, and who placed themselves under a chief of other blood to their own.

As a proof of the identity of the Scottish Highland and the Irish Clan System, the following quotations from a small work published by the poet Spenser during the reign of Queen Elizabeth (of England), after his return from a visit to Ireland, are interesting. These quotations are in the form of a dialogue between Eudox and Iren:—

"Iren.—In a Parliament holden in the time of Anthony Saint Ledger, then Lord-Deputy, all the Irish Lords and principal men came in; and being by fair means brought thereunto, acknowledge King Henry for their Sovereign Lord, reserving yet unto themselves all their own former privileges and seignories inviolate.

"Eudox.—Then, by acceptance of his sovereignty they also accepted his laws. Why, then, should any other laws be now used among them?

"Iren.—True it is that thereby they bound themselves to his laws.

"Eudox.—But do they not still acknowledge the submission?

"Iren.—No, they do not; for now the heirs and posterity of those who yielded the same are ignorant thereof, or do wilfully deny or steadfastly disavow it.

"Eudox.—How can they do so justly? Doth not the act of the parent in any lawful grant or conveyance bind the heirs for ever thereunto?

"Iren.—They say no; for their ancestors had no estate in any of their lands, seignories, or hereditaments longer than their own lives. For all the Irish hold their lands by tanistry, which is no more than a personal estate for his lifetime that is tanist, by reason that he is admitted thereunto by election of the country.

"Eudox.—What is this which you call tanist and tanistry? They be names never heard of or known to us.

"Iren.—It is a custom among the Irish that presently after the death of one of their chiefs, lords, or captains they do assemble themselves unto a place generally appointed and known to them, to choose another in his stead, where they do nominate and elect, for the most part, not the eldest son nor any of the children of the lord deceased, but the next to him of blood—that is, the eldest and the worthiest; as commonly the next brother unto him—if he have any—or the next cousin, or so forth, as any is elder and worthier in that kin or sept.

"Eudox.—Have you heard what was the occasion and first beginning of this custom?

"Iren.—I have heard that the beginning and cause of this ordinance was specially for the defence and maintenance of the lands in their posterity, and for excluding all inovations or alienations thereof to strangers. Hence they say, as erst I told you, that they reserved their titles, tenures, and seignories, whole and sound, to themselves."

These extracts not only show the identity of the Scottish and Irish law of tanistry, but also that, down to the reign of Queen Elizabeth (the close of the sixteenth century), the Irish, like the Scottish Gaels, elected their own chiefs.

How little the status of clanship had altered in the Highlands, shortly before the clan system expired amid a blaze of glory at Culloden, the following extracts from a book written about 1730, entitled "Letters from an Officer of Engineers to his Friend in London," will show. This officer culled a good deal of his information from General Wade's Report of 1724 to the Government, to which allusion has already been made: "The Highlanders are divided into tribes or Clans, under chiefs or chieftains, and each Clan is again divided into branches from the main stock, who have chieftains over them. These are subdivided into smaller branches of fifty or sixty men, who deduce their original from their particular chieftains, and rely upon them as their more immediate protectors and defenders. The ordinary Highlanders esteem it the most sublime degree of virtue to love their chief and pay him a blind obedience, although it be in opposition to the Government. Next to this love of their chief is that of the particular branch whence they sprang, and, in a third degree, to those of the whole Clan or name whom they will assist, right or wrong, against those of any other tribe with which they are at variance. They like-

wise owe goodwill to such Clans as they esteem to be their particular well-wishers. And, lastly, they have an adherence to one another as Highlanders in opposition to the people of the low country, whom they despise as inferior to them in courage, and believe they have a right to plunder them whenever it is in their power. This last arises from a tradition that the Lowlands in old times were the possessions of their ancestors. The chief exercises an arbitrary authority over his vassals, determines all differences and disputes that happen among them, and levies taxes upon extraordinary occasions, such as the marriage of a daughter, building a house, or some pretence for his support or the honour of his name; and if any one should refuse to contribute to the best of his ability, he is sure of severe treatment, and if he persists in his obstinacy, he would be cast out of his tribe by general consent. This power of the chief is not supported by interest, as they are landlords, but by consanguinity, as lineally descended from the old patriarchs or fathers of the families, for they hold the same authority when they have lost their estates, as may appear from several instances, and particularly that of one (Lord Lovat) who commands his Clan, though at the same time they maintain him, having nothing left of his own. On the other hand, the chief, even against the laws, is bound to protect his followers, as they are sometimes called, be they never so criminal. He is their leader in Clan quarrels, must free the necessitous from their arrears of rent, and maintain such who by accidents are fallen to total decay. Some of the chiefs have not only personal dislikes and enmity to each other, but there are also hereditary feuds between Clan and Clan, which have been handed down from one generation to another for several ages. These quarrels descend to the meanest vassals, and thus sometimes an innocent person suffers for crimes committed by his tribe, at a vast distance of time, before his being began."

Surely the Highland Clan System, which continued unchanged through nearly six centuries, and whose final destruction was owing, not to an internal decay, but to a savage repression by its enemies, must have had something inherently grand about it. Primitive it may have been, but the system well suited the period during which it existed, and was most admirably adapted to the needs of the communities it controlled. Never in the history of the world has a system of government developed such instances of paternal attachment by the rulers to their subjects, or of devotion of the subjects to their chiefs. It was but fitting, therefore, that such a noble dispensation should expire on the field of battle instead of dying by reason of a lingering decay!

CHAPTER III.

CLANS.

Brodie — Buchanan — Cameron — Campbell — Chisholm— Colquhoun — Cumming — Davidson — Drummond — Farquharson — Ferguson — Forbes — Fraser — Gordon —Graham—Grant—Gunn — Lamond—Leslie — Lindsay — Logan — MacAlister — MacAlpine—MacArthur—MacAulay—MacBean—MacDonald(ClanDonald)—MacDougall — MacDuff—MacFarlane—Macfie—MacGillivray—MacGregor—Macinnes —Mackintosh—Macintyre—Mackay — MacKenzie — Mackinnon — MacLachlan — MacLaren — Maclean — Maclennan — MacLeod — Macmillan — Macnab — MacNaughtan — MacNeill — Macpherson—Macquarrie—Macqueen—Macrae—Malcolm —Matheson—Menzies—Morrison—Munro—Murray—Ogilvie—Robertson or Clan Donnachie—Rose—Ross—Sinclair—Skene—Stewart—Sutherland—Urquhart.

BRODIE.

THE Brodies were originally of the ancient Moravienses, and were one of the loyal tribes to whom King Malcolm IV. gave land, about 1160 A.D., when he transplanted the Moray rebels.

The old writs of the family were either carried away by Lord Gordon when he burnt Brodie House in 1645, or were destroyed in the flames. Malcolm was Thane of Brodie in the reign of King Alexander III. "Michael filius Malcolmi, Thanus de Brothie" had a charter from King Robert the Bruce about 1311.

BUCHANAN.[1]

The Clan Buchanan was formerly a powerful one, whose territory was in Stirlingshire, on the east side of Loch Lomond. They had also considerable possessions in the Lennox. Buchanan of Auchmar (the clan historian) maintains that the progenitor of the family was an Irishman, named Anselan o' Kyan, who settled in the Lennox in the early part of the eleventh century; and that the family acquired the lands of "Buchanan," from which the land took its name.

Skene, though he agrees with Buchanan of Auchmar as to the close connection between the Buchanans and the Macmillans, derives the origin of both from the "*Siol o' Cain*," one of the ancient tribes of north Moray (from which stock sprung also the Munros). The latter theory is probably the likelier one. It would seem that Anselan o' Cain (or o' Kyan) acquired the lowland Barony of "Buchanan" (which he adopted as his surname) by his marriage with its heiress.

Nisbet ("System of Heraldry") says: "Macoum de Buquhanan, that is, as I take it, Buchanan, the root of that ancient family. Gilbert, his father, was *Senescallus Comitis de Levenax, and the first who got the*

[1] *See* Appendix No. VI.

'*carrucatam terrae de Buchanan*,' and from it took his name. The principal family failed in the last (eighteenth) century, and the estate is in the possession of the Duke of Montrose. The latest cadet of the House of Buchanan is Buchanan of Auchmar, and as such, is reputed the chief family of the name, though a great many others have better estates. But chiefship goes by blood, not by wealth and riches."

One of the charters executed during the reign of King David II., is by Donald, Earl of Lennox, to Maurice Buchanan of "*that pleugh of land called commonly Buchanan.*"

Since Nisbet wrote this (in 1804), the Auchmar branch of the Buchanans has also become extinct and the Chiefship is now in the family of Buchanan of Leny, though the seat of the old Chiefs, with much of the clan territory, is now owned by the Duke of Montrose.

Some of the Macmillans claim descent from the progenitor of the Clan Buchanan. According to Buchanan of Auchmar, the progenitor of the Macmillans was a son (named Methlan) of the Chiefs of the Buchanans, who flourished in the thirteenth century. In MacIan's "Costumes of the Clans," the Highlander representing the Macmillans is depicted as wearing Buchanan tartan.

CAMERON.[1]

The Clan Cameron is one of the oldest and most distinguished clans in Highland history. We hear of their Chief in the reign of Robert II.

The clan territory has been ever in Lochaber. Prior to the forfeiture of the Lord of the Isles the Camerons were among the vassals of that potentate. According to tradition the Clan Cameron is said to have once formed one of the Clan Chattan confederacy, but to have broken away from that confederacy after the celebrated Battle of the North Inch of Perth.

The defection in 1429 of the Clan Cameron and the Clan Chattan from the Lord of the Isles during his struggle with James I. materially contributed to the Lord of the Isles' overthrow by the royal forces.

The Clan Cameron consisted originally of *three* main branches, viz., the MacMartins of Letterfinlay, the MacGillonies of Strone, and the MacSorlies of Glen Nevis. Up to the time of the Battle of the North Inch of Perth the MacMartins appear to have been the Chiefs of the Clan. Since then, however, the Lochiel family (who belong to the Strone branch) have held the Chiefship.

During all the struggles of the Stuart Kings with Parliament, Commonwealth, Dutchmen, and Hanoverians, the Camerons were ever on the Stuart side. Lochiel was one of the few chiefs whom Cromwell utterly failed to subdue. The Chief of the Clan materially contributed by his energy and example to Dundee's victory at Killiecrankie, while

[1] *See* Appendix No. VII.

the name of "The gentle Lochiel," one of the heroes of "the '45," will long remain green in Highland memories.

After the events of 1745 the Cameron lands were forfeited, and the Chief died in exile. Later, however, these territories were restored to the family. The Chief's ancestral seat is at Achnacarry.

CAMPBELL.

This powerful and wily clan has played a great part in Highland history. The Campbells were the rivals, and, eventually, the supplanters of the old Lords of the Isles. Their possessions were also largely added to by spoliations from the Clan Gregor. This fact is alluded to by Sir Walter Scott in his poem "The MacGregors' Gathering," where the lines occur:—

> "Glenorchy's proud mountains, Caolchurn and her towers,
> Glenstrae and Glenlyon no longer are ours!
> We're landless, landless, Gregalach!"

Besides MacDonald and MacGregor territory, the Campbells managed to acquire much country belonging to smaller clans, notably the lands of the Lamonds, the Macnabs, the MacNaughtons, etc. The Clan Campbell always managed, somehow, in the numerous clan conflicts of early Scottish history to be on the right side. What they did not win by the sword they gained in the long run by diplomacy. Not only did the Campbells absorb clan territories, but they also absorbed smaller clans and rivals in the ranks of their own powerful clan. "*The Campbells are Coming*" has more than once in history sounded the death knell to inconvenient rivals of the clan. For, when the Campbells came they usually came to stay!

The first prominent Campbell in history was Archibald (or Gillespie), who acquired the Lordship of Lochow by his marriage with Eva, daughter and heiress of Paul o' Duinn ("*Pòl an Sporain*"), the King's Treasurer, in the latter part of the thirteenth century.

Sir Colin *Mór* Campbell, Lord of Lochow, who was knighted by King Alexander III. in 1280, was the ancestor of the Campbells of Argyle, whose Chief is known by the Gaelic appellation of "*MacCailein Mór.*" The appellation of the Campbell Clan "*Clan Diarmid an Tuirc*" is derived from a Fingalian ancestor, Diarmid, who slew a fierce wild boar.

Niel (or Nigel) the son of Sir Colin *Mór*, stood high in favour with King Robert the Bruce, and received in marriage the Princess Mary (or Marjory), the King's sister.

During the reign of King Alexander III. the Campbells appear to have consisted of two main branches, viz., "*MacCailein Mór*" *of Lochow* and the *Clan Artair* (or *MacArthurs*) *of Strachur.* Mr Skene (in his

work "The Highlanders of Scotland") is emphatic that until the reign of King James I. the MacArthur branch of the Campbells held the Chiefship of the clan. The Chief of the MacArthurs was, however, beheaded by James I., and the greater part of his possessions was then forfeited. From that time the Lochow family began to assume the chief place. They ultimately assumed the Chiefship of the clan, which they have since retained.

Sir Duncan Campbell of Lochow, who assumed the designation "of Argyle," was raised to the peerage in 1445 by King James II. as Lord Campbell. His grandson, Colin, second Lord Campbell, became Earl of Argyle in 1480. Archibald, tenth Earl, was in 1701 created Duke of Argyle, Marquis of Kintyre and Lorne, Earl of Campbell and Cowal, Viscount Lochow and Glenyla, Lord Inverary, Mull, Morven and Tiree. The second Duke, John, became a Field-Marshal, and was created Duke of Greenwich in the Peerage of the United Kingdom. The second Duke died without issue. The Dukedom of Greenwich became extinct on his death, but his Scotch titles descended to the Duke's brother, Archibald. The third Duke of Argyle also died leaving no issue. He was succeeded by his cousin, General John Campbell of Mamore (second son of Archibald, ninth Earl). From him is descended the present Duke, who is married to the Princess Louise, daughter of Her late Majesty, Queen Victoria. The present Chief of the clan is the ninth Duke of Argyle. His heir-apparent is the Duke's brother, Lord Archibald Campbell. The seat of the Duke of Argyle is Inverary Castle, Loch Fyne.

Of the *Campbells of Craignish*, now merged in the great Argyle Campbell Clan Mr Skene, the historian writes: "*Clan Dugall Craignish.*—The policy of the Argyle family led them to employ every means for the acquisition of property and the extension of the Clan. One of the arts which they used for the latter purpose was to compel those clans which had become dependent upon them to adopt the name of Campbell, and this, when successful, was generally followed, at an after period, by the assertion that that clan was descended from the House of Argyll. In general, the clans thus adopted into the race of Campbell are sufficiently marked out by their being promoted only to the honour of being an illegitimate branch, but the tradition of the country invariably distinguishes between the real Campbells and those who were compelled to adopt their name. Of this, the Campbells of Craignish afford a remarkable instance; they are said to be descended from Dogall, an illegitimate son of one of the ancestors of the Campbells in the twelfth century, but the universal tradition of the country is that their old name was MacEachern and that they were of the same race with the MacDonalds. This is partly confirmed by their arms being the galley of the Isles, from the mast of which hangs a shield contain-

ing the gironé of eight pieces, *or* and *sable*, of the Campbells, and still more by the manuscript of 1450, deducing them not from the Campbells but from a certain Nicol MacMurdoch in the twelfth century. . . . That branch of the Siol Eachern which settled at Craignish in the ancient sheriffdom of Argyll were called the Clan Dogall Craignish, and are said to have obtained this property from the brother of Campbell of Lochow in the reign of David II. Certain is, that in that reign, Gillespie Campbell obtained these lands on the forfeiture of his brother Colin Campbell of Lochow, and it is probable that from him the Clan Dougall Craignish acquired their right."

The Siol Eachern (or Clan Dougall Craignish), the MacGillivrays, and the MacInneses were once most intimately connected. I refer my readers to the remarks under the headings of the two last-named clans.

The ramifications of the families bearing the name of Campbell and owning allegiance to the powerful Argyle head of the clan are so great that it is impossible here to go into them. I may, however, quote the following from the pen of the late General Stewart of Garth, viz. : "The attachment and friendship of kindred, families and clans were confirmed by many ties. It has been a uniform practice in the families of the Campbells of Melford, Duntroon, and Dunstaffnage that when the head of either family died the chief mourners should be the other two lairds, one of whom supporting the head to the grave, while the other walked before the corpse. In this manner friendship took the place of the nearest consanguinity, for even the eldest sons of the deceased were not permitted to interfere with this arrangement. The first progenitors of these families were three of the sons of the family of Argyll, who took this method of preserving the friendship and securing the support of their posterity to one another."

The Breadalbane Branch of the Campbells are descended from Colin, second surviving son of the first Baron Campbell. Colin obtained the lands of Glenorchy by his marriage with an heiress. The Glenorchy Campbells, like their elder kinsmen of Lochow, had a keen eye for the "loaves and fishes," and, one way and another, rapidly increased in wealth and importance. Sir John Campbell of Glenurchy, who became the first Earl of Breadalbane, was born about 1635. He was one of the principal movers in the Restoration, which seated Charles II. on the throne. The sixth Earl of Caithness, whose estates were heavily involved, became deeply indebted to Sir John Campbell. In order to settle his affairs, the Earl of Caithness executed a deed, whereby he disposed of all his estates, his titles, and his heritable jurisdictions, after his death, to Sir John Campbell, Sir John, on his part, assumed the responsibility of the Earl of Caithness' liabilities. The Earl of Caithness died in May 1676, and in the following year Sir John

Campbell obtained a patent, whereby he was created Earl of Caithness. However, he was not allowed to assume the above title undisputed, for George Sinclair of Keiss, the heir-male of the sixth Earl of Caithness, raised the Clan Sinclair in support of his claim, and this claim, too, was supported by the Scots Parliament. Though the Sinclairs were worsted in fight by the Campbells, still Sir John Campbell was obliged to renounce the title of Earl of Caithness. However, in 1681 he obtained, by way of compensation, a patent, creating him Earl of Breadalbane and Holland, with other minor dignities. A peculiarity of this patent was that the remainder was given to whichever of his sons by his first marriage the first Earl might designate in writing as his heir; after that to his heirs-male whatsoever. As a consequence of this patent, the eldest son of the first Earl (Lord Ormelie) was passed over in the succession to the Earldom of Breadalbane, which descended to the second son, John, who was known during his father's lifetime by the courtesy title of Lord Glenurchy.

The Breadalbane possessions stretch from the shores of the Atlantic seaboard of Scotland, in an unbroken line, to within a few miles of the east coast.

The present Chief of the Breadalbane Campbells is the Marquis of Breadalbane (in the peerage of the United Kingdom). The Chief's seat is Taymouth Castle, near Kenmore, Loch Tay.

The cadets of this branch of the Clan Campbell are also numerous. They embrace among others the Campbells of Glenlyon (a member of whom was the instrument of Dutch William in executing the atrocious massacre of Glencoe), the Campbells of Glenfalloch, and those of Achallader and of Barcaldine.

The Campbells of Calder or Cawdor spring from Sir John Campbell, third son of the second Earl of Argyle, who married the heiress of Calder of Calder in 1510. The Laird of Calder was in 1786 created Baron Cawdor, and the Earldom of Cawdor was obtained in 1827. By marriage the Cawdor Campbells have acquired estates in Wales.

The Campbells of Loudoun derive their origin from Sir Duncan, the second son of the first MacCailein Mór, who married the heiress of Loudoun. The Barony of Loudoun was created as Campbell of Loudoun in 1601, and the Earldom of Loudoun in 1633.

The Earldom of Loudoun (which descends in the female line as well as to male descendants) has passed to the Hastings family. The heir-male, however, of the Campbells of Loudoun is Sir Alexander Campbell of Aberuchil and Kilbryde. The Campbells of Aberuchil are descended from the second son of Sir John Campbell of Lawers, who received in 1596 a crown charter for the lands of Aberuchil. Sir James Campbell of Aberuchil was in 1667 created a baronet of Nova Scotia. The residence of the present baronet is Kilbryde Castle.

CHISHOLM.

Although the subordinate members of this small clan are of Gaelic origin, there appears no reason to doubt the fact of the family of their Chiefs having originally hailed from Roxburghshire, where they had property. The founder of the family of the northern Chisholms, Chiefs of the clan of this name, came north in the fourteenth century, and became Constable of Urquhart Castle.

"The Chisholm" has long been the appellation of the Chief of the Chisholms, and one of the old Chiefs is credited with the remark that there were but three persons in the world entitled to the prefix "The," viz., "The Pope," "The King," and "The Chisholm"!

Of the Clan Chisholm, Mr Skene, the historian (in the "Highlanders of Scotland"), says: "Few families have asserted their right to be considered as a Gaelic clan with greater vehemence than the Chisholms, notwithstanding that there are perhaps few whose Lowland origin is less doubtful. Hitherto no one has investigated their history; but their early charters suffice to establish the real origin of the family with great clearness. The Highland possession of the family consist of Comer, Strathglass, etc., in which is situated their castle of Erchless, and the manner in which they acquired these lands is proved by the fact that there is a confirmation of an indenture betwixt William de Fenton of Baky, on the one part, and '*Margaret de la Ard domina de Erchless and Thomas de Chishelme her son and heir*,' on the other part, dividing between them the lands of which they were heirs portioners, and among these lands is the barony of the Ard in Inverness-shire. This deed is dated at Kinrossy, 25th of April, 1403. In all probability, therefore, the husband of Margaret must have been Alexander de Chishelme, who is mentioned in 1368 as comportioner of the barony of Ard along with Lord Fenton."

COLQUHOUN.

Colquhoun is a territorial name, and is derived from the Barony of Colquhoun, in the parish of West Kilpatrick, Dumbartonshire. The Chief of the clan is Colquhoun of Luss, and the clan's territories are on Lochlomondside.

The founder of the family of Colquhoun of Luss was Humphrey de Kilpatrick or Kirkpatrick, who obtained from Malcolm, Earl of Lennox, during the reign of King Alexander II., the grant of the lands of Colquhoun, "*pro servitio unius militis.*" Ingram, the son of Humphrey Kilpatrick, was the first who assumed the name of Colquhoun.

The lands of Luss were acquired, during the reign of King David Bruce, through marriage with an heiress.

The Colquhoun clan affords the unique instance, in clan history, of the Chiefship being transmitted through a female. The sole child of Sir Humphrey Colquhoun, seventeenth Chief, was a daughter named Anne, who married in 1702 James Grant of Pluscarden, second son of Grant of that Ilk. In order that the line of the Chiefs of Colquhoun should not become extinct, Sir Humphrey Colquhoun in 1704 resigned his baronetcy to the Crown, and obtained a new grant to himself in liferent, and to his daughter and his son-in-law in fee. To prevent the Colquhoun name and estates being merged in those of Grant, the new title provided that the title and estates should go to the second son of Anne Colquhoun and James Grant of Pluscarden. Sir Humphrey Colquhoun died in 1715, and was succeeded by James Grant, as Sir James Colquhoun. In 1719 the title and estates of Grant of that Ilk fell to Sir James Colquhoun, owing to the decease of his elder brother, Alexander, without issue. Sir James then resumed the name of Grant, while his second son became Sir Ludovic Colquhoun. Sir Ludovic's elder brother (Grant) predeceased him, unmarried, whereupon Sir Ludovic succeeded to the Grant estates, with the title of Grant of that Ilk, resigning the estates and title of Colquhoun to his younger brother, James, from whom is descended the present Chief of Colquhoun and Luss.

CUMMING.

The tradition regarding this once powerful clan assigns them a Norman origin. The Scottish family of that name appear to have migrated from England to Scotland in the reign of David I. Richard Cumyn was high in the service of William the Lion. He owned the lands of Northallerton, in England, and from the Scottish king received grants of estates in Roxburghshire, which were the first Scotch possessions of the Cumming family.

William, son of the above Richard, married Marjory, Countess of Buchan, and by his marriage obtained possessions in the north. The family, thus founded, became very powerful, and were known by the name of "The Lords of Badenoch." In the reign of Alexander III. there were three earls of the name of Cumming (those of Buchan, Menteith, and Athole), besides a baron, the Lord of Strathbogie.

The head of the family wedded Marjory, sister of King John Baliol, and by that marriage as well as by the fact of his royal descent (by the daughter of Donal Bane, son of King Duncan), the next representative of the Cumming Clan, John, styled the "Red Cumyn," Lord of Badenoch, acquired formidable claims to the Scottish Crown when the succession was in abeyance, before King Robert the Bruce eventually became King of Scotland. The death of the "Red Cumyn" by the

dagger of Robert the Bruce, in the church of The Minorities, Dumfries, is an event which marks a well-known epoch in Scotch history.

From the advent to power of King Robert the Bruce, the power of the Cummings commenced to decline, and they never regained the influence which was then lost. The representatives of the clan are now the Gordon-Cummings of Altyre and Gordonston.

In MacIan's "Costume of the Clans" we find the following: "The Cumins are numerous in Aberdeen, Banff, and Morayshires; but a considerable number changed their name to Farquharson, as being descendants of Ferquhard, son of Alexander, the sixth of Altyr, who lived in the middle of the fifteenth century. They were induced to do this from a feeling very strong in those of the Celtic race in consequence of being prevented for some reason from burying their relatives in the family cemetery. It is from them that the Farquharsons of Balfluig, Haughton, and others in the county of Aberdeen are descended."

Fort Augustus, on Loch Ness, used to bear the Gaelic name of *Cill-Chuimein* (Church of St. Cumine), St. Cumine being seventh Abbot of Iona, A.D. 669.

DAVIDSON.

This is one of the principal clans of the great Clan Chattan Confederacy. The traditionary descent of the Davidsons, or *Clan Dhài*, is from David Du, fourth son of Muireach of Kingussie, Chief of Clan Chattan. From David Du are descended the Davidsons or *MacDhàis*, the principal family of whom were the Davidsons of Invernahavon, who are now represented by the Davidsons of Tulloch. Invernahavon was sold about the middle of the eighteenth century, and the estate of Tulloch in Ross-shire was purchased by the Davidsons from the Banes in 1753. The Chief of the Clan Davidson is hereditary keeper of the royal castle of Dingwall.

The Davidsons are supposed to have been the Clan "Quhele," or "Yha," or "Kay," one of the two clans which fought the celebrated battle of the North Inch of Perth in 1396; the opposing clan having been the Macphersons or Clan Chattan.[1]

DRUMMOND.

The founder of the Drummond Clan was a Hungarian gentleman, Maurice by name, who accompanied the rightful heir to the English throne (Edgar Atheling) to Scotland, where the fugitive Saxon Prince took refuge after the Battle of Hastings. The mother of "The Atheling" was Agatha, daughter of the King of Hungary.

[1] Appendix No. VIII.

Maurice entered the service of King Malcolm III. of Scotland, and was by that monarch rewarded by a grant of the lands of Drymen in Stirlingshire (whence he took the designation of "de Drymen," or "Drummond"), and also received lands in the Lennox. Maurice de Drymen in 1070 received the title of Hereditary Thane of Lennox, which still remains one of the honours of the Chief of Clan Drummond.

Sir Malcolm de Drymen (or Drummond) was one of the Chiefs who fought on the side of King Robert the Bruce at Bannockburn, and to his action in strewing the field with the caltrops or spikes, which had the effect of disabling a large proportion of the English cavalry, much of the success of the battle was due. The caltrops, on which the savages (which form the supporters of the arms of the Chief of Clan Drummond) stand, as well as the Chief's motto, "Gang warily," are in allusion to the event in Scottish history above alluded to.

At an early period the Drummonds became related to royalty. King David II. espoused in 1369 Margaret Drummond, and Annabella Drummond became the Queen of King Robert III.

The Barony of Drummond was created in 1488 in favour of Sir John Drummond. The fourth Baron was in 1605 created Earl of Perth. In 1609 James, the younger brother of Patrick, third Lord Drummond, received the title of Lord Madderty. From him is descended the Viscount Strathallan. In 1686 the Earldom of Melfort was created in favour of John, younger brother of the fourth Earl of Perth. When the revolution of 1688 took place, which cost the Stuart dynasty their throne, the Earls of Perth and of Melfort as well as the Viscount Strathallan cast in their lot with the family of their ancient kings. They pursued the same course during the risings of 1715 and 1745. The consequence was attainder and forfeiture of the ancestral Drummond estates. The fourth Viscount Strathallan fell at Culloden. The Earl of Perth and the Earl of Melfort were both raised by King James VII. to the rank of Duke after that monarch's deposition and flight to France. These proved mere empty dignities, however.

The ninth titular Earl and Duke of Perth died without leaving any issue, when his empty honours were inherited by his cousin, the titular Earl and Duke of Melfort, who had entered the French service.

The Drummond estates remained in the possession of the British Crown until the passing of the General Act of Restoration of Forfeited Highland Estates. James Drummond-Lundin of Lundin, grandson of John Drummond, first Earl of Melfort, who was second son of James, third Earl of Perth, claimed the title of Earl of Perth, and was in Edinburgh in 1766 served heir-male-general to the last Earl, whereupon he assumed the name of Drummond only. To Lundin's son James,

eleventh Earl of Perth, the Drummond estates were restored in 1785 by the Court of Session and by Parliament; and twelve years later he was created Lord Perth in the Peerage of the United Kingdom. On his demise in 1800 Lord Perth was succeeded by his only child, Lady Clementina Sarah Drummond, who married Lord Willoughby de Eresby, ancestor of the present Earl of Ancaster (Joint Hereditary Chamberlain of England). Lady Willoughby de Eresby, however, did not with the estates of her father inherit his title of Earl of Perth, which was limited to heirs-male. It therefore passed, along with the Chiefship of the Clan Drummond, to James Lewis Drummond, fourth titular Duke of Melfort, who was a general in the French army, and, de jure, twelfth Earl of Perth. The Duke of Melfort died without issue in the same year in which the empty honours of the Earldom of Perth were inherited by him, and those honours passed to his brother Charles Edward, who was a Roman Catholic prelate. Charles Edward Drummond died in Rome in 1840, when he was succeeded by his nephew (son of Léon Drummond), George, the present possessor of the honours of Perth and of Melfort, who was born in 1807.

During the year subsequent to the death of his uncle and predecessor, the present holder of the titles established in France, before the Conseil d'Etat and the Tribunal de la Seine, his pedigree from the Earls and Dukes of Perth and Melfort, and his right of succession to the French honours of Duke of Melfort and Perth, Comte de Lussan, and Baron de Valrose. In 1853 an Act of Parliament was introduced by special recommendation and command of her late Majesty, Queen Victoria, which was unanimously passed by both Houses of Parliament, whereby the Scottish titles of Earl of Perth and of Melfort, with their subordinate honours, were restored to George Drummond. At the same time were restored the honours of Hereditary Thane of Lennox and Hereditary Steward of Menteith and Strathearn. In 1868 the Earl of Perth and Melfort instituted legal proceedings against the trustees of Lord Willoughby de Eresby, with the view of obtaining possession of the ancestral Drummond estates. These proceedings, which were prolonged until 1871, and were terminated by an appeal to the House of Lords, resulted in a decision which was unfavourable to the Earl.[1]

The heir to the Scottish Earldom of Melfort and to the French honours is the only surviving child of the Earl of Perth, Lady Marie Drummond. The heir-presumptive to the honours of the Earldom of Perth, as well as to the Chiefship of the Clan Drummond, is the Earl of Perth's kinsman, Viscount Strathallan. The attainder to the Strathallan peerage was reversed in 1824.

[1] Since the above account was penned, the aged Earl of Perth and Melfort has died (in 1902), at the advanced age of ninety-four.

FARQUHARSON.

This clan is one of the prominent members of the Clan Chattan Confederacy. The Farquharsons come of the same stock as the Mackintoshes, and are said to derive their descent from Farquhar, fourth son of the third Shaw of Rothiemurchis.

The Farquharson possessions lay in Aberdeenshire. The lands of Invercauld, whose family held the Chiefship of the clan, were acquired by the marriage of the Chief with the daughter and heiress of MacHardy of Invercauld. From a celebrated Chief (Finlay Mòr, who fell at the Battle of Pinkie in 1547) the Farquharsons were known as the "*Chlann Fhionnlaidh.*" From the same Chief descend the MacKerrachers (*MacFhearchair*—Farquhar's son).

On the extinction in 1806 of the Invercauld family in the male line, the Chiefship of the Clan Farquharson became vested in the family of Farquharson of Finzean.

Our King's Highland home, Balmoral, was formerly a Farquharson possession.

FERGUSON OR FERGUSSON.

The Clan Ferguson is composed of many branches, distributed over many districts in both the Highlands and Lowlands of Scotland, and there are besides branches of the clan settled in Ireland.

The clan is an ancient one, but for the greater part of its early history we are dependent on tradition. The Fergusons would appear to have been of Scoto-Dalriadic descent, and to have had their first settlement, *in Scotland*, in the district of Argyle. Thence the older branches of the family crossed over to Ayrshire, Dumfriesshire, and Galloway, while cadet families seem to have made the Highlands of Perthshire and the adjoining districts their home.

As some corroboration of the theory as to Argyle having been the original seat of the Fergusons in Scotland, it may be mentioned that Kilkerran, the name of the estate of the Fergusons of Ayrshire, is the Gaelic form of Campbelltown. St. Ciaran, one of the Twelve Apostles of Ireland, landed, in the sixth century, at Dalruadhain, where there is a cave, still known as *Cove-a-Chiarain.* Later the name of the place was changed to *Chill-a-Chiarain*, or, in modernised form, *Kilkerran.* It passed into the possession of the MacDonalds, who called the town *Kinlochkerran.* Lastly the Campbells became owners of the spot, and from them it received the name which it now bears, viz., Campbelltown.

While there is a tradition of the Fergusons being descendants of an early, mythical, Dalriadic King named Fergus, it appears more likely that the founder of the clan was Fergus, Prince of Galloway, whom we find ruling the district of Galloway in 1165, and whose wife was a

daughter of Henry I. of England. From this Prince Fergus the *Fergusons of Craigdarroch,* in *Dumfriesshire,* claim their descent. Lord Alan of Galloway, a descendant and successor of Fergus, and Fergus of Glencairn were both witnesses to the charter granted to the monks of Melrose in the reign of King Alexander II.

Craigdarroch has been in the possession of the Fergusons for many centuries. "Bonnie Annie Laurie," whose name is so enshrined in Scottish hearts and song, was the wife of Alexander Ferguson, Laird of Craigdarroch, who was born in 1685.

The present Laird of Craigdarroch is Captain Robert Cutlar Fergusson.

The Kilkerran Fergusons claim descent from Fergus, son of Fergus, who obtained a charter of lands in Ayrshire from King Robert I. The head of this branch of the family is the Right Honourable Sir James Ferguson, Bart, M.P., the distinguished holder of many high positions at home and abroad, under the British Crown. Amongst these positions was that of Governor of Bombay.

The Chiefship of the *Highland Fergusons* lay with the House of Dunfallandy, whose head was styled "*MacFhearghuis.*" The original seat of the Highland Fergusons was in the vale of Athole and Strathardle; and they would appear to have held charters of lands in Perthshire in the time of King John Baliol. The Fergusons of Athole followed in the field the Murrays of Tullibardine, afterwards Dukes of Athole. In the Clan Roll of 1587 they are named as among the septs of Mar and Athole.

As has been already mentioned, Ferguson of Dunfallandy or of Derculaich (sometimes designated as "Baron Ferguson," or as "the Laird of Ferguson") was Chief of the Highland branch of the clan. That family is now, however, extinct. The last Chief was General Archibald Ferguson, who died in 1834. Though the estate of Dunfallandy is now in the possession of the heir-of-line of the last Chief, there exists much doubt as to who is now entitled to the Chiefship of the clan.

Fergusons have been settled in Balquhidder, according to tradition, for about six centuries. Their origin, however, is lost in the mists of antiquity. The oldest families of the *Balquhidder Fergusons* would appear to have been those of Ardandamh (in Laggan of Strathyre, on Loch Lubnaig), and the family of Immervoulin. The Balquhidder branch of the clan wore a sett of tartan different from that worn by the Athole families.

A cadet branch of the Fergusons settled in *Aberdeenshire.* The head of this branch of the clan appears to have been *Ferguson of Badifurrow.* All of the cadet families owning origin from Badifurrow are believed to be extinct, with the exception of two, viz., the *Pitfour* and the *Kinmundy* families.

There are many other families of Fergusons in Scotland as well as



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offshoots in Ireland of the Scottish Fergusons. The families, however of which the above resumé has been given, represent the principal branches of the clan.

FORBES.

The progenitor of the Chief of this clan would appear to have been John de Forbes, whose name appears in a charter dated 1236, as holder of the lands of Forbes, in Aberdeenshire. His son Alexander was one of the most strenuous opponents of King Edward I. of England, when that monarch sought to subvert the liberties of the kingdom of Scotland. Alexander de Forbes lost his life when defending the castle of Urquhart against the English King. Sir John Forbes of Forbes, who lived during the reigns of King Robert II. and III., had four sons. From the three younger sprang the families of Pitsligo, Culloden, Waterton, and Foveran. His eldest son, Sir Alexander, was in 1442 raised to the peerage by King James I., as Baron Forbes. That title is still in existence, and the holder of it is premier Baron of Scotland. The first Lord Forbes married Elizabeth, daughter of the Earl of Angus by Princess Margaret, daughter of King Robert III.

James, second Lord Forbes, had three sons, viz., William, the eldest, who succeeded his father as third Baron; Duncan, the ancestor of the families of Corsindae and Monymusk; and Patrick, the ancestor of the Forbeses, Baronets of Craigievar, as well as of the Earls of Granard. Sir William Forbes, eighth Baronet of Craigievar, succeeded in 1884 to the title of Baron Sempill.

The tenth Lord Forbes (Alexander) became a general in the service of King Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden.

The Forbeses, Lords Pitsligo, were descended from Sir John Forbes of Forbes, who lived during the reigns of Robert II. and of Robert III. Alexander, fourth Lord Pitsligo, was attainted for his share in the events of "'45," and the peerage is now dormant.

The Forbeses of Culloden were descended from the same ancestor as those of Pitsligo. To the head of that family at the time of the events of "the '45" (Lord-President Forbes) it may be said that the Hanoverian sovereign was indebted for the retention of his throne. For, owing to the great influence which the Lord-President possessed with the Highland chiefs, many of them who were on the point of throwing in their lot with Prince Charlie, were induced by Lord-President Forbes to hold aloof from the struggle. The Lord-President freely employed his private means in furthering the interests of George II., but was by that monarch treated with the greatest ingratitude.

There is a traditionary connection between the clans of "*Forbes*," "*Mackay*," and "*Urquhart*," originating from a famous hunter named Ochonhar, who is said to have slain a monstrous bear.

FRASER.

The Frasers are of Norman origin and were originally designated "Frisell" or "Frasell." We first hear of them in Scottish history as supporters of Kelso Abbey in the reigns of Malcolm III. and Malcolm IV. The first settlement of the Frasers in Scotland was in Tweeddale. In the reign of David I. Sir Simon Fraser possessed half of the territory of Keith in East Lothian. His descendant, Sir Simon Fraser, who flourished in the reigns of Kings Alexander II. and III. possessed Oliver and Neidpath Castles, and other lands in Tweeddale. His son, also named Simon, was a devoted adherent of both Sir William Wallace and King Robert the Bruce. Sir Andrew, the uncle and successor of Sir Simon, appears to have been the first of the family to become connected with the north. By marriage with the daughter of the Earl of Orkney and Caithness Sir Andrew obtained a footing for his family in the Highlands. Through his wife he obtained the Lovat properties which descended to her through her mother, the daughter and heiress of Graham of Lovat.

The Lovat property originally belonged to the *Bissets*. This family had possessions in Berwickshire, but afterwards acquired large properties in Inverness-shire. John de Bisset in 1220 founded a priory at Beaulieu, on the borders of Ross-shire, and also built the Tower of Lovat. He died in 1258, leaving three daughters, the eldest of whom married David de Graham (after his father-in-law's death, *of Lovat*). The heiress of the above marriage ultimately carried the Lovat property, as we have seen, into the Fraser family.

From Sir Andrew's eldest son and successor, Simon, the Chief of the Fraser Clan, takes the name of "*MacShimi*" (son of Simon). Sir Hugh Fraser of Lovat was Sheriff of Inverness in 1431, and was raised to the Peerage as Lord Fraser of Lovat.

The Lovat Peerage was attainted after Culloden, and Simon, Lord Lovat, was beheaded for the share he took in the rising of "the '45." In 1803 the direct line of representation of the Frasers of Lovat became extinct, and the Frasers of Strichen, a cadet branch (descended from a second son of the fifth Lord Lovat, who lived in the sixteenth century) became Chiefs of the clan.

Thomas Alexander Fraser of Strichen was in 1837 created Baron Lovat in the Peerage of the United Kingdom. The present Lord Lovat is the third peer of the 1837 creation.

Several other petty clans in the district of the Aird adopted the surname of Fraser between the years 1730 and 1740, owing to motives of self-interest.

GORDON.

This is a "place" name, derived from the parish of Gordon, in Berwickshire. The progenitors of the powerful clan of the same name were of Anglo-Norman origin, and settled in the south of Scotland in the twelfth century. *Adam* de Gordon was one of the Scots Barons who joined King Louis XI. of France in the Crusade of 1270. (The motto of the Adam family is "Crux mihi grata quies," and their crest, A hand holding a cross).

In the reign of King Robert the Bruce Sir Adam, Lord of Gordon, obtained a grant of the Lordship of Strathbogie in Aberdeenshire. He was slain at the Battle of Halidon Hill in 1333. His great-grandson, also Sir Adam, fell at the Battle of Homildon in 1402, leaving an only child and heiress, Elizabeth, who inherited all her father's possessions.

Elizabeth de Gordon married Alexander, second son of Sir William Seton of Seton. Her only son, Alexander, was created in 1449 Earl of Huntly, with limitation to heirs male by his third wife, such heirs assuming the surname and bearing the name of Gordon. (The first Earl had no children by his first wife; his only son, by his second wife, carried on the name of "Seton.")

George, second Earl, left four sons. The second, Adam, married Elizabeth, Countess (*in her own right*) of Sutherland. The descendants of this marriage are the Sutherland-Seton-Gordon-Leveson-Gowers, Earls of Sutherland in the Peerage of Scotland, and Dukes of Sutherland in the Peerage of the United Kingdom.

The sixth Earl of Huntly was created in 1599 Marquis. The second Marquis, who was beheaded by the orders of the Scots Parliament in 1649, was survived by two sons. The elder, Lewis, became third Marquis. The younger, Charles, was created Earl of Aboyne in 1660. George, fourth Marquis, received in 1684 the title of Duke of Gordon from King Charles II.

In 1836 the fifth Duke of Gordon died without issue. The Dukedom of Gordon then became extinct, but the Marquisate of Huntly passed to George, fifth Earl of Aboyne, who succeeded as ninth Marquis of Huntly and Chief of the clan. The Gordon estates, however, went to the Duke of Richmond, son of the fifth and last Duke of Gordon's eldest sister. The Duke of Richmond (who is also Duke of Lennox in the Peerage of Scotland, as well as a French Duke) obtained in 1876 the patent of Duke of Gordon in the Peerage of the United Kingdom.

There are many noble and distinguished cadets of the Gordon family. The Earl of Aberdeen claims descent from the Gordons of Coldingknows, in Berwickshire. The first Earl was President of the Court of Session and Chancellor of Scotland. He received his Peerage in 1682.

The Kenmure Gordons claim descent from the second son of Sir Adam

of Gordon, who flourished on the borders in the fourteenth century. The head of the house in 1633, Sir John, received the titles of Viscount of Kenmure and Lord Lochinvar. That Peerage, however, became dormant in 1847.

So powerful was the Clan Gordon in the Highlands at one time that the Chief was known as "The Cock of the North." Another ancient title of the Chiefs was "Gudeman of the Bog" (from the Bog of Gight, in the parish of Bellie, Banffshire, in the centre of which formerly stood the old castle of the Chief).

GRAHAM.

The presumed progenitor of the Grahams is said to have been Gramus, the demolisher of the wall or line of defence built by direction of the Roman Emperor, Antoninus, betwixt the Clyde and the Forth, in order to keep back the Northern Caledonians. It is certain that such a wall did really exist and that it was called "Graeme's Dyke." Whether or not the overthrower of the wall of Antoninus was ancestor of the noble house of Graham matters little in reality. The mere tradition, however, is of itself demonstrative of the antiquity of the name.

The first person who bore authentically the name of Graham seems to have been William de Graham, who witnessed the chartering of the Abbey of Holyrood by King David I. in 1128, and who obtained from the same Prince the lands of Abercorn and Dalkeith in Midlothian. The old stories above quoted point, of course, to a British or Celtic origin, but this early settlement of the Grahams in the south, and their rise in the time of King David I. rather indicate an Anglo-Norman descent. The Grahams of Dalkeith appear to have acquired northern property during the reign of King William the Lion, when Sir David, a descendant of the first Graham of Dalkeith, obtained the lordship of Kinnaber, in Forfarshire, as well as other properties near Montrose. Sir John de Graham, who was termed "the right hand" of the patriot Wallace, and who fell in 1298 at the Battle of Falkirk, was the second son of the then Chief of the Grahams. Sir William Graham, who lived during the reign of King James I., married, as his second wife, Mary Stewart, second daughter of King Robert III. By the sons of this second marriage various distinguished cadet branches of the Grahams were founded, including the Grahams of Balgowan (the ancestors of Lord Lynedoch) and the Grahams of Claverhouse (the ancestors of Viscount Dundee, the hero of Killiecrankie and the "Bonnie Dundee" of Sir Walter Scott's ballad). Patrick, the eldest grandson of Sir William 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 the Regency during the minority of King James III. William,

third Lord Graham, was in 1504 created Earl of Montrose, the title being derived from the lands of "Auld Montrose."

James, fifth Earl, born in 1612, was the celebrated first Marquis of that name. The Marquisate was created in his favour in 1644. James, fourth Marquis, received in 1707 the title of Duke of Montrose, and from him is descended the present Duke of Montrose, Chief of the Clan Graham.

From the second son of Sir Patrick, head of the family, who lived during the reign of King David II., descended the Grahams, Earls of Stratherne, Menteith, and Airth. This second Patrick married Euphemia, sole heiress of David Stewart (son of Robert II.), who was Countess of Stratherne in her own right. The son of Patrick Graham and Euphemia Stewart succeeded his mother as Earl of Stratherne. Of this title, however, he was deprived by King James I., the reason assigned for this deprivation being that the Earldom was a male fee. In compensation the monarch bestowed on Earl Malise (late of Stratherne) the Earldom of Menteith.

In 1630 William, seventh Earl of Menteith, was permitted by King Charles I., of whom he was a favourite, to assume the title of Earl of Stratherne and Menteith. This revival of the Stratherne Earldom was soon, however, withdrawn by the King, who was advised that the "Stratherne" title was a Royal appanage. The Earl of Menteith received instead the additional title of Earl of Airth. On the death in 1694 of William, Earl of Airth and Menteith without male heirs these titles became dormant. The descendants of the last Earl's sister then became *heirs of line*. The great grandson of that sister was James Allardice of Allardice. His only child was a daughter, who married Robert Barclay of Ury. The Grahams of Esk, Netherby and Norton-Conyers (in England) are descended from Sir John Graham of Kilbride, near Dunblane, who was second son of Malise, first Earl of Stratherne. Sir John, having fallen into disfavour at the Scotch Court, retired along with a considerable following, to the "Debateable Land" on the borders, and settled on lands on the bank of the river Esk, during the reign of Henry IV. of England.

Highlanders owe a deep debt of gratitude to the noble House of Graham, seeing that it was through the instrumentality of the Marquis of Graham (afterwards Duke of Montrose) that in 1782 the Bill repealing the disgraceful Act of 1747 (which abolished and made penal the use of the Highland garb) passed both Houses of Parliament.

GRANT.

This clan is one of the principal branches of the "Siol Alpine," of which the "Clan Gregor" is the Chief.

The Grants are said to derive their origin from Gregor Mor MacGregor, who lived in the twelfth century. Their territory is Strathspey. Logan (in MacIan's "Costumes of the Clans") says: "In Strathspey, the bosom of the country of the Grants, is an extensive moor called Griantach, otherwise *Sliabh-Grianais*, or the plain of the sun, which is remarkable for many Druidical remains, scattered over its expanse, indicating it to have been a place consecrated to the worship of that luminary, the great object of Celtic adoration."

The first written record of the beginning of the clan seems to be that of Gregor, who was Sheriff of Inverness in the reign of Alexander II. The family rapidly rose to importance through fortunate marriages. Gregory de Grant acquired the lands of Stratherrick by marriage with a Bisset heiress. In the reign of Alexander III. Lawrence de Grant married the heiress of Gilbert Cummin of Glencharny, in Strathspey, and obtained with her extensive property. The son of Lawrence (Gilbert) added to the family domains by espousing an heiress of the name of Wiseman, owner of estates in Banffshire and in Morayshire. Gilbert was survived by one son, and, on the death of that son, without issue, the Grant properties (with the exception of Stratherrick, which went to the male heir, Malcolm) passed to his sister, Christina, wife of Duncan Fraser, a cadet of Lovat. Shortly after her brother Gilbert's death Christina and her husband effected an exchange of property with Malcolm Grant. In return for Stratherrick they transferred to Malcolm their Strathspey domains. Thenceforth Strathspey remained the stronghold as it had been the cradle of the "Clan Grant." During the fourteenth century the Strathspey domains of the Grants were largely added to by forfeited lands of the Cummins, which were bestowed upon the Grants by the Crown. John, fifteenth Chief of Grant, was knighted by James VI. Ludovic, seventeenth Chief, held the office of Sheriff of Inverness. Alexander, eighteenth Chief, died without issue, and, as we have already seen, was succeeded by his second brother, James (of Pluscarden), who had married the heiress of the Colquhouns. Sir Ludovic, twentieth Chief, was twice married. By his first wife, a daughter of Robert Dalrymple, he had one child, a daughter, who died young. Sir Ludovic married secondly the eldest daughter (Lady Margaret Ogilvie) of James, Earl of Findlater and Seafield. On the death of the Earl of Findlater and Seafield in 1811 the former Peerage became dormant, while the latter was inherited by Sir Lewis Grant, grandson of Sir Ludovic and his wife, Lady Margaret Ogilvie. Since that time the Chiefs of Grant have borne the name Grant-Ogilvie. The present (eleventh) Earl of Seafield is Chief of the clan. He is, however, resident in New Zealand, the family estates having been bequeathed by the eighth Earl of Seafield to his mother, Caroline, Countess of Seafield.

Many distinguished cadet branches have sprung from the Strathspey

stock. One of the principal of these branches is that of *The Grants of Glenmoriston* ("*MacPhàdruig*"), who are descended from John, fourth son of the ninth Chief of Grant.

GUNN.

There are many controversies as to the origin of the Clan Gunn. The generally accepted, though traditionary, theory is that they derive their descent from Guinn, the second son of Olave the Black, King of Man and the Isles, who died in 1237. Be that as it may, this small clan seem to have inherited in no small measure the Norse berseker nature. Their territory was on the borders of Sutherlandshire and Caithness-shire. What the MacGregors were in the way of turbulence in the Mid-Highlands, so were the small Gunn Clan in the far North. The ancient seat of the clan was Hallburg, and later, Kilearnan.

Sir Robert Gordon, the historian, writing in 1618, remarks: "The Clangun are a race of people dwelling within the diocese of Catteness, and are divyded among the thrie countries of Sutherland, Catteness, and Strathnaver. They are verie couragious, rather desperat than valiant." Sir Robert Gordon also tells that the Gunns came at last from under the power of the Mackays and Sinclairs, and he adds: "Such of the tribe as have still dwelt in Sutherland have ever been faithful to their masters, the earles of Sutherland. Their commander and chieftaine is called Mack-wick-Kames, and remaineth alwyse in Killiernan in Strathully, wher he hath some landes and possessions from the earles of Sutherland, as a fee for his service."

Most of the sept names of the clan are derived from patronymics of one or other of their Chiefs.

MacIan and also Smibert agree as to the Chiefship of the clan being in the family of Gunn of Rhives, descended from a second son of "*Mac-Sheumais*" (or Jameson) fifth Chief.

LAMOND OR LAMONT.

The Lamonds, who once owned the greater part of Cowal, have now much diminished territory. The clan is one of great antiquity but, to quote Mr Skene, "their great antiquity could not protect the Lamonds from the encroachments of the Campbells, by whom they were soon reduced to as small a portion of their original possessions in Lower Cowal as the other Argyllshire clans had been of theirs."

The encroachments of the Campbells to which Mr Skene alludes, made indeed at one time the Lamonds a broken clan, whose members were obliged for reasons of safety and policy to adopt other names than their clan one. At the trial of the Marquis of Argyle in 1661 the Laird of Lamond presented an indictment bearing on a massacre of the

Lamonds by the Campbells at Toward and Escog in the year 1646. Part of the indictment read as follows, viz.: That the Campbells "did most treacheronsly, perfidiously, and traitorously fetter and bind the hands of near two hundred persons of the said Sir James' (Lamont) friends and followers, and did, after plundering and robbing all that was within and about the said house, most barbarously, cruelly, and inhumanly murder several young and old, yea, and sucking children, some of them not one month old. . . . The said persons, defendant or one or others of them, contrary to the foresaid capitulations, our laws and acts of Parliament, most treacherously and perfidiously did carry the whole people, who were in the said houses of Escog and Towart, in boats to the village of Dunoon, and there most cruelly, treacherously, and perfidiously cause hang upon one tree near the number of thirty-six persons, most of them being *special gentlemen* of the name of Lamont, and vassals to the said Sir James."

Mr Skene ("Highlanders of Scotland") says: "There are few traditions more universally believed in the Highlands, or which can be traced back to an earlier period, than that the Lamonds were the most ancient proprietors of Cowall, and that the Stewarts, Maclachlans, and Campbells obtained their possessions in that district by marriage with daughters of that family."

The Clan Lamond was, traditionally, founded by Ferchar, who lived about the time of 1200 A.D. Ferchar left three sons, Murdoch, Malcolm, and Duncan. About the year 1238 we find Duncan, son of Ferchar, and Lauman, son of Malcolm, son of Ferchar, granting to the monks of Paisley the Church of Kilfinan with its patronage, as well as "those three halfpenny lands which they and their ancestors had at Kilmun," also some land, with a Chapel at Kilmory, on Lochgilp. Previous to this time the clan was known as "*Chlann 'ic Fhearchair.*" They afterwards assumed the name of "*Lauman,*" after the ancestor Lauman referred to above. At the end of the twelfth century the clan possessed all Cowal as well as a part of Argyll proper, from a point on Lochawe to Braeleckan on Lochfyne.

The Chief of the clan was known as Lamond of Inveryne. In 1539 John Lamond of Inveryne was knighted. In 1563 Sir John had the honour of entertaining Queen Mary at Toward and at Strone.

We have seen how the Campbells played havoc with the Lamonts in the first half of the seventeenth century. The Chief, Sir James of Inveryne, was reinstated in his possessions in 1663. The family seat of Toward having been utterly destroyed by the Campbells, Ardlamont became the residence of the Chief of the clan, and has since remained so. The designation of the Chief is now "Lamond of Lamond."

Before closing the notice of this ancient clan it will not be out of place to quote the following from Mr Skene: "The close connection of

Clan Lamond with the Clan Dougall Craignish (Campbells of Craignish) is marked out by the same circumstances which have indicated the other branches of that tribe; for, during the power of the Craignish family, a great portion of the Clan 'ic Fhearchair followed that family as their natural chief, although they had no feudal right to their services. There is one peculiarity connected with the Lamonds that although by no means a powerful clan, their genealogy can be proved by charters at a time when most other Highland families are obliged to have recourse to the uncertain lights of tradition, and the genealogies of their ancient sennachies."

LESLIE.

This Aberdeenshire clan are, like the Drummonds, of Hungarian origin, and, too, trace their connection with Scotland to the same time and under the same circumstances as the Drummonds. In the suite of Edgar the Atheling, who, with his sister (afterwards Queen of Malcolm Canmore), sought refuge at the Scottish Court after the Battle of Hastings, was a distinguished Hungarian nobleman, named Bartholdus de Leslie. De Leslie's services to the Scottish royal pair were considered so great that King Malcolm gave him his sister in marriage, and also bestowed upon him considerable possessions. These lands were chiefly in the district of Garioch, in Aberdeenshire. The third or fourth in descent from Bartholdus married a Fifeshire heiress, and through this marriage obtained possessions in that county. In the reign of Robert I. we find Sir Andrew Leslie, sixth in descent from Bartholdus, marrying Mary, the daughter and heiress of Alexander Abernethy. This marriage brought into the Leslie family the Baronies of Rothes and Ballenbreich. Sir Andrew was one of the Scottish barons who in 1320 signed the memorable letter to the Pope asserting the independence of Scotland. The second son of Sir Andrew married the daughter and successor of the Earl of Ross, and in his wife's right assumed the title of Earl of Ross. How, as a result of this marriage, was fought the Battle of Harlaw, belongs to a page of "Clan Donald" history.

George Leslie, the head of the House, was in 1437 created by James II. Earl of Rothes. John, the sixth Earl, was created Duke of Rothes by Charles II. in 1680. On the death of the Duke, without male issue, the Dukedom became extinct, while the Earldom of Rothes was inherited by his elder daughter Margaret, who was married to the Earl of Haddington. Her eldest son succeeded his father in the Haddington honours, while the second son (John) took the Leslie name and Arms, and succeeded his mother as the seventh Earl of Rothes.

The male representation of the Leslie Clan would now seem to be in the family of the Leslies of Wardes and Findrassie (Elginshire), Baronets

of Nova Scotia, creation 1625. This family is descended from Robert, son of George, third Earl of Rothes.

Besides the Rothes honours the Leslie family in its cadet branches have been honoured with the Peerages of Newark, Leven and Melville. The dormant Peerage of Lindores was also a Leslie title.

LINDSAY.

Though properly not forming one of the Highland clans still, as the Lindsay country was so near the Highland boundary and the family had not a little to do with participation in Highland feuds, I have decided to give them a place in the Clan list. Other reasons, too, for doing this are that the then Earl of Crawford, head of the family, was the first Lieutenant Colonel of our first Highland Regiment, the famous "Black Watch," and that the Lindsays have recently founded a Lindsay Clan Association.

The Lindsays appear to have been derived from Norman-French ancestry, and to have been styled erstwhile "De Limesay." The founder of the Scotch branch of the family was Walter de Lindsay, who settled in Scotland in the reign of David I. The first possessions of the family seem to have been on the Borders, where they were Lords of Ercildoune and Locharret (Lockhart). David, the son and successor of William de Lindsay, married the heiress of John of Crawford, and by his wife, obtained the Barony of that name. David was succeeded by his son, also David, whose second son was William, Chamberlain of Scotland in the reign of King Robert I. The eldest son and successor was again a David. This David had three sons—the eldest, David; the second, Sir Alexander, of Glenesk; and the third, Sir William, of Byres.

David, the head of the house, died without male issue, when the estates and honours of the family, including the Barony of Crawford, passed to the Lindsays of Glenesk. In 1398 Sir David Lindsay of Glenesk was created Earl of Crawford by King Robert III.

We find, in 1452, the Lindsays in conflict with the king. The following saying refers to the sanguinary battle of Brechin, fought by the Lindsays with the Royal forces in the above year, viz:—

"The Lindsays in green
Should never be seen."

On that occasion the Lindsays were dressed in green, and as many of them fell in the battle, *green* was, in consequence, thereafter regarded as an unlucky colour by the clan.

Spite of the troubles which have been referred to, the star of the Lindsays did not decline; for David, fifth Earl of Crawford, was in 1488 created Duke of Montrose. However, in the following year a revised patent granted him this title for his life only.

The Glenesk branch of the Lindsays, Earls of Crawford, became extinct with the death of the fifteenth Earl about 1646. This nobleman was Ludovic, a brave adherent of King Charles I. By some genealogists he is styled thirteenth Earl. On the death of Earl Ludovic the male representation of Lindsay of Crawford devolved on George, third Lord Spynie, descended from the fourth son of the tenth Earl of Crawford. On the death, in 1671, of Lord Spynie without male issue, John Lindsay of Edzell, who was descended from David, ninth Earl of Crawford, became heir male of the family. He preferred his claim to the Earldom during the second Parliament of King James VII. His claim, however, was not allowed.

John, the representative of the Lindsays of the Byres, was in 1633 created Earl of Lindsay by King Charles I. To him fell also the Earldom of Crawford. John, twentieth Earl of Crawford and fourth Earl of Lindsay, was the first Lieutenant-Colonel of the famous "Black Watch" Highland Regiment.

On the death, in 1808, of George, twenty-second Earl of Crawford and sixth Earl of Lindsay, without male issue, the title of Earl of Lindsay became dormant (it has since been revived), while the Earldom of Crawford devolved on the Earl of Balcarres, who was descended from the ninth Earl of Crawford. The title of Lord Lindsay of Balcarres was conferred, in 1633, by King Charles I. on Sir David Lindsay; and in 1651 the Earldom of Balcarres was conferred by King Charles II. on Lord Lindsay of Balcarres as a mark of the appreciation of the loyalty displayed by Lord Lindsay both to the reigning monarch and to his martyred father.

The Crawford and the Balcarres titles are still vested in the one representative of both honours.

MACALISTER.

The MacAlisters form one of the principal branches of the "Clan Donald." They trace their descent from Alexander, son of Angus Mor, Lord of the Isles in 1284, and grandson of Somerled, Thane of Argyle.

The territory of the clan was in South Knapdale (Kintyre), and the ancient seat of the Chief was at *Ard Phàdruig*, on the south side of Loch Tarbet. Later, the residence of the Chief of the clan was at Loup, and the Chief was known as MacAlister of Loup. In 1618 the Chief was one of the twenty who were to be held responsible for the good rule of Argyleshire during the absence of the Marquis of Argyle.

The present seat of the Chief of the MacAlisters is Kennox, near Stewarton, in Ayrshire. In 1805 Charles MacAlester of Loup assumed the name and arms of Somervill in addition to his own, in right of his wife, Janet Somervill, the heiress of the entailed estates of Kennox.

MACALPINE.

This clan is one of the chief branches of the Royal clan, "Alpine." The seat of the Chief of the clan is said to have been at Dunstaffnage, in Argyleshire.

The clan is now, however, what their relations, the MacGregors, once were, "landless," and the family of their Chief has been lost sight of.

MACARTHUR.

Referring to what is said under the heading of "the Clan Campbell," the MacArthurs of Strachur were, in days gone by, the senior branch of the great "*Siol Diarmid an Tuirc.*" In the "Vestiarum Scoticum" occurs the following paragraph: "There can be little doubt that the MacArthurs are derived from the original chief, or MacArthur race of the Campbells. This is supported by the belief of some that they *preceded* the Campbells, and by a universal tradition of their very remote origin in Argyleshire, where, in speaking of any high antiquity, it is proverbial—'There is nothing older, unless the hills, *MacArthur*, and the devil.' The supposition of their having preceded the Campbells is, no doubt, drawn from the coincidence of their name with that of the legendary ancestor of the former, who, according to the Red Book of Argyll, was Smervie Mor, son of King Arthur of the Round Table; and hence, also, is derived the Campbell badge, '*Lus mhic righ Bhreatainn*—the plant of the *son* of the *King* of *Britain*,' *i.e.*, wild thyme."

At the time of the fall of the Chief, during the reign of King James I., the headship of the Clan Campbell seems to have passed to the Campbells of Lochow (now represented by the Duke of Argyle), whose Chief is known by the appellation "*MacCailein Mòr.*"

The MacArthurs rose to honour during the reign of King Robert the Bruce, whose cause they espoused. As a recognition of their services, the MacArthurs were rewarded by King Robert with large grants out of the forfeited lands of the MacDougalls.

As we have seen, the Chief of the MacArthur Campbells was beheaded during the reign of King James I. From that time the power and influence of the MacArthurs began to decay, and the clan never recovered the position then lost. The family of the Chief of the clan has now been lost sight of. One of the mountain peaks on the shores of Loch Long, in Argyleshire, which is called in English "*The Cobbler*," is known in Gaelic as "*Beinn Artair*" (Arthur's Mountain).

A family of MacArthurs were hereditary pipers to the MacDonalds of the Isles, and, as such, had a free grant of the lands of Peingowen, in Skye.

Stewart of Garth says: "There is a very ancient clan of this name

(MacArthur), quite distinct from the branch of the Campbells; the Chief's estate lay on the side of Loch Awe, in Argyllshire."

MACAULAY.

The Ardincaple MacAulays are a minor branch of the great "Clan Alpine." Their name appears in the "Ragman Roll" of 1296. In 1591 a bond of manrent was executed between the Chief of the MacAulays and the Chief of the Clan MacGregor, in which the Chief of the former clan acknowledged himself to be a cadet of the MacGregors. He agrees, in that character, to pay MacGregor of Glenstrae the Calp, which was a tribute of cattle given in acknowledgment of superiority. In 1694 a similar bond was given to Sir Duncan Campbell of Achanbreac, where the MacAulays again professed themselves to be MacGregors.

The last portion of the clan territory passed out of the hands of the twelfth Chief in 1767, when Ardincaple was sold to the Duke of Argyle.

Another and quite different tribe of MacAulays had their territory at Uig, in the south-west of the Island of Lewis. They appear to have been followers of the MacLeods of Lewis, and they had no connection with the MacAulays of "Clan Alpine." These Lewis MacAulays are said to be descended from Aula, Olla, or Olave "the Black," brother of Magnus, the last king of Man and the Isles. Lord Macaulay, the historian, belonged to the Lewis MacAulays. The MacAulays and the Morrisons of Lewis used to be inveterate foes.

MACBEAN OR MACBAIN.

The MacBeans are of ancient origin, and appear to have belonged to the ancient province of Moray. Dr Alex. MacBain, the eminent Celtic scholar, is of opinion that the MacBeans are of the same stock as that from which sprung MacBeth, King of Scotland, whom Shakespeare has immortalised; for MacBeth's ancestral territory lay also in the old province of Moray, from which the MacBeans or MacBains came. A branch of the MacBains of Badenoch were designated "*Chlann 'Ac-al-Bheath.*" Of the name "MacBean," Dr MacBain says: "The clan name MacBheathain or MacBean represents what in older times would have been Mac-'ic-Bheatha or MacBeth."

The MacBeans of Inverness-shire formed one of the important branches of the "Clan Chattan." According to the Rev. Lachlan Shaw (the historian of "The Province of Moray"), the first MacBean came out of Lochaber, in the suite of Eva, heir-of-line of the Chief of the Clan Chattan, and settled near Inverness.

I quote the following from Dr Fraser-Mackintosh's most interesting

work, "The Minor Septs of Clan Chattan," viz.: "The MacBean territory lay chiefly in the parish of Dores (Inverness-shire), as may be seen from the preponderance of the name on the tombstones in the churchyard, represented by Kinchyle and Drummond as heritors. They were represented in Strathnairn by MacBean of Faillie, and in Strathdearn by MacBean of Tomatin. Kinchyle was undoubted head, and signs the Bond of Union among the Clan Chattan in 1609; the Bond of Maintenance of 1664; and, finally, in 1756, the Letter of Authority from the clan to Mackintosh to redeem the Loch Laggan estate."

A branch of the MacBeans, who settled in Perthshire, spells its name as "MacVean."

MACDONALD (CLAN DONALD).[1]

No clan has exercised such a powerful influence in early Highland history as the MacDonalds, Kings of the Isles and of Man, Lords of the Isles, and Earls of Ross. At one period of their history their power rivalled and indeed threatened to eclipse that of the Scottish King. In fact, the early history of the MacDonalds is the early history of not only the Western Isles but also of the greater part of the Highlands.

The founder of the clan was Somerled, son of Gillebride. The history of Gillebride, who lived about the end of the tenth and beginning of the eleventh century, is involved in obscurity. It would appear that through some political misfortune, Gillebride had been deprived of his possessions and forced to seek concealment with his son, Somerled, in Morven. About this time the Norwegians held the inhabitants of the Western Isles and western mainland seaboard in terror by their piratical incursions. Somerled appears to have put himself at the head of the inhabitants of Morven, and after several severe contests to have expelled the Norwegians and have made himself master of the whole of Morven, Lochaber, and North Argyll. He later conquered the southern districts of Argyll. About 1135 King David I. conquered from the Norwegians the islands of Man, Arran, and Bute. These islands seem to have been conferred on Somerled by King David. Though Somerled was now very powerful, still he could not hope to cope with the strength of the Norwegian King of the Isles. He therefore effected by policy what he feared not to be able to effect by means of strategy, and asked and obtained in marriage Ragnhildis, the daughter of the Norwegian King of the Isles. The issue of this marriage were, three sons, Dugall, Reginald (or Ranald), and Angus.

The Norwegian King of the Isles, Olave the Red, was murdered in the Isle of Man by his nephews, and was succeeded by his son, Godred the Black, who, at the time of his father's death, was in Norway.

[1] *See* Appendices Nos. IX. and X.

Godred promptly arrested and executed his cousins, the murderers of his father.

Godred had not been long on the throne of Man and the Isles when, by his tyrranical conduct, he succeeded in estranging the affections of many of his subjects. A number of these, headed by a powerful noble named Thorfinn, approached Somerled, who had now assumed the title of Lord Argyll, and asked of him his son Dugall, with the view of proclaiming Dugall King of the Isles, in room of his uncle, Godred. Somerled readily entered into the views of Thorfinn. The latter accordingly took Dugall through all the isles, with the exception of Man, and forced the inhabitants to acknowledge Dugall as their King. Godred, alarmed by the intelligence of this revolt against his authority, sailed north with a powerful fleet, but was met by Somerled at the head of the rebels with a fleet of eighty galleys. A bloody but indecisive naval battle was fought, resulting in a treaty, according to which Godred conceded to the sons of Somerled the South Isles, reserving for himself the North Isles and Man. The North Isles were those north of the point of Ardnamurchan, while among the South Isles was also included the peninsula of Kintyre. This partition took place in 1156 A.D. Despite the treaty above referred to, Somerled invaded Man two years later, and routed Godred in battle. Godred fled to Norway, where he remained until the death of Somerled. Up to this time all the isles appear to have acknowledged their allegiance to Norway.

Somerled was now so powerful as to be able to wage war with the Scottish King, Malcolm IV., but their contests were for the time brought to an end by treaty. However, Somerled's ambition did not allow him long to remain tranquil. In 1164 A.D. he landed a large force on the Clyde, near Renfrew. Here Somerled was met by an army under the High Steward of Scotland, and was utterly defeated. Both Somerled and his son Gillecolum (by his first marriage) were slain in this battle.

After the death of Somerled, Man appears to have again returned to its allegiance to Godred. Mull, Coll, Tiree, and Jura seem then to have fallen to Dugall, Somerled's eldest son by his second marriage; Islay, Kintyre, and part of Arran were the portion of Reginald, the second son by the same marriage; while the remainder of Arran as well as Bute came under the sway of Angus, the youngest of the three brothers. All three brothers were then styled Kings of the Isles, while Reginald, their cousin, son of Godred, had the title of King of Man and the Isles. Dugall, besides the territories which he received on the death of Somerled by right of his mother, obtained among other possessions the important district of Lorn as his paternal heritage.

The principal portion of the mainland possessions of Somerled, the first Lord of Argyll, would appear to have fallen to Somerled, his

grandson, and son of Somerled, the first's son, by his first marriage, Gillecolum.

About 1202 A.D., Angus, the youngest son by his second marriage, of the first Somerled, was, along with his three sons, killed in Skye.

In 1221 A.D. Somerled, the son of Gillecolum and grandson of the first Somerled, was utterly defeated in Argyll by Alexander II., King of Scotland, and was forced to fly to the isles, where he died six years later.

These events reduced the immediate descendants of the first Somerled, Lord of Argyll, to the families of his two eldest sons by his second marriage, namely, Dugall and Reginald.

From Dugall sprung the *Clan Dougall* or *MacDougalls of Argyll and Lorn.*

The sons of Reginald, the second son of the first Somerled by his second marriage, founded two families. Donald, the elder son, was the progenitor of the *Clan Donald* or *MacDonalds of Islay*; while his brother, Roderick or Ruari, founded the *Clan Ruari* or the *Macrories of Bute.*

As a consequence of the famous Battle of Largs, when Haco, King of Norway, was defeated by Alexander III., King of Scotland, a treaty was entered into by Magnus, King of Norway, the successor of Haco, and Alexander III. in 1265 A.D., whereby the allegiance of all the Western Isles was transferred from the Norwegian Crown to that of Scotland.

After the transference of the Western Isles from Norway to Scotland, there would appear to have been a re-arrangement of the possessions of the descendants of the first Somerled, Lord of Argyll. The islands of Skye and Lewis were conferred on the Earl of Ross, and Somerled's descendants were also deprived of Man, Arran, and Bute. The Clan Ruari of Bute, however, obtained compensation by the grant of lands in the North Isles. The progenitor of the Clan Ruari left two sons, Dugall and Allan. Dugall died without issue. His brother Allan left one son, Roderic. This Roderic was succeeded by his only son, Ranald, who was assassinated at Perth in 1346 by the Earl of Ross. With Ranald died the male succession to the Chiefship of the clan Ruari. Ranald's only sister, Amy, was married to John, Chief of the Clan Donald.

During the wars of succession between the Baliol and Comyn faction on the one side, and that of Bruce on the other, for the Scottish throne, John, Chief of Clan Dougall, and Alexander, Chief of Clan Donald, supported the former party. Consequently, when the Bruce had vanquished all his opponents, both of those Chiefs were forfeited.

The MacDougall possessions fell mainly to the Campbells. They, however, retained a small portion of their once wide domains, among the rest Dunolly, which still remains the seat of the Chief of the clan.



The *Breacan-feile* (Belted Plaid), the Target, the Claymore, and the *Brog* (Untanned Shoe).

See page 198.

Alexander, Chief of the Clan Donald, was imprisoned by King Robert the Bruce in Dundonald Castle, where he died. His possessions were for the greater part conferred on his brother, Angus Og, who had been a steady supporter of Robert the Bruce from the beginning. It was Angus who, with a large number of his clan, was with the Bruce at the Battle of Bannockburn.

Angus died in the early part of the fourteenth century, leaving two sons, John, who succeeded him as Chief of the Clan Donald, and John Og, the progenitor of the *MacIans* or *MacDonalds of Glencoe.*

In 1325 Roderic of Lorn and the North Isles, and Chief of the Clan Ruari, forfeited his possessions for treason.

After the death of King Robert the Bruce and during the time in which Edward Baliol held the Scottish throne, John, Chief of Clan Donald, forsook the Bruce family and adhered to Baliol. On the return of King David II. from France (where he had fled from Edward Baliol), and the final defeat of the Baliol faction, John, Chief of the Clan Donald, fared badly, and lost many of his possessions.

In 1344, however, King David II., in order to secure the support of the powerful MacDonalds, pardoned both John, Chief of the Clan Donald, and his kinsman, Ranald, Chief of the Clan Ruari, whose father, Roderic, as we have seen, was forfeited by Robert the Bruce. John, Chief of the Clan Donald, was confirmed in the possession of the islands of Islay, Jura, Gigha, Scarba, Colonsay, Mull, Coll, Tiree, and Lewis, besides the districts of Morven, Lochaber, Duror, and Glencoe. Ranald was confirmed in the original northern territories of his clan, namely, the islands of Uist, Barra, Eigg, and Rum, as well as the lordship of Garmoran, Kintyre, Knapdale, and Skye reverted to their former owners, and Ardnamurchan was given to Angus MacIan, one of the relations of John of the Isles, who thus became the progenitor of the "*Clan MacIan*" *of Ardnamurchan.*

As we have already seen, Ranald, Chief of the "Clan Ruari" (whose only sister, Amy, was married to John, Chief of "Clan Donald"), was in 1346 killed at Perth, and left no male issue. Thereupon John, Chief of "Clan Donald," succeeded in his wife's right to the possessions of Ranald MacRuari. He then assumed the title of "Lord of the Isles."

By Amy MacRuari the Lord of the Isles had issue, three sons, John, Godfrey (or Gorrie), and Ranald. John and his young son predeceased his father. Prior to the death of David II. and the accession to the Scottish throne of the Steward of Scotland, by the title of Robert II., the Lord of the Isles divorced his wife, Amy, and married Margaret, daughter of Robert, the High Steward of Scotland. By his second wife John had also three sons, Donald, John, and Alexander. After the High Steward's accession to the throne of Scotland, the Lord of the Isles, knowing that by divorcing his first wife he had forfeited his right

to her ancestral possessions, procured from his father-in-law, the King, a royal charter of his first wife's lands. About the same time it would appear that by arrangement between the King and the Lord of the Isles, the succession to the lordship of the Isles was so altered as to permit of it descending after John's death to the children of his *second* royal marriage. Godfrey, the eldest surviving son of the Lord of the Isles by his first marriage, resisted this alteration, but Ranald, the younger brother of Godfrey, was rendered pliant by the grant to him of the North Isles, Garmoran, and other properties, to hold of John, Lord of the Isles, and his heirs.

On the death in 1380 of John, Lord of the Isles, his eldest son by his *second* marriage (Donald) became second Lord of the Isles. Donald's wife was Mary (or Margaret) Leslie, only daughter of the Countess of Ross and of her husband, Sir Andrew Leslie. Margaret (or Mary) MacDonald (neé Leslie) had an only brother, Alexander, who at his mother's death succeeded her as Earl of Ross. Alexander, Earl of Ross, by his marriage with Isabel, daughter of the Regent Albany, left an only child, a daughter, named Euphemia, who took the veil, when she resigned her possessions and title to the Regent Albany and his direct male heirs. This was resisted by the Lord of the Isles, who claimed the Earldom of Ross in right of his wife. Donald took up arms in order to assert his claims. The result of the struggle was the historical but indecisive Battle of Harlaw in 1411, owing to which, however, the Earldom of Ross was vested for a brief period in the Albany family.

Donald, second Lord of the Isles, was liberal to his full brothers, John and Alexander, and enfefted them both in territories, to be held by them as his vassals. John (called "John Mór" or "The Tanister"), founded "*The Clan Donald South*" (or "*Clan Ian Vhor*") of *Islay and Kintyre*; while from Alexander (or Alister Carrach), who was styled Lord of Lochaber, are descended the *MacDonells of Keppoch*, or *Clan Ranald of Lochaber*. John, Chief of the Clan Donald South, further increased his possessions and influence by marrying Marjory Bissett, heiress of the "Glens," in Antrim (Ireland).

Ranald second surviving son of the first Lord of the Isles by his *first* marriage, did not long survive his father. On Ranald's death his children were dispossessed by their uncle, Godfrey, Ranald's elder brother, Lord of Uist, and head of the "*Siol Gorrie*." After Godfrey's death feuds were frequent between the "Siol Gorrie" and the "Clan Ranald." Godfrey's grandson, Alister MacGorrie, died in 1460, and after then the "Siol Gorrie" would seem to have fallen into decay.

Donald, second Lord of the Isles, died in 1420, leaving issue, two sons, Alexander, his successor, and Angus, afterwards Bishop of the Isles. In 1424 the Earldom of Ross was confirmed by King James I. to the mother of the Lord of the Isles. Notwithstanding having received

proofs of royal favour, we find in 1427 the third Lord of the Isles in opposition to the King, and finally a prisoner at Inverness. Eventually, after serving a term of imprisonment, the Lord of the Isles was liberated. In 1429, by the death of his mother, Alexander, Lord of the Isles, became Earl of Ross. Smarting on account of his imprisonment by the King, Alexander, Earl of Ross, followed by his vassals, both of the Isles and of Ross, wasted the Crown lands, near Inverness, and burned the town of Inverness to the ground. James I. collected promptly an army, and in person attacked the forces of the Lord of the Isles, who were then in Lochaber. The result was a complete victory for the royal arms. The life of the Lord of the Isles was only spared by a most abject submission to the royal clemency, and he was thereafter imprisoned in Tantallon Castle. During the imprisonment of the Earl of Ross a rising was headed by his cousin, Donald Balloch of Islay, but this, too, was suppressed. In connection with this rebellion, the Earl's uncle, Alexander of Lochaber, was deprived of his lands in Lochaber, which were bestowed on the Chief of the Clan Mackintosh. Alexander, Earl of Ross, was released from prison in a couple of years. He died in 1449, and was succeeded by his eldest son, John, as fourth Lord of the Isles and second Earl of Ross (of the MacDonald blood). The other children of Alexander were Celestine, Lord of Lochalsh, and Hugh, Lord of Sleat.

The reign of the fourth Lord of the Isles, who had no legitimate issue, was rendered a stormy one, in consequence of the rebellions against royal authority of his nephew and heir-apparent, Alexander (son of his brother, Celestine), and of his bastard son, Angus. In 1476 the Earldom of Ross was annexed to the crown, and in 1493 the Lordship of the Isles was finally forfeited. John, last Lord of the Isles, died in 1498. As the last Lord's nephew, Alexander of Lochalsh, had been killed during his rising against the royal power, the House of Sleat now became the lineal male representatives of the Lords of the Isles. The head of the House of Sleat, Donald Gorme MacDonald, was, by Charles I., created a Baronet of Nova Scotia. In 1776 Sir Alexander MacDonald of Sleat was elevated to the peerage by the title of Lord MacDonald of Sleat, in the peerage of Ireland. The title is still held by the family, whose Highland appellation is "*Mac Dhomhnuill nan Eilean*" (MacDonald of the Isles).

The early designation of the descendants of Somerled, King of the Isles, was "*Siol Cuinn*" (the race of Cunn or Conn), derived from a famous ancestor, "Conn, of the hundred battles." Writing on this subject in "Lays of the Deer Forest," John Sobieski and Charles Edward Stuart say: "Changes of appellation, from successive chiefs remarkable for some personal distinction or peculiar step in the genealogy of the clan, were not uncommon in various ancient tribes. Thus,

from its first founder, the great clan of the Isles was originally called 'Clan Cuinn,' or race of Constantine, which it bore until his importance was eclipsed by his son, Coll, from it derived the name of 'Clan Colla,' which again gave place to the importance of his successor, Donald, since whose time it has descended as the 'Clan Donald.'"

Prior to the forfeiture of the Lords of the Isles they were followed, as their vassals, not alone by the various branches of the "Clan Donald," as the "*MacDonalds*," "*MacDonells*," "*MacIans*," "*Macqueens*," "*MacAlisters*," "*Macintyres*," etc., but also by the following clans, not descended from the "Clan Donald," in the male line—viz., *Macleans, MacLeods, Camerons, Clan Chattan, MacNeills, Mackinnons, Macquarries, Macfies, MacEacherns of Killellan*, and *Mackays of the Rhinns of Islay.* It is worthy of remark, as showing the connection of these clans with the Lord of the Isles, that many of their chiefs carry as part of their armorial bearings the MacDonald galley. The number of MacDonald septs is, of course, naturally very large. After the forfeiture of the Lords of the Isles the clans above alluded to became independent ones. In addition to the clans already mentioned as having been vassals to the MacDonalds, previous to their forfeiture as Lords of the Isles, must be mentioned the *MacKenzies, Rosses, Urquharts*, and *Roses of Kilravock*, who, as vassals of the Earls of Ross, were for about half a century vassals of the MacDonalds, Lords of the Isles, when their chief succeeded to the old Ross Earldom.

Before taking leave of the "Clan Donald" it is necessary to go back again to the "*Clan Ranald of Garmoran*," the descendants of Ranald, the second son by his *first* marriage of the first Lord of the Isles, and, through the decay and apparent extinction of the "*Siol Gorrie*" (the descendants of the eldest son of the first Lord by his first marriage), the lineal male representatives of the *first* marriage of the first Lord of the Isles.

Ranald had five sons, only three of whom, however, left issue—viz., Donald, *the progenitor of the families of Knoydart and of Glengarry;* Allan, *the founder of the family of Moydart;* and Angus, *the ancestor of the MacDonalds of Morar.*

During the feuds which occurred between the Knoydart or senior branch of the Clan Ranald with the Lord of the Isles, the former were considerably weakened, and this circumstance was taken advantage of by the Moydart branch to usurp the leadership of the Clan Ranald. The families of Glengarry and of Morar, however, adhered to the Moydart family. On the extinction of the Knoydart family, through failure of issue, the *Glengarrys* became, by "*jus sanguinis*," the heads of the Clanranald, a claim which they have never abandoned. Through the failure of the Morar branch the Glengarry family also inherited their possessions. Alister of Glengarry, the fourth in descent from Donald

of Knoydart, greatly increased his influence by marrying the heiress of Celestine of Lochalsh (who left no male descendants, as we have already seen). Through this marriage Glengarry obtained possession of half of the districts of Lochalsh, Loch Carron, and Lochbroom.

The fourth Glengarry in descent from this Alister was raised to the peerage by Charles II. under the title of Lord MacDonnell and Aross.[1] The title was not, however, perpetuated, as the first peer left no male issue. His heir was his cousin, Alister of Scothouse. From this Alister is descended the present (twenty-first) Chief of Glengarry and Knoydart, Æneas Ranald MacDonell, now resident in Russia, who is the lineal male representative of Ranald, the first Chief of the *Clan Ranald of Garmoran.*

Turning, again, to the history of the *Moydart* branch of the Clan Ranald, we find that Dugald, the sixth Chieftain of Moydart (and leader of the Clan Ranald), made himself so detested, on account of his cruelties to his clansmen, that he was assassinated, and his sons formally excluded from the succession. The Chiefship was then bestowed upon Alexander, Dugald's uncle. On Alexander's death, without legitimate male issue, his clansmen chose as their Chief Alexander's natural son, John Moydartach,[2] a man of great ability. He assumed the title of "*Captain of Clan Ranald,*" and his descendants have held this title ever since.

The *MacDonalds of Staffa* are a cadet family of the Moydart Clanranalds. They are now merged in the Steuart-Setons of Allanton through the marriage, in 1812, of Reginald, head of the family, with a Steuart heiress, whose name he assumed. The name "Seton" was afterwards added on accession to further estates.

The *MacDonnells of Antrim* (Ireland), as well as the *Clanranaldbane*, or Macdonalds of Largie (Kintyre), are cadets of the Macdonalds of Islay.

Gregory divides the great "Clan Donald" into nine main branches, viz.:—

(1) *The House of Lochalsh.* As we have seen, this branch became extinct at the beginning of the sixteenth century.

(2) *The House of Sleat* (Clan Huisten) or *Clan Donald North*, now represented by Lord MacDonald (MacDonald of the Isles).

(3) *The Clan Ian Vor* (of Islay and Kintyre) or *Clan Donald South.*

(4) *The Clan Ranald of Lochaber*, represented by the *MacDonnells of Keppoch.*

(5) *The Siol Gorrie*, Lords of North Uist, now long extinct.

(6) *The Clan Ranald of Garmoran*, comprehending the families of Knoydart, Glengarry, Moidart, and Morar. This clan is represented, *de facto*, by the MacDonalds, Captains of Clanranald. The lineal male representative of the clan is, however, MacDonnell of Glengarry.

[1] *See* Appendix No. XI.

[2] *See* Appendix No. XII.

(7) *The Clan Ian Abrach of Glencoe* or *MacIan MacDonalds of Glencoe.* The history of this unfortunate clan is written, literally, in blood, not of their enemies, but of themselves. The tale of the Massacre of Glencoe, perpetrated by the orders of the English King, Dutch William, will remain fresh for long in Highland memories. The name of William of Orange, "the Butcher of Glencoe," will go down with infamy to Highland posterity in the fit company of William of Cumberland, "the Butcher of Culloden."

(8) *The Clan Ian of Ardnamurchan* (MacDonalds or MacIans of Ardnamurchan), who appear to have become extinct during the seventeenth century.

(9) *The Clan Alister of Kintyre* or *MacAlisters*, represented by MacAlister of Loup.

Alas! of all the surviving branches of these nine, with the one exception of the MacDonalds of Sleat, it must be recorded that, despite their once wide possessions, the clan may be said to be "landless." Many of the Clan Donald domains are now in Sassenach possession, and the chiefs exiles, in several cases, not only from their ancestral possessions, but from their native country.

It will not be out of place, before concluding this notice of the descendants of the great Somerled, King of the Isles, to give a *resumé* of their present position.

The senior descendant is, without doubt, *MacDougall of that Ilk and Dunolly*, descendant of Dougall, son of Somerled, King of the Isles.

MacDonnell of Glengarry is the lineal descendant and representative of Reginald, Dougall's younger brother, whose eldest son, Donald, was the founder of the "Clan Donald."

The *MacDonalds of Sleat* represent the descendants of John, first Lord of the Isles, by his *second* marriage with the daughter of King Robert II. The settlement made after that marriage resulted, as we have seen, in the Lordship of the Isles being inherited by the children of the *second* marriage, to the exclusion of those by the *first* one.

According to Mr Skene, the senior cadet of the Clan Donald (after MacDonnell of Glengarry) is *MacAlister of Loup.*

MACDOUGALL.

The story of this once powerful clan has been told under that of the Clan Donald.

The MacDougalls of Lorn were on the losing side in the contest for the Scottish throne between Bruce and Balliol, in which the former was the ultimate victor. An episode of that contest is the story of the Brooch of Lorn, won by MacDougall of Lorn from the Bruce at the Pass of Brander. After Bruce's accession to the throne the MacDougalls

were deprived of the greater part of their lands. The Chief of the clan appears, however, during the reign of David II., Bruce's successor, to have married a grand-daughter of Robert the Bruce, and thereafter to have had his lands restored to him. On the death of Ewen, Lord of Lorn, without male issue, his estates passed into the possession of the Stewarts of Innermeath, John Stewart of Innermeath and his brother, Robert, having married the two daughters and co-heiresses of Ewen. The Chiefship of the clan then went to MacDougall of Dunolly, the next male heir. His descendant is now the Chief of the Clan Dougall, with his seat at the ancient castle of Dunolly. In 1715 MacDougall of that Ilk joined the Earl of Mar, and his estates were forfeited. They were, however, restored just before the rising of "the '45," so the MacDougalls did not go out for Prince Charlie then.

MACDUFF.

The origin of the chief is lost in the mists of tradition. Tradition has it that the first Earl or Thane of Fife was MacDuff, the vanquisher of MacBeth and restorer of King Malcolm Ceann-mór. Gilmichel, fourth Earl of Fife, died in 1139, leaving two sons—Duncan, his successor, and Hugo, the founder of the family of Wemyss.

On the death, in 1353, of Duncan, twelfth Earl, without male issue, the line of the old Earls of Fife became extinct, though there appear, at that time, to have been many cadet branches of the MacDuff Clan. Be this as it may, the representative of the Chiefship seems to have been lost sight of.

After having been long in abeyance, the titles of Earl of Fife and Viscount MacDuff, in the peerage of Ireland, were conferred, in 1759, on William Duff of Dipple and Braco, who had, in 1735, been raised to the Irish peerage by the title of Lord Braco. His descendant is the present Duke of Fife, who is married to H.R.H. the Princess Louise, eldest daughter of H.M. King Edward.

His Grace the Duke of Fife is heir-of-line of the old family of Skene of that Ilk, the third Earl of Fife (of the new creation) having married the daughter and heiress of George, last Skene of that Ilk, who died in 1827.

In the days of the early Scottish kings the Chief of the Clan MacDuff had the privilege of crowning the king. As, at the time of the coronation of King Robert the Bruce at Scone in 1306, the then Earl of Fife was in opposition to the Bruce party, Bruce was crowned by Isabel, Countess of Buchan, sister to Duncan, Earl of Fife. Though this courageous lady's husband was John Comyn, one of Bruce's bitterest opponents, still the Countess did not let this fact deter her from performing a ceremony and exercising a privilege which she deemed it a

duty to her country to undertake. Shortly afterwards, unfortunately, the Countess of Buchan fell into the hands of Edward I. of England, who took vengeance on the Countess for the service she had rendered to the cause of Scottish independence by having the brave lady imprisoned in a cage in one of the towers of the Castle of Berwick. Here she remained for seven years, until liberated by orders of King Edward II.

Nisbet ("System of Heraldry") says: "There are four families of different surnames that pretend to be descendants of the MacDuffs, old Earls of Fife, viz., the Wemyss, MacIntosh, those of the surname of Fife and Farquharson, who all carry: Or, a lion rampant, gules, to hold forth their descents."

MACFARLANE.

Of this old but most unfortunate clan Mr Skene writes: "This clan is the only one, with the exception perhaps of the Clan Donnachie (Robertsons), whose descent from the ancient earls of the district in which their possessions lay, can be proved by charter, and it can be shewn in the clearest manner that their ancestor was Gilchrist, brother of Maldowen, the third Earl of Lennox."

The clan appear to have derived their appellation from the Chief, Parlan (or Bartholomew), who lived during the reign of King David Bruce. Their territory was at the head of Loch Lomond, between that Loch and Loch Long, and the seat of the Chief was at Inveruglas; then afterwards, at Tarbert, and lastly, at Arrochar.

In 1373 the death of Donald, the sixth and last of the old Earls of Lennox, without male issue, left the Chief of the Clan MacFarlane the male representation of the old Lennox family.[1] The claim was not allowed, however, and ultimately, the Earldom of Lennox was conferred on Sir John Stewart of Darnley, who married Elizabeth, one of the daughters of the last Earl of Lennox of the old line. The resistance of the MacFarlanes to the *Stewart* Earls of Lennox would appear to have been the beginning of the end of their destruction as a clan. That the MacFarlanes were not entirely deprived of their territory was in consequence of the marriage of Andrew, head of one of the cadet branches, to the daughter of John Stewart, Earl of Lennox. By this marriage Andrew MacFarlane obtained possession of the clan territory of Arrochar. His son, Sir John MacFarlane, assumed in 1493 the designation of Captain of the Clan MacFarlane, the clan refusing him the higher title of Chief, seeing that he was not the representative of the ancient chiefs of the clan, which family had become extinct in the male line some time previously to this.

[1] *See* Appendix No. XIII.

The Clan MacFarlane became one of the broken clans towards the end of the sixteenth century. They appear to have been as turbulent as their neighbours, the Clan Gregor, and, like them, were proscribed and deprived of lands and of name. By the Act of the Estates of 1587 the MacFarlanes were declared to be one of the clans for whom the Chief was held responsible by another Act, passed in 1594, and they were denounced as being in the habit of committing theft, robbery, and oppression; and in 1624 many of the clan were tried and convicted of theft and robbery. Thereafter there was a general deportation of the members of the clan to different parts of the kingdom, where they assumed various surnames. Many settled, under different names, in Aberdeenshire and Banffshire.

Buchanan of Auchmar tells us that "There is a vast number of descendants from and dependants of the surname of MacFarlane, of which those of most account are a sept termed Allans or MacAllans, who are so called from Allan MacFarlane their predecessor, a younger son of one of the lairds of MacFarlane, who went to the north and settled there. They reside mostly in Mar, Strathdon, and other northern countries." Buchanan goes on to give a list of the MacFarlane dependants, viz.: MacCause or Thomassons, MacWalter, MacNair, MacEoin, MacErracher, MacWilliam, MacAindra, MacNiter, MacInstalker, MacIock, Parlan, Farlan, Gruamach, Kinnieson, MacNuyer, MacKinlay, MacRobb, MacGreusich, Smith, Miller, Monach, etc.

The MacFarlanes are among the number of the old Highland clans of whom it may be truly said "*landless.*" Not an acre of clan territory now remains in MacFarlane possession. The last MacFarlane of MacFarlane emigrated to America during the eighteenth century. The descendants of the ancient chiefs cannot now be traced, but the chiefship has been claimed by a branch of the clan which settled in Ireland during the reign of James VII. (the MacFarlanes of Huntstown, Co. Dublin).

Besides the Castle of Arrochar (Loch Long), the Castles of Ellanbui and Inveruglas, on islands of Loch Lomond, were seats of the clan.

MACFIE (OR MACDUFFIE).

This is another of the branches of the Clan Alpin. Of them Mr Skene writes: "The MacDuffies or Macphees are the most ancient inhabitants of Colonsay, and their genealogy which is preserved in the manuscript of 1450 evinces their connection by descent with the MacGregors and Mackinnons. Of their early history nothing is known, and the only notice regarding their chiefs at that period is one which strongly confirms the genealogy contained in the MS.

Donald MacDuffie is witness to a charter by John, Earl of Ross, and

Lord of the Isles, dated at the Earl's Castle of Dingwall, 12th April 1463.

Macfie of Colonsay kept the records of the Isles in the time of the old Lords of the Isles.

After the forfeiture of the Lord of the Isles the Macfies followed the MacDonalds of Islay.

The Macfies appear to have remained in the possession of Colonsay till the middle of the seventeenth century. The island then passed into the hands of the MacDonalds, and, later, became the property of the MacNeills. It has been recently purchased by Lord Strathcona. After the Clan Macfie had lost their ancestral territory some of them settled in Lochaber and followed Cameron of Lochiel.

MACGILLIVRAY.

The MacGillivrays have been for centuries one of the branches of the Clan Chattan Confederacy. They appear, however, to have had a very ancient origin, and one contemporaneous with the progenitors of Somerled, Lord and King of the Isles. All old chroniclers agree that the original home of the Clan Gillivray was in Morven and Lochaber, and that they were intimately associated with the MacInneses, the MacMasters, and the MacEacherns (these all having evidently been branches of one and the same clan). This is testified to by many historians of the Highlands, and, among the rest, by Browne (in his "History of the Highlands and Clans"), from which the following is extracted, viz.: "Besides the MacDonalds and the MacDougalls, various other clans in Argyllshire appear to have sprung from the original stock of the 'Siol Cuinn.' From the manuscript of 1450 we learn that in the twelfth century there lived a certain Gillebride, surnamed King of the Isles, who derived his descent from a brother of Suibhne, the ancestor of the MacDonalds, who was slain in the year 1034; and the same authority deduces from Anradan, or Henry, the son of this Gillebride, the MacNeills, the MacLachlans, the MacEwens, and the MacLairishes. The genealogy by which this Gilbride is derived from an ancestor of the MacDonalds in the beginning of the eleventh century is, perhaps, of questionable authority, and so, indeed, are almost all others which have reference to a rude and barbarous age, but the extraordinary affinity which is thus shewn to have existed between these clans and the race of Somerled at so early a period would seem to countenance the notion that they had all originally sprung from the same stock. The original seat of the race appears to have been Lochaber. It has received the name of Siol Gillebride or Gillivray from the circumstances mentioned by an old sennachie of the MacDonalds, that, in the time of Somerled, the principal surnames in that country were MacInnes and MacGillivray, which is the same as MacInnes. The different branches of this tribe,

therefore, probably formed but one clan under the denomination of the Clan Gillivray. But in the conquest of Argyle by Alexander II. they were involved in the ruin which overtook all the adherents of Somerled, with the exception of the MacNeills, who consented to hold their lands of the crown, and the MacLachlans, who regained their former consequence by means of marriage with an heiress of the Lamonds. After the breaking up of the clan the other branches appear to have followed as their chief, MacDougall Campbell of Craignish, the head of a family which is descended from the kindred race of MacInnes of Ardgour."

Mr Skene ("Highlanders of Scotland") says: "The oldest inhabitants of Morvern, Ardgour, and Lochaber consisted of two clans, the MacGillevrays and the Macinnes, who were of the same race; and as there is a very old traditionary connection between the *Clann-a'-Mhaighstir* (MacMaster) or Macinnes of Ardgour, and several of the clans descended from Anradan MacGillebride, it seems to establish the identity of this tribe with the old MacGillevrays of Morvern."

An old M.S. "History of the MacDonalds" written in the reign of Charles II. (from the Gregory collection) states that the principal surnames in the country of Morvern were Macinness and MacGilvrays, who are the same as the Macinnesses.

After the conquest of Argyle by Alexander II. the various branches of the Siol Gillivray were dispersed.

Logan tells us: "There is a very respectable branch of the MacGillivrays in the island of Mull, designated from the residence of the Ceann-tighe, or head of the house, as of Beinn-nan-gall, the mountain of the stranger. They are probably descended from those in Lochaber and Morvern, who were dispersed on the discomfiture of Somerled by Alexander II., and seem to have been otherwise called *MacAonghais* or Macinnes."

This is confirmed by a paragraph in the "Collectanea de rebus Albanacis," in which it is stated that "Mac Ilvora or MacGilvra of Pennygail in Mull was the name of an ancient family of small property, who followed the Macleans."

Though, as we have seen, a small portion of the MacGillevrays, after they had ceased to be vassals of the Lord of the Isles, followed the Macleans, still the larger portion of the clan appear to have, not long after Alexander II.'s conquest, become members of the Clan Chattan Confederacy. This entry into the Clan Chattan appears to have taken place about 1268, during the time of Ferquhard (fifth of Mackintosh).

The MacGillevrays attained a high place in the Clan Chattan. Their head, Alexander, was the leader of the Clan Chattan during the rising of 1745, and fell at Culloden when gallantly rallying his clan for Prince Charlie. On that occasion the Clan Chattan Regiment by the fierceness of its attack almost annihilated the left wing of Cumberland's army.

The seat of the Chief of the MacGillivrays was at Dun-ma-glas, in Strathnairn. Now, alas! MacGillivray of Dunmaglas is that only in name, for the ancestral domains have passed into the hands of strangers.

MACGREGOR.

"*'S rioghail mo dhream*" (Royal is my race) is the motto of this ancient clan, the senior one of the Clan Alpine, and the most unfortunate. The clan claims descent from Griogar, third son of King Alpin, who ascended the Celtic Scottish throne about 787.

At the time of the conquest of Argyle by Alexander II., Hugh, Chief of the Clan Gregor, was one of the leaders of the Royal army, as vassal to the Earl of Ross. It appears that when the leaders of the Royal army were rewarded by grants of forfeited estates Glenurchy fell to the share of the Chief of Clan Gregor.

Though Glenurchy was the original seat of the Clan Gregor they, in their halcyon days, possessed much territory on the borders of Perthshire and Argyleshire, Glenstrae, Glenlyon, and Glengyle being at one time MacGregor territory. These broad acres, however, were held by the right of the sword. Consequently, when the MacGregor's neighbours, the Campbells, began to wax powerful they insidiously managed to get Crown charters for lands which had been in the possession of the Clan Gregor for years. Harassed and deprived by the intrigues of their powerful neighbours of the territories which, rightly or wrongly, the MacGregors looked upon as their own, is it to be wondered at that the Clan Gregor adopted a lawless and desperate position, and endeavoured to hold by the sword what their ancestors had won in the same way?

The MacGregors at length acquired such a reputation for turbulence, robbery, and disturbance of the peace of, not the Highlands only, but also the Lowlands, on which their territories bordered, that they fell under the ban of both Sovereign and Parliament. In 1563 an Act was passed by the Scottish Parliament of attainder and forfeiture against the Chief of MacGregor, then in possession of the Glenstrae territory. Other and still more severe Acts were subsequently passed, directed against the unfortunate clan. In 1603 they were commanded to change their name, under pain of death. They were also prohibited from carrying arms, except a pointless knife for use at their meals; and no more than four of the clan were permitted to meet together. In 1606 in accordance with an Act of the Privy Council it was ordained that the change of name should apply not only to the rising generation, but also to the unborn children of themselves and their parents. In terms of this ordinance we find that various members of the Clan Gregor "sweir that in all tyme cumin that they sall call thaimselffs and thair bairnis already procreat or to be procreat of thair bodyis efter the surnames

respective abone written and use the samyn in all thair doingis under the paine of deid to be execute upoun them without favour or ony of theme in caicc thay failyie in the premissis."

After the passing of the above Act, the members of the Clan Gregor adopted many and various names, such as Campbell, Cunynghame, Dougall, Drummond, Gordon, Graham, Grant, Murray, Ramsay, Stewart, etc. Buchanan of Auchmar mentions the MacCaras, MacLeisters (or Fletchers), MacChoiters, "and divers others, descended of the surname of MacGregor."

Still severer and more severe enactments followed those which have been already alluded to. In 1633 an Act was passed declaring it unlawful for any man to bear the name of MacGregor; that no signature bearing that name, and no act or agreement entered into with a MacGregor was legal; that to take the life of a man of that clan was not an act of felony, or any way punishable; and that no minister or preacher should at any time baptise or christen any male child of the MacGregors; and furthermore, to facilitate the extirpation of the unfortunate clanspeople, they were hunted with bloodhounds.

Despite all these enactments and proscriptions, the MacGregors remained staunchly loyal to the Stuart dynasty throughout their struggles with Parliaments, and against William of Orange and the House of Hanover. So much was Charles II. sensible of the support for which he was indebted to the Clan Gregor that one of the first Acts of his first Parliament, after the King's Restoration, was a statute to repeal the Act of 1633, "considering" (to quote this Act of repeal) "that those who were formerly designed by the name of MacGregor had, during the troubles, carried themselves with such loyalty and affection to his Majesty as might justly wipe off all memory of their former miscarriages, and take off all mark of reproach put upon them for the same."

But the MacGregors were not allowed to enjoy for long the benefits of the Act of Repeal; for in 1693, under William of Orange, the original Act of 1633 was renewed, and it remained in force until 1775. In that year a bill, introduced into Parliament by William Adam, M.P., for restoring the name, rights, and immunities of the Clan MacGregor was passed without a dissentient vote. Thereupon, a gathering of the Clan Gregor took place, when a judicial act was subscribed by 826 clansmen, by which they acknowledged John Murray of Lanrick, Esq., afterwards Sir John MacGregor, Bart., as lawfully descended of the House of Glenstrae, and the proper and true Chieftain of Clan Alpine. The present Sir Malcolm MacGregor, Bart., is a descendant of John Murray MacGregor of MacGregor. The claim of the Lanrick family to the Chiefship has, however, been disputed by the MacGregors of Glengyle ("*Sliochd Ghriogair-a'-Chnoic*"). Buchanan of Auchmar says of the

MacGregors: "The surname is now divided into four principal families. The first is that of the laird of MacGregor, being in a manner extinct, there being few or none of any account of the same. The next family to that of MacGregor is Dugald Keir's family, so named from their ancestor, Dugal Keir, a son of the laird of MacGregor; The principal person of that family is MacGregor of Glengyle, whose residence and interest is at the head of Lochcattern, in the parish of Callander, in the shire of Perth. The third family is that of Rora in Rannoch, in the shire of Perth. The fourth family is that of Brackly."

The famous Rob Roy was of the Glengyle branch of the MacGregors.

In 1624 about 300 of the MacGregors from the Earl of Moray's estates in Menteith were brought by him to the north, in order to oppose the Mackintoshes. Many of these MacGregors settled in Aberdeenshire. In 1715 Rob Roy was sent by the Earl of Mar to raise for the Chevalier a body of men, seeing these MacGregors were of the same stock as his own family ("*Sliochd Ciar Mór*").

During the time of the proscription of the MacGregors in 1748, a conference lasting fourteen days was held at Blair Athol, at which were present many representatives of the Clan Alpine (Grants, Mackinnons, Macnabs, etc.), in order to take steps for assuming one common name. It was proposed that if the reversal of the proscription of the MacGregors could be obtained, the name of MacGregor should be adopted by all the branches of the Clan Alpine; but that if it were found impossible to obtain the above reversal, then some other universal name should be adopted. Two matters, however, caused the conference to break up without having achieved any results, viz., the question of the chiefship, and the one as regards the name to be adopted. With regard to the latter proposition, it was contended that Grant should be the name, as the Grants were prosperous and powerful, while the MacGregors were poor and a broken clan. These two differences, however, proved insoluble, and further negotiations were therefore dropped.

A famous race of pipers connected with the Clan Gregor, and named "*Clann an Sgeulaich*," lived at Fortingall, Perthshire.

MACINNES.

It is remarkable how little of this clan's history is on record, seeing that their antiquity is so undoubted. We even find one of our acknowledged clan authorities and historians (Mr Smibert) giving a history of the east coast *Innesses*, who were of Flemish origin, as that of the "*Clan Aonghais*," who, if tradition speaks aright, were among the most trusted of the vassals of the Lords of the Isles. Indeed, Mr Smibert allots to the Flemish Innesses the tartan of the Celtic *MacAonghais* or Macinnes. No doubt many of the name of Innes at the present day

are really Macinneses, but they have no common origin with the Inneses of Elginshire.

As has been already explained under remarks about the MacGillivrays, it seems highly probable that, prior to the defeat of the Lord of the Isles by Alexander II., and the dispersion of the clans, which followed the former, the MacGillivrays, Macinneses, MacEacherns, and MacMasters formed one confederation, under the name of the "Siol Gillivray." The seat of the Chief of the Clan Macinnes was at the head of Loch Aline, in Morvern. Tradition has it that, after returning from an expedition, in which the Macinneses had borne themselves very bravely, the Chief of the clan was addressed thus by the Lord of the Isles: "*Mo bheannachd ort Fhir Chinn-Lochalainn! fhad's a bhios MacDhòmnuill a stigh, cha bhi MacAonghais a muigh*" (My blessing on you, Chief of Kinlochaline! while MacDonald is in power, Macinnes shall be in favour).

A family of the Macinneses were hereditary bowmen to the Chief of the Clan Mackinnon.

MACKINTOSH OR MACINTOSH.[1]

The Mackintoshes are supposed to have derived their name from the Gaelic word "*Toisich*," signifying the oldest cadet. For several centuries the Chief of the Clan Mackintosh (who claims to derive the origin of his family from the MacDuffs, old Earls of Fife) has held the title of Captain of the Clan Chattan. The ancient possessions of the Clan Chattan included the whole of Badenoch, the greater part of Lochaber, and the districts of Strathnairn and Strathdearn, which formed a portion of the old Maormorship of Moray.

According to Nisbet (who states that he got the narrative from the Laird of Mackintosh), the first chief of Mackintosh was Shaw, second son to Duncan, the second of that name, Earl of Fife, who accompanied King Malcolm IV. in his expedition in suppressing the rebels in Moray in 1163; and was rewarded with many lands in the north, and made Constable of the castle of Inverness. "He was commonly called *Mac-an-Toisich mhic Duibh*, that is to say, Thane MacDuff's son, from which the name Mackintosh became a surname to posterity."

From an early period the Chiefship of the Clan Chattan has been a disputed point between the Mackintoshes and the Macphersons, the two principal clans of the old Clan Chattan Confederation. It does not, however, lie within the scope of this work to discuss the controversy on the above subject. The matter has already been treated by well-known clan authorities, to whom I would refer my readers. One of the strongest advocates for the Mackintosh claim to the Chiefship

[1] *See* Appendix No. VIII.

is the late Mr Fraser-Mackintosh of Drummond, while the late Mr Skene (in his "Highlanders of Scotland") takes up the brief on the Macpherson side.

Suffice it to say that the Mackintoshes have always held a most distinguished part in Clan Chattan history. As we have already seen, the Clan Chattan were among the vassals of the Lord of the Isles. But when in 1429 Alexander, Lord of the Isles and Earl of Ross, defied the royal authority and advanced against James I. into Lochaber at the head of a large army, the Clan Chattan and the Clan Cameron deserted the Lord of the Isles and went over to the royal army. The result was a total defeat of the Lord of the Isles. The downfall of the Lord of the Isles resulted in the advancement of the Mackintoshes, for in 1431 Malcolm Mackintosh, captain of the Clan Chattan, received a grant of the territories of Alexander of Lochaber, uncle of the Lord of the Isles. In 1476 James III. granted to Duncan Mackintosh of that Ilk the lands of Moymore and others in Lochaber. In 1493 royal charters were given to the same Duncan of the lands which the Mackintoshes had previously held from the Lord of the Isles, among the rest the lands of Keppoch and of Innerorgan. William, thirteenth chief of Mackintosh, married in 1497 Isabel, daughter of MacNiven of Dunnachton, and thereby added still further to his territorial influence.

During the revolution of 1688, which drove the Stewarts from the throne, the Mackintoshes were on the side of the new government. In 1715, however, Lauchlan, twentieth Mackintosh, was active on the side of the Jacobites. On the outbreak of the rising of "the '45," Angus, twenty-second Chief, was in command of one of the companies of "Loudoun's Highlanders," and did not therefore raise his clan for Prince Charlie. Mackintosh's wife, however (a daughter of Farquharson of Invercauld), took a prominent part on the Jacobite side; raised the Clan Chattan for the young chevalier, and placed the Chief of the MacGillivrays at their head. The famous episode of the "route of Moy," when Lord Loudoun's force was routed by a handful of Lady Mackintosh's retainers, was due to the boldness and stratagem of that brave lady.

The ancient seat of the Chief of Mackintosh was on an island in Loch Moy. The modern residence is at Moy Hall, near Inverness. The principal cadet family of the clan is that of Kellachy.

MACINTYRE.

This is a small but ancient clan, whose origin is lost in the mists of tradition. It is, however, generally agreed that the clan was an offshoot from the "Clan Donald."

One tradition relating to the origin of the Macintyres is that one of

the MacDonalds, whose boat sprung a leak during a storm and was in imminent danger of sinking, stopped the leak by forcing his thumb, which he cut off, into the hole. He was ever afterwards called "*An saor*" (or the wright).

Another tradition is that a MacDonald owned territory in Kintyre, and that his descendants in consequence acquired the name of Mac-Kintyre.

Be that as it may, the antiquity of the clan is undoubted. The Macintyres were in possession of Glenoe, near Bunawe, in Lorn, so far back as 1300, and these lands they retained until 1810. The Macintyres of Glenoe were hereditary foresters to the Stewarts, Lords of Lorn, and retained that office after the lands of Lorn had passed into the hands of the Campbells.

The Macintyres are called the "Clan Teir" in the Black Book of Taymouth in 1556, when they gave a bond of good behaviour to Sir Colin Campbell of Glenurchy, over the murder of a certain Mac-Gillenlag.

A branch of the clan were dependents of the Campbells of Craignish, and are mentioned in 1612 as having given a bond of manrent to Campbell of Barrichbyan.

At one time the village of Cladich on Loch Awe was almost entirely inhabited by Macintyres, who carried on an extensive weaving industry. A speciality in their manufactures was the making of the Cladich garters, which were much esteemed for wearing with the Highland costume.

Another offshoot of the clan settled in Badenoch, on the shores of Loch Laggan. These were known as the "*Chlann Inteir.*" In 1496 these Macintyres were, by William, thirteenth Chief of Mackintosh, admitted as a sept of the Clan Chattan.

The Macintyres were famous for their pipers. The hereditary pipers of MacDonald of Clanranald were Macintyres. Yet another family became hereditary pipers to the Chiefs of Clan Menzies.

The clan can also boast of having had a famous poet, Duncan Bàn Macintyre of Glenorchy, who lived during the troublous times of "the '45." He was one of the loudest in his denunciations of the law which was passed for the suppression of the tartan and the Highland garb.

The family of the Chief of the Macintyres is now in America.

MACKAY.

Mr Skene remarks: "There are few clans whose true origin is more uncertain than that of the Mackays."

There are many versions of the origin of this clan. One version assigns their origin from the Mackays of Ugadale (who were vassals of

the Lord of the Isles, and who, after the forfeiture of that chiefdom, followed the MacDonalds of Islay). Gregory, however, expressly states that "the Mackays of Ugadale seem to have had no connection with the Mackays of Strathnaver." One of the charters during the reign of King Robert I. was to Gilchrist Macymar M'Cay of the lands of Kintyre. The Chiefs of the Mackays of Kintyre for long held the position of hereditary coroner of North Kintyre.

Sir Robert Gordon states that the first of the Mackays who obtained possessions in Strathnaver was named Martin. He adds: "He wes slain at Keanloch-Eylk in Lochaber, and had a son called Magnus. Magnus died in Strathnaver, leaveing two sones, Morgan and Farquhar. From this Morgan the whole of MacKy is generally called clan-wic-Worgan in Irish or old Scottish, which language is most as yet vsed in that countrey. From Farquhar the clan-wic-Farquhar in Strathnaver ar descended."

Nisbet, again, in his "System of Heraldry," has the following: "These of the surname of Mackay carry bear-heads of the same tincture and field with the Forbeses, upon the account they derive their descent from one Alexander, a younger son of Ochonacher, the progenitor also of the Forbeses, who came from Ireland to Scotland about the end of the twelfth century." Mr Robert Mackay, the clan historian, writing in 1829, evidently adopts Nisbet's view of the case, for he makes the progenitor of the Mackays Alexander, who lived between the years 1180 and 1222 A.D.

Still another account of the progenitor of the Mackays points to him as the Alexander about whom Sir Robert Gordon and Mr Mackay of Thurso wrote. The account to which I allude is that when, towards the close of the twelfth century, King William the Lion marched north to punish the Norsemen for their ravages, he had with him one contingent from the ancient province of Moravia, under command of Hugh Freskyn (the ancestor of the Sutherlands), and another body of troops from Galloway, under Alexander, the progenitor of the Mackays.

Mr Skene's opinion, however, is that the progenitors of the Clan Mackay were most probably the old Gaelic marmaors of Caithness. Anyhow, enough has been quoted to prove that all authorities agree that the genesis of the clan took place about the beginning of the thirteenth century. The ancient territory of the clan, which rapidly became a very powerful one, was in the north-west extremity of Scotland, known by the name of Lord Reay's or Mackay's country, from Drimholisten, which divides it from Caithness on the north-east, to Kylescow, an arm of the sea dividing it from Assynt on the south-west. The territory was about eighty miles in length, and about eighteen miles in breadth.

Magnus, the great-grandson of Alexander, who lived in the reign of

William the Lion, fought on the side of King Robert the Bruce at Bannockburn. He was succeeded by his son Morgan, from whom the clan derive their appellation of "*Siol Mhorgain.*" Donald, the son of Magnus, was succeeded again by his son, Aoidh or Ye, who gave the clan the designation which they now bear, viz., *MacAoidh* or Mackay.

In 1427 the leader of the Clan Mackay (Angus Dow) could muster 4000 men, which shows the powerful position to which this clan had by that time attained. The *Clan Aberigh* (so called from their territories in Strathnaver), deriving their descent from Farquhar, the brother of Morgan, Chief of the Mackays, and great-great-grandson of Alexander, the progenitor of the clan, also attained to much power and influence.

Sir Donald Mackay (Chief of the clan in the reign of King Charles I.) greatly distinguished himself in the service of Gustavus Adolphus, King of Sweden, for whom he raised a large body of men in the north of Scotland, bearing principally the names of Mackay, Sinclair, Gordon, Munro, and Gunn. Sir Donald was raised to the peerage in 1628 by King Charles I., under the title of Lord Reay. The first Lord Reay's military services to the Swedish King, coupled with the losses which he sustained during the time of the struggles of his own King with the Parliament (when Lord Reay was on the side of the King), were the beginning of pecuniary difficulties. These resulted in the clan becoming one without territory, and whose Chief was without an acre of the broad lands over which his ancestors formerly held sway.

During the revolution of 1688 and the risings of 1715 and 1745, the Mackays were on the Whig side.

During the time of Eric, seventh Lord Reay, the pecuniary difficulties of the Chief had reached such a pitch that he was forced to dispose of the Reay country to the Earl of Sutherland.

The present Chief of the Clan Mackay, Donald, eleventh Lord Reay, is Dutch by birth, and from his father, Æneas, tenth Lord, inherited the title of Baron in Holland.

Among the followers of the MacDonalds of Islay were the Mackays of the Rhinns of Islay.

A family of Mackays were hereditary pipers to the MacKenzies of Gairloch.

MACKENZIE.

The MacKenzies, vassals of the old Earls of Ross, and as such among the followers of the MacDonalds, Lords of the Isles (when the Lord of the Isles succeeded to the Earldom of Ross), rapidly rose to great power and influence in the north, after the forfeiture of the Mac-Donalds.

There are two versions of the origin of the progenitor of the Clan Kenneth or MacKenzies. One account derives the origin from a

certain Colin Fitzgerald, of the Geraldine family in Ireland, who was present on the side of King Alexander at the battle of Largs, in command of a body of Irish auxiliaries, and who was rewarded by the King with a grant of lands in Kintail.

The other and more likely version derives the MacKenzie origin from Gilleon Og, a younger son of *Gilleon na h-Airde*, the ancestor of Anrias, who was the progenitor of the O'Beolans, the old Earls of Ross.

The first ancestor of the "*Chlann Choinnich*" about whom anything definite is known is "Murdo filius Kennethi de Kintail," who was, in 1362, granted a charter by King David II.

In 1427 the Chief of the clan is mentioned as having a following of 2000 men.

After the final forfeiture of the Lord of the Isles (Earl of Ross) the MacKenzies rapidly increased their influence, and acquired large possessions in Ross-shire. Kenneth MacKenzie of Kintail was a *persona grata* with King James IV., by whom he was knighted. Colin of Kintail was a member of the Privy Council of James VI. His son and successor, Kenneth, was, in 1609, raised to the peerage under the title of Lord MacKenzie of Kintail. Colin, second Lord, received the additional dignity of the Earldom of Seaforth in 1623. The Seaforths were loyal supporters of the Stuart cause, and the second and third Earls suffered much for their devotion to Charles I. and his successor. The fourth Earl adhered to James VII. at the time of the Revolution of 1688. He was rewarded by that unfortunate monarch with the title of Marquis of Seaforth. As, however, the honour was conferred after the Revolution, it never proved more than a mere nominal title. Fortunately, during the reigns of William and Mary and of Anne neither the possessions nor the title of the Earl of Seaforth were interfered with.

The Earl of Seaforth took a prominent part in the Rising of 1715 on the Jacobite side. This involved the attainder of the Earldom. Seaforth received a pardon in 1726. This pardon was granted on the recommendation of General Wade, and in spite of the determined opposition of the Duke of Argyle. The General, however, threatened to throw up his commission (of Commander of the Forces in Scotland) if the pardon was not granted. He based his recommendation on the policy of maintaining the balance of power in the Highlands, by dividing the influence of the four most powerful chiefs—viz., the Dukes of Argyle, Athole, and Gordon, and the Earl of Seaforth. In 1733 an Act was passed by which he was enabled to inherit and hold any real or personal estate. Thereafter Seaforth appears to have had a large portion of his ancestral possessions restored, though not his title. He died in 1740.

In 1766 Kenneth, grandson of the last Earl of Seaforth, in recog-

nition of his having held aloof from the Rising of "the '45," was created Viscount Fortrose and Baron Ardelve in the peerage of Ireland. In 1771 he further received the title of Earl of Seaforth in the same peerage.

The Earl of Seaforth died in 1784 without male issue. The estates and the Chiefship then passed to his cousin, Colonel Thomas Frederick Humberston MacKenzie, great-grandson of the third Earl of Seaforth. Colonel MacKenzie did not, however, inherit the Irish Earldom of his cousin and predecessor.

The Chief fell at the battle of Gheriah, in India, while in command of the Bombay army. He was succeeded by his brother, Francis Humberston MacKenzie, who was, in 1797, raised to the peerage of the United Kingdom under the title of Lord Seaforth and Baron MacKenzie of Kintail. The reign of this, the last Chief of the Seaforth race, was a particularly sad and unfortunate one. Lord Seaforth's sons all predeceased him without issue, while he himself was compelled, in consequence of pecuniary reasons, to dispose of a large portion of the MacKenzie property. He died in 1815, the last male representative of the Seaforths, Lords of Kintail. The Chiefship of the clan then passed to the MacKenzies of Allangrange, who are descendants of Kenneth, first Lord MacKenzie of Kintail.[1]

The MacKenzies, Earls of Cromarty, Viscounts Tarbat, and Barons MacLeod of Castlehaven, were descended from Sir Roderick MacKenzie of Coigeach, second son of Colin, father of Kenneth, first Lord MacKenzie of Kintail. Sir Roderick married the daughter and heiress of Torquil MacLeod of Lewis, and added the arms of MacLeod to his own. George, the first Earl of Cromarty, obtained the peculiar privilege of having his whole landed property in Scotland erected into *one* county, called the County of Cromarty. This circumstance accounts for the scattered portions of Cromartyshire which are found throughout Rossshire.

The Earldom of Cromarty was forfeited in consequence of the share which the Earl took in the events of "the '45." In 1861, however, the Cromarty titles were revived in favour of Anne, only child of John Hay MacKenzie of Cromarty and Newhall. The Countess of Cromarty (who was Mistress of the Robes to her late Majesty Queen Victoria) married the Duke of Sutherland. On the death of the Duchess the Cromarty honours were inherited by her second son, who, during his mother's lifetime, bore the courtesy title of Viscount Tarbat.

There are many and distinguished cadet branches of the MacKenzies, and numerous Baronetcies are held by members of the clan.

The Kintail and Cromarty families are both distinguished on account

[1] *See* Appendix No. XIV.

of the number of regiments which they raised for the service of their country.

In 1745 the effective strength of the Clan MacKenzie was estimated at 2500 men.

The seat of the Chief of the clan was at Brahan Castle, in East Ross. The property is now owned by the heir-of-line of the eldest surviving child and daughter of the last Lord Seaforth.

MACKINNON.

The Mackinnon Clan is a branch of the *Clan Alpine*, and their traditionary descent is from Fingon, grandson of Gregor, son of Kenneth MacAlpin, King of the Scots. A fanciful rendering of the name is "*Mac Ionmhuinn*" (Love-son).

The Mackinnons were vassals of the Lord of the Isles, and it is recorded that they were hereditary custodians of the standards of weights and measures in the Lordship of the Isles.

A family of Mackinnons held, for many generations, the post of hereditary standard-bearers to the MacDonalds of Sleat, and had the township of Duisdalebeg, near Isleoronsay, Sleat, as the reward of their services.

Gregory tells us that "The first authentic notice of this ancient tribe is to be found in an indenture between the Lord of the Isles and the Lord of Lorn. The latter stipulates, in surrendering to the Lord of the Isles the Island of Mull and other lands, that the keeping of the Castle of Kerneburg, in the Treshnish Isles, is not to be given to any of the race of Clan Finnon."

The Mackinnons originally possessed the district of Griban, in the Island of Mull, but exchanged it for the district of Mishnish, in the same island. The clan also possessed the lands of Strathordell, in the Island of Skye, and the Chief was usually designated as "of Strathordell."

It is interesting to record, as showing the ancient belief of the various branches of the *Clan Alpine* in their common origin, two bonds of fellowship executed by the Chief of the Clan Mackinnon. One is, in 1606, between "Lauchlan Mackinnon of Strathardil and Finlay Macnabb of Bowaine.'" The other bond is one, in 1671, "betwixt the honourable persons underwritten, to wit, James MacGregor of that Ilk on the ane part, and Lauchlan MacFingon of Strathardil on the other part." Both bonds set forth the acknowledgment of the common origin of the clans of the subscribing parties.

After the forfeiture of the Lords of the Isles the Mackinnons usually followed the Macleans of Duart, and sometimes, too, they took part with the MacDonalds of Skye in their feuds against the MacLeods.

The clan was out for the Stuarts in 1715 and also in "the '45." Lord-President Forbes, in 1745, estimated the effective following of the chief as 200 men. The aged Chief of the Clan Mackinnon, who was out in "the '45," was afterwards arrested and imprisoned. He was confined for nearly a year in Tilbury Fort, but was ultimately released on account of his advanced age, and was permitted to return home. At the time of the Chief's release he was reminded by Sir Dudley Ryder, who was then Atorney-General, of the King's clemency. Whereupon Mackinnon quaintly rejoined, "Had I the King in *my* power, as I am in *his*, I would return him the compliment, by sending him back to his own country."

The ancient possessions of the clan were numerous. These comprised lands in the islands of Mull, Skye, Arran, Tiree, Pabay, and Scalpa. Now, however, the Mackinnons are landless in the old clan territory, while the Chief of the clan (the aged Mr W. A. Mackinnon)[1] is resident at Acryse, in the south of England. Strathordell, which was acquired in 1354, had to be parted with in 1765. as a sequel to the troubles which followed Culloden. The last Chief of the main line died, in 1808, in humble circumstances. It was then that the Chiefship of the Clan Mackinnon passed to the family of the present Chief.

MACLACHLAN.

According to a Gaelic MS., dated 1450 A.D., the MacLachlans, the MacNeills, and the MacEwens are all descended from one common ancestor, who was related to the progenitor of the MacDonalds, Lords of the Isles. The original seat of the first-named appears to have been in Lochaber; and tradition has it that the MacLachlans acquired their Cowal possessions in consequence of the marriage of one of their Chiefs to a Lamond heiress. This is doubtful, but it is certain that in the year 1292 the lands of Gileskil MacLachlan were included in the sheriffdom of Argyll or Lorn, erected in that year by King John Baliol, and that the King granted him a charter of his lands. He also received a charter of his lands from King Robert Bruce.

Buchanan of Auchmar, writing of the Lochaber MacLachlans, says: "There is another numerous sept of the MacLachlans residing in Morven and Lochaber, the principal person of these being MacLachlan of Corryuanan, in Lochaber. Of this family is MacLachlan of Drumblane, in Monteith, with others of that surname there. Those of this sept residing in Lochaber depend upon the Laird of Lochiel."

These MacLachlans of Coire-uanan, to whom Buchanan refers, held the hereditary position of standard-bearers to the Camerons of Lochiel.

The MacLachlans of Cowal formerly possessed broad lands lying

[1] Since deceased. His successor is his son, Major F. A. Mackinnon, M.A.

between Loch Long and Loch Fyne, and generally followed the Campbells. At the time of "the '45" their strength was estimated at 300 men. The clan territory is now very much reduced in extent, and consists of a small strip bordering the eastern side of Loch Fyne. The seat of MacLachlan of that Ilk is Castle Lachlan, Strathlachlan, near Strachur, Loch Fyne.

It was long the custom, when either the Laird of Strathlachlan or the Laird of Strachur died, that the survivor laid his late neighbour's head in the grave. This observance is traditionally connected with the time of the Crusades, when it is said that the heads of these two families accompanied each other to the Holy War, each solemnly engaging with the other to lay him in his family burying-place if he should fall in battle.

MACLAREN.

The MacLarens or MacLaurins are traditionally descended from Loarn or Laurin, one of the sons of a Dalriadic settler in Argyle named Erc. Erc is said to have settled there during the sixth century, and his son, Loarn, to have given his name to the district of Lorn. The armorial bearings of the Clan Laurin (who bear on their shield the galley of Lorn) and one of their mottoes, "*Dalriada,*" seem to bear out this tradition. At one time the MacLarens were the Lords of the Island of Tiree. The more probable origin, however, is that they are descended from Laurentius or St. Lawrence.

During the reign of King Kenneth MacAlpin the clan appeared to have acquired territories in Strathearn and in Balquhidder. Three brothers are mentioned as having received the lands of Auchleskine, Stank, and Bruach. The MacLaurins are supposed to have been the Lavernani or Laurnani who, in 1138 A.D., fought under the leadership of Malise, Earl of Strathearn, at the Battle of the Standard.

In the Roll of Submission to Edward I. of England, in 1296, appear the names of Maurice of Tiree, Conan of Balquhidder, and Laurin of Ardveche, in Strathearn, all of whom are said to have been cadets of the Earl of Strathearn.

The Earldom of Strathearn became vested in the crown in 1370, and the MacLarens were then reduced from the status of proprietors to that of perpetual tenants. The clan is mentioned in the Roll of the Clans, in 1587, as having a Chief of their own; and they are described in the same manner in the Roll of 1594. During the sixteenth century and onwards the Clan Laurin would appear to have followed, first, the Stewarts of Lorn, and, later, the Stewarts of Appin. John Stewart, third Lord Lorn, had an illegitimate son, named Dugall, by a daughter of one of the Perthshire MacLarens. From this Dugall are descended

the Stewarts of Appin. Dugall received much assistance from his mother's kinsmen when he was at feud with his uncle.

The MacLaurins engaged in frequent feuds with their neighbours, the MacGregors. In 1558 the latter clan slaughtered no fewer than eighteen families of the MacLarens (men, women, and children), and took possession of the lands of their victims. Two centuries afterwards the MacLarens, aided by the Stewarts of Appin, turned the tables on the MacGregors, and dispossessed them of their conquered property.

In 1745 the MacLarens were out for Prince Charlie under the banner of the Stewarts of Appin. In the list of killed and wounded among the Appin following during the campaign the MacLarens come third, the first and second places, respectively, being occupied by the Stewarts and the MacColls.

The Chief of the clan has been lost sight of, though the eminent Lord of Session, John Maclaren, who was raised to the Bench in 1787 under the title of Lord Dreghorn, claimed the Chiefship of the Clan MacLaren. Though MacLarens are still to be found among "the braes of Balquhidder," the clan must now be classed as among those of whom it may be said, "*Landless!*"

MACLEAN.

One of the traditionary accounts of the origin of the Clan Gillean derives them from a Fitzgerald, brother of the traditionary progenitor of the Clan MacKenzie. Mr Skene ("Highlanders of Scotland") takes, however, a more reasonable view of the origin of the clan. According to his fixed belief, the Macleans were one of the tribes transplanted from the old province of Moray by Malcolm IV. in 1161 A.D.

The first of the clan of whom there is any authentic account is Gillean (surnamed "*Gilleathain na Tuaidh*," or Gilleon of the Battle-axe, from his proverbial dexterity with that weapon), who lived during the reign of Alexander III., and fought at the battle of Largs. It is worthy of remark that most of the branches of the Clan Maclean bear as part of their armorial bearings a battle-axe, in memory of their famed ancestor.

The son of Gillean of the Battle-axe appears to have settled in Lorn, and he is one of the subscribers to the Ragman's Roll, in 1296, as "Gilliemore Maclean." John, the son of Gilliemore, had two sons—Lachlan Lubanach, progenitor of the *Macleans of Duart;* and Eachin Reganach, progenitor of the *Maclaines of Lochbuy.* These two brothers lived during the reign of King Robert II., and appear to have been, at first, followers of MacDougall, Lord of Lorn. However, in consequence of some dispute with the Lord of Lorn, the two brothers left him and

became followers of the MacDonalds, Lords of the Isles. They rose to such distinction in the service of the Lord of the Isles that, by him, the Macleans were rewarded by large grants of lands in Mull. These grants brought the Macleans into conflict with the Mackinnons, who were settled in Mull before the advent of the brothers Lachlan and Eachin. Lachlan received in marriage the hand of the daughter of the Lord of the Isles, and we find his son, Hector, acting as lieutenant-general of the Lord of the Isles' army at the battle of Harlaw.

The Lochbuy Maclaines dispute the Chiefship of the Clan Gillean with the Duart Macleans, alleging that of the two sons of John MacGilliemore Maclean Eachin Reganach was elder to Lachlan Lubanach. The Duart branch, however, appear to have taken the foremost position in the annals of the clan.

Charles, son of Eachin Reganach, settled in "Glen Urquhart," and was the founder of the *Clann Thearlaich of Glen Urquhart and Dochgarroch*, known also as "The Macleans of the North." The Clan Thearlaich, according to Mr Fraser-Mackintosh, joined the Clan Chattan Confederation about the year 1460 A.D.

At the date of the forfeiture of the last Lord of the Isles in 1493 the Macleans had attained to great power, and were possessors, too, of large territories. The Maclean possessions then comprised the larger part of the islands of Mull and of Tiree, with lands in the islands of Islay, Jura, Scarba, and in the districts of Morvern, Lochaber, and Knapdale. The Macleans were then divided into four clans, completely independent of each other, having first received direct charters from the Lord of the Isles, which charters were confirmed and continued by the Crown. These four branches or independent clans were (1) *Macleans of Duart*, descended from Lachlan Lubanach; (2) *Macleans of Ardgour*, cadets of Duart; (3) *Macleans of Coll*, also cadets of the same house; (4) *Maclaines of Lochbuy*, descended from Eachann Reganach. The Ardgour Macleans got a grant of the Ardgour lands from either Alexander, Earl of Ross, or from his son, John. These lands were formerly owned by the MacMasters, vassals of the Lord of the Isles. They had incurred their Lord's displeasure, and he, therefore, dispossessed the MacMasters in favour of a favoured Maclean.

The Macleans were out in 1715 for the Stuarts, and many of the clan possessions were forfeited then, but seem afterwards to have been restored.

The Chief of Duart was a political prisoner in London at the time of "the '45," and the Chief of Lochbuy remained neutral. Five hundred of the clan, however, were out for Prince Charlie, under Charles Maclean of Drimnin, a cadet branch to Duart.

The cadet branches of the Clan Gillean are so numerous that to enter into a description of them would occupy many pages.

Of the four main branches of the clan only two (Lochbuy and Ardgour) retain their territory.

The direct line of Duart became extinct in 1600, and the honours of that family then devolved upon Allan Maclean, of Brolass, the next cadet in succession. The Brolass family possessions became so embarassed that towards the end of the eighteenth century they passed away from the ancient chiefs.

The Macleans of Coll also lost their lands in 1856, owing to financial embarassment.

The present Chief of Duart is Colonel Sir Fitzroy Donald Maclean, C.B., Bart., of Duart, Morvern, and Brolass.

Murdoch Gillian Maclaine, Esq., is the Chief of the Lochbuy Maclaines.

Alexander Thomas Maclean, Esq., is Chief of Ardgour.

The last Chief of Coll in the direct line was Alexander, who emigrated to Natal in 1849, and died there unmarried. The senior cadets of the Macleans of Coll are the Macleans of Achanasul.

MACLENNAN OR LOGAN.

This clan, though a small one and followers of the MacKenzies of Kintail, Earls of Seaforth, played a distinguished part in the history of the MacKenzies, whose standard-bearers the Maclennans were.

It is difficult to trace the history of the "*Siol Ghillinnein*" to an earlier period than the fourteenth century. They appear to have derived their descent from Logan, or Loban, who hailed from Easter Ross. Gilliegorm, the head of the Logans, appears to have had a very serious quarrel with Hugh, the second Lord Lovat, one of whose relatives Gilliegorm had married. The dispute culminated in a sanguinary battle between the Frasers and the Logans near Kessock. In this battle Gilliegorm and most of his following were slain. Logan's wife was captured by Lovat. She was *enceinte* at the time. Lovat's intention was to destroy the child of Logan's wife should it be a male. In due time the lady gave birth to a male child. It was, however, so stunted and deformed that the child was suffered to live. The boy received the appellation of "Crotach," or hump-backed, from his deformed appearance. He was educated by the monks of Beauly, took Holy Orders, and founded the churches of Kilmor in Skye and Kilchrinan in Glenelg. Logan appears to have received a dispensation to marry, as he left several children. One of these became a devotee of the Saint Finnan, and his descendants were known by the appellation of Mac-Ghille-Fhinnein, or Maclennan.

The Maclennans inhabited the district of Kintall; a river which flows into Loch Duich having been the boundary between them and their

neighbours, the Macraes. The residence of the Chief was on a hill, named originally Druic-na-Clavan, and afterwards, Drumderfit.

MACLEOD.

Clan historians are at variance as to the origin of the MacLeods. Some authorities represent the clan as having a Celtic origin, but the larger number favour the tradition of a Norse ancestry. The latter theory seems to us as by far the most likely one, and the names of the two great branches of the clan ("*Siol Tormod*" [or Norman] and "*Siol Torquil*") would seem to give colour to the theory of their Norse descent.

According to the tradition of the Norse origin, the progenitor of the MacLeods was Leoid, son of Olave, brother of Magnus, the last King of Man. The present MacLeod of MacLeod is said to be the twenty-third from Leoid, and twenty-ninth from Godfred, surnamed Crovan, son of Harold the Black, of the Norwegian Royal family, in the year 1066.

Leod, the progenitor of the clan, left two sons—Tormod, the founder of the "*Siol Tormod*," or MacLeods of Harris, and Torquil, the founder of the "*Siol Torquil*," or MacLeods of Lewis. These two main branches of the clan were from an early period quite independent of each other. There has for long been a contention as to which was the senior family, but the consensus of opinion is in favour of the seniority of Tormod to his brother, Torquil.

The first possessions of the clan were in Glenelg. Tormod, son of the first Tormod, was a staunch adherent of Robert the Bruce, and his son, Malcolm, obtained from David II. a charter of two-thirds of Glenelg (being part of the forfeited lands of the Bissets) on condition of providing a galley of 36 oars for the King's use, whenever it should be required. The same chief obtained extensive lands in Skye through his marriage with the daughter and heiress of a Norwegian noble, named MacRaild. Later on, the MacLeods of Glenelg acquired lands in Harris from the MacRories of Garmoran. The Skye possessions of the *Siol Tormod* comprised the districts of Dunvegan, Duirinish, Bracadale, Lyndale, Trouterness, and Minganish. The original possessions of the *Siol Tormod* were held under charters from the Crown, while they held their Harris lands as vassals of the Lord of the Isles.

The first charter to the *Siol Torquil* is one by King David II. to Torquil MacLeod, of the Barony of Assynt. The lands of Assynt are supposed to have been previously acquired by Torquil by his marriage with the daughter of the Chief of the Clan Nicol or MacNicols. The lands of the *Siol Torquil* in Lewis were held by them as vassals of the Earl of Ross and Lord of the Isles. The territories of the *Siol Torquil* were at one time very extensive. They comprehended the islands of

Lewis and Raasay, the district of Waterness in Skye, and the lands of Assynt, Cogeach, and Gerloch on the mainland.

The Lewis MacLeods (or *Siol Torquil*) became extinct in the direct line in the sixteenth century. The heiress of that branch was wedded to one of the MacKenzies of Seaforth, who founded the house of Cromarty, and whose second title when the Cromarty peerage became an earldom was Lord MacLeod. After the extinction of the direct line of the *Siol Torquil* the Chiefship of this branch of the Clan MacLeod passed to the senior cadet of the *Siol Torquil*, MacLeod or *MacGillechaluim* of Raasay, who was descended from Malcolm *Garbh MacGillechaluim*, second son of Malcolm, ninth Chief of Lewis.

The Raasay estates were sold in 1846, when the Chief emigrated to Australia.

The old MacLeod lands in the Lewis passed from the MacKenzies to the Mathesons by purchase. At the present day, therefore, the *Siol Torquil* are landless as well as chiefless.

The *Siol Tormod*, though no longer owners of the large territories of byegone days, still retain part of the old lands of their clan. The seat of the Chief is, as of yore, Dunvegan Castle (in Skye) and the Chief is known as "MacLeod of MacLeod."

The Clan Leod was active on the Royal side during the wars of the seventeenth century between King and Parliament. The clan was out for King James in 1715, but, during the rising of "the '45," the Chief, who was influenced by Lord President Forbes of Culloden, remained inactive, though many of his clan fought for Prince Charlie.

MACMILLAN.

Tradition ascribes the origin of this clan to the "*Siol O'Cain*," one of the tribes of the Maormorship of Moray, before the evolution of the Clan System in the thirteenth century. The "*Siol O'Cain*" again derived its origin from the ancient tribe of the *Kanteal*, one of the subdivisions of the northern Picts. From the same stock as the Macmillans sprung the Munros.

Skene is of opinion that the earliest territories of the Macmillans were on both sides of Loch Arkaig. All authorities, however, including Skene himself, agree in the opinion that a close connection existed between the Clan Buchanan and the Clan Macmillan. Buchanan of Auchmar, the historian of the former clan, deduces the descent of the Macmillans from Methlan, second son of Anselan, Chief of the Buchanans, who flourished in the thirteenth century. MacIan and Logan take the same view of the matter, for, the figure in MacIan's "Costumes of the Highlanders" who represents the Macmillans wears a kilt of Buchanan tartan.

The principal territory of the Clan Macmillan would appear to have been round Loch Tay, Lawers having been their principal residence. From there they were driven in the reign of King David II. by the Chalmerses. With reference to the location of the Macmillans in the district of Strathtay, Mr Skene remarks: "As there is little reason to doubt the accuracy of the tradition, it would appear that this branch of the Macmillans had been removed by Malcolm IV. from north Moray and placed in the crown lands of Strathtay."

The Chief of the Clan Macmillan had many sons. When, therefore, the clan was expelled from Loch Tayside, some of them went to Breadalbane, and became the ancestors of the Macmillans of Ardeonaig and others.

Some of the Macmillans settled in Knapdale, and it would appear that Macmillan of Knap was considered the Chief of the clan. On the extinction of the Knap family, Macmillan of Dunmore (near Tarbert) assumed the designation of Macmillan of Macmillan. The family of Dunmore, however, has also become extinct, and the family of the hereditary Chief has now been lost sight of.

Some of the clan found their way to Lochaber, where they became devoted adherents of Lochiel. One of these Lochaber Macmillans afterwards settled in Argyleshire, and was progenitor of the family of Glen Shira and of others. Still another branch of the Macmillans found its way to Galloway, and produced many distinguished members.

The Macmillans of Knapdale (Kintyre) owned as their superior the Lord of the Isles; those of Lochaber followed Cameron of Lochiel; while the Macmillans of Urquhart and Glenmoriston were followers of Grant of Glenmoriston.

In some parts of Argyleshire the Macmillans are known as "*Na Belich*" (or the Bells). It may be stated that in Gaelic a Macmillan is called *Mac-Mhaoilean* or *Mac-Gille-Mhaoil*, that is, son of the tonsured one, and the clan is regarded as of ecclesiastical origin.

It may here be mentioned that the Clan Buchanan Society recognise the connection between their clan and that of the Macmillans, by admitting the Macmillans to the privileges of bursaries of the Clan Buchanan Society.

MACNAB.

The Macnabs are a branch of the ancient Clan Alpine, and derive their origin from the lay Abbot of Glendochart, who lived in the reign of David I. Hence the name of the clan, "*Clann-an-Aba*"—descendants of the Abbot. As an interesting proof of the connection of the Clan Macnab with the other branches of the Clan Alpine may be quoted the bond of fellowship between the Chiefs of the Clan Macnab and of the

Clan Mackinnon in 1606, which has already been alluded to under the head of the Clan Mackinnon.

The early possessions of the Clan Macnab lay on the shores (principally the western ones) of Loch Tay, and in Strathfillan and Glen Dochart. The residence of the Chief was at Kinnell, on the banks of the Dochart.

The Macnabs were on the losing side during the struggle of King Robert the Bruce for the Scottish crown, as they then espoused the cause of the Bruce's bitterest enemy, MacDougall of Lorn. As might have been expected, when Bruce's party became the victors the Macnabs lost a large slice of their lands. The only possessions which were then left to them were the lands of the Barony of Bovain, in Glendochart. The Chief of the clan became reconciled to King David I., when he received from the King a charter of the Barony of Bovain, dated 1336.

During the wars between King and Parliament in the seventeenth century, the Macnabs were faithful to the Royal cause, and, in consequence, suffered in property. Their estates were, however, to a large extent, restored to them on the accession of Charles II. The fortunes of the family, however, continued to decay, and in the middle of the present century the Chief was forced to dispose of what remained of the clan territory, and he and many of his clansmen emigrated to Canada. The Chief returned to Europe in 1853, and in 1860 died in France. The direct line of the Chiefs then became extinct, but the next senior cadet is believed to be in Canada. Of the Clan Macnab's once broad lands none are left in their possession save the family burying-place, on the island of Innis Buie, formed by the parting of the waters of the River Dochart just before it issues into Loch Tay. The rest of the clan territory has, for the greater part, passed into the possession of the Campbells of Breadalbane.

A family of Macnabs were, for a period of four hundred years, hereditary armourers and jewellers to the Campbells, Knights of Lochawe, whose seat was at Kilchurn Castle, Lochawe. The last of the race died about the beginning of the last century at Baran, near Dalmally.

MACNAUGHTAN OR MACNAUCHTAN.

All authorities agree as to the great antiquity of this clan.

Their original habitat is supposed to have been the ancient province of Moray, whence, during the reign of Malcolm IV., they were transferred to Strathtay. The first on record was Nachtan, who lived during the reign of King Malcolm IV.

The heads of the MacNaughtan clan were, for ages, Thanes of Loch

Tay, and owned all the country between Loch Fyne and Lochawe, parts of which were Glenira, Glenshira, and Glen Fyne. The principal seat of the Chiefs was the castle of Dunderawe, on Loch Fyne.

In 1267 Gilchrist, Chief of the clan, received from King Alexander III. a patent granting to him and his heirs the fortress and island of Fraoch Eilean, on Loch Awe, on condition that the king should be properly entertained whenever he passed that way. Hence the insignia of a castle on the armorial bearings of the Chief of the clan, and hence, also, the slogan of the clan, "*Fraoch Eilean.*"

In addition to Dunderawe and Fraoch Eilean, the Chief also possessed the castle of Dubh Loch, in Glenshira, as well as MacNaughton Castle, in Lewis, and Dunnaghton Castle, in Strathspey. Above the entrance to the old castle of Dunderawe is inscribed the following, viz.: "*I . Behold . The . End . Be . Nocht . Vyser . Nor . The . Hiestest . I . Hoip . in . God . 1598.*"

Donald, the Chief of the clan in the beginning of the fourteenth century, being nearly related to the MacDougalls of Lorn, joined that clan against King Robert the Bruce. As a consequence of this, when the star of the Bruce was in the ascendant, some of the MacNaughtan lands were forfeited, and were gifted to the Campbells.

Duncan, the son and successor of Donald, was, however, a staunch adherent of the Bruce's son, King David II. That monarch conferred on Alexander, Duncan's son and successor, lands in the Island of Lewis, which formed a part of the forfeited possessions of John of the Isles.

Alexander, the Chief of the clan during the reign of King James IV., received the honour of knighthood. He fell with his sovereign at the battle of Flodden.

During the wars between King Charles I. and the Parliament, and also during the Revolution of 1688, which drove King James VII. from the throne, the MacNaughtans remained unswervingly loyal to the Stuarts. Forfeiture in 1691 was the consequence of the devotion of the Clan MacNaughtan to the White Rose.

The direct line of the ancient Chiefs expired with John, who was Inspector-General in the Customs service at the beginning of the eighteenth century. The representation of the Chiefs then fell to the descendants of John, the third and youngest son of Alexander MacNaughtan, who fell at Flodden. This John (known as "Shane Du") settled in the county of Antrim, Ireland. At a meeting of the members of the Clan MacNauchtan, which was held in the Literary Institute, Edinburgh, on the 8th March 1878, it was unanimously resolved to adopt the report of the committee appointed to investigate the claims to the Chiefship, which found that Sir Francis Edmund MacNaughten of Dunderawe, Bushmills, Ireland, was the lineal descendant of the ancient line of the Chiefs of the clan, descended from Shane Du, the



Boy wearing the *Cuaran* (Foot and Leg Covering of Untanned Skin), and the *Feileadh-beag* (Little Kilt), *p. 198*. The Costume worn by the Woman, represented in the same Plate, is the *Arisaid*, *p. 206*.

See pages 198, 206.

son of the chief who fought and fell at Flodden. A brother of Sir Francis MacNaughten was, in 1887, created a Lord of Appeal by the title of Lord MacNaughten.

MACNEILL.

The origin of the clan is involved in much obscurity. According to a Gaelic MS., dated 1450 A.D., the MacNeills, the MacLachlans, and the MacEwans all derive their origin from one common ancestor, who was related to the progenitor of the MacDonalds, Lords of the Isles. The clan has for long been divided into two branches, virtually independent of each other—viz., the *MacNeills of Barra* and the *MacNeills of Gigha*. These two branches are said to be descended from brothers, but there is little evidence to prove this, and the armorial bearings of the two branches are quite different from each other.

The consensus of opinion assigns the senior place to the *Barra* family, as Niall, their ancestor, is the first of the name to appear in a charter. This charter was during the reign of King Robert the Bruce. In 1427 Gilleonan Roderick Murchaid MacNeill received from Alexander, Lord of the Isles, a charter of the island of Barra, as well as of the lands of Boisdale, in the Island of South Uist. This charter was confirmed by King James IV. at Stirling in 1495, after the power of the Lords of the Isles had been broken. The seat of the Chief was the castle of Chisamul, in Barra.

After the forfeiture of the Lords of the Isles in 1493, the MacNeills of Barra and those of Gigha acted quite independantly of each other—the Barra clan became followers of Maclean of Duart, while those of Gigha followed the MacDonalds of Islay and Kintyre. It not unfrequently, therefore, happened that, in the clan conflicts subsequent to 1493, the Barra and the Gigha MacNeills were found fighting on opposite sides.

The last Chief of Barra (Lieutenant-General Roderick MacNeill) died in England in 1863, leaving but one child, a daughter. General MacNeill had been compelled in 1838, owing to pecuniary difficulties, to dispose of the island of Barra, which was purchased by Colonel John Gordon of Cluny. The MacNeills had been ousted from Boisdale in 1601 by MacDonald of Clanranald, who managed to secure a Crown charter of these estates in 1620.

After the death, in 1863, of General MacNeill, the Chiefship of the Barra MacNeills passed to the lineal representative of Roderick MacNeill of Brevaig. Roderick of Brevaig had, in 1802, emigrated to Nova Scotia. His descendant, Roderick MacNeill, born in 1845, and residing at Vernon River, Prince Edward Island, is now the Chief of the MacNeills of Barra.

The original seat of the *MacNeills of Gigha* would appear to have been in Knapdale, where the Chief was hereditary Keeper of Castle Sweyn. The direct line of the Chiefs appears to have become extinct in the fifteenth century, and the Knapdale possessions of the clan to have then passed to the Macmillans by the marriage of one of them to a MacNeill heiress. In 1478 Malcolm MacNeill was Chief of the Gigha family. His younger brother, Hector, was the progenitor of the MacNeills of Taynish.

Gigha has had a chequered history. Neil, the last Chief, was killed in battle in 1530, and left one child, a daughter, Annabella, who made over the lands of Gigha to her natural brother, Neil. Neil, in 1544, sold the island to James MacDonald of Islay. After the death of Neil, who was killed in 1530, the Chiefship of the Gigha MacNeills passed to Neil MacNeill of Taynish. His descendant, Hector, purchased in 1590 the island of Gigha from Campbell of Calder, who had bought it from MacDonald of Islay. Later, the estates of Gigha and Taynish were sold, the former passing into the possession of the MacNeills of Colonsay, who are descended from a cadet branch of the Taynish family.

The Chief of the MacNeills of Gigha married the daughter of Hamilton Price, Esq., of Raploch, Lanarkshire, and assumed the name of Hamilton. His descendants are now designated "of Raploch."

Many cadet branches of the MacNeills appear to have settled in the north of Ireland.

The MacNeills, a celebrated race of bards, were the hereditary harpers to the Macleans of Duart; and MacNeills were also hereditary pipers to the Macleans of Duart.

MACPHERSON.[1]

The Chiefs of this ancient clan dispute with the Mackintoshes the leadership of the Clan Chattan Confederacy.

The name Macpherson — Son of the Parson — says a well-known writer, was common over the Highlands in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries; but only one clan came into existence therefrom — the Macphersons of Clan Chattan. They are not one of the great clans until the Jacobite wars of the eighteenth century; they are not on the Parliamentary Clan Rolls of 1587 or 1594. They appear in history first in connection with the events that ended in the battle of Glenlivet (1594). Sir Æneas Macpherson (*circ.* 1700 A.D.), their genealogist, claims them to be the "Old Clan Chattan," descended from the clan eponymus, Gilli-catan Mor, in the eleventh century. His great-grandson was Muireach, the Parson, from whom they take the names Clann Mhuirich and Macpherson. He married by Papal dispensation in 1173.

[1] *See* Appendix No. VIII.

His second son was Ewen Bàn, and Ewen's sons were: Kenneth, ancestor of Cluny; John, ancestor of Pitman; and Gillies, ancestor of the Invereshie family. Unfortunately Sir Æneas gives only five generations between Muireach in 1173 and Donald Og, who died in 1562! He makes the famous Eva of Clan Chattan's father (*circa.* 1270) full cousin to Kenneth, the Parson's grandson, who lived, at the earliest, about 1400. Of course, though Eva took the Clan Chattan lands and the Captaincy of Clan Chattan over to Mackintosh, Sir Æneas makes it clear that Cluny is Chief of the Clan Chattan in the male line.

The truth is very different. Kenneth, son of Ewen, may with certainty be regarded as a real personage; his grandson, Bean of Brin, appears in documents in 1481-90-1502. This would naturally place Kenneth's date about 1430, and he is mentioned in the Kinrara MSS. as contemporary with the Mackintosh Chief who died in 1407; and Kenneth's son, Duncan Parsoun, married this Chief's granddaughter. From Duncan Parsoun, son of Kenneth, both Skene and the Kinrara MS. trace the Cluny family; for Duncan Parsoun is mentioned in 1438 as having been prisoner in Tantallon Castle along with Alexander, Earl of Ross ("Celtic Scott.," III., 297, 364). Kinrara makes Duncan Parson of Laggan; but the Parson seems to have sprung from the Strathnairn district, where his descendants held property earliest of any Macphersons attached to Clan Chattan. The genealogy from Duncan Parson runs thus: He was father of Donald Mor and Bean, ancestor of Brin; Donald Mor was father of Donald Dall, who was father of Donald Og (died 1362), father of Ewen, father of Andrew *in* Cluny and *of* Grange, in Banffshire. Andrew is a historical personage; Huntly egged him on to form a Macpherson clan to spite Mackintosh, and was to some extent successful. Andrew signs the Macpherson Bond to Huntly in 1591, is tenant of Cluny in 1603 in the Gordon Rental (for "3 pleuches"), signs the Clan Chattan Bond in 1609 as head of the Brin family, and is often in the Privy Council Records as harbourer of MacGregors, etc. His son, Ewen, was Colonel of the Badenoch men in the Montrose campaign, and did good service. He predeceased his father, who died in 1660. Andrew, son of Ewen, followed, but dying young, was succeeded by his brother, Duncan. In his time the Cluny estate was consolidated by the excambion of Grange, and Duncan put forth claims for the Chiefship of "Old Clan Chattan," incited by Huntly and his own ambitions, and possibly by Sir Æneas; but in this he was opposed by the Invereshie and Pitmean families, who were real Badenoch Macphersons, descended from Muireach Parson, alleged grandfather of Kenneth MacEwen. Hence they are called Clann Mhuirich, and it is very doubtful if the Brin-Cluny family, descended from Duncan Parson (1438), belong to the genuine Clann Vurich at all, and still less genealogically to Clan Chattan. Duncan

died in 1722, and was succeeded by William of Nuid, his cousin, son of Donald, son of John, brother of Andrew of Grange and Cluny.

The Cluny estate was now much enlarged, and practically meant most of Laggan. The clan had also become consolidated, and its head —now called Chief—took his place among his peers. William's son was Lachlan, who married a daughter of Lochiel. He died in 1746. His son, Ewen, who married Lord Lovat's daughter, Janet, and was thus and also by inclination drawn into the 1745 Rising, firmly established the name of himself and his clan among Highland Chiefs and clans. The Macphersons were among the best of Prince Charles' army. Ewen remained in Badenoeh in hiding for nine years after Culloden, escaping to France in 1755, where he died next year. His only son, Duncan, was born in 1750; he had his estates restored in 1784; he married a daughter of Sir Ewen Cameron of Fassifern, leaving a large family. He died in 1832. His successor was his son, Ewen, the last of the picturesque old Highland Chiefs. After a long Chiefship, he died in 1885, and was succeeded by his sons—Duncan (died 1888), Ewen (died 1900), and now Albert Cameron (born 1854), the fourth son, holds the estate. The Chief is called Cluny Macpherson.

With reference to remarks under the heading of "Clan Chattan" (*vide* Appendix No. VIII.), we have seen how the Macphersons and the Mackintoshes dispute the Chiefship of the Clan Chattan. Nevertheless, despite this dispute, the old saying of "blood being thicker than water," was illustrated in 1688, when the Mackintoshes were defeated by the MacDonells of Keppoch at the battle of Mulroy. On that occasion the Chief of the Mackintoshes was taken prisoner along with many of his clan. Although the Macphersons had taken no part in the above conflict, a large body of them, after the battle was over, confronted the victorious MacDonells and compelled these to deliver up the Chief of Mackintosh to them. The Macphersons then escorted Mackintosh in safety to his own castle, where they set him at liberty.

Duncan, Chief of the Macphersons in 1672, obtained from the Lyon Office the matriculation of his arms as "*Laird of Clunie Macpherson, and the only true representative of the Clan Chattan.*" Against this matriculation, however, Mackintosh of Mackintosh appealed to the Privy Council. After a protracted enquiry, the Privy Council issued an order for the Chief of Macpherson and the Chief of Mackintosh to give security for the peaceable behaviour of their respective clans. In this manner it was decided that each of the above clans was independent the one of the other.

The seat of the Chief is Cluny Castle, near Kingussie. Among the many cadet branches of the Clan Macpherson, the oldest are those of Pitmean and of Invereshie (the "*Slioch Gillies*"). George Macpherson

of Invereshie inherited in 1806 the estate of Ballindalloch from his father's maternal uncle, General James Grant, and then assumed the additional surname of "Grant." He was created a baronet in 1838, and was the grandfather of the present Sir George Macpherson-Grant of Ballindalloch and Invereshie.

MACQUARRIE.

This small clan possessed as its territory the little island of Ulva, lying opposite to the west coast of Mull, and also owned a small portion of the island of Mull. They form one of the branches of the "Clan Alpine," and are, according to tradition, descended from Guarie, a brother of Fingon, who was the ancestor of the Mackinnons.

In 1249 Cormac Mòr, Chief of the clan, is said to have joined in the expedition of King Alexander II. against the Western Isles. Hector Macquarrie of Ulva is said to have fought with his clan at the battle of Bannockburn on the side of King Robert the Bruce. The first Chief, however, of whom there is any notice in the public records, was John Macquarrie of Ulva, who died in 1473. Mr Smibert ("Clans of Scotland") says: "Most of the family papers of the Macquarries house were consumed by fire in 1688, leaving early annals more dubious than they might have otherwise been."

Prior to the forfeiture of the Lord of the Isles in 1493, the Macquarries were followers of the MacDonalds. Subsequent to that period, however, they followed the Macleans of Duart.

Lauchlan, Chief of the Macquarries, and the proprietor of Ulva at the time of the visit of Dr Johnson and Mr Boswell to that island in 1773, was in 1778, owing to financial embarrassments, compelled to part with his estate. He entered the army at the age of sixty-three, obtaining a commission in the old 74th Regiment (or "Argyllshire Highlanders"), and died at Glenforsa (Mull) in 1818 at the age of 103. This Chief was the last of his line. He left no male issue, and with him the Chiefship expired.

The MacGuires of Ireland are said to derive their descent from Gregor, second son of Cormac Mòr, Chief of the Macquarries, who was slain by the Norwegians during the reign of King Alexander II. The Chief of the Irish MacGuires was raised to the peerage by King Charles I. in 1627, under the title of Lord Enniskillen.

MACQUEEN.

The Macqueens, or Macsweyns, come of the same stock as the MacDonalds, both being of the race of Conn, or Cuinn, "of the hundred battles."

The Macqueens of Garafad, in Skye, held the lands of Garafad for

many centuries free, on the condition of giving a certain number of salmon yearly at a fixed price to the proprietor. It is said that they lost the above lands by getting into arrears with this rent.

During the fifteenth century we find a branch of the Macqueens among the followers of the MacDonalds of Clanranald. Malcolm Beg Mackintosh, tenth Chief of Mackintosh, married Mora MacDonald of Moidart. When the bride went to the Mackintosh country, several of her kinsmen accompanied her, including Revan-Mac-Mulmor Mac-Angus Macqueen. This same Revan fought under Mackintosh of Mackintosh at the battle of Harlaw in 1411. His descendants settled in Strathdearn, where they acquired the lands of Corryborough, and became members of the Clan Chattan Confederacy. They were known as the "Clan Revan," from the name of their progenitor. Cadet branches of the Clan Revan came in time to occupy a good deal of territory in the valley of the Findhorn. The Corryborough lands appear to have passed from the Macqueens during the latter half of the eighteenth century. The present Chief is resident in New Zealand.

When in 1778 Lord MacDonald of Sleat raised a Highland regiment, he conferred a lieutenancy in it upon a son of Donald Macqueen of Corryborough. In the letter to old Corryborough intimating the granting of a commission to Corryborough's son, Lord MacDonald wrote to the former as follows, viz.: "It does me great honour to have the sons of chieftains in the regiment, and as the Macqueens have been invariably attached to our family, to whom we believe we owe our existence, I am proud of the nomination." Lord MacDonald, when making the above observations, doubtless intended to emphasise the fact that before his clan became known as the "Clan Donald," they had borne the designation of the "*Siol Cuinn*" (the race of Conn of the Hundred Battles).

MACRAE.

Owing to the Macraes having for centuries occupied the position of a clan subordinate to the Clan MacKenzie, but little is known of their early history and origin. The name has been spelt variously, *Macrae*, *Macra*, *Macrach*, *Maccraw*, *Macraith*, etc.

The MacRaes are said to have settled in Kintail early in the fourteenth century. Before that time they are supposed to have lived at Clunes, on the Lordship of Lovat, near the southern shore of the Beauly Firth. Like the Maclennans, the Macraes were staunch followers of the MacKenzies of Kintail (afterwards Earls of Seaforth). The Maclennans were standard-bearers to the Lords of Kintail; while the Macraes would appear to have formed the bodyguard of the Chief of the Clan MacKenzie (for they were known as "*MacKenzie's Shirt of Mail!*")

The Chief of the Macraes held, under the MacKenzies, since 1520 the post of Hereditary Constable of Eilandonan Castle, in Kintail. The Chiefship of the Clan Macrae was in the family of the Macraes of Inverinate, in Kintail. Though these lands have passed out of the possession of the family, the line of the ancient chiefs is still represented by Sir Colin Macrae, W.S., Edinburgh.

In 1778 the Earl of Seaforth raised "the 78th Regiment," or "Seaforth's Highlanders" (afterwards the 72nd Regiment). So strong did the Macraes muster in its ranks that, during a rising of the regiment the same year (caused by the apprehension of the soldiers that the Government did not mean to treat them fairly), the emeute was styled "The Affair of the Wild Macraes!"

The Macraes of Clunes would seem to have stood in high favour with the Frasers of Lovat. Mary, daughter of the last Lord Bisset, who carried the estates of Lovat to the Frasers, was fostered with Macrae of Clunes, for whom she naturally entertained the highest respect, in which feeling her husband cordially participated, and a firm alliance continued long afterwards to subsist between their descendants. It is said that a stone was erected at the door of Lord Lovat's castle, intimating that no Macrae should lodge without while a Fraser resided within.

"Fhad 'sa bhitheas Friscalach a stigh,
Na bitheadh Macrath a muigh."

MALCOLM.

This small Argyleshire clan, whose territory lies in the Lochawe district, are traditionally reported to be an offshoot of the MacGhille-Challums (or MacLeods) of Raasay, and to have settled in Argyleshire at an early date. They took protection of the Campbells of Lochow; and we find in 1414 Sir Duncan Campbell of Lochow granting to Reginald MacCallum of Corbarron certain lands of Craignish, and on the banks of Loch Avich, in Nether Lorn, with the office of Hereditary Constable of the castles of Lochaffy and Craignish. This branch of the MacCallums, or Malcolms, appears to have become extinct during the latter half of the seventeenth century, when Corbarron, or Corran, was inherited by Zachary MacCallum of Poltalloch.

Dugald MacCallum of Poltalloch, who inherited the estate in 1779, appears to have been the first to adopt "Malcolm" permanently as the family patronymic.

Lord Malcolm of Poltalloch[1] is the Chief of the Clan Malcolm.

[1] Since the above was penned, Lord Malcolm has died (in 1902). Lord Malcolm's successor is his brother, Col. E. D. Malcolm. The peerage has, however, become extinct.

MATHESON.

The early history of this clan is very obscure. Mr Skene ("Highlanders of Scotland") writing of the Mathesons, or MacMathans, says: "Of the history of this clan we know nothing whatever. Although they are now extinct, they must at one time have been one of the most powerful clans in the north, for among the Highland chiefs seized by James I. at the Parliament held at Inverness in 1427, Bower mentions MacMaken, leader of two thousand men, and this circumstance affords a most striking instance of the rise and fall of different families; for while the Mathison appears at that early period as the leader of two thousand men, the MacKenzie has the same number only, and we now see the Clan of MacKenzie extending their numberless branches over an extent of territory of which few families can exhibit a parallel, while the once powerful Clan of the Mathisons has disappeared, and their name become nearly forgotten." Kermac MacMaghan of the Earldom of Ross is mentioned in the "Public Accounts" of Lawrence le Grant, Sheriff of Inverness, about 1263, in the reign of King Alexander III.

The seat of the clan appears to have been in the district of Lochalsh. Some writers derive the Mathesons from the same stock as the MacKenzies, while others maintain their origin to have been a Norse one. The probabilities, we are inclined to think, are in favour of the latter origin. During the early history of the clan they appear to have been vassals of the old Earls of Ross. After the occurrences of 1427, for a period of about two hundred years, there seem to be no records of the history of the clan. They would appear, in the interval, to have become followers of the MacKenzies, and to have had many feuds with the MacDonnells of Glengarry, their neighbours in the Lochalsh district.

The Clan Matheson became divided into two great branches, those of Lochalsh, from whom descended the Mathesons of Attadale and Ardross, and those of Shiness (Sutherlandshire).

In 1851 Alexander Matheson, Esq., of Ardross and Attadale, purchased the estate of Lochalsh, which had been forfeited by his ancestor in 1427. About the same time James Matheson, Esq. (one of the Mathesons of Shiness), owner of the estate of Achany, acquired the island of Lewis. He became M.P. for the counties of Ross and Cromarty, and was in 1850 created a Baronet.

Logan ("The Clans of the Scottish Highlands") says: "By the MS. history of this clan in our possession, it appears that Alexander MacMhatain, who lived in Sallachie 1822, was the representative, in lineal descent, of the eldest branch of the ancient house of Lochalsh." According to an "Old Statistical Account of Ross-shire," the Chiefship

of the Clan Matheson now lies with the representative of the Mathesons of Bennetsfield. Messrs MacKenzie and MacBain, the historians of the clan, adopt the same view.

MENZIES.

According to Robertson ("Historical Proofs on the Highlanders") though the clan is descended from a Gaelic-speaking race, the Chiefs are of Lowland origin. Robertson's opinion as to the Lowland origin of the Chiefs is also shared by Mr Skene. The clan appears to have been settled in Athole from an early period.

The name occurs in charters during the reign of William the Lion and the reign of Alexander II. About 1250 Robert de Meyners, Knight, was Lord High Chamberlain of Scotland. Sir Robert's son, Alexander, was possessor of the lands of Weem, Aberfeldy, and Fortingal, in Athole, Glendochart, in Breadalbane, as well as Durisdeer, in Nithsdale. Robert, the elder son of Alexander, inherited all the above possessions, with the exception of Fortingal, which fell to his younger brother, Thomas. From Alexander's eldest son descended Sir Robert de Mengues, Knight, whose lands were erected into the barony of Menzies in 1487. His descendant, Alexander Menzies of Castle Menzies was in 1665 created a Baronet of Nova Scotia. From him is descended the present Chief of the clan, Sir Robert Menzies, Bart.[1]

The Fortingal Menzies terminated in an heiress, who, by marriage, carried the estate to a branch of the Stewarts.

A distinguished cadet family of the Menzies was that of Pitfoddels, who branched off from the main stock in the fourteenth century. This family is now extinct.

The Clan Menzies fought for Robert the Bruce at Bannockburn. At the time of the revolution of 1688, when the Stuarts were driven from the throne, the Chief of the Clan Menzies favoured the new Government. When, however, the rising of 1715 took place, the Menzies were out for the Chevalier. In the rising of "the '45," the Chief of the Clan took no part, though the clan was out under Menzies of Shian.

To a Menzies Scotland is indebted for the introduction of the larch tree, which now flourishes all over the Highlands. The first larch saplings planted in Scotland were raised from seven seedlings brought in 1738 from the Tyrol by Menzies of Culdares.

MORRISON.

The tradition as to the progenitor of the *Chlann Mhic-Gille-Mhoire* or Morrison Clan is that he was of Scandinavian extraction. The tradition

[1] Since deceased. The successor of Sir Robert is Sir Neil, his son.

further has it that the first of the Clan Morrison was a shipwrecked traveller, who, along with his wife and child, was cast ashore on the island of Lewis on a piece of driftwood. The clan's badge is "*sgoid-cladach*" or driftwood, in memory of the above circumstance.

The Morrisons increased and multiplied in Lewis, where their Chiefs attained the position of hereditary Brieve or judge. The Morrison in whose family this position was centred was Morrison of Habost. From the circumstance of the Morrisons holding the office of Brieve, the clan was also known as "*Chlann-nam-Britheamh.*" Of the Brieve of Lewis Sir Robert Gordon ("Earldom of Sutherland") writes as follows, viz.: "What the office of a Brieve is among the islanders; the Brieve is a kind of judge who hath an absolute judicatorie, unto whose authoritie and censure they willinglie submit themselves when he determineth any debateable question between partie and partie."

The Morrisons held the hereditary brieveship of Lewis down to the year 1613 A.D. They and the Lewis MacAulays were deadly foes. With the MacDonells of Glengarry, however, the Morrisons were on most friendly terms. Indeed, a tribe of Morrisons inhabited the northern territory of the Glengarrys, and fought under their standard. Still another family of Morrisons were hereditary standard-bearers to the Macleans of Duart.

The late Captain Thomas, R.N., wrote a pamphlet about the Clan Morrison, entitled "Traditions of the Morrisons," which, however, is now out of print. In this pamphlet the author writes: "By many of us it is held that the Morgans of Wales and the MacNamaras of Ireland are related to the Morrisons, being of the Morganaich (Sons of the Sea), and that Moridach MacMoreunn, who is mentioned in the 'Book of Deer' as flourishing about 1124, was one of the chief heads of the Siol Morganaich."

The Morrisons formed colonies in the north of Scotland, especially in what is now known as *the Mackay country.* About sixty families of Morrisons are said to have been brought to the vicinity of Durness by one of their Chiefs, who married a daughter of one of the Bishops of Caithness, whose dowry was territory in the district above alluded to.

There is an island on the coast of Eddrachyllis, which is called *Eilean a' Britheamh*, or Judge's Island.

In 1861 the Morrisons numbered 1402, or about one-seventeenth of the whole population of Lewis.

MUNRO.

The Munros, the seat of whose Chief is at Foulis, in the east of Ross-shire, were anciently vassals of the Earls of Ross. There has been a great deal of conjecture with regard to the origin of their name. Mr

Smibert ("Clans of Scotland") tells us that their first designation was "*Monrosse*," and he is of opinion that the Munroes were so designated as being the Hill-men, or Mountaineers, of Ross. Their traditionary origin is from the "*Siol o' Cain*" of North Moray, from whom, too, sprung the Buchanans and the Macmillans.

The first Chief of the Clan, styled "*of Foulis*," was Hugh, who lived in the twelfth century. We find George, Chief of the Munros, obtaining charters from King Alexander II.; and Robert, the Chief, fighting at Bannockburn for King Robert the Bruce. Robert, eighth Baron of Foulis, married a niece of Euphame, daughter of the Earl of Ross and Queen of Robert II. Though Robert Mòr Munro, the fifteenth Chief, was a staunch Protestant, he was a loyal supporter of Mary, Queen of Scots.

Robert, the eighteenth Chief of Munro, went over to Sweden with Sir Donald MacKay, first Lord Reay, in 1626, and joined the army of King Gustavus Adolphus. He achieved such distinction in the service of the Swedish King that he was honoured by being made at one time Colonel of two Regiments, one of Foot and the other a Cavalry Regiment. It is related that about the same time there were in the service of the King of Sweden no less than three generals, eight colonels, five lieutenant-colonels, eleven majors, and above thirty captains, as well as a great number of subalterns, all bearing the name of Munro.

The eighteenth Chief died from his wounds at Ulm in 1633, and was succeeded by his brother, Hector, also a distinguished soldier, who, in 1634, was created by Charles I. a Baronet of Nova Scotia. On the death of Sir Hector's son and heir, the direct line of the chiefs became extinct. The title and property then passed to Robert Munro of Opisdale, grandson of George, third son of the fifteenth Chief of Foulis. Sir John, fourth Baronet, and Chief of the clan at the revolution of 1688, espoused the side of the new government. Sir Robert, fifth Baronet, though having the misfortune to be blind, became High Sheriff of Ross.

In 1740 when the independent companies of the "Black Watch" were formed into the 43rd (afterwards the 42nd) Regiment, Sir Robert Munro, sixth Baronet, had the honour of being appointed its Lieut.-Colonel, John, Earl of Crawford, being the Colonel. Sir Robert's next brother, George, was one of the Captains, while his youngest brother, James, became surgeon of the regiment.

During the rising of "the '45," Sir Robert and his clan fought on the Hanoverian side, and Sir Robert and his brother, Dr James Munro, both fell at the Battle of Falkirk.

The present Chief of the Munroes is Sir Hector, eleventh Baronet, and Lieut.-Colonel of the 3rd battalion Seaforth Highlanders.

MURRAY.

The tradition with regard to the origin of this powerful family ascribes their descent from Freskin, a Fleming, who settled in Scotland during the reign of King David I., and acquired from that King the lands of Strathbroch, in Linlithgowshire, and of Duffus, in Moray. Freskin was succeeded by his elder son, William, and William was succeeded by his son, also William, who assumed the designation of "De Moravia" in consequence of his large territorial possessions in the province of Moray. William de Moravia married the daughter and heiress of Bothwell and Drumshargat, in Lanarkshire, and Smailholm, in Berwickshire. Besides Sir Walter, his heir, William de Moravia left several other sons, from one of whom are descended the Murrays of Tullibardine, progenitors of the Dukes of Athole and Chiefs of the Clan Murray of Athole.

Though the Tullibardine Murrays are Chiefs of the Clan Murray of Athole, their representative is not the head of the Murray family. Two other branches have a prior claim to the headship of the family, viz.: the Murrays of Polmaise, and the Moray-Stirlings of Abercairney and Ardoch. The latter family became extinct in the male line in 1859, on the death of Major Moray-Stirling, when the Abercairney property passed to his sister, Mrs Home-Drummond of Blair-Drummond. The additional name of "Stirling" was assumed by Major Moray-Stirling's father on his marriage with the eldest daughter and heiress of Sir William Stirling, Bart., of Ardoch.

The Murrays of Touchadam and Polmaise and the Murrays of Abercairney were lineally descended from Sir Walter, eldest son of William of Moravia, one of their ancestors having been the celebrated patriot, Sir Andrew Moray of Bothwell, who was one of the first to join Sir William Wallace when Wallace raised the Scottish standard of independence against the pretensions of King Edward I. of England.

While, therefore, the Duke of Athole is *Chief* of the *Clan* Murray of Athole, the *head* of the Murray *family* would appear to be Murray of Polmaise. A parallel instance is to be found in the case of the Sinclairs. Though the Earl of Caithness is Chief of the Sinclairs of the north, the head of the Sinclair family is Lord Sinclair.

The Murrays of Tullibardine, Dukes of Athole and Chiefs of the Murrays of Athole, are descended from a younger son of William de Moravia, grandson of Freskin, the progenitor of the Murrays. Sir John of Moravia was Sheriff of Perth during the reign of William the Lion, about 1165-1214. In a charter, dated 1284, his son is designated "Dominus Malcolmus de Moravia, miles, Vicecomes de Perth." His successor, William obtained (by marriage with Ada, daughter of Malise, Seneschal of Strathearn) the lands of Tullibardine.

Sir John Murray, the twelfth feudal Baron of Tullibardine, was, by James VI. in 1606, created Earl of Tullibardine. William, second Earl of Tullibardine, married Lady Dorothea Stewart, eldest daughter and heir of line of the fifth Earl of Athole (of the first Stewart creation) who died in 1594 without male issue. His son, John, as heir of line of the Stewart Earls of Athole was in 1629 created by King Charles I. the first Earl of Athole of the Murray line. The second Earl was raised to the dignity of Marquis of Athole, while the third Earl and second Marquis became in 1703 Duke of Athole. The eldest son of the first Duke of Athole was killed at the Battle of Malplaquet in 1709, and his second brother, William, succeeded him, as Marquis of Tullibardine. The Duke of Athole took no part in the events of 1715, and died in 1724. His eldest surviving son, the Marquis of Tullibardine, having, with two of his brothers, been out in 1715, was attainted for his share in that rising. He, consequently, did not succeed to the Dukedom of Athole on the death of his father, and the family honours, therefore, passed to his immediate younger brother, James, who became the second Duke of Athole. The attainted Marquis of Tullibardine and his talented brother, Lord George Murray, took a prominent part in the rising of "the '45." It was the Marquis who unfurled Prince Charlie's standard in Glenfinnan, while Lord George Murray acted as generalissimo of the Prince's forces, a position which he filled with great ability. Lord Tullibardine was taken prisoner after Culloden, and died in the Tower of London in 1746. Lord George Murray, however, succeeded in escaping to the Continent, and died in Holland in 1760.

The second Duke of Athole in right of his mother succeeded to the Sovereignty of the Isle of Man, which fell to him as heir-general of the Stanleys at the death of the tenth Earl of Derby. At the same time he inherited the English Barony of Strange, as well as other English titles. The second Duke of Athole died in 1764, leaving as sole surviving issue a daughter, Charlotte, who married her cousin, John, eldest son of Lord George Murray, Prince Charlie's general. Charlotte succeeded in her own right to the Sovereignty of Man and the Barony of Strange. Though her husband's father had been attainted, Mr John Murray was permitted to succeed to the Dukedom of Athole. In him and his wife, therefore, were concentrated again all the Murray dignities.

The third Duke of Athole and his Duchess ceded in 1765 to the British Crown all their rights over the Isle of Man, those only excepted which pertain to the ordinary holders under the Crown elsewhere. They received as compensation the sum of £70,000 sterling, with a life annuity of £2000 each.

The present Duke is the seventh holder of that title. His seat is Blair Castle, Perthshire.

Besides the many honours and titles merged in the Athole peerage, there are numerous distinguished cadet branches of the Tullibardine Murrays. Chief among these may be mentioned the Earls of Dunmore, descended from Lord Charles Murray, second son of the first Marquis of Athole; also the Viscounts of Stormont, afterwards Earls of Mansfield, descended from Sir Andrew Murray, third son of Sir William of Tullibardine, who lived during the end of the sixteenth and beginning of the seventeenth century.

The Tullibardine or Athole Murrays cannot, properly speaking, be termed a clan. They were rather Chiefs of a large district following, and in that respect resembled the Gordons and the Sutherlands. In the memorial to Government by Lord President Forbes of Culloden at the time of "the '45," we find the following stated, viz.: "The Murrays is no clan family, though the Duke of Atholl is Chief and head of a number of barons and gentlemen of the name of Murray in the Lowlands; but he is deservedly placed here on account of his extensive following of about 3000 Highlanders, a good many of them out of his own property, but most of them from the estates of the barons and gentlemen who hold their land of him on account of his great superiorities in Athole, Glenalmond, and Balquidder. The most numerous of these and the readiest to turn out on all occasions are the Stewarts of Athole, in number more than 1000 men, as also 500 Robertsons, who do not follow their Chief; likewise the Fergussons, Smalls, Spaldings, Rattrays, Mackintoshes in Athole, and MacLarens in Balquidder, with other broken names in Athole, are followers of the Duke of Atholl."

OGILVIE.

The Chiefs of this clan derive their origin from Gillibride, second son of Ghillechriost, Earl of Angus. The barony of Ogilvie, in the parish of Glammis, Forfarshire, was bestowed on this Gillibride by King William the Lion about 1163, and Gillibride assumed the name of Ogilvie from the name of his property. The lion passant on the arms of the Chief of the clan (the Earl of Airlie) is to denote his descent from the old Earls of Angus, who also bore the above on their arms.

There is a difference of opinion as to whether the Ogilvies are of Lowland or Highland origin. Mr Smibert, however ("Clans of the Highlands of Scotland"), says: The Ogilvies merit well a notice here, as a family intermingled with, if not derived from, the true Gael of northern Britain."

Patrick de Ogilvie figures in the Ragman Roll. He left two sons, both adherents of King Robert the Bruce. Sir Patrick obtained for his services the Kettin lands in Forfarshire. Sir Walter, a descendant of

Sir Patrick, having wedded Isabel, the heiress of the Ramsays of Auchterhouse, obtained with her that barony, as well as the hereditary sheriffship of Forfarshire. He was succeeded by his son, Alexander, whose sole issue was a daughter, who married the Earl of Buchan, and who carried the barony of Auchterhouse into that family.

On the death of Sir Alexander, the Chiefship of the clan passed to his younger brother, Sir Walter, who married Isobel Durward, the heiress of Lintrathan. Sir John, eighth Baron, obtained in 1458 a charter of the lands of Airlie. His brother, Walter, was the progenitor of the Barons Banff and Earls of Findlater. The Viscounts (afterwards Earls) of Seafield were descended from the second son of the third Earl of Findlater.

Sir James Ogilvie, eldest son and successor of Sir John of Lintrathan, was in 1491 elevated to the peerage by James IV., as Lord Ogilvie of Airlie. James, eighth Lord Ogilvie of Airlie, was created Earl of Airlie by Charles I. in 1639.

During all the troubles of the House of Stuart, the Ogilvies of Airlie stuck loyally to the cause of the ancient monarchy. They suffered, of course, in consequence. James, Lord Ogilvie, son of David, third Earl of Airlie, was attainted for his participation in the rising of 1715, though he was afterwards pardoned. His brother, John, succeeded as fourth Earl in 1731. At the time of the rising of "the '45," David, Lord Ogilvie, son of the fourth Earl, had barely reached the age of twenty when he joined Prince Charlie. For this he was attainted. He fled to France, where he entered the French military service, and rose to the rank of lieutenant-general. Lord Ogilvie's father, the Earl of Airlie, died in 1761, when the title became dormant. In 1778 a pardon was granted to Lord Ogilvie, in consideration of his extreme youth at the time of "the '45"; the Earldom of Airlie was at the same time revived, and the estates to a certain extent restored.

That devotion to sovereign and country is perpetuated in the Airlie family has been proved by the death of the gallant Earl of Airlie (David William Stanley Ogilvie) on the field of battle in South Africa; which sad news has reached me as these lines are being penned. The seat of the Airlie family is Cortachy Castle, on the river South Esk.

The title of Lord Banff, which was held by a cadet branch of the Ogilvies, became dormant in 1803 on the death of the eighth Baron.

The title of Viscount of Seafield was conferred on James, second son of the third Earl of Findlater (in 1698). He obtained the title of Earl of Seafield in 1701. This Earl took a leading part (and not altogether a creditable one either) in the consummating the union of the crowns of England and Scotland. When the act of union was finally passed, the Earl made the heartless remark, "Now, there is an end of an auld sang!" In 1711 the Earl of Seafield succeeded his father as fourth

Earl of Findlater, his elder brother having predeceased his father, without issue.

On the death of James, seventh Earl of Findlater and fourth Earl of Seafield in 1811 without issue, the Earldom of Findlater became dormant. The Earldom of Seafield, however, was inherited by the late Earl's cousin, Sir Lewis Alexander Grant of Grant, Bart., who, when he succeeded to the Seafield honours, added the name of "Ogilvy" to that of Grant. His descendant is the present Earl of Seafield, whose family name is Grant-Ogilvy.

ROBERTSON, OR CLAN DONNACHIE.

The leading authorities disagree as to the origin of the Chiefs of the Robertsons, or Clan Donnachie. According to some, the Chiefs are descended from a cadet of the MacDonalds of the Isles, while others derive the descent of the Robertsons from the old Earls of Athole. The last argument would appear to be the more probable one, as from an early period the Chiefs of Clan Donnachie were designated as "de Atholia."

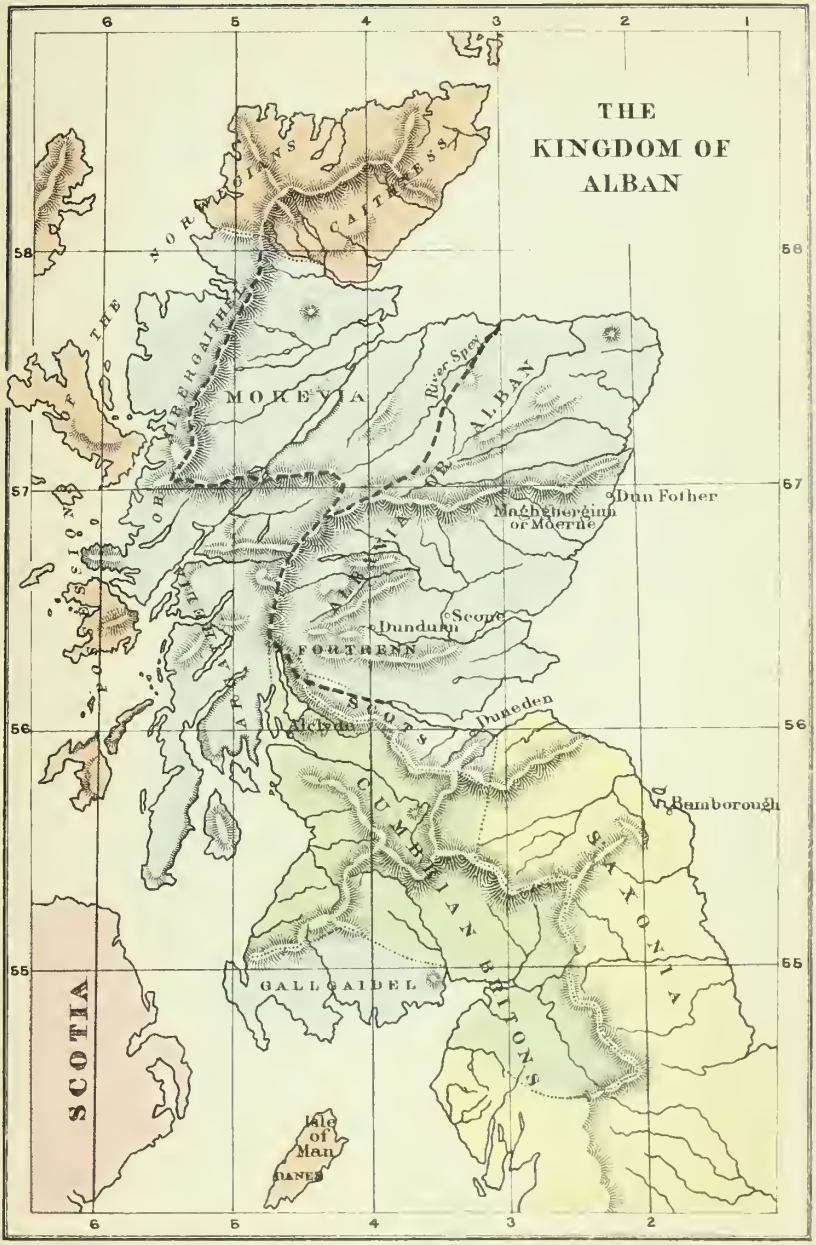
The Chief, who gave the clan the patronymic of "Donnachie," appears to have been Donnchadh or Duncan Reamhar, who led the clan at the battle of Bannockburn. From a later Chief, Robert, who lived in the reign of James I., the clan took its appellation of "Robertson."

The Duncan above alluded to left two sons, Robert, ancestor of the Robertsons of Struan, Chiefs of the clan, and Patrick, ancestor of the Robertsons of Lude.

Besides the lands of Struan, the Chiefs had at one time wide possessions on the banks of Loch Tay and of Loch Rannoch. These, however, they lost bit by bit, until now but a small portion remains of the clan's once broad acres.

The Robertsons were ever most loyal supporters of the House of Stuart. It was by the Chief of the clan that the assassins of the ill-fated James I. were brought to justice.

In the sixteenth century the Earl of Athole, profiting by a mortgage over the lands of Strowan, possessed himself of nearly half the estate, which the Robertsons were never able to recover. At the time of the revolution of 1688 Struan, then under age, joined Lord Dundee, and as a consequence was attainted, and his estates forfeited. He was granted a remission by Queen Anne in 1703, and he returned to Scotland, but through some informality the remission was not complete. Struan was again in arms with 500 of his clan for King James in 1715, was taken prisoner at Sheriffmuir, rescued, and again captured. Finally, by the assistance of his only sister, Margaret, he escaped to France. In 1723



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the Government restored the estate of Struan to Margaret Robertson, the only sister of the Chief, who conveyed it in trust for the behoof of her brother, or, failing him, the next male heir. Margaret died unmarried in 1727. Struan, having obtained a remission, had, previous to the death of his sister, returned to Scotland. He died at Carie, in Rannoch, in 1749.

In 1745, when Prince Charlie arrived in Perthshire, Struan marshalled part of his clan for the Stuarts. He was, however, too advanced in years to take a personal part in the rising, and to that fact may be ascribed the action of the Government in taking no cognisance of the old Chief's action.

On the death of old Struan, the estate and Chiefship devolved upon Duncan Robertson of Drumachune, but as his name was excluded from the Act of Indemnity, he was dispossessed of the estate in 1752, and retired to France. His son, Colonel Alexander Robertson, however, obtained a restitution of the estate in 1784.

The ancient residence of the chiefs of Clan Donnachie was at Dun Alister, at the east end of Loch Rannoch. The residence of the present Chief, Alasdair Stewart Robertson, is Rannoch Barracks, Rannoch. These barracks were built by the Hanoverian Government in 1746 to overawe the Robertson clan, but by a strange irony of circumstances have now become the property and residence of the very Chief whose clan they were meant to hold in check.

The Clan Donnachie has branches in the north Highlands. The principal offshoots are the Robertsons of Inshes (Inverness-shire), descended from Duncan, second son of the grandson in the direct line of Duncan de Atholia. The Robertsons of Kindeace descend from William, third son of one of the Robertsons of Inshes. The lands of Kindeace appear to have been acquired about 1639.

ROSE.

This small Nairnshire clan were, before the forfeiture of the last Lord of the Isles, vassals of the old Earls of Ross. The family of the chief of the clan, Rose of Kilravock, settled in the county of Nairn in the reign of David I., but their first designation appears to have been that "of Geddes." In the beginning of the reign of Alexander II., Hugh Rose of Geddes was witness to the foundation charter of the Priory of Beauly by Sir John Bisset of Lovat. His son and successor, also Hugh, acquired the lands of Kilravock by his marriage with Mary, daughter of Sir Andrew de Bosco by Elizabeth, his wife (who was daughter and co-heiress of Sir John Bisset of Lovat). On the forfeiture of John, Earl of Ross, in 1474, Hugh Rose of Kilravock was confirmed by King

James III. in the lands of Kilravock and Geddes, "to be holden immediately of the King."

The Rev. Lachlan Shaw, in his "History of the Province of Moray" (Elgin, 1775), says of the Roses: "Had not the writings of the family been destroyed in the burning of the Cathedral of Moray in 1390, few families could have better demonstrated their antiquity, and, even with that misfortune, few can exceed it." In the "Statistical Acount of Inverness-shire" (1845) it is stated that the succession in the Rose family did not once diverge to a collateral branch for upwards of 600 years.

We find the Roses, at an early date, executing bonds of friendship with their powerful neighbours, the Mackintoshes. By an Act of Council, dated 28th July 1643, the broken men of the name of Rose were bound upon Mackintosh, who was ordained to be accountable for them.

During the Revolution of 1688, and the Risings of 1715 and 1745, the Roses were on the side of the new Government. Two days before the battle of Culloden Hugh Rose of Kilravock had an unexpected visit from Prince Charlie, whom he entertained to dinner, when the Prince, history relates, behaved most agreeably.

The seat of the Chief of the clan is still the castle of Kilravock (which has been the residence of the Roses since 1460), picturesquely situated on the banks of the River Nairn.

ROSS.

Mr Skene ("Highlanders of Scotland") writes as follows: "The district of *Ross* is very frequently mentioned in the Norse Sagas along with the other districts which were ruled by Maormors or Iarls, but we find it impossible to extract from these authorities the names of many of its Maormors, for the proximity of the extensive district of Moray, and the very great power and influence to which its chiefs attained, would naturally force the less powerful Maormor of Ross into a subordinate situation, and thus prevent his name from being associated with any of the great events of that early period of our history. It was consequently only upon the downfall of that powerful race that the Chiefs of Ross first appear in history, and by that time they had already assumed the new appellation of Comes or Earl."

An old account of the genesis of the Rosses (which is quoted by Buchanan of Auchmar) gives them a Norse origin. The other and more probable account of their origin, which the best authorities have adopted, is, that the progenitor of the old Earls of Ross was the eldest son of Gilleon na h-àirde, the ancestor of Anrias, who, again, was the progenitor of the O'Beolans or Gillanders, the old Celtic Earls of Ross.

The MacKenzies, as we have seen, are traced to the descendants of a younger son of the same Gilleon.

The first of the O'Beolan Earls of Ross was Fearcher MacinTagart, grandson of Gillianrias, and son of the "*Sagart*" or priest who was the lay possessor of the lands of the old monastery founded by the Irish St. Maelrubha at Applecross in the seventh century.

Fearchar rendered great assistance to King Alexander II. in helping the king to crush a rebellion in the Province of Moray in 1215. In recognition of these services Fearchar was knighted by the king, and in 1234 he was created Earl of Ross.

The fifth Earl of Ross (William) died in 1372, leaving no sons. His daughter, Euphemia, married to Sir Walter Leslie, then inherited the title as Countess of Ross in her own right. As we have seen, the Earldom of Ross passed to the Lord of the Isles by the marriage of that Chief to Margaret, daughter of the Countess of Ross and Sir Andrew Leslie.

On the death of William, fifth Earl of Ross and Chief of the clan, the Chiefship passed to Hugh of Rariches, his brother. Hugh was the progenitor of the Rosses of Balnagowan. Of the Balnagowan Rosses Sir Robert Gordon ("Earldom of Sutherland") says: "From the second son of the Earl of Ross the lairds of Balnagowan are descended, and had by inheritance the lands of Rariechies and Coulleigh, where you may observe that the laird of Balnagowan's surname should not be Ross, seeing that there was never any Earl of Ross of that surname; but the Earls of Ross were first of the surname of Beolan, then they were Leslies, and last of all that earldom fell by inheritance to the Lords of the Isles, who resigned the same into King James the Third's hands in the year of God 1477. So I do think that the lairds of Balnagowan, perceiving the Earls of Ross decayed, and that earldom fallen into the Lords of the Isles hands, they called themselves Ross, thereby to testify their descent from the Earls of Ross. Besides, all the Rosses in that province are unto this day called in the Irish (Gaelic) language Clan Leandries, which by their own tradition is sprung from another stock."

Nisbet ("System of Heraldry") tells us: "Hugh Ross of Rariches, son of Hugh, Earl of Ross, who was killed in the Battle of Halidon Hill, got from his father the lands of Rariches, as also the lands of Easterallan from his brother William, Earl of Ross, 1357; and these lands were confirmed by a charter of King David II."

At the beginning of the eighteenth century David Ross of Balnagowan was the last of his race in the direct line. He therefore disposed of the estate to General Charles Ross, brother of Lord Ross of Hawkhead, a family which, however, was in nowise related to his own.

Upon the death, in 1711, of David, the last Ross of Balnagowan,

the lineal male representation of the O'Beolan Rosses became vested in the Munro Rosses of Pitcalnie.

In 1778 Monroe Ross of Pitcalnie laid claim to the Earldom of Ross, as being lineal male descendant of Hugh Ross of Rariches and first Chief of Balnagowan, 1370 A.D., brother of William, Earl of Ross. His petition was laid before the House of Lords, but nothing came of it.

SINCLAIR.

Like the Gordons, Murrays, and Sutherlands, the Sinclairs cannot be said to have been a clan in the true sense of the term. They were, in their palmy days, more the heads of a powerful district following than the Chiefs of a clan, albeit they had their own tartan, badge, etc.

The founder of the family was the French Walderne, Comte de Sancto Claro, who accompanied William the Conqueror to England. William, son of the Comte, settled in Scotland in the reign of King David I., and obtained from that monarch a grant of the Barony of Roslin. His descendant, Sir Henry de Sancto Claro, was a constant supporter of King Robert the Bruce, and was one of the Scottish barons who signed the celebrated letter to the Pope asserting the independence of Scotland. Sir William, the grandson of Sir Henry, laid the foundation of the Northern family of the Sinclair family by marrying one of the daughters and co-heiresses of Malise, Earl of Stratherne, Caithness, and Orkney. The eldest son of this marriage, Henry Sinclair of Roslin, obtained from King Haco VI. of Norway a recognition of his claim to the Earldom of Orkney. William, third *Sinclair* Earl of Orkney, received in 1455 from the Scottish King, James II., a grant of the Earldom of Caithness. In 1470 the Earl of Orkney and Caithness resigned the former title to the Scottish Crown in consideration of various grants of land in the north of Scotland, with other concessions.

The direct line of the Sinclair Earls of Caithness came to an end with the death, in 1676, of George, sixth Earl. This nobleman's affairs were very embarrassed, and among his largest creditors was Sir Colin Campbell of Glenorchy. In 1672 the Earl of Caithness executed a disposition to Sir John Campbell of Glenorchy of all his titles, property, and heritable jurisdictions, Sir John binding himself to assume the name of Sinclair. On the death of George Sinclair, sixth Earl, in 1676, Sir John Campbell assumed the title of Earl of Caithness, and even succeeded in getting himself confirmed therein by certain patents and charters. The true heir to the Earldom, George Sinclair of Keiss, son of Francis, second son of George, fifth Earl of Caithness, did not tamely submit to the usurpation of his Earldom and inheritance by the

Campbells. During the absence of Sir John Campbell in London in 1677, Sinclair of Keiss gathered a strong band of Sinclairs and forcibly seized the Caithness estates. Sir John Campbell thereupon obtained an order from the Privy Council for Keiss' ejection, and, in 1680, marched north against the Sinclairs. A fierce battle between the Sinclairs and the Campbells was fought at *Allt-nam-meirleach*, near Wick, in which the former were totally defeated Still Sinclair of Keiss was not disheartened. What he failed to win by the sword he won, in the long run, by prosecuting his claims before the Privy Council. These claims were at length admitted, and George Sinclair of Keiss took his place, in 1681, among his peers as seventh Earl of Caithness. His adversary, Sir John Campbell of Glenorchy, was created Earl of Breadalbane.

Again and again has the direct line of succession to the Earldom of Caithness failed. A recent possessor willed all that he could leave to an English school-friend. Therefore the territorial power of the Chiefs is now but a shadowy one. There are, however, many influential cadet branches of the Sinclair family.

The progenitor of Lord Sinclair, Baron in the peerage of Scotland, was the son of William, third Earl of Orkney, by his first wife, Lady Margaret Douglas, daughter of the fourth Earl of Douglas, Duke of Touraine. William Sinclair had from his father the Barony of Newburgh, in Aberdeenshire, in 1450. In 1470, as we have already seen, the Earl of Orkney resigned the Earldom of Orkney to the Crown. Passing by the son of his first marriage, the Earl of Caithness resigned the Earldom of Caithness in favour of his son by his second wife, Marjory, daughter of Alexander Sutherland of Dunbeath, and he consequently obtained a charter of the lands of the Earldom to him and his heirs whatsoever.

William Sinclair of Newburgh was well endowed, however, and his son, Henry, was in 1489 created Baron Sinclair in the Scottish peerage. From him the present Lord Sinclair is descended.

From the above it will be seen that, though the Earls of Caithness are the representatives of the *Northern Sinclairs*, still the *senior representative of the Sinclair family* is Baron Sinclair.

At the time of "the '45" the Northern Sinclairs were in arms, and ready, with 500 men, to join Prince Charlie. The result of the battle of Culloden, however, induced them to disband quietly.

SKENE.

According to tradition, the progenitor of the Skenes was a younger son of Robertson of Struan. Young Robertson was in the suite of

King Malcolm Canmore during a royal hunting party in the forest of Stocket, in Aberdeenshire. On that occasion the king was attacked by a large wolf, whereupon young Robertson, seeing the monarch's peril, wrapped his plaid round his left arm and thrust his arm into the wolf's mouth. At the same time, with his dirk or *skene*, Robertson stabbed the wolf to the heart. As a reward for the brave deed the king offered Robertson the choice of two things—as much land as was encompassed by a hound's chase, or what could be covered by a hawk's flight. The latter was chosen by Robertson, and this formed the ancient Barony of Skene, in Aberdeenshire.

The above tradition is shown by the armorial bearings of the Skenes, whose Gaelic appellation is "*Siol Sgéine, no Clann Donnachaidh Mhàr*" (The Clan Robertson of Mar).

Robert de Skene, who lived in the reign of King Robert the Bruce, was a firm supporter of that monarch's cause. In 1318 he obtained a charter of the lands of Skene, which were erected into a free barony.

James Skene of Skene was a loyal supporter of King Charles I. After the Revolution of 1688, however, his successors appear to have adhered to the new Government.

The family of Skene of Skene became extinct, in the direct line, in 1827, when the estates of the family devolved on James, fourth Earl of Fife, nephew of the last Skene of Skene (the Earl's father, Alexander, third Earl of Fife, having married Mary, the daughter and heiress of George, last Skene of Skene).

The male representation of the Skenes seems then to have passed to the family of Skene of Halyards, descended from Andrew of Anchorie, second son of James Skene, twelfth Chief of that Ilk, who died in 1605.

The Chiefship of the Skenes would now appear to be vested in the family of Preraw, in Austria, whose progenitor was Patrick, second son of Andrew Skene of Anchorie, who has already been alluded to above.

Several cadet branches have sprung from the Chiefs of Skene; among the rest, those of Halyards, Dyce, Cariston, etc.

STEWART.

This Royal clan, whose history is the history of Scotland, is, strangely, not of Celtic, or even of Scottish, origin. The progenitor of the Stewarts was a Norman baron named Alan, who obtained from William the Conqueror the Barony of Oswestry, in Shropshire. Alan was the father of three sons—William, Walter, and Simon. From Walter, the second son, descended the Scottish Royal family of Stewarts.

Alan's eldest son, William, was the progenitor of the Earls of Arundel,

whose title and possessions passed, through an heiress, into the ducal family of Norfolk.

The two younger sons of Alan sought their fortune in Scotland. Simon, the youngest, became the progenitor of the *Boyds*, his son, Robert, having been designated "*Buidhe*," from his yellow hair.

Walter received from King David I. the lands of Paisley, Pollock, Cathcart, etc., and was appointed Steward of the Royal household. In 1157 Walter's possessions were confirmed by a charter from King Malcolm IV. The Abbey of Paisley was founded by Alan, who was buried there. Walter's son and successor, Alan, left an heir, Walter, who was, by King Alexander II., created Justiciary of Scotland, in addition to his hereditary office of High Steward. He died in 1246, leaving four sons and three daughters. Walter, the third son, became *Earl of Menteith.* The eldest son, Alexander, was one of the Regents of Scotland during the minority of King Alexander III. He married Jean, daughter and heiress of James, Lord of Bute, the grandson of Somerled, Lord of the Isles, and in his wife's right seized the islands of Arran and Bute.

Alexander had two sons, James (his successor), and John, who was afterwards known as Sir John Stewart of Bonkill, and who fell at the battle of Falkirk. Sir John Stewart of Bonkill had seven sons. From Alan, the second son, were descended the Stewart Earls of Lennox. Alexander, the eldest, was the progenitor of the Stewart Earls of Angus, which line failed in 1377; the third son, Walter, was the ancestor of the present *Earl of Galloway*; while the Earls of Athole, Buchan, and Traquair, as well as the Stewart Lords Lorn and Innermeath, were descended from James, the fourth son. The Lordship of Lorn was acquired by the second Lord Campbell, ancestor of the Duke of Argyle, in exchange for the lands of Baldoning, Innerdoning, etc., in Perthshire. The exchange was effected during the time of the fifth Lord Innermeath. All the peerages issuing from Sir James, son of Sir John of Bonkill, are extinct; the Earldom of Athole having become extinct in 1625. The later *Stewarts of Athole* were descendants, by his five illegitimate sons, of Sir Alexander Stewart, Earl of Buchan, who was known as "the Wolf of Badenoch."

We must, however, return to the *main* line of the Stewarts. James, elder son of Alexander, succeeded his father as hereditary high steward in 1283. On the death of Alexander III. in 1286 he was chosen as one of the regents of the Kingdom of Scotland. The high steward fought bravely for Scottish independence under both Wallace and Bruce, and died in 1309. Walter, his son and successor, the sixth high steward, took a prominent part in the battle of Bannockburn. Shortly afterwards, King Robert the Bruce bestowed upon him the hand of his daughter, the Princess Marjory, in marriage. From this union were

descended the royal line of Stewart. The sixth high steward died in 1326, and was succeeded by his son, Robert, seventh high steward. On the death in 1370 of King David II., uncle of the high steward, without issue, the high steward was proclaimed King of Scotland, by the title of Robert II.

The direct male line of the Stewarts failed in 1542, on the death of King James V. The representation of the *clan* then devolved on the Earl of Lennox, till in 1571, on the death of the Regent, Matthew, Earl of Lennox, father of the ill-fated Lord Darnley (the Consort of Mary, Queen of Scots), and grandfather of King James VI., that King became the male representative of the Clan Stewart. How the hopes of the house of Stewart and the prospects of "bonnie Prince Charlie" perished on the field of Culloden is a tragic episode of clan history too well known to need repetition here. Henry, Cardinal Duke of York, who died in 1804, was the last of the line of the royal Stewarts.

The Lennox peerage was again revived by King James VI., in favour of his uncle Charles, younger brother of Lord Darnley, in 1672; and when that nobleman died without male issue in 1576, the King once more revived the earldom in favour of Robert Stuart, second son of John, third Earl of Lennox, and grand-uncle of the King (creation 1578). This nobleman also died without issue.

The third creation of the Earldom of Lennox by King James VI. was in favour of Esme Stuart, Lord of Aubigny, son of John Stuart, Lord of Aubigny, third son of the third Earl. Esme Stuart became Earl of Lennox in 1579, and Duke of Lennox in 1581. The sixth Duke of Lennox (who was also fourth Duke of Richmond) died without issue in 1680, when the dukedom devolved upon King Charles II., as nearest collateral heir. The title was afterwards bestowed by King Charles II. on one of his illegitimate sons, from whom is descended the present Duke of Lennox, Richmond, and Gordon (who is also Duke d' Aubigny in France).

The present representative in the male line of the Clan Stewart is the *Earl of Galloway*, the descendant of Walter, third son of Sir John Stewart of Bonkill, who was the second son of Alexander, the fourth high steward.

The spelling of the name as "Stuart" by the royal family appears to have been introduced by Mary, Queen of Scots, the lovely but unfortunate daughter of King James V.

The branches of the Stewart clan are so numerous that it is impossible to refer to them all in detail. *The Earls of Moray* are descended on the male side from Murdach, Duke of Albany, cousin of James I.; while on the female side they are derived from the Regent Moray, natural son of James V., through marriage with his daughter and heiress.

Mr Smibert ("Clans of Scotland") remarks: "If the royal house left few legitimate male descendants whose issue was fated to continue, it left, at least, abundance of successors through natural offspring. About forty illegitimate children are mentioned in authentic genealogic works as having sprung from the kings alone."

The Stewarts of Appin and those of *Athole* were latterly looked upon as "*the* clan." The former are descended from a son of the last Stewart, Lord of Lorn, by a lady of the Clan MacLaren. This son, by the assistance of his mother's clan, succeeded in seizing and retaining part of his father's possessions. The Appin Stewarts took a prominent part in "the '45" on the side of Prince Charlie, under Stewart of Ardshiel. Some of their lands were forfeited then, but were afterwards restored. The Appin estates have now passed away from the family. There are, however, several representatives of cadet families in the district. The head of the Stewarts of Appin is Robert Bruce Stewart, a lawyer in London.

The last Stewart, Lord Lorn, died in 1469, without any lawful male issue, when his estates passed to his brother and heir-male, Walter, Lord Innermeath, whose descendant became Earl of Athole.

The Stewarts of Grandtully, Perthshire, are descended from Alexander, third son of Sir John Stewart of Innermeath and Lorn, and brother to Robert, first Lord Lorn, and to Sir James Stewart, called "the Black Knight of Lorn," the ancestor of the first race of the Stewarts, Earls of Athole.

The *first*, *Stewart*, Earl of Athole was Sir John of Balveny, son of Sir James Stewart, the Black Knight of Lorn (second son of Sir John Stewart of Innermeath and Lorn), and Jane, Queen Dowager of Scotland, widow of King James I. Sir John Stewart of Balveny was created Earl of Athole by King James II. This line ended in 1595 by the death of John, Earl of Athole, without issue. The title of Earl of Athole was revived by King James VI. in 1595, in favour of John, Lord Innermeath, whose son, James, Lord Innermeath and Earl of Athole, died without issue. As we have already seen, on the failure of the *second*, *Stewart*, line of the Earls of Athole, the title of Earl of Athole was conferred upon the Earl of Tullibardine (*Murray*).

The Stewarts of Athole have long been closely allied with the Robertsons. In 1824 an association of Stewarts and Robertsons of Athole was formed, styled afterwards "The Association of the Atholemen." One of the objects was stated to be "for the purpose of promoting and cementing a generous, manly, and brotherly friendship between the two clans, such as subsisted between their ancestors." This association in 1825 adopted the name of "The Athole Gathering."

The Stuarts of Bute (of whom the Marquis of Bute is the Chief) are descended from Sir John Stuart, a natural son of King Robert II., who,

by his father's grant, had a fair possession in the island of Bute, with the heritable jurisdiction of that county, wherein he was confirmed by the charter of Robert III. The Chief of the Bute Stuarts was created a baronet in 1627, and the title of Earl of Bute was conferred in 1705. The Marquisate of Bute was created in 1796.

The first Marquis' eldest son, Lord Mountstuart, married the daughter and only child of Patrick, Earl of Dumfries. Lord Mountstuart predeceased his father, who was succeeded by his grandson (Lord Mountstuart's eldest son) in 1814, as second Marquis of Bute. The second Marquis had in 1803 succeeded his maternal grandfather as Earl of Dumfries.

SUTHERLAND.

There is diversity of opinion among old authorities as to the origin of the Gaelic-speaking people of this name. It is well known that, previously to the establishment of the clan system, what is now known as the county of Sutherland was overrun by the Norsemen. Indeed, "Sutherland" is but a corruption of the Norse "*Sudrland.*" The name Sutherland (or South Land) was given to that district as being south of Cattaobh, or Caithness. Stewart of Garth writes: "The name of Sutherland is unknown in the Gaelic. The Highlanders call that country Cataibh, and Lord Sutherland Morair Chataibh (*i.e.*, Lord of Cataibh"). The same writer also says: "The Highlanders call the country (of Caithness) Gallaibh—the country of the strangers, or of the Saxons or Goths. Lord Caithness is called Morair Ghallaibh,—Caithness being a word unknown in the Gaelic."

One version of the origin of the Highlanders of Sutherland is that, the original Celts of that country having been altogether driven out or destroyed by the Scandinavian invaders, the Gaelic-speaking population of Sutherland are derived from immigrants, after the expulsion of the Norsemen, from the provinces of Ross and Moray. The other account of the origin of the Celts of Sutherland is that they are descended from a remnant of the Celtic population who retreated before the Norsemen into the mountainous and inaccessible regions of their district, and that the ancestors of these fugitives were the Catti, a tribe who migrated from Germany early in the Christian era. Be this as it may, we have already seen that the old Chiefs of the Clan Sutherland were styled Lords of Cataibh (or Catti). It is curious, also, that the emblem of the Sutherland family is *a cat.*

So much for the *population* of Sutherland, many of whom formed part of the clan, bearing the same name. Let us now turn to the *origin of the Chiefs of the clan.* These are descended from Freskin, the progenitor of the Murrays. Freskin's eldest son, William de Moravia,

became (*vide* remarks about the *Clan Murray*) the ancestor of the Murrays; while from a younger son, Hugh, were derived the old Earls of Sutherland. Hugh Freskin received from King William the Lion the southern portion of Caithness after the insurrections of Harold, Earl of Orkney and Caithness, in 1196 and 1197. The first Earl of Sutherland, Nisbet tells us, was Walter, who received the Earldom in 1061 from King Malcolm Canmore. Of the Sutherland Earldom Logan remarks that the title "is undoubtedly the oldest in the kingdom."

The last Earl of Sutherland, *Chief of the clan*, was Earl John, who died in 1514, leaving no issue. He was succeeded in the earldom by his sister, Elizabeth, who had married Adam Gordon of Aboyne (second son of the Earl of Huntly). The chiefship, however, could not be held by a female, and, therefore, passed to the eldest *male* representative of the family. The male representative of the Sutherland clan is believed now to lie with the Sutherlands of Forse (Caithness-shire).

In 1766 the line of the Gordon, Earls of Sutherland, again ended in a female, the Countess Elizabeth, who married George Granville Leveson-Gower, Viscount Trentham, afterwards Marquis of Stafford. That nobleman was created Duke of Sutherland in the peerage of the United Kingdom. The Duke's consort, however, jealous of the absorption of the more ancient title of Countess of Sutherland, chose to be known as "the Duchess-Countess of Sutherland."

The dormant title of Lord Duffus was derived from the second brother (Nicol) of the Earl of Sutherland, who fell at Halidon Hill in 1333. He got the lands of Torboll from his brother, the Earl, and by marriage with Jean, heiress of Reginald Cheyne, acquired the lands of Duffus. Nicol's descendant was raised to the peerage by King Charles II. in 1650, as Lord Duffus.

URQUHART.

This clan, though a small one, is of great antiquity. The clan have a traditional connection with the Clans Mackay and Forbes. Nisbet says: "The first of the family was a brother of Ochanacher, who slew the bear, predecessor of the Lord Forbes, and having in keeping the castle of Urquhart, took his surname from that place."

The castle of Urquhart was on the south side of Loch Ness, and was in byegone days a place of great strength. Logan tells us that "there are records of the Urquharts, who were chiefs of the name, from the year 1306, when we find William Urquhart of Cromartie sheriff of the county, which office was afterwards made heritable in the family." This William married a daughter of the Earl of Ross, and the family estates were later greatly increased by marriages with powerful neighbouring families. For about half a century the Urquharts, as

vassals of the Earldom of Ross, were connected with the Lordship of the Isles.

The Chief of the clan, Sir Thomas Urquhart, who lived during the reigns of Kings Charles I. and II., distinguished himself greatly in the service of his sovereigns, with the consequence that he suffered much loss in property and money. Sir Thomas expired in a fit of joyous laughter upon hearing of the restoration of King Charles II. Sir Thomas was succeeded by his brother, and that brother by a cousin, in whose time the Cromarty property, which had become much embarrassed by the troubles during the war between King and Parliament, was sold to the MacKenzies, afterwards Earls of Cromarty.

The *direct* line of the Urquharts ended in 1741, when the representation of the family devolved upon the Urquharts of Meldrum. The Meldrum estates were obtained by that branch of the clan through the marriage of John Urquhart of Craigfintry, Tutor of Cromarty, with Elizabeth Seton, heiress of Meldrum.

In Inverness-shire, Ross-shire, and Morayshire there are parishes of the name of Urquhart.

It is worthy of mention that the "Brahan Seer" (Coinneach Odhar)[1] made the following remarkable prediction with regard to the "land-grasping" Urquharts of Cromarty, viz.: "That, extensive though their possessions in the Black Isle now are, the day will come—and it is close at hand—when they will not own twenty acres in the district."

Like many other of the Seer's predictions, this one was fulfilled, though at the time it was uttered nothing seemed more improbable; for at that time the Urquharts possessed the estates of Kinbeachie, Braelangwell, Newhall, and Monteagle. These large possessions were, however, later reduced to a small piece of the estate of Braelangwell.

[1] *Vide* Appendix No. XIV.

CHAPTER IV.

THE SEPTS OF THE HIGHLAND CLANS.[1]

CLAN BUCHANAN SEPTS.

(1) *Colman, MacCalman, etc.; Dove, Dow, Murchison, MacMurchie, etc.; Ruskin.*—The ancestor of the MacCalmans or MacColmans (Dove's sons) was Colman, third son of the seventh Chief of Buchanan. One of Colman's descendants, named Murcho, migrated to Kintail, whence the names Murchison, MacMurchie, etc. Some of Murcho's descendants were known by the name of *Mac-a'-Mhaighstir;* whence Masterson, MacMaster, etc., owing to their progenitor being a minister, a Master of Arts (M.A.). Another family of the MacCalmans settled at Glen Lonan, in Argyllshire. At Bonawe, on Loch Etive, there was an iron-smelting furnace as well as a tannery from a very early date. The MacCalmans supplied the tannery with bark, and, from the nature of their occupation, acquired the appellation of "*Na Rùsgain*"—the Ruskins—from "*rùsg*" (peal or bark). The names Murchie, MacMurchie, and Murchison, as well as the name of Murphy, are found in Arran and in Kintyre. They are variations of the name "Murchad," but do not seem to have any connection with the MacCalman Murchisons of the Clan Buchanan. Dove and Dow are but anglicised forms of Calman, and were adopted by MacCalmans who had emigrated to the Lowlands.

(2) *Donleavy, Mackinlay, etc.*—There appears to be more than an ordinary amount of confusion with regard to the *clan origin* of the

[1] The numbers prefixed to the different groups of septs correspond with those in the List of Clan Septs and Dependents given towards end of volume. The names grouped under each number are those which are either synonomous or affiliated ones. For example: MacCalman, anglicised Dove, Dow, etc., with names such as Murchison, Ruskin, etc., which are derived from the same stock. It is hoped that the arrangement of sept names in the manner above indicated may facilitate reference to cognate surnames. Wherever and whenever it has been possible a detailed account of septs in their relation to their clan has been given. In many cases, however, such an account is an impossibility, as in such cases only the bare fact of the sept's connection with the parent clan is on record, without the why and the wherefore of the connection.

It should be pointed out that surnames denoting colour are common to several clans. Clerical names, such as Mac-a'-Chlerich (Mac-Clery), MacNiven, Mac-an-Deoir (Dewar), etc., are also to be found in more than one clan's list of septs. In the same manner, such names as Leeche or Leitch (meaning doctor or surgeon) and Smith or Gow are the property of several clans.

For further remarks as to Highland surnames the reader is referred to Chapter V.

name "*Mackinlay,*" and of the various forms in which the name is found (Donleavy, Finlay, Findlay, Finlayson, Macinally, Mackinley, etc.). It may, therefore, be as well to point out here that the above names are derived from various sources, viz. :—

(*a*) The descendents of Findla Mòr (Farquharson of Braemar), who lived in the sixteenth century. Those of his descendants who went to the Lowlands changed their names to Finlay, Findlay and Findlayson, and Mackinlay.

(*b*) The Finlaysons or MacFhionnlaighs of Lochalsh and Kintail, who were descended from the Farquharsons.

(*c*) The Mac-an-Leighs, or MacLays, or MacLeays, or Livingstones, who were followers of the Stewarts of Appin.

(*d*) The Lennox Mackinlays or Macinallys descended from Finlay, a son of Buchanan of Drumikill. The Mackinleys and Irish MacGinleys, as well as Donleavys (Mac-don-Leavy) would appear also to have derived their origin from the Buchanan Mackinlays.

(*e*) Buchanan of Auchmar also alludes to a small sept of the Clan MacFarlane named Mackinlay.

(3) *Gilbertson, MacGilbert, etc.*—Descendants of Buchanan of Arduill.

(4) *Harperson, MacChruiter, etc.*—Descendants of one of the *harpers* to the Chief of Buchanan. Hence the names MacChruiter, etc., from *cruit*, a harp or *clàrsach.*

(5) *Lennie, Lenny.*—Descendants of Buchanan of Lenny.

(6) *MacAslan, MacAuselan, etc.*—These names are synonomous with that of Buchanan, which last name is a territorial one. The early Chiefs of Buchanan were known as MacAnselan, MacCausland, etc., in allusion to their descent from Anselan, progenitor of the family. In the reign of King David Bruce, Maurice Macausland, dominus or laird of Buchanan, witnesses a charter by Donald, Earl of Lennox, to Finlay Campsy, of a part of the lands of Campsy.

(7) *MacMaurice.*—One family are descendants of an illegitimate son of the second Chief of Buchanan, named Maurice, while a second branch derive their descent from Maurice, an illegimate son of the fourth Chief of the Clan Buchanan.

(8) *MacWattie, Watson, etc.*—The MacWatties are descended from Walter, son of the second Buchanan of Lenny. Watson, Watt, etc., are anglicised forms of the name.

(9) *Spittal, Spittel.*—Descendants of Buchanan of Spittel. In one of the records in the reign of King James V. Walter Buchanan of Spittel is designated as brother-german to George Buchanan of that Ilk.

(10) *Yule, Yuill, etc.*—Descendants of a son of Buchanan of Drumikill, who was born on Yule-day.

(11) *MacAldonich.*—Descendants of one of the Buchanans of Lenny, whose Christian name was Muldonich.

(12) *MacAndeoir, MacIndeoir, MacIndoe.*—Descendants of a Buchanan, who migrated to Argyllshire, when the daughter of Walter, Chief of Buchanan, married Campbell of Ardkinglass, in the reign of King James III. As there was no other of the same name in the locality in which Buchanan settled, his posterity were termed the MacAndeoirs, or sons of the sojourner or pilgrim, from the Gaelic *deoradh*, an alien.

(13) *MacCormack.*—In the list of killed and wounded of the followers of the Stewarts of Appin at the battle of Culloden (which list was made out by Alexander Stewart of Invernahyle, and which is still preserved in the Achancone branch of the family), we find mentioned as "killed," five MacCormacks or Buchanans, and "wounded," one MacCormack or Buchanan.

(14) *MacGreusich.*—These are descended from one of the posterity of the first MacAndeoir, whose profession was that of a cordiner, and, latterly, a shoemaker, hence the name.

(15) *MacNuyer.*—A family of the MacAndeoirs, who settled on Lochgoilside, were named the MacNuyers of Evan Glass, or Gray Hugh's race. The name is now frequently rendered Weir.

(16) *Risk.*—A cadet of Drumikill was born upon the Risks of Drymen, and hence received the name of Risk, which was perpetuated by his descendants.

CLAN CAMERON SEPTS.

(1) *Clark, Clarke, etc.; Mac-a'-Chlerich, MacClery, etc.—Clark* and similar names are but anglicised versions of the Gaelic *Mac-a'-Chlerich*, son of the cleric. The sept is of ecclesiastical origin, as the name denotes. The Mac-a'-Chlerichs or Clerks, as well as the MacPhails, are classified by Buchanan of Auchmar, the historian, as Cameron septs. These septs are, however, also claimed by the Clan Chattan as septs of the latter clan. It may, however, be remarked that there is something to be said on both sides of the question. Some old authorities maintain the Clan Cameron to have originally formed part of the Clan Chattan confederacy. Looking at the matter in this light, therefore, the argument that the Clarks, Mac-a'-Chlerichs and MacPhails belong to the Clan Chattan can easily be understood. It may be observed that Paul is a common personal name among the Camerons.

(2) *Kennedy, MacUalrig, etc.*—The progenitor of the Kennedys or MacUalrigs or MacWalricks of Lochaber was Ualrig Kennedy of the family of Dunure, in Ayrshire. This Ualrig was involved in some fatal affray, and fled from justice to the wilds of Lochaber some time during the sixteenth century. His descendants became followers of the Clan Cameron, and, later, some of the MacWalricks attached themselves to

the MacDonnells of Keppoch. The name Kennedy is an old one. It appears in Ayr and Galloway as early as 1222. John MacKennedy was Captain of the clan or family of Muintircasduff in the reign of King David II. Kennedy is the family name of the Marquis of Ailsa (Earl of Cassilis). The Lochaber Kennedys had a very handsome family sett of tartans. This is reproduced by MacIan in his well-known work, and is also reproduced by Mr D. W. Stewart in his book on "Old and Rare Scottish Tartans."

(3) *MacGillonie, MacOnie.*—"MacGillonie" was the appellation of the Camerons of Strone, one of the three principal branches of the clan. The name is evidently from the Gaelic *Mac-Gill'-an-fhàidh*, son of the servant of the prophet.

(4) *MacPhail, etc.; Paul.*—MacPhail is one of the septs which has been already alluded to as being claimed by both the Camerons and the Clan Chattan. Paul is but an anglicised rendering of the same name. There is also a Mackay sept named MacPhail or Polson, but that sept has no connection with the MacPhails of Lochaber.

(5) *MacMartin, Martin.*—"MacMartin" was the appellation of the Camerons of Letterfinlay, one of the three principal branches of the clan.

(6) *MacSorley, Sorley.*—The MacSorlies of Glen Nevis formed one o the three principal branches of the Clan Cameron.

(7) *Chalmers.*—Buchanan of Auchmar, the historian, states: "The Camerons contend that the surname of Chalmers is descended of a cadet of their surname, who, having gone into the French service, assumed the name of Camerarius, or Chalmers, for that of Cameron, as more agreeable to the language of that country, . . . another of that name having returned to Scotland was ancestor of the Chalmerses of the shire of Aberdeen and other parts of this kingdom."

(8) *MacIldowie.*—Is derived from the appellation "*MacDhòmhnuil duibh*, from *Dòmhnull Dubh*, head of the clan in 1429. In the "Rentaill of the Lordschippe of Huntly" made in 1600 (given in Spalding Club Misc. IV.), we read of "Allone Camerone MacOuildowy," and in "Moysie's Memoirs" of "Allane MacKildowie."

(9) *Taylor.*—This sept claim to be the descendants of a notable warrior of the Clan Cameron named "*Taillear dubh na tuaighe*" (the black tailor of the axe), who lived during the seventeenth century. In an article on the subject in the "Celtic Magazine" (September 1884), the Rev. Professor Malcolm Taylor, D.D., remarks, that "in Cowal a group of families, *Mac-an-tàillear*—later, Taylor—by name, have always regarded themselves as his (the *tàillear dubh's*) descendants. . . . These Cowal people were wont to regard themselves as Camerons of the Camerons, and to designate themselves, down to the closing years of last (*i.e.*, eighteenth) century, as "*Clann an Tàillear Dhuibh Chamronach.*"



The Cuirass and Bonnet of Mail, and the *Calpanach* (Skin Buskins).

See page 197.

CLAN CAMPBELL OF ARGYLE SEPTS.

(1) *Burns, Burnes.*—The Lord Lyon's patent of arms to the family of Burnes of Montrose traces the family's descent from Walter Campbell, the proprietor of a small estate named Burnhouse, near Taynuilt, in Argyllshire, who fled to Kincardineshire during the civil wars of the seventeenth century. There, for purposes of concealment, Campbell assumed the name of Burnhouse in place of his own. This was subsequently modified into Burness, Burnes, and Burns.

(2) *Connochie, MacConnochy, etc.*—The MacConnochies are descendants of the Campbells of Inverawe, on Loch Etive, the progenitor of whom was Duncan Campbell, eldest son of Sir Neil Campbell of Lochow by his second wife (a daughter of Sir John Cameron of Lochiel). The eldest son of that marriage (Duncan Campbell) obtained a grant of Inverawe and Cruachan from King David II. in 1330. In the Roll of the Clans of 1587 appears the name of "M'Condoquhy of Inneraw."

(3) *Denoon, Denune.*—This sept derives its name from the lands of Dunoon, on the Firth of Clyde. In a charter relating to the monastery of Paisley in 1294 appears the name of Sir Arthur de Denoon. Among the Scots Barons, who in 1296 swore fealty to King Edward I. of England, were Sir Arthur de Denune as well as Sir Guy (supposed to be Sir Arthur's brother).

(4) *MacDermid, MacDiarmid.*—This sept derives its name from the progenitor of the house of Argyle, Diarmid or Dermid, the slayer of the wild boar.

(5) *Macglasrich.* — The Macglasrichs are descendants of a race of pipers, who belonged to the sept of the MacIver Campbells, and who came from the parish of Glassary. These MacIvers migrated to Lochaber, where they became hereditary pipers to the MacDonnells of Keppoch. They assumed the name of Macglasrich, in allusion to the district whence they hailed. The last of these hereditary pipers played at Culloden, and shortly afterwards the family emigrated to Prince Edward Island. The stand of pipes which was used at Culloden is said to be in the possession of one of the descendants of the Keppoch piper, who is resident in Prince Edward Island.

(6) *MacIsaacs.*—These are offshoots of a sept of the MacDonalds of Clanranald, bearing the same name. One of them migrated to the territory of the Campbells of Craignish in the early part of the sixteenth century. On 20th January 1544 John MacIsaac was appointed ground-officer to the Sergeantry and Mairship of Craignish. In a bond of manrent dated at Barchibayan on 8th April 1592, in favour of Ronald Campbell of Barichibyan, representative of the old Campbells of Craignish, there appear among the "native men of Craignish," as

signatories, "Malcolme Moir Makesaig, Donald Bane Makesaig, Duncane Makesaig and Gilcallum Makesaig his sonnes."

A sept of MacKessocks hail from the shores of the Moray Firth. They are supposed to be the descendants of one of the same name, who accompanied Colin, Earl of Argyle, who married the widow of the Regent Moray, and who had, therefore, much influence in the above district between 1572 and 1583.

(7) *MacIver, MacIvor.*—The progenitor of this sept was Ivor, son of Duncan, Lord of Lochow, in the time of King Malcolm IV. The original possessions of the MacIvors were Lergachonzie and Asknish, with certain lands in Cowal. The MacIvors held various positions of trust under the Argyle Campbells, among others that of hereditary keepers of Inverary Castle. During the rising of "the '45," when the Campbells of Argyle espoused the Hanoverian cause, the MacIvors of Asknish went out for Prince Charlie under the banner of the MacDonnells of Keppoch. At the battle of Culloden they were drawn up as a separate body with officers of their own, as they were desirous of being placed in a position where there was no chance of their being opposed to the Argyle militia, who had the same badge as their own, and who wore the same sett of tartan (*see* MacVicars, page 169).

A colony of MacIvers were to be found in Wester-Ross during the thirteenth century. They became followers of the MacKenzies of Seaforth. They were known as *Siol Mhic-Iamhair*, and appear to have settled in the neighbourhood of Loch Broom. The principal family seems to have been that of Leckmelme. The name is common in Lewis. At the census of 1861 there were 1072 persons of the name in Lewis, chiefly in the Tolsta and Back districts of the parish of Stornoway. The name is from the Norse Ivarr.

A further offshoot from the MacIvers took place between the years 1575 and 1585, when a colony of MacIvers, known as "MacIver Buey," settled in Caithness. They there became noted for their feuds with the Gunns. In 1633 we find William, Chieftain of the Caithness MacIvers, involved in a dispute with Lord Berriedale, son of the Earl of Caithness, when MacIver invoked the assistance of Lord Lorn, giving as his reason that he belonged to the same clan as his lordship, and that he was a Campbell.

(8) *MacTavish, Thompson, etc.* — The MacTavishes, Tawessons, Thompsons, etc., are said to derive their origin from "*Taus Corr*," an illegitimate son of one of the Lords of Lochow, who lived in the days of King Alexander II.

(9) *Bannatyne.*—The Bannatynes or MacAmelynes derive their origin from an old Bute family, whose seat was at Kames Castle, Bute, where they seem to have had their residence since the thirteenth century. The name of the Bannatynes is still perpetuated in the name of a

village in Bute, named Port Bannatyne. In a charter dated 1489, out of seventy-eight fewars in Bute eleven bore the name of Bannatyne. The Bannatynes were not of the Campbell stock, but became followers of them in 1538. In a bond dated 20th May 1547, the Chief of the MacAmelynes and Sir John Stuart, ancestor of the Marquis of Bute, engage to stand by and support each other against all persons except the King and the Earl of Argyle; this latter reservation being made in order to permit the Chief of the Bannatynes to fulfil the conditions of a bond of manrent, dated 14th April 1538, which he had given to the Earl of Argyle. In the year 1475 King James III. granted to Robert of Bannachtyne, the son of Ninian Bannachtyne of Camys, certain lands in Bute. In 1491 Ninian Stewart, Sheriff of Bute, gave seisin to Alexander Bannatyne in the lands of Kerrylamont.

(10) *MacGibbon.*[1] — This sept hailed from the neighbourhood of Glendaruel. The superiority of their lands was, about 1508, made over to Colin, Earl of Argyle.

(11) *MacKellar.*—The name appears to be derived from the Latin "Hilarius." As far back as 1470 the MacKellars owned the lands of Ardare, in Glassary. Duncan MacKellar of Trochan signs a bond of manrent, as witness to same, at Ardchattan, on 27th January 1519; and on 25th May 1520 Duncan MacKellar of Ardare is witness to another similar document.

(12) *MacOran.* — This was the name assumed by one of the Campbells of Melfort, who got into trouble and fled to the district of Menteith, where he was befriended by the Earl of Menteith, who bestowed upon Campbell the farm of Inchannoch. This happened about the middle of the seventeenth century.

(13) *MacOwen* was the name of the family who were the sennachies to the Campbells of Argyle.

(14) *MacNichol.*—In the "Vestiarium Scoticum" occurs the following paragraph, viz.: "According to the Red Book of Argyle, they (the MacNichols) spring from a younger son of that house, and were entirely distinct from the MacNichols or MacRiculs of Ross-shire. The head of the Lochawe MacNichols was MacNichol of Succoth in Glenurcha."

CLAN CAMPBELL OF CAWDOR SEPTS.

Caddell, Calder.—Caddell and Calder are but anglicised names from Cawdor. In old documents the Campbells of Cawdor are frequently mentioned as "de Cadella."

CLAN CAMPBELL OF LOUDOUN SEPTS.

Loudoun is a place name, derived from the place from which the Campbells took their title.

[1] *Vide* Appendix No. VI.

CLAN COLQUHOUN SEPTS.

(1) Cowan and MacCowan are names assumed by the Colquhouns in the Lowlands. Buchanan of Auchmar, the historian, makes mention of the principal family of the name of Cowan, viz., that of Corstoun in Fifeshire. Mac-a-chounich was the name assumed by some Colquhouns who migrated to Lorn and Appin. The name Cowan and MacCowan is of ecclesiastical origin, from St. Comgan a brother of St. Kentigerna (*see* under Clan MacDougall).

(2) *Kilpatrick*, *Kirkpatrick.*—I am aware that I am on debateable ground here, as it is disputed by the Clan Colquhoun Society, that the above names are Colquhoun septs. However, the fact remains that the ancestor of the Colquhouns, before they became possessors of the property by whose name they are now known was Humphrey Kilpatrick or Kirkpatrick, in whose favour Malduin, Earl of Lennox, granted the charter of the lands of Colquhoun in the reign of King Alexander II.

CLAN CUMMING SEPTS.

(1) *Buchan.*—It is well known that the Cummings were the bitterest opponents of the succession of King Robert the Bruce to the Scottish crown. Being the losing party, the Cummings after Bruce had disposed of all his enemies, were proscribed and forfeited. A branch of the family, the Comyns or Cummings of Auchmacoy in Buchan, though they had been favourable to the Bruce and had been rewarded by the King, deemed it prudent to change their patronymic for that of Buchan.

(2) *Macniven*, *Niven.*—The Macnivens of Breachachie were a sept of the Cummings of Badenoch, who were almost annihilated by their neighbours the Macphersons, as the result of a clan feud. The name Macniven is from *Gille-naomh* or *Naoimhein*—son of the saint.

CLAN DAVIDSON SEPTS.

All the names under this heading are, in their various forms, but modifications of the original name of the clan (the Clan Dài or Kay).

CLAN FARQUHARSON SEPTS.

(1) *Coutts.*—The earliest notice of the bearers of this name appears to be that of the proprietors of a small estate in Cromar called Auchterfoul, now Wester Coull. In the Invercauld papers the Couttses are named as dependents of the Farquharsons.

(2) *Finlay, Mackinlay, etc.*— *Vide* remarks about these names made under the heading of Clan Buchanan Septs.

(3) *Hardy, Machardy, MacCardney, etc.* — The Machardies of Strathdon followed the banner of Mackintosh, while those of Braemar were dependents of the Farquharsons. The Machardies appear to have been in great favour with the Earls of Mar. MacCardney is but another form of Machardy. Invercauld was acquired by the Farquharsons through marriage with the heiress of Machardy of Invercauld.

(4) *Farquhar, MacFarquhar, MacEarachar, etc.* are but other forms of the name Farquharson or *MacEarachair*, the race of Fearchar, the founder of the clan.

(5) *MacCaig*; (6) *Greusach*; (7) *Lyon*; (8) *Reoch*, are all mentioned by MacIan ("Costumes of the Clans") as septs of the Clan Farquharson.

CLAN FERGUSON SEPTS.

(1) *Fergus* and *MacFergus* are but other forms of "Ferguson" or Fergusson.

(2) *MacKerras, MacKersey*, are forms of the name "Ferguson" (*MacFhearghuis*) which are found in Kintyre.

(3) *Ferries.*—The following is an extract from "Records of the Clan Ferguson": "In more than one case the names of early ministers of the Scottish church have been handed down alternately as 'Ferries' or 'Ferguson.'"

(4) *MacAdie.*—From the same authority as the foregoing we quote: "Balmacruchie Fergusons, and those who left Strathardle and settled in the vale of Athole under the Dunfallandies were always known as MacAdies (Clan Aid)."

CLAN FORBES SEPTS.

(1) The *Bannermans* were hereditary standard-bearers to the Scottish kings, about the time of Malcolm IV. or William the Lion. They were later deprived of the above distinction, which was bestowed on the ancestors of the Viscounts Scrimgeours. The Bannermans intermarried largely with the Forbeses, whose followers they became.

(2) *Fordyce* is an Aberdeenshire name, and is said to be a corruption of the name "Forbes."

(3) *Michie.*—The name Michie appears for the first time about 1530 in Morayshire. Thence the Michies spread into Strathdon, in Aberdeenshire. In the latter district they acquired considerable influence through their intermarriages with the Forbeses, whose followers they became.

CLAN FRASER SEPTS.

(1) *Frissell or Frizell.*—The Chiefs of the Clan Fraser were of Norman origin, their original name having been "de Frisell." It is on record that Lord Lovat who was one of the victims of the rising of "the '45," entered into a formal league of amity with the French Marquis de la Frezeliere, the representative of a noble family of great antiquity named Frereau de la Frezeliere, who flourished in Touraine prior to the time of the French Revolution. This record acknowledged the relationship between the Frasers and the Frezelieres, and declared an alliance between them. The deed was executed on the one part by the Marquis de la Frezeliere, the Duc de Luxembourg, the Duc de Chatillon, and the Prince de Tingrie; while on the other side the subscribers were Lord Lovat, his brother John Fraser with George Henry Fraser, Major of the Irish Regiment of Bourke in the French service.

We find the name of Frisell in various charters during the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth centuries.

(2) *MacShimis, MacKimmie, Simpson, etc.*—Simon has always been a favourite Fraser name. It was that of the progenitor of the old Frasers of Lovat, and the head of the clan was known by the appellation of "*MacShimi*," or the son of Simon. The above names, therefore, are but modifications of "Simon's son."

(3) *Tweedie.*—Before the Frasers became clan chiefs in the north, they were important landholders in Tweeddale, in the south of Scotland. The Tweedies are believed to be offshoots of the Frasers of Tweeddale.

(4) *MacGruer.*—The MacGruers were hereditary standard-bearers to the Chiefs of the Clan Fraser.

CLAN GORDON SEPTS.

(1) *Adam, Adie, Edie.*—*See* remarks under the heading of Clan Gordon. Adam as being the name of the founder of the clan, has always been a favourite one with the Gordons, in the same manner as Simon is a favourite name with the Frasers. Adie and Edie are diminutives of Adam. The MacAdies are claimed by the Fergusons.

(2) *Huntly.*—A place name derived from the place from which the Chief of the Gordons (the Marquis of Huntly) takes his title.

CLAN GRAHAM (OF MONTEITH) SEPTS.

(1) *Allardice.*—The male line of the Grahams of Monteith terminated in 1694 on the death without issue of William, second Earl of Airth and Menteith. The heir of line, however, was the earl's eldest sister who had married Sir John Allardice of Allardice.

(2) *Menteith, Monteith,* are place names derived from the district from which the Grahams, Earls of Menteith, took their title.

(3) *MacGrime.* This is also believed to be a Graham sept. One of the witnesses to the Blackmail contract of 1741 was James MacGrime, who signs in company of other dependents of the Monteith Grahams.

(4) *Bontein, etc.*—The Bonteins are a family of undoubted antiquity, and can trace their descent from many centuries ago. The Bonteins of Ardoch have been most intimately connected with the Grahams of Gartmore (a branch of the Grahams of Monteith) by marriage and otherwise. "Bontein" is the form of name adopted by Sir James Bontein of Balglas in 1782. We find the name of "Nicolas Buntyng, son and heir of John Buntyng of Ardoch," appearing among the witnesses to a charter dated at Edinburgh 2nd August 1452, which grants to Alexander Conyngham of Kilmaurs the lands of Kilmaurs etc.

A charter by King James VI. dated 24th February 1603, enfefts James Buntene of Succoth in right of his wife Margaret Smollet, in the lands of Kirktoun and Clerkhill in Dumbartonshire. In the famous Black Mail Contract for "keeping watch on the borders of the Highlands" (1741) Robert Bontein of Mildovan is the first signatory. He was the nephew of Graham of Gartmore, and was married to the daughter and heiress of Bontein of Balglass.

There are Buntens of Dunalastair in Perthshire, and Buntines of Torbrex in Stirlingshire as well as Buntains at Inverary. I am also informed that the lands between the Gareloch and Loch Lomond granted by King Robert III. in 1398 to Finlan Buntyn, are still in the possession of his descendant, Robert Bontine Cunningham Graham of Gartmore, who is a claimant of the Earldom of Menteith.

(5) *MacGilvernock.*—Sir John Graham, second son of the first Earl of Menteith, married a daughter of Campbell of Barbreck. By her he had two sons. From the elder son descended the Grahams of Gartmore and Gallingad; while, from the younger came the family of the MacGilvernocks. This sept, therefore, branched off from the Grahams of Monteith about the year 1500. The name "MacIlvernoch" also appears in North Knapdale in 1751, in the Valuation Roll of Argyle. The meaning of the name is *gillie* or servant of St. Mernock—that is St. Ernan or Ferreolus. Donald MacIlvermoik is servitor to the subdean of the Isles in 1678.

CLAN GRANT SEPTS.

MacGilroy, MacIlroy, Gilroy.—These names appear to be derived from that of MacGilderoy or Gilleroy, otherwise known as *Seumas an Tuim* Grant, a famous outlaw who lived in the early part of the

seventeenth century. He was the youngest son of John Roy Grant of Carron.

CLAN GUNN SEPTS.

The majority of the septs of the Clan Gunn are descendants of George Gunn, commonly known as "the Crowner" (or Coroner), who flourished during the fifteenth century, and of his son James. The *Crowner* was also known as "*Fear a' Bhraistich mhóir*," on account of the great brooch which he wore as the badge of his office of coroner. From James, the son of the coroner, was derived the patronymic of "*Mac-Sheumais-Chataich*" (or the MacJames or Jameson of Caithness).

(1) *Jameson, MacKeamish, etc.*—These are all forms of the name "son of James," derived from James, the son of the Crowner, and Chief of Clan Gunn, above referred to.

(2) *Johnson, MacIan, etc.*—From another son, John, who was slain by the Keiths, are descended the MacIans or Johnsons of Caithness.

(3) The *Hendersons* of the north trace their descendant to yet another of the numerous sons of the Crowner, named Henry.

(4) *Robson, MacRob, etc.*—Another son of the Crowner, named Robert, who was slain by the Keiths along with his father, was the progenitor of the Robsons. Sir Robert Gordon, the historian, when writing of the Gunns, remarks: "John Robson, chieftain of the Clangun in Catteness, did now of late, the yeir of God 1618, mak his refuge of Southerland, having fallen out with the Earle of Catteness and Macky; so that this whole surname doth for the present depend altogether upon the house of Southerland."

(5) *Wilson.*—The progenitor of the Wilsons of Caithness was William, another son of the Crowner.

(6) The *Williamsons* are descended from a William, son of a latter Chief.

(7) *Georgeson.*—The following quotation is from a receipt which appears in Sinclair's book on the Gunns, viz.: "I, Alexander Gunn, alias *Georgeson*, in Altbraggaeh, for myself and Christian Gunn, my spouse, eldest lawful daughter of the late John Gunn, alias *Robson*, in Dunrobin, grant that I have received from the Right Honourable and Worshipful Sir Robert Gordon, Knight Baronet, and Alexander Gunn, alias *Jameson*, 8 head of old kye, 7 young kye, 4 great mares, and two followers left to the said Christian Gunn by the said John Gunn, her father." The above receipt is dated 21st November 1623.

(8) *Gaunson* is another form of "Gunn's son."

(9) *Manson* is a Gunn offshoot, and means the son of Magnus.

(10) *Swanson*, or "Sweyn's son," is a sept said to be descended from Sweyn, a noted Freswick pirate, who was brother to the first Gunn, who settled in Caithness.

(11) *Nelson.*—The Nelsons (sons of Neil) have no connection with the MacNeills of the west coast.

(12) *Sandison*, another form of "Alexander's son."

(13) *Gaillie.*—From "The Statistical Account of Ross and Cromarty" (1845), we extract the following, viz.: "About the middle of the seventeenth century a Sir John Sinclair, in Caithness, became proprietor of the lands of Culiss and Wester Rarichie. This led to the introduction into the parish of various individuals of the name of Gunn, from the boundary that separates Caithness from Sutherland. The people of the parish called them '*na Gallaich*' (or strangers), the Caithness men; and from this casual appellation arose the name Gallie, which has been for nearly 200 years a common and rather respectable name among the inhabitants. The name is now, however, much on the decrease."

MacIan tells us that the Gallies are descendants of some of the Clan Gunn who settled in Ross-shire, where they were designated as coming from *Gall-'aobh*, the stranger's side. *Gallaibh* is the Gaelic name for Caithness.

Again, in Gregory's "Western Highlands and Isles," we find the following: "Hugh, third son of Alexander, Earl of Ross . . . by his second wife, a lady of the Clan Gun, had a son, Donald—called *Gallach*, from being fostered by his mother's relations in Caithness."

(14) *MacCorkill.*—In the records of the feuds between the Clan Gunn and the Mackays, we find the MacCorkills (or Mac-Thor-Ketils) mentioned as belonging to the former clan.

CLAN LAMONT OR LAMOND SEPTS.

For the names of most of the septs of this clan, I am indebted to the courtesy of the Hon. Secretary of the Clan Lamont Society. Beyond the mere fact of its being on record that the septs in question are Lamont ones, particulars in many cases regarding them are very meagre. This, however, is not altogether to be wondered at if we remember that, like the MacGregors and the MacFarlanes, the Lamonts had the experience for some time of being one of the "broken clans," whose members adopted other names in order to avoid persecution.

(1) *Lambie*, *Lamondson*, *MacClymont*, *Meikleham*, *etc.*, are all supposed to be other forms of Lamont. MacIlwhom is a corruption of Meikleham.

(2) *Landers*, *Lamb*, are descendants of the Chief of Lamont, who lived about the time of King Robert III.

(3) *Bourdon*, *Burdon.*—The Bourdons trace their descent to a younger son of one of the Chiefs of Lamont, who emigrated to Perthshire, where he served Drummond of Stobhall. This Lamont married the heiress of Bourdon of Feddals, whose name he adopted. In Nisbet's "System of

Heraldry" occurs the following passage: "By a letter under the subscription of Lamont of that Ilk, of the date the 4th of November 1699, given to the Herald-Office by James Bourdon of Feddel, as descended of a younger son of Lamont, in the reign of King Robert III. . . . The name of Bourdon is much older than the reign of Robert III., for I find *William de Bourdon* a witness in a charter of King Alexander III. to Hugh Abernethy, and in several other charters as old."

(4) *Lucas, Luke, MacLucas.*[1]—These are all offshoots of the Lamonts. The Lukes' habitat was on the shores of Lochfyne.

(5) *MacPatrick, Patrick.*—The above are aliases of the Lamonts, descended from Baron MacPatrick, who was the ancestor of the Lamonts of Cowstone.

(6) *Black, MacAlduie, MacGilledow, etc.*—All the above are synonymous names, and are traceable to Blacks, who were originally Lamonts, and who changed their name owing to persecution. William Black, the celebrated novelist, could trace his descent from a branch of the Clan Lamont, driven forth from the Lamont country under a leader called the *black priest.* The exiles settled at Carnworth, in Lanarkshire, and became in process of time noted covenanters. A declaration by Sir James Lamont in 1661 (which is now among the papers of the Chief), states that those descended from the names "MacIlzegowie, MacGilligowie, MacGilledow, and MacIlzegui," are offshoots from the Lamonts of Castletoune of Braemar. Yet another branch of Blacks are descended from the Blacks of Garvie, Glendaruel, of the parish of Kilmodan. The head of the sept was known as "*Mac-'Ille-Dhuibh-mor-na-Garbha.*"

(7) *Toward, Towart.*—These are Lamont aliases, derived from the castle of Toward, in Cowal, which used to be the seat of the Chief of the clan.

(8) *Brown,* also the name of a Lamond, who changed his name owing to troublous times.

(9) *White.*—The same remarks apply to this as to the foregoing name.

(10) *Sorley, MacSorley,* were aliases adopted by a Lamont, who was named Samuel.

(11) *Turner.*—The MacTournors or Turners of Luss are descendants of a fugitive Lamont, who settled on Lochlomondside, and engaged in the business of a turner. Hence the above name.

CLAN LESLIE SEPTS.

(1) *Abernethy.* — In the "Scottish Peerage" (1826) appears the following paragraph: "In the reign of King Robert I. Sir Andrew Leslie (the representative of the founder of the clan) marrying Mary,

[1] *Vide* Appendix No. XV.

daughter and co-heir to Alexander Abernethy, with her got the baronies of Rothes and Ballenbreich, of which he had a charter from the said king, and thereupon his descendants have quartered the coat of Abernethy with their own."

(2) *More.*—The Leslies obtained the larger part of their Fife lands in the thirteenth century, by the marriage of their Chief with a More heiress.

CLAN LINDSAY SEPTS.

(1) *Crawford* is a name which is intimately associated with the Lindsay clan, whose Chief bears the title of Earl of Crawford.

(2) *Deuchar.*—The Deuchars of Forfarshire are a very old family, and held the estate of Deuchar in the parish of Ferne under the superiority, first, of the de Montealts or Mowatts, and subsequently under the Lindsays. In 1379 Sir Alexander Lindsay of Glenesk granted a charter of the lands to William Deuhqwhyr of that Ilk, as heir to his father.

CLAN MACALISTER SEPT.

Alexander.—Alexander, Lord of Lochaber (forfeited in 1431) had two sons, Angus ancestor of the MacAlisters of Loup, Argyleshire, and Alexander MacAlister who obtained the lands of Menstrie, Clackmannanshire, in feu from the family of Argyle. He was ancestor of the Earls of Stirling, a title which is at present dormant. Alexander MacAlister's posterity took the surname of Alexander from the Christian name of their progenitor. Sir William Alexander, seventh Baron of Menstrie, was in 1633 created Earl of Stirling.

CLAN MACALPIN SEPT.

Alpin is but an abbreviation of MacAlpin.

CLAN MACAULAY SEPTS.

MacPhedron, MacPheidiran.—By both Buchanan the historian, and MacIan, the MacPheidirans are alluded to as being the sept of the MacAulays of Ardincaple, Dumbartonshire.

CLAN MACARTHUR SEPTS.

Arthur, MacArtair, MacArter.—These are all forms of the same name.

CLAN MACBEAN SEPTS.

See remarks under the heading of the Clan MacBean, page 61.

SEPTS OF THE CLAN DONALD (NORTH AND SOUTH).

To give a detailed account of the why and the wherefore of all the septs and dependents of this powerful clan is all but an impossibility. Not only did the Clan Donald territory extend from the north of North Uist to the south of Kintyre in Scotland, but it also embraced part of Antrim in Irelaud. Indeed the present Earl of Antrim is a cadet of the Clan Donald. Especially in Kintyre do we find MacDonald dependents with an unmistakeably Irish ring of name. These dependents are probably the descendants of Irish from Antrim, who centuries ago left Ireland for Kintyre, in order to follow the fortunes of the MacDoualds. During Prince Charlie's wanderings, one of the disguises the royal fugitive adopted was that of Betty Burke, an Irish servant-maid of Flora MacDonald. Burkes are found in Kintyre to this day. Information regarding the names among the Clan Donald septs which are marked with an asterisk, will be found in appendix No. XVI., which contains an extract from the MSS. of the Rev. Donald Kelly M.A., minister of the parish of Southend.

(1) *Isles.*—In almost all of their early charters the MacDonalds of the Isles were designated "de Insulis," and later "Isles," and we find the Chiefs and Chieftains of the clan actually signing themselves as "Isles" without the prefix of MacDonald. About the sixteenth century it became the practice to use the name "Isles" for the MacDonalds of the Isles. Hence the former name as a MacDonald sept one.

(2) *Colson, MacCall, MacColl.* — The name Coll has already been referred to with reference to the Clan Donald in Notes to Clan Names, Chap. III. Though the MacColls were of the Clan Donald race, they were for centuries devoted followers of the Stewarts of Appin. So intimate was the connection between the Stewarts and MacColls, that it was the custom, when a chieftain of the house of Auchnacone died, that he should be buried in a spot where a MacColl lay on either side of him. During the risiug of "the '45" when the Stewarts of Appin were out for the Stewarts, the casualities of the Appin regiment amounted to ninety-one killed and sixty-five wounded. Out of the above total the killed among those of the name of Stewart amounted to twenty-two and the wounded to twenty-five. The balance viz., sixty-nine killed and forty wounded consisted of eighteen other names out of which the MacColls furnished as their quota, eighteen killed and fifteen wounded.

(3) *Connall, Connell, Donald, Donaldson, Donillson, Donnelson, Kinnell, MacDaniell, MacKinnell, MacWhannell, Whannell.*—The above names are all identical with MacDonald, for in old days the name of the clan was spelt in quite a variety of forms, and in those various

forms was referred to old charters and documents. The forms "Donillson," "Donnelson," and "MacDaniell" as well as "Donaldson," are alluded to in old charters as MacDonalds who had settled in the north of Ireland.

(4) *Gorrie, Gowrie, MacGorrie, MacGorry, MacRorie, MacRory, MacRuer, MacRurie, MacRury, Rorison.*—The above are all forms of the name MacRorie and MacGorrie already alluded to under Notes to Clan Names, Chap. III. as having been important subdivisions of the Clan Donald. Those of the surname Gorrie or Gowrie are descendants of some MacDonalds or MacGorries, who settled some four centuries ago in the neighbourhood of Logie Almond, Perthshire.

(5) *Hewison, MacHutcheon, MacQuistan, etc.*—These are all forms of the name Huistein or Hugh, and are derived from the name of Hugh, the progenitor of the MacDonalds of Sleat, who were otherwise known as the Clan Huistein.

(6) *Gilbride, MacBride, MacIlvride.* — Gillibride was the father of Somerled the first Lord of the Isles. Martin in his "History of Scotland" (1716), when describing the tombs of Iona says; "In the west end is the tombs of Gilbrid and Paul Sporran, "antient Tribes of the MackDonalds."

(7) *MacIan, Johnson, etc.*—These names are offshoots of the MacIans or MacDonalds of Ardnamurchan. The Johnsons of Coll were offshoots from the same branch of the Clan Donald.

(8) *Darroch, MacIlreach, MacIlriach, MacIlleriach, Reoch, Riach, MacIlwraith, MacRaith, MacIlrevie, Revie.*—The above names are all offshoots or synonyms for "*Mac-Gille-Riabhaich*" (the son of the brindled or freckled man). The Mac-Gille-Riabhaichs were hereditary bards to the Clan Donald North, and in virtue of their office held the land of Baile Mhic Gille-Riabhich in Trotternish. (*See* Chap. V.). The forms of the name *MacIlwraith* and *MacRaith* are those to be met with in Ayr and Galloway shires. *MacIlrevie* and *Revie* are the forms met with in Kintyre. *Reoch* and *Riach* are abbreviations of the name adopted by those who settled in the Lowlands. *Darroch* or *Darrach* (the oak) is an offshoot from the MacIlleriachs. That form of the name is to be found in Islay and in Jura. The bye-name of Darrach, so says tradition, was applied to one of the MacIlleriachs, who, in some clan foray distinguished himself by the good use he made of an oak staff. In an old document dated 1794, appears the name of "Duncan Darroch of Gourock, chief of that ancient name, the patronymic of which is M'Iliriach."

(9) *MacCook, MacCuag.*—The above are different forms of the same name and are peculiar to Arran. The name MacCuag is not to be confounded with that of MacCaig or MacCuaig (*Mac-Cuthaig*) the latter being a Hebridean sept name.

(10) *MacCooish, MacCuish.*—These sept names are common in the north of Skye, and are said to be from *MacUis.*

(11) *MacCash, MacCaishe.*—In a commission of justiciary dated 22nd October 1614, relating to the capture of the castle of Dunnyvaig, in Islay, we find the name of Hector McCaishe mentioned as one of the followers of Angus Oig McConeill (MacDonald) of Dunnyvaig.

(12) *MacGoun, MacGown, etc.*, were the Smiths of the MacDonalds.

(13) *MacEachran, MacEachern.*—Dr Alex. MacBain translates this name as "Horse-lord." The following is an extract from Mr Skene's "Highlands of Scotland": "The Campbells of Craignish are said to be descended from Dogall, an illegitimate son of one of the ancestors of the Campbells in the twelfth century, but the universal tradition of the country is that their old name was MacEachern, and that they were of the same race with the MacDonalds. This is partly confirmed by their arms being the galley of the Isles, from the mast of which hangs a shield containing the gironé of eight pieces or and sable of the Campbells, and still more by the manuscript of 1450, which contains a genealogy of the MacEacherns, deducing them, not from the Campbells, but from a certain Nicol MacMurdoch in the twelfth century. When the MacGillevrays and Macinnes of Morvern and Ardgour were dispersed and broken up, we find that many of their septs, especially the Macinnes, although not residing on any of the Craignish properties, acknowledged that family as their Chief. Accordingly, as the MacGillevrays and Macinnes were two branches of the same clan, and separate from each other, as early as the twelfth century; and as the MacEacherns are certainly of the same race, while Murdoch, the first of the clan, is exactly contemporary with Murdoch, the father of Gillebride, the ancestor of the Siol Gillevray, there seems little doubt that the Siol Eachern and the Macinnes were the same clan. . . . There was an old family of MacEachern of Kingerloch, and as Kingerloch marches with Ardgour, the old property of the Macinnes, it strongly confirms the hypothesis that the two clans were of the same race."

MacEachern has long been an Islay name. It has been said that some MacEacherns when they went to the Lowlands adopted the name of Cochrane.

(14) *Galbraith.*—The Galbraiths of Macrihanish and Drumore are descendants of the Galbraiths, formerly of Gigha, whose progenitor was a Galbraith of Baldernock. This progenitor fled from the Lennox with Lord James Stewart, son of Murdoch, Duke of Albany, during the reign of King James I. The Galbraiths, who were known as "*Chlann a' Bhreatannaich*" (or children of the Britons), held the island of Gigha from the Clan Donald till after 1590.

(15) *MacLardie, MacLaverty, etc.* — These names are Arran ones,

though the holders of some of them appear to have passed over to Kintyre. Among the papers of the Campbells of Cawdor (who formerly owned Islay) appears the name of Johannes Makgillecrist Maklafferdich, in a deed of remission dated 1524.

(16) *MacSorley, Sorley.*—These names are synonymous with MacSomhairle or MacSomerled, Somerled being the name of the progenitor of the Clan Donald.

(17) *MacSporran, Sporran, Purcell.*—The MacSporrans were hereditary purse-bearers to the Lords of the Isles. Martin, in his "Description of the Western Islands of Scotland," when mentioning the tombs of Iona, says: "In the West-end is the tombs of Gilbrid and Paul Sporran, antient Tribes of the MackDonalds." Some of the sept who went to the south changed their names to Purcell.

(18) *MacCodrum.*—A north Uist name, from the Norse Guttormr, and one borne by a celebrated bard, Iain MacCodrum.

(19) *MacCrain.*—The above is a Jura name. One of these families was noted for the longevity of its members. In the burying-ground of Ardlussa, in Jura, there is a grave-stone which bears the following inscription, viz. :—

"*Mary MacCrain*, Died in 1856, Aged 128. Descendant of Gillouir MacCrain, who kept a Hundred and Eighty Christmases in His own house, and who died in the reign of Charles I."

(20) *MacCuithein* is a MacDonald name, which is found in Skye.

(21) *MacElfrish*, believed to be a corruption of "Mac-Gille-Bhris," son of the servant of Saint Bricius or Brice.

(22) *Beton, MacBeth, etc.*—A great amount of confusion exists with regard to the above names and the various forms in which they appear (Beath, Beaton, Beton, Bethune, MacBeth, MacBeath, MacBheath, MacVeagh, MacVey, etc.). These septs may be divided into three categories, viz. :—

(*a*) The MacBeths or MacBeaths of the old province of Moray, who are allied to the MacBains or MacBeans of Clan Chattan, and who are referred to under notes regarding the Clan MacBain, page 61.

(*b*) The old hereditary physicians, MacBeth or MacBeath, to the Lords of the Isles. Tradition says that these physicians were descendants of Beath, who came from Ireland in the train of the widow O'Neill, who married Angus Og of the Isles, the friend of King Robert the Bruce.

In 1379 Prince Alexander Stewart granted to Ferchard "Leiche" (physician), one of the Islay MacBeths, and the King's physician, the lands of Melness and Hope, in Sutherland; and in 1386 King Robert II. further granted to the same Ferchard, in heritage, all the islands from Rhu Stoer, in Assynt, to Armadale Head, in Farr.[1] In 1511 Donald

[1] Ferchard became physician to the Mackays of Farr.

MacDonachy MacCorrachie, "descendit frae Farquhar Leiche," resigned Melness, Hope, and all his lands in Strathnaver to Mackay. The "Old Statistical Account of the Parish of Eddrachillis" states that this Ferchard was Ferchard Beton, a native of Islay, and a famous physician.

At one time MacBeaths appear to have owned the island of Ghruaidh, on Loch Maree, the small island on Loch Tolly, and the Dun, at the east end of the Big Sand.

Fergus MacBheth or MacBheatha was Chancellor of the Isles in 1448. In 1609, on the fall of the MacDonalds of Islay, Fergus MacBaithe of Balinaby, in Islay, received from King James VI. a charter dated 1609, of certain lands in Islay, in his capacity as "principalis medici intra bondas Insularum." The above charter states that these lands are given hereditarily as are at this day, "beyond the memory of man." In 1628 John, son of Fergus, succeeds to his father's estates, but resigns them to the Thane of Cawdor (Campbell of Calder, who had succeeded the MacDonalds in Islay) the following year. The MacBeaths then seem to have left Islay. However, evidently their virtues as physicians were held in as high estimation by the Campbells, the new possessors of Islay, as they were by the old MacDonalds, for among the accounts of the Campbells of Islay in 1638 appear the two following items, viz. :—

"Item waireit one Doctor Beatoune for his charges in goeing to Illa and coming from Illa home againe to Edinburgh, £178 8s."

"Item givin to Doctor Arnot, Doctor Beatoune, and Doctor Sybbald in ane consultatioun concerneing the Laird his seiknes in Edinburgh, £71 6s."

A branch of the Islay MacBeths or Beatons settled at Pennycross, in Mull, as physicians to MacLean of Duart. These Mull MacBeths were also known as MacVeaghs or MacVeys.

(*c*) The third family of Betons (those of Skye) claimed descent from Archibald Bethune of Pittochy or Capeldray, in Fife, fifth son of John Bethune, fifth Laird of Balfour. One of that family was so renowned as a physician that, in the fifteenth century, he was invited to settle in Argyleshire, and there practise his calling. Bethune later received an invitation from the MacDonalds and the MacLeods of Skye to settle in that island. The conditions offered to the doctor were, that in return for his medical services Bethune should receive, rent free, as much land as he desired. On the part of Bethune, it was promised that one of his posterity should be educated as a physician, while any of the family remained in the island of Skye and had a bent for the practice of medicine.

Though these east-coast Bethunes, as has been already said, come into prominence as physicians on the west coast during the fifteenth

century, the MacBeths of Forfarshire appear as physicians a century earlier. A charter of King David II., dated 23rd October 1369, reads as follows, viz.: "Thome de Rate, terrarum de Balgillachy, in vic. de Forfar, quas Gilbertus medicus, frater et heres Ecctoris medici, apud Monros, 23 Octob. a. d. 1369, coram pluribus regni resignavit; tenend. sicut quondam Patricius MacBeth pater dicti Gilberti infeodatus fuit in eisdem; apud Monros, 23 Octob. a. r. 40."

(23) *MacLairish.*—This is one of the oldest sept names, and is one described in old genealogies as descended from *Conn of the Hundred Battles*, an ancestor of the MacDonalds.

(24) *Martin.*—Those of the sept bearing the above name appear to have come originally from the parish of Kilmuir, in Skye, where they were neighbours of the Macqueens.

(25) *MacMurchie, MacMurdoch, Murchison, etc.*—The above names and their various modifications are forms of the name MacMhurchaidh, a sept of the Clan Donald, found principally in Arran and Kintyre. The same name is said to have been also transmogrified into *MacMurphy* and *Murphy.* The above names are not to be confounded with the MacMurrichs or MacVurrichs, septs of the Clan Ranald MacDonalds and also of the MacPhersons. The bond by Ranald MacJames vic Donald, surrendering the isle and fortalice of Illanlochgorme, 24th January 1615, is witnessed by Johne MacMurchie, doctour of medecine, who is further described in the deed itself as "John Oig MacMurquhie, leiche in Islay."

(26) *Drain, MacDrain, O'Drain, Train.*

(27) *Mac O'Shannaig, Mac Shannachan, O'Shaig, O'Shannon, Shannon.*

(28) *Hawthorn, May, O'May.* (For information regarding Nos. 26, 27 and 28 *see* Appendix XVI.)

(29) *MacElheran.*—This name appears to be a modification of Mac-Gille-Ciaran (or Kieran) the descendant of the disciple of St. Ciaran or Kieran. The saint above alluded to dwelt in a cave near the present town of Campbelltown during the seventh century. The old name for Campbelltown is "*Ceann-loch-Chille-Ciarian*" ("Kil," or church of St. Kieran, at the head of the loch).

SEPTS OF THE MACDONALDS OF CLAN RANALD.

(1) *MacAllan, etc.*—The Clan Ranald MacDonalds are frequently referred to in old charters as Allanson and MacAllan, owing to the Chief's designation of "*Mac-'ic-Ailein.*" In this way many came to be known as Allansons and MacAllans, when they went to the Lowlands. A parallel instance is that of some of the Clan Donald MacDonalds assuming the name of *Isles.*

(2) *MacVurrich, MacBurie, Currie, etc.*—All the names under the

above heading are modifications of the name *MacVurrich*. The MacVurrichs were hereditary bards and sennachies to the Clan Ranald MacDonalds. A family of MacVurrichs were also hereditary standard-bearers to the MacGregors of Glen Lyon.

(3) *MacEachan, MacGeachie, MacKechnie, etc.*—These are all forms of the same name, viz., *Hector* or *Eachann*. This sept of the MacDonalds is descended from Hector (*Gaelic* Eachann), second son of Roderick MacDonald, third of Moydart and Clan Ranald. Stephen James MacDonald, Duke of Tarentum, Napoleon's celebrated marshal, was son of Neil MacEachainn of South Uist, who was out with Prince Charlie in "the '45," and who afterwards accompanied the royal fugitive to France.

(4) *MacIsaac, MacKessock, MacKissock.*—The MacIsaacs are a Clan Ranald sept, and appear to have hailed from Moidart. They are still to be met with in Uist, an old Clan Ranald possession. A family of MacIsaacs entered the service of the Campbells of Craignish. *Vide* remarks under Clan Campbell septs, page 129.

(5) *MacVarish.*—Also a Moidart name, signifying "son of Maurice." John MacWarish from Drumley, Moidart, was one of the surgeons of Prince Charlie's army during "the '45."

SEPTS OF THE MACDONALDS (MACIANS) OF GLENCOE.

(1) *MacIan, Johnson, etc.*, are all patronymics derived from the founder of the clan John Og, younger son of Angus, Lord of the Isles, who lived in the fourteenth century.

(2) *Henderson, MacHenry.*—The Hendersons or Clann Eanruig are said to have been in Glencoe for about 300 years before King Robert the Bruce granted to the Lord of the Isles lordship over Glencoe and Appin westward to Duror Bridge, in acknowledgment of the support given to Bruce by the Lord of the Isles at the battle of Bannockburn. The Hendersons claim descent from Henry Mor, son of Nectan, who came to Kinlochleven in 1011, where his descendants dwelt at Callart, till, during the fifteenth century, they were dispossessed by a sept of the Camerons. In 1314 when John, the founder of the Clan MacIan of Glencoe, arrived there to take possession of his claim, Dugald Henderson or MacHenry was the principal individual in the district. Henderson's daughter became John MacDonald's wife, and from that union descended the Clan Abrach or MacIans of Glencoe.

SEPTS OF THE MACDONELLS OF GLENGARRY.

Alexander, Sanderson.—The name Alexander is derived from the designation of "Mac-'ic-Alastair" or son of Alexander which was borne by the Chief of the clan in allusion to the name of his progenitor. Sanderson is but a lowland rendering of MacAlexander.

SEPTS OF THE MACDONELLS OF KEPPOCH.

(1) *Ronald, Ronaldson.*—These names are derived from that of the designation of the Chief of the clan, "Mac-'ic-Raonaill," in reference to Ronald, the progenitor of the clan.

(2) *MacGilp, MacKillop, etc.*—The MacKillops of Brae-Lochaber were followers of the MacDonnells of Keppoch. A family of MacKillops were standard-bearers to the Campbells of Dunstaffnage.

(3) *MacGillivantic* or *Mac-Gille-Mhanntaich*, (the son of the stutterer). John, Chief of Keppoch, who succeeded his father Donald about 1498, made himself so obnoxious to his clan by delivering up to Mackintosh as steward of Lochaber, one of his clan named MacGillivantic (who, having committed some crime had fled to his Chief for protection), that the clan deposed their Chief, and elected Donald Glas, the cousin-german of the deposed Chief, to be their head.

(4) *MacGlasrich.*—*Vide* remarks under the heading of Clan Campbell of Argyle Septs, page 129.

CLAN MACDOUGALL SEPTS.

(1) *Dougall, MacDowall, MacCoul, etc.*—These are all various forms of the name MacDougall. Nisbet ("System of Heraldry") speaks of the MacDowalls or MacDougalls or MacCouls, "*ancient Lords of Lorn.*" The priory of Ardchattan is said to have been founded about the middle of the thirteenth century by Duncan Makoul or MacDougall. In 1515 Archibald Campbell of Kilmichel gives his bond of manrent to Sir John Campbell of Calder. A young MacCoul or MacDougall was one of the few survivors of the massacre perpetrated by General Leslie after the fall of the Castle of Dunaverty. *MacDowall* is the form of the name which is most frequently met with in Galloway.

(2) *MacDulothe.*—In the list of the numbers of the clans which were to be raised for King James in 1704, appears "MacDulothes 500 men." Dr Stewart ("Nether Lochaber"), in a footnote to an edition of Logan's "Scottish Gael," edited by him, suggests that these MacDulothes were MacDougalls.

(3) *MacCulloch, MacLulich.*—In a MS. "History of the MacDonalds," written in the reign of King Charles II. (from the Gregory collection), it is related that Reginald, son of Somerled MacDonald, Thane of Argyle, was married to "MacRandel's daughter, or as some say to a sister of Thomas Randel, Earl of Murray." . . . "He had by her Angus, of whom are descended . . . the MacLulichs, who are now called in the low country Pitullichs." This would point to the MacCullochs or MacLulichs being dependents of the MacDonalds. However, they appear to be identified (as far as the Argyllshire MacCullochs are concerned) with the MacDougall clan.

In Dr R. C. MacLagan's work "Scottish Myths," occurs the following passage: "The lands surrounding Balamhaodan forming the district of Benderloch are alleged to have belonged to Modan, who was the head, so runs the tradition, of the Clan MacLullich, as recorded in the local phrase, *Clann Lulich o thulaich Mhaodain*, the MacLullichs from the hill of Maodan."

Many of the MacCullochs hail from the neighbourhood of Oban and the island of Kerrara. MacCulloch of Colgin, near Oban, was regarded as the head of the Argyllshire MacCullochs.

(4) *Conacher, MacConacher.* — The MacConachers or Conachers of Lorn were of Irish origin, and were proprietors of the lands of Ardorain. Many of the name are buried in Kilbride churchyard, near Oban. They were for centuries hereditary physicians to the MacDougalls of Lorn. The name appears to have been originally O'Conacher, but at an early date the Irish "O" was discarded for the Scottish "Mac." In the sixteenth century Dr John MacConacher was sent from Argyllshire to Rome, to attend the family of the third son of the Earl of Argyle. In 1560 John MacConacher designated of Stronchormich, pays to my Lord forty merks "for ye grassum for office of churgeon." Some of the Gaelic MSS. of the MacConachers are in the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh. One of them bears the inscription of "Leabhar Eoin MacConcobar."

(5) *MacLucas, MacLugash.* — The above names have been used interchangeably by those bearing them, with MacDougall. These names are found in Mull and in the West Highlands, and have in some instances been corrupted into "Douglas."

(6) *MacKichan.*—This MacDougall sept name which is another form of "*Mac-Fhitheachain*" or "Son of the Raven" (the raven being the clan bird of the MacDougalls), is quite another origin from the Clan Ranald MacKichan (meaning "*the Son of Hector*"). When Lorn was devastated by orders of General Leslie, a MacKichan hid the clan charter chest and kept it safely until the return of peaceful times. The Chief was so grateful for MacKichan's faithfulness, that he declared that as long as there was a MacDougall at Dunolly, so long would there be a MacKichan on the estate.

(7) *Cowan.*—Those bearing this name are or were numerous in Kilchoan (Kill Cowan), Nether Lorn.

(8) *MacGougan* or *MacGugan.*—There is some doubt as to whether the bearers of this name are a sept of the MacDougalls. According to the "British Herald" by Thos. Robson, published in 1830, after describing the coat of arms of the MacGougans, it says the armorial motto is—"Vincere vel mori," which is also stated in the same book as being that of the MacDowalls, MacNeils, and MacNellys. It may be stated that the surname MacGougan is more frequently met with

in the MacNeill district of Argyll than in Lorn, the seat of the MacDougalls.

CLAN MACDUFF SEPTS.

(1) *Duff* is another form of the name MacDuff.

(2) *Fife, Fyfe.*—The name Fife is referred to by both Nisbet ("System of Heraldry") and Shaw, the historian of the Province of Moray, as a MacDuff sept name. The former writer speaks of the Fifes as descended from a younger son of MacDuff, Earl of Fife, and he adds, "from which title they have the name and carry the arms."

(3) *Wemyss.*—The proofs of the descent of the family of Wemyss from the MacDuffs, Earls of Fife, appear to admit of no doubt. There are various charters extant granted to persons of the name of Wemyss during the reign of King Robert the Bruce and his successors, of lands in Fifeshire. Several of these charters are granted by the Earl of Fife. Shaw ("History of the Province of Moray") writes: "The Bishop of Carlisle, in his 'Scottish Historical Library,' says, "I have seen a treatise of the origin and continuance of the Thanes and Earls of Fife sirnamed MacDuff, of whom the families of Macintosh, Wemyss, Shaw, and Duff are descended."

The following two extracts relating to the above name, from Anderson's "Surnames," and Buchanan of Auchmar's work on the same subject, respectively, are interesting. Anderson says: "The Scottish surname of Wemyss, from the Gaelic word *uamh*, a cave, was derived from lands now forming the parish of that name in Fifeshire, appropriately so called from the number of caves in the rocks on the seashore there. These lands are said to have been part of the estate of MacDuff, the famous maormor, or, as Shakespeare styles him, 'Thane' of Fife, in the reign of Malcolm Canmore. Gillimichael, the third in descent from MacDuff, gave to his second son, Hugo, with other lands, the lands of Wemyss. Hugo's son, also named Hugo, had a son, John, who was the first to assume, or rather had conferred upon him, the name of Wemyss, being styled *Iain mor nan Uamh*, or Great John of the Caves. He was the ancestor of the Earls of Wemyss, whose family is believed to be the only great family in the Lowlands of Scotland having really a Celtic origin."

Buchanan's remarks are as follows, viz.: "We have an account of Duncan MacDuff, who was Thane of Fife, in the reign of MacBeath, and is recorded to have been a person of great power and authority, and Chief of a numerous and potent surname, as the many considerable branches descended of that family near those times clearly evince, such as the Wemysses, Macintoshes, and Shaws, with divers others. The first of these derive their surname from caves, with which the sea-coasts of those lands first acquired by the progenitor of that name abounds;

caves being termed in Irish Uaimh, which can be no other way rendered in English than Wemyss. The surname of Hume has also the same etymology, all the difference being that the H, or note of aspiration, is more plainly pronounced in the last of these surnames."

When Anderson speaks of the *Wemysses* being the only great family of Celtic origin in the Lowlands, he forgets the *Ogilvies*, who are descended from the old Earls of Angus.

(4) *Spence, Spens.*—In Nisbet's "System of Heraldry" we find the following, viz.: "Spence of Wormiston, an ancient family with us, said to be descended of the old Earls of Fife, has been in use to carry the lion of MacDuff, Earls of Fife." The name is also alluded to in Shaw's "History of the Province of Moray."

CLAN MACFARLANE SEPTS.

The tracing of the septs of the MacFarlane clan is an almost impossible matter, as they, like the MacGregors, became a *broken* clan, and many clansmen of pure MacFarlane lineage adopted other names, mainly with the view of avoiding proscription and persecution. *Vide* what is said on the subject in remarks under the heading of the Clan MacFarlane (Chap. III.). For most of the sept names, which are not specially alluded to here, we are indebted to Buchanan of Auchmar, the clan historian (*see* page 73).

(1) *Allan, Allanson, MacAllan.*—Descendants of Allan, a younger son of one of the early Chiefs of MacFarlane, who settled in the north of Scotland. These MacAllans are alluded to by Nisbet ("System of Heraldry") as of Kirkton, Markinch, Auchorrachan, Balengown, Lismurdie, etc.

(2) *Macause, Thomason, etc.*—Descendants of Thomas, son of the Chief of MacFarlane, in the reign of King Robert III.

(3) *Mac Walter.*—Descendants of Walter MacFarlane of Auchinvenal.

(4) *Bartholomew, Parlane.*—The first of these is an Anglicised, while the latter is a Gaelicised form of MacFarlane, which signifies "Bartholomew's son."

(5) *Mackinlay.*—*Vide* remarks under the Clan Buchanan septs.

(6) *Lennox.*—The MacFarlanes trace their descent to the old Earls of Lennox, hence the adoption of the above name.

(7) *Galbraith.*—This name has a very ancient connection with the old Earls of Lennox. The first known is Gillespick Galbrait, witness in a charter by Malduin, Earl of Lennox, to Humphry Kilpatrick, of the lands of Colquhoun. In the beginning of the reign of King Alexander II. the same Earl gave a charter to Maurice, son of the above Gillespick, of the lands of Gartonbenach, in Stirlingshire; and soon after, in 1238, the same lands, under the name of Bathernock (now Baldernock), were conveyed to Arthur Galbraith, son of Maurice,

with power to seize and condemn malefactors, on condition that the culprits should be hanged on the Earl's gallows.

In the middle of the thirteenth century Earl Malduin of Lennox granted to Maurice, son of Gillaspic Galbraith, and Arthur, his son, that quarter of land in Auchincloich lying next to Strochelmakessoc (Arochelmakessoc ?) in exchange for two lands, Thombothy and Letyrmolyn, which he failed to warrant to them, for a thirty-second part of the service of a man-at-arms. During the same century Malcolm, Earl of Lennox, granted to Arthur Galbraith and his heirs that quarter of the lands of Buchmonyn (Balfunning) which is nearest to the land of Blarnefode, and that half-quarter of the land of Bilgirnane which is nearest to Cartonwene and Tyrwaldonny, for as much service in the king's foreign service as ought to be rendered for a quarter of land in Lennox in the Scotch service. A half-quarter of land called Camkell, in which Rachorkane is situated, and which borders on the land of Balinodalach, was granted by Earl Malcolm of Lennox to Patrick Galbraith in the beginning of the fourteenth century. Early in the thirteenth century Malduin, Earl of Lennox, granted to Maurice, son of Gillaspic Galbraith, and the heirs of his marriage with Catharine, daughter of Gillepatrick, the whole plough of the land of Cartenvenoch, for the seventh part of the service of a man-at-arms; and the same Earl in 1238 confirmed to William, the son of Arthur, the son of Galbraith, three ploughs in Lennox, namely, the two Buthernockis and a third plough of Kyncaith. Arthur of Galbraith had a grant from Earl Malcolm of the liberty of making a prison, and holding a court for trial of theft and slaughter in his lands.

(8) *MacNider, MacNiter.*—The above names, alluded to by Buchanan, though rarely to be met with in Scotland, are domiciled in Canada.

The name "MacNider" is really "*Mac an Fhigheadair*," meaning Son of the Weaver. Hence there is to-day many a man whose name has been anglicised to Weaver, who is in reality a scion of the Clan MacFarlane.

(10) *MacNair.*—The MacNairs of the Clan MacFarlane derive their name from *Mac an oighre*" (son of the heir). This is in reference to a split which occurred in the clan, when one part of the clansfolk followed the heir, while another portion took the part of his brother.

(11) *Napier.*—In 1494 Archibald Napier received a charter "of the lands and mill of Gartness, the lands of Dolnare, Blareour, Gartharne, the two Ballatis, Douchlass, etc, with the woods and forests thereof, and the fishings in the waters of Anerich and Altquhore."

CLAN MACFIE SEPTS.

All these septs bear names which are but variations of the name Macfie. In ancient times the Clan Macfie was known as the Clan

Mac-Duffie. The form of the name MacGuffie is one which is peculiar to Galloway, while MacHaffie is the form used in the north of Ireland.

CLAN MACGILLIVRAY SEPTS.

The sept names under this heading are but varieties of the spelling of the name MacGillivray. Indeed, in old records that name was subjected to many transmogrifications. In 1791 one, Farquhar MacGillivour, aged eighty-two, who lived on the banks of the river Nairn, was examined in court, and in answer to a query as to what his real name was, said he was called Farquhar MacGillivour in every part of the country, and that the MacGillivours were followers of the MacGillivrays, having come at the same time from the Western Islands.

CLAN MACGREGOR SEPTS.

Alluding to the remarks under the heading of the Clan MacGregor (Chap. III.), it may be pointed out here that, owing to the MacGregors having been for long a *broken* clan, during which period the members of the clan were forbidden to use the clan name, they had resort to many surnames in order to conceal their identity. Not only were "by-names" adopted of Highland origin, but in many instances names of other clans were assumed, as well as prominent Lowland names, such as Cunninghame, Ramsay, etc. Such names as those of the last two classes just mentioned cannot obviously be included in a list of *sept* names. It is extremely probable that, even at the present day, there are families of direct Clan Gregor descent who are bearing names which have no connection with that clan.

(1) *Gregor, Gregory, etc.*—All the names under this heading are modifications of MacGregor. In 1715, when Rob Roy was sent by the Earl of Mar to raise a body of men in Aberdeenshire from that of his own race (the Ciar Mor), who were located there by the Earl of Moray in 1624, he became acquainted with a relation of his own, Dr James Gregory, professor of medicine in King's College, Aberdeen. In return for the kindness shown to him by the professor, Rob Roy offered to take to the Highlands with him, and "make a man of him," the professor's son, also named James, who was then a boy. This attention was, however, delicately declined by the lad's father. The boy, when he grew up, succeeded his father at King's College.

The Griersons of Lag, in Dumfriesshire, are descended from Gilbert, second son of Malcolm, dominus de MacGregor, who died in 1374.

(2) *MacGrowther, MacGruder, MacGruther.*—After the proscription of the name of MacGregor, two of the clan, brothers, found their way to

Islay. The one assumed the name of MacGruther (MacCruitear), while the other brother took the name of .

(3) *MacLiver* (*MacLiomhair*).—The above name was the actual surname of Sir Colin Campbell (Lord Clyde). In deference, however, to the wishes of his maternal uncle, Colonel Campbell, through whose influence young Colin procured a commission in the army, the future Lord Clyde assumed the name of Campbell in lieu of his own name of MacLiver.

(4) *MacAdam.*—The MacAdams are descended from Gregor MacGregor, second son of the Chief of the clan, and, after the outlawry of the Clan Gregor, took refuge in Galloway. John Loudoun MacAdam, the well-known improver of the public roads, was a member of this sept. He was born in Ayr in 1756.

(5) *Fletcher, MacLeister.*—The *Mac-an-leisdears*, modernised into Fletcher, etc., were arrow-makers to the MacGregors. The tradition is that this sept were the original inhabitants of the highest and most mountainous parts of the district of Glenorchy, their possessions being the lands of Achallader and Baravurich. There is a saying current in the Glenorchy district, "*'Se Clann-an-leisdear a thog a chiad smùid a thug goil air uisge 'an Urcha*" (The Fletchers were the first to raise smoke to boil water in Glenorchy). A compact of manrent and bond of friendship existed between the Fletchers and the Stewarts of Appin. The stronghold of the Fletchers was Achallader Castle, the ruins of which are still to be seen on the shores of Loch Tulla. Shortly after the events of "the '45," however, the Fletchers of Achallader removed from there to Dunans, at the head of Glendaruel. They carried with them the door of the old castle of Achallader (made of pine, grown in the forest of Crannich), and this door is now that of the private chapel at Dunans House. MacLeister is the form of the name which is found in Islay.

In Smibert's "Clans of Scotland" occurs an interesting allusion to the Fletchers. It is as follows: "Occasionally Rob Roy suffered disasters, and incurred great personal danger. On one remarkable occasion he was saved by the coolness of his lieutenant, Mac-an-leister, or Fletcher, the *Little John* of his band—a fine, active fellow, of course, and celebrated as a marksman. It happened that MacGregor and his party had been surprised and dispersed by a superior force of horse and foot, and the word was given to 'split and squander.' Each shifted for himself, but a bold dragoon attached himself to pursuit of Rob, and, overtaking him, struck at him with his broadsword. A plate of iron in his bonnet saved MacGregor from being cut down to the teeth; but the blow was heavy enough to bear him to the ground, crying, as he fell, 'O! Mac-an-leistear, is there naething in her?' (*i.e.*, in the gun). The trooper, at the same time, exclaiming,

'D—n ye, your mother never wrought your nightcap!' had his arm raised for a second blow, when Mac-an-leister fired, and the ball pierced the dragoon's heart."

(6) *Black, MacIlduy.*—These are names assumed by the MacGregors when their own name was proscribed. The name MacIlduy is common in the south-west of Perthshire.

(7) *White, Whyte.*—The above are also names assumed for the same reason.

(8) *MacAra, Macaree, MacNee, King.*—These are all supposed to be forms of "*Mac-an-righ*" (or ree), or *King's son.* Buchanan of Auchmar alludes to the MacCarras as a sept of the MacGregors, pretty numerous in the north parts of Perthshire. Some of the above name, when they migrated to the Lowlands, changed their name to King.

(9) *MacChoiter.* — This is one of the sept names mentioned by Buchanan of Auchmar as belonging to the MacGregors. It means "son of the cotter."

(10) *MacNeish, Neish, etc.*—The members of this small sept were all but exterminated during a feud with the Macnabs.

(11) *MacPeter, Peter.*—Names assumed by the MacGregors after the proscription of their clan.

(12) *Malloch.*—The Mallochs are alluded to in Heron's "Tour in Scotland" (1793) as being MacGregors, who had changed their name when the clan one was proscribed. In MacLeay's "Highlanders of Scotland" the Mallochs or Mhallichs are said to be so named owing to the heavy eyebrows of their ancestor.

(13) *Leckie, Lecky.*—This is the name of an old Dumbartonshire family, the head of which was Leckie of Croy-Leckie. John Leckie, of Croy-Leckie and of Balvie, married a daughter of MacGregor of Glengyle by his wife, Campbell of Glenfalloch. He was brother-in-law of Rob Roy MacGregor, whom he joined during the Rising of 1715. The Leckies were with Rob Roy at the battle of Sheriffmuir. In consequence of this the Leckie estates were forfeited, and the head of the family was compelled to flee the country.

(14) *Mac-Conachies.*—"*Sliochd Dhonnachaidh Abaraich*" derive their descent and name from Duncan, seventeenth Chief of MacGregor by his second lady, a daughter of MacFarlane of that Ilk, by whom he had three sons, whose descendants are known by the same name—viz., the progeny of Lochaber Duncan.

(15) *Dochart.*—According to Dean Ramsay, "A good many families in and around Dunblane rejoice in the patronymic of Dochart. This name, which sounds somewhat Irish, is derived from Loch Dochart, in Argyleshire. The MacGregors having been proscribed, were subjected to severe penalties, and a group of the clan having been hunted by their superiors, swam the stream which issues from Loch Dochart, and

in gratitude to the river they afterwards assumed the family name of Dochart. A young lad of this name, on being sent to Glasgow College, presented a letter from his minister to Reverend Dr Heugh of Glasgow. He gave his name as Dochart, and the name in the letter was MacGregor. 'Oh,' said the Doctor, 'I fear there is some mistake about your identity; the names don't agree.' 'Weel, sir, that's the way they spell the name in our country.'"

CLAN MACINNES SEPTS.

(1) *Angus, Innes, MacAngus, MacCainsh, MacCansh* are all forms of Macinnes or *MacAonghais.*

(2) *MacMaster.*—*Vide* what is said under the heading of the Clan Macinnes (Chap. III). The original possessions of the MacMasters were situated in Ardgour. Owing to the Chief of the MacMasters having given offence to the Lord of the Isles, that potentate, during the fifteenth century, sanctioned the dispersion of the MacMasters by the Macleans, and the appropriation of the territory of the offending vassals' territory by Ewen, the first Maclean of Ardgour. MacMaster and his son were killed by the Macleans at Clovullin (*Cladh a' Mhuillinn*), and the rest of the MacMasters fled across Corran Ferry to Inverlochy.

CLAN MACINTYRE SEPTS.

(1) *Tyre* is an abbreviation of Macintyre.

(2) *Wright.*—Macintyre signifies "Son of the Wright" (*Mhic-an-t-saoir*). Some of the clan, who migrated to the Lowlands, Anglicised their name as Wright.

(3) *MacTear.*—Some of the Scotch MacTears and Irish Mac-a-tears are really Macintyres.

CLAN MACKAY SEPTS.

(1) *Bain, Bayne.*—The Bains, or Baynes, are descendants of the son of Neil, brother of Angus Dubh, Chief of the Clan Mackay in the early part of the fifteenth century. Their progenitor was known as John Bain, or Fair. A branch of these Bains settled down in the vicinity of Dingwall early in the sixteenth century. They acquired the lands of Tulloch, which afterwards became the property of the Davidsons.

(2) *MacPhail, Macvail, Paul, Polson.*—All synonymous names. Paul, another descendant of Neil, the ancestor of the Bains, was the progenitor of the *Siol-Phàil* sept of the Mackays. Paul MacTyre was the name of a famous Sutherlandshire freebooter who lived in the fourteenth century, and who was Lord of Strathcarron, Strathoykell, and

Westray. The ruins of his fortress are on the Dun of Creich, commanding the Kyle of Sutherland. The Polsons of Creichmore were said to be descendants of this Paul or Pol. Dr Alex. MacBain, in his notes to Skene's "Highlanders of Scotland" (second edition), says: "Tyre was not his father, as usually is supposed, but *Mac-tire* (meaning "Wolf," a common name in his day and earlier); the name is Paul Mac-'Ic-tire."

(3) *Neilson.*—This sept is descended from Neil MacNeill Mackay, descended from one of the chiefs of the Clan Mackay. This Neil was the first to acquire lands under charter from the Crown, as, in 1430, King James I. gave him lands in Creich and Gairloch.

(4) *Williamson.*—Mr Robert Mackay, the historian of the clan, writes (in 1829) of this sept as follows: "During the last two centuries there have been a respectable family of Williamsons of Banneskirk, in Caithness, of the *Shiol-Thòmais* Mackays, descended from Thomas before mentioned." This Thomas was the brother of Neil Mackay, who was slain at Drimnacoub in the early part of the fifteenth century.

(5) *MacCay. MacQuey, MacQuoid.*—These are but the name Mackay in another form. The last-named is an Anglicised rendering of the Gaelic *Mac-Aoidh* or Mackay.

(6) *MacGhee, MacGhie, MacKee, MacKie, MacCrie.*—These forms of the name Mackay are to be found in the Hebrides and in Galloway. Mr Mackay, the clan historian, remarks: "Alexander (the progenitor of the Mackays) was succeeded by his son Walter, and he by his son Martin, who was slain in Lochaber, from whom, it is supposed, the Mackies, MacGhies, and MacCries of Galloway and Ireland, and Mackays of Argyle are descended."

The old family of MacGhie of Balmaghie, which for about 600 years possessed estates in Galloway, used the same arms as the Chief of the Mackays. They continued in possession of their lands till 1786. Among the special retours for Wigtownshire the following is inserted: "27th July 1699.—Patrick MacCrie or MacKie of Achland, heir of Patrick MacCrie or MacKie, his father, in ten merkland of Achland, comprehending wood and hills, with the mill of Achland. 1 merkland of Achbreddan, of old extent, in the parish of Wigton. 190."

The Mackays of Argyleshire are frequently alluded to as MacGhees.

CLAN MACKENZIE SEPTS.

(1) *Kenneth, Kennethson, MacConnach* are synonyms for MacKenzie (son of Kenneth).

(2) *MacBeolain.*—*Vide* what is said as to this name under the heading of the Clan MacKenzie (Chap. III.). In a MS. by Dr George MacKenzie, nephew of the third Earl of Seaforth, relating to a feud be-

tween the Earl of Ross and the MacKenzies, about 1267, the Chief of the latter clan is said to have been joined by the *MacIvers, MacAulays MacBeolans,* and *Clan Tarlichs,* "the ancient inhabitants of Kintail." The territory of the MacBeolains was Glenshiel and the south side of Loch Duich as far as Kylerhea.

(3) *MacKerlich* (or *Mac-Thearlaich* or Charleson) is the Clan Tarlich above referred to. The habitat of the Clan Tarlich was Glenelchaig.

(4) *MacIver* or *MacIvor.*—*Vide* what is said about the MacIvers under the heading of the Clan Campbell of Argyle Septs (*see* page 130).

(5) *Macurchie, Murchison, etc.*—*Vide* what is said about those bearing the above names under the heading of Clan Buchanan Septs.

The Murchisons were for long trusted followers and standard-bearers to the MacKenzies of Seaforth, and were made governors of Eilean Donan Castle. Colonel Donald Murchison of Auchtertyre, Lochalsh, commissioner to William, fifth Earl of Seaforth, was, during 1719 to 1726, the leader of the Mackenzies, Maclennans, and Macraes in their opposition to the Hanoverian Government. Of this devoted adherent to the attainted Earl of Seaforth, General Wade, in his report of 1724 to the Government, writes: "The (Seaforth) Rents continue to be levied by one Donald Murchieson, a Servant of the late Earl's, who annually remits (or carries) the same to his Master in France. The Tenants when in a Condition are also said to have sent him free Gifts in proportion to their several Circumstances, but are now a year and a half in Arrears of Rent. The Receipts he gives to the Tennants are, as Deputy Factor to the Commissioners of Forfeited Estates, which pretended Power in the year 1721 he extorted from the Factor appointed by the said Commissioners to Collect those Rents for the use of the Publick, whom he attacked with above 400 Arm'd Men as he was going to enter upon the said Estate; having with him a Body of 30 of Your Majesty's Troops. The last year this Murchieson travell'd in a Public manner to Edinburgh to remit £800 to France for his Master's use, and remained there fourteen days unmolested." Sir Roderick Impey Murchison, the distinguished geologist, was a descendant of the above Murchison family.

(6) *MacVanish, MacVinish.*—A subordinate sept, dependents of the MacKenzies. Some of the MacVanishes are mentioned in 1600 as followers of the Chief of the MacKenzie clan. Dr MacBain gives "Son of Magnus" as the probable derivation of MacVinish.

CLAN MACKINNON SEPTS.

(1) *MacKinny, MacKinning, MacKinven, Love.*—The first two names are transmogrifications of the name Mackinnon in the Lowlands. For the last two Kintyre is responsible. From Mackinnon in Kintyre the name

has become Mackinven, then has been rendered as "Mac Ionmhuinn," "the beloved son," whence it has been Anglicised into "Love."

(2) *MacMorran.*—The Mackinnons of Mull are known as the "Clan Mhoirein" or MacMorrans. The derivation of the name is said to be "Moghron," meaning "Slave of the Seal."

CLAN MACKINTOSH SEPTS.

(1) *Clark, MacChlerich, etc.*—*Vide* what is said under the heading of Clan Cameron Septs.

(2) *MacCombie, MacOmie, MacThomas, etc.*—These names mean "the son of Thomas" or "Tommie's son." The MacCombies are descended from a younger son of the sixth Chief of Macintosh. They settled in Glen Shee some centuries ago. In the Roll of the Clans of 1587, they appear as the "Clan M'Thomas in Glenesche," the name appears again in the Roll of the Clans of 1594, as "M'Thomas in Glenesche."

(3) *Shaw.*—The chief family of this sept of the MacKintoshes were the Shaws of Rothiemurchis, descended from Shaw, son of Gilchrist, son of John, son of Angus, sixth Chief of MacKintosh. This Shaw, owing to the configuration of his front teeth was called "Corr fiachlach." He was granted the lands of Rothiemurchis in 1396. The seat of the Chief of the Shaws was the beautifully situated castle of Loch-an-eilean, in the loch of that name. In 1536 Allan, fifth Shaw of Rothiemurchis, was owing to unfortunate pecuniary difficulties compelled to part with the estate to Adam Gordon, reserving only his son's liferent. The Gordons afterwards sold the estate to the Grants to whom it now belongs. Loch-an-eilean Castle is now a ruin, but it is celebrated as being the home of sea ospreys who breed there regularly.

The Shaws of Tordarroch are descended from Adam, second son of James, second Shaw of Rothiemurchis. From the christian name of their progenitor they bear the name of "Clan Ay" (or Clan Adam).

(4) *MacAy, MacHay.*—Some of the Tordarroch Shaws moved into Rossshire about the beginning of the seventeenth century, settling in the neighbourhood of Tarradale. They were known as MacAy and MacHay but had no connection with the Mackays of Sutherlandshire.

(5) *Tosh, Toshach.*—The Toshes or Toshachs are the oldest cadets of the family of Mackintosh, being descended from Edward son of Shaw, second Chief of Mackintosh. They settled in Perthshire, where they held lands in Monzievaird, Culcrief, Pittenzie, and Glentilt. In 1599 the Toshes, who were being sorely pressed by their powerful neighbours the Drummonds and Murrays, entrusted the custody of their title deeds to the Chief of Mackintosh.

Connected with the Toshes or Toshachs were the family called the sons of Adam, or

(6) *Adamson, Ayson, and Esson.—MacKeggie* is supposed to be a form of the above names.

(7) *Hardy, MacHardie, MacCardney. — Vide* remarks under the heading of Clan Farquharson Septs.

One of the Shaws (James) of Crathinard on Deeside married during the seventeenth century the daughter and heiress of John Machardy of Crathie.

(8) *Crerar.*—Of this sept the late Mr Fraser-MacKintosh ("Minor Septs of Clan Chattan") writes: "Originally Mackintoshes it is a matter of tradition that the name took its rise in the person of a prominent member owing his safety to concealment from his foes in a manner somewhat similar to that connected with the Lobans of Drumderfit."

An interesting letter regarding the Crerars and signed, "A Trans-Atlantic Crerar," appeared in the "Celtic Magazine" of May 1880. The following is an extract from this letter :—

"My ancestors were always called Mackintoshes in Gaelic, and my grandfather is so designated, though a Crerar on his tombstone in the churchyard of his native glen in Perthshire. Before the Breadalbane clearances many families of the name of Crerar resided at Glenquaich and at Loch Tayside, who used to muster at the Kenmore markets arrayed in the genuiue Mackintosh tartan, and wearing sprigs of boxwood in their Highland bonnets. There are many on this side of the Atlantic now calling themselves Mackintoshes who were at home known as Crerars."

(9) *Noble.*—Mr Fraser-MacKintosh says of the Nobles: "This name was to be found chiefly in Strathnairn and Strathdearn dwelling amid the Clan Chattan. Some, particularly tenants of Raigmore, are still to be found in the parish of Moy."

(10) *MacPhail, MacFall, Paul, MacVail.*—The above are all forms of the name "Paul." The name is of clerical origin. In the Kinrara "History of the MacKintoshes" it is said that in the time of Duncan the eighth (1456-1496) lived "Paul Gow good sir of Sir Andrew MacPhail the priest, of whom the Clan Phail had their beginning." The head of this sept had his residence at Inverarnic on the water of Nairn. The original habitat of the MacPhails is said to have been Lochaber.

(11) *MacAndrew.—Sliochd Andrais* are supposed to have come from the West Highlands at the same time as the Macqueens of Corry-borough. They took protection from Mackintosh about 1400, and settled in Connage of Petty.

(12) *Tarrill.*—The Clan Tarrill are believed to have hailed from Ross-shire, where in 1449 Thomas Tarrill appears to have occupied the lands of Skibo. The Tarrills settled in Petty under the Mackintoshes.

Their burial ground was at Dalarossie. This sept is now, however, an extinct one.

(13) *MacGlashan.*—A sept of MacGlashans is mentioned by Mr Fraser MacKintosh ("Minor septs of Clan Chattan") as having been dependent on the Mackintoshes.

(14) *Elder.*—This is mentioned by Logan ("Scottish Gael") as a Clan Chattan sept. On p. 280 will be found an extract from a letter regarding the Highlanders, written in 1543 to King Henry VIII. of England by John Elder.

(15) *Glen, Glennie.*—Workmen's MS. 1565-66 gives "Glene of Yt Ilk." Robert Glen married Margaret, natural daughter of Robert the Bruce. In 1328 a legacy left by the Queen is paid to Colban del Glen. In Kennedy's "Annals of Aberdeen" a memo. is given in Latin dated 20th October 1399, re the suit of Willielmus Gleny, with respect to the wool from certain lands. These lands are still called "Glennie's Parks." The Glennies settled in Strathdon and some of them in Deeside, and appear to have followed the banner of Mackintosh.

(16) *Dallas, Doles.*—The name Dallas is derived from a district of that name in Elginshire. William of Doleys, knight, witnessed Hugh Herock's gift of the lands of Daldeleyth to the Church of the Holy Trinity of Elgin in 1286. The Dallases of Cantray followed the banner of Mackintosh.

(17) *Ritchie, Macritchie.*—The Macritchies are an offshoot from the Mackintoshes of Dalmunzie, in which family Richard was a name of frequent occurrence.

(18) *Macniven, Niven.*—William, Chief of Mackintosh, in the early part of the sixteenth century married Isabel MacNiven heiress of Dunnachtan.

CLAN MACLACHLAN SEPTS.

(1) *Lachlan, Lauchlan,* are but abbreviations of MacLachlan or MacLauchlan.

(2) *Ewan, MacEwen, etc.* — The MacEwens are an old clan now extinct as such, who derived their origin from the same tribe as the MacLachlans and the MacNeills, viz., the Siol Gillivray. The ancient seat of the Chief of the Clan Ewen was at Otter Lochfyne, in the district of Cowal. In the twelfth century the Lamonds, MacEwens, and MacLachlans were in possession of the greater part of the district of Cowal, from Toward Point to Strachur. The Lamonds were separated from the MacEwens by the river Kilfinnan, and the MacEwens from the MacLachlans by the stream which divides the parishes of Kilfinnan from Strath Lachlan.

In 1432 Swene, son of Ewen, resigned to King James I. the barony of Ottirinwerane in Cowale, which the King granted to him anew with



Plaid and Trews.

See page 198.

remainder to Celestine Cambel, the son and heir of Duncan Cambel of Lochaw. By an indenture made in the same year at the Ottir it was agreed that when Suffne M'Ewyn, laird of Ottirinweran, should have an heir he should pay to Gillaspy Cambel, the son and heir of Duncan Cambel, lord of Lochaw, on one day or otherwise at Gillaspy's pleasure, sixty marks Scots and twenty-five sufficient marks at the Ottirweran, Inchconnil, or Innerayra, or give him the two Larragis and the lands of Killala in the barony of Ottir for yearly payment of half a mark, and should his heir die before he should have another, that the agreement should remain valid, and Suffne should give Gillaspy the first offer of the land if leased. In this manner the heritage of the Clan Ewen passed away into the rapacious grasp of the Campbells. After their extinction as a clan the MacEwens of Cowal appear to have followed their kinsman MacLachlan of Clan Lachlan. In a note appended to the translation of a Gaelic MS. of 1450 A.D., of genealogies, which appears in the "*Collectanea de Rebus Albanicis*," there appear the following remarks: "On a rocky point on the coast of Lochfyne, about a mile below the church of Kilfinan, is to be seen the vestige of a building called Caisteal mhic Eoghain, or M'Ewen's Castle. This M'Ewen was the Chief of a clan and proprietor of Otter. From the genealogy this tribe seems to have been a branch of the Clan Lauchlan."

Some of the Clan Ewen appear to have settled in Dumbartonshire under the Earl of Lennox about the fifteenth century. The names Ewing and Ewen are to be found as landholders in the above county.

A family of MacEwens were sennachies to the Campbells of Glenurchy.

(3) *Gilchrist, MacGilchrist.*—The above names are derived from Gilchrist, the son of Dedaalan, who was the progenitor of the MacLachlans.

CLAN MACLAINE OF LOCHBUIE SEPTS.

(1) *MacFadyen, MacFadzean.*—There are still many families of MacFadyens on the Lochbuie estates. The accounts of the origin of the MacFadyens vary. One version makes them the "nativi" of that part of Mull before it came under the Lochbuies, while another account says that the MacFadyens came from Ireland along with Murchadh Gearr, one of the early Maclaine Chiefs, during the sixteenth century.

(2) *MacIlvora, MacGilvra.*—The above is the name of an ancient family of Pennygael, in Mull, who were followers of the Maclaines. An obligation is extant, dated 10th August 1631, by Murdoch Maclaine of Lochbuie to Mr Martine M'Ilvora, Minister at the churches of Killeane

and Killenachin, regarding the payment of salary, etc., to the latter. The minister was either the head of the MacIlvoras or a near relation. These MacGilvras or MacIlvoras appear to have been an offshoot from the old Clan Gillivray, previous to that clan joining the Clan Chattan Confederacy (*vide* remarks under the Clan MacGillevray, Chap. III.).

(3) *MacCormick.*—One of this sept was the companion of Murdoch Gearr, Chief of the clan (to whom allusion has already been made), in a daring exploit against the Clan Maclean of Duart. It is told of Lochbuie that, in acknowledgment of MacCormick's help on the above occasion, the Chief had cut on the lintel above the gateway of the castle of Lochbuie the words "*Biadh is deoch do MhacCormaig*" (Food and Drink to MacCormick).

CLAN MACLAREN SEPTS.

(1) *Paterson, MacPatrick.*—In bonds of manrent given by the MacLarens to the Campbells of Glenurchy in 1559, and also in 1573, occur the name of "MacPatrick." Paterson is but a Lowland rendering of the same name. MacPhater and MacFeat are equated with Paterson.

(2) *MacRory* or *MacGrory* of Perth are MacLarens, according to tradition, and some of them have resumed the MacLaren surname.

CLAN MACLEAN OF DUART SEPTS.

(1) *Lean* is but an abbreviation of Maclean.

(2) *Beath, Beaton, MacBeath, MacBeth, etc.*—*Vide* remarks regarding these names under the heading of Septs of the Clan Donald, North and South.

(3) *Black, MacIlduy.*—The MacIlduys or Blacks inhabited the island of Gometra, off the coast of Mull. At the court held at Aros Castle in 1608 by Lord Ochiltree, the Royal Lieutenant, and which was attended by the principal Chiefs and gentlemen of the Isles, Neil MacIlduy appeared as one of the followers of Maclean of Duart. A good many of the Mull Blacks appear later to have migrated to the island of Lismore.

(4) *Rankin, Macrankin.*—The Rankins are said to be descendants of Cuduilligh, of Irish origin. They were anciently called *Clan Duille*, but later discarded that designation for that of Clan Mhic Raing, which has been Anglicised to Rankin or Rankine. The Rankins were hereditary pipers to the Macleans of Duart, and after the Chiefs of Duart lost their possessions, the Rankins became pipers to the lairds of Coll. The last of the Rankin hereditary pipers emigrated to Prince Edward Island. John MacCodrum, the Uist bard, who flourished

during the eighteenth century, refers to the Clan Duille as among the leading pipers of the day. When the celebrated Dr Johnson, in company with Boswell, made his tour of the Hebrides, he was entertained by Maclean of Coll, whose piper, one of the Clan Duille, played before the doctor. The circumstance is thus referred to by Dr Johnson: "The bagpiper played regularly when dinner was served, whose person and dress made a good appearance; and he brought no disgrace upon the family of Rankine, which has long supplied to the Laird of Coll with hereditary music."

(5) *MacLergain.*—The above name is to be met with in Islay. It is believed to be of Maclean origin, and to be synonymous with "*Macghille-Fheargain.*"

CLAN MACLENNAN SEPTS.

(1) *Logan.*—The Clan Maclennan are also known as the Logans, from the name of the progenitor of their clan (*vide* remarks under the heading of Clan Maclennan or Logan, Chap. III.).

(2) *Lobban.*—The following is an extract from Dr MacBain's interesting work on "Inverness Surnames":—

"Lobban is a Morayshire name to all intents and purposes; a belt of a few miles along the Moray Firth holds most of them. William Lobane appears in 1564 as tenant in Drumderfit, in the Black Isle, where the family were so long tenants that the local proverb said—'As old as the Lobans of Drumderfit.' It (the name Loban) seems to be from the Gaelic *lòban*, a kind of basket peat-cart or sledge, under which the 'first original' of them hid—a M'Lennan he was—in terror, and escaped with the nickname as the only detriment."

CLAN MACLEOD OF HARRIS SEPTS.

(1) *Beaton, Bethune, Beton.*—*Vide* remarks under the heading of Septs of the Clan Donald, North and South.

(2) *Norman.*—This is an Anglicised form of "Tormod," the MacLeods of Harris being known as the "*Siol Thormaid*" (or race of Norman).

(3) *MacCaig, MacCuaig.*—These names are derived from the Gaelic *cuthaig*, or cuckoo. The tradition with regard to the origin of the above sept is, that the father of a decaying family gave his child, in order to ensure long life to it, the name of the first living thing which he met. This happened to be a cuckoo. Hence the name "*Mac-cuthaig*," or "MacCuaig."

(4) *Mac-clure.*—The name of Mac-clure is derived from the Gaelic *Mac-gille-leabhair* (son of the servant of the book). The Mac-clures are said to have been tutors to the MacLeods in Skye. In Boswell's "Tour

to the Hebrides with Dr Johnson" appears the following passage: Captain Maclure, whom we found here (at the house of Macquarrie of Ulva), was of Scotch extraction, and properly a MacLeod, being descended of some of the MacLeods who went with Sir Norman of Bernera to the battle of Worcestor; and after the defeat of the royalists fled to Ireland, and to conceal themselves took a different name. He told me there was a number of them about Londonderry, some of good property."

With regard to the Mac-clures, who are found in Galloway, I am indebted to Mr John Wilfrid Mac-clure, Tralee, for the following particulars: "With regard to these Galloway Mac-clures, the authentic family tradition is that in early times this MacLeod sept came over to Ulster where the northern Irish pronounced the "d" as "r," and the name thus passed to MacLure. They left Ireland for Galloway as Mac-clures, and returned in the seventeenth century. This tradition has been handed down through a long line of long-lived successors."

(5) *Macraild, MacHarold.* — The Macrailds or MacHarolds were "nativi" of some of the earliest possessions of the "*Siol Thormaid.*" Leod, the progenitor of the clan, married a daughter of Macraild Armuinn, a Scandinavian knight, whose seat was where now stands the castle of Dunvegan. With his wife, Leod received the lands of Dunvegan, Minginish, Bracadale, Duirinish, Lyndale, and part of Troternish, in the Isle of Skye. There are still families of the name of Macraild living on the MacLeod estates.

(6) *Mac-crimmon.*—The Mac-crimmons were hereditary pipers to the MacLeods of Dunvegan, and in that capacity had a grant of the farm of Borrevaig, near Dunvegan. There they had a college for pipers, which was the most celebrated of its kind in the Highlands of Scotland. Donald Ban Mac-crimmon, who was the piper to MacLeod during the rising of 1745, was killed during the celebrated "Rout of Moy," when MacLeod (who was on the Hanoverian side) attempted to capture Prince Charles Edward, who was the guest of Lady Mackintosh at Moy. It was Donald Ban Mac-crimmon who composed the famous lament known as "*Cumha Mhic-criomain,*" or "Mac-crimmon's Lament." It is said that this was composed by Mac-crimmon shortly before he met his death, of which he had a presentiment. John Dubh Mac-crimmon was the last of the race who held the hereditary office. It is told that in 1795 he had made up his mind to emigrate to America, and that he actually got as far as Greenock. His love for his native island, however, was too strong for him, and he returned to Skye, where he died in 1822 at the age of ninety-one. In Logan's "Scottish Gael," written in 1831, it is told that a Captain Mac-crimmon "died lately in Kent at an advanced age, and the descendant of these celebrated pipers is now a respectable farmer in Kent."

CLAN MACLEOD OF LEWIS SEPTS.

(1) *Callum, Mac-callum, Malcolmson.* — "Mae-Gille-Chaluim," or Mae-Callum, is the designation borne by MaeLeod of Raasay, the senior eadet of the MaeLeods of Lewis (now, owing to the failure of the main braneh, the representatives of the Lewis MaeLeods). It indieates their descent from Maleolm Garve, son of Malcolm, eighth Baron of Lewis. In the "Rentale of the Bishopriek of the Ilis and Abbaeie of Ecolmkill" (1561) is appended the following note by Dean Munro: "The Ile of Raarsay is exeellent for fishing, perteining to M'Gyllychallum of Raarsay be the suord, and to the Bisehop of the Iles be heritage. This same M'Gyllyehallum shuld obey M'Cloyd of the Lewis."

Buehanan of Auehmar writes of the Raasay family as follows: "Those of other denominations deseended of that surname (MaeLeod) are the MacGillechollums, the Chief of whieh is MaeGilleehollum of Raarsa, a eonsiderable island near Skye. He hath a pretty numerous clan, not only in those parts, but also in the shires of Perth and Argyll, though some in the last of these shires term themselves Mae-eallums, pretending to be Campbells; but it is generally thought these are led to do so, more by interest than by justice, there being no satisfying reason given by them of their being a different stem from those others of that name, who own themselves to be MaeLeods."

In Boswell's "Journal of a Tour to the Hebrides" (with Dr Johnson in 1773), there oecurs the following interesting paragraph: "There has been an ancient league between the families of MaeDonald and Rasay. Whenever the head of either family dies, his sword is given to the head of the other. The present Rasay has the late Sir James MaeDonald's sword."

The name Maleolmson is but an Anglicised rendering of Mac-Callum.

(2) *Lewis, MacLewis.*—Buehanan also tells of the MacLewiscs being a sept of the MacLeods. He adds, "some of whieh (MacLewis) are in the shire of Stirling.

(3) *MacAskill, MacCaskill.*—Information as to the above name is but meagre, though it is eertain that their chief habitat was Lewis, the Chiefs of whieh island they followed. The name is of undoubted Norse origin.

(4) *MacCorquodale, MacCorkindale.* — The above are forms of "Mac Torquil," Torquil having been progenitor of the MaeLeods of Lewis. The traditionary aeeount of the MacCorquodales makes them of an even more aneient origin than the MaeLeods. The name of Torquil like so many names in the Outer Hebrides is of Seandinavian origin, and signifies "Thor's kettle or eauldron." The motto of the MacCorquodales is "Vivat rex" (may the King live). The Baron of

Fionnt Eilean on Loch Awe, owned at one time the whole of the northern shore of Loch Awe from Avich to Ard-an-aiseig. These lands are said to have been granted to Torquil the progenitor of the family, by Kenneth MacAlpin, King of the Scots, under the following circumstances. In a battle between the Picts and the Scots fought on the banks of the Carron, the latter were defeated. Alpin, the King of the Scots, was killed in the battle, and his head was carried off in triumph by the Picts, by whom it was exposed in their town of Camelon. The king's head was, however, recovered by a valiant soldier named Torquil, and as a reward for the brave deed he was invested with the lands on Loch Awe side already alluded to, by the grateful son and successor of Alpin, King Kenneth.

(5) *MacAulay.*—The name is not in any way connected with the MacAulays of Ardencaple, a branch of the Clan Alpine. The Lewis MacAulays had their habitat in Uig (Lewis), and derive their name from Olaf, thus Olafson or MacOlaf or MacAulay. It is recorded in the Orkneyinga Saga, that Gunni Olafson the brother of Swein Gairsay, was expelled from the Orkneys by Earl Harald, and that he fled to the Lewis, by whose Chief he was hospitably received. The traditions of the MacKenzies show, that the MacAulays once had a settlement on Lochbroom. This is confirmed by the fact that the name, Ullapool, is an old Norse one meaning "the homestead of Olaf."

The MacAulays and their neighbours the Morrisons appear to have lived on anything but friendly terms. Feud succeeded feud. At length about the beginning of the sixteenth century, these clan feuds reached their culminating pitch. While the MacAulays were assembled at a banquet given by their Chief at the place called "An Earrainn" situated between the Reef and Valtos in the parish of Uig, the whole of *Clann Mhic Gille Mhoire* or the Morrisons, accompanied by Tormoid Mor of Bernera surrounded the building in which the unfortunate MacAulays were assembled, and slaughtered all the company save one young boy who managed to make his escape.

Lord Macaulay, the statesman, historian, and calumniator of the Highlanders, belonged to the Lewis MacAulays.

(6) *Tolmie*, is derived from the Gaelic "tolm" a hillock. The name is a Skye one, and was originally Talmach or Tolmach. In the account of a clan conflict in the island of Raasay during the year 1611 between the MacLeods and the MacKenzies, mention is made of John Tolmach near cousin to the Laird of Raasay.

(7) *MacNicol, Nicolson, etc.*—The MacNicols are the descendants of a very ancient clan whose progenitor was one Krycul or Crigul. Their first known possessions were in Coigeach, Ross-shire. About the beginning of the fourteenth century the family of the Chief became extinct in the male line. The Chief's only child was a daughter, who

married Torquil MacLeod of the Lews. Torquil obtained a crown charter of the district of Assynt and other lands in the west of Ross, apparently in right of his wife. Subsequently to this the MacNicols followed the Lewis MacLeods, and the most of them removed to the Isle of Skye where their chief residence was at Scoirebreac, near Portree. One of the chapels, which was attached to the religious establishment at the head of Loch Snisort, of which the ruins still remain, was named "*Aite-adhlaic Mhic Neacail*" or MacNicol's Aisle. The Nicolsons held the lands of Scorrybreac, Skye, as principal tenants from about the middle of the eleventh century.

CLAN MACMILLAN SEPTS.

(1) *Baxter, MacBaxter.*—The progenitor of the above sept derived his name from the following circumstance. One of the Glenshira Macmillans happening to have slain one of the members of a neighbouring clan, took refuge in the kitchen of Invcrary Castle from his pursuers. He exchanged clothes with the cook and set to work in the kitchen kneading barley bannocks. Thus he escaped detection. From this circumstance his children received the designation of "Macbaxter" or son of the baker. Their descendants were at one time fairly numerous in Glendaruail, Cowal.

(2) *Bell.*—The name "*Mac'Illemhaoil*" or Macmillan is, in Islay, and also in Kintyre rendered as "Bell."

(3) *Brown.*—This sept name is recognised by the Clan Macmillan Society as one belonging to their clan.

CLAN MACNAB SEPTS.

(1) *Abbot, Abbotson.* — These names are Anglicised renderings of MacNab, or the son of the abbot.

(2) *Dewar, Macandeoir.*—The Mac-an-deoirs or Dewars of Glendochart were the hereditary custodians of the *Bachal*, crozier, or *cuigreach* of Saint Fillan. This crozier is a relic of the greatest antiquity, and also bore the designation of the *Fearachd*. Hence the Mac-an-deoirs were also known as *Deòraich-na-Fearachd*. Mr MacLagan ("Scottish Myths") states, that in the time of King Robert the Bruce the name of Dewar was spelt as *Jore*. The crozier of St. Fillan of which the Dewars were the hereditary custodians, is one of the most venerable of Scottish relics. It dates back to the seventh century A.D., and is only exceeded in antiquity by the famous *Lia fàil* or Stone of Destiny of Scone. The custody of the holy relic conferred some very important privileges on its custodians. These were confirmed and added to by King Robert the Bruce after the battle of Bannockburn. Though on that occasion the Macnabs were opponents of the Bruce, the Dewars were present on

the Scottish side and had the crozier along with them. It is traditionally reported that previous to the battle of Bannockburn King Robert the Bruce and his army received the sacrament, during the administration of which the crozier of St. Fillan was elevated in full sight of the army. In 1314, as a thank offering for the victory of Bannockburn, King Robert erected a church at Tyndrum in Strathfillan and dedicated it to St. Fillan. After the reformation the crozier had a chequered history. However, it was faithfully guarded by its hereditary custodians the Dewars, and was passed on from father to son. At the beginning of the nineteenth century the sept was broken up, and left the country. Some of them emigrated to America, among them the custodian of the cuigreach, and so the relic was lost sight of for a time. Some years ago, however, Sir Daniel Wilson while hunting on the shores of Lake Superior, took refuge in the hut of a Scottish settler named Alexander Dewar. Sir Daniel found that the settler's family had once lived in Inch Buie, that he was the custodian of St. Fillan's crozier, and that he had the relic in the house. It was then exhibited to Sir Daniel, and in 1876 was acquired by the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, in whose museum at Edinburgh it has now found a resting place.

(3) *Gilfillan*, or "the servant of St. Fillan." The following is extracted from Dr D. Mitchell's "History of the Highlands:" "The Macnabs should probably be recognised as the lay abbots of Glendochart. In their genealogy we find the name *Gillefhaolain* or the servant of St. Fillan, a fact which shows their association with the monastery of St. Fillan. In the time of William the Lyon the Abbot of Glendochart was an important individual, and ranked with the neighbouring Earls of Atholl and Menteath."

Maclellan, a Galloway name, is derived from the same source as Gilfillan. A colony of Maclellans is also to be found in Morar, Inverness-shire. The Clelands of Cleland who were hereditary foresters to the Earls of Douglas, likewise derive their name from St. Fillan.

CLAN MACNAUGHTON SEPTS.

(1) *MacKendrick, MacHendry, Henry, etc.* — These septs are descendants of one of the MacNaughtons named Henry. This fact is alluded to by Smibert, Buchanan, Keltie, etc.

(2) *MacBrayne* signifies "son of the brehon" (or judge). It is therefore probable, that the MacBraynes held the position of hereditary judges of the Clan MacNaughton.

(3) *MacNair, MacNayer, MacNuir, MacNuyer, Weir.* — The first four of these names are mentioned by old writers as septs of the

MacNaughtons. The MacNairs of Cowal Anglicise their name as *Weir.*

(4) *Macniven, Niven*—Dr MacBain gives as the English equivalent of Macniven, "*Holy-man's-slave*" (Mac-Gille-Naoimh).

The Macnivens used to be located about Loch Awe side, and there is an island on Loch More (Craignish) named Macniven Island. Referring to what said about the early possessions of the MacNaughtons in notes regarding that clan, and also what said about the Macnivens (*vide* Clan Mackintosh Septs), it is interesting to see that the Macnivens appeared to have remained in the province of Moray after their Chiefs, the MacNaughtons, had removed further south, and to have occupied the old MacNaughton castle of Dunnachtan, in Strathspey.

(5) *MacEol* and also

(6) *MacKnight* are referred to by several clan authorities as MacNaughton septs.

(7) *MacVicar* or "Son of the Vicar," is a name which is found on the shores of Loch Fyne. It was formerly a MacNaughton sept name, as the territory of the Clan MacNaughton extended from Loch Fyne to Loch Awe. After the dispersion of the MacNaughtons the MacVicars appear to have followed the Campbells of Argyle. A standing stone on the lawn of the Castle of Inverary was said to mark the old march between the MacVicars and the MacIvers. *See* under Clan Campbell, Chap. III.

CLAN MACNEILL SEPTS.

Neal, Neil, and Neill are all abbreviations of MacNeill. MacNeilage, MacNeiledge, and MacNelly are forms of the name to be met with in the Lowlands. In Fairbairn's "Crests of Great Britain and Ireland" those of MacNeil and MacNelly are bracketed together as identical. The MacGougans also have the same arms as the MacNeills. (*See* under MacDougall septs).

CLAN MACPHERSON SEPTS.

(1) *Clark, Mac-a'-Chlerich, etc.*—*Vide* remarks under Clan Cameron septs.

(2) *Cattanach* is, as the name signifies, one of the oldest septs of the Clan Chattan. The following is extracted from Shaw's "History of the Province of Moray": "From Gillicattan More some of them are called MacGillichattans. The general name is Catenach—from Muirach they are termed Clan Mhuirach, and from Gillicattan Clerach, Parson of Kingussie, they go now in Badenoch by the name of Macpherson."

(3) *Currie, MacCurrach, MacMurdoch, MacVurrich, etc.*, are all forms

of the name MacMuirich, from Muireach or Murdoch, the progenitor of the Clan Macpherson (*vide* remarks under the heading of Clan Macpherson, Chap. III.).

(4) *Gow, MacGowan.—Gow* in Gaelic signifies Smith. The Gows of Clan Chattan are said to be descendants of Henry of the Wynd, the bandy-legged smith of Perth, who fought on the side of the Macphersons at the celebrated battle of the North Inch of Perth. This branch of the Clan Chattan has long been known as "*Sliochd a' Ghobha Chrom*" (the race of the bandy-legged smith). It is very possible that a number of families rejoicing in the well-known name of Smith may be descendants of Henry Gow.

(5) *Fersen.*—The Fersens of Sweden are a noble house, whose progenitor was a Macpherson, who settled in Sweden during the Thirty Years' War. Count Fersen of the above-named family was an attaché of the Swedish embassy at Paris, at the outbreak of the French Revolution. Owing to his intrepid exertions on behalf of the French royal family, they all but succeeded in effecting their escape from France.

(6) *Gillespie, Gillies, Lees, MacLeish, MacLise.*—These names are all derived from the "*Sliochd Gillies*," or the Macphersons of Invereshie. The founder of the sept was Gillies, or Elias Macpherson, first of Invereshie, who lived in the reign of King Alexander III. He was a younger son of Ewan, and brother of Kenneth Macpherson, ancestors of the Macphersons of Cluny, the Chiefs of the clan. "*Sliochd Gillies*" are now represented by Sir George Macpherson-Grant, Bart., of Ballindalloch. On the death in 1806 of General James Grant of Ballindalloch without issue, he was succeeded by his maternal grand-nephew, George MacPherson of Invereshie, who assumed the additional name of Grant upon succeeding to the Ballindalloch estates. George Macpherson-Grant was created a baronet in 1838.

(7) *Keith, MacKeith.*—The Keiths' connection with the Clan Chattan is alluded to in Appendix No. VIII. They were hereditary Great Marischals of Scotland. Sir William Keith, hereditary Great Marischal, was by King James II. created Earl Marischal. In Shaw's "History of the Province of Moray" occurs the following passage: "The MacBains, MacPhails, Catteighs are branches of the old Clan Chattan, and the *Keiths* are likewise said to have descended from them." MacLagan ("Scottish Myths") remarks: "It is noteworthy . . . . that the Earls Marischal of Scotland are called Keith, and are traditionally connected with the Clan Chattan." In the fourteenth century one of the Keiths, by marriage with the heiress of the Cheynes of Akergill, settled in the north, in proximity to the territory of the Clan Gunn. This gave rise to a succession of fierce feuds between the Gunns and the Keiths. MacIan, in his "Costumes of the Clans," says: "The Keiths, or Clan

Cai, a branch of the Chattans, having, by marriage with the heiress of the Cheynes of Acrigil, obtained a settlement beside the Gunns, continual quarrels arose between them." An old couplet runs as follows :—

"Sinclair, Sutherland, Keith, and Clan Gunn,
Never was peace where these four were in."

The castle of Akergill, the seat of the Chief of the Keiths, afterwards passed into the hands of the Earl of Caithness, from whom it went into the possession of Lord Glenorchy. From that nobleman the estate was purchased by Dunbar of Hempriggs.

In connection with the Keiths, it may interest my readers to have some information about some other names, those of *Dickson* and *Austin*. Of the former name (Dickson) Nisbet ("System of Heraldry") says: "They of the surname of Dickson as descended of one Richard Keith, said to be a son of the family of Keith Marischal, took their name from Richard (called in the south country Dick), and to show themselves descended of Keith, Earl Marischal, they carry the Chief of Keith." In Anderson's "Scottish Nation" allusion is made to these Dicksons in the following manner: "Some descendants of the Keiths, hereditary Marischals, whose assumed name was Dickson, left Scotland at an early date and became tenants of Furness Abbey in Lancashire, where William Dycson, George Sandys, and William Dycson were witnesses to an indenture in 1525."

Of the Austins, Mr D. W. Stewart, in his interesting work entitled "Old and Rare Scottish Tartans," remarks: "The Austins appear first on record as allies and supporters of the Keiths. The name was variously spelt, though in ancient records it was generally begun with Ou or Ow. Of curious interest as showing an early connection between the families is the occurrence in 1587 of the name of Alexander Ousteane, burgess of Edinburgh, as one of the cautioners for George Keith, Earl Marshall, in an action raised against him by Margaret Erskine, Lady Pitcarie."

CLAN MACQUARRIE SEPTS.

All the names given as sept ones are but varieties of the name Macquarrie, which is variously mentioned as MacQuire, MacGuire, MacCorrie, etc., in clan annals. Of the name *MacGuaran*, MacIan ("Costumes of the Clans") remarks: "The MacGuarans of Ireland have generally called themselves MacGuire, but they are an undoubted offspring from the Scottish tribe, and the lineage is attested by the identity of their coat armour with that of the lairds of Ulva, Chiefs of the name."

CLAN MACQUEEN SEPTS.

We should preface our remarks regarding the septs of this clan by mentioning that some of the names are regarded as MacDonald ones. This is not to be wondered at, as the Hebridean MacQueens, though of the same stock as the MacDonalds, were but a small clan, and were followers of the MacDonalds. The name Macqueen is derived from "Suibhne," or "Sweyn." From the former the name varies to Mac-Swyde, Mac-Cunn, and in some old documents MacQueyn. The latter has varied into MacSwen, MacSweyn, and MacSwan.

CLAN MACRAE SEPTS.

The sept names given under the heading of the above clan are all variations of the name Macrae. With regard to one of these names, Macara, Mr Smibert ("Clans of Scotland") remarks: "The gallant Sir Robert Macara, who fell at Waterloo, was undoubtedly of this house."

CLAN MALCOLM SEPTS.

MacCalum is the Gaelic form of Malcolm.

CLAN MATHESON SEPTS.

The names given under this heading are varieties of the name Matheson, or MacMakan.

CLAN MENZIES SEPTS.

(1) The sept names under this heading are all varieties of the name Menzies, which in the Gaelic is *Meinn or Meinnearach.* All the names are recognised as Menzies ones by the Clan Menzies Society.

In the time of King Alexander II., about 1250, Robert de Meyners, Knt., was Lord High Chamberlain.

(2) *Dewar, MacIndeor.*—The Clan Menzies Society also claim the Dewars as one of their clan septs, as being the custodians of St. Fillan's crozier, which has already been referred to under the heading of Clan Macnab septs. We are, however, rather inclined to think that the Dewars so claimed must be the descendants of those who were custodians of the staff of St. Munn.

CLAN MUNRO SEPTS.

(1) *Dingwall*, and

(2) *Foulis*, are Ross-shire place-names, the latter being that of the seat of the Chief of the Clan Munro. The Dingwalls were especially

prominent as followers of the Munros, in the numerous clan conflicts in which the latter were engaged. (*See* under Clan Ross Septs.)

(3) *Vass, Wass.*—The above names were originally de Vallibus or Vaux, and derived from a Norman settler in the south of Scotland. John Vanx or de Vallibus witnesses a charter by King Alexander III. at Kincardine in 1252, his fellow-witnesses being Alexander Cumyn, Earl of Buchan, Robert of Meyners, chamberlain, William of Brechyn, and Gilbert of Haya.

The de Vallibus family appear to have obtained lands in the Province of Ross, where they attached themselves to the Munros, who, again, were most closely associated with the old Earls of Ross. In old documents we meet with the name de Vallibus as Vaux, Vasse, Wause, Vass, and Wass.

In 1500 occurred the battle of Druim-a'-chait, between the MacKenzies and the Munros, when the former were the victors, and a number of the dependents of the Munros were slain. Among the slain was Sir William Munro's sheriff, Alexander Vass of Lochslinn. In 1515 Elizabeth Sutherland, Countess of Sutherland, was served heir-special to her brother-german, John, last Earl of Sutherland, before the principal barons of the neighbourhood. Among those we find the name of John Vass of Lochline. (*See* also under Clan Ross Septs.)

(4) *MacCulloch, MacLulich.*—These sept names belong more properly to the Rosses, and are referred to under Clan Ross septs. After the downfall of the Lords of the Isles, Earls of Ross, the MacCullochs appear to have followed the Munros. At the conflict of Druim-a'-chait, to which allusion has already been made (when Hector Roy MacKenzie with 140 men totally defeated Sir William Munro, who had some 700 under his command), we are told that nearly every able-bodied man of the Dingwalls and the MacCullochs fell, and that the Munros were seriously crippled for many years.

CLAN MORISON SEPTS.

(1) *Brieve, MacBrieve.* — These sept names originate from the circumstance of the Morisons having been the hereditary brieves or judges of Lewis.

(2) *Gilmore* is the Gaelic form of Morison (*Mac-gille-Mhoire*).

CLAN MURRAY SEPTS.

(1) *MacMurray, Moray,* are variations of the name Murray.

(2) *Rattray.*

(3) *Small.*

(4) *Spalding.*

Lord-President Forbes refers to the three above names in the memorial regarding the Highland clans, which he prepared for the government at the time of the rising of 1745, as being followers of the Duke of Athole (Murray).

CLAN OGILVIE SEPTS.

(1) *Airlie* is a place name, derived from the place from which the Chief of the Ogilvies (the Earl of Airlie) takes his title.

(2) *Gilchrist, MacGilchrist*, are names derived from the progenitor of the clan, the Clan Ogilvie being known in Gaelic as *Siol Ghillechriost.*

CLAN DONNACHIE OR ROBERTSON SEPTS.

(1) *Duncan, Duncanson.*—Instead of the Duncans, Donachies, etc., appearing as septs of the Robertsons, the positions should, properly speaking, be reversed. As explained in notes on the Clan Robertson, the progenitor of the Clan Donnachie was Duncan, or *Donnachadh Reamhar*; the appellation of *Robertson* having been derived from the name of the Chief, Robert, who flourished during the reign of King James I.

Among the charters granted during the reign of King Robert III., is one to Thomas Duncanson of Athol, of the lands of Strathloche or Easter Davache, and Thomcury, Dekarwand, Dalacharmy; also another charter to the same individual, designated "of Strowane," of "ane ratification of all his lands, with a taillie."

In the reign of King David II. Robert, son of "Duncan de Atholia," is granted a charter of the lands of Ferdill.

(2) *MacConachie, MacConnechy, and MacDonachie*, are the Gaelic forms of Duncanson.

(3) *Donachie, Dunnachie, Tonnochy.*—The above are forms of the clan name, which were adopted by some of its members in order to conceal their identity after the events of 1745.

(4) *MacRobert* is but Robertson in another form.

(5) *Collier, Colyear.*—The title of Earl of Portmore (now extinct) was in 1703 conferred on Sir David Colyear, a younger son of the Strowan family. This scion of the Clan Donnachie made a fortune in Holland, and assumed the above name of Colyear or Collier. The tradition regarding the assumption of the name is, that the person who first assumed it had taken refuge when being pursued in a coal-pit.

(6) *Inches* was a name assumed after "the '45" by some of the Clan Donnachie.

(7) *Reid, Roy, MacInroy.* — The Robertsons of Strathloch were

descended from the youngest son of Patrick Robertson, the first of Lude. These Robertsons were known as the Barons Ruadh, Roy, or Red, from the fact of the progenitor of the family having had red hair. The member of the family who perpetuated the name of Reid was General John Robertson, or Reid, who was born in 1721, and who was celebrated as a musician. The General chose the name of Reid in preference to that of Robertson, and his descendants adhered to the use of the former name. MacInroy appears to be a form of *Mac Iain Ruaidh*.

The music of "The Garb of Old Gaul" was composed by General Reid, to whom reference has been made above.

(8) *MacIver, MacIvor.*—In "Sketches of the Highlanders" General Stewart of Garth remarks: "The MacIvors of Athole and Breadalbane are Robertsons."

(9) *MacLagan.*—This Athole name is alluded to as a Robertson one by Dr R. C. MacLagan (author of "Scottish Myths"). It seems to have been spelt in a variety of ways, such as M'Glagane, MakLachlan, M'Claggon, etc.

(10) *MacRobbie.*—Robbie being a diminutive of Robert, the MacRobbies are a sept of the Robertsons, or Clan Donnachie. In the days of King James IV. the MacRobbies inhabited Balloch, near Crieff. Allied with the Drummonds they signally defeated the Murrays at the battle of Knock Mary. In consideration of the help rendered by the MacRobbies to the Drummonds, the latter granted them an aisle in Muthil Church for the burial of their slain.

(11) *Stark.*—This is also claimed as a Robertson sept name; the tradition with regard to the progenitor of the name being that he acquired it owing to his having rescued the king when his majesty was attacked by a stirk.

CLAN ROSS SEPTS.

(1) *Anderson, Andrew, Gillanders, MacAndrew.*

(2) *MacTaggart, Taggart.*

(3) *MacTear, MacTier, MacTire.*—The Gaelic name of the Clan Ross is "Siol Aindrea" or "*Clann Aindrea*," meaning the *race of Andrew*. Referring to what is said under Notes on Clan Ross, Chap. III., it may be remarked that the three above groups of names derive their origin from one or other of the early progenitors of the Clan Ross. We cannot do better than give a few extracts from Mr Alexander MacKenzie's "History of the MacKenzies" bearing upon this subject.

"It has been established that Gillanders and O'Beolan were the names of the ancient and original Earls of Ross, and that they continued to be represented in the male line by the old Rosses of Balnagowan

down to the end of the eighteenth century. . . It will, it is believed, be now admitted with equal certainty that the Rosses and the MacKenzies are descended from the same progenitor, Beolan or Gilleon na h'Airde, the undoubted common ancestor of the old Earls of Ross, the Gillanders, and the Rosses."

Mr Skene ("Highlanders of Scotland") makes the following remarks, bearing on the same subject:—

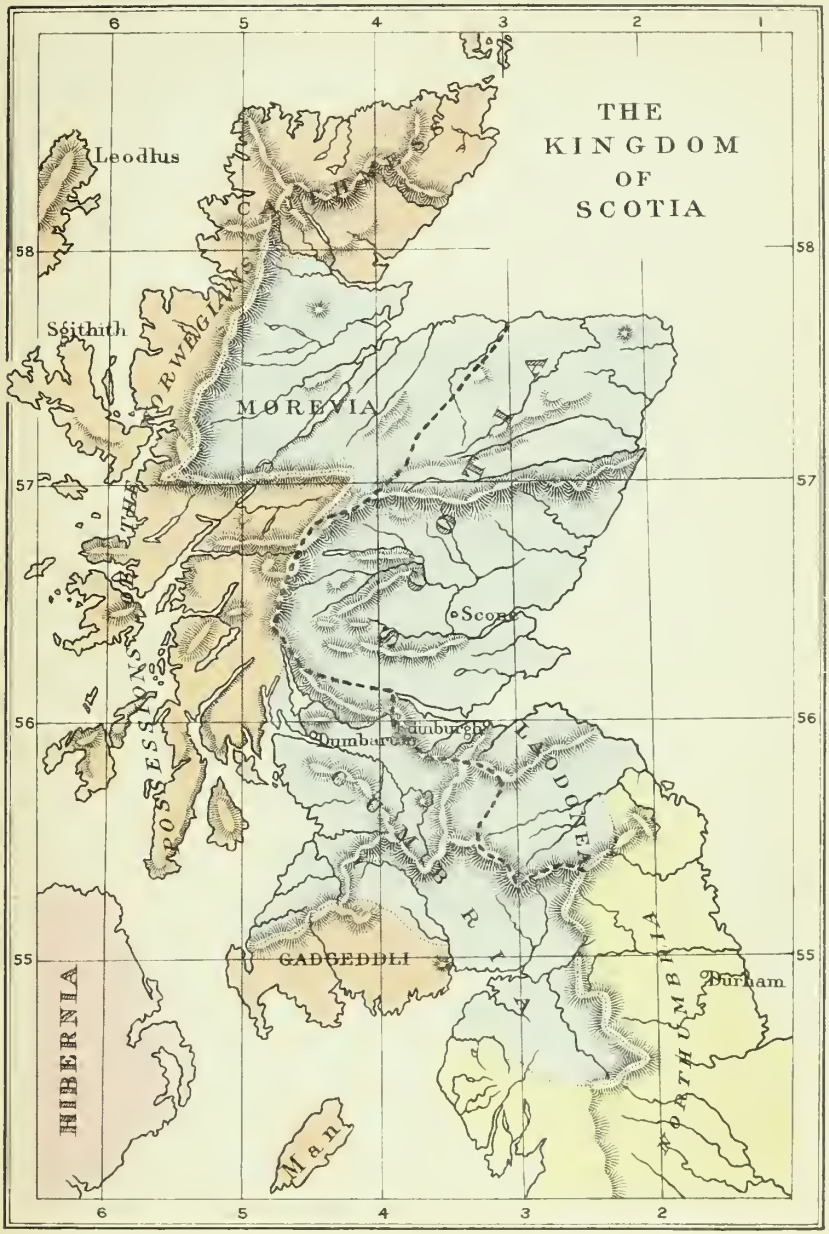
"It is well known that the surname of Ross has always been rendered in Gaelic *clan Anrias* or *clan Gille Anrias*, and that they appear under the former of these appellations in all the early Acts of Parliament; there is also an unvarying tradition in the Highlands that on the death of William, last Earl of Ross of this family, a certain Paul MacTire was for some time Chief of the clan, and this tradition is corroborated by the fact that there is a charter by this William, Earl of Ross, to this very Paul MacTire, in which he styles him his cousin. There appears, however, among the numerous clans contained in the MS. of 1450, one termed Clan Gilleanrias, which commences with Paul MacTire, so that there can be little doubt that this clan is the same with that of the Rosses, and in this MS. they are traced upwards in a direct line to a certain 'Gilleon na h'Airde' or Collin of Aird, who must have lived in the tenth century."

(4) *Vass, Wass.*—These sept names have been already referred to under the heading of Clan Munro Septs. As the Munros were intimately associated with the Rosses it was only natural that their dependents should also have been found serving the Chiefs of the Rosses. The Vasses or Wasses, indeed, appear to have taken a considerable share of the fighting done by the Rosses. At the Conflict of Aldicharrish in 1487, when the forces under Alexander Ross of Balnagowan, Chief of the Rosses, were severely defeated by the combined forces of the Sutherlands and the Mackays, many gentlemen of the name of Waus were slain.

In 1512 King James IV. granted anew to John Vaus of Lochslyn in the earldom of Ross and sheriffdom of Innernys, which he had resigned for yearly payment of one pound of cucumber (*cucumeris*) or of three pence at Whitsunday. (*See* under Clan Munro Septs.)

(5) *MacCulloch, MacLulich.*—Lulach was the name of the Thane of Moray who succeeded MacBeth (whom Shakespeare has made so notorious). Among the names mentioned in the Book of Deer as benefactors to the Abbey of Deer (in Buchan) about the tenth century appears that of MacLulach.

About the year 1368 John MacCulloch of Tarrell appears in record. In 1458 John of Ile, Earl of Ross, Lord of the Isles, and sheriff of Innernys, addressed to John MacCulloch, bailie of the girth of Sanct Duthowis, a letter requiring him to protect the privileges of Innernys



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in that quarter. In 1512 King James IV. granted anew to William MacCulloch of Pladdis the lands of Scardy, Pladdis, Petnely, Pettogarty, Balmoduthy (apparently Baile-dhuich or Tain), and Ballccarew, with the office of Bailie of the immunity of Tane, in the earldom of Ross and sheriffdom of Innernys which William had resigned, reserving to the King the escheats of the bailie courts, for the usual services and the yearly payment of five marks to a perpetual chaplain in the cathedral church of Ross.

In "The Scottish Antiquary" of April 1898 appears the following paragraph: "Among the aristocracy of the earldom of Ross there was no name more respected than that of MacCulloch, whose original designation was of 'Plaidis.' Seven generations were so designated, until John MacCulloch, Provost of Tain, having acquired the lands of Kindeace from the Munroes of Culnald, in 1612, changed his style to that of Kindeace."

The MacCullochs' holdings in the province of Ross appear to have been very considerable, for we find them in possession of the lands of Piltoun, Mulderg, Bellnagore, Easter Drumm, etc. A charter, dated 1649, by Walter Ross of Bellamuckie, conveys to Andrew MacCulloch, Provost of Tain, the last two named estates. In 1674 the Lyon King of Arms matriculates the coat armour of Sir Hugh MacCulloch as "being descended of the family of Cadboll in Rosse."

Among the witnesses to an obligation of Alexander, Earl of Ross and Lord of the Isles, to Alexander, Earl of Sutherland, husband of Marion, the Earl of Ross' sister, with regard to the castle and lands of Dunbeth and the lands of Ra, appears the name of Alexander MacCullauch.

On 3rd October 1514 Elizabeth Sutherland, Countess of Sutherland, was served heir-special to her brother John, last Earl of Sutherland. Among the names of the barons who acted as witnesses on that occasion appears that of William MacCulloch of Priorides.

At the Conflict of Aldicharrish in 1487, to which allusion has already been made, Angus MacCulloch of Tarrell, one of the gentlemen of Ross of Balnagowan, was among the slain. (*See* under Clan Munro Septs.)

(6) *Dingwall.*—In 1463 John of Yle, Earl of Ross and Lord of the Isles, granted to Thomas, the younger of Dingvale, with remainder in succession to his brother John of Dingvale and his heirs, and to the better and more worthy successor of his relatives of the name of Dinguale, the lands of Vsuy in the earldom of Ross and sheriffdom of Innernys, with certain reservations in exchange for the third part of the Arkboll and the lands of Inchfure in the mairdom (*maragium*) of Delny for payment of six pennies in the name of blenchferme. In 1464 the grant was confirmed by King James III. (*See* under Munro Septs.)

CLAN SINCLAIR SEPTS.

(1) *Caird.*—The Gaelic appellation of the Argyllshire Sinclairs is "*Clann na cèairde*," hence the Anglicised form of the name Caird.

(2) *Clyne.*—As far back as 1561 the Sutherlands of Berriedale were dispossessed by the Earl of Caithness in consequence of their cruel treatment of the Clynes, dependents of the Caithness family, several members of the former having been killed by the Sutherlands.

CLAN SKENE SEPTS.

The names *Cariston*, *Dyce*, and *Hallyard* are all alluded to by MacIan ("Costumes of the Clans") as being offshoots of the Skenes.

CLAN STEWART, OR STUART SEPTS (ROYAL LINE).

(1) *Lennox* is a place name derived from one of the Stewart titles. *See* remarks under Notes on Clan Stewart, Chap. III.

(2) *Menteith* or *Monteith.*—The same remarks apply to these names.

(3) *Boyd.* — *Vide* remarks under Notes on the Clan Stewart, Chap. III.

(4) *Garrow.*—The "*Sliochd-Garaidh*" was a small sept of the Stuarts in Braemar, said to have been descended from Alexander, Earl of Mar. This Alexander was a natural son of the Earl of Buchan (fourth son of King Robert II.), who was better known as "The Wolf of Badenoch." Donald Mòr MacGaraidh was piper to the Earl of Mar during the Rising of 1715. The name MacGaraidh is now almost lost sight of in the Anglicised one of Garrow.

(5) *France.*—Stuart of Logie-Almond, said to have been descended from one of the Stuart sovereigns on the bar-sinister side, found it necessary to fly to France during the second half of the seventeenth century, when for purposes of concealment he adopted the name of France. The latter name continued to be borne by his descendants.

CLAN STEWART OF APPIN SEPTS.

(1) *Carmichael, MacMichael.* — The Carmichaels of Lismore and Appin are said to be descended from MacMichaels, followers of the Earls of Galloway (Stewarts), who left Galloway and became dependents of the Appin Stewarts, who were kinsmen of the Stewarts of Galloway. In the list of killed and wounded of the followers of the Stewarts of

Appin at the battle of Culloden the Carmichaels rank third in number, the first two places being taken by the MacColls and the MacLarens respectively.

(2) *Combich, MacCombich.*—General Stewart of Garth refers to the above sept as followers of the Appin Stewarts. At the battle of Culloden the MacCombichs were fourth on the list of the followers of Stewart of Appin as regards the number of killed and wounded on that occasion.

In connection with these MacCombichs or Colquhouns the late Rev. Dr Stewart ("Nether Lochaber") remarks as follows with regard to a family of Colquhouns who became adherents to the Stewarts of Appin :—

"At the battle of Inverlochy (1645) a young man whose name was David Colquhoun, from Loch Lomond side, performed such prodigies of valour that Stewart of Appin took special notice of him, and soon afterwards took him into his own service. David Colquhoun married, and had lands given him in Duror. In course of time the Colquhouns multiplied, and became an important sept under the banner of MacIain Stiubhart. Seventeen Colquhouns from Appin were at Culloden, where eight of them were killed. They were physically a very fine body of men, being accounted the biggest and heaviest men of the western mainland. Their descendants even at the present day are remarkable for personal strength and size. They are called the 'dimpled Colquhouns' from a peculiar dimpling all over the face when they smile, giving them a most pleasing expression. This dimpling is characteristic only of the Appin sept. Other Colquhouns have it not."

(3) *Livingston, MacLay, Mackinlay, etc.*—The Gaelic rendering of these names is *Mac-an-Leigh*. Not unfrequently, therefore, have the Livingstons or MacLays been classed as *Mackinlays* [*vide* remarks under heading of Clan Buchanan Septs (2)].

The Livingstons from a very early date appear as followers of the Appin Stewarts. They were the hereditary custodians of the crozier (*Bachull mor*) of Saint Maluaig. In virtue of a small freehold in the island of Lismore, originally of twelve acres but latterly of six only, was held on condition that the holder "do keep and take care of the Baculus or pastoral staff of St. Maluaig," the patron saint of the church of that island. The holder of the relic was designated "*Baran a' Bhachuill.*" Till a comparatively recent date the staff of St. Maluaig was in the custody of one of the Livingstones. It is, however, now in the keeping of the Duke of Argyle. At the battle of Culloden, Donald Livingstone succeeded in saving the clan banner of the Stewarts of Appin. The intrepid African explorer, Dr Livingstone, was a member of the above sept.

CLAN STEWART OF ATHOLE SEPTS.

(1) *Crookshanks, Cruickshanks,* and

(2) *Duilach* are mentioned by General Stewart of Garth as Stewart septs.

(3) *MacGlashan* or *Gray.*—The MacGlashans are a sept said to be descended from the old Stewart family of Ballechin. The founder of the sept was a younger son of that family, and a noted soldier in his day. Owing to some family disagreement these Stewarts renounced their family name, and adopted in place of it that of MacGlashan, by which name they have ever since been known. When the line of the old Stewart Earls of Athole became extinct, the MacGlashans appear to have become followers of the Clan Donnachie. Some of them who settled in the south Anglicised their names as Gray.

CLAN STEWART OF BUTE SEPTS.

(1) *Bannatyne.*— *Vide* what is said under Clan Campbell of Argyle Septs (9).

(2) *Fullarton, Jameson, MacCamiey, MacCloy, MacLewis.* — Martin ("Western Islands of Scotland") describes the Fullertons as the "most ancient family" in Arran. He further says of the same family: "They own themselves to be descended of *French* parentage. . . . If tradition be true, this little family is said to be of 700 years standing." The Fullartons appear to have derived the name MacLewis from the Christian name of the progenitor who settled in Arran.

In the "Statistical Account of the County of Bute" (1841) appears the following account of the Fullartons of Kilmichael (Kilbride), Arran: "Traces of Bruce are furnished by grants of land which he made to several of the natives for services rendered him while in the island. Mr Fullarton of Kilmichael is the lineal descendant of one of these, Feargus Macloy or MacLewis. He still possesses the charter for his lands given to his ancestor, which is signed by Robert II., and dated Arnele, 26th November, in the second year of his reign. The lands granted to others on the same occasion have passed long ago out of the hands of their descendants, and now form parts of the property of the Duke of Hamilton. . . . It is probable that the principal proprietor in Arran was at this time the High Steward of Scotland."

Fullarton, or MacLouis, is referred to by Sir Walter Scott in "The Lord of the Isles," under the cognomen of *Fitzlouis.* Among other privileges conferred on the Fullartons by King Robert was that of hereditary Coroner of the bailliedom of Arran.

The family of MacLouis or Fullarton held the lands of Kilmichael and the crownership of Arran early in the fourteenth century, one of that surname who adhered to the fortunes of King Robert Bruce having received a grant of them from that king. In 1464 King James III. granted to George of Foularton the lands of Knychtisland, in the Isle of Arane, which he had resigned, with remainder to his brother William and his heirs, and to his own heirs whomsoever, to be held of the King and his successors as Stewards of Scotland.

One of the family, named James, settled in Bute, and his descendants were known as the MacCamies, or Jamiesons. These Jamiesons became Coroners of Bute. Their residence was Kilmorie Castle.

The office of Coroner of Bute from the beginning of the fourteenth century or earlier was held in heritage by a family named Jamieson, or Neilson, and latterly in connection with the lands of Over Kilmory and others. Nigel, the son of James, appears as Chamberlain of Bute from 1445 to 1459.

(3) *MacCaw.*—By the grant of King James IV. in 1506 the lands of North Garachach, in Kingarth (Bute), were given in heritage to Gilnew MacKaw, and the lands of Garachach equally divided between Gilpatrik and John Mackaw. In 1510 the same king granted the lands of South Garochty in fen to Patrick M'Caw, who, in 1515, appears in record as Patrik Makeaw of Garachty.

(4) *MacKirdy, MacMutrie.* — The following is extracted from Anderson's "Scottish Nation": "*MacKirdy*, formerly *Mackurerdy* or *Makwrerdy*, an ancient surname in Bute, Arran, and others of the Western Islands, and derived from their original inhabitants. At a very early period the larger portion of the island of Bute belonged to the MacKurerdys, which was leased to them by James IV. in 1489, and in 1506 feued as crown lands, in one general charter of the 30th parliament. The charter shows that there were a total of 78 feuars, and of these 12 were MacKurerdys, 11 Bannachtynes, and 10 Stewarts. . . . The properties in Bute feued to the MacKurerdys, with others, principally descended to Robert MacKurerdy, baron of Garachty."

In 1506 King James IV. made a grant of crown lands in Kingarth (Bute) to Donald Makwrerdy.

Dr Alexander MacBain makes the name *MacMutrie* synonymous with that of MacKirdie, and assigns the probable derivation of both to *Muircheartach* (or "Sea-ruler").

STEWART OF GALLOWAY SEPTS.

1) *Carmichael, MacMichael.*—*Vide* remarks under Stewart of Appin Septs (1).

CLAN SUTHERLAND SEPTS.

(1) *Cheyne.*—The Cheynes, or Du Chesynes, were of Norman extraction, and were among the numerous Norman barons domiciled in Scotland by King Malcolm Ceann-mór and his successors. They managed to establish their headquarters at the castle of Inverugie, parish of St. Fergus, in the county of Aberdeen. Sir Reynald Cheyne, belonging to the parish of St. Fergus, had two sons, one of whom (Reginald) was Lord Chamberlain of Scotland in 1267, while the other (Henry) became in 1281 Bishop of Aberdeen. In 1296 Sir Reginald Cheyne signed the "Ragman Roll," and swore fealty to King Edward I. of England. His son, Reginald, who had, in the meantime, succeeded his father, was one of the subscribers to the famous declaration regarding the independence of Scotland, which was signed in the abbey of Arbroath on 6th April 1320, and which was forwarded to the Pope. Sir Reginald's sole issue were two daughters, Marjory and Mariotta. The former was married to Nicholas, second son of the Earl of Sutherland. From the former marriage sprung the Lords Duffus (a peerage which is now dormant), while the last-named daughter became the wife of John de Keith, second son of Edward, the Marischal of Scotland. Sir Reginald divided his estates previous to his death, and Auldwick fell to Marjory.

King David II. granted the following charters to the Cheynes, viz.: (*a*) The lands of Duffus to Ronald Chene; (*b*) To the same person, the fourth part of Kathness, given by William Fedrey (Fresken), in the county of Innerness; (*c*) To Marjory Chene, the lands of Strathbrock, etc., and half of Catnes.

Among the charters of King James IV. is one to George Oliphant and Lady Duffus, his spouse, of the lands of Duffus, Berridale, Auldwick, and Strabrock. James V. grants in 1526 to Lord Oliphant the lands of Berridale, Auldwick, etc.

(2) *Federeth.*—Among those who in the year 1290 joined in recommending marriage between Edward, the son of King Edward I. of England, and the Maid of Norway, the grandchild of King Alexander III. of Scotland, were John, Earl of Catenes, Ranald le Chen, the father, Ranald le Chen, the son, and Magnus of Fetherith. In 1296 one or both of the Chens, and William, the son of William of Federed, of the county of Elgyn in Morref, swore fealty to King Edward I. The Chens and Federeths were connected with each other by intermarriage with the Morays or Sutherlands of Duffus. The lands inherited by the daughters of Ranald Chen, which lay in various parishes, were by them carried respectively to the Sutherlands and Keiths, from whom they

passed to the Oliphants, and ultimately became the property of the Sinclairs, Earls of Caithness.

(3) *Gray.*—The first of the Grays to come to the north was a son of Lord Gray of Fowlis, who had to fly on account of having killed the Constable of Dundee. The principal possession of the Grays of the north was Skibo, but they held other lands as well, among them Sordell and Ardinsh.

(4) *Keith.*—The manner of the Keiths settlement in the north has been narrated under the heading of *the Cheynes.* *Vide* also what is said about the Keiths under Clan Macpherson Septs (7).

(5) *Mowat.*—The above name was originally "de Montealto." Its progenitor was one of the early Norman settlers in Scotland. One of the charters by King Robert the Bruce is to Patricius de Montealto of the lands of Losscragy and Culpedauchis. Among the charters, during the regency of Robert, Duke of Albany, is "Con. of a wadset by William de Monte Alto of Losscragy to John his son of the lands of Freswick and Ochyngill, in Caithness." The first on record as the sheriffs of Cromarty was William de Monte Alto in 1263. The Mowats are frequently to be met with in records of the Sutherland family, to whom they appear to have attached themselves.

(6) *Oliphant.*—The Oliphants of the north are descended from William, second son of the second Lord Oliphant. William Oliphant married the only daughter and heiress of Alexander Sutherland of Duffus (in Moray), Strabrock (in West Lothian), and Berriedale (in Caithness), in consequence of which he took the designation of William Oliphant of Berriedale. His wife also inherited a fourth part of the earldom of Caithness, of which she was co-heir. Their son, Andrew Oliphant, having no male issue, resigned his estates in Caithness to his kinsman, Lord Oliphant, on condition that his lordship should provide suitable matches and tochers for his three daughters. Most of the northern possessions of the Oliphants ultimately passed into the hands of the Sinclairs, Earls of Caithness.

CHAPTER V.

HIGHLAND SURNAMES.

Period of Introduction of Surnames into Scotland—Abstraction of Scottish Charters by King Edward I. of England—Mode of Assuming Surnames—Origin of Clan Sept Names—Clansmen Usually Possessed Two Surnames—Remarks Regarding Clan *Bye-names*—Extinction of some Sept Names—Highland Sept Names in America—Sept Names in Kintyre—Religious Nature of many Highland Surnames—Examples of Evolution of some Highland Surnames—Interesting Relation of the Armorial Bearings of Cadet and Sept Families towards those of the Head of the Clan—Mutilation of Highland Names in the United States of America—Highland Names among the North American Indians—Clan Names in Glengarry, Canada—Clan Names in Scotland.

THE introduction of *surnames* into Scotland dates from the reign of King Malcolm III. (*Ceann-môr*), in the second half of the eleventh century. The "Chronicles of Scotland" relate that "He was a religious and valiant King, he rewarded his nobles with great lands and offices and commanded that the lands and offices should be called after their names." Besides assigning surnames to the natives of Scotland, King Malcolm, as we have already seen, settled many Normans and Saxons in his realm. As King Malcolm's example was imitated by his successors, the surnames in Scotland had by the end of the thirteenth century considerably increased.

Most unfortunately there exist no means of making researches into the matter of Scottish surnames anterior to the reign of King Robert the Bruce. The reason of this is that when, after the death of the Maid of Norway, King Edward I. of England was appointed arbiter regarding the conflicting claims of Bruce and Baliol to the Scottish throne, the English monarch, on the pretence of making an inspection of the records of Scotland, had all of them transported to England in 1292. These records were never returned, and it is believed that many of them were wilfully destroyed.

In the introduction to "*An Index, drawn up about the year* 1629, *of many Records of Charters granted by the different sovereigns of Scotland between the years* 1309 *and* 1413," which was compiled by William Robertson, Esq. (one of the deputies of the Lord Clerk-Register for keeping the Records of Scotland) and which was published in 1798, occurs the following paragraph :—

"In the prosecution of that research (*i.e.*, one made by Mr Robertson at the request of Lord Frederick Campbell, the Lord Clerk-Register) at London and Durham in August, September and October 1793,

those more ancient archives which were in Scotland when King Alexander III. died, formed a principal and leading object. Every avenue that seemed likely to lead to a discovery of their fate was traced with the utmost assiduity and care. But the enquiry proved in a great measure fruitless. The *Catalogues* of them here presented to the reader were indeed found, together with the discharge by King Richard I. to King William of the extorted concession of the superiority of the kingdom of Scotland, the obligation by the greater barons of Scotland to receive the Maiden of Norway for their Queen, and some other detached original instruments, but no discovery of the rest could be attained. Now although it be *possible* that those ancient records thrown aside in some dark unexplored corner may still remain preserved, and that on a future occasion some fortunate accident may restore them to light, yet it seems, on the whole, but too *probable* that they are now irrecoverably lost."

Prior to the introduction of surnames into Scotland the Celt was described by his pedigree. The Saxon or Norman, on the other hand, was usually distinguished by the name of the lands held by him under feudal tenure. It has already been shown how many foreign settlers in the Highlands subsequent to the reign of Malcolm III. founded families which were destined to become the heads of clans bearing their name. In one notable instance (Graham) the designation of the Clan Graham is said to have been derived from the manor of Graham, in the county of Lincoln. In the case of the Celt of the Highlands, even after the adoption of surnames, there are several instances of the clan name having been dropped in favour of a territorial one. A notable case in point is that of members of the family of the Mac-Donalds, Lords of the Isles, who often went by the name of Isles. The Inches or Inshes are Robertsons, descended from Robertson of Inshes, and other examples might be cited.

The origin of clan sept names may be traced to a variety of causes. The principal of these were the following, viz: (1) The names of those related to the Chief by marriage, though not blood relations of his clan. (2) Those who, though quite unconnected by blood with the clan, had become bound to it by bonds of manrent. (3) Those of the blood of the clan who, in order that they might be better distinguished from their namesakes, adopted (*a*) a pedigree bye-name, such as Angus MacRanald, Angus the son of Ranald (though the man's surname might have been not MacRanald but MacDonald); (*b*) a bye-name derived from some profession or hereditary occupation or office. Thus we have Macsporran Anglicised Purcell, or the son of the hereditary purse-bearer; Macbrayne, or the son of the judge; Macintyre Anglicised Wright, the son of the carpenter, etc. (*c*) A bye-name given on account of some personal peculiarity or infirmity. In this category we find

Macilleriach, or the son of the brindled or spotted one (really MacDonalds); MacGillivantic, or the son of the stutterer, who belong to the MacDonells of Keppoch. (*d*) Those of the clan who were originally distinguished by the name of the part of the clan territory occupied by them. In this category we find such names as Toward, who are really Lamonts, Lennys, who are really Buchanans, etc. (*e*) Clan names which have been unaccountably Anglicised by the progenitors of those bearing those names; such as Macmillan Anglicised Bell, Mackinnon rendered phonetically from Gaelic Mackinven, and under the impression that it was derived from "*Mac ionmhuinn*," beloved son, it was Anglicised Love. (*f*) A varied collection of names adopted for safety's sake by members of oppressed and proscribed clans, such as the MacGregors, the MacFarlanes, and the Lamonts. In the case of the MacGregors, as has been already narrated, the members of that clan were compelled *by law* to exchange their own name for other designations. (*g*) Names adopted after the events of "the '45" in order to conceal their owners' identity.

Until comparatively recent times it was quite common in the Highlands for individuals to possess two surnames, one of these being the clan name, while the other was a bye-name. To instance this curious custom the following extracts from the works of well-known Celtic writers are of interest.

Mr Skene remarks: "The position of the dependent septs will be best understood by the bonds of manrent or manred which came to be taken by the Chiefs from their dependents, when the relation constituted by usage or traditional custom was relaxed by time, or when a new relationship was constituted at a later period. Of these bonds it was frequently a condition that the name of the superior should be assumed. Thus we find MacGregors binding themselves and their descendants to 'call themselves and to be Gordons.'"

General Stewart of Garth writes: "It may be proper to mention that many families of the same descent had two names, one common to the whole clan as MacDonald, MacLeod, etc., the other to distinguish a branch which last was called the *bun sloinne* or genealogical surname, taken from the Christian name or whatever designation marked the first man who branched off from the original family. In this manner Campbell of Strachur is always called Macartair or Macarthur, Campbell of Asknish, MacIvor, and a tribe of the Robertsons in Perthshire, descendants from Strowan, are also called Clanivor, etc."

Mr Robert Mackay, historian of the Clan Mackay, in his work which was published in 1829 makes the following observations: "In the Highlands, where there were many of the same name and surname, the manner in all periods to distinguish them was to design them after their forefathers. Thus Sir Robert Gordon usually designs the High-

landers: he calls John Gun, whose father was Robert, *John Robson*, because there were many in one district named John Gun; and for a similar reason he terms Niel Mackay, *Niel-Mack-Ean-Mack-William, i.e.*, Niel, son of John, son of William. In this manner, Thomas Mackay and his two brethren are surnamed *Neleson*, in place of Mackay, because their father was Niel; and in former times the family surname, such as MacDonald, Mackay, Mackintosh, MacKenzie, etc., was applied only to the chief of the clan."

The following is from the description of the parish of Tain, in the Synod of Ross, in the "Statistical Account of Scotland" (published in 1845): "Most of the landowners, and in truth most of the people, bore the name of Ross, or, to speak more correctly, almost everybody possessed two surnames, by one of which (in general a patronymic beginning with Mac) he was universally known in conversation, though he deemed himself called upon to change it to Ross, or sometimes to Munro, whenever he acquired any status in society, or became able to write his name. (Easter Ross, it may be observed, was of old divided between these two clans.) . . . From this circumstance of each individual being furnished with two appellations seems partly to have arisen the remark, which has found its way into Encyclopedias, that Tain is famous for nicknames; but, partly, the remark was once true, for, when the bye-names of those who had risen in society were forgotten, it became absolutely necessary to invent others (and those often of the oddest description) to distinguish the multitudes of Rosses and Munroes."

The above extracts furnish ample proof of the number of sept names (or bye-names) which existed among the Highland clans, both before and after the abolition of the Clan System. It can easily be imagined that, especially after the abolition of the Clan System, and the scattering all over the country of the clansmen, many bye-names were finally adopted by the Highlanders instead of their clan names. Many of those bye-names have been lost sight of, others have become extinct, while not a few, which are scarce or non-existent in the old country, flourish on the other side of the Atlantic. General Stewart of Garth, when commenting on extinct sept names, remarks: "It has been alleged that the more ancient names and people must have been removed by violence, or extirpated to make room for the more recent clans. This opinion seems founded on conjecture rather than fact. Such changes often occur from natural causes. The name of Cunnison or Macconich was prevalent in Athole in the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth centuries, yet not an individual of that name now remains. All died out without violence or expulsion. In the same period there were twenty-four small landed proprietors (or wadsetters, as they were called) of the name of MacCairbre in Breadalbane, but not a man of that name is now to be found, nor is there even a tradition of one of them having ever been

extirpated, or their lands taken from them by force. All became extinct by natural causes. One of these MacCairbres, probably their Chief, possessed Finlarig Castle, afterwards one of the principal seats of the family of Glenorchy."

With regard to sept names, seldom heard of in Scotland, but which are to be met with in the United States of America and in Canada, we may instance one, that of MacNider, or MacNiter, from the Gaelic "*Mac-an-fhigheadair*," son of the weaver.

Another great source of accession in the matter of sept names (at least so far as the West Highlands were concerned) was Kintyre.[1] That peninsula, owing to its contiguity to Celtic Galloway and Celtic Ireland, was a veritable dumping-ground for strange names. Most of the owners of these names appear to have attached themselves to the Clan Donald.

To those in the Lowlands who may have entertained the idea that the Highlanders of days gone by were not a religious temperament, it may be strange to be told that a very great proportion of Highland surnames (both clan and sept) were derived from religious sources. Thus we have *Macpherson*, son of the parson; *Mactaggart*, son of the priest; *Macvicar*, son of the vicar; *Macnab*, son of the abbott; *Maclean* is son of the servant of St. John; *Gilfillan* is the servant of St. Fillan. Many other such examples might be quoted. Not only this, but the *place names* of the Highlands abound in reference to churches and saints.

The evolution of clan and of sept names from one common progenitor is an interesting study. For example, there is Macduff, the son of Duff; Mackintosh, the son of *tòisich* (or eldest cadet) of Macduff; Shaw Mackintosh, son of Mackintosh, thus the surname Shaw; Farquhar Shaw, thus the surname Farquhar; Farquharson, or Mackerracher, the son of Farquhar; Findla or Finlay Farquharson, hence the surnames Finlay and Findlay; Finlayson and Mackinlay, the sons of Finlay, etc.

When we examine the domain of heraldry it is interesting to observe the manner in which the cadet families of a clan acknowledge their dependence on their chief. For instance, the motto of the Chief of the Clan Campbell is "*Do not forget.*" To this the MacIvers reply, with their motto, "*I will never forget.*" The motto of the Chief of Clan Grant is "*Stand fast*" or "*Stand sure.*" The answer to this of the Grants of Corrimony is "*I'll stand sure.*"

To come to modern times, it may be pointed out that in the United States of America Highland names are rapidly undergoing a process of transmogrification. Thus, we have Urghad for Urquhart, McCollister for MacAllister, Furguson for Ferguson, Cahoun for Colquhoun, McCloud for MacLeod, MacGuilvery for MacGillivray, McCullom for

[1] *See* Appendix No. XVI.

MacCallum, Chissim for Chisholm, McKlemin for MacLamond, McGlauflin for MacLauchlan, MacCray for Macrae, McCawley for MacAulay, etc. North America is also responsible for an extension of *clan* names, in a manner which our forefathers never contemplated. I allude to the domestication of Highland names among the North American Indians.

"Cherokees," says an American writer, "come well by their stubbornness, their shrewdness, and their love of controversy. As Indians they had these traits to begin with. As the result of a strong infusion of Scotch blood they added to the strength of the characteristics. It is Scottish history that after the battle of Culloden many Highlanders left their native land rather than accept English sovereignty. It is Cherokee history that numbers of these sturdy Scots found homes and wives with the Cherokee nation before the enforced migration of the tribe from Georgia to the Indian Territory. John Ross was one of these Scotch exiles who accepted Cherokee citizenship. He became a chief, and was given the name 'Coo-iscoo-ee.' When the nation moved to the Territory, one of the districts into which the reservation was divided for Government purposes was named 'Coo-iscoo-ee.' Ross founded a family which became powerful in Cherokee councils. He and his son were frequent visitors to Washington, and had much to do with the treaty-making which gave to the nation the strong legal position it holds in its relation with the United States. A descendant of Ross, the Scotch exile, is one of the officers of the nation to-day. . . . Macnair is another of the familiar Scotch names introduced into the Cherokee nation by this Scotch infusion. The Macnair who came over after Culloden was a Highlander. One of his descendants lives on a magnificent estate of 1500 acres in the beautiful valley of the Grand River. Duncan is another Scotch name found among the Cherokees. The head and front of Cherokee opposition to American citizenship is a Duncan, whose claim to Cherokee citizenship would not be guessed by any physical characteristics. He is Scotch in look and Scotch in his love for controversy."

At a recent gathering in Glasgow of the Clan Donnachie Association, Strowan, the Chief observed that the clan was represented all over the World, and he had just heard of some North American Indians who called themselves Robertsons. This was after the famous American Judge Robertson, whose ancestors were out in "the '45," and who was so greatly beloved by the Indians that they took his name.

Another Highlander, named Ross, is celebrated as having founded a small kingdom in the Cocos or Keeling Islands (situated in the Indian Ocean, south of Java), where his descendant now holds sway. "But that is another story," as Mr Kipling says.

Sufficient, we think, has been said to demonstrate the ramifications of clan and sept names. With regard to the former, reference to Appen-

dices XVII. and XVIII. will show that not only in Scotland, but in Glengarry (*the* Highland district of the Dominion of Canada) *MacDonald* is the name which is greatly in the majority. It ranks in Scotland in point of numbers a close second to the wide-world name of Smith.

For Gaelic *christian* names with their English equivalents I would ask my readers to be referred to Appendix No. XIX.

CHAPTER VI.

THE HIGHLAND GARB.[1]

Origin of the Highland Garb—The Earliest Form of the Highland Garb in Scotland Identical with that of the Garb worn by the Irish Celts—Proofs of the Antiquity of the Highland Garb—The *Leine-chroich* or Saffron-Coloured Shirt—The Three Forms of Highland Dress (the Belted Plaid, the Kilt, and the Trews)—The Shoes worn by the Highlanders in Old Times—Description of the Highland Garb prior to the Events of "the '45"—The Costume of the Highland Women—Proscription of the Highland Garb in 1746—The General Orders to the Army in Scotland in 1748—Opinions of Eminent Men with Regard to the Cruelty of the Government in Proscribing the Highland Garb—Law Regarding the Proscription of the Highland Garb Relaxed about 1757—Steps taken by the Highland Society of London in 1778 for the Restoration of the Highland Dress—The Act Proscribing the Use of the Highland Garb Repealed by both Houses of Parliament in 1782—The Highland Garb at the Close of the Eighteenth and Beginning of Nineteenth Century—The Belted Plaid become Disused since the Repeal of the Act Proscribing the Use of the Highland Garb—Style of the Highland Dress at the Present Day—The Highland Feather-Bonnet—Testimony of Experienced Military Men as to the Usefulness of the Highland Garb in Cold as well as in Hot Climates—War Office Attempts to Abolish the Kilt as a Military Uniform—Sir Walter Scott's Opinion of the Highland Dress—Concluding Remarks.

THE origin of the Highland garb in its primitive state is lost in the mists of antiquity. It is a costume which appears to have been evolved over a long period of time to meet the needs and habits of a pastoral and warlike race of mountaineers, and is one which is eminently suited to those inhabiting a mountainous country. In time of war, at least, ancient nations appear to have been in the habit of fighting in a costume which left the knees free. Witness the warlike garb of the ancient Romans as an instance of this! Does not also Holy Writ, when speaking of battle costume, adjure the girding up of the loins?

Before the eleventh century descriptions of the Highland garb are scanty and rare. Its earliest form, however, would appear to have been that of a loose garment descending to the knees and buckled at the waist. It would appear that the costume worn by the Highlanders of Scotland was similar to, if not identical with, that worn by the Celts of Ireland, until the latter was suppressed by successive and severe acts of the English Government. As late as 1726 the identity of habits between the two Gaelic nations was so familiarly remembered, that this

[1] *See* Appendix No. XX. for English and Gaelic equivalents for the various parts of the *Highland Garb* and *Highland Arms*.

identity was adduced by Captain Burt (in his "Letters to his Friend in London") as a necessity for abolishing the dress of the Scottish Highlanders. Because, according to his views, the same reasons which rendered dangerous the wearing of that garb by the Scottish clans, had before occasioned its proscription among the Irish.

Though *written* testimony as to the Highland garb before the eleventh century is meagre, ancient *sculptured* evidence proves the dress to have had an antiquity long anterior to above period. Mr Skene, in "The Highlanders of Scotland," writes :—

"From the Dupplin Cross, the date of which can from various circumstances be fixed to have been towards the end of the ninth century, there are a number of figures represented in the Highland garb armed with the target and long spear. . . . But it would be needless to detail all the sculptured monuments which bear evidence of the existence of the Highland garb; suffice it to say, that they afford complete proof of its having been the ordinary dress of a considerable part of the northern population from the earliest period of their history. There is thus distinct evidence for the remote antiquity of this dress."

Robertson ("Historical Proofs on the Highlanders") says :—

"In the sculptured stones of Scotland we have most clear and decided evidence of the antiquity of the national garb of the Gael—they bear clear testimony to the dress of the Highlanders. . . . The date assigned to these ancient stone monuments is, to some of them, undoubtedly from their symbols, prior to Christianity. This period may, therefore, be said to extend from the sixth to the ninth century. Among those in which certain symbols appear, and which represent the national dress, there is one at Dupplin, in Perthshire, and another at Forres, in Morayshire, both probably not later than the eighth century. There was discovered within the last four or five years at Dull, in Perthshire, a sculptured stone slab, and on which is a representation of many figures in the Highland dress. . . . The date of this sculpture may be as ancient as the eighth century. . . . There is a natural representation of the dress of the Gael in the Isle of Skye that must be a vast deal more ancient in name than even the antiquity of the sculptured stones of Scotland, namely, in the parish of Kilmuir. In that island there is a rock named '*Creag an fhéile*,' or the '*rock of the kilt*,' which it bears from its exact resemblance to a Highlander in his native dress. This name must be cœval with the arrival of the Caledonian Gael in Skye, which was probably not less than four centuries before the Christian era, and the name itself would be one of the very first names likely to be imposed on so striking an object to the primitive settlers. It is, therefore, a very strong proof that the earliest inhabitants wore the Highlanders' dress, and must have brought



Portrait of a Highland Chief (George, fifth Duke of Gordon) in Full Highland Dress, as worn at the end of the nineteenth century.

See page 214.

it with them, and it likewise proves they must have spoken the *same* Gaelic as the present Gael."

In the "Tartans of the Clans of Scotland," Mr Grant tells us that, "A sculptured stone at Nigg, thought to be not later than the seventh century, represented a kilted Highlander with a sporran or purse."

The earliest distinct written allusion to the Highland garb is to be found in the Norwegian Saga of Magnus Barefoot, in which it is said that in 1093 that monarch returned from his great expedition through the Hebrides. He and many of his courtiers had adopted and introduced into Norway the dress worn by the Highlanders of the Western Isles, a mantle and kirtle, the "*Breacan*" and "*Falluinn*," or plaid and tunic of the Highlanders of Scotland and of the Celts of Ireland, the legs, when this costume was worn, being uncovered. From his adoption of the Highland garb King Magnus received the appellation of "Magnus Barefoot."

The seals of King Alexander I. (1107), King David I. (1124), and King Malcolm IV. (1153), all represent these monarchs in Highland dress.

Pennant gives a drawing of a Highland Chief which, he says, was taken from a monumental effigy by a Mr Fraser. The date is supposed to be 1306. Harrison reproduces it in his work on costumes. The Chief is represented as being clothed in tartan trews, kilt, and jacket and skin sporran, and holding a spear in his right hand, and a shield kite-shaped on his left arm; on the Chief of the shield is blazoned a galley with a lion rampant surrounded with a border underneath. The Chief has an iron head-piece with horns, similar to those worn by the ancient Celts.

In 1773 Sir Joseph Ayliffe, Bart., F.R.S., read, at a meeting of the Society of Antiquaries, a paper entitled "An Account of Some Ancient English Historical Paintings at Cowdry in Sussex" (the seat of the Right Hon. Viscount Montague). These paintings, which were in oil on stucco, occupied the whole length of each side of the room. The pictures on the left side of the room were divided into three compartments. These pictures were generally attributed to Holbein (1494-1543), but Sir Joseph thought it probable that they were painted by Theodore Bernardi, an artist, who did similar work in Chichester Cathedral in 1519. One of these pictures depicted an episode in the siege of Boulogne, and referred to some Scottish auxiliaries of the English army. Sir Joseph Ayliffe, in the course of his description of this painting, says: "Between the Duke of Alberquerque's camp and that of the Lord Admiral is a bagpiper playing on his drone, and followed by a number of men dressed in plaids, their hair red, their heads uncovered, and their legs bare. They have pikes in their hands, and broadswords hanging by their sides."

The historian, John Major, who wrote in 1512, thus describes the Highland dress, viz. :—

"A medio crure ad pedem caligas non habent, chlamyde pro veste superiore et camisia craco tincta, amiciuntur. Arcum et sagittas, latissimum ensem cum parvo halberto, pugionem grossum ex solo uno latere scindentem sed acutissimum, sub zona semper ferunt. Tempore belli loricam ex loris ferreis per totum corpus induunt et in illa pugnant. In panno lineo multipliciter intersuto et coerato aut picato cum cervinae pellis coopertura vulgus sylvestrium Scotorum corpus tectum habens in praelium prosilit."

Translation.—"From the middle of the thigh to the foot they have no covering for the leg, clothing themselves with a mantle instead of an upper garment, and a shirt dyed with saffron. They always carry a bow and arrows, a very broad sword with a small halbert, a large dagger, sharpened on one side only, but very sharp, under the belt. In time of war they cover their whole body with a shirt of mail of iron rings, and fight in that. The common people of the Highland Scots rush into battle, having their body clothed with a linen garment manifoldly sewed and painted or daubed with pitch, with a covering of deerskin."

At the period to which Major alludes, it will be observed that the lower class of the Highlanders then wore tartan kilts. The habit of the upper classes, however, was then the "*Leine-chroich*," or saffron-coloured shirt, and, as its name imports, was dyed of a yellow colour. This garment resembled a very ample belted plaid of saffron-coloured linen, being fastened round the middle, and was formed of sufficient breadth to fall below the knees when so required. The usual number of yards which the *leine-chroich* contained was twenty-four, but there were sometimes more.[1]

As before observed, in byegone days the costume of the Celts of both Scotland and Ireland was similar, though the latter do not seem to have worn tartan. In Ireland, however, the *leine-chroich*, so costly from its profusion of cloth, was the subject of legal enactment, King Henry VIII. prohibiting the people from putting in it more than seven yards.[2] From Martin ("Western Islands of Scotland") we learn that the *leine-chroich* began to be disused by the Scottish Highlanders about the year 1600.

The plaid and the hose would appear to have been the first articles of dress in tartan worn by the Celts of the upper class in Scotland; the belted plaid of tartan replacing later the *leine-chroich*, or saffron shirt.

The following is an extract from a letter written in 1543 by John Elder, a Highland priest, to King Henry VIII. of England, and shows how the Highlanders of that day were clad, viz. :—

[1] *See* Plate No. I. [2] *Vide* Appendix No. XXI.

"Wherfor they call us in Scotland Redd Shankes, and in your Grace's dominion of England, roghe footide Scottis; pleas it Your majestie to understande, that we of all people can tollerat, suffir, and away best with cold, for boithe somer and wyntir (excepte when the froest is most vehemente), goynge alwaies bairleggide and bairfootide; our delite and pleasure is not onely in huntynge of redd deir, wolfes, foxes, and graies, whereof we abounde and have great plentie, but alsò in rynninge, leapinge, swymmynge, shootynge, and thrawinge of dartis; therfor in so moche as we use and delite so to go alwaies, the tender, delicatt gentillmen of Scotland call us Reddshankes. And agayne, in wynter, whene the froest is mooste vehement (as I have saide), which we cannot suffir barefootide so weill as snow, which can never hurt us when it cummes to our girdills, we go a huntynge, and after that we have slayne redd deir, we flaye of the skyne bey and bey, and setting of our bair foote on the inside thereof, for neide of cunnynge shoe makers, by Your Grace's pardon, we play the sutters; compasinge and measuringe so moche thereof as shall retche up to our anclers, pryckynge the upper part thereof also with holis that the water may repas when it entres, and stretchide up with a stronge thwange of the same, meitand above our said ancklers, so, and pleas your noble Grace, we make our shoois; therefor, usinge such maner of shoois, the roghe hairie side outwart, in your Grace's dominion of England, we be callit roghe footide Scottis; which maner of shoois (and pleas your Highness in Latyne be called 'perones,' whereof the poet Virgill makis mentioun, sayinge that the old auncient Latyns in tyme of warrs uside such maner of shoos). And althoughe a great sorte of us Reddshankes go after this maner in our countrethe, yeit never the les, and pleas Your Grace, when we come to the Courte (the Kinge's Grace our great master being alyve) waitinge on our Lordes and maisters, who also for velvetis and silkis be right well araide, we have as good garmentis as some of our fellowis whiche gyve attendance in the Court every daye."

The untanned shoe referred to by the above writer was the "bròg."[1] The Highlanders made also a higher foot-covering of untanned skin, which was laced up to below the knee and was termed the "cuaran."[2]

In 1556 there was published in Paris an account of the campaigns of the French auxiliaries in Scotland in 1548-49, written by Monsieur Jean de Beaugué (one of the French officers who accompanied the above expedition) under the title of "L'Histoire de la Guerre d'Écosse." In this work the dress and arms of some Highlanders who were present at the siege of Haddington by the French in 1549, are thus described:—

"Quelques Sauvages les suyvirent ainsi qu'ils sont nuz fors que de leurs chemises taintes et de certaines couvertures légères faites de laine,

[1] *See* Plate No. II. [2] *See* Plate No. III. (boy's figure).

de plusieurs couleurs, portans de grands arcs et semblables épées et boucliers que les autres."

(*Translation*). Several Highlanders (or wild Scots) followed them (the Scottish army) and they were naked except their stained shirts and a certain light covering made of wool of various colours, carrying large bows and similar swords and bucklers to the others (*i.e.* to the Lowlanders).

John Lesley, Bishop of Ross, writing in 1578 speaks thus of the Highland garb: "They made also of linen very large shirts with numerous folds and wide sleeves, which flowed abroad loosely to their knees. These the rich coloured with saffron, and others smeared with grease to preserve them longer clean among the toils and exercises of a camp, which they held it of the highest consequence to practice continually. In the manufacture of these, ornament and a certain attention to taste were not altogether neglected, and they joined the different parts of their shirts very neatly with silk threads, chiefly of a green or red colour."

A few years later than the date of the Bishop of Ross' description of the Highland garb, an account was published at Paris in 1583 of the visit to Scotland of M. Nicolay D'Arfeville, Cosmographer to the King of France. The following is a translation of an extract from this publication, viz. :—

"Those who inhabit Scotland to the south of the Grampian chain are tolerably civilised and obedient to the laws and speak the English language, but those who inhabit the north are more rude, homely and unruly, and for this reason are called savages (or wild Scots). They wear like the Irish a large and full shirt coloured with saffron, and over this a garment hanging to the knee, of thick wool, after the manner of a cassock. They go with bare heads and allow their hair to grow very long and they wear neither stockings nor shoes, except some who have buskins made in a very old fashion which come as high as their knees. Their arms are the bow and arrow and some darts, which they throw with great dexterity, and a large sword with a single edged dagger. They are very swift of foot and there is no horse so swift as to outstrip them, as I have seen proved several times both in England and Scotland."

Commenting on this description of D'Arfeville, the brothers Stuart in their work, "The Costume of the Highland Clans," observe: "In this brief sketch the French navigator, like Major, has generalised the habits of all ranks among the Highlanders without discriminating that the naked head and feet were the characteristics of the lower orders, and that the higher wore both bonnets and hose, as is sufficiently proved by the representation of the former twenty-one years before in the print of the Highland Chief in the 'Recueil des Habits,' and by the mention of the latter as 'hoiss of Heland tartane,' in the wardrobe

accounts of that sovereign under whom D'Arfeville became acquainted with the Highlanders. The buskins mentioned by him under the designation of 'botines a l'antique' were the fur or skin boots called by the Highlanders 'calpanach,' and represented in the woodcut of the Highland Chief in the 'Recueil des Habits' and the portrait of Sir Donald MacDonald of Sleat, in the possession of the Duke of Tarentum."[1]

George Buchanan, the historian, writing of the Highland dress says in his history which was published in 1582, "They (the Highlanders) delight in variegated garments especially stripped, and their favourite colours are purple and blue. Their ancestors wore plaids of many different colours and numbers still retain this custom, but the majority now in their dress prefer a dark brown, imitating nearly the leaves of the heather, that when lying upon the heath in the day, they may not be discovered by the appearance of their clothes, in these, wrapped rather than covered, they brave the severest storms in the open air and sometimes lay themselves down to sleep even in the midst of snow. . . . Their defensive armour consists of an iron headpiece and a coat of mail formed of small iron rings and frequently reaching to the heels. Their weapons are, for the most part, a bow and arrows barbed with iron, which cannot be extracted without widely enlarging the orifice of the wound, but a few carry swords or Lochaber axes."

The Lochaber axe, to which the historian refers, was a most deadly weapon. It had a very long haft and was provided with a long hook at the end of the haft above the axe, with which it was possible to pull a mounted man from his horse preparatory to dispatching him with the axe. At the present time when the usefulness of khaki as the colour for a campaigning kit has been so clearly demonstrated, it is interesting to note the experience of our rude ancestors with regard to a similar colour (brown) as an invisible one.

What Buchanan writes about old Highland defensive armour is borne out by the rough sculptures on the tombstones of Highland graves. The tombstones of the great MacDonald warriors in Saddell Monastery, Kintyre, depict the old soldiers all dressed in armour with the shirt down to below the knee, iron helmet, chain armour tippet over shoulders, and down the arms. The tombstone said to be that of the great Somerled, Lord of the Isles, shows that at the elbow there was a joint in the armour which proves that the arms were also covered by armour.

In "The Memoirs of a Cavalier" (penned in 1640) the Highland garb is thus alluded to viz.: "The garb is certainly very loose and fits men inured to it to go through great marches, to bear out against the inclemency of the weather, to wade through rivers, to shelter in huts, woods, and rocks on occasion, whence men dressed in the low-country garb could not endure."

[1] *See* Plate IV.

From about the time of the reign of King James V. the yellow "*falluinn*" or "*leine chroich*" began to be disused. In O'Clery's account of the Hebridean auxiliaries, who in 1594 assisted the clans of Ulster against Queen Elizabeth no mention is made of the *falluinn*, but the principal garment of the Islesmen is described as a tartan belted plaid, and for the first time its adjustment is distinctly explained viz.: "Their outward clothing is a mottled garment with numerous colours, hanging in folds to the calf of the leg, with a girdle round the loins over the garment. Some of them (the Highlanders) with horn-hafted swords large and military over their shoulders. A man when he had to strike with them was obliged to apply both hands to the haft."

As we have already seen, the saffron shirt (which it should be noted was an *upper* not an *under* garment) had, about 1600, been discarded as a part of the Highland dress. Thereafter the Highland garb appears to have resolved itself into *three* forms viz.: (1) The "*breacan-feile*"[1] or *belted plaid.* This was a combination of kilt and plaid and was made of twelve ells of tartan *i.e.*, six ells of double tartan which, being plaited, was fastened round the body with a belt, the lower part forming the kilt and the other half being fixed to the shoulder by a brooch hung down behind, and thus formed the plaid. There was great neatness displayed in arranging the plaits so as to show the sett of the tartan. This was a particularly convenient form of the dress, as the plaid hung loosely behind it did not encumber the arms and in wet weather could be thrown over the shoulders, while in the event of camping out at night it could be thrown loose and covered the whole body. It was principally worn on warlike expeditions or when going any distance from home. It was called the belted-plaid from the fact of its being simply made of a piece of tartan unsewn and fixed round the body with a belt.

(2) The second form of the Highland garb was the "*féileadh-beag*"[2] or *little kilt.* This was made of six ells of single tartan which, being plaited and sewn was fixed round the waist with a strap half a yard being left plain at each end, which crossed each other in front. The *feileadh-beg* was much the same in appearance as the kilt as now worn.

(3) The third form of the Highland garb was that of the "*triubhas*"[3] or *trews.* These were always made of tartan. They were cut crossways and worn tight to the skin after the style of breeches. It required considerable skill to make a pair of trews as the tartan had to be matched at the seams so as to show the pattern. The setts of tartan for trews were generally smaller than those used for the plaid. The trews were worn by gentlemen on horseback, by Highlanders when travelling in the Lowlands, and by old men.

The following is the description of the old Highland garb of *breacan-*

[1] *See* Plate No. II [2] See Plate No. III. (boy's figure). [3] *See* Plate No. V.

feile etc., as given by General Stewart of Garth viz. : "The coat or jacket was sometimes of green, blue, or black cloth. The waistcoat and short coat were adorned with silver buttons, tassels, embroidery or lace, according to the fashion of the times or the taste of the wearer. But the arrangements of the belted plaid were of the greatest importance in the toilet of a Highlandman of fashion. This was a piece of tartan two yards in breadth and four in length, which surrounded the waist in large plaits or folds, adjusted with great nicety and confined by a belt buckled tight round the body, and while the lower part came down to the knees the other was drawn up and adjusted to the left shoulder, leaving the right arm uncovered and at full liberty. In wet weather the plaid was thrown loose and covered both shoulders and body, and when the use of both arms was required it was fastened across the breast by a large silver bodkin or circular brooch often enriched with precious stones or imitations of them, having mottoes engraved consisting of allegorical sentences or mottoes of armorial bearings. These were employed to fix the plaid on the left shoulder. A large purse of goat's or badger's skins answering the purpose of a pocket, and ornamented with a silver or brass mouthpiece and many tassels hung before. A dirk with a knife and fork stuck in the side of the sheath, and sometimes a spoon, together with a pair of steel pistols were essential accompaniments. The bonnet which gentlemen generally wore with one or more feathers completed the national garb. The dress of the common people differed only in the deficiency of finer or brighter colours and of silver ornaments, being otherwise essentially the same, a tuft of heather, pine, holly, oak, etc., supplying the place of feathers in the bonnet. The garters were broad and of rich colours wrought in a small primitive kind of loom the use of which is now little known, and formed a close texture which was not liable to wrinkle, but which kept the pattern in full display. The silver buttons were frequently found among the better and more provident of the lower ranks, an inheritance often of long descent. The belted plaid which was generally double or in two folds, formed, when let down so as to envelop the whole person, a shelter from the storm and a covering in which the wearer wrapt himself up in full security when he lay down fearlessly among the heather."

In old days the garters were a prominent part of the Highland dress. The garter measured a yard in length wound repeatedly arouud the leg, finishing outside the hose in a particular knot called "*Snaoim gartain*" or garter knot. The Macintyres of Cladich, Loch Awe, carried on for many years an extensive weaving industry in the manufacturing of garters and hose. The Cladich garters were, at one time, very celebrated. The hose were not then as is now the case knitted, but were made out of the tartan web.

While General Stewart thus describes the full Highland dress of old days in its completeness, it must be remembered that many of the lower classes wore the garb in a far more primitive manner. Many of my readers will remember having seen, in the Highlands, Highland laddies in their teens to whom the use of shoes, hose, and bonnet was quite unknown. And this was also the case in the seventeenth and early part of the eighteenth century, when in daily life, the Highlander of a humble rank of life often used no foot or leg covering, or when he used the former was content to don the "*cuaran*," or hide shoe of untanned leather.

Besides the green, blue, or black cloth jackets referred to by General Stewart as forming part of the full Highland garb, the doublet or coat (Gaelic "*cota-geàrr*") was sometimes made of tartan cloth cut cross-ways, the size of the checks being less than in the kilt or plaid. This style of coat was called "*cota fiaraidh.*"

John Taylor (styled the "Water Poet") who was the guest of the Earl of Mar at a hunting party at Braemar in 1618 (on which occasion the poet was attired in Highland garb by his host) thus describes the costume of the Highlanders of that period: "Their habite is shooes with but one sole apiece; stockings (which they call short hose) made of a warm stuffe of divers colours, which they call Tartane; as for breeches, many of them, nor their forefathers, never wore any, but a jerkin of the same stuffe that their hose is of, their garters being bands or wreathes of hay or straw, with a plead about their shoulders, which is a mantle of divers colours, much finer and lighter stuffe than their hose, with blue flat caps on their heads, a handkerchiefe knit with two knots about their necke; and thus they are attyred. Now, their weapons are long bowes and forked arrowes, swords, and targets, harquebusses, muskets, durks, and Loquhabor-axes. With these armes I found many of them armed for the hunting. As for their attire, any man of what degree soever that comes amongst them must not disdaine to weare it; for if they doe, then they will disdaine to hunt, or willingly to bring in their dogges; but if men be kind unto them, and be in their habit, then are they conquered with kindnesse, and the sport will be plentifull. This was the reason that I found so many noblemen and gentlemen in those shapes."

That the Highland costume practically remained the same during seventy years subsequent to the date at which Taylor wrote is evident from the remarks made about it by Mr William Sacheverell, Governor of the Isle of Man. Mr Sacheverell visited the island of Mull and other islands of the Hebrides in 1688 when he was despatched to Mull by the Government to supervise the attempts made to recover guns, etc., from the wreck of the *Florida*, one of the vessels of the Spanish Armada which was said to have been blown up in Tobermory Bay in 1588. In his

account of his experiences in the Western Highlands Mr Sacheverell wrote: "During my stay I generally observed the men to be large-bodied, stout, subtle, active, patient of cold and hunger. There appeared in all their actions a certain generous air of freedom and contempt of those trifles, luxury and ambition, which we so servilely creep after. They bound their appetites by their necessities, and their happiness consists, not in having much, but in coveting little. The women seem to have the same sentiments with the men, though their habits were mean and they had not our sort of breeding, yet in many of them there was a natural beauty and a graceful modesty, which never fails of attracting. The usual habit of both sexes is the pladd; the women's much finer, the colours more lively, and the squares larger than the men's, and put me in mind of the ancient Picts. This serves them for a veil, and covers both head and body. The men wear theirs after another manner, especially when designed for ornament it is loose and flowing, like the mantles our painters give their heroes. Their thighs are bare, with brawny muscles. Nature has drawn all her strokes bold and masterly, what is covered is only adapted to necessity—a thin brogue on the foot, a short buskin of various colours on the legg, tied above the calf with a striped pair of garters. What should be concealed is hid with a large shot-pouch, on each side of which hangs a pistol and a dagger, as if they found it necessary to keep these parts well guarded. A round target on their backs, a blew bonnet on their heads, in one hand a broadsword, and a musquet in the other; perhaps no nation goes better armed, and I assure you they will handle them with bravery and dexterity, especially the sword and target, as our veteran regiments found to their cost at Gille Crankee."

Towards the end of the seventeenth century a journey was made through the Western Highlands by M. Martin, with the express object of studying "the habites and costume" of the Highlanders. Martin's observations have been recorded in a very interesting work, entitled "A Description of the Western Islands of Scotland," from which the following is extracted, viz.:—

"The first Habit wore by Persons of Distinction in the Islands was the *leine-chroich*, from the Irish word *leine*, which signifies a Shirt, and *chroich* Saffron, because their shirt was dyed with that herb; the ordinary number of Ells used to make this Robe was twenty-four; it was the upper Garb, reaching below the Knees, and was tied with a Belt round the middle, but the Islanders have laid it aside about a hundred years ago.

"They now generally use Coat, Waistcoat, and Breeches, as elsewhere, and on their heads wear Bonnets made of thick cloth, some blue, some black, and some grey.

"Many of the people wear Trowis, some have them very fine woven

like stockings of those made of cloth, some are coloured, and others striped; the latter are as well shaped as the former, lying close to the body from the middle downwards, and tied round with a belt above the haunches. There is a square piece of cloth which hangs down before. The Measure for shaping the Trowis is a stick of wood, whose length is a cubit, and that divided into the length of a finger, and half a finger, so that it requires more skill to make it than the ordinary habit.

"The Shoes antiently wore were a piece of the hide of a deer, cow, or horse, with the hair on, being tied behind and before with a point of leather. The generality now wear Shoes having one thin sole only, and shaped after the right and left foot, so that what is for one foot will not serve the other.

"But persons of distinction wear the garb in fashion in the south of Scotland.

"The Plad, wore only by the Men, is made of fine wool, the thred as fine as can be made of that kind; it consists of divers colours, so as to be agreeable to the nicest fancy. For this reason the women are at great pains, first to give an exact pattern of the Plad upon a piece of wood, having the number of every thred of the stripe on it. The length of it is commonly seven double ells, the one hangs by the middle over the left arm, the other going round the body, hangs by the end over the left arm also, the right hand above it is to be at liberty to do any thing upon occasion. Every Isle differs from each other in their fancy of making Plads as to the stripes in breadth and colours. The humour is as different thro the main-land of the Highlands, in-so-far that they who have seen those places are able at the first view of a man's Plad, to guess the place of his residence.

"When they travel on foot the Plad is tied on the breast with a bodkin of bone or wood (just as the Spina wore by the Germans, according to the description by C. Tacitus), the Plad is tied round the middle with a leather belt; it is pleated from the belt to the knee very nicely. This dress for footmen is found much easier and lighter than Breeches or Trowis. . . .

"The antient way of fighting was by set battles, and for arms some had broad two-handed swords and head-pieces, and others bows and arrows. When all their arrows were spent, they attacked one another with sword in hand. Since the invention of guns they are very early accustomed to use them, and carry their pieces with them wherever they go. They likewise learn to handle the broad sword and target. The Chief of each tribe advances with his followers within shot of the enemy, having first laid aside their upper garments, and after one general discharge, they attack them with sword in hand, having their target on their left hand (as they did at Kelicranky), which soon

brings the matter to an issue, and verifies the observation made of 'em (by) your historians '*Aut Mors cito aut Victoria laeta.*'"

In the "Memoirs of Marshall Keith," the Highland costume as worn in 1715 is thus described, viz.: "At the battle with the Duke of Argyll a number of men lost their clothes. To explain this one must know the habits of the Highlanders and their manner of fighting. Their clothes are composed of two short vests—the one above reaching only to their waist, the other about six inches longer—short stockings, which reaches not quite to their knee, and no breeches; but above all they have another piece of the same stuff, of about six yards long, which they tie about them in such a manner that it covers their thighs and all their body when they please, but commonly it is fixed on their right shoulder, and leave their right arm free. This kind of mantle they throw away when they are ready to engage, to be lighter and less encumbered."

The "Letters from the Highlands" of Captain Burt, an English officer, quartered in the Highlands), written to his friend in London, and published in 1726, give a good description of the Highland dress in the years immediately preceding the events of the '45, and show how little the form of costume had changed during the preceding century. We extract the following from those letters, viz.:—

"The Highland dress consists of a bonnet made of thrum, without a brim, a short coat, a waistcoat (longer by five or six inches), short stockings and brogues, *or pumps without heels*—by the way, they cut holes in their brogues though new made, to let out the water when they have far to go and rivers to pass, this they do to preserve their feet from galling. Few, besides gentlemen, wear the trowze, that is, the breeches and stocking all of one piece and drawn on together; over this habit they wear a plaid, which is usually three yards long and two breadths wide, and the whole garb is made of chequered tartan, or plaiding. This, with the sword and pistol, is called a full dress, and to a well-proportioned man with any tolerable air it makes an agreeable figure; but this you have seen in London, and it is chiefly their mode of dressing when they are in the Lowlands, or when they are making a neighbouring visit, or go anywhere on horseback; but when those among them travel on foot, and have not attendants to carry them over the waters, they vary it into the quelt, which is a manner I am about to describe.

"The common habit of the ordinary Highlanders is far from being acceptable to the eye; with them a small part of the plaid, which is not so large as the former, is set in folds and girt round the waist, to make of it a short petticoat that reaches half way down the thigh, and the rest is brought over the shoulders, and then fastened before, below the neck, often with a fork, and sometimes with a bodkin or sharpened piece of stick . . . In this way of wearing the plaid they have sometimes

nothing else to cover them, and are often barefoot, but some I have seen shod with a kind of pumps, made out of a raw cow-hide with the hair turned outward . . . These are called quarrants . . . The stocking rises no higher than the thick of the calf, and from the middle of the leg is a naked space, which, being exposed to all weathers becomes tanned and freckled. This dress is called the quelt . . .

"It is alleged the dress is most convenient to those who are obliged to travel from one part to another upon their lawful occasions, viz., that they would not be so free to skip over the rocks and bogs with breeches as they are in the short petticoat, that it would be greatly incommodious to those who are frequently to wade through waters to wear breeches, which must be taken off upon every such occurrence, or would not only gall the wearer, but render it very unhealthful and dangerous to their limbs to be constantly wet in that part of the body, especially in winter-time when they might be frozen ; and with respect to the plaid in particular, the distance between one place of shelter and another is often too great to be reached before night comes on, and, being intercepted by sudden floods, or hindered by other impediments, they are frequently obliged to lie all night in the hills, in which case they must perish were it not for the covering they carry with them. That even if they should be so fortunate as to reach some hospitable hut, they must lie upon the ground uncovered, there being nothing to be spared from the family for that purpose.

"And to conclude, a few shillings will buy this dress for an ordinary Highlander, who, very probably, might hardly ever be in condition to purchase a Lowland suit, though of the coarsest cloth or stuff, fit to keep him warm in that cold climate . . . The whole people are fond and tenacious of the Highland clothing."

The kilt, or *feile-beg* (little kilt) appears to have been the dress worn at home, (*i.e.*, when not travelling), for a considerable time before the date of above letters.

Mr Gough in his additions to "Camden's Britannica" (Edit. London, 1789, Vol. III.) gives the following description of the Highland dress and arms as they were to be found in the district of Breadalbane previous to the proscription of the dress after the events of "the '45."

"The dress of the men is the *brechan* or plaid, twelve or thirteen yards of narrow stuff wrapped round the middle, and reaching to the knees, often girt round the waist, and in cold weather covering the whole body, even on the open hills all night, and fastened on the shoulders with a broche ; short stockings tied below the knee ; *truish*, a genteeler kind of breeches, and stockings of one piece ; *cuoranen*, a laced shoe of skin, with the hairy side out, rather disused ; *kelt* or *fillebeg*, *g.d.*, little plaid or short petticoat reaching to the knees, substituted of late to the longer end of the plaid ; and lastly, the

pouch of badger or other skins, with tassels hanging before them. The *Lochaber axe*, used only by the Town Guard of Edinburgh, was a tremendous weapon. Bows and arrows were in use in the middle of the last century, now as well as the broadsword and target laid aside since the disarming act, but the dirk, or ancient *pugio*, is still worn as a dress with the knife and fork.

"The women's dress is the *kirch* or white linen pinned round behind like a hood, and over the foreheads of married women, whereas maidens wear only a *snood* or ribbon round their heads; the *tanac* or plaid fastened over their shoulders, and drawn over their heads in bad weather; a plaited long stocking called ossan is their high dress."

The following details of the complete equipment of a Highland Chief (of the time of "the '45"), and instructions for belting the plaid, were communicated by a Highland gentleman to Charles Grant, Vicomte de Vaux, etc., by whom they were printed in his "Mémoires de la Maison Grant," in 1796.

"*Composition de l'equipment complet d'un Seigneur des Montagnes d'Ecosse.*

"No. 1. A full-trimmed bonnet.

"No. 2. A tartan jacket, vest, kilt, and cross-belt.

"No. 3. A tartan belted plaid.

"No. 4. Pair of hose made up (of cloth).

"No. 5. Pair of stockings ditto, with yellow garters.

"No. 6. Two pair of brogs.

"No. 7. A silver-mounted purse and belt.

"No. 8. A target with spear.

"No. 9. A broad-sword.

"No. 10. A pair of pistols and bullet-mould.

"No. 11. A dirk, knife, fork, and belt.

"*Method of Belting the Plaid.*—Being sewed, and the broad belt within the keepers, the gentleman stands with nothing on but his shirt; when the servant gets the plaid and belt round, he must hold both ends of the belt till the gentleman adjusts and puts across in a proper manner the two folds or flaps before; that done, he tightens the belt to the degree wanted; then the purse and purse-belt is put on loosely; afterwards, the coat and waistcoat is put on, and the great low part hanging down behind, where a loop is fixed, is to be pinned up to the right shoulder, immediately under the shoulder-strap, to be pinned in such a manner that the corner or low-flyer behind hang as low as the kilt or hough, and no lower; that properly adjusted, the pointed corner or flap that hangs at the left thigh to be taken through the purse-belt, and to hang, having a cast back very near as low as the belt, putting at the same time an awkward bulky part of the plaid on the left side back from the haunch, stuffed under the purse-belt.

When the shoulder or sword-belt is put on, the flyer that hangs behind is to be taken through, and hang over the shoulder-belt. N.B.—No kilt ought ever to hang lower than the hough or knee—scarcely that far down."

The above notes carry us down to the costume in use in the Highlands at the time of the rising of "the '45." Before, however, proceeding further, a few remarks regarding the *costume anciently worn by the Highland women* will not be inappropriate.

The dress of the Celtic women in ancient times differed but little in form from that of the men. The tunic was bound round the waist, and had seldom any sleeves, their arms being left bare, and their bosoms partly uncovered. They wore a sagum, which they fastened like the men with a pin or brooch, as they did other parts of their dress.

Lesley, writing in 1578, describes the costume of the Highland women thus, viz. :—"Mulierum autem habitus apud illos decentissimus erat. Nam talari tunicae arte Phrygiâ ut plurimum confectae amplas chlamydes, quas jam diximus, atque illas quidem polymitas superinduerunt. Illarum brachia armillis, ac colla monilibus elegantius ornata maximam habent decoris speciem." (*Translation.* — "Their women's attire was very becoming. Over a gown reaching to the ankles, and generally embroidered, they wore large mantles of the kind already described, and woven of different colours. Their chief ornaments were the bracelets and necklaces with which they decorated their arms and necks.")

In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, down to about 1740 (when the costume appears to have been discontinued), the Arisaid[1] was the dress of the Highland women. Martin, in his "Description of the Western Islands of Scotland," written at the beginning of the eighteenth century, thus describes the dress :—

"The ancient dress worn by the women, and which is yet worn by some of the vulgar, called Arisaid, is a white plad, having a few small stripes of black, blue, and red. It reached from the neck to the heels, and was tied before on the breast, with a buckle of silver or brass, according to the quality of the person. I have seen some of the former of a hundred marks value; it was broad as an ordinary pewter plate, the whole curiously engraven with various animals, etc. There was a lesser buckle, which was worn in the middle of the larger, and above two ounces weight; it had in the centre a large piece of chrystal, or some finer stone, and this was set all round with several finer stones of a lesser size. The plad, being pleated all round, was tied with a belt below the breast, the belt was of leather, and several pieces of silver intermixed with the leather like a chain. The lower end of the belt has a piece of plate, about 8 inches long and 3 in breadth, curiously

[1] *See* Plate No. III.

engraven, the end of which was adorned with fine stones or pieces of red coral. They wore sleeves of scarlet cloth, closed at the end as men's vests, with gold lace round them, having plate buttons set with fine stones. The head-dress was a fine kerchief of linen straight about the head, hanging down the back taperwise. A large lock of hair hangs down their cheeks above their breast, the lower end tied with a knot of ribands."

It may be remarked here that the ground of the plaid worn by the women was almost invariably *white*, while the patterns were of their own setting.

Women in the Highlands before marriage went with the head bare, and after marriage they wore the *currac* or *bréid*, of linen, which was put over the head and fastened under the chin, falling in a tapering form on the shoulders. A large lock of hair hung down each side of the face to the bosom, the lower end being ornamented with a knot of ribbons. The *Tonnag* was a small square of tartan or other woollen stuff worn over the shoulders in manner of a mantle. The unmarried women usually wore a *snood* or ribbon round their heads. The women of the lower classes usually went barefoot, but on high occasions wore a plaited long stocking, called *osan*.

In Captain Burt's "Letters from the Highlands," written about 1726, we find the following remarks about the female Highland dress as worn at the above period :—

"The plaid is the undress of the ladies, and to a genteel woman, who adjusts it with a good air, it is a becoming veil. But as I am pretty sure you never saw one of them in England, I shall employ a few words to describe it to you 'It is made of silk or fine worsted, chequered with various lively colours, two breadths wide, and three yards in length; it is brought over the head, and may hide or discover the face, according to the wearer's fancy or occasion; it reaches to the waist behind; one corner falls as low as the ankle on one side, and the other part, in folds, hangs down from the opposite arm.'

"The ordinary girls wear nothing upon their heads until they are married, or have a child, except sometimes a fillet of red or blue coarse cloth, of which they are very proud; but often their hair hangs down over the forehead like that of a wild colt. If they wear stockings, which is very rare, they lay them in plaits one above another, from their ankle up to the calf, to make their legs appear as near as they can in the form of a cylinder."

. . . . . .

"I have been told in Edinburgh that the ladies distinguish their political principles, whether Whig or Tory, by the manner of wearing their plaids; that is, one of the parties reverses the old fashion, but which of them it is I do not remember."

MacIan, in his "Clans of the Scottish Highlands," gives a beautiful coloured illustration of a lady in the costume of the early part of the eighteenth century, wearing the Lamont tartan and plaid. The lady is attired in a rich brocade gown and silk quilted petticoat, while the plaid is thrown over the shoulders, crossed over the breast, where it is fastened by a Highland brooch, and the ends are draped in front of the gown. The hair is powdered, curled, and made up in the eighteenth century style, and in the blue snood binding the hair is fixed the clan badge. The costume is a most becoming one.

But dark days were in store for the Highlanders and for the wearers of their cherished national garb! A result of the suppression of the rising of "the '45" was the Act (19 George II., Cap. 39, Sec. 17, 1746) for the "Abolition and Proscription of the Highland Dress." The following is the text of that cruel and unjust ordinance, viz.:—

"That from and after the first day of August (new style 13th August) one thousand seven hundred and forty-seven, no man or boy within that part of Great Britain called Scotland, other than such as shall be employed as Officers and Soldiers in His Majesty's Forces, shall, on any pretext whatsoever, wear or put on the clothes commonly called Highland clothes (that is to say) the Plaid, Philabeg, or little Kilt, Trowse, Shoulder-belts, or any part whatsoever of what peculiarly belongs to the Highland Garb; and that no tartan or party-coloured plaid or stuff shall be used for Great Coats or upper Coats, and if any such person shall presume after the said first day of August to wear or put on the aforesaid garments or any part of them, every such person so offending being convicted thereof by the oath of one or more credible witness or witnesses before any Court of Justiciary, or any one or more Justices of the Peace for the Shire or Stewartry or Judge-Ordinary of the place where such offence shall be committed, shall suffer imprisonment without bail during the space of six months and no longer, and being convicted of a second offence before the Court of Justiciary, or at the Circuits, shall be liable to be transported to any of His Majesty's plantations beyond the seas, there to remain for the space of seven years."

The following is an extract from the General Orders to the Army in Scotland in 1748:—

"By the Act passed last session of Parliament, the time for the general abolishing the Highland dress is enlarged to the 1st day of August 1749. But that the wearing and use of such parts thereof as are called the plaid, philibeg, or little kilt, is absolutely prohibited and abolished from and after the 25th day of this instant December, and as to these particulars the law takes place from that day.

"His grace the Duke of Newcastle has therefore signified to me his Majesty's commands, that the same be punctually observed throughout

the Highlands, and that I should give orders to all the troops quartered in those parts to be particularly attentive to this service, and to take all due care that the act be punctually executed and observed, and the offenders brought to punishment according to law.

"In obedience to these his Majesty's commands, you are to seize all such persons as shall be found offending herein, by wearing the plaid, philibeg, or little kilt, and carry them before a civil magistrate, in the same dress, that he may be convinced with his own eyes of their having offended, in order to their being punished for the same according to law; in the performance of which let no insult or abuse be offered to the person or persons of those who shall be so taken up and carried before the civil power, who are solely authorised to inflict the punishment as the Act directs; but in case the magistrate before whom such offenders are carried shall refuse or neglect putting the law in execution, in that case let me know immediately the name of such magistrate, with the reason of his not doing it, that I may acquaint the Duke of Newcastle with it, who will no doubt send immediately orders to the lord advocate of this country to prosecute him to the utmost for his contempt of the said Act, by not putting it in execution.

"That the people in the Highlands might have no excuse by pleading ignorance, the lord chief justice clerk wrote to the sheriffs depute of the Highland counties, ordering them to give notice at every parish church that they must quit the plaid, philibeg, or little kilt on Christmas day, as the Act directs, otherwise they would be carried before the civil magistrate and punished for it accordingly.

"I must likewise desire you will let me know from time to time what obedience the people pay to this Act, for they must and shall obey it, with the names of those magistrates who are industrious in putting the laws in execution, that I may take an opportunity in thanking them for performing their duty, and acquainting the Duke of Newcastle with it.

"You may acquaint the magistrates and justices of the peace in your neighbourhood with the contents of this letter since it may be the means of inciting them the more readily to perform their duty.

"P.S.—Let a copy of this letter be sent to the officers commanding the general detachments of your regiment respectively." (22nd December 1748).

The restrictions of the Proscription Act were suspended in favour of those Chiefs who had supported the Hanoverian Government. Against the Jacobite Clans, however, the terms of the Act were enforced with a brutal severity. Those who were suspected of evading the obnoxious law were summoned before the local authorities, and compelled to make the following abjuration viz. :—

"I swear as I shall answer to God at the great day of judgement, I

have not and I shall not have in my possession any gun, sword, or arms whatsoever, and never use tartan, plaid, or any part of the Highland garb, and if I do so may I be accursed in my undertakings, family, and property, may I never see my wife, nor children, nor father, mother, or relations, may I be killed in battle as a fugitive coward, and lie without christian burial in a foreign land, far from the graves of my forefathers and kindred; may all this come upon me if I break this oath."

The unspeakable brutality of the above oath requires no comment.

Those who evaded this abjuration and disregarded the Act were held as outlaws, and in the first rigour of the proscription the troops, detached through the country, received orders to "kill upon the spot any person whom they met dressed in the Highland garb."

In the remote glens where the people had scarcely heard of the Act for the abolition of the Highland garb, or where they possessed little or no means to procure a change of dress, grey headed men and young boys were shot without challenge or enquiry by the patrols crossing the country.

General Stewart of Garth in his "Sketches of the Highlanders" remarks, with reference to the savage law:—

"It certainly was not consistent with the boasted freedom of our country (and in that instance, indeed, it was shown that this freedom was only a name) to inflict on a whole people the severest punishment short of death for wearing a particular dress. Had the whole race been decimated, more violent grief, indignation and shame could not have been excited among them, than by being deprived of this long inherited costume. This was an encroachment on the feelings of the people, whose ancient and martial garb had been worn from a period reaching back beyond all history or even tradition. . . Considering the severity of the law against this garb, nothing but the strong partiality of the people could have prevented its going entirely into disuse. The prohibitory laws were so long in force, that more than two-thirds of the generation who saw it enacted had passed away before the repeal. The youth of the latter period knew it only as an illegal garb, to be worn by stealth under the fear of imprisonment and transportation. Breeches, by force of habit, had become so common that it is remarkable how the plaid and philibeg were resumed at all."

Dr Johnson (*vide* "Journey to the Western Islands" in 1773) condemns the above Act most scathingly. The learned doctor observes among other remarks: "Laws that place the subjects in such a state, contravene the first principles of the compact of authority, they exact obedience and yield no protection."

The opinion of the Lord President Forbes of Culloden (who might rightly be termed the saviour of the Hanoverian dynasty) regarding

the Act for the abolition of the Highland garb is worthy of record. The Lord President in a letter to the Lord Lyon wrote: "I do not wonder that you, and a great many wise men where you are, who know nothing at all of the matter should incline to it. The garb certainly fits men inured to it, to go through great fatigues, to make very quick marches, to bear out against the inclemency of the weather, to wade through rivers and shelter in huts, woods, and rocks, upon occasions which men dressed in the low country garb could not possibly endure. As the Highlanders are circumstanced at present it is, at least it seems to me, to be an utter impossibility without the advantage of this dress for the inhabitants to tend their cattle and to go through the other parts of their business without which they could not subsist, not to speak of paying rents to their landlords."

Both the Act and the oath in connection with it, evoked from the Gaelic bard Duncan Ban Macintyre of Glenorchy, an indignant poem which he entitled "The Anathema of the Breeks." In this poem the bard boldly attacked the Government for the passing of such an Act, which was equally obnoxious to the clans which favoured the House of Hanover as to the Jacobites. In this poem Macintyre declared that the Act was enough to make the whole country turn Jacobite should Prince Charlie return to Scotland.

There were many evasions and attempts at evasion of the conditions of the hated Act for the abolition of the national garb. All infringements of it, however, were punished with the most rigorous severity until many years subsequent to its enactment. About 1757 the harsh law began to be somewhat relaxed.

About 1778 the Highland Society of London was instituted for promoting objects of advantage to the Highlands generally, and good fellowship with social union, among such of its natives as inhabited the more southern part of the island. In addition to the above objects, the Society had others, among which were the restoration of the Highland dress, the preservation of the music, and the cultivation of the Gaelic language. About the same time as the Highland Society of London was founded, it would appear that in the Highlands the natives were beginning to resume the use of the national costume, without being punished for their evasion of the Act of 1746. We have evidence of this in a work by the Rev. William Gilpin, Prebendary of Salisbury, entitled "Observations on the Highlands of Scotland During the Year 1776 A.D." The Rev. gentleman states:—

"Nor are the cattle of this wild country more picturesque than its human inhabitants. The Highland dress (which, notwithstanding an Act of Parliament, is still in general use) is greatly more ornamental than the English. I speak of its form not its colour which is checked of different hues, and has a disagreeable appearance. The plaid

consists of a simple piece of cloth three yards in length and half that measure in breadth. A common one sells for about ten shillings. The Highlander wears it in two forms. In fine weather he throws it loosely round him and the greater part of it hangs over his shoulder. In rain he wraps the whole close to his body. In both forms it makes elegant drapery, and when he is armed with his pistols and Ferrara (Andrew Ferrara, a Spaniard, was invited into Scotland by James the Third to teach his countrymen the art of tempering steel; from him the best broad-swords take their name) has a good effect. Oftener than once we amused ourselves with desiring some Highlander, whom we accidentally met, to perform the exercise of his plaid by changing it from one form to the other. Trifling as the operation seems, it would puzzle any man who had not been long used to it. But to see the plaid in perfection you must see the Highland gentleman on horseback. Such a figure carries you into Roman times, and presents you with the idea of Marcus Aurelius. If the bonnet were laid aside (for the elegance of which but little can be said) the drapery is very nearly Roman. The bonnet is commonly made in the form of a beef-eater's cap which is very ugly. I have sometimes, however, seen the bonnet fit snugger to the head and adorned with a plume of feathers, it is then picturesque. When the common people take a journey on horseback, they often gather up the plaid in a few plaits, and so form it into a cloak. In this shape it is scanty and unpleasing.

"What little change three centuries have made in the dress and accoutrements of a Highlander will appear from the following account, written in the time of Henry the Seventh :—

"Altaram aquilonarem ac montosam tenet genus hominum longe durissimum ac asparum, quim sylvostres dicuntur. Hi sago, et interiore tunica amiciuntur, nudisque genu tenus tibiis incedunt. Arma sunt arcus et sagittæ, cum ense admodum lato, et pugione una tantum ex parte acuto."

(*Translation*). A race of men much the hardiest and rough, inhabits the other northern and mountainous part, and they are called wild. They are clothed in military cloak (plaid) and inner tunic, and go about with their legs bare to the knees. Their arms are bow and arrows with in addition a sword, somewhat broad and a dagger, sharp only on one side.

"If we take away his bow and arrows and stick a couple of pistols in his belt, the Highlander of those days is the very Highlander of these."

Mr Gilpin's remarks proceeding as they do from one who was not a Scotchman are valuable, not only because they bear the testimony of foreigners to the antiquity of the Highland garb, but also because they show how the Highlanders clung to the use of their ancient costume,

despite all the repressive measures which were devised for its suppression.

In 1782 the Highland Society of London appointed a committee to co-operate with a member of the legislature to have the obnoxious Act for the abolition of the Highland garb deleted from the statute book. Of that committee the following were the executive members, viz.: Hon. General Fraser of Lovat (President), Lord Chief Baron MacDonald, Lord Adam Gordon, Earl of Seaforth, Colonel MacPherson of Cluny, Captain Alan Cameron (Erracht), and John MacKenzie (Temple) Honorary Secretary. One of the members of the Society was the Marquis of Graham (who afterwards became Duke of Montrose), who was then a member of Parliament. To this nobleman, therefore, the Highland Society of London entrusted a Bill for the repeal of the Act passed in 1747 for the Abolition of the Highland Dress. The noble Marquis took charge of the Bill in the House of Commons, and pressed his cause with so much earnestness that his Bill (which was introduced to the House in May 1782) was passed through the various stages in both Houses of Parliament without a dissentient note. The Act for the Repeal of that of 1747 was as follows viz.:—

"22 GEORGE III., Cap. 63, 1782.

"Whereas by an Act made in the nineteenth year of the reign of his late majesty King George the Second, entitled 'An Act for the more effectual disarming the Highlands in Scotland and for more effectually securing the peace of the said Highlands and for restraining the use of the Highland dress'[1] . . . it was, among other things enacted that from and after the first day of August one thousand seven hundred and forty seven no man or boy, within that part of Great Britain called Scotland other than such as shall be employed as officers and soldiers in his Majesty's forces etc., etc. And whereas it is judged expedient that so much of the Acts above mentioned as restrains the use of the Highland dress should be repealed. Be it therefore enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal and Commons in this present Parliament assembled and by the authority of the same. That so much of the Acts above mentioned or any Acts of Parliament as restrains the use of the Highland dress be, and are hereby repealed."

The thanks of the Highland Society of London were voted to the Marquis of Graham for his exertions in having been the means of obliterating from the statute book an Act which was an insult to the Highland people, while from all parts of the Highlands his Lordship received addresses which recorded the indebtedness of the Highlanders to their countryman who had procured such a boon for them. The

[1] *See* Act of 1747, already quoted.

celebrated Highland poet, Duncan Ban Macintyre, again made his voice heard. This time, in celebration of the restoration of their cherished national costume to his fellow Gaels.

In spite of the length of time that had elapsed between the Act for its abolition and that for the restoration of the garb, the Highland dress was soon resumed in many parts of the Highlands. The Rev. John Lane Buchanan, Church of Scotland Missionary to the Isles, in "Travels in the Western Hebrides from 1782 to 1790," remarks: "The men wear the short coat, the feilabeg, and the short hose, with bonnets sewed with black ribbons around their rims, and a slit behind with the same ribbon in a knot. Their coats are commonly tartan, striped with black, red, or some other colour, after a pattern made upon a stick of the yarn by themselves, or some other ingenious contriver. Their waistcoats are either of the same, or some such stuff, but the feilabegs are commonly of breacan, or fine Stirling plaids, if their money can afford them . . . The women wear long or short gowns, with a waistcoat and two petticoats, mostly of the stripes of tartan, except the lower coat, which is white . . . All of them wear a small plaid a yard broad, called *guailleachan*, about their shoulders, fastened by a large broach . . . The *brêid*, or curtah, a fine linen handkerchief fastened about married women's heads, with a flap hanging behind their backs above the *guailleachan*, is mostly laid aside."

Robert Heron in his work, entitled "Observations Made in a Journey through the Western Counties of Scotland, in the Autumn of 1792," makes the following remarks about his reception at Kenmore Inn (Loch Tay): "The servants are Highlanders, and the waiters wear fillibegs, but are not less cheerfully and actively attentive than the supercilious and foppish attendants at the inns and taverns in great cities."

The above extracts will show what progress the wearing of the Highland dress had made since the Bill of 1782 permitting its use had been passed.

Public interest in the Highlands and in the Highland garb was powerfully influenced by the writings of Sir Walter Scott at the beginning of the nineteenth century. Also, to Her late most Gracious Majesty, Queen Victoria, the Highlands and the Highlanders owe a deep debt of gratitude for the interest she took both in them and in their ancient garb. That costume is worn regularly by the younger and frequently by the older Princes of the Royal family.

Plate No. VI. depicts the costume of a Highland Chief at the beginning of the nineteenth century. The portrait is that of George, fifth Duke of Gordon, who raised the Gordon Highlanders (92nd Regiment).

It is worthy of remark that with the re-introduction of the Highland costume several changes were evolved in the manner of wearing the

garb. The ancient *breacan féile*, or belted plaid (plaid and kilt in one piece, as already described), became almost entirely disused. At the present day the above form of costume is never seen, except at fancy dress balls. The *breacan féile* has been quite supplanted by the *feilebeag*, or little kilt; and the feilebeg itself is now made up in *ordinary* pleats in place of being in the old style of *box-pleating*. Then again, as may be seen by reference to old prints, both kilt and hose are, now-a-days, worn of a longer length than was formerly the case. In Logan's "Scottish Gael" there is a Plate, showing a piper of the 42nd Regiment, whose kilt is worn considerably above the knee, while his hose do not reach to above the middle of the calf of the leg. As now worn, the hose are fastened above the calf. The kilt should drop no lower, nor be raised higher than the middle of the knee. A good manner of testing the proper length of the kilt is for the wearer to kneel on the ground. In this position the bottom of the kilt should just touch the ground and no more.

The following is a description of the Highland dress as worn at the present day (for everyday wear and for full dress respectively). For illustrations of the garb I would ask my readers to be referred to Plates No. VII., VIII., and IX.

In the *simplest form* the Highland dress consists of *bròg*s, hose (plain knitted), garters, feilebeg or little kilt, jacket, waistcoat, bonnet with sporran (animal or leather) and *sgian du*. For outdoor use a stouter *bròg* is worn, and sometimes over the *bròg* or shoe, cloth or leather spats or gaiters, reaching to the calf. Though, for everyday use, the plaid has been largely superseded by the Highland cloak or cape, a plaid is sometimes carried over the shoulder, as a protection against the weather. The full plaid is about four yards long by one and a half yards wide, weighs about four pounds, and is generally fringed at the ends. The plaid, before being put on, should be folded twice lengthways, so that it it is four times less in width than when spread out. It should then be folded once crossways, and placed once on the left shoulder, with the ends hanging down in front to about the level of the waist, care being taken that the two outer edges of one half of the plaid are placed on the shoulder, and to the right. Having placed the plaid on the shoulder in the manner as described, the top end is turned back to the rear and passed to the right, round the body, under the right arm, then across the chest, and over the left shoulder, until it hangs down the left rear. The kilt is generally made of tartan, and the jacket and waistcoat of tweed. The kilt should be belted round the waist, and the apron fastened by a pin to the under-apron, the pin being about two inches above the bottom edge of the kilt. The kilt should never be worn with braces or straps. The *sgian du* is worn in the stocking, on the outer part of the right leg, in a hollow between two bones. The bonnet

(which bears a silver brooch showing the crest of the wearer) should be cocked, and should just touch the right ear.

In its *full-dress form* the Highland costume is one of the handsomest in the world, and few who have seen a ball after one of our Northern Gatherings will deny that the varied and waving clan tartans, and the display of Highland jewellery and ornaments is a most brilliant sight. The full dress of the Highland costume is as follows, viz.: Doublet and waistcoat, furnished with silver buttons of Celtic pattern. The doublet of black velvet, velveteen, or cloth; the waistcoat of scarlet or white cloth, or of tartan. Goat's-hair sporran, with tassels, and often bearing the wearer's crest on its silver top. Diced or clan tartan fine hose, either woven or cut from the web, secured by garters, ornamented on the outside by tartan streamers. The kilt, worn as already described. Dress *bròg*s with ornamental silver buckles. Claymore and two pistols worn on the left side; on the right side is worn the jewelled dirk, provided with knife and fork; while the powder-horn, the mouthpiece to the front, is worn under the right armpit; belt over the right shoulder. The plaid should be the last thing to be put on and the first to be taken off, though, when the *full* plaid is worn it is often put *wrongly* on *under* the shoulder-belt, in order that the latter may be better shown off.

The most showy form of plaid for full dress is that shown in Plate No. IX., the imitation of the old belted plaid. It consists of a plaid made up and secured round the waist by a strap, fastened underneath the waistcoat, the top end being secured to the left shoulder by a brooch; this form of plaid does not conceal any part of the accoutrements, as is the case with the full plaid. The alternative form of plaid for full dress is the *full* plaid, already referred to. The plaid, having first been folded, one end of it is placed on the left shoulder, so as to hang down in front, the rear part is then brought round under the right arm as before, and placed over the left shoulder, but under the other portion of the plaid, with the end hanging to the rear; the shoulder-strap is then fastened over both, the two pendant parts are brought close together, so as to cover the left arm; a portion of the rear part is then brought over towards the front, so as to conceal the point of contact, and is secured with a brooch, so that the two ends hang down like one piece of drapery. The bonnet, as already described, with a lace ruffle, worn round the neck, complete a most becoming costume.

I must now ask my readers to retrace their steps for a little while we examine the question of the antiquity of that much and needlessly maligned article of our Highland regiments' full-dress uniform, viz., the Highland Feather Bonnet. That this headgear is *not* a modern invention, as many have tried to argue, there is ample evidence to prove. The feather bonnet seems always to have been used, not as an article of daily dress, but rather one for high occasions. The brothers Stuart,

in their interesting work, "The Costume of the Clans," give an illustration of a feather bonnet, copied from the portrait of a cavalier in the time of Queen Mary, at Tarnaway Castle. The bonnet above referred to resembles very closely in form that now worn by our Highland regiments. It bore in the Gaelic the name of "*A' bhoineid-mhôr-iteach*" (the great feather bonnet). This was the head dress which was worn by the great Marquis of Montrose when he and his cousin (Patrick Graham of Inchbrackie) joined the Highland army in Athole in 1644 Plate No. X. shows Montrose wearing the feather bonnet and clad in the trews. This Plate is copied from a picture once in the possession of Robert, first Lord Nairn, who was attainted in 1746, and who died in France. Lord Nairn was married to Margaret, daughter of Graham of Inchbrackie, the cousin and friend of the great Marquis.

In a letter from Lord Archibald Campbell, published in the London "Standard" on 21st January 1884, the following remarks occur: "To speak plainly and to the point, four thousand pounds would preserve to the Highland regiments a head-dress which is historic and picturesque, which both officers and men like. I have lately caused a picture to be engraved of one of the Earls of Murray, painted by Jamesone, the Scottish Vandyke. He is arrayed in the Highland dress, kilt, and belted plaid; on his head he wears a broad blue bonnet with ostrich feathers—Jamesone painted in the days of Charles I."

Referring to the description of the early uniform of the oldest of our Highland regiments (the famous "Black Watch") which is given in the chapter of this work devoted to the Highland regiments, it will be seen that rank and file stuck to the use of the great Highland bonnet, even when the cost of the head-dress had to be paid by the wearers of it. When feathers could not be afforded a piece of bearskin was used in their place.

The state bonnet worn by Prince Charlie during the time of "the '45" was the same feather bonnet as shown in Plate X., with white ostrich feathers and encircled by a golden coronet. On parade occasions His Royal Highness wore a bonnet of similar form, but with black and green feathers, and without the coronet.

At the time of the correspondence which took place in both the London as well as the Scottish press in 1884, during one of the many attempts of the War Office to deprive the Highland regiments of their cherished national garb, there appeared many letters from Highland officers and others testifying to the usefulness as well as the popularity of the great Highland bonnet. Space forbids the reproduction of these letters here. I will, however, quote but one very trite remark made in the course of the correspondence above referred to which appeared in a letter signed:—

"*Lieutenant-Colonel*, Late 93*rd Highlanders*," viz.: "One of the many

obvious rejoinders to the arguments used by the opponents of the feather bonnet, '*that it is not suitable for skirmishing, nor for a gale of wind, nor for the African bush,*' being the fact that these objections equally apply to the bearskin of the Guards, not *at present* proposed to be abolished." ! !

It is to be hoped, therefore, that the powers that be may see fit to leave well alone and allow our Highland regiments to retain their characteristic head-dress. The Highland regiments have given ample proofs, if proofs were needed, that they fight no worse in time of war through being permitted in time of peace to preserve their traditional uniform in its entirety.[1]

Before concluding this chapter on the Highland garb it may prove of interest to my readers to peruse the following extracts from the opinions of experienced Highland officers as to the efficiency and the healthiness of the Highland dress in both cold and warm climates. Writing of the old 78th (or Fraser's) Highlanders, in America in 1757, General Stewart of Garth says :—

"When the regiment landed in North America it was proposed to change the uniform, as the Highland garb was said to be unfit for the severe winters and the hot summers of that country. The officers and soldiers vehemently protested against any change, and Colonel Fraser explained to the Commander-in-Chief the strong attachment which the men cherished to their national dress, and the consequences that might be expected to follow if they were deprived of it. This representation was successful. In the words of a veteran who embarked and returned with the regiment, 'Thanks to our generous Chief, we were allowed to wear the garb of our fathers, and in the course of six winters showed the doctors that they did not understand our constitutions, for in the coldest winters our men were more healthy than those regiments who wore breeches and warm clothing.'"

The same writer says of the 78th (or Ross-shire) Highlanders: "In the march through Holland and Westphalia in 1794 and 1795, when the cold was so intense that brandy froze in bottles, the Highlanders, consisting of the 78th, 79th, and the new recruits of the 42nd (very young soldiers) wore their kilts, and yet the loss was out of all comparison less than that sustained by some other corps."

Again, speaking of the service of the 92nd (or Gordon) Highlanders in Egypt in 1800, General Stewart relates: "At this time a notion was very prevalent that the Highland garb was highly improper for soldiers in any situation, particularly in hot climates. Colonel Erskine gave in to this opinion, and put his men in trowsers of the strong thick cloth of which the greatcoats are made. In this he was strongly supported by the advice of the surgeon and many others. But this dress was too

[1] *See* Appendix No. XXII.

much for the constitutions of young men who had been recently so thinly clothed even in a cold climate. The increased warmth and confinement were followed by an inflammatory fever, which broke out in the transports of the regiment. Of this malady a number of the finest young men died, and a great many were so debilitated as to be totally unfit for service in Egypt. Their brave commander saw how inadvertently he had followed this advice, and declared he would never again alter the uniform."

General Stewart says, in relating the experiences of the 42nd (Black Watch) regiment during the ill-fated retreat to Corunna in 1809 :—

"It was supposed that the soldiers of the 42nd, 79th, and 92nd regiments suffered from the Highland dress. Others again said that the garb was very commodious in marching over a mountainous country, and that experience had shown that those parts of the body exposed to the weather by this garb are not materially affected by the severest cold ; thus while instances are common of the fingers, toes, and face being frost-bitten, we never hear of the knee being affected, and when men in the Highland garb have had their fingers destroyed by frost, their knees remained untouched, although bare and exposed to the same temperature which affected other parts of the body. The warmth which the numerous folds of the kilt preserved round the centre of the body was a great security against complaints in the bowels, which were so prevalent on this occasion among the troops."

In 1804, at the time the Government had in contemplation the abolition of the kilt as part of the military uniform of the Highland regiments, the following letter was addressed by the War Office to Colonel (afterwards Sir Alan) Cameron, of the 79th Cameron Highlanders :—

"I am directed to request that you will state for the information of the Adjutant-General your *private* opinion as to the expediency of abolishing the kilt in Highland regiments and substituting the tartan trews, which have been represented to the Commander-in-Chief from respectable authority as an article now become acceptable to your countrymen—easier to be provided, and calculated to preserve the health and promote the comfort of the men on service.

"(Signed) Henry Thorpe."

The gallant Colonel's reply to the above letter is dated Glasgow, 27th October 1804, and is more forcible than polite. The length of Colonel Cameron's letter prevents us giving it in extenso. The following extracts from the letter are, however, interesting, not to say conclusive :—

" The Highlander . . . has the exclusive advantage, when halted, of drenching his kilt in the next brook as well as washing his limbs, and

drying both, as it were, by constant fanning, without injury to either, but, on the contrary, feeling clean and comfortable; while the buffoon tartan pantaloon, with all its fringed frippery (as some mongrel Highlanders would have it), sticking wet and dirty to their skin, is not easily pulled off, and less so to get on again *in cases of alarm* or any other hurry, and all this time absorbing both wet and dirt, followed up by rheumatism and fevers, which ultimately make great havoc in hot and cold climates; while it consists with my knowledge that the Highlander in his native garb always appeared more cleanly and maintained better health in both climates than those who wore even the thick cloth pantaloon. Independent of these circumstances, I feel no hesitation in saying that the proposed alteration must have proceeded from a whimsical idea more than the real comfort of the Highland soldier, and a wish to lay aside the national martial garb, the very sight of which has upon many occasions struck the enemy with terror and confusion. . . . But I sincerely hope that his Royal Highness will never acquiesce in so painful and degrading an idea (come from whatever quarter it may) as to strip us of our native garb (admitted hitherto our regimental uniform), and stuff us into a harlequin tartan pantaloon."

The foregoing opinions with regard to the advantages of the Highland garb, are those of a generation which has passed away. The author, however, has been at pains to ascertain the ideas of well-known *living* soldiers as to the advantage of the kilt as a campaigning dress. The following remarks from an eminent commander speak for themselves.

"My opinion as to the kilt is that its advantages outweigh its disadvantages for more reasons than meet the casual eye. It is a unique dress and keeps alive old traditions and the pride of race. It is picturesque and attracts the eye and warms the hearts of a noble race. It confers distinction on the wearer. Its wear involves good behaviour, self-respect, and a determination never to disgrace it."

The following letter appeared in the "Weekly Scotsman" of 13th September 1902: "'Interested' asks for information about the kilt in hot countries—its virtue in comparison with trousers. The correspondent will be glad to hear that as a dress for marching in—for comfort, ease, and wear—the kilt still stands unrivalled. I have been all through the recent campaign (*i.e.*, the Boer War) with one of the regiments of the Highland Brigade, and wore the kilt continuously. After the battle of Magersfontein we were offered trousers in lieu of the kilt—which offer was indignantly refused by the regiments *en masse*. If I had to go there again or to any hot country and had marching to do, I should wear a kilt.

"The medical returns plainly show that enteric was hardly known

in the Highland regiments, and the cases of dysentery were comparatively few. As an instance: During our stay at Bloemfontein before the general advance, after the terrible privations of the march along the Modder, and the Paardeberg horrors, when the Guards were dying at the rate of over twenty a day, we had only two deaths from enteric, and very few men in hospital. A HIGHLANDER."

The foregoing bears testimony as to the advantages of the kilt, in the opinion of soldiers of the present day, as a campaigning dress in *hot countries*. The following is a tribute to its efficacy in *cold latitudes*: The annual dinner of the Scottish Clans Association was celebrated in the Holborn Restaurant, London, in November 1902. On that occasion Colonel Ewart, in responding to the toast of the "Imperial Forces," said that he had spent his life in the Cameron Highlanders, and his father had commanded the 93rd Highlanders in the Crimea. The Highland Brigade in the recent (South African) war had shown itself always brave, always patient, and always kind-hearted. The Highland dress had been said to be unsuitable for warfare. This he believed to be an error. His father had told him that in the Crimea the health of the Highland regiments was excellent, owing largely to their dress. He (the speaker) had himself served through three campaigns in the kilt, and had no hesitation in saying that it was the finest campaigning dress a man could wear, and it was not at all cold, as Englishmen supposed.[1]

In concluding this chapter we cannot do better, we think, than quote the remarks on the Highland garb made by Sir Walter Scott in a speech delivered by the great "Wizard of the North" in 1821. Sir Walter then said: "It is the best dress fitted for the country of the Gael, intersected as it is by rivers and streams from his native hills, and exposed to the severity of a northern climate, they required a dress which united the recommendation of lightness and comfort, and *in no other dress are these so completely obtained* as in that which, as a plaid, formed during the day a graceful ornament, and at night a comfortable covering when forced from their pastoral employments to repose upon their native heath. . . . It is an ancient dress, a martial dress, and a becoming dress."

We think that it has now been conclusively demonstrated that the Highland garb possesses the qualifications of being a useful and ornamental, as well as an economical dress, and last, but by no means least, that its use tends greatly to develop and to perpetuate Scottish patriotic feeling.

[1] *See* Appendix No. XXIII.

CHAPTER VII.

TARTAN.

Name and Origin of Tartan—Earliest References to Tartan in Scottish Literature—Rank designated by the number of Colours in the Tartan Sett—Items in the Accounts of the early Scottish Kings for Tartan Cloth—The various Setts of Tartan—The Dyeing, Weaving and Arranging the different Colours of the Tartan—Tartan and Plaids symbolical of Political Principles during the period of the Jacobite Troubles—First Military Body to wear Tartan—The effects of the Proscription of Tartan and the Highland Garb after the events of "the '45."—Comparison of Quality of Tartan and Tartan Dyes, before their Proscription, and at the Present Day—The Process of Fulling Cloth in the Highlands in old days—Meddling of the British War Office with the Highland Regimental Tartans—Concluding Remarks on Tartan.

THE name *Tartan* is one which is unknown amongst the Highlanders. The true Gaelic appellation is "*Breacan*," which is derived from the word "*Breac*," meaning chequered.

The chequered garments, under the names of "Breach," "Brecan," "Brycan," "Breacan," etc., would appear to have been common not only to the Caledonians and the Irish but also to the ancient Britons.

The original use of these chequered garments was not, as now, to show the tribe or clan to which their wearer belonged, but was a distinctive emblem of the rank or position which he held. There was but one colour in the clothes of servants; two in the clothes of rent-paying farmers; three in the clothes of officers; five in the clothes of chieftains; six in the garments of Bruids or poets; while the King, *Ard-righ*, or Chief had right to seven colours.[1]

The adoption of tartan of different patterns, or *setts*, as a *Clan* distinction in the Highlands of Scotland dates from the twelfth century, when the system of Clanship began to be evolved out of the tribal regimé which existed under the old maormors. Breacan, or tartan, is mentioned by Turgot, Archbishop of St. Andrews, in a letter in Latin from that dignitary to King Malcolm Ceannmor, where the Archbishop speaks of the wearing of "*diversis coloribus vestes.*" This letter was written about the middle of the eleventh century.

The earliest reference in Scottish literature to tartan seems to be in the chartularies of the Episcopal See of Aberdeen, where we learn that

[1] By the priests of the Culdee Celtic Church silk of a chequered or tartan pattern, designated *sirie brec*, was employed for the outer covering of the sacramental vessels. The eucharistic vestment was also of similar material and pattern.

the statutes or canons of the Scottish Church, in the year 1242 and in 1249, and the ordinances and regulations of the See of Aberdeen, 1256, direct that all ecclesiastics be suitably apparrelled, avoiding red, green, striped clothing, and their garments not to be shorter than the middle of the leg. In the early Scotic Church the external vestment of the priest, says MacGregor, was of the following description: "Over all was placed a wide, loose, flowing garment, called the Robe of Offering, a square or oval cloth having in the centre a hole through which the head was passed. It was usually striped or chequered with eight colours, to indicate that while officiating the priest was superior to the king, who, according to our ancient Court etiquette, wore seven colours in his tartan, while others wore fewer according to their rank." From the "Leabhar Breac" we learn that the following were the eight colours: yellow, blue, white, green, brown, red, black and purple. In the colouration of the Eucharist the sacred vessels were covered with two veils, the inner of pure white linen, the outer of chequered silk ("*siric brec*").

The clergy had a special, quiet sett of tartan devoted to their use, which was styled "*Breacan nan Cléireach*," and which is reproduced among the other tartan plates in this work. The sett is a plain blue, black and white one.

The antiquity of tartan is sufficiently attested by the testimony of many old chroniclers. One old writer remarks of the Highlanders that they delighted "to wear marled cloaths, specially that have long stripes of divers colours, sundry-ways divided; and amongst some the same custom is observed to this day, but for the most part now they are brown, most near to the colour of the hadder, to the effect when they lie among the hadder the bright colours of their plaids shall not bewray them."

Among the note of expenses of John, Lord of the Isles, in 1355, occur the following: "Unum sagulum de panno laneo. Unus caligarum braccatarum de tiretatana. III. ulnae pannus lineus croceus pro tunica." (A vest of woollen cloth; one pair of *tartan* truis; three ells of yellow cloth for a hood; one *tartan* plaid; fourteen ells of yellow linen for a tunic).

Heron's "History of Scotland" states that: "In Argyle and the Hebudae, before the middle of the fifteenth century, tartan was manufactured of one or two colours for the poor, more varied for the rich."

In the accounts of the treasurer to King James V., in 1538, items relating to tartan for the royal use appear as follows:—

"*Item*, in the first for ij. elnis ane quarter elne of variant cullorit velvet to be the Kingis grace ane schort Heland coit, price of the elne vj. lib.; summa, XIIJ. lib. Xs.

"*Item*, for iij. elnis quarter elne of grene taffatyis, to lyne the said coit with, price of the elne Xs.; summa, XXXIJs. VJd.

"*Item*, for iij. elnis of *Heland tartane* to be hoiss to the Kingis grace, price of the elne IIIJs. IIJd.; summa XIIJs.

"*Item*, for xv. elnis of Holland claith to be syde Heland sarkis to the Kingis grace, price of the elne VIIJs.; summa VJ. lib.

"*Item*, for sewing and making of the said sarkis IXs.

"*Item*, for twa unce of silk to sew thame Xs.

"*Item*, for iij. elnis of ribanis to the handes of them, IJs."

Shortly after the above entries were made, Beague, the French historian, describing the Highlanders who were in the Scottish army at the siege of Haddington in 1542, relates that they wore a woollen covering of *many colours* ("certaines couvertures légères faites de laine de *plusieurs couleurs*").

The remarks of the poet Taylor, who visited Braemar in 1618, with regard to *Tartane* are given in the chapter in this work which treats of the Highland garb. The poet appears to have been particularly struck with the universal and undeviating uniformity of costume among the 1500 persons who had assembled for the hunting party to which Taylor had been invited, for he states that: "Lords, knights, esquires and their followers, all and every man, in general, were in one habit, as if Lycurgus had been there."

At the period of the poet Taylor's visit to the Highlands the attachment of the Highlanders to their costume, and the regard which they had for the tartan of their particular clan, were so strong that anyone, even though he was a stranger, who assumed the tartan of the clan was considered as being under the special protection of that clan.

The *tartan cloth* as worn by the Highlanders was of two descriptions, viz., the "*breacan*," which was the finer quality, worn as dress tartan, or by the women; and the "*Cath-dath*" (from "*cath*," war, and "*dath*," colour), which latter was the thick, coarse cloth worn by the men when at work, or when engaged in warlike service.

As to the "setts," or patterns, they were many, each clan having its own particular setts. The setts, as they used to exist (before the troubles of "the '45" made the wearing of tartan in any form a penal offence), were classified as follows, viz.:—

1. The *Chief's Dress Sett*, which was worn by him and by the members of his family only.

2. The *Clan Tartan*, which was worn by the other members of the clan.

3. Then there was the *Hunting Tartan*, which was adopted when engaged in the chase by clans whose ordinary tartan was of a brilliant hue. This hunting sett was invariably of a dark hue. (It may be mentioned parenthetically that clans such as MacKenzie, Gordon, etc.,



The Manner of Wearing the Full Plaid along with the *Feilcadh-beag* (Little Kilt).

See page 215.

whose ordinary tartan sett is of a dark hue wear the same sett for dress as is worn for hunting).

4. *Family Setts.*—Most of these were lost sight of after the Act of 1747, which made it a penal offence to wear tartan.

5. *Mourning Setts.*—Most of these, too, have been lost sight of. Browne in his "History of the Highlands and Clans," reproduces in one of his plates a black and white tartan sett which he calls the MacFarlane *Clan* sett. This is, however, evidently a mourning sett of the above clan.

6. *District Setts.*—These were setts which were common to the inhabitants of certain districts irrespective of the people's clan names. Thus there were setts of tartan peculiar to such districts as Sleat, Glenorchy, Atholl, Strathearn, Badenoch, etc. Such *district* setts, when preserved, have not unfrequently been confounded with the *Clan* setts. For instance, the *Glenorchy* district sett is sometimes reproduced as the *Clan Macintyre* one.

7. *The Earasaid Setts* (that is to say the setts which were worn by the women, for the plaid used with the above ancient costume). The women generally wore patterns of their own setting, but almost always on a white ground.

8. *The Royal Sett.*—This was the Stuart tartan sett on a white ground, which is now-a-days known as the Victoria tartan. This sett was often worn by Prince Charlie during the days of "the '45."

Previous to the Act of 1747 for the abolishing of tartan the Highlanders were at great pains to perpetuate correctly the various clan and district setts of tartan.

Martin, in his account of the Western Isles, alludes to the distinctive setts as follows, viz.:—

"Every isle differs from the other in their fancy of making plaids as to the stripes in breadth and colours. This humour is so different through the mainland of the Highlands in so far that they who have seen those places are able at the first view of a man's plaid to guess the place of his residence."

General Stewart of Garth writes: "In dyeing and arranging the various colours of their tartans they displayed no small art and taste, preserving at the same time the distinctive patterns (or sets as they were called), of the different clans, tribes, families and districts. Thus a MacDonald, a Campbell, a MacKenzie, etc., was known by his plaid; and in like manner the Athole, Glenorchy, and other colours of different districts were easily distinguishable. Besides those general divisions, industrious housewives had patterns distinguished by the set, superior quality and fineness of the cloth, or brightness and variety of the colours. In those times when mutual attachment and confidence subsisted between the proprietors and occupiers of lands in the High-

lands, the removal of tenants, except in remarkable cases, rarely occurred, and consequently it was easy to preserve and perpetuate any particular set or pattern, even among the lower orders."

Logan remarks: "The Highlanders had neither cochineal, lac dye, foreign woods, nor other excellent substances to impart various tints to their Breacan; but their native hills afforded articles with which they had the art of dyeing brilliant, permanent, and pleasing colours. . . . A gentleman assured me that he had seen a garment upwards of 200 years old, the colours in which were still admirable. . . . Every farmer's good wife was competent to dye blue, red, green, yellow, black, brown, and their compounds. When we consider the care with which the Highlanders arranged and preserved the patterns of their different tartans, and the pride which they had in their manufacture, we must believe that the dyers spared no pains to preserve and improve the excellence of their craft. . . . The pattern of the web was not left to the weaver's fancy. He received his instructions by means of a small stick round which the exact number of threads in every bar was shown, a practice in use to this very day."

After the Revolution of 1688, which drove the Stuarts from the throne, we find tartan, and the wearing of tartan plaids, symbols of *political* principles.

During the period subsequent to the Union of the two kingdoms of England and Scotland, tartan plaids were worn in the Lowlands of Scotland as a protest against the Union, which was far from popular among all classes.

Shortly before the Rising of 1715 a special sett of tartan was invented, and was worn by sympathisers of the exiled Royal family. The sett was known by the name of the "Jacobite Tartan."

Referring to remarks in the chapter on the "Highland Garb," it will be seen that, about 1730, the Edinburgh ladies used to distinguish their political principles by the method of wearing their tartan plaids. Tartan plaids, down to the time of the proscription of the tartan in 1747, were worn all over the Lowlands as an article of ladies' dress.

The first military body, under Government control, to adopt tartan as part of their uniform was *not*, as might have been expected, a *Highland* regiment, but a *Lowland* one. Let me refer my readers to the account of "The Royal Company of Archers" (given in chapter on the Lowland Regiments). "The Archers" in 1713 adopted a red tartan sett for their uniform. The first Highland regiment to wear tartan was the famous "Black Watch" (42nd), raised in 1729.

The troubles consequent on the Rising of "the '45," and more especially the proscription of the Highland dress and of tartan in 1747, ushered in a long and melancholy chapter of Highland history. Not only so, but, as a natural consequence of this proscription, the method

of preparing tartan, as known to the old Highlanders, has all but become a lost art.

It is, at the present day, hardly realised, I think, what a great and prejudicial influence the proscription of the Highland dress and tartan had on Highland home industries. Before 1747, when the Highland garb was universally worn in the Highlands, the cloth for the "*Breacan*" was spun and dyed by the women, and woven by the weaver of the clachan. All the men knew how to make their own kilt, hose, and brogues; while the village smith was an adept not only in manufacturing dirks, sgian-dhus, and buckles, but could also fabricate the brooches, sporran-tops, etc. All that the inhabitants of the glen required, in the way of clothing and equipment, they were compelled to manufacture themselves, and, in this manner, were quite independent of the towns. The dyes which were needed for the preparation of the tartan were not, as is the case nowadays, mostly mineral ones, but were derived from vegetable sources. In Appendix No. XXIV. my readers will find a detailed list of these vegetable dyes. When the hated breeches had to be worn instead of the Highland garb, and all Highland weapons and ornaments were prohibited, there was *then* no use for the preparation of dyes by the housewife, for the weaving of the tartan by the village weaver, nor for the manufacture of weapons and ornaments by the smith of the glen. And when two generations had passed away, and the Highlanders were again permitted to wear their national garb, those who knew the secrets of preparing the dyes for the tartan, spinning and weaving the cloth, and the smith who fabricated the Highland ornaments and weapons, had, too, passed away, leaving no successors behind them. This, at least, was the case in the majority of instances. In what Highland glen, nowadays, can one purchase home-made tartan? and where, now, is the smith of the clachan who can furnish us with home-made Highland ornaments? No! for these articles we have to go to the large manufactories in the towns!

Another matter, too, consequent on the results of Culloden, was that, before the Act for the Abolition of the Highland Dress and Tartan was repealed, many old setts of tartan were lost sight of. The measuring-sticks for the setts had been laid aside, as being of no value, or the guardians of these sticks had died, and the sett or setts were lost to posterity.

The repeal of the Act of Abolition of 1747, which was effected in 1782, came too late to benefit the lower classes of the Highlanders who might be desirous of returning to the use of the garb of their forefathers. Poverty was the reason for this, combined with the fact, above stated, that during the time which had elapsed between the proscription of tartan and the Act for the repeal of that proscription the Highlanders of the glens had lost the art of preparing tartan.

Logan, in his "Scottish Gael," tells us that, in the middle of the eighteenth century, "Cloth, if good, and for sale, fetched 1s. per yard; and tartan, if also good, and of fine colours, 1s. or 1s. 2d." "*That* industry and simplicity of life," adds Logan, "are now gone."

The descendant of the kilted Gael, when the prohibition against the wearing of his national dress was removed, continued the wear of the breeches, in many cases, *not* from choice but from necessity. He could not get the home-made cloth and tartan at a 1s. to 1s. 2d. the yard, nor did he know how to make the kilt and hose. He had therefore, perforce, to be content to wear the breeches, made of the coarse cloth, procurable at a cheap price, from the nearest town. In too many cases, alas! when the wearing of the Highland garb ceased to be illegal, it could be afforded only by the chief or landlord, the clansman having to be content to continue to wear the garb of the Sassenach!

There is no doubt that the tartan of old days was much superior in durability to the manufactures of to-day. Its colours, too, of vegetable dye excelled in fineness and in fastness the mineral dyes now employed in tartan manufacture. McIan and Logan, in their "Highlanders at Home," state that "Tartan, as known in later times, may be indisputably held to be an original Scottish production, and these beautiful stuffs, now so popular, were until recent years peculiar to the northern portion of the kingdom. The fabrics of these manufactures are often exceedingly good in material and design, and the old webs are far from inferior to those of the present day. A plaid of elegant pattern has been obligingly submitted to us by Mrs Mackintosh of Stephen's Green, Dublin, a lady of the family of Macpherson of Crubin, in Badenoch. The colours and texture are very fine, and there is a considerable intermixture of silk. She states that, when it is placed on the shoulders of her grand-daughter, it is the seventh generation by whom it has been worn; and although thus more than two hundred years old, it is still in good condition, but rather threadbare. It is of the hand manufacture, and believed to have been the veritable tartan worn by her ancestors, the Clan Mhuirich. . . . Several remains of garments worn by Prince Charles and others in 1745 have likewise come under our observation, which display very fine thread and colours, which are still vivid."

Before bringing this chapter on Tartan to a close, it may be interesting to reproduce a description of the "*Luathadh*," or process of fulling or cleansing cloth, which used to be in vogue in the Highlands in old days. This process was conducted in a very singular manner. Six or eight, or sometimes even fourteen, women sat down on each side of a long frame of wattled work, or a board ribbed longitudinally for the purpose, and placed on the ground. The cloth, being wet, was then laid on the frame or board, and the women, kneeling, rubbed it with all their strength until their arms became tired, when they sat down,

and, applying their bare feet, commenced the "*waulking*" in good earnest, singing a particular melody, the notes of which increased in loudness as the work proceeded. The following account of the manner of preparing the plaids, about the middle of the eighteenth century, is given in the "Agricultural Report of Caithness." When the web was sent home it was washed in warm water, and, if it was necessary to full it, the door was taken off its hinges and laid on the floor, the web being taken out of the water and laid on it. Four women, with bare legs, having sat down on a little straw at equal distances on each side, on the signal of a song (similar to the "Ranz de Vache" in Switzerland), each applied the soles of her feet to the web, and began pushing and tumbling it about until it was sufficiently done, when it was stretched out to dry. It is related of an English gentleman that, having accidentally looked into a cottage where the females were so engaged, he hastily retired, and reported to his friends that he had seen a whole company of furious lunatics.

In Appendix No. XXV. are given full particulars of patterns of the various clan tartans, with analyses of the different setts. These particulars have been obtained from the works of Mr Logan and of Mr MacIntyre North, and are of a very interesting nature.

The tartan is not only to the Highlander, but also to the Lowland Scotchman, the emblem of his nationality. Any attempt, therefore, to disparage it or abolish the tartan awakes the ire and offends the sentiment of Highlanders and Lowlanders alike. It will be remembered by many of my readers how Scottish feeling was stirred to its depths in 1881 when the War Office, in one of its periodic fits of tailoring red-tape, proposed to do away with the distinctive tartans worn by the Highland regiments, and to substitute, instead, one uniform tartan for all the Highland battalions. The numerous and strong expressions of opinion of the highest to the lowest in Scotland against the proposed innovation very soon caused the officials of the War Office to abandon their pet scheme.

What does not the tartan mean to exiled Highlanders, and do not their hearts "*warm to the tartan*" when, on returning home, after many years' absence in a foreign clime, they hear the sounds of the pipes and see the waving tartans of a Highland regiment? And not only *that*, but the sight of the tartan reminds us of the days when the kilt and the tartan were our youthful dress, and carries our thoughts back to happy days spent on the hills and by the loch-side of our loved Highlands, and to scenes which can be eclipsed by no other land upon earth. Ay! I venture to believe that all my readers of Scottish nationality will be willing to confess that, when our "*heart does not warm to the tartan, it will be as cold as death can make it!*"

CHAPTER VIII.

HIGHLAND MUSIC.

Highland Vocal Music—The Cornu—The Tabor—The Harp—The Clàrsach or Harp of the Highlands—Highland Harpers—The Violin—Comparison of the Bagpipes, Harp, and Violin—The Piob-mhór, or Great Highland Bagpipe, pre-eminently the National Instrument of Scotland—References to the Bagpipes in Ancient History—The Different Forms of the Pipes in England, Ireland, and the Lowlands of Scotland, as well as on the Continent of Europe—The Great Highland Military Bagpipe, or Piob-mhór—Evolution of the Highland Bagpipes—Detailed Description of the Highland Bagpipes and of Bagpipe Music—Pipers in the Navy—The Bagpipes at Church Services—The Effect of the Reformation on Bagpipe-playing in the Lowlands—The Hereditary Clan Pipers—Prohibition of Bagpipe-playing after the rising of 1745, and disappearance of the Hereditary Pipers—Revival of Bagpipe-playing towards the end of the Eighteenth Century—The Highland Clergy as Enemies of the Bagpipes—The Bagpipes and Pipers in the British Army—The Bagpipes and Pipers in the Indian Native Army—The Bagpipes in the Army of Morocco—The Bagpipes in the French Army—Anecdotes relating to the Pipes and Pipers—The late Rev. Dr Norman MacLeod and the Bagpipes.

NO book on Highland clan matters would be complete without some reference, however passing, to Highland music, especially instrumental, and, more particularly, that which relates to the Highland Bagpipe. It is but natural as well as just that when discussing Highland music pre-eminence should be assigned to the pipes, for, besides being the national instrument of the Highlands of Scotland, there is no musical instrument in the world which has played such a conspicuous part in a nation's history, nor one which for centuries has exercised such a potent influence on Gaelic feeling and destiny.

The limits of this work do not permit of a dissertation on Highland *vocal* music. Suffice it here to say, that this possesses a pre-eminent individuality by which it can be recognised all the world over. Sweet though many of the Lowland melodies undoubtedly are, their style of music is essentially different from the Gaelic songs. One does not require a knowledge of Italian to appreciate the beauties of Italian operas. In the same manner, without any knowledge of Gaelic, anyone who hears the Gaelic songs sung by the Gaels must admit that in their simplicity, rythm, and beauty they occupy a position which is pre-eminently their own. There is a something (what the French aptly term, a "*je ne sais quoi*") about these Gaelic songs, born of the Highland surroundings, and a vein of sadness runs through many of the melodies, coupled with a love of country which is passionate in its expression. And, withal, when listening to the songs of the Gael one is insensibly

carried back in thought to the straths and the glens, and "the everlasting hills." National songs of various nations exist which fire the blood and excite the national feelings of their hearers. The Gaelic melodies, however, go far deeper than this. They appeal to the innermost feelings of the Gael who hears them. Demonstrativeness is not a character of the Scottish Celt. Watch, however, the faces of a Gaelic audience when the chorus of such songs as "*Hó-ró! mo nighean donn bhòidheach*" ("Ho-ro! my nut-brown maiden") or "*Mo rùn geal dìleas!*" ("My faithful fair one!") is being sung and you will be able to form an idea of how the songs are felt by the audience.

The most ancient Celtic musical instrument seems to have been the *cornu* or horn, and this was used by the Druids for sacred purposes. After the introduction of Christianity, however, the use of the sacred horn was discontinued, though horns continued to be employed for purposes of war, in the chase, and for amusement. Many of these horns answered a double purpose, that of a musical instrument and of a drinking-vessel. Such horns had a kind of stopper for screwing in when the instrument of music was to be utilised for bibulous purposes. After the introduction of gunpowder not a few of the horns were converted into powder-horns. Even now-a-days, on rare occasions, the ornamental horn is worn with full Highland dress.

The *tabor* was another primitive musical instrument employed by the Highlanders. In one respect the musical evolution of all uncultured races appears to have been and to be the same, for we almost invariably find that the earliest form of musical instruments are horns, tabors, or cymbals.

The *harp* for long held an equal place with the bagpipes in Gaelic circles; and each chief had a hereditary harper as well as a piper. From the middle of the eighteenth century, however, the bagpipes reigned supreme as the national musical instrument of the clans of the Scottish Highlands. One of the earliest writers on the subject of Celtic instrumental music was a Welshman, Giraldus Cambrensis, who wrote about the year 1187 A.D. He remarks: "In Ireland they use for their delight only two musical instruments—the harp and the tabor. In Scotland we find three—the harp, the tabor, and the choro. In Wales they have also three—the harp, the pipe, and the horn. The Irish employ strings made of brass wire instead of the gut of animals. It is the opinion of many at this day that Scotland has not only equalled her mistress, Ireland, in musical skill but has far excelled her, so that good judges are accustomed to consider that country as the fountainhead of the art." The "*choro*," above referred to, is supposed to mean the bagpipes.

The harp for many centuries was the favourite instrument of the Irish and the Welsh, as well as the Highlanders of Scotland. For long the first-named nation held the pre-eminence as harpers. However,

as we have already seen, they were ultimately surpassed by their pupils, the Scottish Gaels. It is worthy of remark that the ancient harp holds to this day the place of honour in the Irish National Coat of Arms. The Celtic harp is known as the *clàrsach,* though, in some ancient records, it is alluded to as the *clarischoe.* The strings of the *clàrsach* were thirty in number. Logan remarks: "The Caledonian harp has thirty strings, and has this peculiarity that the front arm is not perpendicular to the sounding-board, but is turned considerably towards the left to afford a greater opening for the voice of the performer, and this construction shows that the accompaniment of the voice was a chief province of the harper. Giraldus (Cambrensis) describes the harp as containing twenty-eight strings, but they were afterwards increased to thirty-three, and Mysut, a Jesuit, is said to have introduced double strings in the fifteenth century. The old Welsh harp is said to have had nine strings, and that of the Caledonians only four . . . It was first intended to string the above two harps with brass wire, according to the old Scots and Irish manner, but as it would have been necessary, in order to bring out the proper sound, for one to allow the finger nails to grow to a certain length, that method was abandoned. A fine clear tone was produced by the finger nails from the wire, and it is related of O'Kane, the Irish harper, who frequented the Highlands about thirty years ago, that, inheriting a bardic spirit of arrogance, he was often punished by being turned from the houses of his patrons with his nails cut. The strings were also sometimes struck by a plectrum, or bit of crooked iron. Both Highlanders, Irish and Welsh, held their harp on the left side, and a remarkable peculiarity in the construction of the Caledonian one, as represented by Gunn, is that it is bent to accommodate the arm."

Many of the early Scottish sovereigns were proficient harp-players. It is related of King James I. that he excelled all his contemporaries in this respect. Mary, Queen of Scots, was also a good performer on the same instrument. George Buchanan, in his "History," which was published in 1582, writes: "Instead of a trumpet they (the Highlanders of Scotland) use a bagpipe. They are exceedingly fond of music, and employ harps of a peculiar kind, some of which are strung with brass and some with catgut. In playing they strike the wires either with a quill or with their nails, suffered to grow long for the purpose; but their grand ambition is to adorn their harps with great quantities of silver and gems, those who are too poor to afford jewels substituting crystals in their stead. Their songs are not inelegant, and, in general, celebrate the praises of brave men, their bards seldom choosing any other subject." Many of the harps, above described, were handed down as family heir-looms.

The last clan bard died in 1726, and the last hereditary clan piper in 1739. Attempts have been made at various times to revive the *clàrsach*

playing, but these efforts have not been crowned with the success they deserve. At the Gaelic Mod of 1903 only one competitor for *clàrsach* playing put in an appearance!

The *violin* has long held a place in the Highlands, but as an instrument for dancing tunes, and by no means a rival of the pipes. The former instrument, owing to its greater compass, is admirably adapted for the playing of reels, strathspeys, and light dance music, for which the bagpipes were never intended to be used. It is unnecessary to refer here to such names as Neil Gow, etc., whose Highland violin dance-music is so justly celebrated. Such a tune, for example, as "The Marquis of Huntly's Farewell," which makes one's feet tingle, when it is played by a good performer, is quite unsuited, owing to its compass, for the bagpipes. If any of our readers have not listened to Highland dance-music as performed on the violin, let them take the first possible opportunity of listening to a performance of the Edinburgh Highland Reel and Strathspey Society. What they then will hear will be a revelation to them!

As showing the comparison between the different forms of Gaelic instrumental music the following is quoted from an interesting article by A. MacAonghuis, in the "Celtic Monthly" for June 1902: "As an interesting and pretty representative example of the respective degrees of popular estimation in which the pipe, the harp, and the fiddle were held at one time in the Highlands, let us quote the following from the very instructive notes to Captain Fraser of Knockie's 'Collection of Highland Music,' New Edition, 1874, which says: 'Grant of Sheugly, in Glenurquhart, supposed composer only of the verses to this beautiful ancient air "*Màiri Nighean Deòrsa*" ("Mary, George's Daughter"), was himself a performer on the violin, pipe, and harp, and it would appear, a poet in like manner. In appreciating the qualities of each instrument, he supposes they had quarrelled, and that he was called upon to decide the contest. In addressing a verse to his pipes, he observes, "how it would delight him, on hearing the sound of war, to listen to her notes in striking up the *Gathering*, to rally round the chief, on a frosty spring morning, whilst the hard earth reverberated all her notes, so as to be heard by the most distant person interested." To the harp he says, "The pleasure which thy tones afford are doubled whilst accompanying a sweet female voice, or round the festive board, inspired by love or wine, I reach beyond my ordinary capacity, and feel the pleasure of pleasing." But to his violin, which he calls by the literal name of the air, *Mary, George's Daughter*, and seems to have been his favourite, though held cheap by the other combatants, he says, "I love thee for the sake of those who do—the sprightly youth and bonny lasses—all of whom declare that at a wedding, dance, or ball, thou with thy bass in attendance can have no competitor, thy music having the effect of elec-

tricity on those who listen to it"; and on thus receiving their due share of praise, their reconciliation is convivially celebrated.'"

Notwithstanding all said about other musical instruments, it is the *Piob-mhòr, the Great Highland Bagpipe*, which is pre-eminently *the* national instrument, not only of the Gael, but of all Scotland. This was recognised by Government when in 1881 the territorial re-organisation of the British army took place. Then all Scottish regiments, whether Highland or Lowland, were provided with pipe bands.

There is every reason to believe that the bagpipes in their primitive state were of Oriental origin, and that they found their way into Europe from Asia at the time of the Aryan immigration. The pipes appear to have been much used by the Celts, who colonised the greater part of the European Continent. The Romans and also the Greeks, as well as the ancient Egyptians, adopted the use of that Celtic musical instrument. It is, however, to the Highlanders of Scotland that the evolution of the bagpipes in their present form is due. To the Scottish Highlanders, too, is due the honour of having made the pipes the national musical instrument of Scotland, besides having identified many of the military triumphs of the British nation with the inspiriting encouragement on the field of battle of the strains of the *piob-mhòr*.

In their earliest form the pipes appear to have been used without any bag. In this form the strain upon the player of the pipes was so great that he had to have his lips and cheeks bandaged with a sort of leathern head-piece, which was known to the Romans as the "*capistrum*." It was probably this form of the bagpipe which is referred to in the Holy Scriptures (*vide* 1 Samuel x. 5; Isaiah v. 12; and Jeremiah xlviii. 36). From the last-named passage of Scripture it would appear that, even at that time, the pipes were a very loud-sounding instrument. There is record in evidence of a promise made by the Roman Emperor, Nero, to appear before his subjects as a *utricularius*, or bagpipe-player. The second of the series of evolutions of the pipes was the addition of a small bag and blow-pipe to a chanter of three or four holes. In this garb the pipes can be traced back to the ninth century A.D.

Several centuries before the bagpipes became the national musical instrument of the Highlanders of Scotland, they were universally in use in England, the Lowlands of Scotland, and in Ireland. Both Chaucer and Shakespeare make reference to the pipes in their poems. There are frequent allusions to the use of the pipes in England during the fourteenth century, and there were pipers in the English navy about that time. In the Lowlands of Scotland the pipes flourished until the time of the Reformation, when not only the pipes but also all musical instruments were classified as sinful by the Calvinistic divines. The Exchequer Rolls record a payment to the King's pipers in 1362, and it is also on record that in the Scottish Lowlands pipers formed part of

the municipal institutions of all the large towns. In some burghs, as Jedburgh, for instance (till the eighteenth century), the office of piper was a hereditary one.

On the Continent of Europe there were various forms of the pipes. Allusion has already been made to one of them, the *tibia utricularis* of the Romans. Other forms were the *cornamusa* of Italy, the *sackpfeife* of Germany, the *bignou* of Brittany, the *Calabrian pipe*, the *surdelina* of Naples, the *musette* of France, besides other forms of the instrument. In Germany and the Low Countries was also to be found the *dudey* or *dudelzak*. The latter was also the name given to the bagpipes in the Lowlands of Scotland, and as such (doodlesack) is mentioned by Sir Walter Scott in his novel of "Redgauntlet." Three descriptions of the bagpipe are mentioned as having been popular on the Continent of Europe during the reigns of the French sovereigns, Louis XIV. and Louis XV. These were the cornemuse, the musette, and the Calabrian pipe.

To turn, however, to the British Isles. The forms of pipes there used ultimately resolved themselves into practically three descriptions, viz., (1) the Lowland or Northumbrian Bagpipe; (2) the Irish Union Pipes; and (3) the *Piob-mhòr*, or Great Highland Bagpipe.

Of these three, the Highland bagpipes are the only ones which are blown by the mouth. The wind for the other two kinds of pipes is supplied by a bellows fastened underneath the arm of the performer. The ancient Northumbrian pipes had three drones in one stoc, while the modern have four drones. These pipes, however, are nowadays rarely or ever seen. The Irish Union pipes have four drones. Their tone is so sweet that, though they are not so powerful as the great Highland pipes, the Irish ones are sometimes known as "the Irish Organ." But one regiment of His Majesty's forces possesses an Irish pipe band. The regiment referred to is the 4th battalion of the Royal Inniskilling Fusileers.

But it is the *Great Highland Military Bagpipe* with which our narrative has the most concern. The form of the Highland bagpipe as it was during the ninth century has been already described. The next evolution was the addition of one drone, thus giving pipes with chanter, blow-piece, and one drone. The representation of such a set of pipes, belonging to Mr Wm. Robertson MacDonald of Kinloch-Moidart, is given in MacIntyre North's "Book of the Club of True Highlanders." In a letter dated 13th February 1880 to the Editor of the "Celtic Magazine," Mr Robertson MacDonald says: "It was given in the end of last century to my maternal uncle, Donald MacDonald of Kinlochmoidart, Colonel of the Royals (who I now represent), by the Macintyres, who were the hereditary pipers to the Clanranald branch of the MacDonalds, as they were on the point of emigrating to America.

They told him the MacDonalds had followed its inspiriting strains into the battle of Bannockburn, and that it had never been played at any lost battle."

This is evidence of the appearance of the Highland bagpipe at the beginning of the fourteenth century. By the commencement of the following century the bagpipes developed a second drone. In the possession of Messrs J. & R. Glen, Edinburgh, is a set of pipes which have two drones, both proceeding in a bifurcated manner from one stoc, and with blow-pipe and chanter. The drone-stoc bears the letters 'R. McD.," below them a lymphad or galley, and below the lymphad the date 1409 in Roman letters ("M : CCCC : IX"). The next development was two drones, each proceeding from a separate stoc.

Authorities on Highland matters are at variance as to when the third or large bass drone was added to the bagpipes, some maintaining that this further evolution took place during the eighteenth century, while others say that it was not till the commencement of the nineteenth century that the pipes had this large third drone. It would appear, however, that for some time before a third drone was added to the bagpipes, they had, in addition to the two drone stocs, a third stoc, which carried a long unpierced rod, from which was suspended the banner of the Chief. Later on this rod was pierced and grooved and fitted with the large drone. In this manner was evolved the *piob-mhòr*, or Great Highland Military Bagpipe of the present day. The addition of the leather valve to the blow-pipe was coincident with the addition of the large third drone. Previous to that time most pipers appear to have stopped the blow-pipe with the tongue.[1]

The drones, drone-stocs, chanter, and blow-pipe of the Highland bagpipes are made of ebony or cocoa-wood, mounted with ivory or silver; the drone and chanter-reeds being made of cane. The bag is of sheepskin (untanned if for use at home, or tanned if the pipes are intended for a tropical climate). The bag has an inner covering of flannel, and an outer one of tartan. The pipes of clan and military pipers often have a banner suspended from the large drone, while those of ordinary players have the drones decorated with tartan streamers. The cost of a stand of pipes varies according to their mounting, but £10 will purchase a set of good quality. The most costly set of pipes made in modern times was that made in 1901 to the order of the Sultan of Morocco. The pipes in question were mounted with 18 carat gold, and cost £300 sterling.

I am indebted to an article in the "Highland News," from the pen of Mr Hugh MacLeod, for the following extracts, giving a concise technical description of the modern Highland bagpipes: "The Highland bagpipes are of three sizes—first, *The Great Highland Bagpipe*,

[1] *See* Appendix No. XXXV.

The Half-Set or *Reel Size*, and *The Miniature*, and there is, of course, the *Practising Chanter*. It is scarcely necessary to refer in detail to the minor characteristics of these three, which are all alike, but some of you may be interested to know the names of the different parts in Gaelic. The bag, which is usually of sheepskin covered with flannel or other cloth, and an outer garment of tartan or velvet, is called the '*màl*.' To this is inserted tightly five pieces of well-turned wood, called '*stocs*.' The chanter is called the '*feadan*,' and contains eight holes, besides a hole right across and near the base, to give volume and width to the tone. It has a small leather valve, called '*siunnach*,' to prevent the wind coming out. The reed of the chanter is called the '*rifeid*.' The bass-drone or '*dos-mòr*' has two slides used for tuning, while the small drones have only one each, *i.e.*, the '*duis bheaga*.' At the end of each drone is a reed, called, in this case, '*na gothan*,' being previously widened or closed by moving up or down a string which is tied round each of them. Now, as to the *notes* of the bagpipe. They are nine in number, beginning with G sharp and end in A natural. The tone of the drones is lowered by lengthening the drones, and when in tune the two small drones should be in unison with one another and with the lower A of the chanter, the bass drone being tuned to an octave lower. . . . One would suppose that, owing to the limited number of notes in the pipe, the capability of producing melody would be very limited, but if you follow any practised player on the pipes you will at once catch what you might call half or mixed notes, called '*grace notes*.' In this way, then, we have an almost unlimited number of tunes or notes, giving rise to an infinite variety of tunes. The chief and noblest, and also the most ancient published class, is '*piobaireachd*,' or '*ceol mor*,' in common parlance. '*Ceol mor*' is of three different kinds. First there is '*cruinneachadh*,' or gathering; the '*cumha*,' or lament: and the '*fàilte*,' or salute. The '*spaisdearachd*,' or march, I consider a minor style of '*ceol mor*.' A '*piobaireachd*' opens with the '*urlar*,' or ground-work, played twice, and the rest consists of variations on this theme, such as the '*siubhal*'; then the '*taorluath*,' '*taorluath-breabach*,' and a doubling of this; then comes the '*crunluath breabach*,' and a doubling of it; and in large pieces we have '*crun luath fosgailte*,' and the '*crun luath mach*.'"

We have already seen how the pipes at an early period of Scottish history played their part in municipal economy. They have likewise figured not only in the services of the Navy and the Army, but of the Church as well. There were regular regimental pipers as far back as 1642, and it is believed that the first regiment which had them was the North British (now the 21st Royal Scots) Fusileers. There were harpers in the Navy in the latter part of the seventeenth century. In 1708 we hear of pipers in the Navy also. It is not, I think, generally known that even at the present time, there are still pipers to be found on His

Majesty's ships. A few years ago, the author was informed by a gallant admiral that when he was commander of one of the guardships in Scottish waters he was allowed one musician on board his vessel. "I chose a piper," said the admiral, "seeing my ship was on a Scottish station. When we were transferred to one of the large Naval stations on the south coast of England, I took my piper with me; and he proved to be one of the most successful missionaries I have ever come across. On Sundays the Protestant members of my crew were marched through the dockyard to church, with the piper playing at their head. This distinction was so envied by many of the men who were Catholics that, much to the indignation of the priest, the Catholics forsook their own place of worship in order to march behind the piper to the Protestant church."

The pipes were employed in the Church Services in Edinburgh in 1536. It is on record that in 1556 the Queen Regent went in a procession, in honour of St. Giles, accompanied by bagpipers and other musicians. During the memory of the present generation the bagpipes have played a prominent part in the Church Service in an English Cathedral. In 1892 at a memorial service in York Minster, after the death of H.R.H. Prince Albert Victor, Duke of Clarence and Avondale (who had resided in York when his regiment was in garrison there), the pipers of the 1st Batt. Royal Scots played a selection of pipe music within the classic precincts of the cathedral. Yet one more instance of the bagpipe being put to a sacred use is what is told by Mr Henry Whyte ("Fionn"), of a lonely island in the Hebrides where the Roman Catholic worshippers are called to prayer by the strains of the pipes.

After the Reformation in Scotland, when the playing of the bagpipes was frowned upon by the austere Scottish divines, the use of the pipes was greatly discontinued in the Lowlands. It was the Highlands, therefore, which became the stronghold of the practice of bagpipe music. Each chief had his hereditary piper, whose position was an important one. He had lands for his support, and was of superior rank to the other members of the chief's retinue. The piper had a gillie, or servant, to carry his pipes when they were not being used, and the piper's profession was held in such high esteem that he was in all respects accorded the position of a gentleman. Of the hereditary clan pipers the best known were the MacCrimmons or MacCrummens, pipers to the MacLeods of Dunvegan; the MacArthurs, pipers to the MacDonalds of the Isles; the Mackays, pipers to the MacKenzies of Gairloch; the Rankins, pipers to the Macleans of Duart and of Coll; the Campbells, pipers to the Campbells of Mochaster; and the Macintyres, pipers to the Menzies of Menzies. Of the families enumerated, the MacCrimmons were *facile princeps*, the most celebrated. For years the MacCrimmons had a college for the study of pipe music at Boreraig, in the island of Skye. To this *oilthigh*, or college, resorted students from all parts of the High-

lands. At that college, as many as six to twelve years was devoted to the acquirement of *Piobaireachd* alone, for the professors would not permit either Reels or Quicksteps to be played in their establishment. It may be a revelation to those who decry the pipes to learn of the long period of apprenticeship in pipe-playing in the time of the old hereditary pipers. It will generally, however, be found that the opponents of pipe music are those who have formed their opinions from having heard pipe music played in a small hall, where the surroundings are as unfavourable for the exposition of bagpipe-playing as they would be for the performance of the best military brass band. The true home of the Highland bagpipe is on the loch-side and among the hills and glens of the Highlands. At least one musical composer, of European celebrity, learnt to appreciate the great Highland bagpipe. We allude to Mendelssohn, who introduced an imitation of its strains into his overture to "The Hebrides."

Evil days fell upon bagpipes and pipers after the suppression of the Jacobite rising of 1745. In this respect they shared in the hatred which was felt by the Government of the German sovereign of Britain for everything which savoured of the Highlands. It is related that when the Duke of Cumberland was leaving Nairn to meet Prince Charlie at Culloden the clan regiments of the Munros, the Campbells, and the Sutherlands accompanied him. Observing the pipers carrying their pipes, the Duke said to one of his officers, "What are these men going to do with such bundles of sticks? I can supply them with better implements of war." The officer, thus addressed, rejoined, "Your Royal Highness cannot do so. These are the bagpipes—the Highlanders music in peace or war. Wanting these, all other implements are of no avail, and the Highlanders need not advance another step for they will be of no service." The Butcher Duke evidently learned, subsequently to the above conversation, what power the pipes possessed when played to Highlanders, for when the Jacobite rising was being ruthlessly punished, the mere playing of the bagpipes was decreed by the Courts of Justice to be a treasonable practice, and the players, therefore, worthy of death. James Reid, a piper, suffered death at York on 15th November 1746 as a rebel. At his trial it was alleged in his defence that he had not carried arms. The Court, however, observed, that *a Highland regiment never marched without a piper*, and, therefore, that in the eye of the law, Reid's bagpipes were an instrument of war.

After the passing of the Heritable Jurisdiction Abolition Act of 1747, which abolished clanship, the retinue of chiefs, etc., it became an offence against the law for a Highland chief to have any followers. One by one, the hereditary pipers were deprived of the lands which were devoted to their maintenance. When, therefore, a generation later, the obnoxious measures directed against the wearing of the Highland garb, etc., were

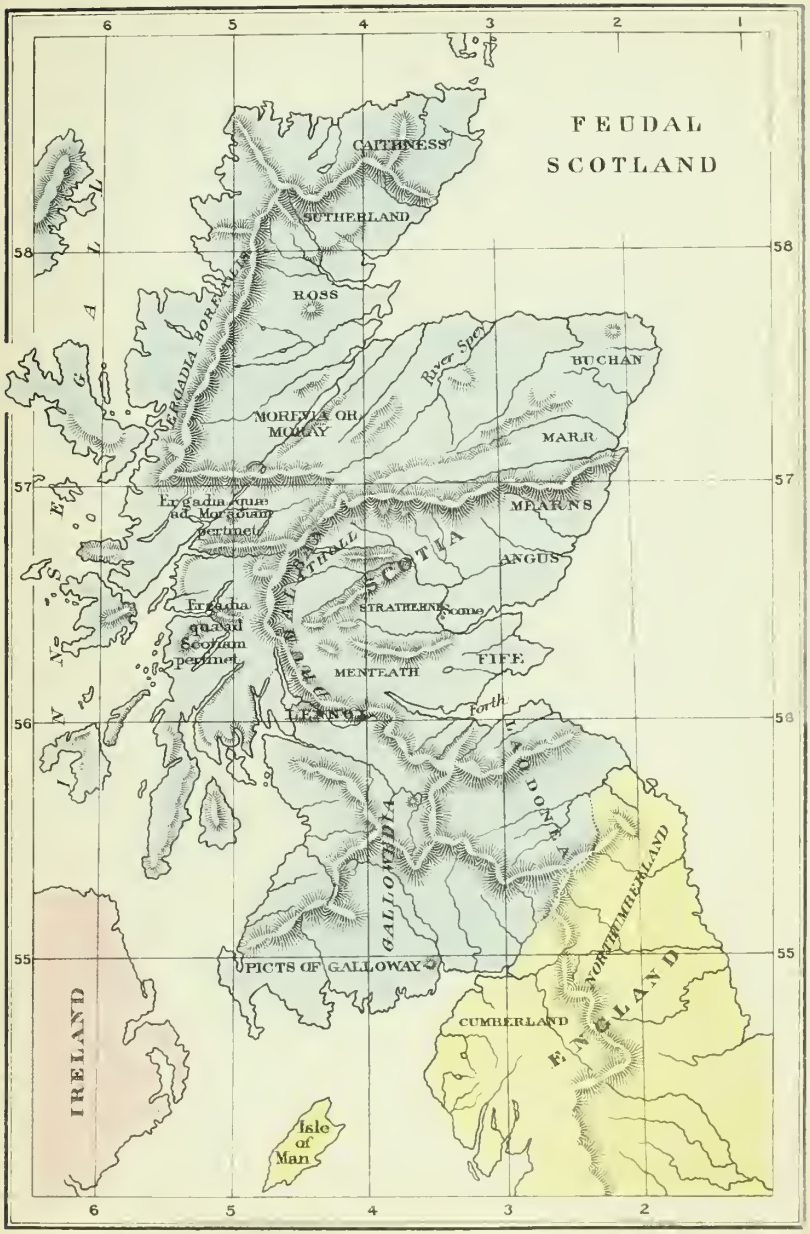
repealed, most of the old pipers had disappeared from the scene, many of them having emigrated to America.

During the period when bagpipe-playing in the Highlands of Scotland was treated by the law as a treasonable offence, the cult of the bagpipes was kept alive by the Highland emigrants to America, and in the Highland regiments. Bagpipe-playing in Scotland languished from 1747 till 1781, when, in the latter year, the Highland Society of London instituted in Scotland a number of competitions for bagpipe-playing.

The revival of bagpipe-playing towards the close of the eighteenth century was fully maintained until well on into the following century. When, however, the Disruption took place, very many of the Free Church clergy set their faces against instrumental music of any kind, which was regarded as a friend of the devil. The pipes, of course, shared in this general condemnation. It is a matter of congratulation, therefore, that under those circumstances, there existed the pipe bands of the Highland regiments to keep alive the flame of the *Piobaireachd.* That this animosity to instrumental music on the part of some of the Highland clergy is not yet dead is evident from the following extract from the "Weekly Scotsman" of 19th December 1903: "Speaking at a meeting of pipers and lovers of pipe music last week, Lieutenant Edward E. Henderson, of Govan, brought a strong indictment against Highland ministers in their opposition to the study of music. He said that the pipes had had many enemies, but the greatest enemy which the pipes ever had was, and still is, the Highland minister—especially the Free Church minister. In their eyes to be a piper was to be in league with the evil one. The speaker had visited many villages on the west coast, particularly in Ross-shire, where, if one wished to be respected, they must on the first sound of music put their fingers to their ears. To laugh was to sin, and to look happy on the Sunday was to run the risk of being preached about by the minister."

The foregoing is evidence against the progress of bagpipe-playing in some parts of the Highlands. On the other hand, to look at the other side of the curtain, it is very satisfactory to observe the growth of the Highland cadet-corps of many of our public schools in Scotland, to which bands of boy pipers are attached. This is a steady and sure means of developing pipe-playing among the Scottish youth. Canada, as usual, is to the fore where Highland matters are concerned, and has already a couple of Highland cadet-corps of her own.

The Scottish regiments (and in these I include the Lowland with the Highland ones) seem likely to continue to be the nursery for the encouragement of bagpipe-playing. I cannot do better here, I think, than append some remarks bearing on this subject from the interesting work by Mr W. L. Manson, entitled "The Highland Bagpipe." Mr Manson remarks: "Nothing has helped more to preserve the bagpipe



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as our national musical instrument than the fact that it has always been used in connection with the Highland regiments. On several occasions officers, always English it should be noted, have tried to get the bagpipe superseded by instruments more to their own taste, but they have always failed. The sentiment in favour of the pipes was too much for them, and the arguments were too strong to be slighted by the Crown authorities. . . .

"In the British army there are twenty-two pipe bands, one to each battalion of the following regiments: Scots Guards, Royal Scots, Royal Scots Fusiliers, Borderers (King's Own Scottish Borderers), Cameronians, Royal Highlanders, Highland Light Infantry, Seaforth Highlanders, Gordon Highlanders, Cameron Highlanders, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.

"The number of men allowed to each band as full pipers, that is, the number authorised by the War Office, is six—one sergeant piper (formerly piper-major) and five pipers—but each battalion has always ten or twelve men in its pipe band, those above the regulation number being acting pipers. Only the Highland regiments and the Scots Guards are allowed a sergeant in excess of the ordinary strength to perform the duties of sergeant-piper. Members of the band get the same pay as drummers—1d. per day more than ordinary privates—with the opportunity to earn 'extras' by playing outside at parties, in public parks, or in any other way. The sergeant-piper and his five comrades are clothed by Government, and a fund is supported by the officers of each battalion, out of which the cost of the pipes, both for full and acting pipers, long hose, buckled shoes, etc., and the uniform for the acting pipers is defrayed. Captains of companies, however, supply their pipers with banners. The pipers are all drilled in the same way as other soldiers, their training as pipers only beginning after they have served in the ranks for some time. Tuition is given free of charge by competent sergeant-pipers, and any lad joining a Highland regiment will be taught the pipes properly if he chooses. Pipers are generally Highlanders, and it is a remarkable fact that in the time between the middle of the eighteenth and the beginning of the nineteenth century, Skye alone furnished five hundred pipers for the British Army—an average of ten a year. . . . When, during the Mutiny, the four Highland regiments marched from Lucknow, their pipers numbered one hundred and forty all told, quite a respectable number of fighting musicians."

It is, however, not alone in the British Army that bagpipe-playing is being perpetuated. This has been extended to the Indian native, and to other armies as well. The author, from personal experience, is able to testify to the fact that no European instrumental music so attracts Orientals as that of the pipes. A pipe band in the East never fails to

draw an admiring crowd of natives, who would give merely a passing notice to the finest brass band of the British Army. The first native Indian regiment to adopt the pipes was the 1st Punjaub Infantry. Since then many other regiments have followed the example of the 1st Punjaubs. An Order issued in 1901 by the Commander-in-Chief in India, excited the apprehension of Highlanders in India, as they thought that it pointed to the travesty of their national garb, by giving it to the pipers of the native regiments. The Order prescribed the setts of tartan to be worn by the native pipers of the different Indian Commands. The pipers of the Punjaub Command were to use the *Graham* tartan; those of the Bengal Command, the *Campbell*; the Madras Command, the *old Stewart* sett; while to the Bombay Command was assigned the *old Urquhart* tartan. It subsequently, however, transpired that these tartans were to be worn only in the form of covers and ribbons for the pipes, and scarves for the pipers. The author was struck by the remark made to him some years ago in India by the pipe-major of one of the Scottish regiments, regarding the playing of some Ghoorka pipers, who were then under his tuition. In reply to a question as to the quality of the native pipers' playing, the pipe-major observed that the men played correctly enough, but—that they had not got the 'go' of the Scottish pipers. *That* attribute, we fancy, is not to be acquired. It is part of the nature and breeding of the Highlander, and comes from centuries of association with the traditions of the land of bens and of glens.

The Indian Army, however, appear to have advanced further into new fields of pipe-playing than their comrades of the British Army, for one of their cavalry regiments, the 17th Indian Cavalry (Bengal Lancers), actually boasts of a mounted band of pipers. A photograph of this band is reproduced among the illustrations in this work (Plate No. XII.). By referring to the list of regiments in the Indian Army which have their own pipe bands, it will be seen that the pipe bands of the Indian Army outnumber those of the British Regular Army! The number of pipers in the Indian Army bands vary from eight to fifteen pipers.

With reference to the foregoing, the following extract from the "Army and Navy Gazette" will be interesting: "What struck everybody most at Lady Willcock's reception at Secunderabad was the excellent performance of the pipers of the 84th Punjabis. It would have done credit to our best-known Highland regiments, and showed at once how pipe music has caught on among the native hill troops."

It is not, however, only the Indian Army who are the sole Oriental military body who have adopted the Highland bagpipe. This is now one of the military musical instruments of the Moors. The head of the Sultan of Morocco's Army is Sir Kaid Maclean, a cadet of the Macleans of Drimnin. The Kaid, on one of his visits to the old

country, engaged a piper of his own, whom he brought back with him to Morocco. The music of the pipes so captivated the Moors, that the Sultan ordered the formation of a pipe band, besides ordering an expensive stand of pipes for his own use. We understand that the Moorish pipers are now creditable performers. Their pipes are decorated with streamers of Maclean tartan.

A few years ago the following paragraph appeared in the columns of the "Westminster Budget," viz.: "Some little time ago Mr David Glen, the well-known bagpipe maker, of Edinburgh, was approached by a London gentleman on the question of supplying the commanding officer of a French battalion with the Scottish national instrument. As the results of negotiations, and recognising the initial difficulty likely to be encountered by a French bandsman in learning to play the bagpipes, Mr Glen deemed it advisable to simply send on a chanter along with a 'tutor.' These duly reached London, and were forwarded to Commandant Dumas, commanding the 19th Battalion of Chasseurs-a-pied, the metropolitan correspondent informing Mr Glen, 'I hear they can play it,' and asking him to forward a set of military bagpipes. The order was duly carried out, when the instrument was despatched, ribboned as nearly as possible in blue and yellow as requested. Commander Dumas, it should be explained, wrote to Mr Glen that his object in acquiring one set of bagpipes was to buy several sets later on, so that he might probably form a pipe band in imitation of the Highlanders' bands, 'which I have admired many times.' The French commanding officer added, 'Pray tell me the price of good claymores.'"

It is told of the late Nubar Pasha that he so admired the pipe music of the Highland regiments, when the British occupation of Egypt began, that he cherished the idea of adopting the bagpipes in the Egyptian Army. However, the Pasha abandoned this idea, as the following anecdote will show: The Pasha's ideas were unfolded to one of his friends who spoke English, and this friend undertook to interview a piper of one of the Highland regiments on the subject. Upon Nubar Pasha's idea being propounded to the Highlander, the piper gave the following verdict: "Weel, he micht learn or he micht no. But let me tell ye, it needs wind and muckle strength tae fill the bag o' the pipes an' keep blawin'. Sae, if yin o' thae Egyptian chaps took the job on, he'd need tae be bandaged a' ow're like yin o' thae mummies, or maybe he'd burst himsel'." This conversation was duly reported to Nubar Pasha, who took the piper's remarks *ad seriatim*. He, therefore, unwillingly abandoned the idea of acclimatising the Scottish national musical instrument in Egypt, seeing its use was likely to be attended with such dangers to the performers. It is to be hoped that the experience of our Gallic friends on the other side of the Channel will

be more favourable than that foreshadowed by the informant of Nubar Pasha!

Space would fail us to relate all the anecdotes which have been told of the influence of the pipes in battle and in peace, and the potent effect they have exercised upon Scots in exile. There is also a humourous side to the question, for the bagpipes have been put to strange uses at times.

In MacIan's "Costumes of the Clans" an anecdote is related of a piper from Coire-Garf, in Mar, named Donald Ferguson, who joined Prince Charlie's army during "the '45," When Colonel Roy Stewart surprised and made prisoners a party of the Hanoverian troops at Keith, Donald was thrown in the skirmish off the bridge into the Isla. However, he had stuck to his pipes, and these, with great presence of mind, Donald kept blowing with vigour, the inflated bag completely keeping him above water, until he was rescued by some of his comrades. The danger of Donald's situation could not repress the merriment of his companions at the droll appearance the piper presented in the stream. However, Ferguson afterwards used to say that as long as he was able to blow up his pipes, he would neither die nor drown!

On a later occasion a wounded piper, by the use of his pipes and the exercise of presence of mind, was saved from certain death. During one of the battles of the Indian Mutiny a piper, who was shot through the legs, was lying helpless on the ground, when he observed a native sowar (cavalryman) bearing down on him with the evident intention of despatching the unfortunate piper. The piper, however, slowly raised himself from the ground, and, sitting up, took deliberate aim at the sowar with the large drone of his bagpipes. The mutineer thereupon evidently thinking this some new weapon of war, immediately turned tail and rode off, much to the piper's relief.

In "Sketches of the Highlanders," the late General Stewart of Garth narrates the following incident to show the influence of the bagpipes: "When the late Gordon Fencibles were reviewed in 1794 by His Majesty in Hyde Park, an old friend of mine, a native of the Highlands, which he had left in early life, resided in London. At the commencement of the French Revolution he imbibed many of the new opinions, became an imaginary citizen of the world, and would not allow that he had any country. When the Highland regiment was reviewed he refused to accompany a friend to the review, saying, in his usual style, that he had no country or countrymen. However, he was prevailed upon to go, and when he saw the regiment, the plaids, and the bonnets, and heard the sound of the bagpipes, the memory of former days returned with such force that his heart swelled, his eyes filled with tears, and bursting away from his friend he exclaimed, 'I have a country after all: the sight of these poor fellows has given me a truer

lesson than all my boasted philosophy.' Ever afterwards he used to smile at his sudden conversion, and, as he informed me, never missed an opportunity of visiting his native country."

It is related of General Sir Eyre Coote, who, before he had experience of the bagpipes in battle, described them as "a useless relic of the barbarous ages," that he was completely converted after he had made a campaign in India with one of the Highland regiments (the 73rd). The General particularly noticed the animated manner in which the pipers played, and the effect produced on the minds of the men by the sounds of their native music. The distinctness with which the shrill strains of the *piob-mhòr* made themselves heard through the noise and *melée* of battle, and the influence they seemed to excite, effected a total change in Sir Eyre's opinion. At Porto Novo in 1781 Sir Eyre Coote, with 8000 men, of which the 73rd was the only British regiment, defeated Hyder Ali's army of over 150,000 men. The 73rd was on the right of the first line, leading all the attacks, and the notice of the General was particularly attracted by the pipers, who always blew up the most warlike strains when the fire was hottest. This so excited Sir Eyre's admiration that he exclaimed, "Well done, my brave fellows! you shall have a set of silver pipes for this." The General was as good as his word for he gave the pipers £50, and the pipes which this bought had an inscription testifying to the high opinion the General had of the pipers.

The story of the storming of the heights of Dargai by the Gordon Highlanders, and the distinguished rôle played by the pipes then, is still fresh in the memory of the present generation. The influence, too, of the pipes during the recent war in South Africa cannot be over-estimated. There are many, both Highland and Lowland, who can testify how, when toiling footsore and weary across the burning and dusty "veldt," their energies were revived and their drooping spirits cheered by the shrill strains of the bagpipes.

And who can describe the effect of pipe music when first heard after a lapse of many years by a Scot returned from exile in a foreign land? He may be pacing the busy streets of the Metropolis, clad in the uninteresting garb and wearing the tall hat of civilisation, when, in the distance, he hears the skirl of the pipes, which he has not known for long years. It is the band of the Scots Guards or of the lads wearing the "Elcho" tartan which he hears. Does not the back stiffen and the step acquire a new-born spring as the Scot steps out briskly in the direction from which the music proceeds? And however callous may have grown the heart, or unsentimental the ideas, the exile cannot help feeling just a small lump in the throat and a quickening of the pulse as the kilted laddies come in sight, and the waving tartans and sporrans swing past to the strains of some well-known pipe tune such as "Hielan' laddie"!

We cannot do better, we think, than close this chapter by quoting the preface to the book of Pipe Music of William Ross, Head Piper to her late Majesty, Queen Victoria, which is reproduced in Queen Victoria's "Leaves from the Journal of a Life in the Highlands." This preface was written by the late Rev. Dr Norman MacLeod of the Barony, Glasgow, who was an enthusiastic Celt and a lover of pipe music:—

"The music of the *Highlands* is the pibroch of the great war-pipe, with its fluttering pennons, fingered by a genuine Celt, in full Highland dress, as he slowly paces a baronial hall, or amidst the wild scenery of his native mountains. The bagpipe is the instrument best adapted for summoning the clans from the far-off glens to rally round the standard of their Chiefs, or for leading a Highland regiment to the attack amidst the roar of battle. The pibroch is also constructed to express a welcome to the Chief on his return to his clan, and to wail out a lament for him as he is borne by his people to the old burial-place in the glen or in the sainted *Isle of Graves*. To those who understand its carefully-composed music, there is a pathos and depth of feeling suggested by it which a Highlander alone can fully sympathise with; associated by him as it always is with the most touching memories of his home and country; recalling the faces and forms of the departed; spreading forth before his inward eye panoramas of mountain, loch, and glen, and reviving impressions of his early and happiest years. And thus, if it excites the stranger to laughter, it excites the Highlander to tears, as no other music can do, in spite of the most refined culture of his after life. It is thus, too, that what appears to be only a tedious and unmeaning monotony in the music of the genuine pibroch, is not so to one under the magic influence of Highland associations. There is, indeed, in every pibroch a certain monotony of sorrow. It pervades even the 'welcome,' as if the young Chief who arrives recalls the memory of the old Chief who has departed. In the 'lament' we naturally expect this sadness; but even in the 'summons to battle,' with all its fire and energy, it cannot conceal what it seems already to anticipate, sorrow for the slain. In the very reduplication of its hurried notes, and in the repetition of its one idea, there are expressions of vehement passion and of grief—'the joy of grief,' as Ossian terms it, which loves to brood upon its own loss, and ever repeats the one desolate thought which fills the heart, and which in the end again breaks forth into the long and loud agonising cry with which it began. All this will no doubt seem both meaningless and extravagant to many, but it is nevertheless a deliberately expressed conviction."

CHAPTER IX.

THE CELTIC LANGUAGES IN THE BRITISH ISLES.

The vestiges in Europe of the Celtic-speaking Races—Affinity of the various Celtic Languages of the Present Day—Affinity of English with Scandinavian in the Tenth Century—Estrangements of the Celts of South Britain from those of Albion, in North Britain—In the Ninth Century Scottish and Irish Gaelic almost Identical—Influence of the Norse on Scottish and Manx Gaelic subsequent to the Ninth Century—The Erse, or Irish Gaelic—The British Language of Strathclyde, or Scottish Cumbria—The Gaelic of Galloway—Scottish Gaelic spoken in the Lowland Districts of Scotland (north of the Forth) until the Sixteenth Century—The Efforts of King James VI. to root out the Gaelic in the Highlands of Scotland—Gaelic spoken in Fife till the beginning of the Eighteenth Century—Many Highlanders till the beginning of the Eighteenth Century unable to Read and Write except in the Ancient Gaelic Characters—Decline of Gaelic in the Highlands of Scotland during the Nineteenth Century, and the Reasons for this—Position of Gaelic in Scotland at time of the Census of 1901—Celtic Place-names in Great Britain and Ireland—Points of Similarity between the Gaelic of Scotland and the Latin Language—Gaelic not derived from Latin.

ALL that remains in Europe of the Celtic-speaking branch of the Aryan race, which once overspread a large portion of that continent, is confined to about 3,200,000 people, of whom about 1,900,000 are inhabitants of the British Isles, the remaining 1,300,000 being natives of Brittany, or Bretagne (the ancient Armorica), in France. The languages or dialects spoken by these Celtic people have been divided by philologists into two great branches, viz., the *Brythonic*, or Cambro-Celtic, or "P" branch, and the *Gaidhelic*, or Erse, or "C" division. To the former division belong the Armoric or Brittany language, the Cymric or Welsh, and the Cornish. Under the latter, or Gaidhelic branch, are embraced the Erse, or Irish Gaelic, the Manx, or that spoken in the Isle of Man, and the Gaelic of the Highlands of Scotland.

There are many and conflicting theories with regard to the original language or languages spoken by these branches of the Celtic race. The one, however, which to us seems the most reasonable is that the languages or dialects of the present day were originally evolved from one parent stem. Political as well as geographical circumstances, together with the fact that, previous to historic times, the Celts possessed no literature in written form, must alike have combined to evolve the forms of the Celtic language in the various dialects in which it is now found. Whether the original Celts of the British Isles found

their way thither in the east from Gaul and the countries bordering on the German Ocean, north-west from these countries, or (as is the tradition with regard to Ireland) south from the Iberian Peninsula, can only, in the absence of more positive evidence, remain matters for conjecture only. The context of evidence, however, goes far towards the justification of surmising that, previous to the advent of the Romans to Britain, the Celts of the British Isles and of France were akin, not only ethnologically but linguistically.

It is worthy of note that (as already pointed out in Chapter I.) Aristotle, who wrote 2300 years ago, mentions Great Britain as *Albion* and Ireland as *Ierna*. At the present day the Celtic portion of North Britain is known to its Gaelic-speaking inhabitants as *Alban*, while the Irish Gael calls his country *Erin* (which is obviously but Ierna in another form). Formerly the Irish called their island *Inverion*.

Of the transitions and transmogrifications of languages during the space of a few centuries history supplies ample evidence. We need only take the English language as an example of this. Logan tells us: "In the time of Ethelred, 979, an Englishman could converse with a Scandinavian, and could not, from his tongue, know him to be a foreigner." Five hundred years later such a community of language would have been impossible. The language of England at the time of the Norman Conquest, in the eleventh century, differed widely from that spoken four centuries later under the House of Tudor. And, again, how many students of the immortal Shakespeare, who flourished in the sixteenth century, can fully comprehend the language of his celebrated predecessor, Chaucer, who lived and wrote two centuries earlier?

If such transitions were possible in the case of a language which possessed a famous literature and written records, it is but natural to suppose that linguistic differences among kindred tribes of one parent stock, which had neither records nor literature to boast of, would, after the lapse of but a few centuries, be still more strongly marked. Even in the present era of civilisation and letters it is an interesting speculation as to what will, in centuries to come, be the form of evolution of the English language on the American Continent, under the guidance of our cousins in the United States!

We have already described in another chapter how, after the Roman conquest of South Britain, in the first century of the christian era, until the final withdrawal of the Romans from Britain, in the fifth century, the tame British in the south, who were under the Roman yoke, became much more sympathetic towards their Roman masters than towards their own kindred north of the Forth and Clyde. In fact, the Celts of the north, during their periodical incursions into the Roman provinces of South Britain, appear to have made no distinction between the

conquerors and the conquered in these provinces, as they plundered both without any discrimination.

It is, therefore, not difficult to believe that the language of the Celts of South Britain, after four centuries of Roman rule (during which they were virtually separated from the unconquered Celts of North Britain), as well as the four centuries of Saxon domination, which intervened between the evacuation of South Britain by the Romans and the fusion in the north of the Picts and the Dalriadic Scots, would undergo considerable modifications. It is, therefore, not to be wondered at that, when the Picto-Scottish kingdom of unconquered Celts arose in the land of Alban, towards the close of the ninth century, the language of its inhabitants had much more in common with their unconquered brother Celts in Ireland (whose language, like that of their own, had been subject to no foreign influences) than with that of their southern British kindred, from whom they had been estranged for eight centuries.

Prior to the close of the ninth century, the language of Celtic Scotland and Celtic Ireland appear to have been almost identical. Subsequent, however, to that time, and during the period of the Norse kingdoms in the north and west of Scotland (which lasted till the middle of the thirteenth century), the Gaelic of both Scotland and the Isle of Man was considerably influenced by the close connection between the north of Scotland and the Western Isles with the Scandinavians. To this day, the seaboard of the above-named portions of Scotland and the topography of Man bear evidence, in the nomenclature of lochs, hills, and dales, to Norwegian influence.

In Ireland the *Erse*, or *Irish Gaelic*, was employed by the nobility and gentry as their daily language until the reign of King James VI. of Scotland and I. of England. It was not until 1619 that the use of the Erse in legal documents was discontinued.

The *British language* in Strathclyde, or Scottish Cumbria, appears to have survived till the twelfth century. The people speaking it were known as *Walenses*. In the ancient chartulary of the bishopric of Glasgow (which also embraced Strathclyde and Galloway), charters of King Malcolm IV. and William the Lion are on record, in which the inhabitants of the diocese are addressed as "*Francis & Anglicis, Scotis & Galwejensibus, & Walensibus, & omnibus ecclesiae S. Kentegerni de Glasgo, & ejusdem episcopi parochianis.*" The "*Franci*" above alluded to are the Normans, who had settled in that part of Scotland. The "*Anglici*" are the remains of the Saxons. The "*Galwejenses*" are the Picts of Galloway; while the Cymric population are designated as "*Walenses.*"

The *Gaelic of Galloway* had a longer life than its British neighbour of Strathclyde. By their Saxon neighbours the inhabitants of Galloway

were designated "*Bryt Wealas,*" which would seem to indicate an affinity to the British. At the same time, we also know that the Picts or Celts of Galloway considered themselves to be a kindred race to the Gaels of Alban. At the battle of the Standard, which was fought in 1138, the Galwegians (who were termed "the wild Scots of Galloway") were placed in the front line of battle, and charged the English, shouting as their war-cry "*Albannaich, Albannaich!*" The English replied derisively, "Eire, Eire!" (Irish, Irish!). All these circumstances tend to lead us to believe that the Celts of Galloway were, by their Saxon or English neighbours, considered to be akin to the Cymric Celts of South Britain as well as to the Celts of Ireland; while, at the same time, the Galwegians considered themselves to be the kindred of the Gaels of Alban. In the reign of Queen Mary of Scots, Gaelic was still spoken in Galloway. It is on record that in 1543 an Act of Parliament was introduced by Lord Maxwell of Dumfries and Galloway, and was carried. The Act made it lawful "to all our Sovirane Ladyis lieges to haif the Holy writ baith New Testament and Auld in the common tongue in Inglis or Scottes of ane gude and new translation."

The close of the eleventh century witnessed the suppression of Gaelic by Saxon at the Court of the Scottish kings, as well as the introduction of the latter language into the Lowland provinces of Celtic Scotland (*i.e.*, those eastern parts north of the Forth). It was not, however, till the lapse of several centuries later that Gaelic disappeared from the last-mentioned districts. In the fifteenth century it was enacted that the scholars of the Grammar School, Aberdeen, should only speak in French, Hebrew, Latin, Greek, or Gaelic. By King James IV., who was the last Scottish sovereign who spoke Gaelic, King's College, Aberdeen, was founded. The chief object of that seminary was the extension of learning throughout the Highlands. At that College, however, the use of the English tongue was prohibited. So late as the reign of Queen Mary, Gaelic was spoken in the Garioch, Aberdeenshire, as well as in other districts of the north-east of Scotland, where that language is now unknown. In 1567 the first book which was printed in Gaelic saw the light. The work was what is generally known as Bishop Carsewell's "Prayer-Book." It was a translation of John Knox's "Liturgy," or "Forms of Prayer and Administration of the Sacraments, intended to be Models and Helps for Ministers in the Performance of their Public Duties." The translator afterwards became Bishop of the Isles.

The Gaelic language fell on evil times after the accession of King James VI. to the throne, for that monarch loved neither the Highlanders nor their language. The enactments made by the king against both Gaels and Gaelic, especially after he succeeded to the throne of England, were very stringent. In Chapter X. allusion is made to the statutes of 1609. In 1616 two further enactments against the High-

landers were promulgated by the Privy Council. The first provided that "The chiftanes and principal clannit men of the Ylles shall send thair bairnes being past the age of nyne years to the scollis in the Lawlandis to the effect that they may be instructit and trayned to wryte and reid and to speke Inglische; and that nane of thair bairnis sall be served air unto them nor acknawlegeit nor received as tennentis to his Majestie unless they can wryte, reid, and speik Inglesche." The second Act contained the following proviso: "Forasmeikle that the Inglesche toung may be universallie planted, and the Irish language, which is one of the chief and principale causes of the continuance of barbaritie and incivillitie among the inhabitantis of the Isles and Highlandis may be abolished and removit, &c."

Notwithstanding all the enactments aimed at it, the Gaelic appears to have died hard in the northern Lowlands of Scotland, for Burt, in his "Letters from a Gentleman" (written about 1725), says: "The Irish (*i.e.*, the Gaelic) tongue was, I may say, lately universal in many parts of the Lowlands, and I have heard it from several in Edinburgh that, before the Union, it was the language of the people of Fife. . . . As a proof they told me that, after the Union, it became one condition of an indenture that when a youth of either sex was to be bound on the Edinburgh side of the Forth the apprentice should be taught the English tongue."

The author of the above letters, though unacquainted with the Gaelic (which he always styles Erst or Irish), was observant of the similarity between the Scottish and the Irish Gaelic, for he continues: "An Irish gentleman, who never before was in Scotland, and made with me a Highland tour, was perfectly understood even by the common people; and several of the lairds took me aside to ask me who he was, for that they never heard their language spoken in such purity before. This gentleman told me that he found the dialect to vary as much in different parts of the country as in any two counties of England."

Though by the end of the eighteenth century Gaelic had become a thing of the past in the northern Lowlands, it still held its own in the Highlands of Scotland, where not only was the old language spoken by high and by low, but the old characters were employed in writing. In the "Journal of a Tour in the Highlands and Western Islands of Scotland in 1800," by John Leyden (the friend of Sir Stamford Raffles), occurs the following remark: "Some of the MSS. he (Mr MacLaggan, the minister of Blair Atholl) showed me were in the handwriting of the Rev. Mr MacArthur of Kilmore, in Mull, whose father could never read or write the English language or character, though he corresponded constantly with his son in the Irish character while he studied at St. Andrews. This he mentioned as a proof of the current use of the Irish character among the Highlanders, which he asserts was very common."

Gaelic, it must be confessed with regret, has lost much ground in the Highlands during the nineteenth century. That this is the case is not to be attributed to any extraneous influences, or to attempts by those in authority to supersede the Gaelic by the English language. The reason of the ground lost by the Gaelic is greatly owing to the action of the Highlanders themselves. That this retrogression is not of recent date is very evident from the following extract from the "Statistical Account of Scotland," by the ministers of the respective parishes, which was published in 1845. The remarks are those of the Rev. Thomas Munro, of the parish of Kiltearn, in the Presbytery of Dingwall, Synod of Ross: "The language generally spoken is an impure dialect of the Gaelic; but it is rapidly losing ground. In the more Highland parts it is better understood than English, but in the low parts, and in Evantown, both languages are spoken indifferently. The Gaelic School Society, by establishing schools throughout the country, have done much to eradicate the language. This may appear paradoxical, but it is actually the case. Those children that had learned to read Gaelic found no difficulty in mastering the English; and they had a strong inducement to do so, because they found in that language more information suited to their capacity and taste than could be found in their own. English being the language universally spoken by the higher classes, the mass of the people attach a notion of superior refinement to the possession of it, which makes them strain every nerve to acquire it; and it is no uncommon thing for those who have lived for a short time in the south to affect, on their return, a total forgetfulness of the language which they had so long been in the habit of using." What the Rev. gentleman describes in 1845 is equally applicable to the present day. The author was very much impressed by this, when last at home, a few years ago. On one occasion, when interrogating his gillie (a fine old Highlandman) as to the reason of the latter's children being unable to speak the Gaelic, the author was met by the rejoinder, "'Deed, sir, there's no child of mine that I'll be letting learn the Gaelic, for it is the Gaelic that was making the fool of me. I would be twelve years old before I would be knowing the difference from 'yes' and 'no' in the English; and that's why I'll not be letting my children know the Gaelic." When such sentiments are prevalent among the rank and file of the passing generation of the Scottish Gael, can we venture to hope that the Gaelic will not further lose ground in Scotland during the lifetime of the coming generation? We fear that the reply must be in the negative. A great deal has been done by patriotic Celts in all parts of the British Isles to perpetuate the old languages, and a great deal is still being done in the same direction. A Celtic Chair has been founded in Edinburgh University, and an annual "*Gaelic Mòd*" is now held in Scotland. The Welsh gathering of a similar kind

is styled the "*Eisteddfod*"; and the Irish have recently instituted the "*Oireachtas.*" While all these efforts are most praiseworthy, it is to be feared they will prove nugatory if the Gaelic population of the Highlands do not themselves awake to the necessity and the advantage of bringing up their children to speak and read the language of their forefathers. Appendices Nos. XXVI. and XXII. give full information as to the present position of Gaelic in Scotland, based on the figures of the last (1901) census. It will be interesting to those of us who are spared to read the statistics of the next census to compare their figures with those which are now laid before my readers.

Place-names often afford a good guide to the origin of the inhabitants of the countries in which they are found, and to the language spoken by these inhabitants. Before closing this chapter, therefore, it will not be out of place to glance at a few examples of the topography of the districts still inhabited by, respectively, the Scottish and the Irish Gaels, the Manx, and the Cumri or Cymri or Welsh, as well as those parts of Britain which, in days gone by, were peopled by the Britons of Scotch and English Cumbria and the Picts of Galloway. The chain of connection between many of these place-names cannot fail to strike the most casual observer. When we speak of the districts of the Scottish Gael, we mean to include those of the northern Lowlands of Scotland, in which the Gaelic language is now extinct. These Lowland districts so teem with Gaelic and British place-names that there cannot be the shadow of a doubt with regard to the Celtic origin of their inhabitants. A couple of examples will serve to illustrate this. Kinross, at the base of the Fife promontory, is derived from the Gaelic *Ceann-ros*, signifying "the head of the promontory." Turning to the adjacent county of Forfarshire, we find the name Catterthun. Here we have the British *Cader-dun*, signifying "the hill fortress."

The prefix *Aber* (Gaelic *Abar*), meaning a confluence, is peculiar to Wales and the *eastern* portions of Scotland. It is worthy of remark that no "Abers" are to be met with on the west of Scotland. *Bar* (Gaelic *Barr*), meaning a point or extremity, is to be met with in Gaelic, Erse, and Cumbrian territory. We find *Ben* or *Pen* (Gaelic *Beinn*), meaning a mountain, in Gaelic, Welsh, Cumbrian, and Manx districts. In Ireland, on the contrary, *Sliabh* takes the place of Ben or Pen. In the Isle of Man Slieu and Pen are found side by side, however. *Cairn* or *Carn* (Gaelic *Carn*), meaning a hill or a monumental pile of stones, is common to the Gaelic, Welsh, Cumbrian, and Galwegian territory. *Drum* or *Drym* (Gaelic *Druim*), meaning a ridge, is found in Gaelic, Irish, Cumbrian, and Galwegian districts. *Car* or *Caer* (Gaelic *Cathair*), signifying a city or fort or town, is common to Gaelic, Welsh, Irish, Cumbrian, and Galwegian territory. *Bal* or *Bel* (Gaelic *Baile*), signifying a town or village, is to be met with in Gaelic,

Irish, Manx, and Galwegian territory. We find *Dun* or *Dum* (Gaelic *Dun*), signifying a castle or fortress, in Gaelic, Erse, or Cumbrian districts. *Dal* (Gaelic *Dail*), meaning a field or plain, is found in Gaelic, Erse, Cumbrian, and Galwegian places. *Kil* (Gaelic *Cill*), meaning a cemetery or a church, is common to Gaelic, Welsh, Irish, and Cumbrian territory. *Glen* (Gaelic *Gleann*), meaning a small valley, is common to Gaelic, Erse, Manx, Cumbrian, and Galwegian places.

More instances of the similarity of the topography of Celtic Britain and Ireland could be given. Those cited, however, go far to prove that at a remote period of history the British Isles must have been populated by a Celtic race, speaking a language or dialects that proceeded from one common fountainhead; and that the remains of this original Celtic language are to be found in the Gaelic, Erse, Manx and Welsh, now spoken in the Celtic portions of the British Isles.

Though philological dissertation cannot be pursued within the limits of this work, the author cannot refrain from drawing the attention of the reader to the many points of similarity remarked by philologists between the Gaelic and the Latin languages; showing, therefore, presumption of the descent of both languages from the parent Aryan stock.[1] The Gaelic word "*righ*" (king), for example, has been ascribed to the same origin as the Latin *rex* and the Hindustani *rajah*, all of which have an identical meaning. Again, the Gaelic motto of the Clan Donald, "*air muir, 's air tir*" (by sea and by land), is almost identical with the Latin *per mare, per terras*. That Gaelic has *not* borrowed from the Latin is certain, for it has been proved beyond a doubt that the Gaels of Alban were never under the influence of Rome. Therefore, no derivation of Gaelic from Latin was possible. Any points of similarity between the two languages must be ascribed to both of them having been derived from a parent language, which in antiquity surpassed them both. The Highlanders of Scotland may well be proud of the fact that their ancestors had the unique distinction of being the only race in Europe which, having come to blows with all the might of imperial Rome, was never subdued by the Romans.

[1] *See* Appendix No. XXVIII.

CHAPTER X.

FROM THE RISE OF THE HIGHLAND CLAN SYSTEM TILL ITS DESTRUCTION AFTER THE BATTLE OF CULLODEN, 1286 A.D. TO 1748 A.D.

The "Maid of Norway" succeeds to the Scottish Throne—Death of the Queen of Scotland—Attitude of King Edward I. of England—Competitors for the Scottish Crown—King Edward I. of England acknowledged as Lord Paramount of Scotland and Arbiter of the Succession to the Throne—John Baliol selected as King of Scotland—Baliol Dethroned by the English King—Edward's Appropriation and Destruction of the Records of Scotland, and his carrying away of the Scottish Regalia and the Stone of Destiny—Sir William Wallace—Coronation of Robert the Bruce as King of Scotland—The Battle of Bannockburn—The Highland Clans at Bannockburn—Renunciation by the King of England of all Claims over Scotland—The Conflict of the North Inch of Perth—The Battle of Harlaw—The Acquisition of the Orkney and the Shetland Isles—The Downfall of the Lords of the Isles—Destruction of Scottish Records by John Knox and his Followers—The First Authentic List of Highland Clans—Acts of Parliament having for their Object the Introduction of the Feudal System into the Highlands—Attempted Colonisation of the Island of Lewis by the "Fife Adventurers"—The Statutes of Icolmkill—Last Clan Battle—The Chiefship of the Clan Stuart—The Revolution of 1688—The Massacre of Glencoe—The Darien Scheme—The Union between Scotland and England—The Risings of 1715 and 1719, and the Disarming Act of 1725—The Raising of Independent Government Companies of Highland Soldiers in 1729—Landing of Prince Charles Edward, at Moidart, in 1745—Lord President Forbes' Memorial to Government regarding the Highland Clans—The Battle of Culloden—Escape of Prince Charlie—Cruelties Perpetrated by the Government after Culloden—The Disarming Act of 1746—The Act of 1748 abolishing Heritable Jurisdictions in Scotland—The Changed Position of the Clansfolk in consequence of the Passing of the last-named Act.

THE consummation of the evolution of the Highland Clan System towards the close of the thirteenth century received its baptism in blood; for the period synchronised with a time of woe and distress throughout Scotland, which was not terminated until the decisive Battle of Bannockburn in 1314, when the Highland Clans nobly bore their part in upholding the independence of their country.

Though King Alexander III. had three children (two sons and a daughter), they all predeceased him. Both sons died childless, but the King's daughter, Princess Margaret, who was married to A.D. 1283 Eric, King of Norway, and who died in 1283, left an only daughter, Margaret, commonly called "The Maid of Norway." On the death in 1284 of Prince Alexander, last surviving son of Alexander III., the Estates of Scotland assembled at Scone, and there they became bound to acknowledge Margaret, Princess of Norway,

as the legitimate heir to the Scottish throne and the dependencies thereof. King Alexander was killed in March 1286. Princess Margaret of Norway was then accepted as the sovereign of
A.D. 1286 Scotland. The young Queen, however, died in Orkney in September 1290, when on her passage from Norway to take possession of her kingdom of Scotland, and the realm of Scotland was then left without any direct heir to its throne.

At the time of the untimely death of the young Queen Margaret, negotiations had been proceeding with Edward I., King of England, regarding a marriage between the Queen of Scotland and
A.D. 1290 his only son, Edward, Prince of Wales. Immediately on the death of the young Queen becoming known, a number of pretenders to the throne appeared, and there seemed every likelihood of the Scottish kingdom falling a prey to the horrors of civil war. At this juncture Edward I., King of England, assembled a powerful army on the Scottish borders, and communicated a peremptory demand to the clergy and nobles of Scotland that he should be accepted as lord paramount of that kingdom, and submitted to as sole arbiter in the competition for the crown. The notables of Scotland did not deem it prudent to resist the English monarch's demand. Pending King Edward's award, therefore, the castles of Scotland were surrendered into the English sovereign's keeping.

Though as many as twelve competitors for the Scottish crown appeared, these were ultimately reduced to two. William the Lion, King of Scotland, had a brother, David, Earl of Huntingdon, who left issue, three daughters; namely—(1) Margaret, married to Alan, lord of Galloway; (2) Isabella, married to Robert Bruce, lord of Annandale; and (3) Ada, married to Henry Hastings. The consorts of all three princesses were descendants of Norman barons. John Baliol claimed the kingdom as the son of Devergoil, daughter of Margaret, the eldest daughter of Prince David; Robert the Bruce, on the other hand, claimed as the son of Isabella, the second daughter, basing his claim on the fact of his being nearer, by one generation, to Prince David, through whom both the competitors claimed their relationship. Modern lawyers would, of course, at once pronounce in Baliol's favour. It must, however, be remembered that the laws of succession in the twelfth century differed somewhat from those of the present day.

The English sovereign finally adjudged the Crown of Scotland to John Baliol, and this weak monarch consented to hold his kingdom as a fief from the King of England. Edward, having been successful so far in subverting the liberties of Scotland, proceeded to complete his preparations for rendering Scotland but a province of the English kingdom.

The story of the struggle for Scottish independence, subsequent to



Everyday Costume of a Highland Gentleman (present century).

See page 215.

the above events, has been so often told that it is unnecessary here to relate that story in detail. Suffice it to say, that, after a series of slights and insults, Edward stung the puppet Baliol into
A.D. 1296 resistance to his authority, and then, in 1296, proceeded to dethrone the Scottish king. King Edward then proceeded to do his utmost to eradicate all attempts at or evidence of Scottish independence, and for a time all Scotland lay prostrate at the feet of the English king. After overrunning Scotland, subsequent to the dethronement of Baliol, Edward carried off to England many of the Scottish records and charters, while he mutilated or destroyed many others. The cartulary of Scone (the place where, since the time of King Kenneth MacAlpine, the monarchs of Scotland had been crowned) was most carefully ransacked for the purpose of destroying everything that might be found to disprove the King of England's pretence to his supremacy over Scotland. King Edward carried away to London, not only the Scottish regalia, but also the *Lia Fàil*,[1] or sacred stone of destiny, on which the kings of Scotland were placed when the ceremony of their enthronement took place.

It is worthy of remark that the greater part of the signatories of the "Ragman Roll" (a document, the signatories of which avowed allegiance to King Edward I. of England) were the descendants, not of the Gaelic inhabitants of Scotland, but of those foreigners who had been ennobled by King Malcolm Ceann-mór and his successors, and had been given lands under feudal tenure. A perusal of the list of subscribers to the "Ragman Roll" will confirm this statement.

Between 1297 and 1305, the gallant efforts of Sir William Wallace and a small band of patriots to keep the Scottish lamp of independence alight were crowned with success. Wallace, though not a
A.D. 1297 Gael, came from a Celtic district, his birth-place being in Renfrewshire, which formed a portion of the ancient British kingdom of Strathclyde. That Wallace was accustomed to wear the Highland dress we know (*vide* remarks on the subject in Appendix No. XV.). There is also a strong presumption that he was acquainted with the Gaelic language. Wallace was, however, in 1305
A.D. 1305 treacherously betrayed to the English by Sir John Monteith, at Robroyston, near Glasgow, and was instantly transferred to London. There the patriot was executed by command of King Edward, under circumstances of great barbarity.

After the death of Sir William Wallace, the prospects
A.D. 1306 of Scotland seemed black indeed. However, a new champion arose in the person of Robert the Bruce, the grandson of Bruce, who was competitor for the Crown of Scotland with John Baliol. On the 27th of March 1306, the ceremony of crowning Robert the

[1] *See* Appendix No. III.

Bruce King of Scotland was performed at Scone, with as much state as the means of his supporters would permit. As Edward had carried off the regalia of Scotland, including the royal crown, a small coronet of gold was hastily made to supply its place. The Earls of Fife had, since the days of Malcolm Ceann-mór, possessed and exercised the right of placing the crown on the king's head at his coronation, in memory of the high services rendered by their ancestor, MacDuff, to King Malcolm. On the occasion of the coronation of King Robert the Bruce the Earl of Fife did not attend, as he was in opposition to Bruce. However, in the Earl of Fife's absence, the right was exercised by his sister, Isabella, Countess of Buchan. For this patriotic act the Countess was afterwards cruelly punished by Edward I. (as related on page 71).

It was reserved to King Robert the Bruce to accomplish the task, which was commenced by Sir William Wallace, of restoring the independence and liberties of his country, and of expelling finally the usurping English from the realm of Scotland. It was not, however, until the lapse of many years, during which the royal fortunes suffered severe vicissitudes, that Scotland was once more free.

On the 24th of June 1314, the memorable battle of Bannockburn was fought, the result of which was the expulsion of the English from Scotland and the restoration of that country's complete independence. In gaining the victory of Bannockburn, King Robert was greatly indebted to the support given him by the Highland clans.

A.D. 1314

As many as twenty-one clans, under the command of their Chiefs, were in Bruce's army on this occasion. These were the Clans Cameron, Campbell, Drummond, Fraser, Grant, MacDonald, MacFarlane, MacGregor, Mackay, MacKenzie, Mackintosh, Maclean, Macpherson, Macquarrie, Menzies, Munro, Robertson, Ross, Sinclair, Stewart, and Sutherland. The Clans Cumming, MacDougall, Macnab, and a few others were also present at the battle of Bannockburn, but were unfortunately opposed to King Robert. The motto which is borne on the arms of the Chief of Clanranald ("My hope is constant in thee"), commemorates the remark addressed by King Robert to the Lord of the Isles at the battle of Bannockburn. The armorial bearings of the Chief of the Clan Drummond are also reminiscent of Bannockburn, for they represent the calthrops, or pointed iron stakes, with which the field of Bannockburn was studded, and which proved so disastrous to the English cavalry on that memorable occasion. This stratagem was suggested to the Scottish king by the Chief of the Drummonds.

King Robert made good use of the advantage he had gained at the battle of Bannockburn, by so continually harassing the English that he at last compelled King Edward III. (Edward II. having, in the meantime, been deposed), in a Parliament held at York in 1328, to renounce

solemnly, by a writ under his great seal, with consent of Parliament, all title, right, and pretension to any superiority over the kingdom of Scotland, and to declare null and void all past acts, writs,
A.D. 1328 and conventions to the contrary. This treaty was executed in duplicate. So important was this treaty considered by the Scots, that, at a Parliament held at Perth in 1415, an order was issued that, in case of any accident happening to the original document, authentic copies of same should be transcribed, and be deposited in the archives of the chief churches in Scotland.

During 1396 occurred the celebrated combat of the North Inch of Perth, where, before King Robert III. and his court, thirty representatives of the Clan Chattan encountered an equal
A.D. 1396 number of the Clan Kay (or Davidsons), in order in this manner to settle the question of their supremacy. In this contest the Clan Chattan were the victors, not, however, before they had lost nineteen of their number. Of the Clan Kay, twenty-nine bit the dust. The remaining man escaped by swimming across the Tay.[1]

The year 1411 marks another epoch in the history of the Gael, when Donald, Lord of the Isles, who had fallen heir to the Earldom of Ross, descended into the Lowlands with the intention of chastising
A.D. 1411 the forces of the Duke of Albany, Regent of the kingdom. The Regent had usurped the above earldom, which he had bestowed on his son, John Stewart, Earl of Buchan. Some ten thousand Highlanders assembled beneath the banner of the Lord of the Isles, and at Harlaw, about eighteen miles from Aberdeen, this force was encountered by the army of the Regent Albany, under Alexander Stewart, Earl of Mar. On the 24th of July a bloody but indecisive battle was fought, when about five hundred of Mar's force were killed, including a great number of Lowland barons, besides Sir Robert Davidson, Provost of Aberdeen, with many Aberdeen burgesses. In 1424, however, the Earldom of Ross was restored to the MacDonalds by King James I., on his release from his long captivity in England.

An important acquisition to the Scottish kingdom was effected in 1467, during the reign of King James III. A large sum of money was due from Scotland to Denmark, being the arrears of "the
A.D. 1467 annual," as it was called, of Norway. This was the annuity of one hundred marks, due to Norway as the consideration for the cession of the Hebrides, or Western Isles, settled by the treaty of 1264, entered into after the defeat of Haco, King of Norway, at the battle of Largs. James I. had obtained some settlement respecting this annuity. It had, however, again been permitted to fall into arrears, and the amount of the debt had become uncertain.

[1] *See* Appendix No. VIII.

Under the influence of Charles VII. of France, an arrangement for the settlement of the matter was made between Scotland and Denmark. James III. wedded Margaret, Princess of Denmark, to whom her father promised a dowry of 60,000 crowns. In addition to this, Denmark renounced all claim to the arrears of the annuity payable on account of the cession of the Hebrides. When the time came for paying the Princess of Denmark's dowry, her father, King Christian, found himself so short of money, that only 2000 crowns were forthcoming in ready cash. As a pledge for the payment of the remaining portion of the dowry, the Orkney Islands were assigned to the Scottish Crown in lieu of 50,000 crowns, and shortly afterwards the Shetland Islands were given in pledge for 8000 crowns, being the balance of the promised dowry. These pledges were never redeemed, and, as already mentioned in Chapter I., both the Orkney and the Shetland Isles were formerly annexed by treaty to the kingdom of Scotland, when King James VI. of Scotland married Anne, Princess of Denmark.

The hold of the Scottish monarchs over the Western Isles was still further consolidated by the termination of the sway of the Lords of the Isles towards the close of the same century. The year 1493
A.D. 1493 saw the final downfall of the last Lord of the Isles, and the end of the almost regal power exercised by these island princes; for in that year, during the reign of King James IV., the last Lord of the Isles was forfeited, and the lordship of the Isles was declared to be an appanage of the crown. The title of *Lord of the Isles* is now one of those borne by the Duke of Rothesay, eldest son of the sovereign. John, the forfeited Lord of the Isles, died at Dundee in 1498, and was buried in the abbey of Paisley. The forfeiture of the Lord of the Isles meant a great accession of power and influence to the Clans MacKenzie and Maclean, but more especially to the former.

The successors of King James IV. kept steadfastly in view the finding of ways and means for bringing the clans directly under the royal influence. Many were the devices adopted for arriving at this desired consummation. The favourite device, however, was that of encouraging one clan to attack another, and thereby to weaken the power of each. These various devices, however, were not conspicuous by their success until the kingdoms of England and Scotland had become united in the person of King James VI.

The year 1559 was memorable for acts of vandalism, which resulted in almost all the Scottish records which had been saved from the English king, Edward I., being destroyed. The destruction, com-
A.D. 1559 menced by King Edward, was completed by John Knox and his mob of vandals. Not content with wrecking the ancient churches and cathedrals of Scotland, and burning all their archives and records, the Reformer and his crew, on the 28th of June 1559, burned

the palace, abbey, and church of Scone. These being the receptacle of the records of the kingdom (as Scone was the scene of the coronation of the Scottish monarchs), the priceless archives of our country were thereby lost. Thanks, however, to the energy shown by the burgesses of the city of Glasgow (who rose against the Reformer's mob of vandals, and protected their ancient cathedral), the original duplicate of the treaty of 1328 with King Edward III. of England was saved, as it was deposited in the archives of Glasgow Cathedral. Johnston, a zealous Protestant writer, but a lover of his country, writing in 1655 ("Hist. Rerum Britan.," Rob. Johnston) of the irreparable injuries which the vandalism and fanaticism of Knox had occasioned to the kingdom of Scotland, characterises him as a man "famous for the burning of churches, and for the renewing, in his native country, the barbarous devastation of the Vandals"!

The first authentic list of Highland clans appears to have been contained in an Act of Parliament of 1587, in which is given a Roll of "The Names of the Landislordis and Baillis of Landis in A.D. 1587 the Hielandis and Iles." In 1594 another Roll was published.

In 1597 several Acts of Parliament were passed relating to the Highlands and Islands. One of these provided for the erection of three Royal burghs in the West Highlands—in Kintyre, Lochaber, A.D 1597 and Lewis respectively. These burghs are now the modern ones Campbeltown, Fort-William, and Stornoway. Another Act, passed during the same year, was of far more and wide-reaching importance. This was a further blow at the *clan*, and in favour of the *feudal*, system, and was entitled, "*That the inhabitants of the Iles and Hielandis shaw their haldings* (i.e., *charters*)." According to the terms of this Act, every person possessing or pretending to possess a right to lands in the Highlands and Islands was commanded to exhibit his titles to the Lords of Exchequer on the 15th of May 1598, and, at the same time, to give suitable security for their future good conduct towards their king, their neighbours, and such as desired to trade with them. The penalty of non-compliance or inability to comply with these commands was absolute forfeiture of all titles, whether real or pretended. The matter became, therefore, a most serious one to almost everyone concerned. True, in some cases clanspeople were in occupation of lands of which the nominal feudal possession had been given to strangers, though the tenants of these lands followed *not* their feudal superior, but the chief of their clan. Still, however, in the majority of cases, the matter of compliance with the first command contained in the Act (the production of title-deeds) was an utter impossibility. The lands had been in the possession of the clans from time immemorial, and the charter by which the most of them was held was that of the sword, and

not of the parchment. Then, again, there were some lands which had been held from the Lords of the Isles, now forfeited. As to the matter of the chiefs finding suitable securities for their behaviour, such was also an almost impossible matter. A Campbell was not likely to stand security for a MacDonald, nor a Mackay for a Gunn! The aim and object of the Act in question was evidently to provide the Crown with a legal pretext for appropriating possessions which had long been recognised as clan territory.

There are no records extant to inform us of the nature of the proceedings before the Lords of the Exchequer. From what we know, however, many of the Highland chiefs, when asked to exhibit proof of their titles, produced their own sword along with a body of their clansmen, and proudly pointed to these as their titles of possession.

Grant, in his "Tartans of the Clans of Scotland," remarks: "After 1597, when many of the Highland chiefs were embarassed by a statute requiring them to exhibit the writs under which they held that belonged not to them, but to their tribe, commonly, histories of the clans began to be formed, based on fictitious charters, and nearly all tracing up their descent not from Pict or Scot, but from Irish, Danish, Norse, or Norman adventurers."

On the completion of the Report by the Royal Commissioners under the Act of 1597, Lewis, Trouterness in Skye, Harris, Dunvegan, and Glenelg were declared to be at the king's disposal. King James then threw off the mask, and in 1598 these territories were conveyed to a company of gentlemen belonging to the East Coast, who were known as the "Fife Adventurers." These Adventurers arranged to begin their work by colonising the Island of Lewis. Their contract with the Crown bound them "to plant policy and civilisation in the hitherto most barbarous Isle of Lewis, with Rona-Lewis and Trotternish, and to develop the extraordinarily rich resources of the same for the public good and the king's profit." In this contract, however, and the dealing with it, no account was taken of the ideas of the inhabitants of the above districts. Therefore, before very long, the king and his instruments soon found that they had reckoned without their host. After three attempts to take possession of the properties granted them in the West Highlands by the Crown, and a succession of struggles which lasted for twelve years, the representatives of the Adventurers were, A.D. 1610 in 1610, compelled to resign their claims. As a sequel to the struggle between Highlander and Lowlander, Lewis passed from the possession of the MacLeods to the MacKenzies, afterwards Earls of Seaforth.

It has already been remarked that, previous to the personal union of the kingdoms of Scotland and England under James VI. of Scotland and I. of England, the efforts of the sovereign and his Parliament to

weaken the Highland Clan System had invariably ended in failure. However, circumstances altered after 1603. The king's English advisers were ever alert to make use of any opportunity for weakening the northern sister kingdom, and subordinating its interests to those of the more powerful "predominant partner." The Highlanders held the balance of power in Scotland; and as the clans, for the most part, were Episcopalians or Catholics, they were regarded with bitter and fanatical feelings by the ruling faction in the Low Country, who were principally of the Presbyterian persuasion. Although Lowland Scotch and the English were equally jealous of each other, still, as their common object was to weaken the Highland clans, an unnatural alliance was formed, having that object in view. The first-fruits of the campaign were an Act of Parliament, in 1608, abolishing all the heritable jurisdiction of the chiefs of clans; placing their castles at the disposal of the Crown; ordering the breaking up and destruction of the "galleys, berlings, and lymphads" (vessels) of the Island clans; and prohibiting the use of guns, bows, and two-handed swords to the clanspeople. The Chiefs were compelled to send their children as hostages to Edinburgh, under penalty of death. These measures were followed, in 1609, by the Statutes of Icolmkill, nine in number. Briefly, these contained the following stipulations, viz: (1) Obedience to the Reformed Kirk; the keeping of the Sabbath; the abolition of handfasting. (2) The establishment of inns throughout the Highlands. (3) Provided for the limitation of the number of the household and the followers of the Chiefs. (4) This provided, that all persons found *sorning* (*i.e.*, living at free quarters upon the poorer inhabitants) were to be tried as thieves and oppressors. (5) The fifth statute was one which was manifestly directed towards destroying the considerable trade which, in those days, existed between France and the Highlands of Scotland, and diverting it to the Lowlands, for the benefit of the Lowland Scotch and the English. This statute was to the effect that power was given to any person whatever to seize, without payment, any wine or aqua vitæ imported for sale by a *native* merchant. If an Islander should buy any of the prohibited articles from a mainland trader, he would be fined £40 for the first offence, £100 for the second, while the penalty for the third offence would be the loss of the whole of his possessions and movable goods. Individuals, however, were to be allowed to brew as much aqua vitæ as their own families might require. The *wine* required for their consumption by Chiefs and gentlemen *was to be purchased in the Lowlands.* (6) Enacted that every gentleman or yeoman possessed of sixty cattle should send his eldest son, or, if he had no male children, his eldest daughter, to school in the Lowlands, and maintain his child there till it had learned to speak, read, and write English. (7) Forbade the use of any description of firearms, even for

the destruction of game. (8) By this statute the maintenance of bards "and other idlers" was forbidden. The gentry were forbidden to encourage them; while the unfortunate bards (who were the sennachies or chroniclers of the clan history) were threatened first with the stocks, and then with banishment. (9) Contained some necessary enactments for enforcing obedience to the preceding Acts.

At first sight it might appear that the above statutes were framed with the benevolent idea of civilising the Highlands and imparting instruction to their inhabitants. The true cause, however, was the subordinating the Highlands to the Lowlands, and so paving the way for the introduction of feudalism to the former. That the Highlands were far from being uncivilised or without instruction at this epoch is not difficult to prove. They possessed schools of language, music, and architecture. True, English was not taught, but, on the other hand, Latin (which was at this period the language of diplomacy) was familiar to most Highland gentlemen. The Highlands were famed for their manufactures, smiths, and jewellers. They exported their manufactures, timber, stone, and fish to the continent of Europe, and received in exchange various articles of commerce. Wine was plentiful in the Highlands until the seventeenth century. In the "Costume of the Clans" we are told that the fine wrought-iron gateway on the steps of the river terrace to the Castle of Donibristle was sent from Holland in exchange for stone from the Highlands.

While these of the Statutes of Icolmkill, which were aimed at damaging the commerce of the Highlands, appear only too well to have succeeded in their object, the provisions regarding the disarmament of the Highlanders were more honoured in the breach than in the observance. Had it been otherwise, the risings of 1715 and 1745 might never have taken place.

The year 1687 is a notable one, as it witnessed the last *clan* contest in the history of the Highlands. MacDonell of Keppoch, disdaining to hold by a *sheepskin* (*i.e.*, a parchment deed) the lands of A.D. 1687 Glenroy from Mackintosh of that Ilk, who had obtained a crown charter of the disputed territory, encountered the forces of the Clan Mackintosh, commanded by their Chief, at Mulroy (Meall Ruadh), in Lochaber. The Mackintoshes were completely defeated, their Chief was made prisoner by the MacDonells, and he was compelled to renounce his claim to the lands in question. However, in requital for Keppoch's temerity, his lands were laid waste by a strong body of regular troops.

It is worthy of remark that at the time of the revolution of 1688-89, which resulted in the fall of the ancient Stuart dynasty, the Scottish Highland Clans were with but few exceptions distinguished for their attachment to the Stuarts. From a *Highland* point of view, the import-

ance, we think, of the marriage of Mary, Queen of Scots, to Lord Darnley, has not been sufficiently kept in mind in history. On the death of King James V. without male issue, the sovereign
A.D. 1688 ceased to be the *Ard-righ*, or overlord, of the Highland clans; for by the law of tanistry, as already shown, the succession was strictly limited to the male line. On King James the fifth's death, therefore, the Chiefship of the Clan Stuart passed to the Earl of Lennox, whose eldest son, Darnley, the father of King James VI., was. In this manner, therefore, the Chiefship of the royal clan reverted to the crown. Towards the close of 1689 was fought the battle of Killiecrankie, when the clans, under the command of "Bonnie Dundee," gained a complete victory over the forces of the Prince of Orange. The fruits of this victory, however, were lost, in consequence of the death of Dundee on the field of battle.

King Charles I. had promised to relieve the clans of all feudal superiorities, on the condition that they would enrol themselves under the leadership of the Marquis of Montrose, in order to maintain the prerogatives of the crown. Similar promises were made by Charles II. and James II. Shortly after Killiecrankie, King William (Prince of Orange), who was well aware of the importance attached by both Chiefs and clans to these promises, entered into a treaty with them at Achallader House (in Glenorchy), in which he ratified the promises made to the clans by his predecessors, and engaged to free them of feudal superiorities at the public expense.

On *their* part, the clans agreed to disband their forces and swear allegiance to King William, provided that King James would approve of their doing this. When the clans retired to their respective districts on the faith of this treaty, pending the reply from King James, William, who though in honour bound to keep his forces where they were till King James' mandate to the clans had been received by them, gave, on the contrary, orders to the army to advance and take up such positions as would give him the command of the various clan districts. However, the Duke of Leinster, who commanded the forces in Scotland, intimated to Queen Mary (who was ruling the country during the absence of her husband in Flanders) the violation of the treaty. The Queen thereupon countermanded King William's order, pending the return of the messengers who had been sent to her father to obtain his approval of the treaty entered into by the Highland clans with her husband. King James, well aware what his faithful clans would be made to suffer if they refused to submit to the new government, gave his permission to them to take the oath of allegiance to William and Mary.

How King William, aided by his creature, Stair, did all in his power to prevent the Chiefs taking the oath of allegiance to his government

within a specified time, and thus to provide himself with a pretext for exterminating them and their clansfolk; how he failed to do this in all but one case (that of MacIan, Chief of the MacDonalds, or MacIans, of Glencoe); how the perfidious massacre of Glencoe was the result; and how Dutch William's name has been handed down to the execration of posterity, are matters well known in history. The massacre
A.D. 1692 of Glencoe took place during the night of the 12th of February 1692, after the government troops had been hospitably entertained by MacIan and his clansfolk. When Stair learned that MacIan had been prevented taking the oath of allegiance to the new government until after the period for doing so had expired, he penned a letter, in which the following passage occurs: "Argyll tells me that Glencoe hath not taken the oath, at which I rejoice. It is a great work of charity to be exact in rooting out that damnable set." What Dutch William and his creature, Sir John Dalrymple, Master of Stair and Secretary for Scotland, were prepared to do to the clans had they not taken the oath of allegiance is evident. "The letter is still extant," says Lord Macaulay, "in which he (Stair) directed the commander of the forces in Scotland how to act if the Jacobite Chiefs should not come in before the end of December." "Your troops," writes Stair, "will destroy entirely the country of Lochaber, Lochiel's lands, Keppoch's, Glengarry's, and Glencoe's. Your power shall be large enough. I hope the soldiers will not trouble the government with prisoners!"

The massacre of Glencoe in 1692, followed by the failure of the Darien Scheme in 1695 (when the English did all in their power to cripple both Highland and Lowland Scottish commerce), and the disgrace-
A.D. 1695 ful circumstances under which the Union between Scotland and England was effected in 1707, all contributed to make Celtic Scotland ripe for the rising, which took place in 1715, in favour of the exiled royal family. Had the Highland army at that juncture been commanded by a Dundee instead of the Earl of Mar, history
A.D. 1707 might have been different. As it was, the failure of the rising of 1715, and of one on a smaller scale which occurred four years later, resulted in a Disarming Act being passed in 1725, and in General Wade being commissioned to enforce it. The General was also authorised to construct military roads throughout the
A.D. 1715 Highlands, and to erect a chain of forts along the Great Glen of Scotland, through which the Caledonian Canal now runs, as well as to maintain a sloop of war on Loch Ness. These measures were adopted principally in order to overawe the Episcopalian and Roman Catholic inhabitants of that part of the Highlands, who were the warmest adherents of the House of Stuart. It may here be pointed out parenthetically, as an example of the irony of fate, that one of

General Wade's forts in the Great Glen (Fort Augustus) is now a Catholic monastery.

In the year 1729, a number of independent companies
A.D. 1725 were recruited among the clans which were believed to be favourably disposed to the House of Hanover. These companies formed a kind of military police, for the purpose of preserving law and order in the districts garrisoned by them. The companies were designated *Am Freiceadan Dubh*, or the Black Watch,
A.D. 1729 owing to the appearance of their dark tartans, which contrasted strikingly with the scarlet uniforms of the *Saighdearan Dearg*, or Red Soldiers.

In 1738 that far-seeing statesman, Lord-President Forbes of Culloden, submitted to the Government a plan which he had devised
A.D. 1738 for utilising the warlike nature of the Highland clans, and at the same time thereby attaching them to the existing government.[1]

However, King George, who hated the Highlanders with a perfect hatred, would not hear of the scheme. It was, therefore, not until two years later that the Black Watch was formed into a regiment of the line, as the 43rd Regiment. A couple of months before the rising of 1745, a second Highland regiment was raised, under the designation of Loudoun's Highlanders. During the events of "the '45," the Black Watch was stationed in the south of England, but Loudoun's Highlanders remained in the north.

In July 1745, Prince Charles Edward Stuart landed at Moidart, on the west coast of Scotland, and on 19th August of the same
A.D. 1745 year the Stuart standard was unfurled by the Highland clans at Glenfinnan on the shores of Loch Shiel.

At the time of the rising of 1745, the Lord-President Forbes prepared another memorial for the information of Government, showing the approximate military strength of the clans. This totalled some 32,000 claymores, though in the memorial the Lord-President had omitted to take note of some of the smaller clans. The Lord-President estimated that the total of the military strength of the clans, who were well affected to the Hanoverian dynasty, was about 8000 men. These consisted chiefly of Campbells, Sutherlands, Frasers, Grants, Rosses, Roses, Munros, and Forbeses. From the foregoing remarks, it can easily be seen in what direction the feelings of the clans lay. Lord-President Forbes used all his powerful influence to prevent the Highland Chiefs calling out their clans on behalf of Prince Charlie. In many cases his efforts were crowned with success, and both Chief and clansmen remained neutral during the great struggle. In several instances, however, though the Chief remained at home, his clanspeople joined the

[1] For details of the scheme see page 272.

Jacobite army, and were commanded by one of the clan chieftains. In one case, however, that of the Captain of Clan Chattan (Mackintosh), who was serving with the Hanoverian forces, the clan was called out by the wife of Mackintosh (Anne, daughter of Farquharson of Invercauld), who raised two battalions, and placed them under the command of MacGillivray of Dunmaglas. It is well known how bravely these men acquitted themselves during the campaign, and especially at Culloden. If the truth were known, it is highly probable that, had the restraining influence of some of the Highland Chiefs not been exercised, nine-tenths of the clansfolk would have been found on the side of Prince Charlie during the rising of "the '45." The clanspeople regarded that Prince as the lawful representative of their supreme Chief, or *Ard-righ*; a Chief whom, according to the *Highland* idea, no Lowland Parliament had any authority to depose. The *de facto* King, George, on the other hand, was looked upon, not only by the Highlanders, but also by a large section of the Lowland population of Scotland, as a usurper, and a "wee, wee, German lairdie!"

The incidents of Prince Charlie's romantic campaign have been well chronicled in the pages of history. How, by a succession of victories over veteran troops, he soon had command of Scotland; how he advanced into England, as far south as Derby; how his army then retired to Scotland; and how the bright series of successes was finally quenched in the blood of the clans at fatal Drumossie Moor, are all events that require no re-telling. The humanity and consideration of Prince Charles Edward towards his vanquished enemies was as praiseworthy as the conduct of his opponents was infamous in its atrocity towards their captives.

The star of the House of Stuart and that of the fortunes of the Highland clans were together extinguished for ever at the battle of Culloden, which was fought on the 15th of April 1746. The
A.D. 1746 sun set that day on scenes of savagery and blood, and the sunrise of the following day ushered in an epoch of butchery and terror, presided over by the butcher Duke of Cumberland; an epoch which, in savagery, has only been surpassed in modern history by the bloody orgies of the French Revolution of 1790-93.

The Highlands were practically laid waste by the Government troops, and the inhabitants, men, women, and children butchered, while those of the Highland Chiefs who had not succeeded in making good their escape were executed under circumstances of extreme barbarity. So long was the memory of George II. and so savage his nature, that in 1753 (seven years after Culloden) he brought to the block Dr Archibald Cameron (a brother of Lochiel), who had, after the events of 1746, escaped to the Continent. In 1753 the Doctor, believing that Government revenge had been sated, ventured to return to his native country. His return to Scotland, however, was but the signal for his doom.

After a series of romantic and dangerous adventures in the Highlands, during which he went as far west as the Long Island, Prince Charlie succeeded in reaching Moidart on the 19th of September 1746, and in making his escape to France on board a French vessel, along with a band of his unfortunate fellow-exiles. During one critical period of the Prince's wanderings in the Hebrides, his safety was assured and his escape from his enemies ultimately compassed in consequence of the devotion of the heroic Flora MacDonald, daughter of MacDonald of Milton, in South Uist, and step-daughter of MacDonald of Armadale, in Skye. This lady afterwards became the wife of MacDonald of Kingsburgh, in Skye. She and her husband and family eventually emigrated to America.

It speaks volumes for the fidelity and incorruptibility of the Highlanders, that, although the Government had offered a reward of £30,000 for the capture of Prince Charles Edward, dead or alive, and though this was known throughout the Highlands, still not a man could be found to soil his hands or besmirch the name of the Highlanders by doing anything towards gaining the fortune above alluded to.

Besides the sums paid as compensation for the abolition of hereditary jurisdictions,[1] an amount of £152,000 was divided among those who had not taken part in the rising of 1745. Of this sum, the house of Argyll appears to have had the lion's share.

For long after the tragedy of Culloden, the history of the Highlands is but a record of outrage and butchery, perpetrated by a licentious soldiery, encouraged by their savage commander, William, Duke of Cumberland. This worthy had a grant of £25,000 per annum voted him by the British Parliament, as a reward for his policy of converting the Highlands of Scotland into a desert, and exterminating their unfortunate inhabitants!

On 12th August 1746 the assent of King George was given to the Disarming Act, 1746, 19 Geo. II., c. 39. This Act was entitled: "An Act for the more effectual disarming the Highlands in Scotland; and for more effectually securing the Peace of the said Highlands; and for restraining the Use of the Highland dress; and for further indemnifying such persons as have acted in defence of his Majesty's Person and Government during the unnatural Rebellion; and for indemnifying the Judges and other Officers of the Court of Justiciary in Scotland for not performing the Northern Circuit in May, One thousand seven hundred and forty-six; and for obliging the Masters and Teachers of Private Schools in Scotland, and Chaplains, Tutors, and Governors of Children or Youth, to take the Oaths to His Majesty, His Heirs, or Successors, and to register the same."

The portion of this Act relating to the penalties for wearing the

[1] *See* Appendix No. XXIX.

Highland garb, has been alluded to in Chapter VI. In addition to provisions for disarming the Highlands, and for prohibiting the wearing of the Highland dress or the use of tartan, the Act, *inter alia*, enacted severe penalties against the persons of any teachers who omitted to pray for the King *by name*, and for all the Royal family. It was also enacted that "in case he (the teacher) shall resort to or attend Divine Worship in any *Episcopal* Meeting-House not allowed by the Law, every person so offending . . . shall, for the first Offence, suffer imprisonment for the Space of Six Months; and for the Second, or any subsequent Offence, . . . shall be adjudged to be transported, and accordingly shall be transported to some of his Majesty's Plantations in America for Life."

The Disarming Act was followed in 1748 by one for the abolition of the Heritable Jurisdictions in Scotland. The latter was a most cunningly devised measure on the part of the Government.

A.D. 1748

The Act practically recognised the Chiefs as the owners of the clan territories; it abolished all hereditary jurisdictions, and provided for compensation to those persons who were deprived of such jurisdictions, provided such persons had not been forfeited or attainted.[1] The Government judged, and rightly so, that, to the Clan System, this last Act, following the method of proscription adopted after 1746, would prove a death-blow.

While the Act was hard enough for the ordinary clansman to bear, in that it gave his Chief the power to turn him off the lands on which his forbears had dwelt for centuries, it was still harder on the *duin'-uasails*, or tacksmen, who formed the gentry of the clan. These, by one stroke of the pen, were deprived of their social position, and were reduced to the level of ordinary tenant-farmers.

The year 1745 saw the Highlanders a nation of warriors. By 1748 they were reduced to a community of peasants, subject to the arbitrary will of their erstwhile Chiefs, now become their landlords. The Chiefs (save those who were outlawed on account of their aid to Prince Charlie) had now become the owners of the clan lands, of which they were formerly only the patriarchial administrators. In another chapter we shall see the results of the changed system.

[1] *See* Appendix No. XXIX.

CHAPTER XI.

THE HIGHLAND REGIMENTS PAST AND PRESENT.[1]

Introduction—The "Black Watch," formerly the 43rd, and later the 42nd Regiment, and now the 1st Battalion Royal Highlanders ("The Black Watch")—"Loudoun's Highlanders"—77th Regiment or "Montgomery's Highlanders"—78th Regiment or "Fraser's Highlanders"—86th and 88th Regiments ("Keith's and Campbell's Highlanders")—89th Highland Regiment—101st Regiment ("Johnstone's Highlanders")—100th Regiment—105th Regiment ("The Queen's Highlanders")—"Maclean's Highlanders"—113th Regiment ("The Royal Highland Volunteers")—71st Regiment ("Fraser's Highlanders")—73rd Regiment ("Lord Macleod's Highlanders"), later 71st Regiment (Highland Light Infantry), now the 1st Battalion of the Highland Light Infantry—The "Argyle Highlanders" or the old 74th Highland Regiment—"Macdonald's Highlanders" or the old 76th Highland Regiment—The "Athole Highlanders" or the old 77th Highland Regiment—"Seaforth's Highlander's," formerly the 78th Regiment, later the 72nd Regiment ("The Duke of Albany's Own Highlanders") and now the 1st Battalion of the Seaforth Highlanders ("Ross-shire Buffs, The Duke of Albany's")—"Aberdeenshire Highland Regiment" or 81st Regiment—"Royal Highland Emigrant Regiment" or 84th Regiment—73rd or "Perthshire Regiment," now the 2nd Battalion of the Royal Highlanders ("The Black Watch")—74th Highlanders, now the 2nd Battalion of the Highland Light Infantry—75th ("Stirlingshire Regiment"), now the 1st Battalion of the Gordon Highlanders—78th Highlanders or "Ross-shire Buffs," now the 2nd Battalion of the Seaforth Highlanders ("Ross-shire Buffs, the Duke of Albany's")—79th Cameron Highlanders, now The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders (1st and 2nd Battalions)—97th or "Strathspey Regiment"—98th Argyllshire Highlanders, afterwards the 91st Argyllshire Highlanders, later the 91st Princess Louise's Argyllshire Highlanders, now the 1st Battalion of the Princess Louise's Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders—100th Regiment, later the 92nd Regiment or "Gordon Highlanders," now the 2nd Battalion of the Gordon Highlanders—116th Regiment or "Perthshire Highlanders"—132nd Highland Regiment—133rd Highland Regiment—93rd Sutherland Highlanders, now the 2nd Battalion of the Princess Louise's Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders—Fencible Regiments—"Glengarry Fencibles"—The Highland Cadet Battalion of Montreal.

WITH what pride does not only every Highlander, but also every Scot, regard the Highland regiments; and what exiled Scot, returning to the old country after many years of absence from it, does not feel his heart thrill and the blood course more rapidly in his veins when he meets again, for the first time since many years, a Highland regiment on the march in all its bravery of swinging kilts and waving bonnets.

The subjoined remarks are not intended to give an account of the *services* of our Highland regiments. Space does not admit of *that* being

[1] *See* Appendix No. XXX. for Scottish Regimental Badges.

done here; and, besides, the duty has already been performed by several well-known authors. The remarks here are intended to give a *resumé* of the history of the Highland regiments which have ceased to exist; those which exist and have been Highland from the commencement of their existence until the present time; those which commenced their existence as Highland regiments, were afterwards made Lowland corps, and finally became Highland battalions again; and lastly Highland regiments (the 71st and the 74th) which began their career as Highland regiments, and are now designated "Highland," but which, alas! have degenerated into "Carles with the Breeches" so far as their uniform is concerned.

It is scarcely realised, I think, what an influence has been exercised by the Highland regiments in perpetuating the use of the Highland dress, when this (after the events of "the '45") was denied to any save Highland soldiers in the Government service. Besides perpetuating the use of the Highland dress the Highland regiments did more. They contributed to keep alive the use of the bagpipes at a time when the bagpipes was decided by the Government to be a "weapon of war," and the person carrying it was liable to penalties under the Disarming Act of 1747.

The Black Watch, formed into a regiment in 1739, was the pioneer of the Highland battalions. It was followed by Loudoun's Highlanders, raised in 1745, which, however, were reduced in 1748. Between the latter year and 1757 (when Montgomery's and Fraser's Highland regiments were raised), the officers and soldiers of the Black Watch were the only British subjects who could wear the Highland garb without exposing themselves to the risk of transportation.

Pitt (the Earl of Chatham) gets the credit of being the first to conceive the idea of utilising the military instincts of the disaffected Highland clans by enrolling their members as soldiers of the British army. To the far-seeing Lord-President Forbes of Culloden, however, must be given the credit of this conception. Lord-President Forbes, knowing the general disaffection towards the Hanoverian Government which existed in the North, more especially since the events of the rising of 1715, devised a plan which he had reason to believe would give scope to the natural military instincts of the Highlanders, while keeping them on the side of the existing Government. The Lord-President in 1738 communicated his scheme to Lord Milton, the Lord-Justice-Clerk, who was charged with the management of Scottish affairs under Lord Islay, requesting the Lord-Justice-Clerk that if he approved of the scheme he would bring it to the notice of Lord Islay. The following is the scheme propounded by the Lord-President:—

"I propose that the Government should raise four or five regiments of

Highlanders, appointing an English or Scottish officer of undoubted loyalty to be Colonel of each regiment, and naming the lieutenant-colonels, majors, and captains and subalterns from this list in my hand, which comprehends all the chiefs and chieftains of the disaffected clans, who are the very persons whom France and Spain will call upon in case of war to take up arms for the Pretender. If Government pre-engage the Highlanders in the manner I propose, they will not only serve well against the enemy abroad, but will be hostages for the good behaviour of their relatives at home, and I am persuaded it will be absolutely impossible to raise a rebellion in the Highlands."

The Lord-President's scheme was by Lord Islay submitted to the Premier (Sir Robert Walpole), who warmly approved of the idea. The scheme was, however, vetoed by the cabinet who would have none of it. It was not until eighteen years later (the rising of the '45 having occurred in the interval) that Mr Pitt persuaded the Government to give the scheme a trial.

In 1757 Montgomery's (77th) and Fraser's (78th) Highlanders were raised. Between that year and 1766 no less than eleven Highland regiments of the line besides the Black Watch had been called into existence, as well as two fencible regiments, whose excellent services fully bore out the forecast of the Lord-President Forbes, which had been formed many years previously.

In 1766 in his celebrated speech in Parliament on the commencement of the differences with America, Pitt expressed himself regarding the Highland regiments as follows viz. :—

"I sought for merit wherever it was to be found, it is my boast that I was the first minister who looked for it and found it in the mountains of the north. I called it forth and drew into your service a hardy and intrepid race of men, who when left by your jealousy became a prey to the artifice of your enemies, and had gone nigh to have overturned the State in the war before the last. These men in the last war were brought to combat on your side ; they served with fidelity as they fought with valour, and conquered for you in every part of the world."

An anonymous author, a friend of Lord Chatham, noticing how this call to arms was answered, observed : "Battalions on battalions were raised in the remotest parts of the Highlands of those men, who a few years before and while they saw any hope, were devoted to and too long had followed the fate of the race of Stuart. Frasers, MacDonalds, Camerons, Macleans, Macphersons, and others of disaffected names and clans were enrolled, their chiefs or connections obtained commissions, the lower class always ready to follow, they with eagerness endeavoured who should be first enlisted."

When the Highland regiments were first raised, the weapons supplied

to the rank and file by Government consisted of a musket, bayonet, and a large basket-hilted broadsword, also a pistol and a dirk. In 1769 the officers began to wear light hangers instead of the heavy broadsword, which was only used with full dress. The sergeants were provided with carbines in place of the Lochaber axes with which they had hitherto been armed. In 1776 the broadsword and pistols were laid aside by the men.

Many Scotch regiments were, after a time, deprived of their pipes. To King William IV. the Scots Fusilier Guards are indebted for the restoring of their pipe band.

When the first Highland regiments were being raised every Highland gentleman of good birth who could raise one hundred men was made a captain, while those who brought with them twenty to thirty men received subaltern's rank.

In the course of the four wars in which Britain has been engaged since the Black Watch was regimented in 1740, the total corps embodied in the Highlands amounted to fifty battalions of the line, three of reserve, seven of militia, besides twenty-six regiments of Fencibles. According to the "Scots Magazine" for 1763, there were enlisted 65,000 Scotsmen, and of these a great proportion were Highlanders, whose services were extremely ill-requitted.

A large number of Highland regiments were disbanded in 1763. Referring to this a writer in the "Edinburgh Advertiser" of 6th July 1764, says :—

"Were not the Highlanders put upon every hazardous enterprise, where nothing was to be got but broken bones, and are not all these regiments discarded now but the 42nd? The Scots colonel who entered the Moro Castle (Lieutenant-Colonel James Stuart) is now reduced to half pay, while an English general, whose avarice was the occasion of the death of many thousands of brave men (Lieutenant-General the Earl of Albemarle) is not only on full pay, but in possession of one-fifth of the whole money gained at the Havannah."

What is above said was only too true. The student of Highland regimental history cannot but be struck by the unfair, not to say *unjust* treatment meted out to the early Highland regiments by the Government of that time. Not only this, but the repeated attempts of the Government to deprive the Highland regiments, who had fought so well for the country, of their cherished national garb, (attempts, alas, often successful), were most cruel and unjust.[1]

The fact is worthy of remark that Skye has proved such a nursery for the British army. It is stated, on good authority, that in the forty years preceding 1837, the island of Skye had furnished the army with no fewer than twenty-one lieutenant-generals and major-generals;

[1] *See* Appendix No. XXIII.

forty-eight lieutenant-colonels; 600 majors, captains, and subalterns; 120 pipers, and 10,000 private soldiers. Also one adjutant-general of the British army. During the same period the "Isle of Mist" had given the civil service one governor-general of India; four governors of British colonies; one chief baron of England; and one judge of the Supreme Court of Session. Alexander Smith observes (in "A Summer in Skye"): "At the close of the last and the beginning of the present century half the farms in Skye were rented by half-pay officers."

Since her late Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria's accession to the throne more justice has been meted out to the Highland regiments, and their number has been increased. That the old traditions, valour, and *esprit de corps* of the Highland regiments have remained undimmed, recent events in South Africa amply testify. It should not be forgotten that when the Highlanders in the recent Boer war were offered khaki breeches in place of their kilt, they declined the offer.

The advantage of the Highland garb and its healthiness as a campaigning dress has been abundantly testified to, both in the early days of the Highland regiments, as well as at the present day. General Stewart of Garth relates that:—

"In the march through Holland and Westphalia in 1794 and 1795, when the cold was so intense that brandy froze in bottles, the Highlanders consisting of the 78th, 79th, and the new recruits of the 42nd (very young soldiers) wore their kilts, and yet the loss was out of all comparison less than that sustained by some other corps."

To come down to the present day, the author has seen a letter from an *English* officer, detached from an English regiment to serve in one of our Highland regiments in South Africa, in which testimony is given to the suitability of the kilt "as a campaigning kit." In October 1900 there appeared in one of the Highland papers a copy of a letter, from a gentleman in the Orange River Colony to a relative in Ross-shire, in which the following passage occurs, viz.: "I have a greater opinion than ever of the Highlanders. I think at all hazards their kilts, and therefore their distinctiveness, ought to be preserved." This opinion is one which, no doubt, will be thoroughly endorsed by every person who knows anything about the Highlanders, the Highland dress, and the Highland regiment.

In another part of this work it has been pointed out how several successful soldiers on being given a title, have adopted the device of a Highland soldier, as a supporter of their armorial bearings. It will not, therefore, be inappropriate to mention here an instance showing the esteem in which the Highland dress and the Highland regiments were held by one of our most distinguished generals. During the Crimean War the Highland brigade under the command of Sir Colin Campbell

(afterwards Lord Clyde) behaved with such distinguished gallantry at the battle of the Alma, the Field-Marshal Lord Raglan (the commander-in-chief of the British Expeditionary Force) requested Sir Colin to ask some boon from him in recognition of the bravery of his Highlanders. The favour asked by Sir Colin and granted by the commander-in-chief was, that he might be permitted during the remainder of the campaign to wear the Highland feather-bonnet in place of a general's cocked hat. If Sir Colin Campbell needed anything to add to the great popularity which he already enjoyed among his Highland soldiers, the above boon asked by and granted to him was the best plan which he could have chosen to endear himself to them.

It is very remarkable what a partiality the natives of India have for Highland regiments. The fiery little Ghoorka especially has the most profound admiration for the Highlanders, and is always proud to follow the lead of our Highland soldiers. During the operations for the relief of Lucknow, in the days of the Indian mutiny, the 4th Sikhs and the 93rd Highlanders fought side by side, and the constant fraternisation of the Sikhs and the Highlanders was a frequent subject of remark. It is stated that the 4th Sikhs then petitioned to be allowed to have the Highland costume for their uniform in the future. Many of the regiments in our native Indian army have now their own pipe bands, whose members have in many cases received their instruction on the "piob-mhòr" from the pipe-majors of Scotch regiments.

As will be seen on reference to the lists of Highland regiments and regiments wearing the trews, the tartan setts worn by regiments in the British Empire are eighteen in number viz.: *Athole Murray*, *Black Watch*, *Cameron* (*of Erracht*), *Campbell*, *Davidson* (*ancient*), *Douglas*, *Forbes*, *Fraser*, *Gordon*, *Graham*, *Leslie*, *MacKenzie*, *Stewart* (*Dress*), *Stewart* (*Hunting*), *Stewart* (*old*), *Stewart* (*Royal*), *Sutherland*, *and Urquhart* (*old*), besides four fancy setts.

The number of *kilted* battalions in the British Empire is thirty-five, viz.: ten regiments of the line; two militia regiments; seventeen volunteer regiments (with eight kilted cadet corps); six colonial regiments, together with several detached kilted companies, as well as two cadet battalions. "The Highland Cadet Battalion of Montreal" holds, *facile princeps*, the premier position in point of equipment and organisation among the kilted cadet corps of the Empire.

Now, if we estimate the average strength of a battalion as 800 men, a total of 28,000 kilted soldiers (irrespective of the pipers in the Lowland regiments) is arrived at. The kilt is issued biennially to the army, so that it follows that upwards of 14,000 kilts are made every year for military purposes only. This fact cannot be otherwise than a potent factor in perpetuating the use of the Highland garb.

The subjoined pages contain a list of the Highland regiments, past and

present, with a short account of the main points in their history. After the perusal of these pages I feel sure that my readers will answer in the affirmative the question, "Has not the Gael deserved well of his country?"

I cannot before concluding these introductory remarks refrain from expressing an opinion (in which I feel sure, however, I am joined by all my Scottish readers) as to the injustice to Scotland of our Highland regiments being now-a-days largely officered by Englishmen. Indeed, one sees names with quite a German ring about them in the list of officers holding commissions in famous Highland battalions. This is surely not as it ought to be! Our Highland regiments were raised *by* Highlanders, and *for* Highlanders, and Scotsmen cannot be blamed if they think that the commissions in these regiments should be reserved for Scotsmen. The root of the evil appears to us to be the matter of expense. For while many a Scot who would fain bear a commission in a Scottish regiment has to forego the distinction on account of his being unable to meet the heavy expenses connected with it, wealthy Englishmen enrol themselves in the commissioned branch of the Highland regiments, because these regiments are "crack" ones, and because they also have the traditions which many English regiments do not possess. In the evidence given before Lord Elgin's Commission to enquire into matters connected with the late war in South Africa occurs the following bit of evidence, which is well worthy of notice. Colonel Haig, in the course of his examination, remarked: "*Highland regiments have got the traditions, and Englishmen joining get to believe they are Scotchmen.*"

Here, then we have the crux of the matter. Surely "the predominant partner" has enough regiments of her own in which to enrol her wealthy sons without also robbing little Scotland of her birthright of Highland tradition and Highland distinction!

THE BLACK WATCH.

FORMERLY 43RD REGIMENT, AND LATER 42ND REGIMENT, NOW 1ST BATTALION ROYAL HIGHLANDERS, THE BLACK WATCH.

Raised in 1729. *Facings, Blue.*

The origin of the old Black Watch dates back to 1725, when a system of Highland rural police, to prevent cattle-lifting, was organised by Marshal Wade. Each party was raised by the most powerful chief of the county in which it was to act, and the heads of the clans thus associated were bound for the maintenance of their respective parties, the security of their districts and to make good to the owner any property stolen within their bounds. In the companies thus raised, the leaders and men supported, clothed, and armed themselves according to the

ordinary garb and weapons of the clans before the disarming under Marshal Wade. Cluny Macpherson, Lord Lovat, and the Marquis of Atholl were the principal persons who were associated with the raising of this armed body.

In 1729 the Government resolved to embody these district corps as part of the armed forces of the kingdom. The rural police, or "Watch," were then formed into six independent companies. Three of these companies consisted of 100 men each, and were commanded by Lord Lovat, Sir Duncan Campbell of Lochnell, and Colonel Grant of Ballindalloch respectively, with the rank of captain. The other three companies consisted of 75 men each, whose commanders were, respectively, Colonel Alexander Campbell of Finab, John Campbell of Carrick, and George Munro of Culcairn, with the rank of captain-lieutenant. To each of the six companies two lieutenants and one ensign were attached. The Watch thus raised was designated "*Am Freiceadan Dubh*" (the Black Watch) to distinguish them from the regular troops, who, from their uniform of scarlet, were called "*Saighdearan Dearg*" (red soldiers). When the independent companies were raised, each company wore the tartan of its commanding officer. The privates were, in most cases, men of good social position. It is related that, by the command of King George II., two privates were sent to St. James's Palace in order to give the King an exhibition of the Highland sword exercise. On their leaving the Palace, the two soldiers were given a guinea a-piece, which they threw to the porter at the door. Originally, care was taken to enlist only Highlanders, both officers and privates, who favoured the Hanoverian cause. Later, however, privates were enlisted irrespective of their political proclivities, though the officers were still chosen from Whig families.

The independent companies continued to exist as such until 1739, when the Government resolved to raise four additional companies, and to form the whole into a regiment of the line. For this purpose letters of service, dated 25th October 1739, were addressed to the Earl of Crawford, who was appointed to the command of the regiment about to be formed, which was to consist of 1000 men. The Black Watch was, therefore, embodied as a regiment under the number of the "*43rd Regiment*" in May 1740, and mustered in a field between Tay Bridge and Aberfeldy, in Perthshire.

The first Colonel of the new regiment, the Earl of Crawford, although of Lowland extraction, had been bred a Highlander. He was educated under the supervision of John, Duke of Argyle, and passed his boyhood at Inveraray. Lord Crawford entered the army as ensign in 1723, became lieutenant-colonel in 1733, and obtained command of the 43rd Regiment, or Black Watch, in 1739.

The uniform of the Black Watch on its being embodied as a regiment was a scarlet jacket and waistcoat, with buff facings and white lace,

tartan plaid of twelve yards plaited round the middle of the body, the upper part being fixed on the left shoulder, ready to be thrown loose and wrapped over both shoulders and firelock in rainy weather. This plaid was called the "belted plaid," from being kept tight to the body by a belt, and it was worn on guards, reviews, and on all occasions when the men were in full dress. On this belt hung the pistols and dirk when worn. In the barracks, and when not on duty, the little kilt, or philibeg, was worn. The bonnet worn was a blue one, with a border of white, red, and green, arranged in small squares, with a tuft of feathers, or sometimes, from economy or necessity, a small piece of black bearskin. The arms were a musket, a bayonet, and a large basket-hilted broadsword. These were furnished by Government. Such of the men as chose to supply themselves with pistols and dirks were allowed to carry them, and some of the soldiers carried targets. The sword-belt was of black leather, and the cartouch-box was carried in front, supported by a narrow belt round the middle.

As regards the tartan of the Black Watch, we have seen that previous to its embodiment as a regiment each company assumed the tartan of its commander. After the regiment was formed, a uniform tartan was needed. As no clan had a superior claim to have its tartan adopted, and, as the Colonel of the regiment, Lord Crawford, was a Lowlander, a new distinct sett was designed, which has since been known as the Black Watch tartan. This sett was worn as the belted plaid. The sett in use with the philibeg was for some time the Athole tartan, in allusion to the fact that the regiment was raised in the district of Athole. The pipers wore the bright-red dress Stewart tartan, "so," says General Stewart of Garth, "that they could be more clearly seen at a distance." When a band of music was added, tartan of the same sett as the pipers was given them.

For fifteen months after the regiment had been raised it remained in the neighbourhood of Tay Bridge. In 1740 the Earl of Crawford was transferred to the Life Guards, and Lord Sempill became Colonel of the Black Watch.

In March 1743 the regiment was assembled at Perth, and were then informed that they were to be marched to England. This order was received with great indignation and suspicion, as the men believed that they had been enlisted for service in the Highlands of Scotland only. However, they were pacified by the excuse being given that the King wished to see the regiment.

The Black Watch reached London in two divisions on the 29th and 30th April 1743, only to find that the King had sailed for Hanover on the latter day. The regiment, however, was reviewed at Finchley Common by Marshal Wade on the 14th May following. Meanwhile a rumour had got abroad that not only was the Government about to

despatch the 43rd on foreign service but that the destination was to be the American plantations (the Botany Bay of that time). The men were all the readier to believe such reports as they had first been deceived in having been removed from their native country, and then been further deceived by the pretended desire of the King to review them.

A few days after the regiment had been reviewed by Marshal Wade, the men of the regiment, not knowing what might be their fate if they trusted to the promises of a Government which they had every reason to deem faithless, assembled on a common near Highgate, and thence set out on their return march to the North. The first part of the march was made in the night. The high road was avoided, and the route of march was straight across country. The regiment had reached Oundle, in Northamptonshire, before their route was discovered. The 43rd had intrenched themselves in a wood, and had resolved to be cut to pieces rather than surrender. However, they were ultimately persuaded by General Blakeney, who commanded at Northampton, to surrender, the General promising that the most favourable report should be made of them to the lords-justices. The regiment was then disarmed and marched to London. There the mutineers were tried, and three of their number were selected for execution. These were Andrew and Samuel Macpherson (brothers) and Fearchar Shaw, all sons of respectable gentlemen, and all members of the Clan Chattan. These three Highlanders were shot on Towerhill on 12th July 1743.

Two hundred of the mutineers were ordered to serve in different corps abroad, the distribution being as follows, viz.: fifty sent to Gibraltar, fifty to Minorca, forty to the Leeward Islands, thirty to Jamaica, and thirty to Georgia.

In May 1744 the rest of the regiment was ordered to Flanders. How the Black Watch distinguished itself at Fontenoy in 1745, by covering the retreat of the troops, commanded by that bitter enemy of the Highlanders, the Duke of Cumberland, is a matter too well known to need repetition here.

It has been alleged that the rising of "the '45," for Prince Charlie, was hastened by the treatment of the Black Watch, after their mutiny in 1743, and, be that as it may, the unfortunate affair served much to arouse sympathy with the Jacobites.

During the events of "the '45," the Black Watch was stationed on the coast of Kent. Early in the same year, three new companies were raised and added to the regiment. The command of these new companies was given to the gentlemen who recruited the men. These gentlemen were Mackintosh of Mackintosh, Sir Patrick Murray of Ochtertyre, and Campbell of Inverawe.

In 1749, in consequence of the reduction of the old 42nd Regiment

(Oglethorp's), the number of the Black Watch, or 43rd Regiment, was changed to "42," the number it has ever since retained.

Three times has a second battalion of the 42nd been raised. The first occasion was in 1758, when, in consideration of the regiment's distinguished services, especially at the battles of Fontenoy and Ticonderoga, letters of service were issued for raising a second battalion, besides an order to make the regiment a "Royal" one. The 2nd Battalion was embodied at Perth in October 1758. This 2nd Battalion was disbanded in Scotland in 1763.

The second occasion on which a second battalion was raised was in 1779. This was in 1786 converted into a separate regiment, and numbered the "73rd Regiment." It was in 1881 linked, as its second battalion, with the Black Watch, on the former becoming a territorial regiment.

The third and last time on which a second battalion was added to the 42nd was in 1803. It was composed of men raised in the counties of Perth, Elgin, Nairn, Cromarty, Ross, Sutherland, Caithness, Argyle, and Bute, but was disbanded at Aberdeen 24th October 1814.

It would be inappropriate to close this account of the Black Watch without telling the story of how the 42nd gained the right to wear the *red heckle*. Of all the Highland regiments the Black Watch alone has the privilege of wearing a red heckle, or plume, in their bonnets. The other Highland regiments all wear a white plume in their head-dress.

In December 1794, when the 42nd were quartered at Thuyl, in the Low Countries, they were ordered on the night of the 31st to march upon Bommell, on the opposite side of the river Waal, which they reached early on the morning of 1st January 1795. Here the Black Watch was joined by other regiments. The British then attacked the French army, and drove them across the river on the ice. The position thus gained was held by the British until the evening of the 3rd January, when, in consequence of the French having been reinforced, a partial retreat of the British took place on the morning of the 4th. The British retired upon the village of Guildermalsen, where the 42nd, along with some other regiments, halted, and formed up to cover the retreat through the village. The French cavalry pushed their way through the retreating British picquets with such eagerness that, on being repulsed, they left several prisoners in the British hands. The 11th Light Dragoons were stationed in front of the village, to cover the retreat of the picquets, with two field pieces. Instead, however, of resisting the charge of the French, the 11th Dragoons retreated to the rear of the village, leaving their guns in the possession of the French cavalry, who commenced dragging the guns off. An aide-de-camp (Major Rose) then came with an order to Major Dalrymple, commanding the 42nd, directing him to advance with his regiment

and retake the guns which had been abandoned by the 11th Light Dragoons. The order was fulfilled to the letter, but with severe losses. The artillery horses having been disabled, the guns were dragged in by the men of the Black Watch. After the return of the 42nd to England it was rumoured that the regiment was to receive some recognition of the gallant conduct which has been above recorded. The nature of the recognition, however, was kept a profound secret.

On the 4th June 1795, when the Black Watch were quartered at Royston, near Cambridge, and after they had fired a "*feu de joie*" in honour of the birthday of King George III., a box arrived on the Common. The contents of the box were the red or vulture's feathers, which were served out to the members of the regiment. The commanding officer at the same time addressed the regiment in a speech, in which he said that the red plume was conferred upon the regiment as a special royal recognition of the gallantry it had displayed when retaking the British guns on 4th January 1795. This red plume had formerly been worn by the 11th Light Dragoons, who were, after it had been taken from them, served out with a white feather and yellow top. The red heckle has ever since been the distinctive badge of the gallant 42nd.

In 1822, from a mistaken direction in a book of dress for the guidance of the army, some of the other Highland regiments concluded that they also had a right to wear "a red vulture feather." The 42nd, however, remonstrated, and their representations at headquarters resulted in the following memorandum being issued:—

"For Officers commanding Highland Regiments.
"Horse Guards, 20th August 1822.

"The red vulture feather prescribed by the recent regulations for Highland regiments is intended to be used exclusively by the Forty-second Regiment. Other Highland corps will be allowed to continue to wear the same description of feather that may have been hitherto in use. (Signed) H. Torrens, Adjutant-General."

LOUDOUN'S HIGHLANDERS.

Raised 1745. *Disbanded* 1748.

The great bravery of the 42nd and the admirable service which they rendered at the Battle of Fontenoy, made the British Government anxious to avail themselves still further of the military qualities of the Highlanders. Authority, therefore, was given to the Earl of Loudoun to raise another Highland regiment under the patronage of the noblemen, chiefs and gentlemen of that part of the kingdom, whose sons and connections would be appointed officers.

The Earl of Loudoun had an easy task as recruits rapidly joined the colours. Soon a body of men was raised, of whom 750 assembled at Inverness and the remainder at Perth. The regiment consisted of twelve companies under the Earl of Loudoun (John Campbell) Colonel, and John Campbell Esq. (afterwards Duke of Argyle), Lieutenant-Colonel. The officers commissions were dated 6th June 1745.

Before the regiment was disciplined the rising of "the '45" commenced. So rapid were the movements of Prince Charlie's forces, that the communication between the two parts of the regiment (at Inverness and Perth respectively) was cut off. Eight companies were occupied in the northern Highlands under Lord Loudoun, while the remaining four companies served in the central and southern Highlands.

The force under Lord Loudoun were the victims of the ignominious Rout of Moy, when during the darkness of the night they were put to flight by a handful of the Clan Chattan, aided by the daring strategy of Lady Mackintosh. At the Battle of Prestonpans every officer and man of three companies were taken prisoner by the Jacobites.

In 1747 Loudoun's Highlanders embarked for Flanders, where they served until the peace of 1748, when they returned to Scotland and were disbanded at Perth in June of the same year.

77th REGIMENT

Or Montgomery's Highlanders.

Raised in 1757. *Disbanded in* 1763.

For the *third* time did the British Government turn to the Highlands for a kilted regiment. Unlike the two senior Highland regiments the 77th was recruited from among the Jacobite clans, (the Frasers, MacDonalds, Camerons, Macleans and others).

In 1757 letters of service were granted to Major the Honourable Archibald Montgomerie (afterwards Earl of Eglinton) to recruit a regiment from the Highlands. Major Montgomerie, though not a Highlander, was intimately connected with the Highlands and popular among the Highlanders. One of his sisters was married to Sir Alexander MacDonald of Sleat, while another was the wife of the Laird of Abercairney. The tartan of the regiment was the 42nd.

The Colonel's commission was dated the 4th January 1757. The Majors were Grant of Ballindalloch and Alexander Campbell.

The regiment was embodied at Stirling and consisted of thirteen companies of 105 rank and file each, making in all 1460 men, including sixty-five sergeants and thirty pipers and drummers.

The 77th was immediately embarked for Halifax to take part in the operations against the French in America. They later served in the

West Indies, and were afterwards quartered in New York. After the termination of hostilities in 1763, both officers and men were given the choice of either settling in America or returning home. Those who elected to remain in America obtained a grant of land in proportion to their rank.

When the American war broke out in 1775, many of the old 77th and 78th soldiers again joined the royal colours and became members of the 84th or Royal Regiment of Highland Emigrants.

78TH REGIMENT

OR FRASER'S HIGHLANDERS.

Raised in 1757. *Disbanded in* 1763.

The old 78th Regiment above referred to must not be confounded with the 2nd Battalion of the present regiment of Seaforth Highlanders.

In view of the advice given to King George II. by the great Pitt, to adopt the policy of trying to conciliate the heads of the great Highland Jacobite families, letters of service were in 1757 granted to the Honourable Simon Fraser (son of Lord Lovat, who had been forfeited and executed for his share in the rising of "the '45") to raise a Highland regiment from the territories of his own family then vested in the crown. Such was the influence of the Chief of Clan Fraser, that though possessed of neither money nor land he managed to recruit within a few weeks upwards of 600 men. The gentlemen of the country and the officers of the regiment raised some 700 more, so that a battalion was soon formed consisting of thirteen companies of 105 rank and file each, making in all 1460 men including sixty-five sergeants and thirty pipers and drummers.

The officers commissions were dated 5th January 1757.

The 78th embarked in 1757 for Halifax, in company with the 77th regiment, and like the latter regiment were employed in service against the French in America.

When the 78th landed in North America it was proposed to change their uniform, as the Highland garb was said to be unfit for the severe winters and the hot summers of that country. The officers and men, however, vehemently protested against any change of garb. On Colonel Fraser representing to the Commander-in-Chief the strong attachment which the men cherished towards their national dress, and the consequences that might be expected to follow if they were deprived of it, the objectionable proposal was dropped. To quote the words of an old veteran of the 78th: "Thanks to our generous Chief we were allowed to wear the garb of our fathers, and in the course of six winters showed the doctors that they did not understand our constitutions, for

in the coldest winters our men were more healthy than those regiments who wore breeches and warm clothing."

The regiment was quartered alternately in Canada and Nova Scotia till the conclusion of the war, when a number of the officers and men expressing a desire to settle in the country, all those who elected to this were discharged and received a grant of land. The rest were sent home and were discharged in Scotland in 1763. Many of the Frasers, now in Canada, and who form an important part of the population of that land, claim descent from the members of the old 78th regiment.

When the war broke out in 1775 between Great Britain and her American colonies, upwards of 300 veterans of the 78th regiment enlisted in the 84th or Royal Regiment of Highland Emigrants.

87th and 88th REGIMENTS.

Keith's and Campbell's Highlanders.

Raised in 1759. *Disbanded in* 1763.

The first of these regiments was commanded by Major Robert Murray Keith, who had served in the Scotch Brigade in Holland, and who was a relative of the celebrated Field-Marshal Keith. Major Murray Keith returned to Scotland in 1758, where he was appointed to command three newly raised companies of Highlanders, consisting of 105 men each. With this small corps he joined the Allied army in Germany under Prince Ferdinand in August 1759.

Prince Ferdinand formed such an excellent opinion of Major Keith's little corps that orders were given to augment it to 800 men, with officers in proportion. At the same time orders were also given to raise another regiment in the Highlands, and to place both regiments under the command of Prince Ferdinand.

The command of the second regiment was to be given to Major John Campbell of Dunoon (who was one of the original majors of the Fraser Highlanders). Liberty was reserved to the Earls of Sutherland and of Breadalbane, the Lairds of MacLeod and of Innes, and to other gentlemen in the Highlands, to appoint captains and officers to companies raised on their respective estates. Lord Breadalbane recommended Major Macnab of Macnab, Captain Campbell of Achallader, John Campbell of Auch, and other officers. MacLeod of MacLeod raised a company in the island of Skye, to which he appointed his nephew, Captain Fothringham of Powrie. All the men were raised in the counties of Argyle, Perth, Inverness, Ross, and Sutherland. Within a few weeks the ranks of the regiment were filled.

Keith's Regiment was embodied at Perth, and Campbell's Regiment at Stirling. The two battalions being embodied at the same time, and

ordered on the same service, officers were promoted and removed from the one to the other in the same manner practised at a later period when second battalions were added to the regiments. The two regiments sailed for Germany, and joined the Allied army under Prince Ferdinand in 1760.

They served with much distinction during the war. On the conclusion of peace in November 1762 both regiments were ordered home. On their march through Holland to the coast the Highlanders were received in various towns with acclamations, the women presenting laurel leaves to the soldiers. After landing at Tilbury, the 87th and 88th Regiments marched through England on their way to Scotland, and were most hospitably received in all the towns through which they passed, their reception at Derby being most remarkable. No payment was taken from them for quarters, and subscriptions were raised to give gratuities to the men. This only shows that the good folk of Derby had not forgotten the exemplary way in which the Highlanders, under Prince Charlie, had behaved when they visited Derby during the rising of "the '45."

On arrival in Scotland Keith's Regiment was quartered in Perth and Campbell's in Linlithgow; and both regiments were disbanded in July 1763.

89th HIGHLAND REGIMENT.

Raised in 1759. *Disbanded in* 1765.

The 89th Regiment was really the first regiment of *Gordon* Highlanders ever raised. Its genesis was due to the political foresight of the widow of the Duke of Gordon, who had married, as her second husband, Major Staates Long Morris. At that time the Duke of Gordon, son of the Duchess, was in his minority, while the influence of the Duke of Argyle was very great in the political world. As a means of strengthening the Gordon influence and, thereby, counteracting that of the Argyle family, the Duchess of Gordon prevailed upon King George II. to allow her husband, Major Morris, to raise a Highland regiment in the Gordon territory. The Duchess knew the country well, as she was a daughter of the Earl of Aberdeen, and, therefore, a native of the district. The efforts of the Duchess were so successful that within a few weeks 960 men assembled at Gordon Castle, and marched to Aberdeen, in December 1759. Major Staates Long Morris (who afterwards became a general) was the lieutenant-colonel-commandant of the new regiment; George Scott and Hector Munro, who both rose to the rank of general, were the majors; Alexander, Duke of Gordon, was senior captain; while his younger brothers, Lords William and George Gordon were, respectively, senior lieutenant and ensign.

The 89th embarked in November 1761 for India. The Duke of

Gordon, who was at College, left the University with the intention of accompanying his regiment to the East. This resolution, however, was vetoed by the King, who remarked that as there were only nine Dukes in the kingdom of Scotland, he could not allow one of them to leave his native country!

After serving four years in India the 89th were ordered home, and were disbanded in 1765. It is on record that the regiment acquitted itself in a most exemplary manner during the whole period of its existence.

101st REGIMENT.

Johnstone's Highlanders.

Raised in 1760. *Disbanded in* 1763.

In 1760 commissions to raise independent companies in the Highlands, to consist of five sergeants and 105 rank and file each, were given to the following gentlemen, viz.: Captains Colin Graham of Drainie, James Cuthbert of Milneraigs, Peter Gordon of Knockespick, Ludovick Grant of the family of Rothiemurchis, and Robert Campbell of Ballivolin. These officers were to recruit in their own counties of Argyle, Ross, and Inverness.

The recruiting was soon completed, and the five companies assembled at Perth, whence they were marched to Newcastle. There they remained until towards the end of 1761, when they were all ordered to reinforce Keith's and Campbell's Highlanders.

After the rank and file had embarked, the officers were ordered back to the Highlands in order to raise six additional companies. This service was soon performed, and in a few months, six companies of five sergeants and 105 rank and file each assembled at Perth. These six companies were formed into a regiment, numbered the 101st, the command of which was given to Major (afterwards Sir James) Johnstone of Westerhall, with the rank of major-commandant.

The 101st Regiment, however, did not have a chance of seeing service, for, while a detachment was under orders for Portugal in 1763, peace was declared; and the regiment was disbanded at Perth in August of the same year.

100th REGIMENT.

Raised in 1761. *Disbanded in* 1763.

This regiment was embodied at Stirling in 1761, under the command of Major Colin Campbell of Kilberrie. Immediately after its inspection the 100th Regiment was ordered to Martinique, where it was stationed until the peace of 1763, when it was ordered to Scotland, and there disbanded.

105th REGIMENT.

The Queen's Highlanders.

Raised in 1761. *Disbanded in* 1763.

This regiment was raised by Colonel David Graeme of Gorthy in 1761, and embodied at Perth in 1762. Colonel Graeme had been in attendance on Her Majesty, Queen Charlotte, hence the compliment given the regiment by styling it "*The Queen's Highlanders.*" The 105th was two battalions strong.

Both battalions were ordered to Ireland; and, on the conclusion of peace in 1763, both were disbanded.

MACLEAN'S HIGHLANDERS.

Raised in 1761. *Disbanded in* 1763.

Captain Allan Maclean of Torloisk had the honour of raising the above regiment, of which he was appointed major-commandant. The regiment furnished many recruits to the Highland regiments serving in Germany and in America. It never, however, as a regiment had the opportunity of seeing service, as, on the conclusion of the peace of 1763, the regiment was disbanded.

113th REGIMENT.

The Royal Highland Volunteers.

Raised in 1761. *Disbanded in* 1763.

In 1761 a corps was raised and called The Royal Highland Volunteers, and was numbered the 113th Regiment. Major James Hamilton was appointed lieutenant-colonel-commandant of the regiment. This corps, never had the opportunity of distinguishing itself, for, on the conclusion of peace in 1763, the 113th was disbanded.

71st REGIMENT.

Fraser's Highlanders.

Raised in 1775. *Disbanded in* 1783.

Colonel Simon Fraser of Lovat, who raised the 78th, or Fraser's Highlanders (who were disbanded in 1763), became a major-general in the British army in 1771. In consideration of the distinguished military services which he had rendered to the kingdom, General Fraser was in 1774, on the payment of £20,983, granted all the forfeited Lovat estates, which had been lost to the family after the attainder and execution in 1746 of the General's father, the famous



Full-dress Costume of a Highland Chief (present century).

See page 216.

Lord Lovat. On the outbreak of the American revolutionary war in 1775, the Government had again recourse to the influence of the Chief of the Clan Fraser to raise forces in the Highlands for the British army. When General (then Mr) Fraser raised the old 78th Regiment in 1757 he was without lands or territorial influence, yet he succeeded in getting together a fine body of men. In 1775, when again appealed to, to use his influence to raise a regiment, General Fraser's success was still more remarkable. In the meantime, the General had obtained possession of his ancestral estates, and he was, besides, ably assisted by other Highland Chiefs.

Within a few weeks of the issuing of letters of service, General Fraser found himself at the head of 2340 Highlanders. These were first assembled at Stirling, and were thence marched to Glasgow, where they were embodied in two battalions in April 1776.

It is worthy of remark that among the officers of the new regiment were, in addition to the Colonel (Chief of the Clan Fraser), no less than six Chiefs of clans, and two sons of Chiefs of other clans, besides Chieftains and sons of Chieftains.

After the conclusion of the Treaty of Paris on 10th February 1763 (when peace was concluded between Great Britain and France), all British regiments *bearing numbers above* "70" had been disbanded. Therefore, when the new regiment of Fraser's Highlanders was raised it was given the number and designation of the 71st Regiment.

Immediately after its embodiment, the 71st Regiment was embarked for Boston to join the British forces under Lord Howe. Unfortunately, during their voyage Boston had been evacuated by the British, and as Lord Howe had neglected to station a British war vessel off Boston harbour to warn British transports of the evacuation of the town, one of the transports, which had on board the lieutenant-colonel of the 2nd Battalion of the 71st, sailed into the harbour of Boston, and was captured by the Americans. Other transports carrying details and officers of the regiment were captured on the voyage by American privateers. Therefore, by capture on the voyage, the 71st lost over 500 of its strength. Major Menzies, one of the majors of the 2nd Battalion, was killed on board the transport which was captured in Boston harbour.

The 71st had a distinguished career during the American revolutionary war, but had the misfortune to form part of Lord Cornwallis' army, which capitulated at Yorktown in 1781, when the regiment became prisoners of war.

Despite the inducements offered by the Americans to make the Highlanders desert, there was not one of the members of the Fraser's Highlanders who was gained over by the enemy's proposals. On the conclusion of peace the officers and rank and file of the 71st were

released, and shipped to Scotland. The regiment was disbanded at Perth in 1783.

It is not generally known, I think, that before the 42nd Regiment gained the exclusive right among the Highland regiments (in 1795) to wear the *red heckle* in their feather bonnets, the 71st, or Fraser's Highlanders, had adopted the red feather as their special distinction. In 1776-77 one of the lieutenant-colonels of the regiment, the Hon. Lieutenant-Colonel Maitland, was so active in his skirmishing tactics as to attract the attention of General Washington. Some communications having passed between them as old acquaintances, although then opposed as enemies, Colonel Maitland sent intimation to the American General that in future his men would be distinguished by a red feather in their bonnets, so that General Washington could not mistake them, nor avoid doing justice to their exploits. This red feather was worn by the Fraser Highlanders until the conclusion of the war.

73rd REGIMENT.

LORD MACLEOD'S HIGHLANDERS, LATER THE 71ST REGIMENT, HIGHLAND LIGHT INFANTRY, NOW THE 1ST BATTALION, THE HIGHLAND LIGHT INFANTRY.

Raised in 1777. *Facings, Buff.*

The 73rd (afterwards 71st) Regiment took the name of MacLeod's Highlanders from Lord MacLeod, eldest son of the Earl of Cromarty, who was attainted and had his estates forfeited for the share taken by him in the rising of "the '45." It is the third regiment which has borne the number "71."

Lord MacLeod, though he had also taken part in the rising of "the '45," received an unconditional pardon on account of his youth. Deprived of money and ancestral possessions at home, the heir of the MacKenzies, Earls of Cromarty, went abroad to seek his fortune. He was the guest of the celebrated Marshal Keith at Berlin, and, through the Marshal's interest, obtained a commission in the army of Gustavus Adolphus, King of Sweden. Lord MacLeod served the Swedish sovereigns twenty-seven years, and attained the rank of lieutenant-general in the Swedish service. As is the case with many an exiled Scot, absence from the old country but strengthens the affection for it. Lord MacLeod returned home in 1777, and was presented to King George III., who received him most graciously.

Though devoid of lands, yet the MacKenzie name was still one to conjure with in the old territories of the Cromarty family. Lord MacLeod was encouraged to offer his services to raise a Highland regiment in the territories of his clan. His offer was accepted, and in a very short time 840 Highlanders were recruited and marched to Elgin. Here they were joined by 236 Lowlanders, along with 34

English and Irish, who had been recruited in Glasgow. In all they amounted to 1100 men, and were embodied under the name of "MacLeod's Highlanders," and were inspected at Elgin in April 1778.

Immediately on the completion of the above battalion, letters of service were granted for the formation of a *second one.*

Lord MacLeod, therefore, soon found himself at the head of 2200 men, of whom nearly 1800 were from the district where once his family had such large territorial possessions.

The 1st Battalion was despatched to Jersey, thence to Portsmouth, and in 1779 embarked for India, under the command of Lord MacLeod.

The 2nd Battalion sailed for Gibraltar under the command of the Hon. Lieutenant-Colonel George MacKenzie, brother of Lord MacLeod. It served in the siege of Gibraltar as part of the garrison, and in May 1783 returned to England, and marched soon after to Stirling. Here it was disbanded in October 1783, liberty being given to such of the officers as were regimentally senior in rank to join the 1st Battalion in India.

In 1782 Lord MacLeod attained the rank of major-general in the British army, and in the following year he returned home. In acknowledgment of his distinguished services, an Act of Parliament was passed on the 18th August 1784, by which the forfeited estates of the Earldom of Cromarty were restored to him on payment of £19,000, to relieve them of existing burdens.

When raised, the rank and file of MacLeod's Highlanders were uniformed in the kilt and Highland dress, the tartan worn being the MacKenzie one, but the officers wore the trews. The circumstance of the 71st Regiment having been designated at the time it was raised, MacLeod's Highlanders, has very probably been the origin of a mistaken idea held by some persons, that the tartan worn by the regiment is the MacLeod sett. Though the regiment was raised by Lord MacLeod, his lordship's family was MacKenzie, and, therefore, the regiment which he raised wore the tartan of Lord MacLeod's clan, the MacKenzie one.

In 1785 the Hon. Lieutenant-Colonel George MacKenzie, with several officers from the 2nd Battalion, which had been disbanded the preceeding year, joined the 1st Battalion in India. In 1786 the regiment received new colours, and the same year the number was changed to the 71st.

In October 1804, for the second time, a second battalion was formed. It was embodied at Dumbarton. Recruiting for this battalion was so successfully carried on in Glasgow, that the corps acquired then the name of "The Glasgow Highland Light Infantry." In June 1808 King George III. was pleased to confirm the title of "Glasgow" being adopted by the 71st Regiment. In connection with the royal approval above referred to, a meeting was held in Glasgow on 5th August 1808,

of which the following is a newspaper account: "At a numerous and most respectable meeting of the merchants, manufacturers, and others, inhabitants of this city, held this day in the Town Hall at the request of the Lord Provost and Magistrates, intimated by public advertisement—the following resolutions were proposed by the Lord Provost, seconded by Baillie Dennistoun, and unanimously adopted: Resolved that, as from its ranks being chiefly filled with men raised in this city, his Majesty has lately been graciously pleased to permit the 71st Regiment to assume the appellation of the Glasgow Regiment; and as the 2nd Battalion of that brave regiment, now quartered here, is nearly in a situation to be able to share in the Glasgow service, in which the 1st Battalion is already engaged, the fund to be raised shall, under the directions of the Lord Provost, Baillie Dennistoun, and Cunningham Corbet, John Hamilton, and John More, Esq., as a Committee, be employed in giving encouragement to those men who shall speedily join the 2nd Battalion of the Glasgow Regiment. An address in terms of these resolutions was then unanimously agreed to, and the Lord Provost requested to subscribe the same in the name of the meeting, and to transmit it to the Right Hon. Lord Hawkesbury, to be presented to his Majesty. (Signed) JAMES MACKENZIE, Provost."

It was a curious and appropriate coincidence that, when the 71st Regiment (raised by a MacKenzie) had "Glasgow" added to its other designations, the Lord Provost of Glasgow at that time happened to bear the historic name of MacKenzie.

In March 1809 the 71st were transformed into a light infantry regiment, when it was directed that the clothing, arming and discipline should be the same as those of other regiments of a similar kind. The rank and file of the regiment then ceased to wear the kilt, though they were permitted to wear the cocked bonnet. The regiment was permitted to retain its pipe-band, the members of which were allowed to wear the kilt and Highland garb.

In 1810 the word "Glasgow" appears to have been dropped from the regimental designation.

The 2nd Battalion was disbanded at Glasgow on 24th December 1815. In 1820 we find the 71st denominated the 71st Highland Regiment of Foot.

In 1842, on the augmentation of the British army, the 71st was divided into two battalions—the six service companies being termed the 1st Battalion, and the depot, augmented by two new companies, being styled the Reserve Battalion. The Reserve Battalion was employed for some time in Canada, and was united with the 1st Battalion in February 1855. By a War Office Order of 20th February 1854 the regiment was to be augmented from the 1st of April of that year by one pipe-major and five pipers.

According to a return furnished to the Horse Guards in 1872, the 71st proved then to be a representative national regiment, the proportion of nationalities in its ranks being 710 Scotsmen, twenty-five Englishmen and eighteen Irish.

In 1875, and again in 1877, the Officer Commanding the 71st had the chance of having the kilt restored to his regiment. The regiment, however, preferred to retain the trews, as it had thereby the distinction of being then the only Highland regiment wearing the trews.

In 1881 the 71st and 74th Regiments were formed into a territorial regiment (as 1st and 2nd Battalions respectively) under the designation of the Highland Light Infantry.

During the war of 1899-1902 in South Africa the 1st Battalion of the Highland Light Infantry (the old 71st) was removed from the Highland Brigade, because the regiment was not a kilted one. Telegrams were sent to the Commander-in-Chief, Lord Roberts, and to Major-General Hector MacDonald, commanding the Highland Brigade, protesting against the step taken. The replies given, however, were to the effect that it was considered advisable that the Highland Brigade should consist of *kilted* regiments only. Later on in the campaign, however, the 71st were allowed to rejoin the Highland Brigade.

As these lines are being penned an influential movement has been set on foot by the officers, past and present, of both battalions, backed by the Corporation of the City of Glasgow, to have the kilt given to the regiment, and to have it named the Highland Light Infantry (City of Glasgow) Regiment. Most of my readers, I think, will wish success to the movement for the restoring of the Highland garb to one of the oldest of our Highland regiments. All true Highlanders will agree that the regiment's present uniform as worn by the officers, viz., a peaked chaco as headpiece, a Highland doublet, with which trousers of tartan (*falsely denominated trews*) are worn, the whole set off by a plaid, dirk and claymore, is a sad travesty of Highland dress, whether past or present. Could the shade of the Highlander who raised the 71st (the late Lord MacLeod) witness the hybrid garb which it now dons, he would view the uniform with sorrow. Let us hope, therefore, that ere long the 71st, and its linked battalion, the 74th, will be Highland *in garb* as they now are *in name!*

THE ARGYLE HIGHLANDERS

Or Old 74th Highland Regiment.

Raised in 1778. *Disbanded in* 1783.

In December 1777 letters of service were granted to Colonel John Campbell of Barbreck to raise a regiment in Argyleshire. Colonel

Campbell had served first as captain and then as major in the 71st or Fraser's Highlanders.

Though all the officers except four were Highlanders, only 590 of the rank and file were from Argyleshire, the remainder having been recruited from Glasgow and the western districts of Scotland. The name of Campbell mustered strong, the three field officers, six captains, and no less than fourteen subalterns being of that name. Among the officers was the Chief of the MacQuarries, who, when he joined, was sixty-two years of age. Financial embarrassments were the reason of this gentleman embracing the army as a profession at such an advanced age. He died in 1817 in his 102nd year, the last Chief of his clan in the direct line.

The regiment mustered 960 rank and file, and were inspected in May 1778. They embarked for America during the following August, and served there until 1783, when they returned home. The regiment was disbanded at Stirling in the autumn of the same year.

MACDONALD'S HIGHLANDERS

Or Old 76th Highland Regiment.

Raised in 1777. *Disbanded in* 1784.

Three regiments in the British army have borne the number "76," viz., an Irish regiment, MacDonald's Highlanders, and the present 2nd Battalion of the Duke of Wellington's Regiment.

In December 1777 letters of service were granted to Alexander, first Lord MacDonald of Sleat, empowering him to raise a regiment in the Highlands. Lord MacDonald was offered the command of this regiment, an honour, however, which he declined. On Lord MacDonald's recommendation, however, the command of the regiment was conferred upon Major John MacDonell of Lochgarry.

The regiment was inspected at Inverness in March 1778 by General Skene, and amounted to a strength of 1086. Of these about 750 were Highlanders, the remainder being composed of two companies raised in the Lowlands, and a third recruited principally in Ireland. As the colonel of the 76th (Major MacDonell), who had been serving in America with Fraser's Highlanders, had been taken prisoner on his passage from there, the command of MacDonald's Highlanders devolved upon Major Donaldson, formerly a captain in the 42nd Regiment.

In March 1779 the regiment was removed to Perth, and thence marched to Burntisland, where they embarked for America. Their commanding officer was then Major Lord Berriedale (eldest son of the Earl of Caithness), Major Donaldson's health not permitting him to embark. The 76th served in different parts of Canada and what is now the United States. They were unfortunately part of the force, under Lord Cornwallis, which surrendered to the Americans at York-

town in 1781. After the surrender the 76th were marched in detachments as prisoners to different parts of Virginia, where they remained until the peace of 1783. During the time of the regiment's captivity most tempting offers were made to the men by their captors to join the American forces. The MacDonald Highlanders were, however, proof against all allurements, and not a single soldier was seduced from his allegiance.

When peace was restored the 76th embarked at New York for Scotland, and were disbanded in March 1784 at Stirling Castle.

THE ATHOLE HIGHLANDERS

Or Old 77th Highland Regiment.

Raised in 1778. *Disbanded in* 1783.

On the application of the young Duke of Athole, the Government granted his Grace letters of service to raise a regiment of 1000 men for the service of the State, with power to the Duke to appoint officers. The command of the regiment was given to Colonel James Murray, son of Lord George Murray (uncle to the Duke of Athole).

The Athole Highlanders were embodied at Perth, and in June 1778 were marched to Portpatrick, and thence embarked for Ireland. The terms on which the men had enlisted were service for three years or for the duration of the war.

The 77th were quartered in Ireland during the whole of the war, so had not a chance of seeing service. Their record in Ireland, however, was a most excellent one.

On the conclusion of hostilities in 1783 the men naturally expected to be disbanded, in terms of the agreement, under the conditions of which they had enlisted. However, instead of the regiment being disbanded it was transported to Portsmouth for embarkation to the East Indies. At first no opposition was shown to the unexpected orders for foreign service. However, on arrival at Portsmouth, the minds of the men were wrought upon by emissaries from London, who represented to the men that the Government were selling them to the East India Company. These representations had the desired effect, and the result was that the soldiers refused to embark. After some days of disorder, during which the officers lost all control of their men, the Government, seeing the mistake they had made in not implementing their agreement, gave the order to march the regiment to Berwick, where it was disbanded in April 1783, in terms of the original agreement.

Regarding the above unfortunate incident, General Stewart of Garth, in his "History of the Highland Regiments," remarks: "It is difficult for those who are not in the habit of mixing with the Highlanders to believe the extent of the mischief which this unhappy misunderstanding

has occasioned, and the deep and lasting impression it has left behind it. In the course of my recruiting, many years afterwards, I was often reminded of this attempt on the Athole Highlanders, which was always alleged as a confirmation of what happened at an earlier period to the Black Watch. This transaction, and others of a similar description, have created a distrust in Government and in the integrity of its agents.

"If Government had offered a small bounty when the Athole Highlanders were required to embark, there can be little doubt they would have obeyed their orders, and embarked as cheerfully as they marched into Portsmouth. . . . An inference in consequence has been drawn, and never forgotten, in the Highlands, that, however unjustifiable in the mode of redress, the men had just cause of complaint."

SEAFORTH'S HIGHLANDERS.

FORMERLY THE 78TH REGIMENT, LATER THE 72ND REGIMENT (THE DUKE OF ALBANY'S OWN HIGHLANDERS), NOW 1ST BATTALION SEAFORTH HIGHLANDERS, (ROSS-SHIRE BUFFS, THE DUKE OF ALBANY'S).

Raised 1778. *Facings Buff.*

The Earl of Seaforth who had taken part in the rising of 1715, was for his share therein attainted and his estates were forfeited. His grandson Kenneth MacKenzie repurchased the family property from the Government. He was raised to the peerage of Ireland in 1764 by the title of Baron Ardelve, in 1766 was given a step in the same peerage and was created Viscount Fortrose, while in 1771 Lord Fortrose received the title of Earl of Seaforth, also in the Irish peerage.

In order to evince his gratitude for these favours, Lord Seaforth offered King George III. in 1778 to raise a Highland regiment in the territory of the MacKenzies. This offer was gratefully accepted, and in a short time 1130 men were enlisted. Of this number about 500 men were from the estates of the Earl of Seaforth, and about 400 were from the estates of the MacKenzies of Scatwell, Kilcoy, Applecross, and Redcastle, all of whom had sons or brothers in the regiment. The Macraes of Kintail (who have always been such loyal supporters of the Seaforth family) mustered in such force in the new regiment, that it was known more as a Macrae than a MacKenzie one.

The Seaforth Highlanders were embodied at Elgin in May 1778, and in August of the same year marched to Leith for embarkation to the East Indies. It was at Leith that the mutiny of the regiment occurred, which was known as "The affair of the Macraes." The origin of the mutiny was similar to that which occasioned the mutiny of the Athole Highlanders, viz., ill faith on the part of Government. However, through the influence of the Lieutenant-Colonel, Lord Seaforth, and other Highland gentlemen, the matter was amicably arranged without

loss of life. The idea of sending the corps to India was for the time abandoned, and one half of the regiment was sent to Guernsey, the other half being sent to Jersey. Towards the end of April 1781, both divisions of the battalion assembled at Portsmouth, whence they embarked for India the following month, being then a strength of 973 rank and file. Their Chief and Commander, Lord Seaforth, accompanied the regiment but he unfortunately died at sea in August 1781, to the great grief and dismay of his followers. The voyage was a most disastrous one for the 78th. Scurvy broke out on board and before the arrival of the regiment at Madras in April 1782, 247 of its strength had died, while of the remainder only 369 were fit for service at the time of landing.

On the 12th September 1786 the number of the 78th regiment was altered to the 72nd, in consequence of the reduction of senior regiments.

On 25th December 1804 a second battalion of the 72nd composed of Aberdeenshire men was raised. Its services were exclusively confined to the United Kingdom, and it was disbanded at Londonderry on 3rd January 1816.

In 1809 the 72nd Highlanders were among the regiments which were directed by a royal order to discontinue wearing their national costume as it was "*objectionable to the people of Britain.*" (The italics are our own).

In 1823 King George IV. authorised the resumption of the Highland dress by the 72nd, the trews, however, being substituted for the kilt. As a special mark of royal favour the regiment was authorised to assume the designation of The Duke of Albany's Own Highlanders, while their plaid and trews were to be of dress Stewart tartan. In June 1824 the King approved of the 72nd using, as a regimental badge, the Duke of Albany's cypher and coronet, to be borne on the regimental colours.

Logan ("Scottish Gael") when commenting on the substitution of the trews for the kilt in the 71st and the 72nd Highlanders remarks: "It is extraordinary that these two regiments, the oldest embodied clan corps, should wear trowsers, a dress formerly confined to lame, sick, or aged Highlanders. It has been a source of great vexation to their clan and country. Assuredly Lord MacLeod, the eldest son of Mac-Kenzie, Earl of Cromarty, who raised the 73rd now the 71st, and MacKenzie, Earl of Seaforth, who embodied the old 78th now the 72nd, would never have thought of an alteration so unnecessary and so uncongenial to Celtic feeling."

It is pleasing to be able to relate that, since Logan penned the above remarks, the Highland dress in its entirety has been restored to the 72nd regiment. In 1881 the 72nd (Duke of Albany's Own) Highlanders

and the 78th (Ross-shire Buffs) regiment were formed into a territorial regiment under the designation of the Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs, The Duke of Albany's), of which the 72nd Highlanders formed the 1st Battalion. Both battalions now wear the kilt and the MacKenzie tartan.

A curious coincidence took place while the 72nd were still wearing the trews, during the time the regiment was serving in India at the period of the mutiny. At Kotah their chief opponents were the revolted 72nd native regiment, whose uniform in some degree resembled that of the Duke of Albany's regiment.

ABERDEENSHIRE HIGHLAND REGIMENT

Or 81st Regiment.

Raised 1778. *Disbanded* 1783.

In December 1777 Colonel the Hon. William Gordon brother of the Earl of Aberdeen, received orders to raise a regiment of Highlanders. Early in 1778 980 men were embodied, of whom 650 were from the Highlands of Aberdeen. A large contingent of the Clan Ross was enlisted through the influence of one of the majors of the regiment, Major Ross. The terms of enlistment were the same as those under which the Athole Highlanders had been enrolled.

The regiment was marched to Stirling and thence embarked for Ireland where it was stationed three years. Its character during that period was most exemplary. At the end of 1782 the 81st was transferred to England and were quartered at Portsmouth. From there they received orders to embark for India. At first the men made no objection to this order, notwithstanding that it was in violation of the terms on which they had enlisted (viz., service for three years or till the conclusion of the war). However, when it leaked out what had occurred in the case of the "Athole Highlanders," the 81st insisted on the terms of their engagement being adhered to. This request was conceded by the authorities and the regiment was marched to Scotland, where it was disbanded in Edinburgh in April 1783.

ROYAL HIGHLAND EMIGRANT REGIMENT

Or 84th Regiment.

Embodied in 1775. *Regimented in* 1778. *Disbanded in* 1784.

This regiment was raised in America at the beginning of the American War of Independence. On the 12th June 1775 General Gage issued an order to Lieutenant-Colonel Allan Maclean (son of Maclean of Torloisk) residing in Canada, and late of the 104th regiment, empowering him to raise a regiment of Highland emigrants

consisting of two battalions of ten companies each, the whole corps to be clothed, armed, and accoutred in like manner with his Majesty's Royal Highland Regiment (Black Watch), and to be called "The Royal Highland Emigrants." Colonel Maclean was further empowered to rendezvous at Lake Champlain.

The uniform, as already said, was the same as that of the Black Watch. The sporrans, however, were made of racoons' instead of badgers' skins. The officers wore the broadsword and dirk, and the men a half-basket sword.

The commissions of Colonel Maclean, Major John Small, and Captain William Dunbar were dated 13th June 1775, and those of all the other officers one day later. Each battalion was to consist of 750 men with officers in proportion.

The first battalion was to be raised from the Highland emigrants in North America, as well as from the discharged men of the 42nd, of Fraser's and of Montgomery's Highlanders, who had settled in that country after the peace of 1763. Lieutenant-Colonel Maclean commanded the 1st Battalion. The Major-Commandant of the 2nd Battalion was Major John Small (formerly captain in the 42nd Regiment). This battalion was to be recruited in Nova Scotia from emigrants and from discharged Highland soldiers. MacDonald of Glendale who had settled in Prince Edward's Island with a large number of clansmen from South Uist, helped greatly in the raising of the Royal Highland Emigrant Regiment. Many parties of recruits from the disloyal districts had the greatest difficulty in reaching the rendezvous, in consequence of the hostility of the population of those districts.

The 1st Battalion was stationed in Quebec, when Canada was threatened with invasion by the American General Arnold at the head of 3000 men. So well did Colonel Maclean fulfil his charge, that General Arnold who had been besieging Quebec during the winter, was foiled at every point by his Highland opponent. On the approach of spring, General Arnold not only raised the siege of Quebec but also evacuated the whole of Canada.

During the war five companies of the 2nd Battalion remained in Nova Scotia, while the other five joined General Clinton's and Lord Cornwallis' armies in the south.

Notwithstanding the fine service done by the Royal Highland Emigrant Regiment, service which greatly contributed towards foiling American designs on Canada, the usual Government policy of broken or neglected promises towards Highland regiments was followed. Colonel Maclean, at the outset, had been promised that his regiment should be borne on the establishment, and should receive the precedence according to the date of its embodiment. However, as these promises were not

fulfilled at the end of 1776, Colonel Maclean proceeded to England to plead the cause of his regiment. It was not, however, until the close of 1778 that Government implemented its promises. The Royal Highland Emigrant Regiment was then numbered the 84th, and Sir Henry Clinton was appointed its Colonel, the former Commandants of the two battalions being the same. At this time, too, orders were given to increase the strength of both battalions to 1000 men each.

It is recorded of the 84th Highlanders that though many inducements were held out to its members by the Americans to desert, not one instance is recorded of a soldier having broken his oath of allegiance.

At the conclusion of the American war both battalions were reduced, and grants of land were given to the officers and men, in the proportion of 5000 acres to a field-officer, 3000 to a captain, 500 to a subaltern, 200 to a sergeant, and 100 acres to each soldier. All those who had been settled in America previously to the war remained, and took possession of their lands, but many of the others returned home.

The men of Colonel Maclean's (the first) battalion settled in Canada while the soldiers of Colonel Small's (the second) battalion formed a settlement in Nova Scotia, to which they gave the name of Douglas.

By their agreement with the Government both battalions should have been discharged in April 1783, immediately after the conclusion of the war. The 1st Battalion, however, was entirely overlooked till 1784, after a representation had been made to Government by the officer in command, Major Harris. Orders were then given to disband the battalion, and the men were discharged in July 1784.

73rd or PERTHSHIRE REGIMENT.

Now 2nd Battalion Royal Highlanders, the Black Watch.

Raised in 1780. *Facings, Blue.*

This regiment may be said to have been originally of MacLeod origin. In 1780 the Government resolved to add a second battalion to the 42nd (Black Watch) Regiment. The duty of raising this battalion was entrusted to Norman MacLeod, twentieth Chief of Harris, who had already raised a company, of which he was captain, for the 71st Regiment.

Norman MacLeod was appointed lieutenant-colonel of this second battalion, which was embodied at Perth on 21st March 1780. Lieutenant-Colonel MacLeod afterwards rose to the rank of lieutenant-general in the army.

In December of the same year, the 2nd Battalion of the Black Watch embarked for India, where they served until 1786. It was then proposed by the authorities to send home the officers and non-commissioned officers of the battalion, and to draft the privates into other regiments.

From this fate the 2nd Battalion was saved by the forcible representations made by its lieutenant-colonel, Norman MacLeod of MacLeod. It is worth while, I think, to reproduce here, an extract from the Chief's letter on the subject to Sir Eyre Coote, K.B., Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in India.

Colonel MacLeod wrote as follows: "I have to observe to Your Excellency that it is the first time ever that this regiment was drafted, and that we were raised upon the idea of being exempted from that misfortune. My own Company are all of my own name and Clan, and if I return to Europe without them I shall be effectually banished from my own home, after having seduced them into a situation from which they thought themselves spared when they enlisted into the service. They are now much reduced, and being on a brisk and actual service, will be still more so before they can be drafted; their numbers will not then exceed 30 or 40 men. I must entreat Your Excellency to allow me to carry them home with me, that I may not forfeit my honour, credit, and influence in the Highlands, which have been exerted for His Majesty's service."

MacLeod's exertions had their reward. The battalion was not drafted, but, while at Dinapoor, in Bengal, it was on the 18th of April 1786, formed into a separate corps, with green facings, under the designation of the 73rd Regiment.

The 73rd Regiment remained in India until 1805, when it was ordered home. All men, however, who were fit for duty and who preferred to remain in India were allowed a bounty. So many accepted the offer that few came home. In 1809 the ranks were filled up to 800 men, and a second battalion was raised about the same time, which, however, was disbanded in 1817.

The Highland garb was taken from the regiment in 1809 and it ceased to be a Highland battalion.

It was not until 1881 that the 73rd got back the Highland dress. They were then formed into a territorial regiment, as the 2nd Battalion of the Black Watch, and the regiment now bears the designation of the Royal Highlanders, the Black Watch.

Two officers and fifty-four privates of the 73rd Regiment were among the band of heroes who went down in the wreck of the *Birkenhead*, in Simon's Bay on 26th February 1852.

74th HIGHLANDERS.

Now 2nd Battalion the Highland Light Infantry.

Raised in 1787. *Facings, Buff.*

In 1787 four new regiments were ordered to be raised—to be numbered the 74th, 75th, 76th, and 77th. It was directed that the first two should

be raised in the north of Scotland, and should be Highland regiments. The regimental establishment of each was to consist of ten companies of seventy-five men each, with the customary number of commissioned and non-commissioned officers. Major-General Sir Archibald Campbell, from half-pay of Fraser's Highlanders, was appointed colonel of the 74th Regiment, whose lieutenant-colonel was Gordon Forbes. The regiment received the designation of the 74th Highland Regiment of Foot.

The uniform was the full Highland one of kilt, plaid, and feather-bonnet, the tartan being the same as that of the Black Watch. Before the regiment had been raised to its full strength the demand for reinforcements from India was so urgent that 400 men, about one half of whom were Highlanders, were assembled at Glasgow, whence they were marched to Grangemouth, and thence embarked for Chatham. From that place they sailed for India. It was not till 1789, when the various detachments were united at the cantonments of Poonamalee, that it composed a corps of 750 men. When in India, the use of the kilt was forbidden by the military authorities, as being unsuited to the climate.

The 74th remained in India until the end of 1805, when they embarked for home, and landed in Portsmouth in February 1806. They then resumed the kilt, which had been laid aside in India, and proceeded to Scotland to recruit. The regiment left Scotland for Ireland in January 1809, and, in May of the same year, the War Office ordered that the Highland dress should be discontinued, and that the uniform of the regiment should be the same as that of English regiments of the line. The designation of Highland, however, was retained until 1816.

In 1845 the following announcement was published in the "Gazette" of 14th November, viz. :—

"War Office, 8th November 1845.

"*Memorandum.*—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to approve of the 74th Foot resuming the appellation of the 74th (Highland) Regiment of Foot, and of its being clothed accordingly, that is, to wear the tartan trews instead of the Oxford mixture; plaid cap instead of the black chaco; and the plaid scarf as worn by the 71st Regiment. The alteration of the dress is to take place on the next issue of clothing, on the 1st of April 1846."

Since above date the recruiting has been carried on in Scotland. Subsequently the Lamont tartan was adopted as the regimental sett.

In 1881 the 71st and the 74th Regiments were linked as a territorial regiment, of which the latter became the 2nd Battalion. The new regiment was designated the Highland Light Infantry. The regimental tartan is now the same as that of the 1st Battalion (the MacKenzie). The uniform of the Highland Light Infantry has been described in the

account of the 1st Battalion (the 71st Regiment). It is fervently to be hoped that ere long both battalions of the Highland Light Infantry will be clothed in the Highland garb instead of, as now, wearing a travesty of same!

The 74th are known as the Assaye Regiment from their distinguished bravery at that battle, where everyone of their officers was either killed or wounded. It was one of the three regiments to whom the East India Company gave another, or third colour, to be carried "at reviews, inspections, and on gala days." The other two regiments, so honoured, were the 78th Highlanders and the 19th Dragoons.

Lieutenant-Colonel Seton of the 74th Highlanders was in command of the troops on board of the *Birkenhead*, when that ill-fated transport went down in Simon's Bay on 26th February 1852, on which occasion, through the Colonel's influence and example, the troops under his command showed the world such a noble example of military discipline and bravery. Besides their Lieut.-Colonel, the 74th then lost one officer, two non-commissioned officers, and forty-six privates.

75th STIRLINGSHIRE REGIMENT.

Now 1st Battalion the Gordon Highlanders.

Raised in 1787. *Facings, Yellow.*

As we have already seen, orders for the raising of two Highland regiments (the 74th and the 75th) were issued at the same time. The colonel of the latter regiment was Colonel Robert Abercromby of Tullibody, in the county of Stirling. Colonel Abercromby received his appointment in the autumn of 1787, and the regiment which he was to command was embodied at Stirling in June 1788.

The 75th was despatched to India soon after its embodiment. There it remained until the end of 1806, when the regiment was ordered home.

In 1809 its designation was changed from the 75th Highlanders to the 75th Foot. At the same time, the regiment was deprived of its Highland garb. In 1862 it received the name of the 75th Stirlingshire, in remembrance of its origin.

At one time the 75th Regiment was linked with the 39th Regiment at Dorchester.

In 1881 the 75th Stirlingshire was linked with the Gordon Highlanders as its first battalion, and then had its uniform altered to the full Highland garb, as worn by the 92nd, or 2nd Battalion.[1]

[1] *See* Appendix No. XXXI.

78th HIGHLANDERS

Or Ross-shire Buffs, now 2nd Battalion, Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs, the Duke of Albany's).

Raised 1793. *Facings, Buff.*

In 1787 (at the time when orders were given to raise the 74th, 75th, 76th, and 77th Regiments) Francis Humberstone MacKenzie of Sea forth, the lineal descendant and representative of the old earls of Seaforth, made an offer to the Government to raise a Highland regiment on his estates in Ross-shire and the Hebrides, the regiment to be commanded by himself. Government declined to avail of Mr MacKenzie's offer, except in as far as procuring recruits for the 74th and 75th Regiments was concerned. In 1790 he again came forward with a similar offer, but was informed that the strength of the British army had been finally fixed at seventy-seven regiments, therefore Mr MacKenzie's services were again declined.

When, however, war broke out in 1793, Mr MacKenzie's patriotic offer was for the third time proferred, and *this* time it was accepted. Letters of service were issued empowering Seaforth, as lieutenant-colonel-commandant, to raise a Highland battalion, which was to be numbered the 78th. The first Seaforth MacKenzie Regiment had had its number, previously to this, reduced to the 72nd. The 78th Regiment was to consist of one company of grenadiers, one of light infantry, and eight battalion companies. Seaforth appointed as his major his own brother-in-law, Alexander MacKenzie of Belmaduthy, and afterwards of Inverallochy and Castle Fraser, who was then a captain in the 73rd Regiment (and who afterwards took the additional name of "Fraser" on succeeding to the Castle Fraser estates, in right of his mother). Many of the recruits were raised by MacKenzie of Belmaduthy, and on the estates of Colonel J. R. MacKenzie of Suddie. The notice, posted throughout the MacKenzie territory, inviting recruits to enlist, expressly stated: "The Lads of this Regiment will *live* and *die* together, as they cannot be *draughted* into other Regiments, and must be reduced in a *body* in their *own country*."

Recruits poured in rapidly, and on the 10th July 1793, only four months after the letters of service had been granted, the 78th was inspected at Fort George, and passed by Lieutenant-General Sir Hector Munro. Orders were then issued to augment the regiment to 1000 rank and file. Five companies were immediately embarked for Guernsey under the command of Major Alexander MacKenzie, and in October of the same year the remaining five companies were ordered to the same destination.

On 13th October of the same year, MacKenzie of Seaforth offered to

raise a second battalion for the 78th, and on the 30th October he received permission to raise 500 additional men on the original letter of service. This was not, however, what Seaforth wanted, and in December 1793 he submitted three alternative proposals to Government for the raising of a second battalion. In February 1794 one of these proposals was agreed to. The 2nd Battalion was to consist of eight battalion and two flank companies, each of 100 men, with the usual complement of officers and non-commissioned officers. When the scheme had proceeded so far, MacKenzie was informed by the War Office that this battalion was to be considered a *separate* corps. Thereupon Seaforth addressed the following letter of protest to Mr Dundas, one of the Secretaries of State :—

"St. Alban Street, 8th February 1794.

"Sir,—I had sincerely hoped I should not be obliged to trouble you again, but on my going to-day to the War Office about my letter of service (having yesterday, as I thought, finally agreed with Lord Amherst), I was, to my amazement, told that Lord Amherst had ordered that the 1000 men I am to raise were not to be a second battalion of the 78th, but a separate corps. It will, I am sure, occur to you that should I undertake such a thing, it would destroy my influence among the people of my country entirely; and instead of appearing as a loyal honest Chieftain calling out his friends to support their King and country, I should be gibbeted as a jobber of the attachment my neighbours bear to me. Recollecting what passed between you and me, I barely state the circumstance; and I am, with great respect and attachment, sir, your most obliged and obedient servant,

"(Signed) F. H. MacKenzie."

The above protest had the desired effect. The order for a separate corps was rescinded, and a letter of service was issued in favour of Seaforth on the 10th February 1794, authorising him as lieutenant-colonel-commandant to add the new battalion to his own regiment. The strength of the new battalion was to be one company of grenadiers, one of light infantry, and eight battalion companies. The battalion was raised, and was inspected and passed at Fort George in June of the same year by Lieutenant-General Sir Hector Munro; and in the July following the King gave permission to have it named, as a distinctive title, the Ross-shire Buffs. Of this 2nd Battalion, 560 men were of the same country and character as the 1st, and 190 men were from other parts of Scotland. In August 1794 the 2nd Battalion embarked at Fort George for England, where they remained until April 1795, when six companies took part in the expedition which conquered the Cape of Good Hope.

In June 1796 both battalions were amalgamated. Shortly afterwards the lieutenant-colonel-commandant (who had been raised to the peerage

of the United Kingdom as Lord Seaforth and Baron MacKenzie of Kintail) resigned, retaining his rank in the army. Lord Seaforth rose to the rank of lieutenant-general in the British army, and died in 1815.

In December 1804, for the second time, a second battalion of the 78th was raised, and 850 men were assembled at Fort George, where they were inspected in January of the following year by Major-General the Marquis of Huntly. The lieutenant-colonel of this battalion was Patrick MacLeod of Geanies. General Stewart of Garth says of it: "This being the fourth battalion embodied in that garrison under the influence of the family of Seaforth in the course of thirty years. . . . This corps and the 2nd Battalion of the 79th, raised the same year, were the last corps recruited in the north under the influence of any particular family, or by officers for commissions."

On the 13th July 1817 the 1st and 2nd Battalions of the 78th were amalgamated.

The regiment remained a single battalion one until 1881, when it and the 72nd Regiment were formed into a territorial regiment, of which the 78th is the 2nd Battalion. Both battalions wear the full Highland dress and feather-bonnet, their tartan being the MacKenzie one.

The 78th is one of the three regiments who were presented by the East India Company with a third, or honorary, colour, in acknowledgment of their bravery at the battle of Assaye. They also enjoy the unique distinction of being the only Highland regiment which bears a *Gaelic* motto on the colours and appointments. The motto is the MacKenzie one, "*Cuidich an Rìgh*" (Help the King). Truly a more appropriate motto could not be borne by this distinguished regiment, which on many a hard field has given its best blood to help King, Queen, and Country!

The 78th have been termed, and justly so, "The Saviours of India," for they contributed largely to stem and eventually to turn the tide of battle during the darkest days of the Indian Mutiny. After the battle of Cawnpore the gallant General Havelock addressed the following words to the officers of the 78th: "Gentlemen, I am glad of this opportunity of saying a few words to you, which you may repeat to your men. I am now upwards of sixty years old; I have been forty years in the service; I have been engaged in action almost seven-and-twenty times; but in the whole of my career I have never seen any regiment behave better—nay, more, I have never seen any regiment behave so well—as the 78th Highlanders this day. I am proud of you, and if ever I have the good luck to be made a major-general, the first thing I shall do will be to go to the Duke of Cambridge and request that when my turn arrives for a colonelcy of a regiment I may have the 78th Highlanders. And this, gentlemen, you hear from a man who is not in the habit of

saying more than he means. I am not a Highlander, but I wish I was one."

79th CAMERON HIGHLANDERS.

Now the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders (1st and 2nd Battalions).

Raised, 1793. *Facings*, *Blue.*

This distinguished regiment was raised by Alan Cameron of Erracht (afterwards Sir Alan Cameron, K.C.B., a lieutenant-general in the British army). When a youth, Alan had a dispute with a fellow-clansman, which led to a duel, in which the young Chieftain slew his opponent. Dreading the vengeance of his late enemy's family, Alan fled to Mull, where he had relatives. Thence he removed to Grecnock, where he accepted the post of clerk in the Customs. Finding such employment, however, so uncongenial, young Alan sailed for America, where he joined the 84th, or Royal Highland Emigrant Regiment. Erracht had the misfortune to be taken prisoner during the war, and was confined for two years in Philadelphia. After his release he was placed on half-pay, with the rank of lieutenant of Tarleton's Dragoons, and he shortly afterwards returned to Lochaber.

Erracht was of an active disposition, and in 1793, therefore, he conceived the idea of raising a regiment of Highlanders in Lochaber. Alan Cameron made such an offer to Government, by whom it was eagerly accepted. Letters of service were granted, dated 17th August 1793, to raise a Highland regiment, and Alan Cameron of Erracht was appointed lieutenant-colonel-commandant. To regiments embodied in this manner, Government generally allowed a bounty, but under no regulation, being higher or lower, according to time and circumstances. But in this instance no bounty whatever was given, and the men were recruited at the sole expense of Erracht and his officers. Erracht was greatly aided in his recruiting by Ranald MacDonnell, Chief of Keppoch, who, although he did not join the regiment himself, induced two or three hundred of his clansmen to join the ranks of the 79th Regiment. The 79th and the 78th Regiments, both raised in the same year, were the last regiments raised by family influence in the Highlands, or recruited by officers, as a condition of their being given their commissions.

The 79th was from 1793 to 1804 designated the Cameronian Volunteers, and from 1805 to 1806 the Cameronian Highlanders. This designation was exchanged, however, in 1807 for that of the Cameron Highlanders. The following is an extract from the original recruiting poster for the 79th. The italics are our own.

"All aspiring young men who wish to be serviceable to their King and Country by enlisting into the 79th Regiment, or Cameron

Volunteers, will be commanded by the Major (Alan Cameron of Erracht) in person, *who has obtained from his Majesty that they shall not be draughted into any other Regiment; and when the Reduction is to take place, they shall be marched in to their own Country in a Corps, to be therein disembodied.*"

The original facings of the 79th were *green.*

The regiment was inspected at Stirling in January 1794, and at the end of the same month its strength was raised to 1000 men. Lieutenant-Colonel Cameron was so thoroughly determined to have his regiment, not merely *nominally*, but also *really*, a Highland corps, that he enlisted none but Gaelic speakers, so that the 79th was long familiarly known as the "*Cia mar thàs!*" The uniform, it is needless to say, was the full Highland dress with the feather-bonnet. An account of the regimental tartan sett will be found on page 340, under Notes to Plates of Tartan. Mr (now Sir Henry) Campbell-Bannerman, a Scotchman bearing a Highland name, went out of his way in the House of Commons some years ago to describe the sett as a "spurious tartan of the MacDonald Clan"!

After spending a short time in Ireland and in England the 79th embarked for Flanders in August 1794. During the campaign in that country the regiment lost heavily, owing to fever and privation. The 79th returned to England in April 1795, when the strength was ordered to be completed to 1000 men, preparatory to its being despatched to India. While its commander, with his characteristic energy, was making every effort to fulfil the above order he received an intimation from the Horse Guards that directions had been given to draft the Cameron Highlanders into four other regiments. This policy, being in flagrant violation of the conditions on which the regiment had been recruited, roused the wrath of Lieutenant-Colonel Cameron. The colonel sought and obtained an interview with the Duke of York, the British Commander-in-Chief, when Erracht plainly told the Duke: "To draft the 79th is more than you or your Royal father dare do!" The Duke of York replied: "The King, my father, will certainly send the regiment to the West Indies." Colonel Cameron thereupon losing his temper warmly rejoined: "You may tell the King, your father, from me, that he may send us to h—l if he likes, and I'll go at the head of them, but he daurna draft us!" The argument used by the gallant colonel had the desired effect, and the identity of the Cameron Highlanders was preserved.

The 79th were ordered to the West Indies, where they remained until July 1797, but suffered so much from the climate that an offer was made to such of the men as were fit for duty to volunteer into other corps. The consequence was that upwards of 200 entered the Black Watch, while about a dozen joined other regiments. The officers,

with the remainder of the regiment, returned home, and were quartered at Chatham. Orders were given to fill up the ranks, and by the exertions of Colonel Cameron and his officers a fresh body of 780 men was raised, who assembled at Stirling in June 1798.

In 1804 a second battalion was raised, which was inspected and passed at Stirling on 3rd April 1805. This battalion was never employed on active service, and merely served annually to supply the vacancies in the 1st Battalion caused by the casualties of war. This second battalion was reduced at Dundee on 25th December 1815.

In 1804 the Horse Guards had under consideration the question of abolishing the kilt in all the Highland regiments and substituting for it tartan pantaloons (erroneously denominated trews). In a letter, dated "Horse Guards, 13th October 1804," Colonel Cameron was requested to state his "*private* opinion as to the expediency of abolishing the kilt in Highland regiments, and substituting, in lieu thereof, the tartan trews." The colonel's characteristic reply is too long to reproduce *in extenso* here. I cannot refrain, however, from quoting a few extracts from the letter, if only to demonstrate the decided opinion on the subject coming from so authoritative a source. Among other things the colonel remarks upon the disadvantages and discomfort to a Highlander, not to speak of the unhealthiness, of "the buffoon tartan pantaloon, etc., with all its fringed frippery," as compared with the healthy and cleanly costume of the kilt. The colonel proceeded to say: "The proposed alteration must have proceeded from a whimsical idea more than the mere comfort of the Highland soldier, and a wish to lay aside that national martial garb. . . . From my own experience I feel well founded in saying that if anything was wanted to aid the rack-renting Highland landlords in destroying that source, which hitherto proved so fruitful for keeping up Highland corps, it will be that of abolishing their native garb, which his Royal Highness, the Commander-in-Chief, and the Adjutant-General may rest assured will prove a complete death-warrant to the recruiting service in that respect. But I sincerely hope that his Royal Highness will never acquiesce in so painful and degrading an idea (come from whatever quarter it may) as to strip us of our native garb (admitted hitherto our regimental uniform) and *stuff* us into a harlequin tartan pantaloon!"

Here, again, Colonel Cameron's insistence gained the day, and a *few* kilted regiments were left to the Scottish nation.

On the 10th July 1873, by the direction of Her Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, an order was issued by the Horse Guards that "the 79th Regiment be in future styled the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, that the facings be accordingly changed from green to blue, etc."

When the territorial reorganisation of the British army took place

in 1881 the Camerons were the only Highland regiment with one battalion. In 1897 a second battalion was added to the regiment.

97th or STRATHSPEY REGIMENT.

Raised in 1794. *Disbanded in* 1795.

Sir James Grant of Grant, who had already raised the regiment of Grant Fencibles, was granted leave, in 1794, to raise a Highland regiment of the line, to be of a strength of 1000 men.

The regiment was embodied at Elgin, where it was inspected by Major-General Sir Hector Munro, and was afterwards ordered to the south of England.

It served for a few months as marines on board Lord Howe's fleet in the Channel. In the autumn of 1795 the men and officers were drafted into different regiments, and the two flank companies were transferred to the 42nd (Black Watch) Regiment, when that regiment was preparing to embark for the West Indies.

98th ARGYLLSHIRE HIGHLANDERS.

Afterwards 91st Argyllshire Highlanders, later Princess Louise's Argyllshire Highlanders, now 1st Battalion Princess Louise's Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.

Raised in 1794. *Facings Yellow.*

In 1794 King George III. expressed a desire to John, fifth Duke of Argyll (who was a General in the army and Colonel of the 3rd Foot Guards) to raise an Argyllshire regiment, and, accordingly, a letter of service, dated 10th February 1794, was granted to the Duke, authorising him to raise such a regiment. The principal conditions with regard to the raising of the corps were: That the regiment was to be complete within three months, and was to consist of one grenadier, one light infantry, and eight battalion companies; the establishment being fixed at 1102 officers, non-commissioned officers and men, exclusive of field officers. Recruits were to be engaged for unlimited service, and "levy money" was granted for 1064 men, at the rate of five guineas per man.

Captain and Lieutentant-Colonel Duncan Campbell of Lochnell, from the 1st Foot Guards, was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant of the new regiment, which was inspected at Stirling on the 26th May 1794 by General Lord Adam Gordon, the strength of the battalion being then 738 of all ranks. The following June the regiment was despatched to Netley, and on 9th July of the same year the King approved of the list of officers, and the new regiment was numbered the 98th. Six regiments of the British army have borne the number "98," the Argyllshire being the third regiment to bear the above

number. At the first inspection of the 98th seventeen of its thirty-two officers were Campbells.

The uniform of the 98th was the full Highland dress, the tartan being the Argyll-Campbell sett.

On the 5th May 1795 the Argyllshire Highlanders embarked at Spithead, as part of the expedition for South Africa to take possession of the Cape.

In October 1798, while the regiment was at Cape Town, its number was changed to the 91st.

It is not, I think, generally known that when the Argyllshire Highlanders were first raised, and in the war at the Cape in 1795-96, the regiment had no pipe-band, but only drummers and fifers.

In 1802 the regiment returned home, and was quartered at Bexhill.

In August 1804 a second battalion was formed, consisting of men raised in the counties of Perth, Argyll and Bute. This battalion was reduced at Perth on 25th December 1815.

In 1809 the War Office ordered that the 91st, along with the 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th and 94th Regiments, should cease to be Highland ones. The Highland dress as well as the territorial designation of Argyllshire was taken away from the 91st at that time. It seems that in 1809, just on the eve of the 91st embarking for the disastrous Walcheren expedition, the tartan for the kilts and plaids reached the regiment, but an order shortly came to make it up into trews. Along with the trews a low flat bonnet with a feather on one side was ordered to be worn. About a year after, in 1810, even the tartan trews were taken from the 91st, a kind of grey trousers being ordered to be worn instead. The feather-bonnet was taken away at the same time, and the black cap then worn by the ordinary line regiments was substituted. The regiment, however, appears to have been allowed to retain its pipers, for we hear of the 91st pipers at the battle of Toulouse (1814) in Highland garb. The pipers, however, appear to have worn grey trousers in the winter months.

In 1821 the 91st had its territorial title restored to it, but not the Highland garb.

In 1842 a Reserve Battalion was added to the regiment. This was in 1857 incorporated with the 1st Battalion.

Notwithstanding the distinguished services rendered by the 91st Regiment ever since the date of its embodiment, the War Office authorities, with customary perspicacity, deprived the unfortunate corps in 1850 of their bagpipes and pipers.

The 91st contributed a small band of heroes to those who perished so heroically when the *Birkenhead* went down in Simon's Bay on 26th February 1852. The detachment, which then perished, of the 91st consisted of one sergeant, two corporals and forty-one privates.

Till 1864 the 91st remained an ordinary regiment of the line. In that year, however, a War Office Memorandum, dated 3rd May, was issued, which read as follows, viz.:—

"Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to approve of the 91st Foot resuming the appellation of the 91st Argyllshire Highlanders, and being clothed and equipped as a non-kilted Highland corps, as follows: Tunic, as worn in all Highland regiments; trews, of the Campbell tartan; chaco, blue cloth, with diced band and black braid; forage cap, Kilmarnock, with diced band. The officers to wear plaids and claymores. The alteration of the dress is to take place from 1st April 1865. The white waistcoat with sleeves, issued to other Highland regiments, will not be worn by the 91st Foot."

In 1870 the 91st went to Aldershot, and on the 21st March 1871 the regiment furnished a guard of honour on the occasion of the marriage of Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise to the Marquis of Lorne. Shortly after the wedding Her Majesty the Queen sent her command that the 91st should always march past in quick time to their pipers. As a further mark of her favour, the Queen expressed her desire that the regiment should be designated the Princess Louise's Argyllshire Highlanders, and should bear on its colours the crest and motto of the Argyll family—the boar's head, with "*Ne obliviscaris*"—and with the Princess Louise's coronet and cypher on the three corners of the regimental colour. Previously to the above distinction being conferred, Her Majesty desired Lieutenant-Colonel Sprot, commanding the regiment, to be communicated with as to what the regiment would like. Colonel Sprot, after consulting with his oldest officer, suggested the kilt being restored to the 91st. To this Her Gracious Majesty readily agreed; *but the idea was objected to by the military authorities!*

In 1881 the 91st and the 93rd Regiments were linked, as a territorial one (of which the 91st formed the 1st battalion), under the designation of The Princess Louise's Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.

The regiment now wears the kilt and the full Highland dress, the tartan being of the sett known as the Sutherland one (a tartan resembling that of the Black Watch, but of a lighter hue).

According to Trimen, the 91st is the fourth regiment which has borne that number. In the course of its existence the 91st has borne quite a diversity of designations. From 1794-98 it was known as the *98th Argyllshire Highlanders*, from 1798-1809 as the *91st Argyllshire Highlanders*, from 1809-21 as the *91st Foot*, from 1821-64 as the *91st Argyllshire*, from 1864-72 as the *91st Argyllshire Highlanders*, and from 1872 until the change under the territorial system, in 1881, as the *Princess Louise's Argyllshire Highlanders*. Since 1881 the regiment has been known as the *1st Battalion of the Princess Louise's Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders*

100th REGIMENT.

Later 92nd Regiment, or Gordon Highlanders, now 2nd Battalion the Gordon Highlanders.

Raised in 1794. *Facings, Yellow.*

In 1794 the Government accepted an offer made by the Marquis of Huntly, eldest son of the Duke of Gordon (the Marquis being then a captain in the 3rd Foot Guards), to raise a Highland regiment on the estates of the Gordon family. A letter of service was, therefore, granted to the Duke of Gordon, dated 10th February 1794, authorising him to raise such a regiment, and the commission of Lieutenant-Colonel-Commandant was, at the same time, conferred upon the Marquis of Huntly. The Duke and the Duchess of Gordon and the Marquis of Huntly all recruited for the new regiment personally. It is well known how irresistible the arguments of the lovely Duchess proved—namely, a guinea bounty, accompanied by a kiss from her. Recruiting proceeded so expeditiously under these circumstances that, within four months, the required number of men was raised; and on the 24th of June of the same year the regiment was inspected by Major-General Sir Hector Munro, and was embodied under the name of the Gordon Highlanders.

Of the recruits, about three-fourths were Highlanders from the Highland estates of the Duke of Gordon, while the remaining fourth were drawn from the Lowlands of Aberdeenshire and the neighbouring counties.

The Gordon Highlanders embarked at Fort George on the 9th of July 1794 for England, and joined the camp on Netley Common, where the corps was, the following month, put on the establishment as the *100th Regiment.*

The Gordon Highlanders were serving in Ireland in 1799, and thence left for England, preparatory to joining an expedition which was being fitted out for Holland. About this time the number of the regiment was changed to the *92nd*, the former regiment of that number and others having been previously reduced. The uniform at that time, as now, was the full Highland garb with feather bonnet, and kilt and plaid of Gordon tartan.

A second battalion of the 92nd was formed in November 1803, and consisted of a strength of 1000 men, who were raised in the counties of Nairn, Inverness, Moray, Banff, and Aberdeen. This battalion served as a feeder to the first battalion during the war. It was disbanded at Edinburgh on the 24th October 1814.

The 92nd served with most distinguished gallantry during the Waterloo campaign. During this campaign it lost its distinguished Colonel, John Cameron, younger, of Fassifern. As a tribute of respect to the memory of this brave soldier, as well as in recognition of his

eminent services, the king granted a baronetcy to Ewen Cameron of Fassifern, the Colonel's father. The armorial bearings granted to Fassifern, at the same time, included, as supporters, two soldiers of the Gordon Highlanders.

This was the second occasion that the Gordons were singled out to become a permanent heraldic memorial of the services of a brave soldier. The first occasion was during the Peninsular War, when, upon Sir John Moore becoming a knight, and, as such, entitled to supporters to his coat of arms, he chose, as one of the supporters, a soldier of the Gordon Highlanders. On yet a third occasion the Gordons have been favoured in the same way. When Field-Marshal Lord Roberts was granted his peerage he chose, as the right supporter of his coat of arms, a Highland soldier, as a recognition of the help given to him in winning that peerage, during the Afghan war of 1879, by the Highland Brigade, of which the Gordons formed one of the regiments. As the gallant Field-Marshal is not Scotch, but Irish, by nationality, the honour done by him to the Highland regiments is all the greater.

Among the many exploits of the 92nd during the Waterloo campaign is the historical one when the Gordons and the Scots Greys, charging together (the Gordons clinging on to the stirrups of the Greys), scattered a force of French ten times their number, shouting, as they did this, the well-known cry of "Scotland for Ever!"

In 1881, when the British army was reorganised on a territorial basis, the 92nd Regiment was linked with the 75th Stirlingshire Regiment as a territorial regiment of two battalions, of which the 92nd form the second battalion.

116th REGIMENT

Or Perthshire Highlanders.

Raised in 1794. *Disbanded in* 1794.

In 1794 a regiment, under the designation of the Perthshire Highlanders, was raised by Major-General Alexander Campbell of Monzie.

After being a short time stationed in Ireland, the men were drafted to other regiments. Some of the officers accompanied the soldiers, while others remained on full pay, and unattached, till provided for in other regiments.

132nd HIGHLAND REGIMENT.

Raised in 1794. *Disbanded in* 1794.

This regiment was raised, in 1794, by Colonel Duncan Cameron of Callart. It was soon, however, reduced, and the men and officers r ansferred to other regiments.

133rd HIGHLAND REGIMENT.

Raised in 1794. *Disbanded in* 1794.

The 133rd Regiment was raised by Colonel Simon Fraser (afterwards Lieutenant-General). This regiment, however, was soon broken up in the same manner as the 132nd had been, and its men and officers transferred to other regiments.

93rd SUTHERLAND HIGHLANDERS.

Now 2nd Battalion Princess Louise's Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.

Raised in 1800. *Facings, Yellow.*

Keltie, in his "History of the Highland Regiments," remarks of the 93rd as "Perhaps the most Highland of the Highland regiments."

It was raised on a letter of service, granted in May 1800, to General Wemyss of Wemyss (who had been the commander of the 2nd and 3rd Regiments of Sutherland Fencibles), and was at first known as General Wemyss' Regiment of Infantry, because no number had been assigned to it.

On the regiment's first formation, in 1800, its strength was 596 men and 34 sergeants. Of the soldiers, 460 were Sutherland men; the remainder were principally from Ross-shire and the neighbouring counties. The strength of the regiment was, later, augmented to 1000, with officers in proportion. In 1811 it numbered 1049 rank and file, of whom 1014 were Scots, 18 English, and 17 Irish.

A striking peculiarity in the raising of this regiment was that the original levy was made by a species of conscription, and not by the ordinary mode of recruiting. A census having been taken of the population on the estates of the Countess of Sutherland, her agents requested that a certain proportion of the able-bodied sons of the tenants should join the ranks, as a test of their duty to the lady who owned their lands and of their loyalty to their sovereign. The appeal was well responded to, and in a few months the ranks of the regiment were filled up. Naturally, some of the parents grumbled at being deprived of their children. However, the young men themselves never seem to have questioned this claim over their military services. The levy was made up, to a considerable extent, of men who had served in the 3rd Sutherland Fencibles, which had been disbanded about two years previously. Many of the men, as well as the non-commissioned officers, were sons of highly respectable farmers. The officers were mostly well-known gentlemen connected with Sutherlandshire and the adjacent counties.

The battalion assembled at Inverness in August 1800, where it was

inspected by Major-General Leith Hay. It is worthy of remark, as showing the high character of the class of recruits enlisted, that, until the final inspection of the corps, they were never collected together. The recruits, after having enrolled their names on enlistment, were permitted to pursue their callings at home, until it was announced in the various parish churches that their presence was required, when a body of 600 men was assembled, and marched to Inverness for inspection without there being a single absentee.

In September 1800 the regiment was numbered the 93rd, and the same month embarked at Fort George for Guernsey, where it remained until September 1802. The 93rd was then ordered home to Scotland to be reduced. However, in consequence of the renewal of the war with France, the order for reduction was countermanded, and, instead of the regiment being disbanded, it was despatched to Aberbeen. In February 1803 it was stationed in Ireland, and in August 1805 embarked at Cork for the Cape of Good Hope. The first lieutenant-colonel of the 93rd was Alexander Halkett, whose commission was dated 25th August 1800, and who retained command of the regiment until May 1810.

The uniform of the 93rd was the full Highland garb, with the feather bonnet; the kilt and plaid being of Sutherland tartan. Logan describes this tartan sett as "the Sutherland tartan, which appears only different from the plain sett of the 42nd in having the green and blue lighter, the former being shown in the kilt and plaid.

The 93rd is one of our few Highland regiments which has since the time of its embodiment worn the kilt up to the present date. About 1845 the regimental pipers were clad in kilt, plaid and hose of Rob Roy tartan.

In 1813 a second battalion was added to the regiment. It was formed at Inverness, and was originally destined to join the British army in France under the Duke of Wellington. In consequence, however, of the peace of 1814, the destination was changed for Newfoundland. This second battalion remained sixteen months in Newfoundland, when it returned to England. It was disbanded at Sunderland on 24th December 1815.

During the Crimean War the 93rd made history. Abler pens than the writer's have told the story of "the thin red line," and how, at Balaclava, the 93rd, *in line*, defeated an overwhelmingly large force of Russian cavalry. The incident is commemorated in the well-known painting by Gibb, entitled "The Thin Red Line." The 93rd is the only British *infantry* regiment entitled to bear the word "Balaclava" on its colours.

The Sutherland Highlanders (thanks to the consideration for the comfort of her Highland soldiers shown by Her late Most Gracious Majesty, Queen Victoria) were the means of more comfortable clothing being

supplied to the Highland regiments. In 1870, when at Ballater, Her Majesty the Queen noticed that a detachment of the 93rd, who formed her guard of honour, wore kilts and plaids of hard tartan, and that, after a march in wind and rain, the men's knees were much scratched and cut by the sharp edge of this tartan. In consequence of this, Her Majesty was graciously pleased to direct that soft, instead of hard tartan, be in future supplied to Highland regiments.

In 1881, when the territorial system was introduced into the British army, the 91st and the 93rd Regiments were formed into a territorial regiment, under the designation of Princess Louise's Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, of which the 93rd became the 2nd Battlion.

The Highland regiments, past and present, of which an account has above been given, form a total of thirty-two Highland regiments, raised since the Black Watch (the pioneer regiment) was embodied, in 1725 to 1729. Many of those regiments contributed two or more battalions to the strength of the British army.

The Highlands did more, however, than supply thirty-two *regiments of the line*. Between 1759 and 1799 they furnished no less than twenty-six

FENCIBLE REGIMENTS,

That is to say, regiments for internal defence of the Kingdom.

Space forbids more than a list being given of these Fencible regiments. They were as follows, viz. :—

(1). The Argyll Fencibles. Raised in 1759 ; reduced in 1763.

(2). The Sutherland Fencibles. Raised in 1759 ; reduced in 1763.

(3). The Argyll, or Western Fencibles. Raised in 1778 ; reduced in 1783.

(4). The Gordon Fencibles. Raised in 1778 ; reduced in 1783.

(5). The Sutherland Fencibles. Raised in 1778 ; reduced in 1783.

(6). The Grant, or Strathspey Fencibles. Raised in 1793 ; reduced in 1799.

(7). The Breadalbane Fencibles (*three battalions*). Raised in 1793 to 1794. The 1st and 2nd Battalions were discharged in 1799, while the 3rd Battalion was not reduced until 1802.

(8). The Sutherland Fencibles. Raised in 1793 ; reduced in 1797.

(9). The Gordon Fencibles. Raised in 1793 ; reduced in 1799.

(10). The Argyll Fencibles. Raised in 1793 ; reduced in 1799.

(11). The Rothsay and Caithness Fencibles (*two battalions*). Raised in 1794 to 1795. 1st Battalion reduced in 1799, and 2nd Battalion in 1802.

(12). The Dumbarton Fencibles. Raised in 1794 ; reduced in 1802.

(13). The Reay Fencibles. Raised in 1794 ; reduced in 1802.

(14). The Inverness-shire Fencibles. Raised in 1794; reduced in 1802.

(15). The Fraser Fencibles. Raised in 1794; reduced in 1802.

(16). The Glengarry Fencibles. Raised in 1794; reduced in 1802.

(17). The Caithness Legion. Raised in 1794; reduced in 1802.

(18). The Perthshire Fencibles. Raised in 1794; reduced shortly afterwards.

(19). The Argyll Fencibles. Raised in 1794; reduced in 1802.

(20). The Lochaber Fencibles. Raised in 1799; reduced in 1802.

(21). The Clan Alpine Fencibles. Raised in 1799; reduced in 1802.

(22). The Ross-shire Fencibles. Raised in 1796; reduced shortly afterwards.

(23). The Regiment of the Isles, or MacDonald Fencibles. Raised in 1799; reduced in 1802.

(24). The Argyll Fencibles. Raised in 1799. The service of this regiment extended to any part of Europe. It was, therefore, in 1800, sent to Gibraltar, where it remained until the Peace of Amiens, when it was ordered home, and reduced shortly afterwards.

(25). The Ross and Cromarty Rangers. Raised in 1799; reduced in 1802.

(26). The MacLeod Fencibles. Raised in 1799; reduced in 1802. This was the *last Fencible regiment* raised in the Highlands.

Though having made the remark that space forbade more than a passing notice being given of the Fencible regiments, we find ourselves justified in making an exception in favour of one of these Fencible regiments, whose fortunes are interwoven with those which have been proved to be the fortunes of the British Empire. We allude to the

GLENGARRY FENCIBLES.

It is to the descendants of the members of this corps that the Empire in general, and the loyal Dominion of Canada in particular, owe the founding of the flourishing settlement of Glengarry in Canada, an "*imperium in imperio*," and whose inhabitants are even more Gaelic than their fellow Gaels in the Highlands of Scotland.

As a consequence of the effects of the disasters to the Highlands subsequent to the events of "the '45," many of the inhabitants of the Highlands were forced to emigrate. In the early months of 1792, an emigrant ship carrying an unfortunate band of emigrants from the Highlands to America was wrecked, and her passengers were landed in an almost destitute condition at Greenock, whence they repaired to Glasgow. The greater portion of these emigrants were Catholics, and, in Glasgow, they found a kind friend in the person of the Rev. Alexander MacDonnell, a Catholic priest, who afterwards became Bishop of Kingston,

in Upper Canada. Through the great exertions of Father MacDonnell, situations were found for the poor emigrants in the manufactories of Glasgow. Few of the Highlanders understood English, but the Rev. Father MacDonnell guaranteed the manufacturers that he would settle in Glasgow, and there fulfil the double rôle of interpreter and chaplain to his emigrant *protégés*. Through Father MacDonnell's exertions employment was found in Glasgow for upwards of 600 Highlanders.

For two years things went well with Father MacDonnell and his flock. In 1794, however, war broke out with France, and the exportation of British manufactures to the Continent was almost put a stop to. The labouring classes were thrown out of employment, and, amongst others, the poor Highlanders.

Here, again, Father MacDonnell came to the rescue. He, along with young MacDonnell, Chief of Glengarry, conceived the plan of getting the unfortunate Highlanders embodied as a Catholic corps in the service of the Government. A meeting of the Catholics was convened at Fort Augustus in February 1794, when a loyal Address was drawn up to the King offering to raise a Catholic corps, under the command of young Glengarry. The young Chief, therefore, along with John Fletcher of Dunans, proceeded, as a deputation, to London with the Address, which was most graciously received by His Majesty. The manufacturers of Glasgow furnished most favourable testimonials of the good conduct of the Highlanders during the time they had been employed in their works, and they strongly recommended that the Highlanders should be employed in the service of their country.

Letters of service were accordingly issued in August 1794 to Alexander MacDonnell of Glengarry to raise the Glengarry Fencible Regiment as a Catholic corps, of which he was appointed the Lieutenant-Colonel, while the Rev. Father MacDonnell was gazetted as chaplain. The regiment, on the persuasion of their chaplain, offered to extend their services to any part of the United Kingdom. It was embodied in June 1795, and was soon after stationed at Guernsey, where it remained till the summer of 1798, when it was removed to Ireland.

The regiment returned to Scotland in 1802, and was, at the same time as many other Fencible regiments, reduced.

After their discharge, the Glengarry Highlanders (more than one half of whom were from the estate of Glengarry) found themselves as destitute as ever. Again the brave chaplain came to the fore. He proceeded to London, and entered into negotiations with the Government in the hope of obtaining assistance for his flock to emigrate to Canada. To his surprise, Father MacDonnell was informed that the Ministry placed so little dependence on the loyalty of Canada that they would prefer to grant the Highlanders land in one of the West Indian colonies. However, the Rev. Father stuck to his guns, and, despite the opposition of

not a few Highland Chiefs (who feared that this emigration of the Glengarry people might induce their own clansfolk also to leave their native soil), the Rev. Father MacDonnell obtained an order to the Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada, to grant 200 acres of land to everyone of the Highlanders who should arrive in the Province. So strong was opposition in high quarters to this scheme of emigration to Canada that the Prince of Wales was induced to interfere, and to offer grants of waste land in his Duchy of Cornwall to the intending emigrants. However, none of these things moved Father MacDonnell from his purpose !

The greater part of the Glengarry Fencibles, therefore, with their wives and families, emigrated to Upper Canada, and settled in a district to which they gave the name of their native glen. Further, every head of a family named his clearing after the name of the farm which he had occupied in Glengarry.

How Glengarry, in Canada, is populated, and how the Clan Donald name predominates there, will be seen by reference to Appendix XVIII.

When the war of 1812 to 1814 with the United States broke out, the Glengarry colonists flew to arms and formed a militia regiment, which won laurels in the course of the campaign.

The last occasion on which the *fiery cross* was sent round among Highlanders was in the winter of 1812 to 1813, when the Chief resorted to this means of rapidly summoning his soldiers to repel an American raid. So proficient in the art of wood fighting did the Glengarry men become that when, at the end of the Peninsular War, a large number of Wellington's soldiers were despatched to Quebec to fight the Americans, the Glengarry men were ordered to teach those veterans how to skirmish in the backwoods of Canada.

To come to our own day, may it be long ere Britain forgets the debt of gratitude she owes to her Canadian kinsmen for the aid they rendered her on the veldt of South Africa.

THE HIGHLAND CADET BATTALION OF MONTREAL.[1]

This admirable corp merits more than a passing notice. It is the only British cadet corps which is a separate organisation, and which is not attached to any other regiment. In this, as in many other matters, Canada sets a notable example to the rest of the British empire.

The Highland Cadet Battalion of Montreal is entirely self-supporting, as it gets no assistance from Government except the loan of rifles. The corps has four companies of fifty men each when up to strength. It possesses a pipe band of six pipers, as well as a chromatic bugle band of twelve buglers and four drummers. The staff consists of a major

[1] *Vide* Plate No. II.



Portrait of the "Great Marquis" of Montrose, showing the Trews, the *Boineid-uhòr* (Great Feather Bonnet), and the Two-handed Sword.

See page 217.

commanding, four captains, eight lieutenants, adjutant, quartermaster, sergeant-major, orderly-room-sergeant, pipe-major, and drum-major.

The uniform of the rank and file is a silver-grey doublet with blue facings, a Glengarry bonnet of the same colour with a black and white diced border, and with a black cock tail feather as a plume. The kilt worn by the rank and file is of the MacKenzie tartan, while that of the pipers is the Fraser. White spats are worn over tartan hose, the garter knots being red. Black belts are worn. The sporrans of the privates are grey wolf ones, while the sporrans of the officers and sergeants are of white goat's hair. The pipers' doublet is green, and their bonnet a Kilmarnock one with a feather.

It is a fact worthy of remark that the kilted laddies of Montreal in 1899 carried the Union Jack where it has never been carried by a British force since the days of the American Revolution. The occasion which is referred to was the visit to Boston of the Montreal Highland Cadets, on the invitation of the "Order of Scottish Clans of Massachusetts." The cadets then marched through the streets of Boston carrying the Union Jack. They were greeted with immense enthusiasm, and after the parade the "kilties" trooped the combined American and British flags. An officer of the Boston Fusiliers then carried the Union Jack, while an officer of the Highland Cadets held aloft "The Star-spangled Banner." At the same time the bands played "The Star-spangled Banner" and "God Save the Queen."

Some years ago H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught presented Montreal with a flag to be competed for annually by the Cadet corps of that city. For five years the Highland corps has held the flag against all comers.

I think after the perusal of the above account of the corps of the Highland Cadets of Montreal, my readers will agree that all Highlanders may be justly proud of the achievements of their brothers in the "Far West."

CHAPTER XII.

SCOTTISH LOWLAND REGIMENTS.

The 1st Foot now the Royal Scots (Lothian Regiment), 1st and 2nd Battalions—The Scots Guards, formerly the Foot Guards—The Royal Company of Archers of Scotland—The 21st or Royal North British Fusiliers, now the Royal Scots Fusiliers, 1st and 2nd Battalions—The 25th King's Own Borderers, later the King's Own Borderers, now the King's Own Scottish Borderers, 1st and 2nd Battalions — The 26th Cameronians or Cameronian Regiment, now the Cameronians (Scottish Rifles), 1st Battalion—The 90th Perthshire Volunteers, now the Cameronians (Scottish Rifles), 2nd Battalion—The 2nd Lifeguards—The Royal Scots Greys (2nd Dragoons)—The Queen's Own 7th Hussars—The 94th Regiment, now the 2nd Battalion of the Connaught Rangers—The 99th Regiment, now the 2nd Battalion of the Duke of Edinburgh's Wiltshire Regiment.

THE reason for giving the subjoined sketch of these regiments here is that since the territorial organisation of the army in 1881, the Scottish Lowland regiments all wear tartan trews, as do most of the militia and volunteer battalions which are connected with these regiments. As will be seen also by referring to the lists of line, militia, and volunteer Lowland battalions, all the Lowland Scotch regiments of the line, and most of the militia and volunteer battalions connected with these regiments now possess pipe bands, whose pipers are kilted.

THE 1st FOOT.

Now the Royal Scots (Lothian Regiment), 1st and 2nd Battalions.

Raised 1625. *Facings Blue.*

The Royal Scots enjoy the distinction of being the oldest regiment in the British army. Their identity can be traced in a fairly unbroken line with the well-known troop of Scottish soldiers who, under John Hepburn, entered in 1625 the service of Gustavus Adolphus, King of Sweden. After the battle of Nordlingen the wreck of the Scottish brigade in the Swedish service united with the Scottish brigade in the service of France, when the two bodies were amalgamated under the command of Hepburn, and the regiment received the name of Le Regiment d'Hebron. It represented in its ranks many corps, the remnant of Hepburn's own regiment, all the other Scottish regiments of Gustavus Adolphus, with the one remaining company of Mackay's

Highlanders, and the Scottish Archer Guards of the French kings.[1] Probably owing to the last circumstance, may be assigned the reason of the order of the French king, that the Regiment d'Hebron should take precedence of all other regiments in his service.

Hepburn was killed at the battle of Saverne in 1636, and the regiment then became known as Le Regiment de Douglas, from the name of its new colonel.

The regiment bore this designation until 1678, when it was incorporated in the British army as Dumbarton's Regiment, thus named after its next colonel.

In 1684 it was designated the Royal Regiment; in 1751, the 1st or the Royal Regiment; in 1812, the 1st or the Royal Scots; in 1821, the 1st or the Royal Regiment; in 1871, the 1st or the Royal Scots.

In 1881 the regiment became a territorial one, under the designation of the Royal Scots (Lothian Regiment), and tartan trews became part of the uniform of the rank and file, the pipers wearing kilts.

THE SCOTS GUARDS.

FORMERLY THE FOOT GUARDS.

Raised in 1661. *Facings Blue.*

The regiment was raised in 1661 but did not then consist of more than two or three companies. Five additional companies were raised in 1662, and in 1667 the strength of the regiment was 700. In 1674 two companies of 100 men each were added, and in 1677 a third company of the same strength.

In 1831 the regimental designation was changed by King William IV. to the Scots Fusilier Guards, but in 1877 Her Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, acceded to the request of the regiment, and directed that the old name should be re-adopted.

THE ROYAL COMPANY OF ARCHERS OF SCOTLAND.

Raised in 1677.

The history of the Royal Company of Archers (who have the distinction of being the sovereign's bodyguard in Scotland) begins in 1677. In 1704 the Company got a charter from Queen Anne.

The Royal Company of Archers enjoy the distinction of being the first military body in the service of the British crown who adopted tartan as a part of their uniform.

The original garb of the corps appears to have been a "shooting" dress, consisting of a tartan coat, with knee-breeches and white vest;

[1] *Vide* Appendix No. XXXII.

and a "common uniform," the coat of which was "a green lapelled frock."

From 1713 to 1788 a red tartan sett was used for uniform, but it has not been satisfactorily settled as to what sett of tartan this was. In 1789 the red tartan sett was discarded for the Black Watch one. In 1734 the headgear worn by the corps was a flat bonnet, ornamented with green and white feathers.

Up till 1823 (and possibly later) the Royal Company of Archers still wore tartan.

Their uniform of the present day, however, is a Court dress of green with gold embroidery, and cocked hat with a plume of dark cock's feathers. The weapon worn with this uniform is the sword. The corps' shooting dress is a green tunic with crimson facings, green trousers, Highland cap with one eagle's feather, and a hunting knife. The officers' dress has gold embroidery, and their rank is indicated by two or, in the case of the captain, three, feathers being worn in the bonnet.

The number of the corps exceeds five hundred, and the Captain-General, who is always a peer, is Gold Stick for Scotland.

Every officer of the Archers is of the rank of a general, and the privates of the corps rank at Court as colonels.

THE 21st or ROYAL NORTH BRITISH FUSILIERS.

Now the Royal Scots Fusiliers, 1st and 2nd Battalions.

Incorporated in 1688. *Facings, Blue.*

Though the 21st Royal North British Fusiliers were not put upon the army establishment until 1688, they really date some ten years earlier.

The regiment commenced its existence as *The Earl of Mar's Regiment*, and the commission of Charles, the fifth Earl of Mar, as its Colonel, is dated 23rd September 1678.

The 21st Royal North British Fusiliers were formed into a territorial regiment in 1881, when they adopted tartan trews as part of their uniform. Their pipers wear the full Highland dress.

THE 25th KING'S OWN BORDERERS.

Later the King's Own Borderers, now the King's Own Scottish Borderers, 1st and 2nd Battalions.

Raised in 1688. *Facings, Blue.*

The 25th was raised by the Earl of Leven in Edinburgh in 1688, and was at first known as *Leven's*, or *The Edinburgh, Regiment.* In recog-

nition of the circumstances of their incorporation, the regiment had always claimed and enjoyed the privilege of recruiting in the streets of the Scottish capital at any time, without asking the leave of the Lord Provost.

In 1781, however, the Lord Provost of that day refused to recognise the above privilege, and, therefore, the Duke of Richmond, whose brother, Lord George Lennox, was the Colonel of the 25th, applied for permission for the regiment to be called the Sussex Regiment. This proposed change of appellation was, however, so strongly resented by the 25th that the matter was dropped. The title of the King's Own Borderers was bestowed on the regiment by King George III., who also conferred upon it the badge of his own crest, with an accompanying motto, chosen by himself.

During the war with France, towards the close of the eighteenth century, the King's Own Borderers served for some time as marines in the Navy.

In 1881 the 25th became a territorial regiment, under the designation of the King's Own Borderers. In 1887, however, the title was altered to the King's Own Scottish Borderers, the designation which the regiment has since retained.

On becoming a territorial regiment the 25th adopted trews of Black Watch tartan as part of their uniform, while the pipers wore kilts. In 1897, however, in recognition of the fact that the Earl of Leven (a Leslie) had raised the regiment, it was permitted to change the sett of its tartan for the Leslie one.

Among other privileges which the Kings Own Scottish Borderers possesses is that of being allowed to march through the streets of the Scottish metropolis with bayonets fixed and colours flying.

THE 26TH CAMERONIANS.

OR CAMERONIAN REGIMENT, NOW THE CAMERONIANS (SCOTTISH RIFLES), 1ST BATTALION.

Raised in 1689. *Facings, Dark-green.*

The embryo of the Cameronian Regiment was a body of 500 Covenanters, which, under the name of The Cameronian Guard, had taken service under the Earl of Leven, and which was composed chiefly of Ayrshire and Lanarkshire men.

The regiment was embodied at Douglas on 12th May 1689, its first Colonel being the Earl of Angus, then only eighteen years of age. Among the curious conditions of the men's enlistment are to be found the following, viz.: The officers were to be such men "as in conscience they could submit to"; an elder was appointed to each company; and in each man's haversack was to be found a Bible.

In 1881 the 26th was linked with the 90th Regiment as a territorial one, of which the former formed the 1st Battalion. Tartan trews were adopted as part of the uniform of the rank and file, the tartan sett being the Douglas one, in allusion to the fact that the first Colonel of the 26th (the Earl of Angus) was of the Douglas family. The pipers are kilted.

THE 90th PERTHSHIRE VOLUNTEERS.

NOW THE CAMERONIANS (SCOTTISH RIFLES), 2ND BATTALION.

Raised in 1794. *Facings, Dark-green.*

This regiment was raised in Perthshire by a private county gentleman, Mr Thomas Graham of Balgowan, who, though adopting a military career late in life, rose to high distinction, and died General Lord Lynedoch. Sir Garnet (now Lord) Wolseley served as lieutenant in the 90th during the Crimean War, and General Sir Redvers Buller also served in the same regiment.

The 90th were, for some time, known as the Perthshire Grey Breeks, in consequence of the colour of their nether garments.

In 1881 the 90th was linked with the 26th Regiment as the 2nd Battalion of the territorial regiment, the Cameronians (Scottish Rifles).

OTHER REGIMENTS OF THE BRITISH ARMY WHICH ARE, OR HAVE BEEN, CONNECTED WITH SCOTLAND.

The foregoing pages complete the list of regiments of the Regular army who wear tartan. It may, however, interest my readers to learn what other regiments of the army have had a *Scottish* origin. They are the following, viz.:—

CAVALRY.

The *2nd Life Guards* are the successors of the "Gentlemen of the Life Guards" (alluded to in Sir Walter Scott's novel of "Old Mortality"), who fought under the leadership of Graham of Claverhouse, afterwards Lord Dundee. It was, therefore, most appropriate that, on the occasion of His Majesty King Edward's first visit as king to the capital of his Scottish kingdom (in May 1903), the 2nd Life Guards should have been selected to act as His Majesty's escort.

The *Royal Scots Greys* (*2nd Dragoons*) also commenced their existence (in 1678) under the auspices of Claverhouse. Their first designation was that of the *Royal Regiment of Scots Dragoons*, and they were known, later, as the *Royal Regiment of North British Dragoons.*

The record of the "Gallant Greys" is a brilliant one, and one of which every Scotsman feels proud. How they, with the "Gay Gordons,"

carried everything before them at Waterloo, to the slogan of "Scotland for Ever!" has been related on another page. During the Crimean War the "Greys" (2nd Dragoons) were brigaded with the "Royals" (1st Dragoons) and the "Inniskillings" (6th Dragoons), when all three regiments rendered brilliant services, and were known as the *The Union Brigade.* The "Greys'" charge at Balaclava is renowned in history, while their Waterloo charge is the subject of the well-known painting, entitled "Scotland for Ever!" by Mrs Butler (Miss Thomson).

The proud motto of the Scots Greys is "*Second to none!*"

The *7th* (*The Queen's Own*) *Regiment of Hussars* was originally a heavy cavalry corps, and was raised in Scotland in 1690. It has been known, during various periods of its existence, under several designations. These were: *Kerr's Dragoons*, *Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales' Own Regiment of Dragoons*, and the *Queen's Own Regiment of Dragoons.*

The regiment has also rejoiced in several soubriquets. Their dash during the Peninsular War gained for the 7th the name of *The Saucy 7th.* They have been known, too, as *Young Eyes*, and as *The Black Horse.*

Infantry.

The *94th Regiment* (now the *2nd Battalion of the Connaught Rangers*). The old 94th Regiment ("The Scots Brigade") was disbanded in 1818. Mr Walter Richards (in his interesting work, "Her Majesty's Army") writes as follows with regard to the above circumstance, viz.:—

"It is worthy of note, as showing the recognised continuity of the regiment, that all the officers of the old 'Scots Brigade' were appointed *en bloc* to the new regiment. The emblazoned names, moreover, of some of the battles borne on the colours of the Connaught Rangers were won for the regiment by the old 94th, which, under Baird and Wellesley, fought so well in the fierce struggles which marked the birth and growth of our Indian Empire."

The designation of 94th was first given in 1803. Previously to that date the regiment was known as the "Scots Brigade."

The *99th Regiment* (now the *2nd Battalion of the Duke of Edinburgh's Wiltshire Regiment*) was originally known as the *Lanarkshire Regiment*, and was raised in Scotland in 1824.

CHAPTER XIII.

THE HIGHLANDS SUBSEQUENT TO THE DESTRUCTION OF THE CLAN SYSTEM.

A.D. 1746 TO A.D. 1902.

Brutalities Perpetrated by the Government after the Battle of Culloden—The Position of the Clanspeople on the Forfeited Estates—Emigration of the Tacksmen or *Duin'-uasails*—Embarrassment of the Highland Chiefs who had become Resident in England—Highland Clearances—Dr Johnson and Boswell in the Highlands—MacDonald of the Isles and MacLeod of MacLeod—Highland Emigrants in America—The British Government and the Highland Chiefs' endeavours to prevent Emigration from the Highlands—Extinction in the Male Line of the Royal House of Stuart—Decline in the Kelp Industry on the Coasts of the Highlands—Forcible Expatriation of the Highlanders—Ruin of many Highland Proprietors—Population of the Highlands at Various Periods—Glasgow now the *de facto* Highland Capital—The Clan System succeeded by the Clan Sentiment.

IT is difficult for a *Scotchman* to allude impartially to the methods which were employed by the Government of King George for placating (?) the Highlands, after the Battle of Culloden. We therefore quote the following from the pen of a distinguished *English* writer (Lord Mahon "History of England"): "Quarter was seldom given to the stragglers and fugitives, except to a few con-
A.D. 1746 siderately reserved for public execution. No care or compassion was shown to their wounded; nay more, on the following day most of these were put to death in cold blood, with a cruelty such as never perhaps before or since has disgraced a British army. Some were dragged from the thickets or cabins where they had sought refuge, drawn out in line and shot, while others were dispatched by the soldiers with the stocks of their muskets. One farm building into which some twenty disabled Highlanders had crawled, was deliberately set on fire the next day, and burnt with them to the ground. The native prisoners were scarcely better treated, and even sufficient water was not vouchsafed to their thirst. . . . Every kind of havoc and outrage was not only permitted, but I fear we must add encouraged. Military license usurped the place of law, and a fierce and exasperated soldiery were at once judge, jury, executioner. . . . The rebels' country was laid waste, the houses plundered, the cabins burnt, the cattle driven away. The men had fled to the mountains, but such as could be found were frequently shot; nor was mercy granted even to their helpless families. In many cases the women

and children, expelled from their homes and seeking shelter in the clefts of the rocks, miserably perished of cold and hunger; others were reduced to follow the track of their marauders, humbly imploring for the blood and offal of their own cattle which had been slaughtered for the soldiers' food. Such is the avowal which historical justice demands. But let me turn from further details of these painful and irritating scenes, or of the ribald frolics and revelry with which they were intermingled, races of naked women on horseback for the amusement of the camp at Fort Augustus."

These summary murders of the rank and file of the Highlanders went side by side with the judicial murders of the upper classes. It was not for a year, nor yet two or three, that this era of terror continued. Robert Louis Stevenson has brought vividly to
A.D. 1752 our notice the circumstances of the Appin murder in 1752, which resulted in the condemnation by a packed jury of James Stewart of the Glens, and his subsequent execution. Allusion, too, has already been made to the execution of Dr Archibald Cameron during the following year.

After 1746 large districts in the Highlands were forfeited to the crown. These were placed under the management of the Barons of the Court of Exchequer in Scotland, who again were responsible to the Lord Commissioners of the Treasury. A great portion of the authority of the Barons of the Exchequer was delegated to factors. It is worthy therefore of remark that the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury laid down a rule that for the position of factor *no Highlander* should be eligible. The unfortunate inhabitants of these forfeited estates were, therefore, handed over to the tender mercies of men who were ignorant alike of their language and customs, and who had nothing in common with the people of whom they became the virtual rulers.

For a time the Highlanders suffered silently. Some were fortunate enough still to be under their old Chiefs, by whom they were treated as of yore. The tacksmen or *duin'-uasails*, forming the gentry of the clan, chafed, however, under the altered condition of affairs. Many of them, with their retainers, left the country and formed settlements
A.D. 1757 in America, where they could wear their loved national garb, and be free from the persecutions of an alien Government. Between 1757 and 1763 the ordinary clansmen, to a certain extent, found congenial employment in serving in the Highland regiments, which were formed on the outbreak of war between France and Great Britain. The fortunes of these Highlanders are told in
A.D. 1763 Chapter XI. On the conclusion of peace in 1763, most of these Highland regiments were disbanded, and the men composing them had to look for other occupations. North Carolina appears to have claimed most of the Highland emigrants who left

Scotland immediately after the events of "the '45." After the conclusion of the war with France emigration to North Carolina again set in. This new wave of emigration commenced about 1769.
A.D. 1769 Between that date and 1776 new circumstances had arisen, which contributed still more strongly to foster the spirit of emigration. In other words, the old generation of Chiefs was dying out, and was being succeeded by the second generation, to whom the status of clanship, as it existed before Culloden, was but a name and a tradition. The young Chiefs were encouraged by the Government to live in the south, and to have their children educated there. In the south these Highland gentlemen associated with the English aristocracy, the rent-rolls of whose members far exceeded, in most cases, that of a Highland Chief. Expensive habits were too often contracted, leading to debt and embarrassment. To relieve his difficulties the Highland gentleman brought up, or living in the south, had recourse to rack-renting his tenantry, erstwhile the clansmen of his fathers. Tempting rents for large tracts of Highland territory were offered by Lowland farmers for use as sheep-runs. This resulted too often in the inhabitants of the straths and glens being removed to barren tracts of coast land, in order to make room for armies of sheep, tended by a few Lowland shepherds. The Highland population so dispossessed, found a precarious livelihood in fishing, tending their wretched crofts, and eking out a precarious livelihood by kelp-burning. Pennant, who made two tours in the Highlands of Scotland (in 1769 and 1772) tells one long tale of the condition of woe and wretchedness which he witnessed. These conditions were accelerated by a famine which broke out in
A.D. 1773 1770. In 1773 the celebrated Dr Johnson along with his friend Boswell made a Highland tour in the Hebrides. Among the Chiefs whom the worthy doctor visited, were Sir Alexander MacDonald of the Isles (the first Baron MacDonald of Sleat in the peerage of Ireland), and his neighbour Norman, twentieth MacLeod of MacLeod. MacLeod was afterwards successively Lieutenant-Colonel of the 42nd and the 73rd Regiments (*vide* remarks on p. 290), and later became a major-general. Dr Johnson (as narrated by Boswell) remarked most strongly the difference between these two Highland Chiefs, both of whom were young men. Sir Alexander MacDonald had received an English upbringing, and was quite out of touch with his clansfolk. MacLeod of MacLeod, on the contrary, had been educated in Scotland, and as the sequel will show, had the interests of his dependents deeply at heart. Regarding Sir Alexander MacDonald Boswell remarks: "Sir Alexander MacDonald having been an Eton scholar and being a gentleman of talents, Dr Johnson had been very well pleased with him in London. But my fellow traveller and I were now full of the old Highland spirit, and were dissatisfied at hearing of racked rents and

emigration, and finding a Chief not surrounded by his clan. Dr Johnson said: 'Sir, the Highland Chiefs should not be allowed to go further south than Aberdeen. A strong-minded man like Sir James MacDonald may be improved by an English education, but in general they will be tamed into insignificance.' . . . My endeavours to rouse the English-bred Chieftain, in whose house we were, to the feudal and patriarchal feelings proving ineffectual, Dr Johnson this morning tried to bring him to our way of thinking. . . . We attempted in vain to communicate to him a portion of our enthusiasm."

Of Norman MacLeod of MacLeod, Boswell narrates: "Dr Johnson was much pleased with the Laird of MacLeod, who is, indeed, a most promising youth, and with a noble spirit struggles with difficulties and endeavours to preserve his people. He has been left with an encumbrance of forty thousand pounds debt, and annuities to the amount of thirteen hundred pounds a year. Dr Johnson said of him, 'If he gets the better of all this, he'll be a hero; and I hope he will. I have not met a young man who had more desire to learn, or who has learnt more. I have seen nobody that I wish more to do a kindness to than MacLeod.'"

Pennant, who had visited Skye the previous year, also refers to MacLeod in the following terms: "A gentleman of the most ancient and honourable descent, but whose personal character does him infinitely higher honour than this fortuitous distinction. To all the milkiness of human nature, usually concomitant on youthful years, is added the sense and firmness of more advanced life. He feels for the distresses of his people, and insensible of his own, instead of the trash of gold, is laying up the treasure of warm affection and heart-felt gratitude."

MacLeod of MacLeod, whom Dr Johnson met in 1773, had succeeded to the Chiefship during the previous year, on the death of his grandfather. In 1785 MacLeod (then a General) wrote his memoirs, from which the following instructive extract is taken:—

"In the year 1771 a strange passion for emigrating to America seized many of the middling and poorer sort of Highlanders. The change of manners in their Chieftains since 1745 produced effects which were evidently the proximate cause of this unnatural dereliction of their own, and appetite for a foreign country. The laws which deprived the Highlanders of their arms and garb would certainly have destroyed the feudal military powers of the Chieftains; but the fond attachment of the people to their patriarchs would have yielded to no laws. They were themselves the destroyers of that pleasing influence. Sucked into the vortex of the nation, and allured to the capitals, they degenerated from patriarchs and chieftains to landlords; and they became as anxious for increase of rent as the new-made lairds—the

novi-homines — the mercantile purchasers of the Lowlands. Many tenants whose fathers for generations had enjoyed their little spots, were removed for higher bidders. Those who agreed at any price for their ancient *lares*, were forced to pay an increase without being taught any new method to increase their produce. In the Hebrides especially this change was not gradual but sudden, and baleful were its effects. The people, freed by the laws from the power of the Chieftains, and loosened by the Chieftains themselves from the bonds of affection, turned their eyes and their hearts to new scenes. America seemed to open its arms to receive every discontented Briton. To those possessed of very small sums of money, it offered large possessions of uncultivated but excellent land, in a preferable climate—to the poor it held out large wages for labour; to all it promised property and independence. Many artful emissaries, who had an interest in the transportation or settlement of emigrants, industriously displayed these temptations; and the desire of leaving their own country for the new land of promise became furious and epidemic. Like all the other popular furies, it infected not only those who had reason to complain of their situation or injuries, but those who were most favoured and most comfortably settled. In the beginning of 1772 my grandfather, who had always been a most beneficent and beloved Chieftain, but whose necessities had lately induced him to raise his rents, became much alarmed by this new spirit which had reached his clan. Aged and infirm, he was unable to apply the remedy in person; he devolved the task on me; and gave me for an assistant our nearest male relation, Colonel Mac-Leod of Talisker. The duty imposed on us was difficult; the estate was loaded with debt, encumbered with a numerous issue from himself and my father, and charged with some jointures. His tenants had lost in that severe winter above a third of their cattle, which constituted their substance; their spirits were soured by their losses and the late augmentations of rent; and their ideas of America were inflamed by the strongest representations and the example of their neighbouring clans. My friend and I were empowered to grant such reductions in the rents as might seem necessary and reasonable; but we found it terrible to decide between the justice to creditors, the necessities of an ancient family which we ourselves represented, and the claims and distresses of an impoverished tenantry. To God I owe, and I trust will ever pay, the most fervent thanks that this terrible task enabled us to lay the foundation of circumstances (though then unlooked for) that I hope will prove the means not only of the rescue, but the aggrandisement of our family. I was young, and had the warmth of the liberal passions natural to that age. I called the people of the different districts of our estate together; I laid before them the situation of our family — its debts, its burthens, its distresses; I

acknowledged the hardships under which they laboured; I described and reminded them of the manner in which they and their ancestors lived with mine; I combated their passion for America by a real account of the dangers and hardships they might encounter there; I besought them to love their young Chieftain, and to renew with him their ancient manners; I promised to live among them; I threw myself upon them; I recalled to remembrance an ancestor who had also found his estate in ruins, and whose memory was held in the highest veneration; I desired every district to point out some of their oldest and most respected men to settle with me every claim; and I promised to do everything for their relief which in reason I could. My worthy relation ably seconded me, and our labour was not in vain. We gave considerable abatements in the rents; few emigrated; and the clan conceived the most cordial attachment to me, which they most effectively manifested."

Let us now look at the other side of the picture! The memoirs above quoted show what a Chief brought up among his clanspeople was able to do in the way of retaining their affections. His neighbour, Johnson's "English-bred Chieftain," was, on the other hand, doing all he could to raise rents, irrespective of what his clansmen might feel or think. The MacDonald tacksmen, therefore, bound themselves by a solemn oath not to offer for any farm that might become vacant, believing that they would thus repress competition and continue low rents. Though this combination failed in its object, still it appeared so formidable in the eyes of Lord MacDonald that, we are told, he retreated precipitately from Skye and never afterwards returned.

The author craves the pardon of his readers for digressing somewhat at this point. Do not, however, the striking contrasts between MacLeod and MacDonald of nearly a century and a half ago point to a moral in our own times? Why must the children of so many of our old Highland families be sent for their education to the south of England? "Are not Abana and Pharpar, rivers of Damascus, better than all the waters of Israel?" Are there no first-class public schools in Scotland that the children of Highland Chiefs must be sent for their education to England? We are far from intending or wishing to dispute the merits of "the predominant partner." At the same time, however, we cannot help feeling that the mere fact of a young Chief spending his youth among English surroundings does much to impair his usefulness in later life, when he is called to take his place as the head of the clan. The author has had many years practical experience of the benefit, nay, *the necessity*, of being able to converse with dependents in their own language. Putting, therefore, sentimental considerations entirely to one side, and looking at the matter from a cold and business point of view: are not the personal interests of a Highland

Chief more likely to be more forwarded when he has been brought up on Scottish soil, and is able to converse with his dependents in the Gaelic, which *is* the language of their daily use, and which *was* the tongue spoken by his own forefathers? It *does* seem passing strange, therefore, when one hears of the heir of a Highland Chief on attaining his majority being presented by his clansmen with an address in the Gaelic language, which he has to have interpreted to him—*in English!*

But to return to our subject! From 1759 to 1776 there was a constant flow of emigrants from the Highlands of Scotland to North America. Between 1763 and 1775 alone it is estimated that upwards of 20,000 Highlanders left Scotland for the new world. Among the emigrants were Flora MacDonald, the heroine of 1746, with her husband, Allan MacDonald of Kingsburgh, who arrived in North Carolina in 1774. At the close of the American War of Independence, during which Kingsburgh fought on the British side, Flora and her husband returned to Scotland. She died in 1790, and was buried in the churchyard of Kilmuir, Skye. The Highland emigrants formed settlements in North Carolina, in New York, on the Delaware, the Mohawk, and the Connecticut Rivers, in Georgia, Prince Edward Island, also in Pictou (Nova Scotia), as well as in the island of St. John. In their American homes the Highlandmen wore the Highland dress, and were not forbidden the music of the *piob-mhòr*, which musical instrument was at that period prohibited in the Highlands by Government as being a "weapon of war!"

On the outbreak of the American Revolution in 1775, not only were the Highlanders in America loyal to the mother-country, but they raised a regiment in her support (the 84th, or Royal
A.D. 1775 Highland Emigrant Regiment), whose story is told on pages 298 to 300. After the conclusion of the American War of Independence, the Highlanders, resisting all the offers made to them by the new nation, proceeded across the border and settled in Canada. With reference to these early emigrants, the Earl of Selkirk says: "The people of Breadalbane and other parts of Perthshire, as also those of Badenoch and Strathspey and part of Ross-shire, have generally resorted to New York, and have formed settlements on the Delaware, the Mohawk, and Connecticut Rivers. A settlement has been formed in Georgia by people chiefly from Inverness. Those of Argyllshire and its islands, of the Island of Skye, of the great part of the Long Island, of Sutherland, and part of Ross-shire, have a like connection with North Carolina, where they have formed the settlements of Cross Creek. Some people from Lochaber, Glengarry, etc., who joined the settlements in New York at the eve of the American War, took refuge in Canada. The people of Moydart again, and some

other districts in Inverness-shire, with a few of the Western Isles, are those who have formed the Scottish settlements of Pictou, in Nova Scotia, and of the Island of St. John."

In 1782 to 1783 there occurred a famine in the Highlands, consequent on the failure of the potato crop. As a result of this, after the termination of the American War of Independence,
A.D. 1782 another wave of emigration to Canada set in. So alarmed were the Highland Chiefs at the prospect of their territories becoming depopulated, that they did all in their power to stay the departure of the emigrants, in some cases to the extent of invoking the influence of the Government to compass this. In 1786 a meeting of noblemen and gentlemen was held in London, at which the Earl of Breadalbane stated that five hundred persons had resolved to emigrate from the estate of Glengarry. A resolution was thereupon adopted by the meeting, agreeing to co-operate with the Government, in order to frustrate the design. However, the tide of emigration
A.D. 1801 continued to flow apace. Between 1801 and 1804 there was another exodus, which included the emigration of the Glengarry Fencibles, whose story is related on pages 318 to 320, and who settled in Ontario, Canada, in a district to which they gave the name of their own loved home, Glengarry.

The closing years of the eighteenth and the opening ones of the nineteenth century witnessed the final extinction, in the male line, of the Royal House of Stewart, which had exercised such a powerful effect on the destinies of the Highlands. The Chevalier, James Stewart (*de jure James VIII.*), died in exile in 1766, and Prince Charles Edward succeeded to the phantom crown. "Bonnie Prince Charlie's" later years were those of a soured and disappointed man. It cannot be wondered at, therefore, that the failure of his once bright hopes induced at the last dissipation, over which it were well to draw a veil. Let, however, censorious critics of the evening of the life of Prince Charlie pause for a moment, and compare the Prince's chivalrous and humane character as evinced during the period when his star was in the ascendant, with that of his successful rival, the brutal German, George II., who cared not for "painting or poetry," and ask themselves which man was likely to have made the best monarch? Nay, compare Prince Charlie with any of the Hanoverian dynasty, prior to the reign of Her beloved Majesty, the late Queen Victoria, and it will be found that the balance does *not* incline towards the Hanoverian but to the Stuart side. George III., who was the best of the early Guelph sovereigns, signalised his reign by losing for Great Britain the American colonies, now the United States of America, and a repetition of the reign of his son and successor, George IV., would probably have landed the country in a fresh revolution. With the death of Prince Charlie at Rome, on

the 31st of January 1788, the hopes of the Jacobites practically ended. His brother, Henry, Duke of York, was a Cardinal in the Romish Church, so that, at a meeting of the non-juring Episcopalian
A.D. 1788 bishops of Scotland held at Aberdeen on 24th April 1788, it was resolved to pray for King George III. in the services of the Church. Cardinal Henry, Duke of York, died at Rome in 1807, at the advanced age of eighty-two. The evening of his life was a very chequered one. The consequences of the French Revolution
A.D. 1807 despoiled him of his property both in France and in Italy. When the French took possession of the Papal territories, they drove Cardinal York from his residence at Frescati, and, after confiscating or destroying all his property, left the Head of the House of Stuart absolutely destitute. The old man then retired to Venice. It does the character of George III. credit, that, upon learning of the destitute circumstances of his unfortunate rival, he settled an annuity of £4000 per annum on the Cardinal, who, in recognition of King George's kindness, left him, by his will, the Ribbon and Star of the Order of the Garter which had been worn by King Charles I.

By George IV. a stately monument was erected in St. Peter's, Rome, to the memory of James Stuart, the Chevalier, and his sons, Charles, Edward, and Henry, whose ashes repose beside those of their father. The heir-of-line of the Royal House of Stuart is now the Princess Maria Theresa, consort of Prince Louis of Bavaria. The Princess derives her descent from Henrietta, daughter of King Charles I.

But to return from this digression into the realms of Jacobitism and romance to the painful subject of the exodus of the Highlanders from their native country. While, during the period that elapsed between 1746 and the beginning of the nineteenth century, it was the clanspeople who were the principal sufferers, the first half of the nineteenth century was to witness the disappearance (especially in the West Highlands) of clansfolk and Chiefs alike. While, previous to the commencement of the nineteenth century, it had been the aim of the landlords to stay the flood of emigration, *now* their efforts were exerted in the opposite direction. In order to convert his territories into large sheep-farms the Marquis of Stafford (who had married the Countess of Sutherland) commenced the forcible expatriation of the Sutherland clansfolk, which policy became notorious as "the Sutherland Evictions." The Marquis's example was followed by other Highland proprietors, but Nemesis was on the track of many of them! Kelp, or rather the ruin of the kelp industry on the coasts of the Highlands, was the cause of the effacement of many of the old landmarks, the exile of clansfolk and their Chiefs, and the passing of large districts in the Highlands into the hands of strangers. The manufacture of kelp from sea-weed was first introduced into the West Highlands in 1735. It was not, however, till about 1750 that

the manufacture of the article assumed proportions of any magnitude. Then, the clansfolk who had been transferred by their Chiefs from the glens and straths to the sea coast in order to make room for sheep, began to turn to the manufacture of kelp in order to eke out a livelihood. About 1800 prices reached high-water mark, at £22 per ton; and, though there occurred a subsequent decline, still, during the
A.D. 1822 twenty-two years which had elapsed between 1798 and 1822, the average price was about £10, 10s. per ton. Owing to a succession of adverse circumstances, however, the price of kelp had by 1831 declined to £2. Misfortunes, it is truly said, never come singly! In 1837, 1846, and 1850 severe famines accentuated the prevailing distress. A fresh exodus of Highlanders set in, and many of the old ancestral estates passed from the hands of the ruined Chiefs
A.D. 1850 into the possession of alien proprietors. By 1850 many of the West Highland Chiefs were that *in name only*, owing to their having had to part with the clan territories. If the old Chiefs had chastised their tenants with whips, the new proprietors who took their places did not scruple to chastise with scorpions those who remained of the unfortunate clanspeople! If all the newcomers had behaved so humanely to their tenants as the late Sir James Matheson, the new owner of the Lewis, Highland grievances might have been remarkable by their rarity. Unfortunately, incredible as it may seem in the enlightened twentieth century, the means employed to drive the tenants from the lands of their forefathers were in too many instances barbarous in the extreme. Too often were the unfortunate Highlanders forcibly put on board emigrant ships, and landed on the shores of the New World in a state of destitution. Dr Keltie ("Scottish Highlands") remarks: "In the famine of 1837 many Highland proprietors and private gentlemen, forming themselves into an association, did what they could to assist the Highlanders, mainly by way of emigration. Not only was it for the advantage of Highland proprietors, in respect of being able to let their lands at a better rent, to do what they could to enable the people to emigrate, but by doing so, and thus diminishing the number of poor on their estates, they considerably decreased the large tax they had to pay under the recent Scotch Poor Law Act." "*Formerly the poor widows and orphans and destitute persons were relieved by the parish minister from the poor's box, by voluntary subscriptions, which enabled the extremely needy to receive four or five shillings the quarter; and this small pittance was felt on all hands to be a liberal bounty. The landlord added his five or ten pound gift at the beginning of the year, and a laudatory announcement appeared in the newspaper. But the Act for the relief of the poor of Scotland now provides that a rate shall be levied on the tenant or occupier, and some of those who formerly paid £10 per annum, and were deemed worthy of much commendation, have now to pay £400 per annum without note or comment! Can*

we be surprised then that some of the landlords, with increased claims on their resources, and perhaps with diminished ability to meet such claims, should look round promptly and earnestly for a remedy? One of the most obvious and speedy remedies was emigration; hence the efforts to clear the ground of those who, with the lapse of time, might become heavy encumbrances."[1] Dr Keltie continues: "Notwithstanding the immense number of people who have emigrated from the Highlands during the last hundred years, the population of the six chief Highland counties, including A.D. 1861 the Islands, was in 1861 upwards of 100,000 more than it was in 1755. In the latter year the number of inhabitants in Argyll, Inverness, Caithness, Perth, Ross, and Sutherland was 332,332; in 1790-98 it was 392,263, which, by 1821, had increased to 447,307; in 1861 it had reached 449,875. Thus, although latterly, happily, the rate of increase has been small compared with what it was during last century, any fear of the depopulation of the Highlands is totally unfounded."

During the latter half of the nineteenth century emigration, instead of, as before, being principally confined to North America, has flowed as well to Australia, South Africa, and New Zealand. The Highland sentiment in the last-named colony is particularly strong.

The accession to the throne in 1837 of Her late Majesty, Queen Victoria, of blessed memory, placed the Highlands for the first time, since upwards of one-and-a-half centuries, under the rule of a sympathetic sovereign, who had the welfare of her Highland subjects deeply at heart. Our present sovereign, King Edward, shares, we know, his revered Royal mother's sentiments. True, at the present day, such social questions as the crofter one, and the matter of deer forests are agitating the Highlands. Under a system of Government, however, which is disposed to render equal justice to all portions of the British Isles, it may reasonably be hoped that before the present century is much older, these and other social problems will be equitably adjusted.

Time has worked strange changes in places and matters relating to the Highlanders and the Highlands. Inverness, still the titular Highland capital, is now that only in name. The real Highland metropolis at the present day is Glasgow. Indeed, Glasgow may truly be termed the *Celtic* capital of Scotland. *Geographically*, that city is on the fringe of the four Celtic divisions of ancient Scotland, viz.: the Cymric kingdom of Strathclyde, the Pictish principality of Galloway, the kingdom of the Dalriadic Scots, and the Gaelic kingdom of Pictavia. *Ethnologically*, Glasgow contains over a quarter of a million Highlanders. *Socially*, the grey city is the headquarters of a perfect network of Highland District Associations and Highland Clan Societies; and it is no exaggeration to say that many a man from the Highlands has worn Highland

[1] Tiegelle's "Hints on the Hebrides."

dress for the first time in his life after taking up residence in Glasgow and joining the Society of the Clan whose name he bears.

We speak, nowadays, of *Great Britain* and *Greater Britain*, and with good reason too! Might we not with equal reason speak of *the Highlanders of Scotland* and *of "Greater Scotland"*? In Canada, America, South Africa, Australia, and New Zealand, there must be a body of Highlanders, which united, far outnumbers the Highlanders left in the old country. All those Colonies have their Highland Societies, their local kilted Highland Regiments, and their Highland Gatherings. It is, however, in our premier colony, Canada, that the flame not only of Highland sentiment, but of Highland nationality has been kept alive, despite of many difficulties and discouragements. It should never be forgotten by Highlanders that, as already mentioned in this work, at a time when the use of the Highland garb and tartan were subject to severe penalties in Scotland, and the bagpipe prohibited as being an instrument of war, the Highland garb was worn by the early Highland settlers in Canada, and the strains of the *piob-mhòr* were heard among the depths of the American forests. It was singularly fitting, A.D. 1902 therefore, that when during the late war in South Africa the union of the British Empire was cemented by blood, and the disgrace of Majuba wiped out by the victory of Paardeberg, *that* victory should have been largely contributed to by the Canadians, fighting alongside their Highland comrades of the Gordon Highlanders.

True! the *Clan System* is dead, but from its ashes has, phœnix-like, arisen the *Clan Sentiment*, which is not confined to the Scottish Highlands, or to Scotland only, but embraces an "*imperium in imperio*," and on which, it may truly be said, the sun never sets!

CHAPTER XIV.

NOTES TO PLATES OF TARTAN.[1]

Buchanan—Cameron of Erracht—Cameron of Lochiel—Chisholm—Clergy—Drummond—Ferguson—42nd or Black Watch—Gordon—Grant—Lindsay—Logan or Maclennan—MacAulay—MacDougall—MacDuff—MacGregor—Macinnes—Mackintosh—Macintyre—MacKenzie—Mackinnon—Maclaine of Lochbuie—MacLeod—Macmillan—Macpherson—Macrae—Matheson—Morrison—Munro—Murray—Ogilvie—Robertson—Rose—Ross—Sinclair—Skene—Stewart—Sutherland.

BUCHANAN.

THE "Vestiarium Scoticum" reproduces a sett showing maroon checks on a buff ground, with a black stripe running through the sett. This differs essentially from the bright tartan sett, which is accepted by the principal authorities as the *Buchanan* one. It is just possible, however, that the sett above alluded to as reproduced in the "Vestiarium Scoticum," may be a hunting one which has been lost sight of in later years.

CAMERON OF ERRACHT.

When the 79th Highlanders (now the 1st Battalion Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders) were raised in 1793 by Alan Cameron of Erracht, the greater portion of the rank and file of the regiment was composed of Camerons and MacDonells of Keppoch. There was some difficulty in deciding as to what tartan the regiment should adopt. Because, firstly, both the Camerons and the MacDonells of Keppoch had reasonably a claim in the matter. In the second place, because the groundwork of the setts of both the Cameron and the Keppoch MacDonell tartans being red, would not match with the military scarlet doublet. The difficulty, however, was solved in the following manner: Mrs Cameron, the mother of the regiment's first Colonel, Alan Cameron (afterwards Lieutenant-General Sir Alan Cameron, K.C.B.) of Erracht, designed a tartan sett, which was a blend of the Cameron with the darker tartan of the Clan Donald. This has been the tartan of the 79th from the date of its embodiment.

The *Erracht* tartan is also worn as a *hunting sett* by the *Camerons of Lochiel.*

[1] *See* also Appendix No. XXV.

CAMERON OF LOCHIEL.

There is some confusion with regard to the correct sett of this tartan. I am indebted to Lochiel for the pattern of the sett which is here reproduced.

CHISHOLM.

There is also some confusion as to the correct sett of this tartan. I have to acknowledge my indebtedness to Mrs Chisholm, Erchless Castle, for the sett which is here reproduced.

It is usual to have a darker tone of red and green for day wear, the brighter sett being used for full dress.

CLERGY.

Till the eighteenth century the Highland clergy not only wore the kilt and the tartan but also carried arms (as members of the church militant). The sett here represented was the distinguishing one of the Highland minister.

DRUMMOND.

The ancient sett which is described by Logan and which is here reproduced, is no longer worn. The *Drummond sett* now in use is almost an exact counterpart of the tartan of the *Grants*. I am indebted to the Right Hon. the Earl of Ancaster for the *modern Drummond sett* here reproduced.

FERGUSON.

The *first sett* here reproduced is generally acknowledged to be the real clan one. It is worn by the Athole and Aberdeenshire families. There is, however, a sett *without the white stripe* which was worn by the Fergusons of Balquhidder district. That sett is here reproduced as the second Ferguson one. The author is indebted to the courtesy of Mr Jas. Ferguson of Kinmundy and to the Rev. R. Menzies Ferguson, Bridge-of-Allan, for the pattern of the last-named sett.

42ND OR BLACK WATCH

is the tartan worn by the 1st and 2nd Battalions of the above regiment (formerly the 42nd and the 73rd Regiments).

During the tenure of the colonelcy of the 42nd by Lord John Murray (who was appointed in 1745) a red stripe was introduced into the sett, in order to make it similar to that of the Athole Murray. Later, however, the original dark sett was reverted to and has continued to be used until the present day.

The Black Watch tartan is worn by the *Munros* and by the *Grants* as a *hunting sett* (the tartans of both these clans being of a bright red hue). Of late the Black Watch sett has been claimed as one belonging to the Campbells of Lochnell. This theory, however, has little to recommend it, save the fact that at the time of the raising of the Black Watch companies were commanded by Campbells as well as by Munros and Grants. It is extremely unlikely that when the 43rd (afterwards the 42nd Regiment) was raised the tartan of any *one* clan would be adopted as the regimental sett, seeing the regiment was originally composed of various independent companies, commanded by representatives of *various* clans. Besides, the first colonel of the Black Watch was a Lowlander (the Earl of Crawford), and, for that reason, and also in order to avoid the risk of exciting any clan jealousies, a neutral sett of tartan was designed for and adopted by the Black Watch. This neutral sett, owing to its dark hue, gained for the 42nd the soubriquet of "*Freiceadan Dubh*" (Black Watch), a title which has been so honourably retained up to the present day.

GORDON.

This is the clan sett, which is also worn by the regiment of the Gordon Highlanders (formerly the 92nd and the 75th Regiments).

GRANT.

The Grants wear the Black Watch tartan as a *hunting sett*, Grant of Ballindalloch having been one of the commanders of the six independent companies which in 1740 were formed into the 43rd, afterwards the 42nd Regiment.

Mr D. W. Stewart in his work, "Old and Rare Scottish Tartans," remarks: "It is not till after 'the '45' that there is any instance of any member of the clan (Grant) wearing the so-called undress Grant tartan, now the familiar 42nd or Black Watch pattern."

LINDSAY.

Though the sett here reproduced is a modern one, and the Lindsays can scarcely be said to be a Highland clan, still, as there now exists a Clan Lindsay Association, and the Lindsay territory is adjacent to the Highlands, their tartan is, for these reasons, included among the clan ones.

LOGAN OR MACLENNAN.

The *Logans* or *Maclennans of Ross-shire* are not to be confounded with the Lowland Logans, whose armorial bearings are quite different from

those of the Highland Logans. Mr Macintyre North, in his "Book of the Club of the True Highlanders," says: "The Logan and Maclennan clans are of one descent, and there is no distinction in the tartans, save that the latter prefer it of a broad pattern."

MACAULAY.

The sett given here is that of the MacAulays of Clan Alpine, whose territory was in Dumbartonshire. There is another sept of the MacAulays, who were dependents of the *MacLeods of Lewis*, and, as such, wear the MacLeod tartan. The *hunting* MacAulay sett is a modern one.

MACDOUGALL.

Authorities do not agree regarding the correct sett of this clan's tartan. For the sett which is here reproduced the author is indebted to MacDougall of that Ilk.

MACDUFF.

The *hunting sett* is a modern one.

MACGREGOR.

MacIan, in his book of "Costumes of the Clans," says: "The *Glengyle branch* of the MacGregors wears a peculiar old sett."

There is a well-known sett (black and red checks) which is known as the Rob Roy tartan. It is supposed that this was worn by the well-known MacGregor Chieftain of the same name, as well as by the members of his clan, during the period when the tartan, and, in fact, everything connected with the Clan Gregor, were proscribed. Rob Roy died in 1734.

MACINNES.

The *hunting sett* is a modern one. For it I am indebted to Mr John Macinnes, Onich.

MACKINTOSH.

The setts here reproduced are those which are now generally recognised. There have, however, been many variations of the Mackintosh setts. This is probably due to the large number of septs which are embraced in the Clan Chattan. Among other Clan Chattan setts is that of *Shaw*, which, however, is believed to be of modern origin.

MACINTYRE.

The sett reproduced here is generally recognised as the correct one. There is another sett (alternate green and blue checks on a scarlet

ground) which is sometimes reproduced as the Clan Macintyre one. That sett, however, would appear to be, not a *Clan* but a *District* one, and to have belonged to the Glenorchy district, which was the habitat of the Macintyres.

MACKENZIE.

This is the sett worn by the Seaforth Highlanders (72nd and 78th Regiments) and by the Highland Light Infantry (71st and 74th Regiments).

MACKINNON.

The *hunting sett* is a modern one.

MACLAINE OF LOCHBUIE.

The *hunting sett* (for which I am indebted to the courtesy of Lochbuie) is a modern one.

MACLEOD.

There have been many attempts to appropriate the *MacKenzie* sett as a *MacLeod* one. The origin of this misunderstanding is not far to seek. The 73rd (afterwards the 71st) Regiment, and now the 1st Battalion of the Highland Light Infantry, was in 1777 raised by Lord MacLeod, who, as eldest son of the Earl of Cromarty (a MacKenzie) bore his father's second title of Baron MacLeod, as a courtesy one. It was but natural that the regiment, raised by Lord MacLeod, and first known as MacLeod's Highlanders, should have been clad in the clan tartan of its first colonel (a MacKenzie).

MACMILLAN.

The *hunting sett* is of modern origin.

MACPHERSON.

There would appear to be a remarkable amount of confusion with regard to the setts belonging to this clan. The result is that the handsome *clan dress sett* which is here reproduced has been almost lost sight of. The above sett is the oldest one, and is referred to by Logan and MacIan, as well as by Smibert.

What is now worn as *Macpherson dress tartan* seems to be the *dress tartan of the Chief*, regarding which Logan writes: "The Chief has recently dressed in a different pattern, which is said to have been formerly worn by his family."

The *grey hunting tartan sett* was made for Janet, daughter of Simon, Lord Lovat, wife of Macpherson of Cluny, and dates from the time of

"the '45." It is, however, said to have been copied from an old plaid preserved in the family.

MACRAE.

The *hunting sett* is a modern one.

MATHESON.

The *hunting sett* is a modern one.

MORRISON.

The sett which is reproduced is a modern one, and is reproduced in deference to the wishes of many of the Morrisons. The ground-work of the sett appears to be the Mackay sett, with a red stripe running through it.

MUNRO.

In addition to the clan dress sett here reproduced, there is another handsome and ancient sett which is now rarely seen.

As a *hunting sett* the Munros wear the Black Watch tartan, George Munro of Culcairn having been commander of one of the six independent companies raised in 1729, and formed in 1740 into the 43rd (afterwards the 42nd, the Black Watch) Regiment.

MURRAY.

The *Athole Murray* sett of tartan is also the *Athole district* sett.

OGILVIE.

The *dress sett* is one regarding which there has been much confusion. Mr D. W. Stewart, in his interesting and valuable work, "Old and Rare Scottish Tartans," states that a sett worn by the *Drummonds of Strathallan* was adopted by David Ogilvie, sixth Earl of Airlie, who married Clementina, only child of Gavin Drummond. The sett of *dress tartan* here reproduced is now considered to be the correct one.

The *hunting sett* is believed to date very far back.

ROBERTSON.

In addition to the *dress sett* here reproduced there is another scarlet one, through which runs a white line. In MacIan's "Costumes of the Clans" occurs the following passage, which bears upon the above sett, viz.: "A white stripe has lately been introduced in the tartan, which is hence called the 'New Robertson.' We, of course, reject it."

The sett here reproduced as the *hunting Robertson* is said to have been the special sett of the *Kindeace* and other *Robertsons of the North.*

ROSE.

The *scarlet dress sett*, though appearing in but few collections of tartan plates, is identical with the sett which is depicted in the "Vestiarium Scoticum." I am indebted for the pattern of this sett to Major Rose of Kilravock.

ROSS.

The *hunting sett* is a modern one.

SINCLAIR.

The *hunting sett* here reproduced is the same as the sett depicted in the "Vestiarium Scoticum."

SKENE.

There has been much difficulty in determining the correct sett belonging to the Clan Skene, and the design here reproduced does not agree with that one which is given in many collections of tartan. I have reason, however, to believe that the sett here reproduced is the correct one. For the pattern showing this sett I am indebted to the kindness of his Grace, the Duke of Fife, heir-of-line of the last Chief of the senior branch of the Clan Skene. The above sett has been copied from an authentic pattern in a book of tartan designs, which is in the library of the Guildhall, London.

STEWART.

In addition to the four examples of dress tartan here reproduced there are two others (both of which are alluded to in the "Vestiarium Scoticum"), which two setts vary but slightly from the clan dress tartan. I allude to the setts peculiar to the *Stewarts of Appin* and to the *Stewarts of Galloway.* The former differs from the clan dress sett in having across and between the checks, both vertically and horizontally, four thin green stripes. The *Galloway* sett has one fairly broad black stripe running through the sett in the same manner.

There is also an ancient Stewart sett, which was probably a district one, and worn as a hunting sett in the Athole district.

In some tartan collections there is a dark sett, which is given as the *Mackinlay* tartan, and somewhat resembles in appearance the hunting Stewart. This Mackinlay sett is, I am inclined to think, *not* a

Farquharson one. The probability is that it is a tartan belonging to the *Mac-an-Leighs*, or *Livingstones*, who were followers of the *Stewarts of Appin.*

It may be here pointed out that what is nowadays known as the *dress Stewart* is a sett which, properly speaking, is the *Royal* one. I allude to the *white* sett which was worn by Prince Charlie.

The *clan dress sett* is the scarlet one.

SUTHERLAND.

Two setts are here reproduced, the *ancient* one and the one which is now known as the *Sutherland.* The latter should, however, I am inclined to think, be styled the *Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders' regimental sett.*

The *ancient sett* (which is reproduced by both Smibert and Browne), as that of the Clan Sutherland, is, I am inclined to think, the correct *clan* one.

It is probable that after the proscription of clan tartans, as a result of Culloden (when not only the tartans of the clans which followed the House of Stuart, but also those which adhered to the Hanoverians, were proscribed), the Sutherlands, who were adherents of the House of Hanover, adopted a sett similar to the neutral Black Watch one.

I may mention that the War Office (who have very kindly assisted me with all the assistance at their command in matters bearing on regimental tartans) state that the *Sutherland* tartan, as such, is not known at the War Office. I therefore conclude that the sett which is worn by the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders (91st and 93rd Regiments) is considered by the War Office as a variety of the Black Watch tartan.

CHAPTER XV.

ARMORIAL BEARINGS.

THE use of symbols to denote nations, clans and families has been almost universal in the world from the earliest ages. In the rude symbols of savage tribes and the totems of the North American Indians we see the rudiments of what, in our own day, have developed into armorial bearings and the science of heraldry. In holy writ we read of "The Lion of the Tribe of Judah." The *eagle* symbolised the Roman Empire. At an early age of the Christian era the *Cross* was adopted as the symbol of the Christian faith; while, with the advent of Mahomet and his doctrines the *star* and *crescent* were elevated to the rank of holy symbols by the devotees of Islam. We know, too, that in the old Pagan days the Danish vikings carried on their raids under the symbol of the *raven*. In the *White Horse*, which is the emblem of the House of Hanover, we see but a continuance of the *White Horse of Wodin*, which was the emblem of Hengist when he invaded Britain.

The definite adoption of armorial bearings as distinctive national or hereditary emblems was mainly the result of the Crusades in the early part of the twelfth century. This period also synchronises with the evolution of the Scottish Highland Clan System. When so many families and nationalities assembled together clad in armour under the banner of the Cross some devices were absolutely necessary to distinguish the various bands of crusaders and their leaders. Hence the derivation of the term "crest," which owes its origin to the device on the crest of the wearer's helmet. Armorial bearings are so called because they were originally an elaboration *on the armour* of the smaller device which was worn on the helmet only.

Armorial bearings, as such, appear to have become hereditary in England during the reign of King Henry III., and the first Herald's College in Britain to have been instituted in England in 1483, during the reign of King Richard III.

The colours employed in blazoning heraldic achievements all have an ancient significance. Thus, blue is supposed to denote loyalty and truth; white or silver represents peace and sincerity; black is for constancy or grief; yellow or gold stands for generosity and elevation of mind; green means springtime and hope; in red we see martial

attributes, fortitude and magnanimity: while by purple is denoted sovereign majesty and also justice.

In order to convey the idea of colours, when armorial bearings are depicted in black and white only, the following definitions have been usually adopted by heraldic authorities, viz.:—

Or (*yellow* or *gold*) is represented in engravings by dots.

Argent (*white* or *silver*). Represented in engravings by a white space, unless a diaper pattern be introduced for the purpose of adding to the effect.

Sable (or *black*). Represented in engravings by closely crossed lines or by deep black.

Azure (or *blue*). Represented in engravings by horizontal lines. It was the colour devoted to the Virgin Mary by the Roman Catholic Church.

Gules (or *red*) is represented by perpendicular lines.

Vert (or *green*). This colour is represented in engravings by oblique lines from the dexter or right corner of the shield to the sinister base or left lower part.

Purpure (or *purple*). Represented in engravings by diagonal lines from the sinister or left corner to the dexter base.

There are two other terms in heraldry to denote colours, viz.: *tenne* or *tawney* (or *orange colour*), which is sometimes called by old heralds *brusque*; also *murray* or *sanguine*. These two last, however, seem rarely to appear in British armorial bearings.

When the expressions "dexter" and "sinister" are employed in heraldry, the dexter side of the shield is really the left side as one looks at it, being on its bearer's right. In the same way the sinister side of the shield is really the right side as one looks at it.

The Scottish Clans, as such, have no distinctive armorial bearings. Those depicted here are in every case those of the Chief of the Clan. The banners displayed on high occasions by Clan pipers from the large or bass drones of their pipes carry the armorial bearings of the Chief in whose service the pipers are, and such banners should not be confounded with Clan ones.

A LIST OF HIGHLAND CLANS EACH HAVING ITS OWN TARTAN.

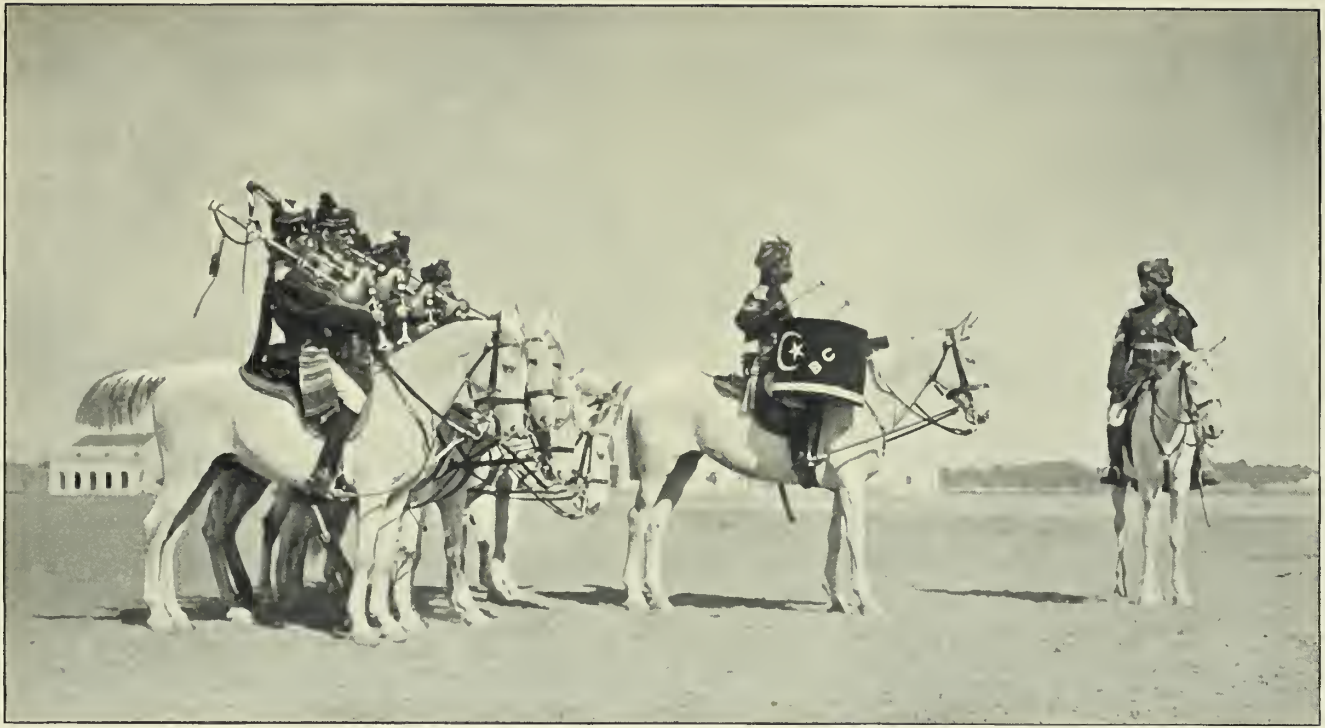
THE NUMBERS WHICH ARE, IN SOME INSTANCES, APPENDED TO THE NAMES REFER TO NOTES ON PAGES 392-396.

Clan.	*Highland Appellation.*	*Origin of Chief.*	*Arms of Chief* (18).	*Heraldic Description of Armorial Bearings.*
Brodie (1)	Brodie	Lowland		*Arms*: Argent, a chevron gules between three mullets azure. *Crest*: A right hand holding a bunch of three arrows all proper. *Supporters*: Two savages wreathed about head and middle with laurel, each holding a club resting against his shoulder. *Motto*: "Unite."
Buchanan	Na Cananaich	Celtic		*Arms*: Or, a lion rampant sable, armed and langued gules, within a double tressure flory-counter-flory of the second. *Crest*: A hand couped holding up a ducal cap or duke's coronet proper, within two laurel branches wreathed, disposed orleways proper. *Supported by* Two falcons proper garnished or. *Ancient Motto*: above the crest, "Audaces Juvo" (I help the brave); *Modern Motto*: below the shield, "Clarior hinc honos" (Brighter hence the honour).

Clan.	*Highland Appellation.*	*Origin of Chief.*	*Arms of Chief.*	*Heraldic Description of Armorial Bearings.*
Cameron . .	Na Camshrònaich .	Celtic .		*Arms*: Gules, two bars or. *Crest*: Dexter arm embowed in armour, the hand grasping a sword, all proper. *Supporters*: Two savages wreathed about the loins, each shouldering a pole-axe, all proper. *Motto*: "Pro Rege et Patria" (For king and country).
Campbell of Argyll	Na Caimbeulaich, or Siol Diarmaid an Tuirc; also Siol Diarmaid o' Duibhne	Celtic .		*Arms*: Quarterly. 1 and 4, Gyrony of eight, or and sable, for the name of Campbell. 2 and 3, are for the Lordship of Lorn—viz., Argent, a galley, sails furled sable, flag and pennons gules. Behind the shield are placed: in bend dexter, A baton gules, semé of thistles or, ensigned with an imperial crown proper, and thereon the crest of Scotland, borne as hereditary Master of the Royal Household; in bend sinister, A sword proper, hilt and pommel or, indicative of the office of Lord Justice General. *Supporters*: Two lions guardant gules. *Crest*: A boar's head couped or. *Mottoes*: above the shield, "Ne obliviscaris" (Forget not) and, below the shield, "Vix ea nostra voco" (I scarcely call all this my own).

A LIST OF HIGHLAND CLANS, EACH HAVING ITS OWN TARTAN—*continued.*

Clan.	*Highland Appellation.*	*Origin of Chief.*	*Arms of Chief.*	*Heraldic Description of Armorial Bearings.*
Campbell of Breadalbane	Na Caimbeulaich, or Siol Diarmaid an Tuire; also Siol Diarmaid o' Duibhne	Celtic		*Arms*: Quarterly. 1 and 4, Gyrony of eight, or and sable, for Campbell. 2, Or, a fess chequy azure and argent, for Stewart. 3, Or, a lymphad, sails furled sable, for the Lordship of Lorn. *Crest*: A boar's head erased proper. *Supporters*: Two stags proper, attired and unguled or. *Motto*: "Follow me."
Campbell of Cawdor	Na Caimbeulaich, or Siol Diarmaid an Tuire; also Siol Diarmaid o' Duibhne	Celtic		*Arms*: Quarterly. 1, Or, a hart's head cabossed sable, attired gules, for the name of Calder. 2, Gyrony of eight, or and sable, for Campbell. 3, Argent, a galley with her oars in action sable, for Lorn. 4, Or, on a fess azure three buckles of the first. *Crest*: A swan proper erowned or. *Supporters*: Dexter, A lion rampant guardant gules, armed or; Sinister, A hart proper. *Motto*: "Be mindful."



Mounted Pipe Band of the 17th Indian Cavalry (Bengal Lancers).

See page 242.

Clan.	*Highland Appellation.*	*Origin of Chief.*	*Arms of Chief.*	*Heraldic Description of Armorial Bearings.*
Campbell of Loudoun	Na Caimbeulaich, or Siol Diarmaid an Tuire; also Siol Diarmaid o' Duibhne	Celtic		*Arms*: Gyrony of eight, ermine and gules, to show their relation to the Crawfurds of Loudoun. *Crest*: An eagle displayed with two heads within a flame of fire. *Supporters*: on the dexter side, Or, chevalier in armour holding a pick proper; on the sinister, A lady nobly dressed and holding in her left hand a missive. *Motto*: "I byde my tyme."
Campbell (or MacArthur) of Strachur	Na Caimbeulaich, or Siol Diarmaid an Tuire; also Siol Diarmaid o' Duibhne	Celtic		*Arms*: Azure, a cross moline argent between three antique or Eastern crowns or. *Crest*: Two laurel branches in orle proper. *Motto*: "Fide et opera" (By faith and work).

A LIST OF HIGHLAND CLANS, EACH HAVING ITS OWN TARTAN—*continued.*

Clan.	*Highland Appellation.*	*Origin of Chief.*	*Arms of Chief.*	*Heraldic Description of Armorial Bearings.*
Chisholm . .	Na Siosalaich . .	Lowland .		*Arms*: Gules, a boar's head erased argent. *Crest*: A dexter hand with dagger and boar's head transfixed. *Supporters*: Two savages wreathed about the loins bearing knotted clubs. *Mottoes*: underneath escutcheon, "Vi aut Virtute" (By virtue or valour) and, above escutcheon, "Feros ferio" (To the rough I am rough).
Colquhoun .	Clann a' Chompaich	Lowland .		*Arms*: Argent, a saltire engrailed sable. *Crest*: A hart's head couped gules. *Supporters*: Two hounds argent, collared sable. *Motto*: "Si je puis" (If I can).

A LIST OF HIGHLAND CLANS, EACH HAVING ITS OWN TARTAN—*continued.*

Clan.	*Highland Appellation.*	*Origin of Chief.*	*Arms of Chief.*	*Heraldic Description of Armorial Bearings.*
Cumin, Cummin, Cumyn, Comyn, Cumming	Na Cuimeinich	French		*Arms*: Azure, three garbs or. *Crest*: A lion rampant holding a dagger in dexter paw. *Supporters*: Two wild horses argent, their manes, tails, and hoofs or. *Motto*: "Courage."
Davidson	Clann Daibhaidh, or Clann Dà'idh	Celtic		*Arms*: Azure, on a fess argent, between three pheons or, a buck couchant gules. *Crest*: A falcon's head couped proper. *Motto*: "Sapienter si Sincere" (Wisely if sincerely).

A LIST OF HIGHLAND CLANS, EACH HAVING ITS OWN TARTAN—*continued.*

Clan.	*Highland Appellation.*	*Origin of Chief.*	*Arms of Chief.*	*Heraldic Description of Armorial Bearings.*
Drummond	Na Drumanaich	Lowland		*Arms*: Or, three bars wavy gules. *Crest*: A sleuthhound (on a ducal coronet) collared and leashed. *Supporters*: Two savages wreathed about the head and loins with oak leaves, bearing each a shouldered club and standing on ground strewn with caltrops. *Motto*: "Gang warily" (Go cautiously).
Farquharson	Clann Fhearchair, or Fhionnlaidh	Celtic		*Arms*: Quarterly. 1 and 4, Or, a lion rampant gules, armed and langued azure. 2 and 3, Argent, a fir tree growing out of mount in base fructed proper, on a chief gules the Royal banner of Scotland is displayed bendwise on a canton of the field, in allusion to the fight of Pinkie, a hand issuing from the sinister side holding a dagger also proper, point downwards. *Crest*: A lion issuing from a wreath gules, holding a sword or. *Supporters*: Two wild cats proper. *Motto*: "Fide et Fortitudine" (With faith and fortitude).

A LIST OF HIGHLAND CLANS, EACH HAVING ITS OWN TARTAN—*continued.*

Clan.	*Highland Appellation.*	*Origin of Chief.*	*Arms of Chief.*	*Heraldic Description of Armorial Bearings.*
Ferguson or Fergusson (2)	Clann Fhearghuis	Celtic		*Arms*: Azure, a buckle argent betwixt three boars' heads couped or. *Crest*: A dexter hand holding a dagger. *Motto*: "Arte et marte" (By art and force).
Forbes	Na Foirbeisich	Celtic		*Arms*: Azure, three bears' heads couped argent, muzzled gules. *Crest*: A stag's head attired proper. *Supporters*: Two greyhounds argent, collared gules. *Motto*: "Grace me guide."

A LIST OF HIGHLAND CLANS, EACH HAVING ITS OWN TARTAN—*continued.*

Clan.	*Highland Appellation.*	*Origin of Chief.*	*Arms of Chief.*	*Heraldic Description of Armorial Bearings.*
Fraser or Frazer	Na Frisealaich .	French .		*Arms*: Quarterly. 1 and 4, Azure, three fraises argent. 2 and 3, Argent, three antique crowns gules, for Bisset. *Crest*: A stag's head erased or, attired argent. *Supporters*: Two stags proper. *Motto*: "Je suis prêt" (I am ready).
Gordon . .	Na Gòrdanaich .	Lowland .		*Arms*: Quarterly. 1, Azure, three boars' heads couped or, for Gordon. 2, Or, three lions' heads erased gules, for Badenoch. 3, Or, three crescents within a double tressure flory-counter flory gules, for Seton. 4, Azure, three fraises argent, for Fraser. *Crest*: A buck's head affronté, couped proper, attired and gorged with a ducal coronet or. *Supporters*: Two deerhounds proper. *Mottoes*: above escutcheon, "Bydand" (Abiding or lasting), and, below escutcheon, "Animo non astutia" (By courage not craft).

A LIST OF HIGHLAND CLANS, EACH HAVING ITS OWN TARTAN—*continued.*

Clan.	*Highland Appellation.*	*Origin of Chief.*	*Arms of Chief.*	*Heraldic Description of Armorial Bearings.*
Graham, Graeme or Grahame (of Menteith)	Na Greumaich	Lowland		*Arms*: Quarterly. 1 and 4, Or, on a chief sable three escallops of the first. 2 and 3, Or, a fess chequy azure and argent, in chief a chevron gules. *Crest*: A falcon's head erased proper. *Supporters*: Two lions rampant, guardant gules, each gorged with a collar sable, charged with three escallops or. *Motto*: "Right and Reason."
Graham, Graeme or Grahame (of Montrose)	Na Greumaich	Lowland		*Arms*: Quarterly. 1 and 4, Or, on a chief sable three escallops of the first. 2 and 3, Argent, three roses gules, for the title of Montrose. *Crest*: A falcon proper, beaked and armed or, killing a stork proper, armed gules. *Supporters*: Two storks argent, beaked and membered gules. *Motto*: "Ne oublie" (Forget not).

A LIST OF HIGHLAND CLANS, EACH HAVING ITS OWN TARTAN—*continued.*

Clan.	*Highland Appellation.*	*Origin of Chief.*	*Arms of Chief.*	*Heraldic Description of Armorial Bearings.*
Grant . .	Na Granndaich .	Celtic .		*Arms*: Gules, three Eastern or antique crowns or. *Crest*: A mountain inflamed proper. *Supporters*: Two savages wreathed around the head and loins proper. *Motto*: "Stand fast."
Gunn . .	Na Guinnich . .	Norse .		*Arms*: Argent, a galley of three masts her sails furled and oars in action sable, flags gules, within a bordure azure, on a chief of the third, a bear's head of the first, muzzled of the second, between two mullets of the field. *Crest*: A dexter hand wielding a sword proper. *Motto*: "Aut pax aut bellum" (Peace or war).

A LIST OF HIGHLAND CLANS, EACH HAVING ITS OWN TARTAN—*continued.*

Clan.	*Highland Appellation.*	*Origin of Chief.*	*Arms of Chief.*	*Heraldic Description of Armorial Bearings.*
Lamond or Lamont	Clann Laomainn	Celtic		*Arms*: Azure, a lion rampant argent. *Crest*: A dexter hand couped at the wrist proper. *Supporters*: Two savages wreathed about head and middle. *Motto*: "Ne parcas nec spernas" (Neither destroy nor despise).
Leslie	Leslie	Flemish		*Arms*: Quarterly. 1 and 4, Argent, on a bend azure three buckles or, for Leslie. 2 and 3, Or, a lion rampant gules debruised with a ribbon sable, for Abernethy. *Crest*: A demi-griffin proper. *Supporters*: Two griffins proper, beaked, armed and winged or. *Motto*: "Grip fast."

A LIST OF HIGHLAND CLANS, EACH HAVING ITS OWN TARTAN—*continued.*

Clan.	*Highland Appellation.*	*Origin of Chief.*	*Arms of Chief.*	*Heraldic Description of Armorial Bearings.*
Lindsay . .	Lindsay . . .	Lowland .		*Arms*: Quarterly. 1 and 4, Gules, a fess chequy argent and azure, for Lindsay. 2 and 3, Or, a lion rampant gules debruised with a ribbon sable, for Abernethy. *Crest*: An ostrich proper, holding in its beak a key or. *Supporters*: Two lions sejant gules, armed or. *Motto*: "Endure fort or endure furth" (Suffer bravely).
Logan . .	*See* Maclennan.			
MacAlister, MacAllister, MacAllaster, MacAlaster, MacAlester	Clann Alastair .	Celtic .		*Arms*: Argent, an eagle displayed gules, beak and legs sable, in dexter chief point a galley, sails furled, oars in action of the last, and in sinister chief point a cross crosslet fitchy of the second, all within a bordure engrailed of the third. *Crest*: A dexter hand holding a dirk in pale, both proper. *Supporters*: Dexter, A bear pierced by an arrow; Sinister, An eagle. *Mottoes*: above escutcheon, "Fortiter" (Braver); and, below escutcheon, "Per mare per terras" (By sea and land).

A LIST OF HIGHLAND CLANS, EACH HAVING ITS OWN TARTAN—*continued.*

Clan.	*Highland Appellation.*	*Origin of Chief.*	*Arms of Chief.*	*Heraldic Description of Armorial Bearings.*
MacAlpine or MacAlpin (3)	Clann Ailpein	Celtic.		
MacArthur	*See* Campbell of	Strachur.		
MacAulay (4)	Clann Aulaidh	Celtic		*Arms*: Gules, two arrows in saltire argent surmounted by a fess chequy of the first and second, between three buckles or. *Crest*: An antique boot couped at the ankle, with a spur thereon proper. *Motto*: "Dulce periculum" (Sweet is danger).
MacBean or MacBain	Clann Mhic Bheathain	Celtic		*Arms*: Quarterly. 1, Or, a lion rampant gules. 2, Argent, a dexter hand apaumé gules. 3, Argent, a dagger in pale proper within a bordure indented gules. 4, Or, a galley with sails furled sable. *Crest*: A demi-cat gules. *Motto*: "Touch not the cat bot a glove" (Touch not the cat without a glove).

A LIST OF HIGHLAND CLANS, EACH HAVING ITS OWN TARTAN—*continued.*

Clan.	*Highland Appellation.*	*Origin of Chief.*	*Arms of Chief.*	*Heraldic Description of Armorial Bearings.*
MacDonald of the Isles and of Sleat (5)	Clann Dònuill Shléibhte	Celtic		*Arms*: Quarterly. 1, Argent, a lion rampant gules. 2, Or, a hand in armour holding a cross crosslet fitchy gules. 3, Or, a row galley (or lymphad), the sails furled sable. 4, Vert, a salmon naiant in fess proper. *Crest*: A hand in armour holding a cross crosslet fitchy gules. *Supporters*: Two leopards tenné, collared or, armed and langued gules. *Motto*: "Per mare per terras" (By sea and land).
MacDonald of Clan Ranald	Clann Raonaill	Celtic		*Arms*: Quarterly. 1, Argent, a lion rampant gules, armed or. 2, Or, a dexter hand couped fesswise, holding a cross crosslet fitchy gules. 3, Or, a lymphad or galley, oars in saltire sable, and in base a salmon naiant proper, in sea vert 4, Argent, an oak tree surmounted by an eagle displayed or. *Crest*: On a castle triple-towered an arm holding a sword proper. *Supporters*: Two bears, each pierced by an arrow proper. *Mottoes*: above escutcheon, "My hope is constant in thee," and, below escutcheon, "Dh' aindeòin có theireadh e" (Gainsay who dare).

A LIST OF HIGHLAND CLANS, EACH HAVING ITS OWN TARTAN—*continued.*

Clan.	*Highland Appellation.*	*Origin of Chief.*	*Arms of Chief.*	*Heraldic Description of Armorial Bearings.*
MacDonald (or MacIan) of Ardnamurchan	Clann Dòmuill Ard-namurchan	Celtic		*Arms*: Or, a galley, sails furled, oars in action sable, between, in fess dexter, an eagle displayed, and sinister, a buckle gules. *Crest*: A demi-eagle displayed sable. *Motto*: "In hope I byde."
MacDonell of Glengarry	Clann Dòmuill Ghlinne Garaidh	Celtic		*Arms*: Or, an eagle displayed gules surmounted by a galley (biorlin) sable, sails furled, in dexter chief a hand couped of the second; sinister, a cross crosslet fitchy of the third. *Crest*: A raven proper perched on a rock azure. *Supporters*: Two bears, each pierced with an arrow, in bend proper. *Mottoes*: over the escutcheon, "Creagan-an-Fhithich" (The raven's rock), and, under the escutcheon, "Per mare et terras" (By sea and land).

A LIST OF HIGHLAND CLANS, EACH HAVING ITS OWN TARTAN—*continued.*

Clan.	*Highland Appellation.*	*Origin of Chief.*	*Arms of Chief.*	*Heraldic Description of Armorial Bearings.*
MacDonell of Keppoch (6)	Clann Dònuill na Ceapach	Celtic		*Arms*: Or, an eagle displayed gules, surmounted by a lymphad (galley or long fada) sable. In the dexter chief a hand proper holding a cross crosslet fitchy of the second.
MacDougall	Clann Dùghaill	Celtic		*Arms*: Quarterly. 1 and 4, Azure, a lion rampant argent, for MacDougall. 2 and 3, Or, a lymphad (or galley) sable, with a beacon on the topmast proper, for the Lordship of Lorn. *Crest*: An arm in armour embowed fessways couped proper, holding a cross crosslet fitchy gules. *Supporters*: Two crowned lions proper. *Motto*: "Vincere vel mori" (Conquest or death).

Clan.	*Highland Appellation.*	*Origin of Chief.*	*Arms of Chief.*	*Heraldic Description of Armorial Bearings.*
MacDuff (7) .	Clann Dubh . .	Celtic .		*Arms*: 1 and 4, Or, a lion rampant gules, armed and langued azure, for MacDuff. 2 and 3, Vert, a fess dancette ermine between a hart's head cabossed in chief, and two escallop shells in base or, for Duff of Braco. *First Crest*: A horse in full gallop argent, covered with a mantling gules strewed with inescutcheons or, charged with a lion rampant of the second; on his back a knight in full armour with his sword drawn proper bearing a shield, charged as the inescutcheons; on the helmet a wreath of the colours, and thereon a demi-lion rampant gules. *Second Crest*: A demi-lion rampant gules, holding in the dexter paw a broadsword proper, hilted and pommelled or. *Supporters*: Two savages wreathed about the head and loins with laurel, holding over their shoulders branches of trees, all proper. *Mottoes*: over the first crest, "Deo Juvante" (God helping), and, over the second, "Deus Juvat" (God helps), and, below the shield, "Virtute et opera" (By courage and diligence).

A LIST OF HIGHLAND CLANS, EACH HAVING ITS OWN TARTAN—*continued.*

Clan.	*Highland Appellation.*	*Origin of Chief.*	*Arms of Chief.*	*Heraldic Description of Armorial Bearings.*
MacFarlane or MacFarlan	Clann Pharlain .	Celtic .		*Arms*: A saltire waved and cantoned with four roses gules (being the original bearings of the Lennoxes). *Crest*: A demi-savage holding a sheaf of arrows in his right hand and pointing with his left to an imperial crown. *Supporters*: Two Highlanders in their native garb, armed with broadswords and bows proper. *Mottoes*: over escutcheon, "This I'll defend," and, under escutcheon, "Loch Sloy."
Macfie or Macfee or Macphie or Macphee	Mac-a-Phì, or MacDubh Phì	Celtic .		*Arms*: Or, a lion rampant gules, surmounted by a fess azure. *Crest*: A demi-lion rampant gules. *Motto*: "Pro Rege" (For the king).

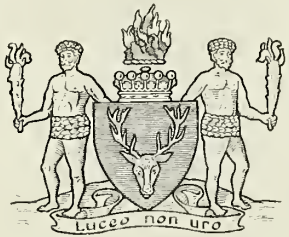
Clan.	*Highland Appellation.*	*Origin of Chief.*	*Arms of Chief.*	*Heraldic Description of Armorial Bearings.*
MacGillivray	Clann Mhic Gillibhràth	Celtic		*Arms*: Per pale argent and azure; in the dexter chief a hand fesswise couped, holding a dagger in pale; in the sinister a cross crosslet fitchy argent. *Crest*: A cat sejant proper. *Supporters*: Two armed Highlanders with steel caps, tartan jackets, and feilebeags, and bearing targets on their exterior arms, all proper. *Motto*: "Touch not the cat bot (without) a glove."
MacGregor or MacGrigor (8)	Na Griogaraich or Clann Ghiogair	Celtic		*Arms*: Argent, an oak tree eradicated in bend sinister proper, surmounted by a sword in bend supporting on its point, in the dexter canton, an antique crown gules. *Crest*: A lion's head erased, crowned with an antique crown proper. *Supporters*: Dexter, A unicorn argent, crowned and horned or (denoting the Royal descent); Sinister, A deer proper, tyned azure. *Mottoes*: above escutcheon, "'S rioghail mo dhream" (Royal is my race) and, below escutcheon, "Ard Choille" (The woody height).

A LIST OF HIGHLAND CLANS, EACH HAVING ITS OWN TARTAN—*continued.*

Clan.	*Highland Appellation.*	*Origin of Chief.*	*Arms of Chief.*	*Heraldic Description of Armorial Bearings.*
Macinnes (9) .	Clann Aonghais .	Celtic .		*Arms*: Azure, on a chief argent three stars of six points of the first. *Crest*: A thistle proper, and thereon a bee sucking the flowers. *Motto*: "E labore dulcedo" (Toil yields delight).
Macintosh or Mackintosh	Clann-an-Tòisich .	Celtic .		*Arms*: Quarterly. 1, Or, a lion rampant gules, as descended from MacDuff. 2, Argent, a dexter hand couped fesswise, grasping a man's heart proper. 3, Azure, a boar's head couped or, for Gordon of Lochinvar. 4, Or, a lymphad, oars erect in saltire sable, for Clan Chattan. *Crest*: A cat salient proper. *Supporters*: Two cats proper. *Motto*: "Touch not the cat bot (without) a glove."

Clan.	*Highland Appellation.*	*Origin of Chief.*	*Arms of Chief.*	*Heraldic Description of Armorial Bearings.*
Maeintyre	Clann-an t-saoir .	Celtic .		*Arms*: Quarterly. 1 and 4, Or, an eagle displayed gules, armed and langued sable. 2, Argent, a galley, sails furled sable, flags gules. 3, Argent, a sinister hand couped at the wrist fesswise gules, holding a cross crosslet fitchy sable. *Crest*: A dexter hand holding a dagger in pale proper. *Motto*: "Per ardua" (Through difficulty).
Maekay (10) .	Clann Mhic-Aoidh or Siol Mhorgain	Celtic .		*Arms*: Azure, on a chevron or, between three bears' heads couped argent and muzzled gules, a roebuck's head erased, between two hands holding daggers, all proper. *Crest*: A right hand grasping a sword paleways. *Supporters*: Dexter, A pikeman fully armed; Sinister, A musketeer with a shouldered musket. *Motto*: "Manu forti" (With a valiant hand).

A LIST OF HIGHLAND CLANS, EACH HAVING ITS OWN TARTAN—*continued.*

Clan.	*Highland Appellation*	*Origin of Chief.*	*Arms of Chief.*	*Heraldic Description of Armorial Bearings.*
MacKenzie	Clann Choinnich	Celtic		*Arms*: Azure, a stag's head cabossed or. *Crest*: A mountain inflamed proper. *Supporters*: Two savages wreathed about the loins and head with laurel, each holding in his exterior hand a baton or club erect and inflamed, all proper. *Motto*: "Luceo non uro" (I shine, not burn).
Mackinnon	Clann Mhic Fhionghain	Celtic		*Arms*: 1, Vert, a boar's head erased argent, holding in its mouth the shank-bone of a deer proper, for the name of Mackinnon. 2, Azure, a castle triple-towered and embattled argent, masoned sable, windows and portcullis gules, for MacLeod. 3, Or, a lymphad (or biorlin), the oars saltirewise sable. 4, Argent, a dexter hand couped fesswise, holding a cross crosslet fitchy sable (the two last for MacDonald). *Crest*: A boar's head erased, holding in its mouth the shank-bone of a deer proper. *Supporters*: on the dexter

Clan.	*Highland Appellation.*	*Origin of Chief.*	*Arms of Chief.*	*Heraldic Description of Armorial Bearings.*
Mackinnon—*continued.*				side, A lion; and on the sinister, A leopard, both proper. *Mottoes*: above escutcheon, "Audentes fortuna juvat" (Fortune favours the bold) and, below escutcheon, "Cuimhnich bàs Ailpein" (Remember the death of Alpin). The Mackinnons were also accustomed to carry a man's head crowned, couped proper, and gutté de sang, in commemoration of King Alpin (slain in 834).
MacLachlan or MacLauchlan or MacLaghlen or MacLaughlen	Clann Lachlainn, or Clann Lachainn	Celtic		*Arms*: Quarterly. 1, Or, a lion rampant gules. 2, Argent, a dexter hand couped in fess, holding a crosslet patté in pale gules. 3, Or, a galley, oars in saltire sable in a sea proper. 4, Argent, in base in sea vert a salmon naiant proper. *Crest*: A castle triple-towered. *Supporters*: Two roebucks proper. *Motto*: "Fortis et fidus" (Brave and faithful).

A LIST OF HIGHLAND CLANS, EACH HAVING ITS OWN TARTAN—*continued.*

Clan.	*Highland Appellation.*	*Origin of Chief.*	*Arms of Chief.*	*Heraldic Description of Armorial Bearings.*
Maclaine of Loch Buie	Clann Ghilleathain.	Celtic		*Arms*: Quarterly. 1, Argent, a lion rampant gules. 2, Azure, a tower argent. 3, Or, a dexter hand couped in fess gules, holding a cross crosslet fitchy azure. 4, Argent, a lymphad proper, in base vert a salmon naiant proper. *Crest*: A battle-axe in pale in front of a laurel and cypress branch in saltire, all proper. *Supporters*: Two seals proper. *Motto*: "Vincere vel mori" (Victory or death).
Maclean (Chief, Duart and Brolas) (11)	Clann Ghilleathain.	Celtic		*Arms* (of Brolas): Quarterly. 1, Argent, a rock gules. 2, Argent, a dexter hand couped fesswise gules, holding a crosslet fitchy in pale azure. 3, Or, a lymphad, oars in action sable. 4, Argent, a salmon naiant proper, and in chief two eagles' heads erased affronté gules. *Crests* (for Duart): A tower embattled argent; (for Brolas): A Lochaber axe between a laurel branch on the dexter, and cypress on the sinister, proper. *Supporters*: Those of the present chief (of Brolas and Duart) are Two ostriches, each holding a horse shoe in its beak; the *Duart Supporters* are Two seals. *Mottoes*: below escutcheon, "Virtue mine honour," and, above wreath, "Altera merces" (Reward is secondary).

A LIST OF HIGHLAND CLANS, EACH HAVING ITS OWN TARTAN—*continued.*

Clan.	*Highland Appellation.*	*Origin of Chief.*	*Arms of Chief.*	*Heraldic Description of Armorial Bearings.*
MacLaren or MacLaurin	Clann Labhrainn	Celtic		*Arms*: Or, two chevronels gules, in base a lymphad, sails furled, oars in action sable, all within a bordure engrailed gules. *Crest*: A lion's head erased between two laurel branches orlewise proper, meeting in an Eastern crown of three points or. *Mottoes*: over the achievement, "Dalriada," and, underneath, "Ab origine fidus" (Faithful from the beginning).
Maclennan or Logan	Clann Ghill-Fhinnein	Celtic		*Arms*: Argent, three piles sable in chief, and in base a cross crosslet fitchy gules. *Crest*: An arm and broadsword proper. *Motto*: "Dum spiro spero" (While I breathe I hope).

A LIST OF HIGHLAND CLANS, EACH HAVING ITS OWN TARTAN—*continued.*

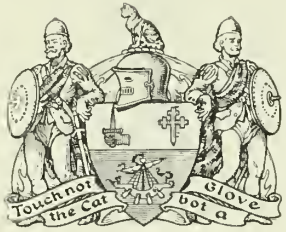
Clan.	*Highland Appellation.*	*Origin of Chief.*	*Arms of Chief.*	*Heraldic Description of Armorial Bearings.*
MacLeod of Harris, Dunvegan, and Glenelg	Siol Tormod . .	Norse .		*Arms*: Azure, a castle triple-towered and embattled argent, masoned sable, windows and porch gules. *Crest*: A bull's head cabossed sable, between two flags gules staves of the first. *Supporters*: Two lions regardant gules, each holding a dagger proper. *Mottoes*: on scroll, below shield, "Murus aheneus esto" (Be a brazen wall), and, above crest, "Hold fast."
MacLeod of Lewis and Raasay	Siol Torquil . .	Norse .		*Arms*: Or, a burning mountain proper, in the dexter and sinister chief points two crosses patté fitchy gules. *Crest*: The sun in his splendour proper. *Supporters*: Two savages with flames of fire on their head and hands, each on a burning hillock, all proper. *Motto*: "Luceo non uro" (I shine, not burn).

A LIST OF HIGHLAND CLANS, EACH HAVING ITS OWN TARTAN—*continued.*

Clan.	*Highland Appellation.*	*Origin of Chief.*	*Arms of Chief.*	*Heraldic Description of Armorial Bearings.*
Macmillan	Clann Mhaolain, or Clann Mhic-Gille-mhaoil	Celtic		*Arms*: Or, a lion rampant sable, in chief three mullets azure. *Crest*: A dexter and a sinister hand brandishing a two-handed sword proper. *Motto*: "Miseris succurrere disco" (I learn to succour the distressed).
Macnab	Clann-an-Aba	Celtic		*Arms*: Sable, on a chevron argent three crescents vert, in base an open boat with oars argent, sailing in a sea proper. *Crest*: The head of a savage affronté proper. *Supporters*: Two Highlanders with shouldered claymores. *Motto*: "Timor omnis abesto" (Be all fear absent).

A LIST OF HIGHLAND CLANS, EACH HAVING ITS OWN TARTAN—*continued.*

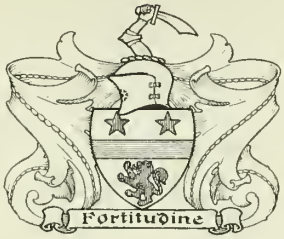
Clan.	*Highland Appellation.*	*Origin of Chief.*	*Arms of Chief.*	*Heraldic Description of Armorial Bearings.*
MacNaughton or Mac-Naughtan or MacNachtan or Mae-Nauchton or MacNaghten	Clann Mhic Neachdain	Celtic		*Arms*: Quarterly, 1 and 4, Argent, a hand fesswise proper, holding a cross crosslet fitchy azure. 2 and 3, Argent, a castle embattled gules. *Crest*: A castle embattled gules. *Supporters*: Two roe-bucks proper. *Motto*: "I hope in God."
NacNeill or MacNeil or MacNeal or NacNiel (of Barra)	Clann Mhic Nèill	Celtic		*Arms*: Quarterly. 1, Vert, a lion rampant or. 2, Argent, in base the sea, with a castle issuant therefrom proper. 3, Or, a lymphad, sails furled sable. 4, Or, a dexter hand palewise couped gules, within an orle of nine fetterlocks. *Crest*: A rock proper. *Supporters*: Two lions proper. *Motto*: "Vincere vel mori" (Victory or death).

Clan.	*Highland Appellation.*	*Origin of Chief.*	*Arms of Chief.*	*Heraldic Description of Armorial Bearings.*
MacNeill or MacNeil or MacNeal or MacNiel (of Gigha and Colonsay)	Clann Mhic Nèill	Celtic		*Arms*: Quarterly. 1 and 4, Azure, a lion rampant argent, armed and langued gules. 2, Argent, a sinister hand couped fessways in chief gules; in base wavy, azure, a salmon naiant argent. 3, Or, a galley, oars in saltire gules, on a chief gules three mullets or. *Crest*: A mailed arm, the hand holding a dagger proper. *Motto*: "Vincere aut mori" (Conquer or die).
Macpherson	Clann Mhuirich	Celtic		*Arms*: Party per fess or and azure, in dexter chief a hand fesswise grasping a dagger palewise gules (for service done against the Cumins), and in sinister a cross crosslet fitchy gules, in base a lymphad, sails furled, oars in action or. *Crest*: A cat sejant proper. *Supporters*: Two Highlanders in slashed-out blue doublets, their shirts (or "leinn croich") fastened between their bare thighs, steel caps, swords by their sides, and targets on their arms. *Motto*: "Touch not the cat bot (without) a glove."

A LIST OF HIGHLAND CLANS, EACH HAVING ITS OWN TARTAN—*continued.*

Clan.	*Highland Appellation.*	*Origin of Chief.*	*Arms of Chief.*	*Heraldic Description of Armorial Bearings.*
Macquarrie	Clann Ghuaire	Celtic		*Arms*: Quarterly. 1 and 4, Vert, three towers in chief argent. 2 and 3, Gules, a ship and salmon naiant proper between three cross crosslets fitchy argent. *Crest*: From an antique crown (in token of Royal descent) an arm embowed, couped at the shoulder, in plate-armour proper, grasping a dagger argent, pommelled or. *Supporters*: Two greyhounds proper, leashed and collared or. *Motto*: "Turris fortis mihi Deus" (God is to me a strong tower).
Macqueen (12)	Clann Shuibhne	Celtic		*Arms*: Argent, three wolves' heads couped sable. *Crest*: A heraldic tiger rampant ermine, holding an arrow point downwards argent, pheoned gules. *Supporters*: Two heraldic tigers ermine. *Motto*: "Constant and Faithful."

A LIST OF HIGHLAND CLANS, EACH HAVING ITS OWN TARTAN—*continued.*

Clan.	*Highland Appellation.*	*Origin of Chief.*	*Arms of Chief.*	*Heraldic Description of Armorial Bearings.*
Macrae . .	Clann Mhic Rath .	Celtic .		*Arms*: Argent, a fess between two mullets in chief, and a lion rampant in base gules. *Crest*: An arm in armour holding a scimitar proper. *Motto*: "Fortitudine" (By fortitude).
Malcolm . .	Clann Chaluim .	Celtic .		*Arms*: Argent, on a saltire azure five mullets pierced or between four stags' heads erased gules. *Crest*: A tower argent. *Supporters*: Two stags at gaze proper, chains reflexed over the back or. *Mottoes*: over crest, "In ardua petit" (Aims at lofty things) and, under crest, "Deus refugium nostrum" (God is our refuge).

A LIST OF HIGHLAND CLANS, EACH HAVING ITS OWN TARTAN—*continued.*

Clan.	*Highland Appellation.*	*Origin of Chief.*	*Arms of Chief.*	*Heraldic Description of Armorial Bearings.*
Matheson or Mathieson (13)	Clann Mhathain .	Norse .		*Arms*: Argent, three dexter hands couped erect gules. *Crest*: A naked arm holding a drawn sabre proper. *Motto*: "Fac et spera" (Do and hope).
Menzies . .	Na Meinnearaich .	Lowland .		*Arms*: Argent, a chief gules. *Crest*: A savage's head erased proper. *Supporters*: Two savages wreathed around the head and loins proper. *Motto*: "Will God I shall."

A LIST OF HIGHLAND CLANS, EACH HAVING ITS OWN TARTAN—*continued.*

Clan.	*Highland Appellation.*	*Origin of Chief.*	*Arms of Chief.*	*Heraldic Description of Armorial Bearings.*
Monro or Monroe or Munro or Munroe	Clann an Rothaich .	Celtic .		*Arms*: Or, an eagle's head erased gules. *Crest*: An eagle on the perch proper. *Supporters*: Two eagles proper. *Motto*: "Dread God."
Morrison . .	Clann Mhic Gille-Mhoire, or Moir-easdanaich; also called in Lewis Clann a' Bhrith-eamh	Norse .		*Arms*: Azure, three Saracens' heads erased, conjoined in one neck, and wreathed with laurel, all proper, the faces respectively turned towards the chief dexter and sinister sides of the shield. *Crest*: A serpent proper. *Motto*: "Prætia prudentia præstat" (In price prudence predominates).

A LIST OF HIGHLAND CLANS, EACH HAVING ITS OWN TARTAN—*continued.*

Clan.	*Highland Appellation.*	*Origin of Chief.*	*Arms of Chief.*	*Heraldic Description of Armorial Bearings.*
Murray of Athole	Siol Mhoiridh, or Mhoirrich	Flemish .		*Arms*: Quarterly. First Grand Quarter: 1 and 4, Paly of six or and sable, for the ancient Earldom of Athole. 2 and 3, Or, a fess chequy azure and argent, for Stewart. Second Grand Quarter: Azure, three mullets argent within a double tressure flory-counter-flory or, for Murray. Third Grand Quarter: 1, Argent, on a bend azure three bucks' heads cabossed or, for Stanley. 2, Gules, three legs in armour proper, garnished and spurred or, conjoined in triangle at upper part of thigh for Isle of Man, as lords thereof. 3, Or, on a chief indented azure three plates, for Latham. 4, Gules, two lions passant in pale argent, for Strange. Fourth Grand Quarter: 1 and 4, Or, a lion rampant azure. 2 and 3, Azure, five fusils in fess or, both for Percy. *Crest*: A demi-savage proper, holding in his right hand a dagger proper, pommel and hilt or, and in his left hand a key or. *Supporters*: Dexter, A savage proper wreathed about head and waist vert, his feet in irons, the chain held up by his right hand proper; Sinister, A lion gules, gorged with a collar azure, thereon three mullets argent. *Motto*: "Furth fortune and fill the fetters."



Alexander Monro (Prince Charlie's Piper).

By kind permission of Sir Hector Munro, Bart. (reproduced from an old print at Foulis Castle).

See page 236.

Clan.	*Highland Appellation*	*Origin of Chief.*	*Arms of Chief.*	*Heraldic Description of Armorial Bearings.*
Murray of Tullibardine (14)	Siol Mhoiridh, or Mhoirrich	Flemish .		*Arms* and *Title* are now merged in Murray of Athole.
Ogilvie or Ogilvy	Siol Ghillechriosd .	Celtic .		*Arms*: Argent, a lion passant guardant gules, crowned with an imperial crown and collared with an open crown or. *Crest*: A woman, from her waist upwards, holding a portcullis. *Supporters*: Two bulls sable, unguled and horned vert, with a garland of flowers about their necks. *Motto*: "A fin" (To the end).
Robertson or Clan Donnachie	Clann Donnachaidh	Celtic .		*Arms*: Gules, three wolves' heads erased argent, armed and langued azure. *Crest*: A dexter arm couped in pale holding a regal crown proper, and under the escutcheon a wild man chained proper. *Supporters*: On the dexter side, A serpent; and on the sinister, A dove, the head of each encircled with rays. *Motto*: "Virtutis gloria merces" (Glory is the reward of virtue).

A LIST OF HIGHLAND CLANS, EACH HAVING ITS OWN TARTAN—*continued.*

Clan.	*Highland Appellation.*	*Origin of Chief.*	*Arms of Chief.*	*Heraldic Description of Armorial Bearings.*
Rose . .	Na Ròsaich . .	Celtic .		*Arms*: Or, A boar's head couped gules between three water bougets sable. *Crest*: A harp azure. *Supporters*: Two falcons. *Motto*: "Constant and true."
Ross . .	Siol Aindrea . .	Celtic .		*Arms*: Gules, three lions rampant, two and one argent. *Crest*: A hand holding a garland of laurel proper. *Supporters*: Two savages wreathed about head and loins with oak, holding clubs proper. *Motto*: "Spem successus alit" (Success nourishes hope).

Clan.	*Highland Appellation*	*Origin of Chief.*	*Arms of Chief.*	*Heraldic Description of Armorial Bearings.*
Sinclair . .	Clann na cèairde in the West; in the North, Singleir	French .		*Arms*: Quarterly. 1, Azure, a ship at anchor within a double tressure flory-counter-flory, her oars erect in saltire or, for Orkney. 2 and 3, Or, a lion rampant gules, for Spar. 4, Azure, a ship under sail or, for the title of Caithness, and over all a cross engrailed, dividing the four quarters, sable, for the name of Sinclair. *Crest*: A cock proper. *Supporters*: Two griffins proper, beaked and membered or. *Motto*: "Commit thy work to God."
Skene . .	Sìol Sgéine or Clann Donnachaidh Mhàr	Celtic .		*Arms*: Gules, three sgians (or daggers) palewise in fess argent, hilted and pommelled or, on the point of each a wolf's head or. *Crest*: A dexter arm from the shoulder issuing out of a cloud, and holding forth a triumphal crown or garland of laurel leaves proper. *Supporters*: On the dexter side, A Highlander in his proper garb, holding in his right hand a sgian; and on the sinister, A Highlander in a more simple habit, his target on the left arm and his dorlach by his side, all proper. *Motto*: "Virtutis regia merces" (Glory is the reward of virtue).

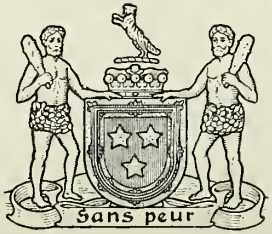
A LIST OF HIGHLAND CLANS, EACH HAVING ITS OWN TARTAN—*continued.*

Clan.	*Highland Appellation.*	*Origin of Chief.*	*Arms of Chief.*	*Heraldic Description of Armorial Bearings.*
Stewart, Stuart, or Steuart (Royal) (15)	Na Stiubhartaich .	Lowland .		*Arms*: Or, a lion rampant gules, armed and langued azure, within a double tressure flory-counter-flory gules, encircled with the Order of Scotland, composed of rue and thistles, with the image of St. Andrew pendent therefrom, having on his breast a cross. *Crest*: above the shield, A sovereign's helmet adorned with an imperial crown and surmounted by a lion sejant affronté, holding in his dexter paw a sword and in the sinister a sceptre. *Supporters*: Two unicorns argent, crowned and gorged with a Royal coronet and chained or. *Mottoes*: in a scroll, above all, "In Defence," and, under escutcheon, "Nemo me impune lacessit" (No one harms me with impunity).
Stewart of Appin	Stiubhartaich na h-Apunn	Lowland .		*Arms*: Quarterly. 1 and 4, Or, a fess chequy azure and argent. 2 and 3, Argent, a galley, sails trussed up, flags gules, and oars in action. *Crest*: A unicorn's head argent, maned, horned, and bearded or. *Supporters*: Two roebucks proper. *Motto*: "Quhidder will zie" (Whither will ye).

A LIST OF HIGHLAND CLANS, EACH HAVING ITS OWN TARTAN—*continued.*

Clan.	*Highland Appellation.*	*Origin of Chief.*	*Arms of Chief.*	*Heraldic Description of Armorial Bearings.*
Stewart of Athole	Stiubhartaich Athull	Lowland .		*Arms*: Quarterly. 1, Scotland with label of three points. 2, Paly of six or and sable, for Athole. 3, Argent, three piles in point gules, for Brechin. 4, Argent, a lion rampant azure, for Galloway. *En surtout*, Azure, a ship under sail or, for Caithness. *Crest*: A lion sejant guardant gules, with a sword erect proper in his dexter paw. *Supporters*: Dexter, A hart gorged and chained; and Sinister, A lady leaning against a tree.
Stewart of Galloway (16)	Na Stiubhartaich .	Lowland .		*Arms*: Or, a fess chequy azure and argent, surmounted by a bend engrailed gules, within a tressure flory-counter-flory gules. *Crest*: A pelican argent, winged or, in her nest, feeding her young proper. *Supporters*: Dexter, A savage wreathed about the head and loins with laurel, holding a club on his dexter shoulder, all proper; Sinister, A lion gules. *Motto*: "Virescit vulnere virtus" (Courage grows strong at a wound).

A LIST OF HIGHLAND CLANS, EACH HAVING ITS OWN TARTAN—*continued.*

Clan.	*Highland Appellation.*	*Origin of Chief.*	*Arms of Chief.*	*Heraldic Description of Armorial Bearings.*
Stuart of Bute .	Na Stiubhartaich am Bód	Lowland .		*Arms*: Or, a fess chequy azure and argent, within a double tressure flory-counter-flory gules. *Crest*: A demi-lion rampant, with this motto in a scroll, "Nobilis est ira leonis" (The wrath of the lion is noble). *Supporters*: Dexter, A horse argent, bridled gules; Sinister, A stag proper, armed and unguled or. *Motto*: "Avito viret honore" (He flourishes through the honour of his ancestors).
Sutherland (17)	Na Sutharlanaich .	Flemish .		*Arms*: Gules, three stars or within a bordure or, the latter charged with a double tressure flory-counter-flory gules. *Crest*: A cat salient proper. *Supporters*: Two savages wreathed around the head and waist with laurel, and holding batons shouldered. *Motto*: "Sans peur" (Without fear).

A LIST OF HIGHLAND CLANS, EACH HAVING ITS OWN TARTAN—*continued.*

Clan.	*Highland Appellation.*	*Origin of Chief.*	*Arms of Chief.*	*Heraldic Description of Armorial Bearings.*
Urquhart .	Clann Urachadain .	Celtic .		*Arms*: Or, three boars' heads erased gules, langued azure. *Crest*: A demi-otter sable crowned with an antique crown or. *Supporters*: Two greyhounds proper, collared gules and leashed or. *Motto*: above, "Per mare per terras" (By sea and land), and, below, "Mean, speak and do well."

NOTES TO ARMORIAL BEARINGS OF CLAN CHIEFS.

BRODIE (1).

The *Crest* of the Chief shows A hand holding *three* arrows. The rest of the clan have, as their *Crest*, A hand holding *five* arrows.

FERGUSON OR FERGUSSON (2).

The following are the heraldic descriptions of the Armorial Bearings borne by the branches of the clan, as detailed on pp. 47 and 48 of this work, viz :—

CRAIGDARROCH.—*Arms*: Argent, a lion rampant azure, on a chief gules a mullet between a cross crosslet fitchy in the dexter and a rose in the sinister of the field. *Crest*: A dexter hand grasping a broken spear in bend. *Motto*: "Vi et arte" (By strength and art).

KILKERRAN.—*Arms*: Azure, a buckle argent between three boars' heads couped or, with the badge of knight-baronet in the dexter chief canton. *Crest*: A bee upon a thistle proper. *Motto*: "Ut prosim aliis" (That I may profit others).

DUNFALLANDY and also BALEDMUND.—*Arms*: Azure, a buckle argent betwixt three boars' heads couped or. *Crest*: A dexter hand holding a dagger. *Motto*: "Arte et marte" (By art and force). *N.B.*—This is the Coat of Arms which is reproduced in the illustrations of Clan Arms as being the Arms belonging to the Chief of the Highland Fergusons.

BALQUHIDDER.—*Arms*: Or, a lion rampant azure, on a chief gules a mullet between a cross crosslet fitchy on the dexter and a rose on the sinister of the field. *Crest*: A hand grasping a broken spear. *Motto*: "Vi et arte" (By strength and art).

PITFOUR.—*Arms*: Azure, a buckle argent between three boars' heads couped or, all within a bordure of the second. *Crest*: A crescent or rising from a cloud proper. *Motto*: "Virtute" (By virtue).

KINMUNDY and BALMAKELLY.—*Arms*: Azure, a buckle argent betwixt three boars' heads couped or, within a bordure embattled of the third. *Crest*: On a helmet befitting his degree, mantled gules and doubling argent and torse of his colours, is set for his Crest A dexter hand issuing from a cloud grasping a broken spear in bend proper. *Motto*: in an escroll, "Arte et animo" (By stratagem and courage).

The Arms used by the family of the late Sir SAMUEL FERGUSON

(Ireland), are—*Arms*: On a field azure a buckle or between three boars' heads or. *Crest*: A Scotch thistle with a bee sucking honey out of it proper. *Motto*: "Dulcius ex Asperis" (Sweeter from difficulties).

MACALPINE (3).

There are no Arms registered in Scotland for this name. The Irish branch of the clan use, practically, the same Arms as the *MacGregors*.

MACAULAY (4).

There is a sept of MacAulays, dependents of the *MacLeods of Lewis*. This sept is quite distinct from the MacAulays of Clan Alpine.

MACDONALD OF THE ISLES AND OF SLEAT (5).

"The old Arms of the Clan Donald, North and South, were: Quarterly. 1, Argent, semée of fleurs-de-lis and, within a double tressure gules, a lion rampant of the second, for the marriage of John of Isla with the Princess Margaret Stuart. 2, Or, a lymphad sable, the oars in action, the sail furled argent, and flames issuing out of the top castle proper. In dexter chief, A dexter hand; and in sinister, A cross crosslet fitchy, both gules, for the Lordship of the Isles. 3, Parted per fess, argent and vert, in base a salmon naiant proper. 4, Argent, a vine tree, fruited proper. These Arms, which, with some slight arbitrary difference, were borne by the Clan Donald, North and South, during the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth centuries, must not be confounded with the *ancient Coat of the Lordship of the Isles*, which was simply: Or, a lymphad sable, the oars in action, the sail furled argent, and flames issuing out of the top castle proper, surmounted by an eagle displayed gules. In the dexter chief, A dexter hand; and in the sinister chief, A cross crosslet fitchy, both of the fifth. This Bearing was given upon the coin struck by James VI. soon after his annexation of the Lordship of the Isles to the Crown, when it was also assumed by the Duke (?) of Rothesay, upon whom the title was conferred."—(From "The Costume of the Clans," by the brothers Stuart.)

MACDONELL OF KEPPOCH (6).

There are no Arms recorded for this branch of the Clan Donald. The Keppoch MacDonalds are stated to have improperly used the Arms of Lord MacDonald. The shield here reproduced is copied from MacIan's "Costumes of the Clans."

MACDUFF (7).

The Armorial Bearings here given are those of the Duke of Fife. The line of the MacDuffs, ancient Earls of Fife, has been for long extinct. In Nisbet's "System of Heraldry" the following passage occurs, viz.: "Sir George MacKenzie, in his 'Science of Heraldry,' gives the equestrian side of the seal of MacDuff, Earl of Fife, where he is in armour on horseback, holding in his right hand a sword, and on his left arm his shield of arms, and upon his head his helmet *affronté* and *grillé a capeleine*, with a long tail hanging over his back."

MACGREGOR (8).

"The Arms of MacGrigor were originally A pine tree erased proper, crossed saltier with a sword of the second. But the pine tree was also borne *in pale*, *growing on a bank vert*."—(From "The Costume of the Clans," by the brothers Stuart).

MACINNES (9).

Though the Armorial Bearings here reproduced as those of Macinnes are the Arms registered in Scotland for that name, they are of comparatively modern origin. I am inclined to think that the proper Armorial Bearings for the Macinneses of the West Highlands are those of the Clan Donald.

MACKAY (10).

Most representations of the Mackay Coat of Arms represent the *Supporters* as *Two soldiers*. On this subject is quoted below an extract from a letter received by the author from the late Mr John MacKay ("Ben Reay"), viz.: "It is an error to represent the Supporters as two soldiers in the uniform of the early part of the present century. I do not know by whom this mistake was first made, but it has been repeated by Burke in his 'Peerage' and by many compilers of similar works, but Joseph Foster in his 'Peerage' (1880-81-82) figures correctly. The Supporters, according to the grant of Arms to Donald, first Lord Reay, are: On the dexter side, A *pikeman* fully armed; and on the sinister side, A *musketeer* with a shouldered musket. This corresponds with the Armorial Bearings on the old china which belonged to Alexander, eighth Lord Reay, and now in the possession of the present Chief of the Mackays."

The above remarks of the late "Ben Reay" are fully borne out by the heraldic description of Lord Reay's Armorial Bearings, as given by Nisbet in his "System of Heraldry."

MACLEAN (11).

The "Ardgour MS.," which was written about 1765, gives the following description of the Duart Arms, viz.: "First Quarter, Or, a lion rampant gules. Second, Azure, a castle triple-towered argent. Third, Argent, a lymphad with her sails furled up and her oars in action sable. Fourth, A salmon naiant proper and two eagles' heads gules. The whole is *Supported* by Two ostriches with a horse shoe in each of their bills. Underneath are written the words, 'Virtus durissima terit.' The *Crest* is A battle-axe standing upright upon an open helmet, with a laurel and a cypress branch proper tied saltirewise by a ribbon gules about the axe. The *Motto* is 'Altera mercs.'"

The Duart *Supporters*, before the chiefship became merged in Brolas, were Two seals. The *Ancient Motto* of the Macleans was "I am redie." The *Supporters* of the most ancient Armorial Bearings were Two salmon.

MACQUEEN (12).

There are no Arms on record for this name. The Armorial Bearings given on page 380 are those used by the *Macqueens of Corryborough*.

MATHESON (13).

"The earliest record of Arms for the name '*MacMaken*' or '*MacMathon*,' the Gaelic patronymic of the Mathesons of the West of Rossshire, is the blazon given by Sir David Lindsay of the Mount, Lord Lyon-King-at-Arms, in his celebrated 'Heraldic Manuscript' of the year 1542, viz.: 'Argent, three dexter hands couped erect gules.'"—(MacKenzie's and MacBain's "History of the Mathesons.")

The above Arms are those which are here reproduced.

In "Burke's General Armory" is the following entry, viz.: "Matheson (Bennetsfield).—Argent, two Lochaber axes in saltire, heads to the chief, between a cock in chief and a rose in base. *Crest*: A dexter hand brandishing a scimitar proper. *Motto*: 'Fac et spera.'"

MURRAY OF TULLIBARDINE (14).

The Tullibardine Arms are now merged in those of the Duke of Atholc, whose second quartering is Azure, three mullets argent within a double tressure flory-counter flory or, *for Tullibardine*.

STEWART, ROYAL (15).

Before ascending the throne the Stewarts carried as their Armorial sign: Or, a fess chequy of three tracts azure and argent; and their

oldest *Motto* seems to have been "Virescit" (He flourishes). The whole is still the basis of the Arms of the Stewarts of Galloway, who appear to be the oldest cadets of the Royal Stewarts.

STEWART OF GALLOWAY (Earl of Galloway) (16).

Is supposed to be now the senior cadet of the Clan Stewart.

SUTHERLAND (17).

The Duke of Sutherland is not Chief of the clan, though he holds the honours and estates as heir-of-line of the last Chief in the *direct line* (William, eighteenth Earl of Sutherland, who died in 1766). The last Chief left one child, a daughter, Elizabeth, who succeeded her father as Countess of Sutherland, in the Peerage of Scotland, in her own right. The Countess of Sutherland married George Granville Leveson-Gower, second Marquis of Stafford, who was, later, created Duke of Sutherland in the Peerage of the United Kingdom. After the death of the last Chief in the *direct line* the Chiefship passed to Sutherland of Forse, as the senior cadet of the clan (seeing a female could not, according to the Highland law of tanistry, become head of a clan).

THE COATS OF ARMS OF HIGHLAND CHIEFS (18).

"The adoption of Coats of Arms by Highland Chiefs was a matter of comparatively late date. The introduction of heraldry to the Highlands did not, as a rule, take place till long after it had become universal amongst the feudal lords of the Lowlands."—(Sir J. Balfour Paul, Lyon-King-at-Arms.)

A List of Clans having Their Own Tartans but Connected with or Affiliated to Other Clans.

Name of Clan.	*Clan to which Affiliated.*
Grant	Clan Alpin.
MacAlpine	
MacAulay	
Macfie	
MacGregor	
Mackinnon	
Macnab	
Macquarrie	
Macmillan	Clan Buchanan.
Davidson	Clan Chattan.
Farquharson	
MacBean	
MacGillivray	
Mackintosh	
Maclean (of Dochgarroch and Glen Urquhart)	
Macpherson	
Macqueen (of Corryborough)	
MacAllister	Clan Donald.
MacDonalds	
MacDonells	
Macinnes	
Macintyre	
Macqueen	
Clan Donald	Clan MacDougall.
Mackintosh	Clan MacDuff (old Earls of Fife).
MacGillivray	Clan Macinnes.
Forbes	Clan Mackay.
Urquhart	
Logan	Clan MacKenzie.
Maclennan	
Macrae	
MacLachlan	Clan MacNeil.
Macmillan	Clan Munro.
Sutherland	Clan Murray.
MacKenzie	Clan Ross.

Designations o Highland Chiefs and Chieftains.

Highland Designation.	*English Equivalent.*
Am Mèinnearach	Menzies of that Ilk.
Am Moireach Mór	The Duke of Athole (Murray).
Am Drumanach Mór	The Earl of Perth (Drummond).
An Gòrdanach also Coileach an Taobh-tuaith	The Chief of the Gordons (Marquis of Huntly), also "The Cock of the North."
An Granntach	Grant of Grant (The Earl of Seafield).
An Greumach Mór	The Duke of Montrose (Graham).
An t-Ailpeanach	MacGregor of MacGregor.
Caimbeulaich bhoga Chaladair	The Campbells of Cawdor.
Chlann Theàrlaich o Buie	Macleans of Dochgarroch and Glen Urquhart.
Cluanaigh	Cluny Macpherson of Cluny.
Donnachadh reamhar Mac Aonghuis	The progenitor of the Robertsons of Struan.
Mac-a'Bhàirling or Mac Phar-thaloin	MacFarlane of that Ilk.
Mac' a Phie Cholosaidh	Macphee of Colonsay.
Mac-an-Aba	Macnab of Macnab.
MacAdie	Ferguson of Balmacruchie.
Mac Ailein 'ic Ailein	MacDonald of Knoydart.
Mac-an-Lamhaich	Lennic of that Ilk.
Mac-an-Leistear	Fletcher of Achallader.
Mac-Iain Riabhaich	Campbell of Ardkinglass.
Mac-an-Tòisich	Mackintosh of Mackintosh.
Mac-Aoidh	Lord Reay (Chief of Clan Mackay).[1]
Mac-Aoidh na Ranna	Mackay of Rhinns (Islay).
Mac-Aoidh-Abrach	Mackay of Strathnaver (Clan Aberigh).
MacAonghais an Dùin	Campbell of Dunstaffnage.
MacAonghais Cheann Loch Aluinn	Macinnes of that Ilk.
Mac-Cailein-Mór	Campbell of Argyll (Duke of Argyll).
Mac-Chailein-'ic Dhonnachaidh	Campbell of Breadalbane (Marquis of Breadalbane).
MacAomalan	Bannatyne of that Ilk.
Mac-Coinnich also "Caberfeidh"	Earl of Seaforth (Mackenzie of Kintail). ("Caberfeidh" signifies "deer's antlers").
MacDhonnachaidh	Campbell of Inverawe.
Mac Cuaire (or Mac-Ghuaire)	Macquarrie of Ulva.
Mac-Dhòmnuill Duibh	Cameron of Lochiel.
Mac-Dhòmnuill nan Eilean	MacDonald of the Isles (Lord MacDonald) and of Sleat.

[1] Lord Reay is called in Gaelic *Moirear Maghrath.*

DESIGNATIONS OF HIGHLAND CHIEFS—*continued.*

Highland Designation.	*English Equivalent.*
Mac-Dhùgaill Lathurna	MacDougall of Lorn.
MacDhùgaill Chraignis	Campbell of Craignish.
MacFhearghuis	Fergusson of Dunfallandy.
Mac-Fhionghain	Mackinnon of Mackinnon.
Mac-Gill-onaidh	Cameron of Strone.
Mac-Iain	MacDonald of Glencoe.
Mac-Iain-Abrach	Maclean of Coll.
Mac-Iain Aird-nam-murchan	MacDonald of Ardnamurchan.
Mac-Iain-Duibh	MacAllister of Loup.
Mac-Iain Oig	MacDonald of Glenalladale
Mac-Iain Stiubhairt na h-Apunn	Stewart of Appin.
Mac-'ic-Ailein	MacDonald of Clanranald.
Mac-'ic-Alastair	MacDonell of Glengarry.
Mac-'ic-Artair	Campbell of Strachur (MacArthur).
Mac-'ic-Dhùgaill (Mhorair)	MacDonald of Morar.
Mac-'ic-'Eachainn-Chinnghearr-loch	Maclean of Kingerloch.
Mac-'ic-Eoghain	Maclean of Ardgour.
Mac-'ic-Fhionnlaidh	Farquharson of Invercauld.
Mac-'ic-Iain	MacKenzie of Gairloch.
Mac-'ic-Mhurchaidh	MacKenzie of Achilty.
Mac-'ic-Raonaill	MacDonell of Keppoch.
Mac-'ic-Bhaltair	Campbell of Ardvoirlich.
Mac'ill-Eathain Lochabuidhe, or Sliochd Mhurchaidh Ruaidh	Maclaine of Lochbuie.
Mac-'ille-Chaluim	MacLeod of Raasay.
Mac-'ille-Mhoire	Morrison of Lewis.
Mac-Iomhair	Campbell of Asknish.
Mac-Laomainn	Lamond of Lamond.
MacLeòid	MacLeod of Harris.
Mac-mhaoillean-mor-a'-Cnaip	Macmillan of Knap.
Mac-'ic Mhàrtainn	Cameron of Letterfinlay (MacMartin).
MacMhuirich (Cluanaigh)	Cluny Macpherson of Cluny.
MacNèill	MacNeill of Barra.
Mac-Phàdrnig	Grant of Glenmoriston.
Mac-Sheumais-Chataich	Gunn of Braemore.
MacShimidh	Fraser of Lovat (Lord Lovat).
MacUisdein	Fraser of Culbokie.
Mhic Ian Oig	MacDonald of Glenalladale.
Morair Chat	The Chief of the Clan Sutherland.
Morair Ghallaobh	The Earl of Caithness (Sinclair).
Siosalach Srathghlais	Chisholm of Chisholm.
Sliochd a' Chlaideamh Iarruin	The Macleans of the Ross of Mull.
Sliochd Phàra Bhig	The Campbells of Barcaldine and Baileveolan.
Tighearna Fólais	Munro of Fonlis.

Badges of the Highland Clans.

Clan.	Badge.	
	According to some Authorities.	*According to Others.*
Brodie	Periwinkle	——
Buchanan	Bilberry	Oak, Birch.
Cameron	Crowberry	Oak.
Campbell	Fir Club Moss	Wild (or Bog) Myrtle.
Chisholm	Fern	Alder.
Colquhoun	Dogberry	Hazel, Willow (or Sauch) Tree.
Cumin	Cumin Plant	——
Davidson	Boxwood	Red Whortleberry.
Drummond	Wild Thyme	Holly (plain).
Farquharson	Little Sunflower (or Rock Rose)	Foxglove, Red Whortleberry.
Ferguson[1]	Do.	Aspen, Foxglove, Poplar.
Forbes	Broom	——
Fraser	Yew	——
Gordon	Rock Ivy	——
Graham	Laurel	——
Grant	Pine	Cranberry.
Gunn	Juniper	Roseroot.
Lamond	Dryas	Crab-apple Tree.
Lindsay	Rue	——
Logan	Furze	——
MacAllister	Common Heath	——
MacAlpine	Pine	——
MacArthur	Fir Club Moss	Wild (or Bog) Myrtle, Wild Thyme.
MacAulay	Scotch Fir	Cranberry.
MacBean	Boxwood	Red Whortleberry.
MacDonald (North and South)	Common Heath	——
MacDonald of Clanranald	Do.	——
MacDonell of Glengarry	Do.	——
MacDonell of Keppoch	Do.	——
MacDougall	Bell Heath	Cypress.

[1] The Athole Fergussons wore the *little sunflower*, while those of Aberdeenshire wore the *aspen*.

BADGES OF THE HIGHLAND CLANS—*continued.*

Clan.	Badge.	
	According to some Authorities.	*According to Others.*
MacDuff	Boxwood	Red Whortleberry, Holly.
MacFarlane	Cranberry	Cloudberry.
Macfie	Pine	——
MacGillivray	Boxwood	Red Whortleberry.
MacGregor	Pine	——
Macinnes	Holly	——
Mackintosh	Boxwood	Red Whortleberry, Holly.
Macintyre	Common Heath	——
Mackay	Reed Grass	Broom, Bulrush.
MacKenzie	Variegated Holly	Deer's Grass (Heath Club Rush).
Mackinnon	Pine	St. John's Wort, St. Columba's Flower or Charm.
MacLachlan	Little Periwinkle	Mountain Ash (Rowan), Broom.
Maclaine of Lochbuie	Blaeberry	Bramble.
Maclean of Ardgour	Holly	——
Maclean of Coll	Do.	——
Maclean of Dochgarroch	Do.	——
Maclean of Drimnin	Crowberry	——
Maclean of Duart and Brolas	Do.	——
Maclean of Pennycross	Do.	——
MacLaren	Laurel	——
Maclennan	Furze	——
MacLeod of Harris	Juniper	——
MacLeod of Lewis	Red Whortleberry	——
Macmillan	Holly	——
Macnab	Common Heath	Pine, Blue Bramble.
MacNauchtan	Trailing Azalea	——
MacNeil	Dryas	Seaware.
Macpherson	Boxwood	Red Whortleberry.
Macquarrie	Pine	——
Macqueen	Boxwood	Red Whortleberry, Common Heath.
Macrae	Club Moss	——
Malcolm	Rowan (Mountain Ash) Berries	——

BADGES OF THE HIGHLAND CLANS—*continued.*

Clan.	Badge.	
	According to some Authorities.	*According to Others.*
Matheson	Broom	Holly.
Menzies (Ancient)	Staghorn or Club Moss	——
Do. (Dress)	Menzies' Heath	——
Do. (Hunting)	Ash	——
Morrison	Driftwood	——
Munro	Common Club Moss	Eagles' Feathers.
Murray	Butchers' Broom	Juniper.
Ogilvie	Evergreen Alkanet	Whitethorn, Hawthorn.
Robertson	Fine-leaved Heath	——
Robertson (Duncan)	Fern or Bracken	——
Rose	Wild Rosemary	——
Ross	Juniper	——
Sinclair	Furze or Whin	White (or Dutch) Clover.
Stewart, Royal[1]	Thistle	——
Stewart, Clan	Oak	——
Sutherland	Butchers' Broom	Cotton Sedge.
Urquhart	Wallflower	——

As a considerable difference of opinion occurs, even among the best authorities, with regard to *Clan Badges*, the alternative badges, as quoted by these authorities, have been given in the subjoined list.

The *three* pinion feathers of the native eagle are the distinguishing badge of a *Highland Chief; two* are the badge of a *Chieftain;* and *one* the badge of a *Gentleman.*

The Gaelic equivalent of Banner is *bratach;* of Shield, *targaid;* and of Badge, *suaicheantas.*

[1] The badge of the Pictish Kingdom was Rue (*ràgh*), which is seen joined with the *thistle* in the collar of the "Order of the Thistle."

English, Gaelic, and Latin Names of Clan Badges.

English.	*Gaelic.*	*Latin.*
Alder	Feàrna	Alnus glutinosa.
Ash	Uinseann	Fraxinus excelsior.
Ash (Mountain), or Rowan	Caorann	Pyras aucuparia.
Aspen	Critheann	Populus tremula.
Bilberry	Dearc bhraoileag, or Dearc mhonaidh, or Dearc roide	Vaccinium uligonosum.
Birch	Beith	Betula alba.
Blaeberry	Lus nan dearc	Vaccinium myrtillus.
Boxwood	Bocsa, or Craobh aighban	Buxus sempervirens.
Bracken	An raineach mhór	Peteris aquilina.
Bramble (Blue)	Preas nan gorm dhearc	Rubus cæsius.
Bramble (Common)	Dreas-smeur	Rubus fructicosus.
Broom	Bealaidh	Sarothamnus scorparius.
Broom (Butchers')	Calg-bhealaidh, or Bhealaidh-Chataibh	Ruscus aculeatus.
Bulrushes	Luachair-bhog, or Gobhal-luachair	Scirpus lacustris.
Cloudberry	Oireag, Foighreag, Feireag	Rubus chamæmorus.
Clover (White or Dutch)	Seamar bhàn, Seamrag	Trifolium repens.
Cotton Sedge	Canach, Canaichean	Eriophorum vaginatum.
Cranberry	Muileag, Fraochag	Oxycoccus palustris.
Crowberry	Dearca fithich	Empetium nigrum.
Crab-apple Tree	Craobh-ubhal fhiadhainn, Goirteag	Pyrus malus.
Cypress	Craobh-bhròin	Cupressus sempervirens.
Cumin Plant	Lus Mhic Cuimin	Cuminum.
Deer's Hair (Grass)	Ciob cheann-dubh	Scirpus cæspitosus.
Dogberry (or Bearberry)	Braoileag nan con	Arbutus uva ursi.
Driftwood	Sgoid-cladaich	Lignum fluctus.
Dryas	Machall-monaidh, Luidh bheann	Octopetala.
Eagles' Feathers	Iteagan iolaire	Plumæ aquilæ.
Evergreen Alkanet	Boglus	Anchusa.
Fern	Raineach	Filix.

ENGLISH, GAELIC, AND LATIN NAMES OF CLAN BADGES—*continued.*

English.	*Gaelic.*	*Latin.*
Foxglove	Lus-nam-ban-sith, An sìthean	Digitalis purpurea.
Furze (or Whin)	Conasg	Ulex Europæus.
Hazel	Calltuinn	Corylus Avellana.
Heath (Bell)	Fraoch dearg	Tetralix.
Heath (Blackberry or Blaeberry)	Cnaimhseag dhubh, Lus nan dearc	Arbutus alpina, Vaccinium myrtillus.
Heath (Common)	Froach gorm	Calluna vulgaris.
Heath (Club Rush)	Cìob cheann-dubh	Scirpus cæspitosus.
Heath (Fine-leaved)	Dlùth fhraoch	Erica cinerea.
Heath (Menzies')	Fraoch nam Meinnearach	Phyllodoce cœrulea.
Holly (Plain)	Cuileann	Ilex aquifolium.
Holly (Variegated)	Cuileann breac	Ilex aquifolium.
Ivy (Rock)	Eitheann, Iadh-shlat	Hedera helix.
Juniper	Aiteann	Juniperis communis.
Laurel	Buaidh chraobh, na Labhras	Laureola.
Moss (Club or Fir Club)	Garbhag an t-sléibhe	Lycopodium selago.
Moss (Common Club or Staghorn)	Garbhag nan gleann	Lycopodium clavatum.
Myrtle (Bog or Wild)	Roid	Myrica gale.
Oak	Darach, Darag	Quercus robur.
Periwinkle (Lesser)	——	Pervinca minor.
Pine (or Scotch Fir)	Giuthas	Pinus sylvestris.
Poplar	Critheann	Populus tremula.
Red Whortleberry	Lus nam cnaimhseag, Braoileag	Vaccinium vitis idea.
Reed Grass	Seasgan, Cuilc	Arundo phragmites.
Rock Rose	Ros-na-gréine	Helianthymum marifolium.
Rosemary	Ros-Màiri fiadhaich	Andromeda polifolia.
Roseroot	Lus nan laoch	Sedum rhodiola.
Rue	Rugh	Thalietrumo.
Seaware	Feamainn, Trailleach	Algæ.
St. Columba's Flower or Charm	Seud Chalum Chille	Hyperium perforatum.
St. John's Wort	Seud eala bhuidhe	Hyperium perforatum.
Sunflower (Little)	Ròs-na-gréine	Helianthymum marifolium.
Thistle	Cluaran	Carduus.

ENGLISH, GAELIC, AND LATIN NAMES OF CLAN BADGES—*continued.*

English.	*Gaelic.*	*Latin.*
Thyme (Wild) .	Lus an righ, Lus mhic righ Bhreatuinn	Thymis syrpillum.
Trailing Azalea .	Lus Albanach . .	Azalea procumbens.
Trefoil . . .	Luibh nan tri-bhilean, Seamrag tri-bhileach	Trifolium pratense.
Wallflower . .	Lus-leth-an-t-samhraidh .	Cheiranthus cheiri.
Whin (*see* Furze).		
Whitethorn (Hawthorn)	Sgitheach geal, Droighionn geal	Cratægus oxyacantha.
Willow . . .	Seileach . . .	Salix.
Yew . . .	Iubhar	Taxus baccata.

Slogans or War Cries of Some of the Highland Clans.

Clan.	*Slogan.*	*English Description.*
Buchanan	Clar Innis	An island in Loch Lomond.
Cameron	Chlanna nan con thigibh a so 's gheibh sibh feòil	Sons of the hounds come here and get flesh.
Campbell	Cruachan	A mountain near Loch Awe.
Colquhoun	Cnoc Ealachain (or Cnoc an t-seilich	Sauch-wood (black willow) hill.
Farquharson	Càrn na cuimhne	Cairn of Remembrance.
Forbes	Lònach	A mountain in Strathdon.
Fraser	A Mhor-fhaiche (and later) Caisteal Dhùni	The Great Field (and later) Castle Downie.
Gordon	A Gordon	A Gordon.
Grant[1]	Stand fast Craig Elachaidh. A portion of the Clan have :—	
	Stand sure Craig Rabhaidh	The Rock of Warning.
MacAlpine	Cuimhnich bàs Ailpein	Remember the death of Alpin.
MacArthur	Eisd ! O Eisd !	Listen ! O Listen !
MacDonald	Fraoch Eilean	The Heathery Isle.
MacDonald of Clanranald	Dh' aindeòin có theireadh e	Gainsay who dare.
MacDonell of Glengarry	Creagan-an-Fhithich	The Raven's Rock.
MacDonell of Keppoch	Dia 's Naomh Aindrea	God and St. Andrew.
MacDougall	Buaidh no Bàs	Victory or Death.
MacFarlane	Loch Slòigh	The Loch of the Host.
MacGillivray	Dunmaghlas	The name of the Chief's Castle.
MacGregor	Ard-coille	The Woody Height.
Macintyre	Cruachan	A mountain near Loch Awe.
Mackay	Bratach bhàn Chlann Aoidh	The White Banner of Mackay.
MacKenzie	Tulach Ard	A mountain in Kintail.

[1] *See* Appendix, No. XXXIII.

SLOGANS OR WAR CRIES OF SOME OF THE HIGHLAND CLANS—*continued.*

Clan.	*Slogan.*	*English Description.*
Mackinnon .	Cuimhnich bàs Ailpein .	Remember the death of Alpin.
Mackintosh .	Loch Moy or Loch na Mòidh	Loch Moy (a loch near the seat of the Chief).
MacLaren . .	Creag an Tuirc . .	The Boar's Rock.
Maclean . .	Bàs no Beatha ; also	Death or Life ; also
	Fear eile airson Eachainn	Another for Hector. (These two slogans were used alternately.)
Maclennan .	Druim nan deur . .	The Ridge of Tears.
MacNauchtan .	Fraoch Eilean . .	The Heathery Isle.
MacNeil . .	Buaidh no Bàs . .	Victory or Death.
Macpherson .	Creag Dhubh Chlann Chatain	The Black Rock of Clan Chattan.
Macquarrie .	An t-Arm breac dearg .	The Red Speckled (or spotted) Army.
Macrae . .	Sgùr Urain . . .	A mountain in Kintail.
Matheson . .	Acha 'n dà thearnaidh .	The Field of the Two Declivities.
Menzies . .	Geal is Dearg a suas .	Up with the Red and White.
Morrison . .	Dun Ùisdean . .	Hugh's Castle.
Munro . .	Casteal Fólais na theine	Foulis Castle on fire.
Robertson . .	Garg 'n nair dhùisgear .	Fierce when Roused.
Stewart of Appin	Creag-an-Sgairbh . .	The Cormorant's Rock (a rock in Appin).
Sutherland .	Ceann na Drochaide Bige	A bridge at Dunrobin.

List of Distinctive Clan Pipe Music.

The following are, respectively, the English and the Gaelic equivalents of Descriptions of Pipe Music, viz. :—

English :	Salute ;	Gathering ;	March ;	Lament.
Gaelic :	Fàilte ;	Cruinneachadh ;	Spaidsearachd ;	Cumha.

Clan.	*Tune.*	*Description.*	*English Equivalent.*
Cameron .	Fàilte Shir Eòghan [1]	Salute .	Sir Ewen Cameron of Lochiel's Salute.
	Ceann na Drochaide Móire	Gathering	The Head of the High Bridge.
	Cruinneachadh nan Camronach	Gathering	The Camerons' Gathering.
	Piobaireachd Dhòn-uill Duibh [2]	March .	Pibroch of Donald Dubh.
	Cumha Ailein Oig .	Lament .	Lament of Young Allan.
Campbell of Argyll	Fàilte 'Mharcuis .	Salute .	The Marquis of Argyll's Salute.
	Baile Ionaraora .	March .	"The Campbells are coming."
	Cumha 'Mharcuis .	Lament .	The Marquis' Lament.
Campbell of Breadalbane	Bodaich nam brigis-ean	March .	Lord Breadalbane's March, or "The Carles with the breeks."
	Cumha Morair Bhread-albainn	Lament .	Lament for Lord Breadalbane.
Campbell of Calder	Fàilte Sheòrais Oig, Tighearna Chala-dair	Salute .	Campbell of Calder's Salute.
Chisholm .	Fàilte an t-Siosal-aich	Salute .	The Chisholms' Salute.
	Spaidsearachd Siosal-ach Sthrathghlais	March .	Chisholm's March.
	Cumha do dh'Uilleam Siosal	Lament :	Lament for William Chisholm.

[1] This tune is also known as "Gu do bhuidheann Eòghain" ("Away to your tribe, Ewen!").

[2] This is also claimed by the MacDonalds, by whom it is styled "Black Donald of the Isles' March."

LIST OF DISTINCTIVE CLAN PIPE MUSIC—*continued.*

Clan.	*Tune.*	*Description.*	*English Equivalent.*
Colquhoun .	Caismeachd Chloinn a' Chompaich	March .	The Colquhouns' March.
	Ceann na Drochaide Bige	Gathering	The Head of the Little Bridge.
	Ruaig Ghlinne-freoine	Lament .	The Rout of Glen Fruin.
Davidson .	Fàilte Thighearna Thulaich	Salute .	Tulloch's Salute.
	Spaidsearachd-Chaisteal Thulaich	March .	Tulloch Castle March.
Drummond .	Spaidsearachd Dhiùc Pheairt	March .	The Duke of Perth's March.
	Cumha Dhiùc Pheairt	Lament .	Lament for the Duke of Perth.
Forbes . .	Cath Ghlinn Euraínn	March .	The Battle of Glen Eurann.
	Cruinneachadh nam Forbasach	Gathering	The Forbes' Gathering ("Gather Glenochty").
	Cumha Chòirneil Forbes	Lament .	Lament for Colonel Forbes.
Fraser . .	Fàilte Chloinn Shimidh	Salute .	The Frasers' Salute.
	Spaidsearachd Mhic Shimidh	March .	Lovat's March.
	Cumha Mhic Shimidh	Lament .	Lovat's Lament.
Gordon .	Fàilte nan Gòrdanach	Salute .	The Gordons' Salute.
	Spaidsearachd nan Gòrdanach	March .	The Gordons' March.
Graham .	Raon-Rnairidh .	March .	Killiecrankie.
	Latha Allt-Eire .	Gathering	The Battle of Auldearn.
	Cumha Chlèbhers .	Lament .	Claverhouse's Lament.
Grant . .	Cruinneachadh nan Granndach	Gathering	The Grants' Gathering.
	Stad 'Chreag Ealachaidh	March .	Stand Fast Craigellachie.
	Fàilte Elchic . .	Salute .	Elchie's Salute.
	Riobain Gorm nan Granndach	Salute .	The Grants' Blue Ribbon
Gunn . .	Fàilte nan Guinneach	Salute .	The Gunns' Salute.

LIST OF DISTINCTIVE CLAN PIPE MUSIC—*continued.*

Clan.	*Tune.*	*Description.*	*English Equivalent.*
Lamont	Cumha an Fhògraich	Lament	The Exile's Lament.
	Mhic Laomainn, ceud fàilte dhuit	Salute	A Thousand Welcomes to thee, Lamont.
	Spaidsearachd Chaiptein Mhic Laomainn	March	Captain Lamont's March.
MacBean	Mo Run Geal Og	Lament	My Fair Young Beloved.
MacColl	Ceann na Drochaide Móire	Gathering	The Head of the High Bridge.
MacCrimmon	Cogadh no Sith	March	War or Peace.
	Cha till, cha till, cha till, Mhic Cruimein	Lament	MacCrimmon Shall Never Return.
	Fhuair mi pòg o laimh an Rìgh	Salute	I got a kiss from the King's Hand.
	Cumha na Cloinne	Lament	The Lament for the Children.
MacDonald of the Isles	Fàilte Chlann Dònuill	Salute	MacDonald's Salute.
	Fàilte Ridir Seumas nan Eilean	Salute	Sir James MacDonald of the Isles' Salute.
	Fàilte na Bain-tighearna nic Dhònuill	Salute	Lady Margaret MacDonald's Salute.
	Làmh dhearg Chlann Dònuill	Gathering	The Red Hand of the MacDonalds.
	Spaidsearachd Mhic Dhònuill	March	March of the MacDonalds.
	Cumha an Ridir Seumas MacDhònuill nan Eilean	Lament	Lament for Sir James MacDonald of the Isles.
	Cumha Bain-tighearna Mhic Dhònuill	Lament	Lament for Lady MacDonald.
	Cumha Mhorair Chlann Dònuill	Lament	Lament for Lord MacDonald.
MacDonald of Clan Ranald	Fàilte Mhic Mhic Ailein	Salute	Clan Ranald's Salute.
	Cruinneachadh Mhic Mhic Ailein	Gathering	Clan Ranald's Gathering.
	Spaidsearachd Mhic Mhic Ailein	March	Clan Ranald's March.
	Cumha Mhic Mhic Ailein	Lament	Lament for Clan Ranald.

LIST OF DISTINCTIVE CLAN PIPE MUSIC—*continued.*

Clan.	*Tune.*	*Description.*	*English Equivalent.*
MacDonald of Glencoe	Mort Ghlinne Comhann	Lament .	Massacre of Glencoe.
MacDonell of Glengarry	Fàilte Mhic Alastair	Salute .	Glengarry's Salute.
	Gille Chriosd . .	Gathering	Gillechrist.
	Spaidsearachd Mhic Mhic-Alastair (or A Sheana Bhean Bhochd)	March .	Glengarry's March.
	Cumha Mhic Mhic-Alastair	Lament .	Glengarry's Lament.
	Cumha Alastair Dheirg	Lament .	Lament for Alexander MacDonell of Glengarry.
MacDonell of Keppoch	Fàilte Chlann Dònnill	Salute .	Clan Donald's Salute.
	Blàr na Maoile Ruaidh (A mhuinntir a' chàil chaoil, thugaibh am bruthach oirbh)	Salute .	The Battle of Mulroy (1688).
	Spaidsearachd Alastair Charaich	March .	The March of Alexander I. of Keppoch.
	Latha na Maoile Ruaidh	March .	The Battle of Mulroy.
	An tarbh breac dearg	March .	The Red Spreckled Bull.
	Cumha na peathar .	Lament .	The Sister's Lament.
	A' Cheapach na fàsaich	Lament .	Keppoch in desolation
MacDougall .	Fàilte Iain Chéir .	Salute .	John Ciar's Salute.
	Fàilte Chlann Dùghaill	Salute	MacDougall's Salute.
	Moladh Móraig .	March .	The Praise of Marion.
	Caisteal Dhunolla .	March .	Dunolly Castle.
	Brosnachahd - Catha Chlann Dùghaill	March .	Clan Dougall's Incitement to Battle.
	Cumha Iain Chéir .	Lament .	Lament for John Ciar
	Cumha Chaiptein 'ic Dhùghaill	Lament .	Lament for Captain MacDougall.
	Latha Dhunàbharti .	Lament .	Dunaverty Castle.
	Cumha dubh Shomhairle	Lament .	Sad Lament for Samuel.
MacDuff .	Cruinneachadh Chlann Duibh	Gathering	The MacDuffs' Gathering.

LIST OF DISTINCTIVE CLAN PIPE MUSIC—*continued.*

Clan.	*Tune.*	*Description.*	*English Equivalent.*
MacFarlane .	'Thogail nam bò .	Gathering	Lifting the Cattle.
	Spaidsearachd Chlann Pharlain	March .	MacFarlane March.
MacGillivray	Spaidsearachd Chlann Mhic Gillebhràth	March .	MacGillivray's March.
MacGregor .	Ruaig Ghlinne Freoine	Gathering	The Chase of Glen Fruin.
	Fàilte Chlann Ghriogair	Salute .	MacGregor's Salute.
	Cumha Chlann Ghriogair	Lament .	MacGregor's Lament.
	Cumha Mhic Griogair Ruadh-shruth	Lament .	Lament for MacGregor of Ruaro.
Macintyre .	Fàilte Mhic-an-t-saoir	Salute .	Macintyre's Salute.
	Cruinneachadh Chlann an t-saoir	Gathering	The Macintyres' Gathering.
	Gabhaidh sinn an rathad mór[1]	March .	We will take the Highway.
Mackay .	Iseabal nic Aoidh .	Salute .	Isabella Mackay.
	Bhratach Bhàn Chlann Aoidh .	Gathering	Mackay's White Banner.
	Piobaireachd Chlann Aoidh	March .	Mackay's March.
	Cumha Dhònuill Mhic Aoidh	Lament .	Lament for Donald Mackay, first Lord Reay.
	Cumha Shrath Alladail	Lament .	Lament for Mackay of Strath-Halladale.
	Cumha Bain-tighearna Mhic Aoidh	Lament .	Lament for Lady Mackay.
	Cumha Iseabal nic Aoidh	Lament .	Lament for Isabella Mackay.
MacKenzie .	Fàilte Uilleam Dhuibh Mhic Coinnich	Salute .	The Earl of Seaforth's (Black William's) Salute.
	Fàilte Thighearna Gheàrloch	Salute .	MacKenzie of Gairloch's Salute.
	Fàilte Thighearna na Comraich	Salute .	MacKenzie of Applecross' Salute.
	Co-thional Chlann Choinnich	Gathering	MacKenzie's Gathering.
	Caber Féidh . .	March .	Deer's Antlers.

[1] The Stewarts of Appin also claim this tune as one belonging to their clan.

LIST OF DISTINCTIVE CLAN PIPE MUSIC—*continued.*

Clan.	*Tune.*	*Description.*	*English Equivalent.*
MacKenzie —*contd.*	Cumha Chailein Ruaidh Mhic Coinnich, no Cumha Mhic Coinnich	Lament .	Lament for Colin Roy.
	Cumha Thighearna Gheàrloch	Lament .	Gairloch's Lament.
Mackintosh .	Bratach Mhic-an-Tòisich	Gathering	The Mackintosh Banner.
	Cumha Mhic-an-Tòisich	Lament .	Mackintosh's Lament.
MacLachlan .	Moladh Màiri . .	Salute .	The Praise of Mary.
Maclaine of Lochbuie	Cumha Mhic Ghillean Lochabuidhe	Lament .	Maclaine of Lochbuie's Lament.
Maclean .	Birlinn Thighearna Cholla	Salute .	Maclean of Coll's Galley.
	Cruinneachadh Chlann Ghilleathain	Gathering	The Macleans' Gathering.
	Spaidsearachd Chlann Ghilleathain	March .	The Macleans' March.
	Caismeachd Eachain Mhic Ailein nan Sop	March .	Hector Maclean's Warning.
	Cumha Eachain Ruaidh nan Cath	Lament .	Hector Roy Maclean's Lament.
	Cumha Ian Ghairbh Mhic Ghilleathain Cholla	Lament .	Lament for John Garve Maclean of Coll.
	Cumha Lachuinn Mhòir (Latha Sròn a' Chlachain)	Lament .	Lament for Lachlan Mor Maclean.
MacLeod .	Fàilte nan Leodach .	Salute .	MacLeod's Salute.
	Port Iomram Mhic Leoid, no Fàilte nan Leòdach	Salute .	MacLeod of MacLeod's Rowing Salute.
	Fàilte Mhic Gille Chaluim Rathasaidh	Salute .	MacLeod of Raasay's Salute.
	Fàilte Ruaraidh Mhòir	Salute .	Rory Mor's (of Harris) Salute.
	Iomradh Mhic Leoid	March .	MacLeod's Praise.
	Cumha Cheann-Cinnidh na Leodach	Lament .	Lament for MacLeod of MacLeod.
	Cumha Ruaraidh Mhòir	Lament .	Lament for Rory Mor (of Harris).

LIST OF DISTINCTIVE CLAN PIPE MUSIC—*continued.*

Clan.	*Tune.*	*Description.*	*English Equivalent*
MacLeod —*contd.*	Cumha Mhic Gille Chaluim Rathasaidh	Lament .	Lament for MacLeod of Raasay.
Nacnab .	Fàilte Mhic an Aba .	Salute .	Macnab's Salute.
	Co-thional Chlann an Aba	Gathering	Macnab's Gathering.
NacNeil .	Spaidsearachd Mhic Nèill Bharra	March .	MacNeil of Barra's March.
	Cumha Mhic Nèill Bharra	Lament .	Lament for MacNeil of Barra.
Macpherson .	Fàilte Fir Chluanaigh	Salute .	Cluny Macpherson's Salute.
	Creag Dhubh Chlann Chatain	Gathering	The Black Rock of Clan Chattan.
	'S fheudar dhomh fhìn a bhi falbh dhachaidh direach	March .	Macpherson's March.
	Cumha Chluanaigh .	Lament .	Macpherson's Lament.
Macquarrie .	An t-Arm breac dearg	Gathering	The Red-tartaned Army.
Macqueen .	Cumha Mhic Shuain á Roaig	Lament .	Lament for MacSwain of Roag.
Macrae .	Fàilte Loch Duthaich	Salute .	Loch Duich's Salute.
	Blàr na Pàirc . .	Gathering	Battle of Park.
	Spaidsearachd Chlann Mhicrath	March .	The Macraes' March.
	Cumha Dhonnachaidh Mhic Iain	Lament .	Lament for Duncan Macrae of Kintail.
Menzies .	Fàilte nam Mèinnearach	Salute .	The Menzies' Salute.
	Caisteal a' Mhèinnearaich (Piobaireachd Nuadh)	Gathering	Castle Menzies.
	Piobaireachd a' Mhèinnearaich	March .	Menzies's March.
Munro . .	Fàilte nan Rothach .	Salute .	Munro's Salute.
	Bealach na Bròige .	March .	Munro's March.
	Cumha Fhir Fhòlais.	Lament .	Lament for Munro of Foulis.
Murray .	Fàilte Dhiuc Athull .	Salute .	The Duke of Athole's Salute.
	Fàilte Abarchàrnaig .	Salute .	Abercairney's Salute.
	Cumha Abarchàrnaig	Lament .	Abercairney's Lament.

LIST OF DISTINCTIVE CLAN PIPE MUSIC—*continued.*

Clan.	*Tune.*	*Description.*	*English Equivalent.*
Robertson .	Fàilte Thigearna Struthain	Salute .	Struan Robertson's Salute.
	Thainig Clann Donnachaidh	Gathering	The Robertsons have come.
	Till an crodh Dhonnachaidh	March .	Turn the cattle, Donnachie.
	Riobain Gorm . .	March .	The Blue Ribbon.
	Teachd Chlann Donnachaidh	March .	The coming of the Robertsons.
	Cumha Struthain .	Lament .	Lament for Robertson of Struan.
Ross . . .	Spaidsearachd Iarla Rois	March .	The Earl of Ross's March.
Sinclair .	Spaidsearachd Mhic nan Ceàrda	March .	The Sinclairs' March.
Stewart .	Earrach an àigh 's a' ghleann	Salute .	Lovely Spring in the Glen.
	Bratach bhàn nan Stiùbhartach	Gathering	The Stewarts' White Banner.
	Birlinn nan tonn .	March .	The Galley of the Waves.
	Creag-an-Sgairbh .	March .	The Cormorant's Rock (Stewart of Appin's March).
	Thàinig mo Rìgh air tìr am Mùideart	March .	My King has landed at Moidart.
Sutherland .	Piobaireachd nan Catach	Gathering	The Sutherlands' Pibroch.
	Spaidsearachd an Iarla Chataich	March .	The Earl of Sutherland's March.

A List of all the Forces in the British Empire who wear Tartan, with Description of their Tartans.

THE BRITISH ARMY.

REGULAR FORCES. THE VOLUNTEERS.
THE MILITIA. VOLUNTEER CADET CORPS.

COLONIAL FORCES.

CANADA. NEW SOUTH WALES. QUEENSLAND.
CAPE COLONY. NEW ZEALAND. SOUTH AUSTRALIA.
VICTORIA. CADET CORPS.

INDIAN ARMY.

BENGAL. MADRAS.
BOMBAY. PUNJAB.

BRITISH REGIMENTS WEARING TARTAN.

IMPERIAL ARMY.

Name of Regiment.	*Battalions composing the Regiment.*	*Costume worn by the Rank and File.*	*Tartan worn by the Rank and File.*	*Costume worn by the Pipers.*	*Tartan worn by the Pipers.*
Scots Guards . . .	1st, 2nd, and 3rd Battalions	Tunics & trousers	——	Doublets & kilts	Dress Stewart.
Royal Scots (Lothian Regiment)	1st Regiment (two battalions)	Doublets & trews	Sutherland .	Do.	1st Batt., Sutherland; 2nd Batt., Hunting Stewart.
Royal Scots Fusiliers . .	21st Regiment (two battalions)	Do.	Black Watch	Do.	Black Watch.
King's Own Scottish Borderers	25th Regiment (two battalions)	Do.	Leslie .	Do.	Dress Stewart.
Scottish Rifles (Cameronians)	26th and 90th Regiments	Do.	Douglas .	Do.	Douglas.

BRITISH REGIMENTS WEARING TARTAN.

Imperial Army—*continued.*

Name of Regiment.	*Battalions composing the Regiment.*	*Costume worn by the Rank and File.*	*Tartan worn by the Rank and File.*	*Costume worn by the Pipers.*	*Tartan worn by the Pipers.*
Royal Highlanders (Black Watch)	42nd and 73rd Regiments	Doublets & kilts.	Black Watch	Doublets & kilts.	Dress Stewart.
Highland Light Infantry .	71st and 74th Regiments	Doublets & trews	MacKenzie .	Do.	MacKenzie.
Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs, The Duke of Albany's)	72nd and 78th Regiments	Doublets & kilts.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Gordon Highlanders . .	75th and 92nd Regiments	Do.	Gordon .	Do.	Gordon.
Cameron Highlanders (The Queen's Own)	79th Regiment (two battalions)	Do.	Cameron (of Erracht)	Do.	Cameron (of Erracht).
Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders (Princess Louise's)	91st and 93rd Regiments	Do.	Sutherland .	Do.	Sutherland.

BRITISH REGIMENTS WEARING TARTAN.

Militia.

Former Name of Regiment.	*Name of Regular Regiment to which Attached.*	*Number of Battalion.*	*Costume worn by the Rank and File.*	*Tartan worn by the Rank and File.*	*Costume worn by the Pipers.*	*Tartan worn by the Pipers.*
Edinburgh Light Infantry	Royal Scots . .	3rd	Doublets & trews	Sutherland .	Doublets & trews	Sutherland.
Royal Ayr and Wigtown	Royal Scots Fusiliers	3rd	Do.	Black Watch	Do.	Black Watch.
Scottish Borderers	King's Own Scottish Borderers	3rd	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Royal Lanark .	Scottish Rifles . .	3rd & 4th	Do.	Douglas .	Do.	Douglas.
Royal Perth .	Royal Highlanders .	3rd	Do.	Black Watch	Doublets & kilts.	Dress Stewart.
Royal Lanark .	Highland Light Infantry	3rd & 4th	Do.	MacKenzie .	Do.	MacKenzie.
Highland Rifle[1] .	Seaforth Highlanders	3rd	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Royal Aberdeenshire	Gordon Highlanders .	3rd	Doublets & kilts.	Gordon .	Do.	Gordon.
Highland Light Infantry	Cameron Highlanders	3rd	Do.	Cameron (of Erracht)	Do.	Cameron (of Erracht).
Highland Borderers Royal Renfrew .	Argyll & Sutherland Highlanders	3rd 4th	Doublets & trews	Black Watch	Do.	Black Watch.

[1] The 3rd (or Militia) Battalion Seaforth Highlanders. The officers have lately been granted the privilege of wearing the *kilt* at balls and levées.

BRITISH REGIMENTS WEARING TARTAN.

Volunteers.

Name of County.	*County Corps No.*	*Name of Regiment of the Regular Army to which Attached, and Number of Volunteer Battalion.*		*Costume worn by the Rank and File.*	*Tartan worn by the Rank and File.*	*Costume worn by the Pipers.*	*Tartan worn by the Pipers.*
Aberdeen . .	1	Gordon Highlanders .	1	Doublets & kilts .	Gordon .	Doublets & kilts .	Gordon.
Do. . .	2	Do. .	2	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Do. . .	3	Do. .	3	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Do. . .	4	Do. .	4	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Argyll . .	1	Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders	5	Do.	Sutherland .	Do.	Sutherland.
Ayr . . .	1	Royal Scots Fusiliers .	1	Doublets & trews	Black Watch	Do.	Black Watch.
Do. . . .	2	Do. .	2	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Banff[1] . .	1	Gordon Highlanders .	6	Do.	Gordon .	Do.	Gordon.
Berwick . .	1	King's Own Scottish Borderers	2	Do.	A fancy sett styled "Childers"	Do.	Dress Stewart.
Clackmannan and Kinross	1	Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders	7	Do.	Sutherland .	Do.	Sutherland.
Dumbarton *[2] .	1	Do. .		Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Dumfries . .	1	King's Own Scottish Borderers	3	Do.	Black Watch	Do.	Black Watch.

[1] The 6th V.B. (Banff) Gordon Highlanders have petitioned the War Office to be allowed to substitute the *kilt* for the *trews*.
[2] Regiments marked thus * retain their *original* designation.

BRITISH REGIMENTS WEARING TARTAN.

VOLUNTEERS—*continued.*

Name of County.	*County Corps No.*	*Name of Regiment of the Regular Army to which Attached, and Number of Volunteer Battalion.*	*Costume worn by the Rank and File.*	*Tartan worn by the Rank and File.*	*Costume worn by the Pipers.*	*Tartan worn by the Pipers.*
Edinburgh [1]	1	Royal Scots. –	Tunics & trousers	None	Doublets & kilts	Black Watch.
Do.	—	Do. 9	Doublets & kilts	Hunting Stewart	Do.	Hunting Stewart.
Do.	2	Do. 4	Doublets & trews	Sutherland	Do.	Sutherland.
Elgin	1	Seaforth Highlanders 3	Doublets & kilts	MacKenzie	Do.	MacKenzie.
Fife	1	Royal Highlanders 6	Tunics & trousers	None	Do.	Black Watch.
Forfar	2	Do. 2	Doublets & trews	Black Watch	Do.	Dress Stewart.
Do.	3	Do. 3	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Galloway	—	Royal Scots Fusiliers –	——	——	Do.	Black Watch.
Haddington	1	Royal Scots 7	Tunics & trousers	None	Do.	Dress Stewart.
Inverness	18	Cameron Highlanders 1	Doublets & kilts	Cameron (of Erracht)	Do.	Cameron (of Erracht).
Kincardine and Aberdeen	1	Gordon Highlanders 5	Do.	Gordon	Do.	Gordon.
Lanark *	1	Scottish Rifles –	Tunics & trousers	None	Do.	Douglas.
Do.	2	Do. 2	Doublets & kilts	MacKenzie	Do.	MacKenzie.

[1] The Queen's Rifle Volunteer Brigade. This regiment used to have seven Highland companies, who wore the kilt of Black Watch tartan. They formed the Highland or left wing of the 1st Battalion of the Brigade when it consisted of two battalions. For financial reasons the kilt was abolished some years ago. A kilted battalion was, however, added to the 2nd Q.R.V. Brigade in 1900. This kilted battalion was, later, formed into a separate regiment as the 9th V.B. Royal Scots.

BRITISH REGIMENTS WEARING TARTAN.

VOLUNTEERS—*continued.*

Name of County.	*County Corps No.*	*Name of Regiment of the Regular Army to which Attached, and Number of Volunteer Battalion.*	*Costume worn by the Rank and File*	*Tartan worn by the Rank and File.*	*Costume worn by the Pipers.*	*Tartan worn by the Pipers.*
Lanark . .	5	Highland Light Infantry 1	Doublets & trews	MacKenzie .	Doublets & kilts .	MacKenzie.
Do. . .	8	Do. 3	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Do.* . .	9	Do. —	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Do. . .	10	Do. 5	Doublets & kilts .	Black Watch	Do.	Black Watch.
Lancashire [1] .	—	The King's (Liverpool Regiment) 8	Do.	Forbes [2] .	Do.	Forbes.[2]
Middlesex [3] .	7	The Rifle Brigade . —	Do.	Grey kilts .	Do.	Grey kilts.
Midlothian .	1	Royal Scots . . . 5	Doublets & trews	Sutherland .	Do	Dress Stewart.
Do. . .	2	Do. . . . 6	Do.	Do.	Do.	Sutherland.
Perth . .	1	Royal Highlanders . 4	Doublets & kilts .	Black Watch	Do.	Black Watch.
Do. . .	2	Do. . 5	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Renfrew . .	1	Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders 1	Do.	Sutherland .	Do.	Sutherland.
Do. . .	2	Do. . 2	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Do. . .	3	Do. . 3	Doublets & trews	Do.	Do.	Do.
Ross . . .	1	Seaforth Highlanders . 1	Doublets & kilts .	MacKenzie .	Do.	MacKenzie.

[1] The Liverpool Scottish.
[2] A slight variation in the sett (two of the narrow dark stripes omitted).
[3] The London Scottish.

BRITISH REGIMENTS WEARING TARTAN.

VOLUNTEERS—*continued.*

Name of County.	*County Corps No.*	*Name of Regiment of the Regular Army to which Attached, and Number of Volunteer Battalion.*	*Costume worn by the Rank and File.*	*Tartan worn by the Rank and File.*	*Costume worn by the Pipers.*	*Tartan worn by the Pipers.*
Roxburgh and Selkirk *	1	King's Own Scottish Borderers –	Tunics & trousers	None . .	Doublets & kilts .	Shepherd.
Stirling . .	1	Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders 4	Doublets & kilts .	Sutherland .	Do.	Sutherland.
Sutherland * .	1	Seaforth Highlanders . –	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do. kilts, Dress Stewart plaids.

NOTES.—The following Scottish Volunteer Regiments, though attached to Regular regiments who wear the tartan, are not clad in tartan, viz. :—

(*a*) Highland Light Infantry, 2nd V.B. (late 6th Lanarkshire).
(*b*) Royal Highlanders, 1st V.B. (late 1st Forfarshire). The Morgan Academy Cadet Corps is attached to the 1st V.B. Royal Highlanders.
(*c*) Royal Scots, 8th V.B. (late 1st Linlithgowshire).
(*d*) Scottish Rifles * (3rd Lanarkshire).
(*e*) Scottish Rifles, 4th V.B. (late 4th Lanarkshire).
(*f*) Royal Scots Fusiliers (Galloway Rifles).
(*g*) Gordon Highlanders, 7th V.B. (Shetland Islands, raised in 1901).

Authority has been given to raise a Volunteer Cadet Corps in connection with the Morgan Academy, Dundee. This corps is to be attached to the 1st V.B. Royal Highlanders (a non-kilted regiment).

Authority has been given for the formation of a Volunteer Cadet Corps at North Berwick, to be attached to the 7th V.B. Royal Scots.

BRITISH REGIMENTS WEARING TARTAN.

Volunteer Cadet Corps.

Name of Corps.	*Name of Volunteer Regiment to which Attached.*	*Costume worn.*	*Tartan worn.*	*Remarks.*
Blair Lodge School .	5th V.B. Highland Light Infantry (10th Lanark, Glasgow Highlanders)	Doublets & kilts .	Black Watch.	Recently disbanded, as the School is now closed.
Dollar Institution .	7th V.B. Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders (1st Clackmannan and Kinross)	Do.	Sutherland.	
Dunoon Grammar School	5th V.B. Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders	Do.	Campbell (Argyll)	This tartan is worn by pipers only, rank and file wearing khaki tunics and knickers.
Glasgow Academy .	1st V.B. Highland Light Infantry (5th Lanark)	Do.	MacKenzie.	
Glasgow High School .	1st V.B. Scottish Rifles (1st Lanark)	Do.	Douglas.	
Glenalmond College .	4th V.B. Royal Highlanders (1st Perthshire)	Do.	Murray (Atholl)	
Hillhead High School, Glasgow	2nd V.B. Highland Light Infantry	Do.	MacKenzie.	
Kelvinside Academy .	4th V.B. Scottish Rifles (4th Lanark)	Do.	Douglas.	
Merchiston Academy .	Royal Scots (Queen's Rifle Volunteer Brigade, 1st Edinburgh)	Do.	Black Watch.	

BRITISH REGIMENTS WEARING TARTAN.

Volunteer Cadet Corps—*continued.*

Name of Corps.	*Name of Volunteer Regiment to which Attached.*	*Costume worn.*	*Tartan worn.*	*Remarks.*
The King's Royal Rifle Corps, 1st Cadet Battalion	The King's Royal Rifle Corps	Doublets & kilts .	Black Watch.	Rank and file not kilted. The pipe band of nine cadets, wearing doublets and kilts, is maintained at the expense of Lieut.-Colonel R. MacKenzie Holden.
Watson's College Cadet Corps, Edinburgh	Queen's Rifle Volunteer Brigade, Royal Scots	Do.	Dress Stewart.	

BRITISH REGIMENTS WEARING TARTAN.

Colonial Forces.

Colony.	*Name of Regiment.*	*No. of Regiment.*	*Costume worn by the Rank and File.*	*Tartan worn by the Rank and File.*	*Costume worn by the Pipers.*	*Tartan worn by the Pipers.*
Canada . .	Royal Scots of Canada .	5th	Doublets & trews & Doublets & kilts	Black Watch	Doublets & trews & Doublets & kilts	Black Watch.
Do. . .	Highlanders . . .	48th	Doublets & kilts .	Davidson (Ancient)	Doublets & kilts .	Davidson (Ancient).
Do.[1] . .	Canadian Highlanders of Hamilton	91st	——	——	——	——

[1] Regarding the proposed new regiment of Glengarry Highlanders, I have the following information from Toronto, Canada, dated 19th November 1904, viz.:—

"Provision was made by the Militia Department for the establishment of a nucleus of a Highland regiment in Glengarry by the gazetting of two independent companies to wear the Highland uniform. This transpired some time last Spring, but nothing more has been done in the way of organisation, and so far it is merely on paper. They have not got any uniform, and have not decided on what it shall be. While it is on paper it may never materialise, at least for some time." My correspondent goes on to say that "the last Highland regiment formed in Canada is the 91st Highlanders of Hamilton, Ont."

Writing on 6th January 1905, the Secretary to the High Commissioner for Canada says:—

"At present the High Commissioner has no particulars regarding the dress worn by these two regiments (the 91st Canadian Highlanders of Hamilton and a Highland corps formed in Glengarry), and a communication is therefore being sent to Ottawa to elicit the desired details, which, when received, will be communicated to you.

"In the meantime it may be useful for you to know that the 91st Regiment Canadian Highlanders was organised by General Order dated 1st September 1903; and that the Glengarry Highlanders was organised by Special General Order dated 11th May 1904.

"There is also another Highland regiment, designated the 94th Victoria Regiment, Argyll Highlanders, which I do not think Mr Adam has included in his book. This regiment was authorised, by General Order dated 2nd November last, to adopt Argyll tartan trews and frocks, as authorised for Highland regiments wearing trews. By General Order dated 2nd July 1904, this regiment was also authorised to use a cap badge as described hereunder:—

"In bronze metal. A thistle wreath; within the wreath a circle, inscribed '*Dileas do'n Bhrataich*'; within the circle the numerals '94'—the whole surmounted by the Tudor Crown. Dimensions—extreme height, 2 in.; extreme width, $1\frac{3}{4}$ in."

BRITISH REGIMENTS WEARING TARTAN.

Colonial Forces—*continued.*

Colony.	*Name of Regiment.*	*No. of Regiment.*	*Costume worn by the Rank and File.*	*Tartan worn by the Rank and File.*	*Costume worn by the Pipers.*	*Tartan worn by the Pipers.*
Canada . .	Victoria Regiment, Argyll Highlanders	94th	Doublets & trews	Campbell (Argyll)	Doublets & kilts .	Campbell (Argyll).
Cape Colony .	Kimberley Rifles . .	—	Doublets & kilts .	Gordon .	Do.	Gordon.
Do. . .	Cape Town Highlanders .	—	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
New South Wales .	Scottish Rifles (Volunteers)	5th	Do.	N.S.W. Scottish Rifles[1]	Do.	Royal Stewart.
New Zealand .	Christchurch Highlanders (Volunteers), one company	—	Do.	Gordon .	Do.	Gordon.
Do. . .	Dunedin Highland Rifles (Volunteers), one company	—	Do.	Black Watch	Do.	Black Watch.
Do. . .	Wanganui Highland Rifles (Volunteers), one company	—	Do.	Gordon .	Do.	Gordon.
Do. . .	Wellington Highland Rifles (Volunteers), one company	—	Do.	MacKenzie .	Do.	MacKenzie.
Queensland . .	Queensland Rifles (Volunteers)	—	Tunics & trousers	——	Do.	Gordon.

[1] Sett of tartan similar to that of the Black Watch, but with a red stripe in the sett.

BRITISH REGIMENTS WEARING TARTAN.

Colonial Forces—*continued.*

Colony.	*Name of Regiment.*	*No. of Regiment.*	*Costume worn by the Rank and File.*	*Tartan worn by the Rank and File.*	*Costume worn by the Pipers.*	*Tartan worn by the Pipers.*
South Australia .	Scottish Rifles (Volunteers), one company (B), Adelaide	—	Doublets & kilts.	Gordon .	Doublets & kilts .	Gordon.
Do. . .	Scottish Rifles (Volunteers), one company, Mt. Gambier	—	Do.	MacKenzie .	Do.	MacKenzie.
Victoria . .	Victorian Scottish Regiment (Volunteers)	—	Do.	Victorian Scottish [1]	Do	Victorian Scottish.[1]

[1] Sett of tartan similar to that of the Black Watch, but with a red stripe in the sett.

BRITISH REGIMENTS WEARING TARTAN.

Colonial Volunteer Cadet Corps.

Name of Corps.	*Name of the Regiment to which Attached.*	*Costume worn by the Rank and File.*	*Tartan worn by the Rank and File.*	*Costume worn by the Pipers.*	*Tartan worn by the Pipers.*
Highland Cadet Battalion of Montreal (Canada)[1]	Attached to no regiment. The corps is an independent battalion of four companies, with its own staff, etc.	Doublets & kilts .	MacKenzie .	Doublets & kilts .	Fraser.
St. Andrew's Highland Cadets of London, Ontario (Canada)	Attached to no regiment .	Do.	Royal Stewart	Do.	Royal Stewart.

[1] *Vide* Plate No. 10.

A LIST OF THE REGIMENTS OF THE INDIAN ARMY WHICH HAVE PIPE BANDS, TOGETHER WITH PARTICULARS OF THE MANNER IN WHICH SOME OF THE PIPE BANDS WEAR TARTAN.

Command.	*Name of Regiment.*	*Tartan Worn.*	*The Form in which the Tartan is Worn.*
Bengal	1st Sappers and Miners	None.	
	1st Battalion 39th Garhwal Rifles	Campbell	Plaids, covers of pipe-bags, and pipe ribbons.
	2nd Battalion 39th Garhwal Rifles	Do.	Do. do.
	48th Pioneers	None.	
	8th Gurkha Rifles	Universal[1]	Covers of pipe-bags and pipe ribbons.
	9th Gurkha Rifles	None.	
	37th Dogras	MacKenzie	Covers of pipe-bags and pipe ribbons.
	17th Indian Cavalry (Bengal Lancers)	None.[2]	
Bombay	42nd Deoli Regiment	MacDonald[3]	Plaids, covers of pipe-bags, and pipe ribbons.
	102nd Grenadiers	MacKenzie	Pipe ribbons.
	112th Infantry	None.	
	124th Baluchistan Infantry	Robertson	Plaids, covers of pipe-bags, and pipe ribbons.
	125th Napier's Rifles	Urquhart	Plaids.
	126th Baluchistan Infantry	None.	

[1] The sett of tartan worn by the pipers of this regiment is described by the Lieut.-Colonel Commanding as the "Universal," but appears to be a variety of the Black Watch or the Sutherland.

[2] The *mounted band of pipers* of this regiment is a unique departure in the annals of bagpipe-playing. The strength of the band is eight pipers and one drummer. The horses of the pipers are provided with two sets of reins, the one set being the ordinary one, which reins are dropped on the horses' necks when the pipes are being played, while the other set is buckled to the stirrups, and is used to guide the horse while the rider is playing the pipes. A photograph of the above band is reproduced (*vide* Plate No. 12).

[3] The sett of tartan worn by the pipers of this regiment is described by the Lieut.-Colonel Commanding as the MacDonald, but I am unable to state which MacDonald sett this is.

REGIMENTS OF THE INDIAN ARMY WHICH HAVE PIPE BANDS—*continued.*

Command.	*Name of Regiment.*	*Tartan Worn.*	*The Form in which the Tartan is Worn.*
Madras	64th Pioneers	None.	
	82nd Punjabis	Do.	
	84th Punjabis	Do.	
Punjab	14th Sikhs	Do.	
	22nd Punjabis	Black Watch.	Covers of pipe-bags and pipe ribbons.
	24th Punjabis	None.	
	27th Punjabis	Rose	Covers of pipe-bags and pipe ribbons.
	38th Dogras	Campbell	Plaids.
	40th Pathans	None.	
	47th Sikhs	Do.	
	51st Sikhs	Do.	
	52nd Sikhs	Do.	
	55th Rifles	Do.	
	1st Battalion 1st Gurkha Rifles	Childers[1]	Plaids, covers of pipe-bags, and pipe ribbons.
	2nd Battalion 1st Gurkha Rifles	MacKenzie	Do. do.
	1st Battalion 4th Gurkha Rifles	None.	
	2nd Battalion 4th Gurkha Rifles	Do.	
	2nd Battalion 5th Gurkha Rifles	Black Watch.	Plaids, covers of pipe-bags, and pipe ribbons.
	6th Gurkha Rifles	Do.	Covers of pipe-bags and pipe ribbons.
	Queen's Own Corps of Guides	Dress Stewart	Do. do.
	21st Kohat Mountain Battery	None.	
	27th Mountain Battery	Do.	

[1] Regarding the sett of tartan worn by the above battalion, the Lieut.-Colonel Commanding writes: "The tartan is dark green with red stripes, known as the 'Childers tartan.'" This sett, therefore, would appear to be of some fancy pattern.

REGIMENTS OF THE INDIAN ARMY WHICH HAVE PIPE BANDS—*continued.*

Command.	*Name of Regiment.*	*Tartan Worn.*	*The Form in which the Tartan is Worn.*
Punjab —*contd.*	22nd Derajat Mountain Battery	Graham	Covers of pipe-bags and pipe ribbons.
	24th Hazara Mountain Battery	None.	
	23rd Peshawar Mountain Battery	Do.	

NOTE.—From the foregoing list it will be seen that considerably more setts are worn than those originally sanctioned (Graham, Campbell, Stewart, and Urquhart). *Vide* Chapter XI., page 276.

A List of Clan Septs and Dependents,[1] Arranged under the Clans with which they are Connected.

Clan.	*Septs and Dependents.*		*Clan.*	*Septs and Dependents.*	
Buchanan	1	Colman.	Buchanan—*contd.*	1	MacMurchie.
	2	Donleavy.		1	MacMurchy.
	2	Donlevy.		15	Macnuyer.
	1	Dove.		8	MacWattie.
	1	Dow.		4	MacWhirter.
	1	Dowe.		1	Masterson.
	3	Gibb.		1	Murchie.
	3	Gibson.		1	Murchison.
	3	Gilbertson.		16	Risk.
	4	Harper.		1	Ruskin.
	4	Harperson.		9	Spittal.
	5	Lennie.		9	Spittel.
	5	Lenny.		8	Watson.
	11	Macaldonich.		8	Watt.
	12	Macandeoir.		10	Yuill.
	6	MacAslan.		10	Yuille.
	6	MacAuselan.		10	Yule.
	6	MacAuslan.			
	6	MacAusland.	Cameron	7	Chalmers.
	6	MacAuslane.		1	Clark.
	1	MacCalman.		1	Clarke.
	1	MacCalmont.		1	Clarkson.
	1	MacCammond.		1	Clerk.
	4	MacChruiter.		2	Kennedy.
	1	MacColman.		1	MacChlerich.
	13	MacCormack.		1	MacChlery.
	2	Macdonleavy.		3	MacGillonie.
	3	MacGibbon.		8	Macildowie.
	3	MacGilbert.		4	MacKail.
	14	Macgreusich.		1	Maclerie.
	2	Macinally.		5	MacMartin.
	12	Macindeor.		3	MacOnie.
	12	Macindoe.		2	MacOurlic.
	2	Mackinlay.		4	MacPhail.
	2	Mackinley.		6	MacSorley.
	1	MacMaster.		2	MacUlric.
	7	MacMaurice.		4	Macvail.

[1] The figures in front of the septs refer to the order in which they are grouped under the clan to which they belong (*see* Note, page 125).

A LIST OF CLAN SEPTS AND DEPENDENTS—*continued.*

Clan.	*Septs and Dependents.*		*Clan.*	*Septs and Dependents.*	
Cameron—*contd.*	2	MacWalrick.	Colquhoun .	1	Cowan.
	5	Martin.		2	Kilpatrick.
	4	Paul.		2	Kirkpatrick.
	6	Sorley.		1	Macachounich.
	9	Taylor.		1	MacCowan.
Campbell of Argyle	9	Bannatyne.	Cumming .	1	Buchan.
	1	Burns.		2	MacNiven.
	1	Burnes.		2	Niven.
	2	Cbnnochie.			
	3	Denoon.			
	3	Denune.	Davidson .	1	Davie.
	2	MacConnechy.		1	Davis.
	2	MacConochie.		1	Dawson.
	4	MacDermid.		1	Dow.
	4	MacDiarmid.		1	Kay.
	10	MacGibbon.		1	Macdade.
	5	Macglasrich.		1	Macdaid.
	6	MacIsaac.		1	MacDavid.
	7	MacIver.			
	7	MacIvor.	Farquharson .	1	Coutts.
	11	MacKellar.		4	Farquhar.
	6	MacKessock.		2	Findlay.
	6	MacKissock.		2	Findlayson.
	14	MacNichol.		2	Finlay.
	12	MacOran.		2	Finlayson.
	13	MacOwen.		6	Greusach.
	8	MacTause.		3	Hardie.
	8	MacTavish.		3	Hardy.
	8	MacThomas.		7	Lyon.
		MacUre.[1]		5	MacCaig.
	8	Tawesson.		3	MacCardney.
	8	Thomas.		5	MacCuaig.
	8	Thomason.		4	MacEarachar.
	8	Thompson.		4	MacFarquhar.
	8	Thomson.		3	Machardie.
		Ure.[1]		3	Machardy.
				4	MacKerchar.
Campbell of Cawdor	1	Caddell.		4	MacKerracher.
	1	Calder.		2	Mackindlay.
				2	Mackinlay.
Campbell of Loudoun		Loudoun.		8	Reoch.
				8	Riach.

[1] *See* Appendix No. XXXIV.

A LIST OF CLAN SEPTS AND DEPENDENTS—*continued.*

Clan.	*Septs and Dependents.*		*Clan.*	*Septs and Dependents.*	
Ferguson or Fergusson	3	Fergus.	Grant . .	1	Gilroy.
	4	Ferries.		1	MacGilroy.
	1	MacAdie.		1	Macilroy.
	1	MacFergus.			
	2	MacKerras.	Gunn . .	13	Gallie.
	2	MacKersey.		8	Gaunson.
				7	Georgeson.
Forbes . .	1	Bannerman.		3	Henderson.
	2	Fordyce.		1	Jameson.
	3	Michie.		1	Jamieson.
				2	Johnson.
Fraser or Frazer	1	Frissell.		2	Kean.
	1	Frizell.		2	Keene.
	2	Macimmey.		1	MacComas.
	4	MacGruer.		14	MacCorkill.
	2	MacKim.		14	MacCorkle.
	2	MacKimmie.		2	MacIan.
	2	MacShimes.		1	MacKames.
	2	MacSimon.		1	MacKeamish.
	2	MacSymon.		2	MacKean.
	2	Sim.		1	MacOmish.
	2	Sime.		4	MacRob.
	2	Simon.		6	MacWilliam.
	2	Simpson.		9	Manson.
	2	Syme.		11	Nelson.
	2	Symon.		4	Robison.
	3	Tweedie.		4	Robson.
				12	Sandison.
Gordon . .	1	Adam.		10	Swanson.
	1	Adie.		5	Williamson.
	1	Edie.		6	Wilson.
	2	Huntly.			
			Lamond or	6	Black.
Graham,	1	Allardice.	Lamont	8	Brown.
Graeme, or	4	Bontein.		3	Bourdon.
Grahame (of	4	Bontine.		3	Burdon.
Menteith)	4	Buntain.		2	Lamb.
	4	Bunten.		1	Lambie.
	4	Buntine.		1	Lammie.
	5	MacGibbon.		1	Lamondson.
	5	MacGilvernock.		2	Landers.
	3	Macgrime.		1	Lemond.
	2	Menteith.		1	Limond.
	2	Monteith.		1	Limont.

A LIST OF CLAN SEPTS AND DEPENDENTS—*continued.*

Clan.	*Septs and Dependents.*	
Lamond or Lamont—*contd.*	4	Lucas.
	4	Luke.
	6	Macalduie.
	1	MacClymont.
	6	MacGilledow.
	6	MacGillegowie.
	6	Macilzegowie.
	1	Macilwhom.
	1	MacLamond.
	4	MacLucas.
	1	MacLymont.
	5	MacPatrick.
	12	MacPhorich.
	10	MacSorley.
	1	Meikleham.
	5	Patrick.
	10	Sorley.
	7	Toward.
	7	Towart.
	11	Turner.
	9	White.
Leslie . .	1	Abernethy.
	2	More.
Lindsay .	1	Crawford.
	2	Deuchar.
MacAlaster, MacAlester, MacAlister, MacAllaster, or MacAllister		Alexander.
MacAlpin or MacAlpine		Alpin.
MacAulay .	1	MacPhedron.
	1	MacPheidiran.
MacArthur .	1	Arthur.
	1	MacCartair.
	1	MacCarter.

Clan.	*Septs and Dependents.*	
MacBain or MacBean	1	Bean.
	1	MacBeath.
	1	MacBeth.
	1	Macilvain.
	1	MacVean.
MacDonald *[1] (Clan Donald, North and South)	22	Beath.
	22	Beaton.
	22	Bethune.
	2	Colson.
	3	Connall.
	3	Connell.
	8	Darroch.
	3	Donald.
	3	Donaldson.
	3	Donillson.
	3	Donnelson.
	26	Drain.*
	14	Galbraith.
	6	Gilbride.
	4	Gorrie.
	12	Gowan.
	4	Gowrie.
	28	Hawthorn.*
	5	Hewison.
	5	Houstoun.
	5	Howison.
	5	Hughson.
	5	Hutcheonson.
	5	Hutcheson.
	5	Hutchinson.
	5	Hutchison.
	1	Isles.
	7	Johnson.
	7	Kean.
	29	Kellie.*
	29	Kelly.*
	7	Keene.
	3	Kinnell.
	29	Mac a' Challies.*
	22	MacBeth.
	22	MacBeath.

[1] For names marked thus * *see* Appendix No. XVI.

A LIST OF CLAN SEPTS AND DEPENDENTS—*continued.*

Clan.	*Septs and Dependents.*		*Clan.*	*Septs and Dependents.*	
MacDonald * (Clan Donald, North and South)—*contd.*	22	MacBheath.	MacDonald * (Clan Donald, North and South)—*contd.*	15	MacLardy.
	6	MacBride.		15	MacLarty.
	11	MacCaishe.		15	MacLaverty.
	2	MacCall.		15	MacLeverty.
	11	MacCash.		25	MacMurchie.
	29	MacCeallaich.*		25	MacMurdo.
	18	MacCodrum.		25	MacMurdoch.
	2	MacColl.		27	MacO'Shannaig.*
	3	MacConnell.		5	MacQuistan.
	9	MacCook.		5	MacQuisten.
	10	MacCooish.		8	MacRaith.
	19	MacCrain.		4	MacRorie.
	9	MacCuag.		4	MacRory.
	10	MacCuish.		4	MacRuer.
	20	MacCuithein.		4	MacRurie.
	5	MacCutcheon.		4	MacRury.
	3	MacDaniell.		27	MacShannachan.*
	26	Macdrain.*		16	MacSorley.
	13	MacEachran.		17	MacSporran.
	13	MacEachern.		29	MacSwan.*
	21	MacElfrish.		3	MacWhannell.
	30	MacElheran.		24	Martin.
	4	MacGorrie.		28	May.*
	4	MacGorry.		25	Murchie.
	12	MacGoun.		25	Murchison.
	12	MacGowan.		25	Murdoch.
	12	MacGown.		25	Murdoson.
	5	MacHugh.		26	O'Drain.*
	5	MacHutchen.		28	O'May.*
	5	MacHutcheon.		27	O'Shannachan *
	7	MacIan.		27	O'Shaig.*
	8	Macilreach.		27	O'Shannaig.*
	8	Macilriach.		17	Purcell.
	8	Macilleriach.		8	Revie.
	8	Macilrevie.		8	Reoch.
	6	Macilvride.		8	Riach.
	8	Macilwraith.		4	Rorison.
	7	MacKean.		27	Shannon.*
	29	MacKellachie.*		16	Sorley.
	29	MacKellaig.*		17	Sporran.
	29	MacKelloch.*		26	Train.*
	3	MacKinnell.		3	Whannell.
	23	MacLairish.			
	15	MacLardie.			

A LIST OF CLAN SEPTS AND DEPENDENTS—*continued.*

Clan.	*Septs and Dependents.*	
MacDonald of Clanranald	1	Allan.
	1	Allanson.
	2	Currie.
	1	MacAllan.
	2	MacBurie.
	3	MacEachin.
	3	MacGeachie.
	3	MacGeachin.
	4	MacIsaac.
	3	MacKeachan.
	3	Mackechnie.
	3	MacKeochan.
	4	MacKessock.
	3	MacKichan.
	4	MacKissock.
	2	MacMurrich.
	5	MacVarish.
	2	MacVurrich.
	2	MacVurie.
MacDonald (Maclan) of Glencoe	2	Henderson.
	1	Johnson.
	1	Kean.
	1	Keene.
	2	MacHenry.
	1	MacIan.
	1	MacKean.
MacDonell of Glengarry	1	Alexander.
	1	Sanderson.
MacDonell of Keppoch	3	MacGillivantic.
	2	MacGilp.
	4	Macglasrich.
	2	MacKillop.
	2	MacPhilip.
	2	Philipson.
	1	Ronald.
	1	Ronaldson.
MacDougall	4	Conacher.
	7	Cowan.
	1	Dougall.
	1	Dowall.
MacDougall —*contd.*	4	MacConacher.
	1	MacCoul.
	3	MacCulloch.
	1	MacDowall.
	1	MacDowell.
	2	MacDulothe.
	1	MacHowell.
	6	MacKichan.
	5	MacLucas.
	5	MacLugash.
	3	MacLulich.
	1	Macoul.
	1	Macowl.
MacDuff	1	Duff.
	2	Fife.
	2	Fyfe.
	4	Spence.
	4	Spens.
	3	Wemyss.
MacFarlan or MacFarlane	1	Allan.
	1	Allanson.
	4	Bartholomew.
	2	Caw.
	7	Galbraith.
	11	Griesck.
	12	Gruamach.
	13	Kinnieson.
	6	Lennox.
	22	MacAindra.
	1	MacAllan.
	2	MacCaa.
	2	MacCause.
	2	MacCaw.
	14	MacCondy.
	15	MacEoin.
	2	MacGaw.
	9	MacGeoch.
	23	Macgreusich.
	5	Macinstalker.
	9	MacIock.
	16	MacJames.
	5	Mackinlay.

A LIST OF CLAN SEPTS AND DEPENDENTS—*continued.*

Clan.	*Septs and Dependents.*	
MacFarlan or MacFarlane —*contd.*	10	MacNair.
	10	MacNeur.
	8	MacNider.
	8	MacNiter.
	21	MacRob.
	21	MacRobb.
	3	MacWalter.
	17	MacWilliam.
	18	Miller.
	19	Monach.
	11	Napier.
	4	Parlane.
	21	Robb.
	20	Stalker.
	2	Thomason.
	8	Weaver.
	10	Weir.
Macfee, Macfie, Macphee, or Macphie	1	Duffie.
	1	Duffy.
	1	MacGuffie.
	1	Machaffie.
MacGillivray .	1	Gilroy.
	1	MacGillivour.
	1	MacGilroy.
	1	MacGilvra.
	1	MacGilvray.
	1	Macilroy.
	1	Macilvrae.
MacGregor or MacGrigor	6	Black.
		Comrie.[1]
	5	Fletcher.
	1	Gregor.
	1	Gregorson.
	1	Gregory.
	1	Greig.
	1	Grier.
	1	Grierson.
	1	Grigor.
	8	King.
	13	Leckie.
	13	Lecky.
MacGregor or MacGrigor —*contd.*	4	MacAdam.
	8	Macara.
	8	Macaree.
	9	MacChoiter.
	2	Macgrowther.
	2	Macgruder.
	2	Macgruther.
	6	Macilduy.
	5	MacLeister.
	3	MacLiver.
	8	MacNee.
	10	MacNeish.
	8	MacNie.
	10	MacNish.
	11	MacPeter.
	12	Malloch.
	10	Neish.
	10	Nish.
	11	Peter.
	7	White.
	7	Whyte.
Macinnes .	1	Angus.
	1	Innes.
	1	MacAngus.
	1	MacCainsh.
	1	MacCansh.
	2	MacMaster.
Macintyre .	1	Tyre.
	3	MacTear.
	2	Wright.
Mackay .	1	Bain.
	1	Bayne.
	5	MacCay.
	6	MacCrie.
	6	Macghee.
	6	Macghie.
	6	Mackee.
	6	Mackie.
	2	MacPhail.
	5	Macquey.
	5	Macquoid.

[1] *See* Appendix No. XXXIV.

A LIST OF CLAN SEPTS AND DEPENDENTS—*continued.*

Clan.	*Septs and Dependents.*
Mackay—*contd.*	2 Macvail.
	3 Neilson.
	2 Paul.
	2 Polson.
	4 Williamson.
MacKenzie	1 Kenneth.
	1 Kennethson.
	2 MacBeolain.
	1 MacConnach.
	4 MacIver.
	4 MacIvor.
	3 MacKerlich.
	5 MacMurchie.
	5 MacMurchy.
	6 MacVanish.
	6 MacVinish.
	5 Murchie.
	5 Murchison.
Mackinnon	1 Love.
	1 Mackinney.
	1 Mackinning.
	1 Mackinven.
	2 MacMorran.
Macintosh or Mackintosh	6 Adamson.
	6 Ayson.
	1 Clark.
	1 Clarke.
	1 Clarkson.
	1 Clerk.
	2 Combie.
	8 Crerar.
	16 Dallas.
	16 Doles.
	14 Elder.
	6 Esson.
	15 Glen.
	15 Glennie.
	7 Hardie.
	7 Hardy.
Macintosh or Mackintosh —*contd.*	11 MacAndrew.
	4 MacAy.
	7 MacCardney.
	1 MacChlerich.
	1 MacChlery.
	2 MacCombe.
	2 MacCombie.
	2 MacComie.
	M'Conchy.[1]
	10 MacFall.
	13 Macglashan.
	7 Machardie.
	7 Machardy.
	4 MacHay.
	6 Mackeggie.
	M'Killican.[1]
	1 Maclerie.
	18 MacNiven.
	2 MacOmie.
	10 MacPhail.
	17 Macritchie.
	2 MacThomas.
	10 Macvail.
	18 Niven.
	9 Noble.
	10 Paul.
	17 Ritchie.
	3 Shaw.
	12 Tarrill.
	5 Tosh.
	5 Toshach.
MacLachlan, MacLauchlan, MacLaghlen, or MacLaughlen	2 Ewan.
	2 Ewen.
	2 Ewing.
	3 Gilchrist.
	1 Lachlan.
	1 Lauchlan.
	2 MacEwan.
	2 MacEwen.
	3 MacGilchrist.

[1] These are given on the authority of Mr A. M. Mackintosh, author of the "House and Clan of Mackintosh and of the Clan Chattan."

A LIST OF CLAN SEPTS AND DEPENDENTS—*continued.*

Clan.	*Septs and Dependents.*	
Maclaine of Lochbuy	3	MacCormick.
	1	MacFadyen.
	1	MacFadzean.
	2	MacGilvra.
	2	Macilvora.
MacLaren or MacLaurin	1	MacFater.
	1	MacFeat.
	1	MacPatrick.
	1	MacPhater.
	1	Paterson.
	2	MacGrory.
	2	MacRory.
Maclean of Duart	2	Beath.
	2	Beaton.
	3	Black.
	1	Lean.
	2	MacBeath.
	2	MacBheath.
	2	MacBeth.
	3	Macilduy.
	5	MacLergain.
	4	MacRankin.
	2	MacVeagh.
	2	MacVey.
	4	Rankin.
Maclennan .	2	Lobban.
	1	Logan.
MacLeod of Harris	1	Beaton.
	1	Bethune.
	1	Beton.
	3	MacCaig.
	4	MacClure.
	6	MacCrimmon.
	3	MacCuaig.
	5	MacHarold.
	5	Macraild.
	2	Norman.
MacLeod of Lewis	1	Callum.
	2	Lewis.
MacLeod of Lewis— *contd.*	3	MacAskill.
	5	MacAulay.
	1	MacCallum.
	3	MacCaskill.
	4	MacCorkindale.
	4	MacCorquodale.
	2	MacLewis.
	7	MacNicol.
	1	Malcolmson.
	7	Nicholl.
	7	Nicol.
	7	Nicoll.
	7	Nicholson.
	7	Nicolson.
	6	Tolmie.
Macmillan .	1	Baxter.
	2	Bell.
	3	Brown.
	1	MacBaxter.
Macnab .	1	Abbotson.
	1	Abbot.
	2	Dewar.
	3	Gilfillan.
	2	Macandeoir.
MacNachtan,	1	Hendrie.
MacNauchtan,	1	Hendry.
MacNaghten,	1	Kendrick.
MacNaughtan,	2	MacBrayne.
or	5	Maceol.
MacNaughton	1	MacHendrie.
	1	MacHendry.
	1	MacKendrick.
	1	MacKenrick.
	6	Macknight.
	3	MacNair.
	3	MacNayer.
	4	MacNiven.
	3	MacNuir.
	3	MacNuyer.
	7	MacVicar.
	4	Niven.
	3	Weir.

A LIST OF CLAN SEPTS AND DEPENDENTS—*continued.*

Clan.	*Septs and Dependents.*	
MacNeal, MacNeil, MacNeill, or MacNiel	2	MacNeilage.
	2	MacNeiledge.
	2	MacNelly.
	2	Neal.
	2	Neil.
	2	Neill.
Macpherson .	2	Cattanach.
	1	Clark.
	1	Clarke.
	1	Clarkson.
	1	Clerk.
	3	Currie.
	5	Fersen.
	6	Gillespie.
	6	Gillies.
	4	Gow.
	7	Keith.
	6	Lees.
	1	MacChlerich.
	1	MacChlery.
	3	MacCurrach.
	4	MacGowan.
	7	MacKeith.
	1	Maclerie.
	6	MacLeish.
	6	MacLise.
	3	MacMurdo.
	3	MacMurdoch.
	3	MacMurrich.
	3	MacVurrich.
	3	Murdoch.
	3	Murdoson.
Macquarrie .	1	MacCorrie.
	1	MacCorry.
	1	MacGorrie.
	1	MacGorry.
	1	MacGuaran.
	1	MacGuire.
	1	Macquaire.
	1	Macquhirr.
	1	Macquire.
Macquarrie— *contd.*	1	MacWhirr.
	1	Wharrie.
Macqueen .	1	MacCunn.
	1	MacSwan.
	1	MacSwen.
	1	MacSween.
	1	MacSwyde.
	1	Swan.
Macrae . .	1	Macara.
	1	MacCraw.
	1	Macra.
	1	Macrach.
	1	MacRaith.
	1	MacRath.
	1	Rae.
Malcolm .		MacCallum.
Matheson or Mathieson	1	MacMath.
	1	MacPhun.
	1	Mathie.
Menzies .	2	Dewar.
	2	Macindeor.
	1	MacMenzies.
	1	MacMinn.
	1	MacMonies.
	1	Means
	1	Mein.
	1	Meine.
	1	Mennie.
	1	Meyners.
	1	Minn.
	1	Minnus.
	1	Monzie.
Monro, Monroe, Munro, or Munroe	1	Dingwall.
	2	Foulis.
	4	MacCulloch.
	4	MacLulich.
	3	Vass.
	3	Wass.

A LIST OF CLAN SEPTS AND DEPENDENTS—*continued.*

Clan.	*Septs and Dependents.*	
Morison, or Morrison	1	Brieve.
	2	Gilmore.
	1	MacBrieve.
Murray . .	1	MacMurray.
	1	Moray.
	2	Rattray.
	3	Small.
	4	Spalding.
Ogilvie or Ogilvy	1	Airlie.
	2	Gilchrist.
	2	MacGilchrist.
Robertson or Clan Donnachie	5	Collier.
	5	Colyear.
	3	Donachie.
	1	Duncan.
	1	Duncanson.
	3	Dunnachie.
	6	Inches.
	2	MacConachie.
	2	MacConnechy.
	2	MacDonachie.
	7	Macinroy.
	8	MacIver.
	8	MacIvor.
	9	Maclagan.
	10	MacRobbie.
	10	MacRobie.
	4	MacRobert.
	6	Reid.
	6	Roy.
	9	Stark.
	3	Tonnochy.
Ross . .	1	Anderson.
	1	Andrew.
	6	Dingwall.
	1	Gillanders.
	1	MacAndrew.
	5	MacCulloch.
	5	MacLulich.
Ross—*contd.*	2	MacTaggart.
	3	MacTear.
	3	MacTier.
	3	MacTire.
	2	Taggart.
	4	Vass.
	4	Wass.
Sinclair .	1	Caird.
	2	Clyne.
Skene . .	1	Cariston.
	2	Dyce.
	3	Hallyard.
Stewart (Royal)	3	Boyd.
	5	France.
	4	Garrow.
	1	Lennox.
	2	Menteith.
	2	Monteith.
Stewart of Appin	1	Carmichael.
	2	Combich.
	3	Livingston.
	3	Livingstone.
	2	MacCombich.
	3	Mackinlay.
	3	Maclae.
	3	Maclay.
	3	Maclea.
	3	Macleay.
	1	MacMichael.
Stewart of Athole	1	Crookshanks.
	1	Cruickshanks
	2	Duilach.
	3	Gray.
	3	Macglashan.
Stuart of Bute	1	Bannatyne.
	2	Fullarton.
	2	Fullerton.

A LIST OF CLAN SEPTS AND DEPENDENTS—*continued.*

Clan.	*Septs and Dependents.*	*Clan*	*Septs and Dependents.*
Stuart of Bute —*contd.*	2 Jameson.	Stewart of Galloway	1 Carmichael.
	2 Jamieson.		1 MacMichael.
	2 MacCamie.		
	2 MacCloy.	Sutherland .	1 Cheyne.
	3 MacCaw.		2 Federith.
	4 MacKirdy.		3 Gray.
	2 MacLewis.		4 Keith.
	4 MacMutrie.		5 Mowat.
			6 Oliphant.

Alphabetical List of Clan Septs and Dependents, showing the Clans with which they are Connected.[1]

Septs and Dependents.	*Clans with which they are Connected.*	*Septs and Dependents.*	*Clans with which they are Connected.*
Abbotson	Macnab.	Beaton	MacDonald (Clan Donald, North and South), Maclean of Duart, MacLeod of Harris.
Abbot	Do.		
Abernethy	Leslie		
Adam	Gordon.		
Adie	Do.		
Adamson	Mackintosh.	Bell	Macmillan.
Airlie	Ogilvie.	Bethune	MacDonald (Clan Donald, North and South), MacLeod of Harris.
Alexander	MacAlister, MacDonell of Glengarry.		
Allan	MacDonald of Clanranald, MacFarlane.	Beton	Do. do.
		Black	Lamont, MacGregor, Maclean of Duart.
Allanson	Do. do.	Bontein, Bontine, Buntain, Bunten, Buntine	Graham of Menteith.
Allardice	Graham of Menteith.		
Alpin	MacAlpine.		
Anderson	Ross.		
Andrew	Do.		
Angus	Macinnes.	Boyd	Stewart (Royal).
Arthur	MacArthur (Campbell of Strachur).	Brieve	Morrison.
		Brown	Lamont, Macmillan.
Ayson	Mackintosh (Shaw).	Buchan	Cumming.
		Burdon or Bourdon	Lamont.
Bain	Mackay.	Burns	Campbell of Argyle.
Bannatyne	Campbell of Argyle, Stuart of Bute.	Burnes	Do.
Bannerman	Forbes.		
Bartholomew	MacFarlane.	Caird	Sinclair.
Baxter	Macmillan.	Caddell	Campbell of Cawdor.
Bayne	Mackay.	Calder	Do.
Bean	MacBean.	Callum	MacLeod of Raasay.
Beath	MacDonald (Clan Donald, North and South), Maclean of Duart.	Cariston	Skene.
		Carmichael	Stewart of Appin, Stewart of Galloway.

[1] *See* also pages 125-183 and 432-443.

LIST OF CLAN SEPTS AND DEPENDENTS—*continued.*

Septs and Dependents.	*Clans with which they are Connected.*
Cattanach	Macpherson.
Caw	MacFarlane.
Chalmers	Cameron.
Cheyne	Sutherland.
Clark	Cameron, Mackintosh, Macpherson.
Clarke	Do. do.
Clarkson	Do. do.
Clerk	Do. do.
Clyne	Sinclair.
Collier	Robertson.
Colman	Buchanan.
Colson	MacDonald (Clan Donald, North and South).
Colyear	Robertson.
Combich.	Stewart of Appin.
Combie	Mackintosh.
Comrie[1]	MacGregor or MacGrigor.
Conacher	MacDougall.
Connall	MacDonald (Clan Donald, North and South).
Connell	Do. do.
Conochie	Campbell of Inveraawe.
Coulson	MacDonald (Clan Donald, North and South).
Coutts	Farquharson.
Cowan	Colquhoun, MacDougall.
Crawford	Lindsay.
Crerar	Mackintosh.
Crookshanks	Stewart of Garth.
Cruickshanks	Do.
Currie	MacDonald of Clanranald, Macpherson.
Dallas	Mackintosh.
Darroch	MacDonald (Clan Donald, North and South).
Davie	Davidson.
Davis	Do.
Davison	Do.
Dawson	Do.
Denoon	Campbell of Argyle.
Denune	Do.
Deuchar	Lindsay.
Dewar	Menzies, Macnab.
Dingwall	Munro, Ross.
Doles	Mackintosh.
Donachie	Robertson.
Donald	MacDonald (Clan Donald, North and South).
Donaldson	Do. do.
Donillson	MacDonald (of Antrim).
Donleavy	Buchanan.
Donlevy	Do.
Donnellson	MacDonald (of Antrim).
Dougall	MacDougall.
Dowall	Do.
Dowell	Do.
Dow	Buchanan, Davidson.
Dove	Buchanan.
Dowe	Do.
Duff	MacDuff.
Duffie	Macfie.
Duffy	Do.
Duilach	Stewart of Garth.
Duncan	Robertson.
Duncanson	Do.
Dunnachie	Do.
Dyce	Skene.
Edie	Gordon.
Elder	Mackintosh.
Esson	Mackintosh (Shaw).

[1] *See* Appendix No. XXXIV.

LIST OF CLAN SEPTS AND DEPENDENTS—*continued.*

Septs and Dependents.	*Clans with which they are Connected.*
Ewan	MacLachlan.
Ewen	Do.
Ewing	Do.
Farquhar	Farquharson.
Federith	Sutherland.
Fergus	Ferguson.
Ferries	Do.
Fersen	Macpherson.
Fife	MacDuff.
Findlay	Farquharson.
Findlayson	Do.
Finlay	Do.
Finlayson	Do.
Fleming	Murray.
Fletcher	MacGregor.
Fordyce	Forbes.
Foulis	Munro.
France	Stewart (Royal).
Frissell	Fraser.
Frizell	Do.
Fullarton	Stuart of Bute.
Fullerton	Do.
Fyfe	MacDuff.
Galbraith	MacDonald (Clan Donald, North and South), MacFarlane.
Gallie	Gunn.
Garrow	Stewart (Royal).
Gaunson	Gunn.
Georgeson	Do.
Gibb	Buchanan.
Gibson	Do.
Gilbert	Do.
Gilbertson	Do.
Gilbride	MacDonald (Clan Donald, North and South).
Gilchrist	MacLachlan, Ogilvie.
Gilfillan	Macnab.
Gillanders	Ross.
Gillespie	Macpherson.
Gillies	Do.
Gilmore	Morrison.
Gilroy	Grant of Glenmoriston, MacGillivray.
Glen	Mackintosh.
Glennie	Do.
Gorrie	MacDonald (Clan Donald, North and South).
Gow	Macpherson.
Gowan	Clan Donald (North and South).
Gowrie	MacDonald (Clan Donald, North and South).
Gray	Stewart of Athole, Sutherland.
Gregor	MacGregor.
Gregorson	Do.
Gregory	Do.
Greig	Do.
Grier	Do.
Grierson	Do.
Grigor	Do.
Griesck	MacFarlane.
Greusach	Farquharson.
Gruamach	MacFarlane.
Hallyard	Skene.
Hardie	Farquharson, Mackintosh.
Hardy	Do. do.
Harper	Buchanan.
Harperson	Do.
Hawthorn	MacDonald (Clan Donald, North and South).
Henderson	Gunn, MacDonald of Glencoe (MacIan).
Hendrie	MacNauchtan.
Hendry	Do.

LIST OF CLAN SEPTS AND DEPENDENTS—*continued.*

Septs and Dependents.	*Clans with which they are Connected.*
Hewison	MacDonald (Clan Donald, North and South).
Houston	Do. do.
Howison	Do. do.
Hughson	Do. do.
Huntly	Gordon.
Hutcheonson	MacDonald (Clan Donald, North and South).
Hutcheson	Do. do.
Hutchinson	Do. do.
Hutchison	Do. do.
Inches	Robertson.
Innes	Macinnes.
Isles	MacDonald (Clan Donald, North and South).
Jameson	Gunn, Stuart of Bute.
Jamieson	Do. do.
Johnson	Gunn, MacDonald (MacIan) of Ardnamurchan, and of Glencoe.
Kay	Davidson.
Kean	Gunn, MacDonald (MacIan) of Ardnamurchan, and of Glencoe.
Keene	Do. do.
Keith	Macpherson, Sutherland.
Kellie	MacDonald (Clan Donald, North and South).
Kelly	Do. do.
Kendrick	MacNauchtan.
Kennedy	Cameron.
Kenneth	MacKenzie.
Kennethson	MacKenzie.
Kilpatrick	Colquhoun.
Kirkpatrick	Do.
King	MacGregor.
Kinnell	MacDonald.
Kinnieson	MacFarlane.
Lamb	Lamont.
Lambie	Do.
Lammie	Do.
Lamondson	Do.
Landers	Do.
Lachlan	MacLachlan.
Lauchlan	Do.
Lean	Maclean.
Lees	Macpherson.
Leckie	MacGregor.
Lecky	Do.
Lemond	Lamont.
Lennie	Buchanan.
Lenny	Do.
Lennox	MacFarlane, Stewart (Royal).
Lewis	MacLeod of Lewis.
Limond	Lamont.
Limont	Do.
Livingston	Stewart of Appin.
Livingstone	Do.
Lobban	Maclennan.
Logan	Do.
Loudoun	Campbell of Loudoun.
Love	Mackinnon.
Lucas	Lamont.
Luke	Do.
Lyon	Farquharson.
Macachounich	Colquhoun.
MacAdam	MacGregor.
MacAdie	Ferguson.
MacAindra	MacFarlane.
Macaldonich	Buchanan.
Macalduie	Lamont.

McCullers

LIST OF CLAN SEPTS AND DEPENDENTS—*continued.*

Septs and Dependents.	*Clans with which they are Connected.*	*Septs and Dependents.*	*Clans with which they are Connected.*
MacAllan	MacDonald of Clanranald, MacFarlane.	MacCalmont	Buchanan.
		MacCammon	Do.
		MacCammond	Do.
Macandeoir	Buchanan, Macnab.	MacCamie	Stuart of Bute.
MacAndrew	Mackintosh.	MacCansh	Macinnes.
MacAngus	Macinnes.	MacCardney	Farquharson, Mackintosh.
Macara	MacGregor, Macrae.		
Macaree	MacGregor.	MacCartair	Campbell of Strachur (MacArthur).
MacAskill	MacLeod of Lewis.		
MacAslan	Buchanan.	MacCarter	Do.
MacAuselan	Do.	MacCash	MacDonald (Clan Donald, North and South).
MacAuslan	Do.		
MacAusland	Do.		
MacAuslane	Do.	MacCaskill	MacLeod of Lewis.
MacAulay	MacLeod of Lewis.	MacCaul	MacDonald (Clan Donald, North and South).
MacAy	Mackintosh (Shaw).		
MacBaxter	Macmillan.		
MacBeolain	MacKenzie.	MacCause	MacFarlane.
MacBeath	MacBean, MacDonald (Clan Donald, North and South), Maclean of Duart.	MacCaw	MacFarlane, Stewart of Bute.
		MacCay	Mackay.
		MacCeallaich	MacDonald (Clan Donald, North and South).
MacBeth	Do. do.		Do. do.
MacBheath	Do. do.	Mac a' Challies	
MacBrayne	MacNauchtan.	MacChlerich	Cameron, Mackintosh, Macpherson.
MacBride	MacDonald (Clan Donald, North and South).	MacChlery	Do. do.
		MacChoiter	MacGregor.
MacBrieve	Morrison.	MacChruiter	Buchanan.
MacBurie	MacDonald of Clanranald.	MacCloy	Stuart of Bute.
		MacClure	MacLeod of Harris.
MacCaa	MacFarlane.	MacClymont	Lamont.
MacCaig	Farquharson, MacLeod of Harris.	MacCodrum	MacDonald (Clan Donald, North and South).
MacCainsh	Macinnes.		
MacCaishe	MacDonald (Clan Donald, North and South).	MacColl	Do. do.
		MacColman	Buchanan.
		MacComas	Gunn.
MacCall	Do. do.	MacCombe	Mackintosh.
MacCallum	MacLeod of Raasay, Malcolm.	MacCombie	Do.
		MacCombich	Stewart of Appin.
MacCalman	Buchanan.	MacComie	Mackintosh.

LIST OF CLAN SEPTS AND DEPENDENTS—*continued.*

Septs and Dependents.	*Clans with which they are Connected.*
MacConacher	MacDougall.
MacConachie	Robertson.
MacConchy	Mackintosh.
MacCondy	MacFarlane.
MacConnach	MacKenzie.
MacConnechy	Campbell of Inverawe, Robertson.
MacConochie	Do. do.
MacConnell	MacDonald (Clan Donald, North and South).
MacCooish	Do. do.
MacCook	MacDonald of Kintyre.
MacCorkindale	MacLeod of Lewis.
MacCorkill	Gunn.
MacCorkle	Do.
MacCormack	Buchanan.
MacCormick	Maclaine of Lochbuie.
MacCorqnodale	MacLeod of Lewis.
MacCorrie	Macquarrie.
MacCorry	Do.
MacCoull	MacDougall.
MacCowan	Colquhoun.
MacCraw	Macrae.
MacCrain	MacDonald (Clan Donald, North and South).
MacCrie	Mackay.
MacCrimmon	MacLeod of Harris.
MacCuag	MacDonald of Kintyre.
MacCuaig	Farquharson, MacLeod of Harris.
MacCuish	MacDonald (Clan Donald, North and South).
MacCuithein	Do. do.
MacCulloch	MacDougall, Munro, Ross.
MacCunn	Macqueen.
MacCurrach	Macpherson.
MacCutchen	MacDonald (Clan Donald, North and South).
MacCutcheon	Do. do.
Macdade	Davidson.
Macdaid	Do.
MacDaniell	MacDonald (Clan Donald, North and South).
MacDavid	Davidson.
MacDermid	Campbell of Argyle.
MacDiarmid	Do.
MacDonachie	Robertson.
Macdonleavy	Buchanan.
MacDowall	MacDougall.
MacDowell	Do.
Macdrain	MacDonald (Clan Donald, North and South).
MacDuffie	Macfie.
MacDulothe	MacDougall.
MacEachan	MacDonald of Clanranald.
MacEachin	Do.
MacEachran	MacDonald (Clan Donald, North and South).
MacEachern	Do. do.
MacEarachar	Farquharson.
MacElfrish	MacDonald (Clan Donald, North and South).
MacElheran	Do. do.
MacEoin	MacFarlane.
Maceol	MacNauchtan.
MacErracher	MacFarlane.
MacEwan	MacLachlan.
MacEwen	Do.
MacFadyen	Maclaine of Lochbuie.
MacFadzean	Do.
MacFall	Mackintosh.
MacFarquhar	Farquharson.

LIST OF CLAN SEPTS AND DEPENDENTS—*continued.*

Septs and Dependents.	*Clans with which they are Connected.*
MacFater	MacLaren.
MacFeat.	MacLaren.
MacFergus	Ferguson.
MacGaw.	MacFarlane.
MacGeachie	MacDonald of Clanranald.
MacGeachin	Do.
MacGeoch	MacFarlane.
Macghee	Mackay.
Macghie.	Do.
MacGibbon	Buchanan of Sallochy, Campbell of Argyle, Graham of Monteith.
MacGilbert	Buchanan of Sallochy.
MacGilchrist	MacLachlan, Ogilvy.
MacGilledow	Lamont.
MacGillivantic	MacDonell of Keppoch.
MacGillegowie	Lamont.
MacGillonie	Cameron.
MacGilp.	MacDonell of Keppoch.
MacGilroy	Grant of Glenmoriston, MacGillivray.
MacGillivour	MacGillivray.
MacGilvra	MacGillivray, Maclaine of Lochbuie.
MacGilvray	MacGillivray.
MacGilvernock	Graham of Monteith.
Macglashan	Mackintosh, Stewart of Athole.
Macglasrich	MacIvor (Campbell of Argyle), MacDonell of Keppoch.
MacGorrie	MacDonald (Clan Donald, North and South), Macquarrie.
MacGorry	Do. do.
MacGowan	MacDonald (Clan Donald, North and South), Macpherson.
MacGoun	Do. do.
MacGown	Do. do.
Macgreusich	Buchanan, MacFarlane.
MacGrory	MacLaren.
Macgrowther	MacGregor.
Macgrime	Graham of Monteith.
Macgruder	MacGregor.
Macgruer	Fraser.
Macgruther	MacGregor.
MacGuaran	Macquarrie.
MacGuffie	Macfie.
MacGuire	Macquarrie.
Machaffie	Macfie.
Machardie	Farquharson, Mackintosh.
Machardy	Do. do.
MacHarold	MacLeod of Harris.
MacHay	Mackintosh (Shaw).
MacHendrie	MacNauchtan.
MacHendry	Do.
MacHenry	MacDonald (MacIan) of Glencoe.
MacHowell	MacDougall.
MacHugh	MacDonald (Clan Donald, North and South).
MacHutchen	Do. do.
MacHutcheon	Do. do.
MacIan	Gunn, MacDonald of Ardnamurchan, MacDonald of Glencoe.
Macildowie	Cameron.
Macilduy	MacGregor, Maclean of Duart.
Macilreach	MacDonald (Clan Donald, North and South).

LIST OF CLAN SEPTS AND DEPENDENTS—*continued.*

Septs and Dependents.	*Clans with which they are Connected.*
Macilleriach	MacDonald (Clan Donald, North and South).
Macilriach	Do. do.
Macilrevie	Do. do.
Macilroy	MacGillivray, Grant of Glenmoriston.
Macilvain	MacBean.
Macilvora	Maclaine of Lochbuie.
Macilvrae	MacGillivray.
Macilvride	MacDonald (Clan Donald, North and South).
Macilwhom	Lamont.
Macilwraith	MacDonald (Clan Donald, North and South).
Macilzegowie	Lamont.
Macimmey	Fraser.
Macinally	Buchanan.
Macindeor	Menzies.
Macindoe	Buchanan.
Macinroy	Robertson.
Macinstalker	MacFarlane.
Maclock	Do.
MacIsaac	Campbell of Craignish, MacDonald of Clanranald.
MacIver	Campbell of Argyle, Robertson of Strowan, MacKenzie.
MacIvor	Do. do.
MacJames	MacFarlane.
MacKail	Cameron.
MacKames	Gunn.
MacKeachan	MacDonald of Clanranald.
MacKeamish	Gunn.
MacKean	Gunn, MacDonald of Ardnamurchan, MacDonald of Glencoe.
Mackechnie	MacDonald of Clanranald.
Mackee	Mackay.
Mackeggie	Mackintosh.
MacKeith	Macpherson.
MacKellachie	MacDonald (Clan Donald, North and South).
MacKellaigh	Do. do.
MacKellaig	Do. do.
MacKellar	Campbell of Argyle.
MacKelloch	MacDonald (Clan Donald, North and South).
MacKendrick	MacNauchtan.
MacKenrick	Do.
MacKeochan	MacDonald of Clanranald.
MacKerchar	Farquharson.
MacKerracher	Do.
MacKerlich	MacKenzie.
MacKerras	Ferguson.
MacKersey	Do.
MacKessock	Campbell of Craignish, MacDonald of Clanranald.
MacKichan	MacDonald of Clanranald, MacDougall.
Mackie	Mackay.
MacKillican	Mackintosh.
MacKillop	MacDonell of Keppoch.
MacKim	Fraser.
MacKimmie	Do.
Mackindlay	Farquharson.
Mackinlay	Buchanan, Farquharson, MacFarlane, Stewart of Appin.
Mackinley	Buchanan.
MacKinnell	MacDonald (Clan Donald, North and South).

LIST OF CLAN SEPTS AND DEPENDENTS—*continued.*

Septs and Dependents.	*Clans with which they are Connected.*	*Septs and Dependents.*	*Clans with which they are Connected.*
Mackinney	Mackinnon.	MacMath	Matheson.
Mackinning	Do.	MacMaurice	Buchanan.
Mackinven	Do.	MacMenzies	Menzies.
MacKirdy	Stuart of Bute.	MacMichael	Stewart of Appin, Stewart of Galloway.
MacKissock	Campbell of Craignish, MacDonald of Clanranald.	MacMinn	Menzies.
Macknight	MacNauchtan.	MacMonies	Do.
Maclae	Stewart of Appin.	MacMorran	Mackinnon.
Maclagan	Robertson.	MacMurchie	Buchanan, Clan Donald (North and South), MacKenzie.
MacLairish	MacDonald (Clan Donald, North and South).	MacMurchy	Do. do.
MacLamond	Lamont.	MacMurdo	Clan Donald (North and South), Macpherson.
MacLardie	MacDonald (Clan Donald, North and South).	MacMurdoch	Do. do.
MacLardy	Do. do.	MacMurray	Murray.
MacLarty	Do. do.	MacMurrich	MacDonald of Clanranald, Macpherson.
MacLaverty	Do. do.	MacMutrie	Stuart of Bute.
Maclay	Stewart of Appin.	MacNair	MacFarlane, MacNauchtan.
Maclea	Do.	MacNayer	MacNauchtan.
Macleay	Do.	MacNee	MacGregor.
MacLergain	Maclean.	MacNeilage	MacNeil.
MacLeish	Macpherson.	MacNeiledge	Do.
MacLeister	MacGregor.	MacNeish	MacGregor.
Maclerie	Cameron, Mackintosh, Macpherson.	MacNelly	MacNeil.
MacLeverty	MacDonald (Clan Donald, North and South).	MacNeur	MacFarlane.
MacLewis	MacLeod of Lewis, Stuart of Bute.	MacNicol	MacLeod of Lewis.
MacLise	Macpherson.	MacNichol	Campbell of Argyle.
MacLiver	MacGregor.	MacNider	MacFarlane.
MacLucas [1]	Lamont, MacDougall.	MacNie	MacGregor.
MacLugash [1]	MacDougall.	MacNish	Do.
MacLulich	MacDougall, Munro, Ross.	MacNiter	MacFarlane.
MacLymont	Lamont.	MacNiven	Cumming, Mackintosh, MacNauchtan.
MacMartin	Cameron.	MacNuir	MacNauchtan.
MacMaster	Buchanan, Macinnes.		

[1] *See* Appendix No. XXXIV.

LIST OF CLAN SEPTS AND DEPENDENTS—*continued.*

Septs and Dependents.	*Clans with which they are Connected.*
MacNuyer	Buchanan, MacNauchtan, MacFarlane.
MacOmie	Mackintosh.
MacOmish	Gunn.
MacOnie	Cameron.
MacOran	Campbell of Melfort.
MacO'Shannaig	MacDonald of Kintyre.
Macoul	MacDougall.
MacOurlic	Cameron.
Macowl	MacDougall.
MacOwen	Campbell of Argyle.
MacPatrick	Lamont, MacLaren.
MacPeter	MacGregor.
MacPhail	Cameron, Mackintosh, Mackay.
MacPhater	MacLaren.
MacPheidiran	MacAulay.
MacPhedron	Do.
MacPhilip	MacDonell of Keppoch.
MacPhorich	Lamont.
MacPhun	Matheson.
Macquaire	Macquarrie.
Macquey	Mackay.
Macquhirr	Macquarrie.
Macquoid	Mackay.
Macquire	Macquarrie.
MacQuistan	MacDonald (Clan Donald, North and South).
MacQuisten	Do. do.
Macra	Macrae.
Macrach	Do.
Macraild	MacLeod of Harris.
MacRaith	Macrae, Macilwraith (MacDonald, Clan Donald, North and South).
MacRankin	Maclean of Coll.
MacRath	Macrae.
Macritchie	Mackintosh.
MacRob	Gunn, MacFarlane.
MacRobb	MacFarlane.
MacRobbie	Robertson.
MacRobie	Do.
MacRobert	Do.
MacRorie	MacDonald (Clan Donald, North and South).
MacRory	MacDonald (Clan Donald, North and South), MacLaren.
MacRuer	MacDonald (Clan Donald, North and South).
MacRurie	Do. do.
MacRury	Do. do.
MacShannachan	Do. do.
MacShimes	Fraser.
MacSimon	Do.
MacSorley	Cameron, MacDonald (Clan Donald, North and South), Lamont.
MacSporran	MacDonald (Clan Donald, North and South).
MacSwan	Macqueen, MacDonald (Clan Donald, North and South).
MacSwen	Macqueen.
MacSween	Do.
MacSwyde	Do.
MacSymon	Fraser.
MacTaggart	Ross.
MacTause	Campbell of Argyle.
MacTavish	Do.
MacTear	Ross, Macintyre.
MacThomas	Campbell of Argyle, Mackintosh.
MacTier	Ross.

LIST OF CLAN SEPTS AND DEPENDENTS—*continued.*

Septs and Dependents.	*Clans with which they are Connected.*
MacTire	Ross.
MacUlric	Cameron.
MacUre[1]	Campbell of Argyle.
Macvail	Cameron, Mackay, Mackintosh, Macpherson.
MacVanish	MacKenzie.
MacVarish	MacDonald of Clanranald.
MacVeagh	Maclean of Duart.
MacVean	MacBean.
MacVey	Maclean of Duart.
MacVicar	MacNauchtan.
MacVinish	MacKenzie.
MacVurrich	MacDonald of Clanranald, Macpherson.
MacVurie	MacDonald of Clanranald.
MacWalrick	Cameron.
MacWalter	MacFarlane.
MacWattie	Buchanan of Lenny.
MacWhannell	MacDonald (Clan Donald, North and South).
MacWhirr	Macquarrie.
MacWhirter	Buchanan.
MacWilliam	Gunn, MacFarlane.
Malcolmson	MacLeod of Raasay.
Malloch	MacGregor.
Manson	Gunn.
Martin	Cameron, MacDonald (Clan Donald, North and South).
Masterson	Buchanan.
Mathie	Matheson.
May	MacDonald (Clan Donald, North and South).
Means	Menzies.
Meikleham	Lamont.
Mein	Menzies.
Meine	Menzies.
Mennie	Do.
Menteith	Graham, Stewart (Royal).
Meyners	Menzies.
Michie	Forbes.
Miller	MacFarlane.
Minn	Menzies.
Minnus	Do.
Monach	MacFarlane.
Monteith	Graham, Stewart (Royal).
Monzie	Menzies.
Moray	Murray.
More	Leslie.
Mowat	Sutherland.
Murchie	Buchanan, Clan Donald (North and South), MacKenzie.
Murchison	Do. do.
Murdoch	Clan Donald (North and South), Macpherson.
Murdoson	Do. do.
Napier	MacFarlane.
Neal	MacNeil.
Neil	Do.
Neill	Do.
Neilson	Mackay.
Nelson	Gunn.
Neish	MacGregor.
Nicol	MacLeod of Lewis.
Nicoll	Do.
Nicholl	Do.
Nicholson	Do.
Nicolson	Do.
Nish	MacGregor.
Niven	Cumming, Mackintosh, MacNauchtan.

[1] *See* Appendix No. XXXIV.

LIST OF CLAN SEPTS AND DEPENDENTS—*continued.*

Septs and Dependents.	*Clans with which they are Connected.*
Noble	Mackintosh.
Norman	MacLeod of Harris.
O'Drain	MacDonald (Clan Donald, North and South).
Oliphant	Sutherland.
O'May	MacDonald (Clan Donald, North and South).
O'Shannachan	Do. do.
O'Shannaig	Do. do.
O'Shaig	Do. do.
Paul	Cameron, Mackintosh, Mackay.
Parlane	MacFarlane.
Paterson	MacLaren.
Patrick	Lamont.
Peter	MacGregor.
Philipson	MacDonell of Keppoch.
Pitullich	MacDonald (Clan Donald, North and South).
Polson	Mackay.
Purcell	MacDonald (Clan Donald, North and South).
Rae	Macrae.
Rankin	Maclean of Coll.
Rattray	Murray.
Reid	Robertson of Strathloch.
Revie	MacDonald (Clan Donald, North and South).
Reoch	Farquharson, MacDonald (Clan Donald, North and South).
Riach	Farquharson, MacDonald (Clan Donald, North and South).
Risk	Buchanan.
Ritchie	Mackintosh.
Robb	MacFarlane.
Robison	Gunn.
Robson	Do.
Ronald	MacDonell of Keppoch.
Ronaldson	Do.
Rorison	MacDonald (Clan Donald, North and South).
Roy	Robertson.
Ruskin	MacCalman (Buchanan).
Sanderson	MacDonell of Glengarry.
Sandison	Gunn.
Shannon	MacDonald (Clan Donald, North and South).
Shaw	Mackintosh.
Sim	Fraser.
Sime	Do.
Simon	Do.
Simpson	Do.
Small	Murray.
Sorley	Cameron, MacDonald (Clan Donald, North and South), Lamont.
Spalding	Murray.
Spence	MacDuff.
Spens	Do.
Spittal	Buchanan.
Spittel	Do.
Sporran	MacDonald (Clan Donald, North and South).

LIST OF CLAN SEPTS AND DEPENDENTS—*continued.*

Septs and Dependents.	*Clans with which they are Connected.*	*Septs and Dependents.*	*Clans with which they are Connected.*
Stalker	MacFarlane.	Tyre	Macintyre.
Stark	Robertson.		
Swanson	Gunn.	Ure[1]	Campbell of Argyle.
Syme	Fraser.		
Symon	Do.	Vass	Munro, Ross.
Taggart	Ross.	Wass	Do. do.
Tarrill	Mackintosh.	Watson	Buchanan.
Tawesson	Campbell of Argyle.	Watt	Do.
Taylor	Cameron.	Weaver	MacFarlane.
Thomas	Campbell of Argyle.	Weir	MacNauchtan, MacFarlane.
Thomason	Campbell of Argyle, MacFarlane.	Wemyss	MacDuff.
Thompson	Campbell of Argyle.	Whannell	MacDonald (Clan Donald, North and South).
Thomson	Do.		
Tolmie	MacLeod of Raasay.	Wharrie	Macquarrie.
Tonnochy	Robertson.	White	MacGregor, Lamont.
Tosh	Mackintosh.	Whyte	Do. do.
Toshach	Do.	Williamson	Gunn, Mackay.
Toward	Lamont.	Wilson	Gunn.
Towart	Do.	Wright	Macintyre.
Train	MacDonald (Clan Donald, North and South).	Yuill	Buchanan.
		Yuille	Do.
Turner	Lamont.	Yule	Do.
Tweedie	Fraser.		

[1] *See* Appendix No. XXXIV.

APPENDICES

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX I.

Page 2.

AFFORESTATION OF SCOTLAND IN EARLY AGES.

"A PAPER by Marcel Hardy in a recent number of the 'Scottish Geographical Magazine' conveys some interesting information as to early afforestation in this country (Scotland). The writer says that, according to Dion Cassius and Herodian, the Roman legions and the auxiliary troops were employed by the Emperor Severus in the year 207 of our era in cutting down the forests, and that fifty thousand men perished in the work. The ancient Caledonian forest, which had originally an area of twenty miles, is now represented by a few small forests, such as that of Coille-More, or Great Wood, and that of Mar in Aberdeenshire. According to old maps, forests surrounded Stirling, Elgin, Banff, Aberdeen, Kintore, and Paisley. The great wood of Drumselch partly covered the neighbourhood of Edinburgh. Selkirkshire, formerly called Ettrick Forest, must have been well wooded. Vast stretches of heather, peat-bogs, and marshes have replaced these old forests. Amongst the causes of destruction peculiar to Scotland is mentioned the attempt of the Government to take away from the Highlanders the refuge which they found in the depths of the forests. John of Lancaster employed two thousand four hundred workmen to cut down the forests of Scotland. Robert Bruce destroyed a great number of them in his expedition to Inveraray against Comyn. In the northern part of the kingdom, also, the Danes (Norwegians?) burned extensive wooded areas. An order by General Monk, dated 1654, commanding the destruction of the woods of Aberfoyle, still exists. From these and other facts the writer concludes that there were formerly forest areas in Scotland which have been destroyed by man within historic times, that there is in that country a combination of all the physical conditions favourable to forest vegetation, and that the actual circumstances render essential the reconstitution of a wooded area as large as possible. The same arguments apply with as much force to Ireland."—("Chambers's Journal," August 1903.)

The following is an extract from the "Inverness Journal" of 21st November 1817: "Some oak trees were lately discovered in deepening the channel of the Caledonian Canal through Loch Dochfour. These were in seven feet of water, and buried under a depth of ten feet of gravel. After enquiry the dredging machine, with a power of thirty tons, and another of fifty, was applied, which succeeded in dragging to the surface three trees of very large size. One of them is of a magnitude altogether beyond the ordinary growth of this country in the present day. It is in circumference 20½ feet at the insertion of the limbs, three in number, and 14 feet 2 inches at the root end. One of the limbs is 8 feet 11 inches in circumference, and the three trees measure 198 solid feet. The wood appears to be perfectly fresh and sound."

APPENDIX II.

Page 5.

THE TRIBES OF CALEDONIA (ACCORDING TO PTOLEMY) IN THE SECOND CENTURY A.D.

Tribes.	*Districts Inhabited by them.*
1. Epidoi	Kintyre, Knapdale, Argyle proper, and Lorn.
2. Kreones	Lochaber, Morvern, Moidart, Morar, Knoydart, and Glenelg.
3. Karnones	Wester Ross.
4. Kairinoi	Assynt, Edderachylis, and Parish of Durness.
5. Kournaovioi	Strathnaver and Caithness.
6. Kaledonioi	Badenoch, Stratherrick, Glengarry, Glenmoriston, Glenurquhart and the Aird, etc., Strathnairn, Strathdearn, and Athole.
7. Kanteai	Easter Ross.
8. Lougoi	Parishes of Kildonan, South Clyne, Golspie, Dornoch, and Rogart in Sutherland.
9. Mertai	Parishes of Creich and Lairg in Sutherland.
10. Vakomagoi	The County of Elgin, Strathspey, Strathavon, Braemar, and Strathardle.
11. Vernicomes	Mearns, Angus, and Fife.
12. Taixaloi	Buchan and Banffshire.
13. Damnonioi	Perthshire, except Athole.

APPENDIX III.

Pages 11 *and* 257.

THE LEGEND OF THE CORONATION STONE, OR STONE OF DESTINY.

Tradition has it that the Coronation Stone—the "*Lia Fail*"—or Stone of Destiny beneath the throne in Westminster Abbey, on which all the British monarchs are crowned, was the Stone on which the Patriarch, Jacob, slept at Bethel when he had his wonderful dream. It was, later, conveyed to Egypt, whence it was brought to Spain by Gathelus (founder of the Scottish nation), who married Scota, daughter of Pharaoh, a princess whose heart was touched by the preaching of Moses. From Spain the Stone was brought to Ireland by the mythical Hiberus, who was crowned king upon it. It was placed upon the Hill of Tara, and became the usual Coronation seat of the Irish kings. According to the old legend, the Stone used to groan when a rightful monarch sat on it, but it remained silent when the seat was occupied by a usurper.

Three hundred and thirty years before Christ, Fergus conveyed the Stone to Scotland. It was built into the wall of Dunstaffnage Castle, whence it was removed by King Kenneth, in 850 A.D., to the Church of Scone. On this Stone of Destiny all the Scottish kings were crowned until 1296 A.D., when the English king, Edward I., brought it, along with other Scottish spoils, to London. In Westminster Abbey King Edward I. (surnamed "Longshanks") dedicated the Stone to Edward the Confessor, and offered it at the altar of that saint. Since that time the Stone has remained in Westminster Abbey.

An old prophecy says with regard to the Stone of Destiny that, wherever it be found, there a king of Scottish blood shall reign. This prophecy has been fulfilled, for our present king occupies the throne of Great Britain and Ireland in virtue of his descent from King James VI. of Scotland and I. of England.

The following is the oracular verse regarding the Stone of Destiny :

"Cinnidh Scuit saor am fine,
Mur breug am faistine ;
Far am faighear an Lia-Fail,
Dlighe flaitheas do ghabhail."

("The race of the free Scots shall flourish, if this prediction is not false ; wherever the Stone of Destiny is found, they shall prevail by the right of Heaven.")

The above lines have been thus paraphrased in English :—

"Unless old saws do feign,
And wizard wits be blind ;
The Scots in place must reign,
Where they this Stone shall find."

APPENDIX IV.

Page 23.

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

DICALEDONES CRUTHNE OR NORTHERN PICTS.

Name of the Tribe according to Ptolemy.	*Name of the Mormaorship or Earldom.*	*Name of the Great Clans.*	*Name of the Small Clans.*	*Name of the Chief.*
Kaledonioi	The Gallgael	Siol Cuinn	Clan Rory	MacRory.
			Clan Donald	MacDonell.
			Clan Dugald	MacDugald.
		Siol Gillevray	Clan Neill	MacNeill.
			Clan Lachlan	MacLachlan.
			Clan Ewen	MacEwen.
		Siol Eachern	Clan Dugall	Campbell of Craignish.
			Craignish	
			Clan Lamond	Lamond.
		Clan Donnachie	—	Robertson.
		Clan Pharlane	—	MacFarlane.
Kanteai	Moray	Clan Chattan	—	Macpherson.
		Clan Cameron	—	Cameron.
		Clan Nachtan	—	MacNachtan.
		Clan Gilleon	—	Macleau.
		Siol O'Cain	Clan Roich	Monro.
			Clan Gillemhaol	Macmillan.
Karnones	Ross	Clan Anrias	—	Ross.
		Clan Kenneth	—	MacKenzie.
		Clan Mathan	—	Mathieson.
		Siol Alpine	Clan Gregor	MacGregor.
			Clan Grant	Grant.
			Clan Fingon	Mackinnon.
			Clan Anaba	Macnab.
			Clan Duffie	Macphie.
			Clan Quarrie	Macquarrie.
			Clan Aulay	MacAulay.
Kreones	Garmoran	Clan Leod	—	MacLeod.
		Clan Campbell	—	Campbell.
Kournaovioi	Caithness	Clan Morgan	—	Mackay.
Kairinoi	Ness	Clan Nical	—	MacNicol.

APPENDIX V.

Page 27.

HOUSEHOLD AND PERSONAL FOLLOWERS OF A HIGHLAND CHIEF.

Ard Ghillean an Tighe (Gentlemen of the Household).—The number of these varied according to the importance of the chief.

Am Bàrd (the Bard).—This was generally a hereditary position.

An Scanachaidh, or *An t-Aosdàna* (the Sennachie, or Historian and Orator).—At table he sat among the chiefs of families, and took precedence of the doctors of medicine. It was his duty to keep the clan register, enter its records, genealogies and family history; also to pronounce the addresses of ceremony at public assemblies, and to deliver the birthday, inauguration and funeral orations for the chief.

An Clàrsair (the Harper).—This was generally a hereditary office.

Am Marischal Tighe (the Seneschal).—In every great household there were two, the principal of whom was well versed in the genealogies and precedences of all the clans. At table he assigned to each guest his place by touching the appointed seat with his white wand of office.

Am Fear Sporain (the Treasurer).—This was a hereditary position, and its occupant had a town-land for his service.

Am Fear Brataich (the Standard-bearer).—This was also a hereditary office, as was, too, that of—

Am Piobaire (the Piper).

An Gille Mór (the Sword or Armour-bearer).—Also called the "*Gall-òglach*," whose duty it was to carry the "*clogaid*," or helmet, and the "*claidheamh-dà-laimh*," or two-handed sword of the chief. He attended the person of his master night and day, and was chosen for his strength and courage. This retainer received a double allowance of provisions.

An Gille-coise (the Henchman).—This retainer was in continual attendance upon the chief; he stood fully armed behind the chair of his master at meal-time, and if the peace of the occasion were doubtful the henchman had his pistols loaded.

An Luchd-Tighe (the Body-guard).—These were all young gentlemen, chosen from the finest youths of the clan, and each had one or more attendants of his own. The members of the body-guard were all well trained in the use of the sword, the target and the bow, and were adepts in wrestling, swimming, leaping and dancing; and those of the sea-coast and the isles were versed in the sounding and navigation duties of seamanship, and the management of the biorlinns or galleys. The "*Luchd-tighe*" always attended the chief when he went abroad, and when his residence was on an island, in a lake, they had barracks and a guard-house on the mainland for keeping open the access to the chief's castle.

Am Fear Fardaiche (the Quartermaster).—His duties were to provide lodgings for all attendants, both at home and abroad. He held no lands in consideration of his services, but had a duty off the hides of all the cattle killed at the principal festivals, or in a "*creach*" (or foray).

An Cupair or *Gillc-copain* (the Cup-bearer).—There were several cup-bearers, according to the importance of the chief. The duty of the principal one was to taste the contents of the cup before it was carried round the board. The office of principal cup-bearer was hereditary, and its occupant held land granted in charter from the chief.

An Gocaman (the Cockman or Warder).

Am Forsair (the Forester).—He held by his service a croft and grazing in the forest, and was entitled to claim the hunting-dress and weapons of the chief when he returned home from hunting. This right, like many ancient perquisites of a similar kind, was only a scale of value, and was compounded by a fee in meal or money.

An Gillc-Cas-Fhliuch.—A servant whose duty it was to carry the chief over the fords when the chief was travelling on foot.

An Gille-Comhsreang.—This was a guide who at dangerous precipices led the chief's horse by a long rein.

An Gille-Trusairneis.—The Baggage-man, who had charge of the sumpter-horses.

An Leine-chneas.—A confidant or privy counsellor.

An Gille-sguain (the Train-bearer).—When the Lords of the Isles were in power we are told that among their train was a person designated "*Fear sguabadh dealt*," whose duty it was to brush the dew away before his royal master.

An Gille Chlarsair.—The Harper's attendant, who carried his harp.

Gille Phiobaire.—The Piper's servant, who carried the pipes, presented them to the piper when he was about to play, and received them again when the piper had concluded his performance. This attendant was only, however, attached to pipers of the first rank.

An Gille-Ruith (the Running Footman).

An Cleasaiche (the Fool or Jester).

APPENDIX VI.

Pages 36 *and* 125.

Buchanan.—There is a sept bearing this name located in Cowal which appears to have no connection with and to be of an entirely different origin from the Clan Buchanan of Locblomondside. The sept alluded to is "*Clann a' Chàinich* or *Chananaich of Acha-da-cherran-beg.*"

In an interesting paper on Cowal names by Lieut.-Colonel John MacInnes, V.D., Glendaruel, that gentleman states: "There is historical evidence that this family has been in possession of their inheritance in Glendaruel for at least 500 years."

The following information regarding them is quoted from a book ("The Legends of the Western Highlands") published by the Marquis of Lorne (now Duke of Argyll) in 1898. His Lordship says: "When Colin had burnt his house (*i.e.*, at Garvie) he went back to Ardconnel, in Locbawe, to live in the castle there, leaving a *cananach* or *càincach* (from *càin*, a tax), or rent-collector, in Cowal. This man had his farm free of rent, and so he was called Baron, being a small freeholder. There were many small freeholders in Cowal, but there were none of them that did not run into debt and sell their lands before the year 1868, except the descendant of this Colin's *cananach.*"

In the sederunt of the Kirk Session of 18th September 1753 appears the name of *Duncan MacHannanich* of Auchtekerrenbeg; while in the sederunt of the Kirk Session of 5th February 1843 appears the name of *Donald MacChananich*, elder. The name seems now to have been modernised as Buchanan.

Alongside the Buchanans of Glendaruel appear the *MacGibbons* or *Gibsons.* Both they and the Buchanans of Glendaruel may be classed as septs, or rather dependents, of their more powerful neighbours, the Campbells.

In 1439 the Lennox was ravaged by a large body of Islesmen under the command of Lachlan Maclean and Murdoch Gibson. Who this *Murdoch Gibson* was does not appear, but he may possibly have been one of the Gibsons of Glendaruel.

APPENDIX VII.

Page 37.

Cameron.—There would appear to be a sept bearing this name and deriving it from the village of "*Cameron*," *in Fifeshire.* This village bore of old the name "*Cambrun.*" So far back as the days of King Robert the Bruce these Cambruns, de Cambruns, or Camerons appear in the records of the counties of Aberdeen and Perth. It is difficult, therefore, to connect these East Coast Camerons with the Camerons of Lochaber.

"The *Clan Cameron* was originally a confederacy of several distinct clans. The family which obtained the leadership of the confederacy, and to which pertains the line

of Lochiel, has long been known as '*Clan Dòmhnuill*' or '*Conuil*,' its heads bearing the title '*MacConuil duibh*' from '*Domhnull Dubh*,' head of the clan in 1429. Onc of the most frequent forms of this title of the heads of the clan in old writings and histories is '*MacCoil duibh*.' This form is of frequent occurrence in the 'MS. History of the Camerons.' In the 'Rentaill of the Lordschippe of Huntlye,' made in 1600 (given in 'Spald. Club Misc.' IV., 292), we read of '*Allane Camrone MacOuildowy*,' and in Moysies' 'Memoirs' (98) of '*Allane MacKildowie.*'"—("The MacIntoshes and Clan Chattan," by A. MacIntosh Shaw.)

APPENDIX VIII.

Pages 44, 79, 98, 169, *and* 259.

THE CLAN CHATTAN CONFEDERACY.

Like many other matters of Highland history, the origin of this powerful confederacy is much obscured by the mists of tradition. Our ancestors were far more powerful with the sword than with the pen, and left much of importance in the way of history to be handed down in an oral manner to posterity by means of their sennachies. I shall, therefore, give a brief account of the origin of the confederacy as tradition has it, and leave my readers to draw their own conclusions with regard to same, and also with regard to the disputed chiefship of the confederacy.

Old writers will have it that the progenitors of the Clan Chattan were a tribe called the Catti, who inhabited Caithness (or "Katenes"), which at one time embraced the whole of modern Caithness-shire as well as a large part of Sutherlandshire, and whose inhabitants consisted, among others, of the old Sutherlands, Keiths, etc. Be that as it may, it is worthy of notice that the old Earls of Sutherland were known as "*Morair Chat*" (the Great Cat). Logan, too, when writing of the journey to Edinburgh, made in 1672, by the then Cluny Macpherson, at the time that chief made his application to the Lyon Office to have his Arms matriculated as the representative of the Clan Chattan, says: "Cluny received the hearty congratulations of many friends on his return from Edinburgh, Keith, Earl Marischal, and others entertaining him by the way, and freely accepting him as their chief." This circumstance would point to a belief of the Earl in the "Catti" tradition.

As I have already said elsewhere, it is not in the scope of this work to discuss the controversy with regard to the chiefship of the Clan Chattan. Suffice it to say that the leading branches of the clan may be divided into two classes—viz., *the descendants of Muriach or Mhurich*, who, tradition says, lived during the twelfth century; and *the descendants of the MacDuffs, the old Earls of Fife*. From the former spring the Macphersons, Davidsons, Gillieses, etc.; while the families springing from the MacDuffs are headed by the Mackintoshes; the Shaws, Farquharsons, etc., being of the same stock.

According to tradition, Muriach was parson of Kingussie. The eldest son of Muriach was Gillicattan, who was succeeded by his son, Dougall Dall. Dougall Dall's sole issue was a daughter, Eva, who married Angus, the chief of Mackintosh, who, with Eva, got the lands of Glen Luie and Loch Arkaig.

The Macphersons derive their descent from the second son of Muriach, Ewen Bane.

As time went on the confederacy was swelled by the admission of various clans and septs, who were not connected by blood with the two original main branches. Tradition has it that, at one time, the Camerons were members of the confederacy; while the circumstances under which the MacGillivrays joined the clan have already been recounted.

From an early period there would seem to have been struggles for the supremacy and for the leadership of the Clan Chattan. The Mackintoshes disputed the point with the Macphersons, and the Davidsons would appear to have had frequent disputes with the Clan Mhurich. Nisbet ("System of Heraldry," 1804 A.D.) tells us that "William,

the seventh Laird of Mackintosh, was the first of that surname that was designed Captain of Clan Chattan, as by a charter granted by the Lord of the Isles of the lands of Glenluy and Locharkaik to the said William Mackintosh, anno 1337, and a confirmation of the same right from King David Bruce, dated at Scone the last days of February anno 1359, in the which he is designed '*Gulielmus MacIntosh Capitanius de Clanchattan.*' He was the first of the family that added a galley or lymphad, for the Clan Chattan, to his paternal Arms, the lion rampant and a dexter hand."

The disputes between the Macphersons and the Davidsons culminated in the famous combat in 1396 of the North Inch of Perth, of which Sir Walter Scott gives such a vivid account. The two bodies of combatants are described in old records as "*Glenquhattanis*" and "*Clankayis*" respectively. Tradition has it that the former were the Macphersons, while the "*Clankayis*" are believed to have been the Davidsons, or "*Clan Dhai*" (or Kay). At the close of the conflict, in which the Macphersons were the victors, they only mustered eleven badly wounded men, while all the Clan Kay were killed save one, who escaped by swimming the Tay. The weakening of the rival branches of the clan, in consequence of the above conflict, appears to have given the Mackintoshes the predominant position in the Clan Chattan confederacy, which they have since retained.

Previous to the forfeiture of the Lord of the Isles the Clan Chattan were among the followers of that potent chief.

APPENDIX IX.

Page 62.

EXTRACT FROM FRAGMENT OF A MANUSCRIPT HISTORY OF THE MACDONALDS, WRITTEN IN THE REIGN OF CHARLES II.

(*From the Gregory Collection.*)

INSTALLATION OF THE LORDS OF THE ISLES.

"The Ceremony of proclaiming the Lord of the Isles. At this the Bishop of the Isles and seven priests were sometimes present; but a bishop was always present, with the chieftains of all the principal families, and a *Ruler of the Isles.* There was a square stone, seven or eight feet long, and the tract of a man's foot cut thereon, upon which he stood, denoting that he should walk in the footsteps of his predecessors, and that he was installed by right in his possessions. He was clothed in a white habit, to shew his innocence and integrity of heart, that he would be a light to his people, and maintain the true religion. The white apparel did afterwards belong to the poet by right. Then he was to receive a white rod in his hand, intimating that he had power to rule, not with tyranny and partiality, but with discretion and sincerity. Then he received his forefathers' sword, or some other sword, signifying that his duty was to protect and defend them from the incursions of their enemies in peace or war, as the obligations and customs of his predecessors were. The ceremony being over, Mass was said after the blessing of the Bishop and the seven priests, the people pouring their prayer for the success and prosperity of their new created Lord. When they were dismissed, the Lord of the Isles feasted them for a week thereafter; gave liberally to the monks, poets, bards, and musicians. You may judge that they spent liberally without any exception of persons.

"The constitution or government of the Isles was thus: MacDonald had his council at Island Finlaggan, in Isla, to the number of sixteen, viz., four Thanes, four Armins—that is to say, Lords or Sub-Thanes—four Bastards (*i.e.*, Squires), or men of competent estates, who could not come up with Armins or Thanes—that is, freeholders—or men that had their lands in factory, as MacGee of the Rinds of Isla, MacNicoll in Portree in Skye,

and MacEachern, Mackay, and MacGillevray in Mull, MacIllemhaoel or Macmillan, &c. There was a table of stone where this council sat in the Isle of Finlaggan; the which table, with the stone on which MacDonald sat, were carried away by Argyle with the bells that were at Icolumkill. Moreover, there was a judge in every Isle for the discussion of all controversies, who had lands from MacDonald for their trouble, and likewise the eleventh part of every action decided. But there might still be an appeal to the Council of the Isles.

"MacFinnon was obliged to see weights and measures adjusted; and MacDuffie, or Macphie of Colonsay, kept the records of the Isles."

APPENDIX X.

Page 62.

"Mack-Donald, King of the Isles, deliver'd the Rights of their lands to his Vassals in the Isles and Continent, with up-lifted Hands, and bended Knees on the black Stones; and in this Posture, before many Witnesses, he solemnly swore that he would never recall those Rights which he then granted: and this was instead of his Great Seal. Hence it is that when one was certain of what he affirm'd, he said positively, I have freedom to swear this Matter upon the black Stones. . . . The black Stones (of Iona) are so call'd not from their Colour, for that is grey, but from the Effects that Tradition say ensued upon Perjury, if any one became guilty of it after swearing on these Stones in the usual manner; for an Oath made on them was decisive in all Controversies."—("A Description of the Western Islands of Scotland," by M. Martin, Gent., 1716 A.D.)

The above is from the account of the Island of Iona.

APPENDIX XI.

Page 69.

EXTRACT FROM AN ACT OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL, DATED JULY 1672.

"Apud Edinburgh decimo octavo Julii 1672.

"The Lords of His Majesty's Privy Council considering that by the Laws and Acts of Parliament of the realm, Chieftaines of Clannes are obliged to find caution for their whole name and Clan, that they shall keep the peace, and exhibit and present them to justice, wherever they shall be called. In prosecution of which lawes, the saids Lordes, ordaines and commandes Aeneas, Lord MacDonald, as Chief of the Name and Clan of MacDonald, to exhibit before the Council, upon the first Tuesday of October next, the persons underwritten, viz., Archibald MacDonald of Keppoch; MacDonald of Theisit; MacDonald of Bohauden, and his eldest son; MacDonald of Killichouat; MacDonald in Tullich; MacDonald in Innereymere; Angus Kennedy in Lenachar; MacDonald of May; MacDonald of Teinadish; MacDonald in Armat; MacDonald of Insh, and MacDonald of Auchnacoshen, to find caution for their men tenants, servants, and indellers upon their lands, roumes and possesiounes, and the hail persons descended of their Families, &c., &c."

The above Act is chiefly remarkable in that it demonstrates that, so far back as 1672, the Chief of Glengarry and Clan Ranald was recognised by the Government as *the Chief of the whole Clan of MacDonald.* It will also be seen that among the persons for whom Glengarry is held responsible is MacDonell of Keppoch, who, as has already been shown, was descended from a younger brother of Donald, second Lord of the Isles.

APPENDIX XII.

Page 69.

COPY OF A RECORD OF THE PRIVY SEAL, DATED AT STIRLING, 15TH JANUARY 1531.

"Preceptum legitimationis Johannis MacAlestar de Casteltirrim bastardi filii naturalis quondam Alexandri MacAlane de Casteltirrim in communi forma etc. Apud Striveling XV. Januarii anno predicto (1531). Per signetum.

"Solidi."

APPENDIX XIII.

Page 72.

The last Earl of Lennox of the first creation left no legitimate male issue. He was, however, survived by three daughters—*Isabel*, *Margaret*, and *Elizabeth*. *Isabel*, who was the eldest, was married to *Murdoch*, *Duke of Albany*. Isabel's line failed during the reign of King James II. The heirs-of-line of the old Earls of Lennox then became vested in the descendants of the two remaining daughters, Margaret and Elizabeth. There is some doubt as to which of these two was the elder.

Margaret Lennox married *Robert Menteith of Rusky*. Three children were the issue of this marriage—viz., *Patrick*, who died previously to 1456, leaving no issue; and his sisters, *Agnes* and *Elizabeth*. *Agnes* married *Sir John Haldane of Glencagles*; while *Elizabeth* married *John Napier of Merchiston*.

Elizabeth Lennox married *Sir John Stewart of Darnley*, in whose favour the title of Earl of Lennox was revived. These Stewarts, Earls of Lennox, were the ancestors of the ill-fated Henry, Lord Darnley, the Consort of Mary, Queen of Scots, and the father of King James VI.

APPENDIX XIV.

Pages 85 *and* 124.

KENNETH MACKENZIE, "THE BRAHAN SEER" (COINNEACH ODHAR).

This remarkable personage was born at Baile-na-Cille, in the parish of Uig, Island of Lewis, about the beginning of the seventeenth century. He was gifted with wonderful powers of divination and second-sight, said to have been due to the possession of a wonderful stone given to him by fairy agency. Coinneach Odhar's prophecies are well known in Ross-shire and the neighbourhood, and whatever, in these enlightened days, may be thought and said about second-sight, there is no room for doubt that many of the predictions of the Brahan Seer regarding future events and the fate of well-known families have been fulfilled centuries after he had given utterance to them. Several of his prophecies have still to be fulfilled.

During the reign of the third Earl of Seaforth the unfortunate Coinneach Odhar was put to death by his Countess while her Lord was absent in Paris. Before the execution of the Seer he uttered the following remarkable prediction regarding the ultimate extinction of the MacKenzies of Seaforth:—

"I see into the far future, and I read the doom of the race of my oppressor. The long-descended line of Seaforth will, ere many generations have passed, end in extinction

and in sorrow. I see a chief, the last of his house, both deaf and dumb. He will be the father of four fair sons, all of whom he will follow to the tomb. He will live care-worn and die mourning, knowing that the honours of his line are to be extinguished for ever, and that no future chief of the MacKenzies shall bear rule at Brahan or in Kintail. After lamenting over the last and most promising of his sons, he himself shall sink into the grave, and the remnant of his possessions shall be inherited by a white-coifed lassie from the East, and she is to kill her sister. And as a sign by which it may be known that these things are coming to pass, there shall be four great lairds in the days of the last deaf and dumb Seaforth (Gairloch, Chisholm, Grant, and Raasay), of whom one shall be buck-toothed, another hare-lipped, another half-witted, and the fourth a stammerer. Chiefs distinguished by these personal marks shall be the allies and neighbours of the last Seaforth; and when he looks around him and sees them, he may know that his sons are doomed to death, that his broad lands shall pass away to the stranger, and that his race shall come to an end."

Surely enough the Seer's prediction was fulfilled in the time of Francis Humberston MacKenzie, the last Earl of Seaforth, who died in 1815. The Earl was born in full possession of all his faculties, but became stone-deaf, as a consequence of a severe attack of scarlet fever, when he was a boy at school. In the Earl's time lived four Highland lairds who corresponded to the description given by the Brahan Seer—viz., MacKenzie of Gairloch, Chisholm of Chisholm, Grant of Grant, and MacLeod of Raasay, who were distinguished by the peculiarities described by Coinneach Odhar. Owing to losses resulting from his West India estates, Lord Seaforth was compelled to part with much ancestral property, including that of Kintail, the cradle of the Seaforth race. Seaforth's four sons all predeceased him, and, following on the calamity of the death of his last son, the chief became dumb. And now comes the extraordinary fulfilment of the last part of the Seer's prophecy, viz., "That a white-coifed lassie from the East is to kill her sister."

On the death of the last Earl of Seaforth without male issue, his properties were inherited by his elder daughter, the widow of Admiral Sir Samuel Hood, Bart., K.C.B. Sir Samuel died in the East Indies about the time of Lord Seaforth's decease, and his widow ("the white-coifed lassie"—*i.e.*, the lassie in widow's weeds) returned to Scotland to take possession of the property which she had just inherited. After remaining a widow for some years the Hon. Lady Hood married again, her second husband being Mr Stewart, a grandson of the sixth Earl of Galloway, who assumed the name of MacKenzie in addition to his own.

Some years after, Mrs Stewart-MacKenzie of Seaforth was one day driving her younger sister, the Hon. Caroline MacKenzie, in a pony carriage in the vicinity of Brahan Castle. The ponies suddenly took fright and bolted. Both the ladies were thrown out of the carriage. Mrs Stewart-MacKenzie escaped with a few bruises, but her sister sustained severe injuries, which proved fatal. In this surprising and tragic manner was the last portion of the Brahan Seer's prediction of the doom of Seaforth fulfilled.

APPENDIX XV.

Page 257.

We know, on the testimony of the old chronicler, "Blind Harry," that Sir William Wallace, when a youth at school in Dundee, wore the Highland dress. "Blind Harry" calls the dress the "*Ersche Mantill*," and, further, states that "it war the kynd to wer."

Logan (in his "Scottish Gael") says: "There is a portrait of Sir William Wallace at Taymouth, a seat of Lord Braidalbane, where the patriot is represented with a plaid of tartan fastened on his breast by a large brooch."

APPENDIX XVI.

Pages 140, 172, *and* 188.

CELTIC NAMES IN KINTYRE.

The following notes on old Celtic names in Kintyre, extracted from the MSS. of the Rev. Donald Kelly, M.A., minister of the parish of Southend, appeared lately in the "Campbeltown Courier," and are so interesting as to be worthy of being recorded in these pages for reference purposes :—

"The O'Mays, Lairds of Keil, who, until lately, were proprietors in the parish, would appear in the seventeenth century to have educated some of their sons for the Church, for, on the establishment of the Presbytery in 1638, we find the Rev. Donald O'May, minister of Kilkevan and Kilmichael, who is said to have been afterwards a bishop; and his brother, the Rev. Duncan O'May, minister of Kilcolumkeil and Kilblaan, who conformed to the Presbyterian Establishment, and was Laird of Keil. Kilkevan was afterwards joined to Kilcolumkeil and Kilblaan, and at the division of parishes in 1772 was united to Kilkerran, Kilmichael, and Kilchousland (and not in 1671, as was mentioned at the meeting of the Drumblemble Hall). [This might put agents searching the Campbeltown registers for marriages and baptisms for a hundred and one years and not find what they wanted]. In old times it was baptisms, and not births, that were registered, consequently many persons are perhaps older than they know. In the parish of Southend, of the old Celtic proprietors the O'Mays still retain their original name. Most of the others have changed their names. The M'O'Drains, who were Lairds of Carrin and Drumavoulin, are now called Drains. The last of these old lairds was Donald M'O'Dhrain, one of the three officers who lie buried at Machribeg. He was out in the wars of Montrose with Alister M'Colla M'Donald, and is said to have been an officer resolute and brave. Archibald Drain, who dwelt in Dunglass during the Rev. Donald Kelly's incumbency, was, according to the minister's MSS., descended from Donald Drain; and Mr Archibald Montgomery, schoolmaster in Campbeltown, is a grandson of this Archibald Drain, Dunglass. In the first Valuation Roll of Kintyre, the rental of Hugh M'O'Shanaig's property of Lepinstrath is entered at £6, 19s. 9d. One of this family, the Rev. Malcolm M'O'Shanaig, was minister of Kilcolumkeil and Kilblaan in 1630. This family left Southend and took a farm in Arran, named Sliddery, and changed their name to Shannon. M'O'Shanaig of Sliddery married a daughter of Captain Campbell, of one of the Revenue cutters, a brother of Mr Campbell, Laird of Glencarradale. They had a son, Neil M'O'Shanaig, or Shannon, as he called himself, who was long commander of one of the Cunard liners. Another race of the ancient lairds in the parish was the M'A'Chalies, or, in English, M'Swans, proprietors of Craigaig and Innanbeg, whose name, since English has become common in Kintyre, has lapsed into Kelly. In the Presbytery records the name is spelt M'Swen, which seems to indicate Scandinavian origin, as the minister of Kilcalmonell, the Rev. Swen M'Swen, and likewise the minister of Jura, Colensay, and Gigha, the Rev. John M'Swen, have their names spelt M'Swen in the records. The Scandinavians use the "e" where we use "o." It will be within the recollection of some people yet alive that a change-house named "The Sign of the Swan," kept by a family named Kelly, existed for some time at the Old Quay Head. It would be tedious to enumerate the many other families which have had their names changed, but we may mention a few. The M'Figans now call themselves Littlesons; the O'Loynachans were called Loynachan for a long time, and are now called Lang; the M'A'Stokers are now called Stalker; the M'A'Levechels are now called Carmichael; the O'Brelachans were for a long time called Brelachan, and are now called Brody. There is a flagstone in Kilcalmonell Churchyard which is thought to cover the remains of the celebrated Bishop O'Brelachan. Peter Brelachan, Bailie Colin Campbell from Mull, and John Campbell had the Moil of Kintyre from 1780 till 1799; and after their lease was run the Duke ordered the Moil to be made into

lots, when Robert Colvill got Glenamuilt and the two Borgadles, Carskey got Braelamountgomery and Bailevearhil, Archibald Campbell got Innan Dunan and Strone, George Campbell, Donald Campbell, and William Campbell had Innan Beach, George Campbell afterwards got Innan Goachallach, and Peter Brelachan and Thomas Train got Innan More and Innan Beg. In 1753 the parish of Saddell was disjointed from Killean, and the parish of Kilbrannan from Kilcalmonell, and formed into one parish, called the parish of Saddell and Skipness. Therefore, before 1753, the registers of Killean and Kilcalmonell will require to be referred to for the modern parish of Saddell and Skipness. In 1734 the parish of Kil O'Charmaig was made into two parishes, called North and South Knapdale; therefore there can only be one register before 1734. The Southend register extends no further back than 1763, it being destroyed previous to that date by a fire which broke out in the library of the then minister, the Rev. David Campbell. Like the M'A'Chalics or M'Swans, there are some who think that the Clan O'Dinnie of Lochodh (now the Clan Campbell) may likewise be of Scandinavian origin, and that O'Dinnie means Odin, which is a Scandinavian name."

The following are a few more examples of Kintyre names, viz.: Duncanevis, supposed to be MacConachie; MacIlchattan, Anglicised Hatton or Heaton; MacQuilkan, Anglicised Wilkinson; MacLouran, supposed to be MacOran.

The "Oban Times" of 20th February 1904 records the presentation, by Colonel John N. MacLeod of Glensaddell, to the Campbeltown Public Library and Museum, of an interesting document in the form of a bond, dated 1685, granted by James Maxwell of Southbar, binding himself to keep the peace and to be responsible for the actings of the Maxwell tribe, then settling in Kintyre.

APPENDIX XVII.

Page 190.

SURNAMES IN SCOTLAND.

It may interest many of my readers to know the commonest surnames in Scotland and the number of each, according to the census of 1861. As in England, Smith is the commonest name among us, and to the Scotch Smiths should be added their Highland brothers Gow:—

Smith	44,378	Fraser	18,013	Hamilton	12,282
MacDonald	37,572	Murray	17,606	Grant	12,186
Brown	33,820	Maclean	17,375	Hunter	11,829
Robertson	32,600	Cameron	16,802	White, Whyte	11,819
Thomson	32,560	Clark	16,797	Graham	11,709
Stewart	31,836	Young	16,705	Allan	11,578
Campbell	31,555	Henderson	16,394	Kerr	11,146
Wilson	29,741	MacLeod	15,571	MacGregor	11,070
Anderson	28,300	Taylor	15,535	Bell	10,624
Mackay	23,840	Mitchell	15,164	Simpson	10,548
MacKenzie	23,272	Watson	14,933	Martin	10,367
Scott	22,342	Ferguson	14,828	Black	10,151
Johnston	21,569	Walker	14,547	Munro	10,098
Miller	21,318	Morrison	14,482	Sinclair	9,880
Reid	20,047	Davidson	12,683	Sutherland	9,818
Ross	18,254	Gray	12,557	Gibson	9,307
Paterson	18,048	Duncan	12,467		

Total (50 surnames) 907,920

APPENDIX XVIII.

Pages 190 *and* 320.

EXTRACT FROM CENSUS RETURN OF 1852, SHOWING NUMBER OF CLAN NAMES THEN IN GLENGARRY, CANADA.

MacDonald and MacDonell	3228	Mackintosh	262	Ferguson	110
Macmillan	545	MacGillivray	243	MacLaurin	102
MacDougall	541	Mackinnon	242	MacKenzie	99
Macrae	456	Macpherson	195	Morrison	99
MacLeod	437	Fraser	176	MacCormick	83
Grant	399	Macphee	157	MacMartin	72
MacGillis	359	Macintyre	140	Mackay	72
Kennedy	333	Ross	139	MacArthur	70
Maclennan	322	Chisholm	133	MacLachlan	68
Campbell	304	MacGregor	114	Cattanach	50

APPENDIX XIX.

Page 190.

ENGLISH AND GAELIC NAMES OF MEN AND WOMEN.

Men's Names.		Women's Names.	
Adam	Adhamh.	Hector	Eachann.
Albert	Ailbeart.	John	Iain, Eoin.
Alexander	Alasdair.	Joseph	Iosaiph.
Allan	Ailean.	James	Seumas.
Alpin	Ailpean.	Kenneth	Coinneach.
Andrew	Aindreas.	Lewis	Luthais.
Angus	Aonghas.	Malcolm	Calum.
Archibald	Gilleasbuig.	Martin	Martuin.
Arthur	Artair.	Michael	Micheil.
Bernard	Bearnard.	Moses	Maois.
Charles	Teàrlach.	Murdoch	Murcha, Muireach.
Christopher	Gillecriosd.	Nicol	Neacal.
Colin	Cailean.	Niel	Niall.
Coll	Colla.	Norman	Tormaid.
David	Daibhidh, Dà'idh.	Paul	Pol.
Daniel	Dàniel.	Patrick	Pàruig, Pàdruig.
Donald	Dòmhnull.	Peter	Peadair.
Dugald	Dùghall.	Richard	Ruaiseart.
Duncan	Donnachadh.	Robert	Raibeart.
Edward	Iomhair.	Roderick	Ruairidh.
Ewen	Eoghan.	Ronald	Raonull.
Farquhar	Fearchar.	Samuel	Somhairle.
Finlay	Fionnladh.	Simon	Sim.
Francis	Fraing.	Thomas	Tòmas.
George	Seòras.	Torquil	Torcall.
Gilbert	Gillebride.	Walter	Bhaltair.
Hugh	Uisdean.	William	Uilleam.

Women's Names.	
Amelia	Aimil.
Anabella	Anabala.
Ann	Anna.
Barbara	Barbara.
Beatrice	Beitiris.
Catherine	Catriona.
Christian	Cairistine.
Clara	Sorcha.
Elizabeth	Ealasaid.
Flory	Fionnaghal.
Grace	Giorsal.
Helen	Eilidh.
Isabella	Iseabal.
Janet	Seònaid.
Jane	Sine.
Louisa	Leusaidh.
Margaret	Mairearad.
Marjory	Marsale.
Mary	Màiri, Muire.
Euphemia	Oighrig.
Rachel	Rachail.
Sarah	Mórag.
Sophia	Beathag.
Susan	Siùsaidh.
Winefred	Una.

APPENDIX XX.

Page 191.

ENGLISH AND GAELIC EQUIVALENTS FOR THE VARIOUS PARTS OF THE HIGHLAND DRESS AND HIGHLAND ARMS.

English.	*Gaelic.*
Tartan	Breacan.
Bonnet	Boineid.
Shoulder Plaid (used with Kilt or "*Féileadh-beag*")	Breacan-guaille.
Belted Plaid	Breacan-féile.
Badge	Suaicheantas.
Brooch	Bràisd.
Doublet	Cotta geàrr.
Kilt	Féileadh-beag.
Sporran	Sporan.
Hose	Osain.
Garters	Gartain.
Brogues	Brogan tionndaidh.
Trews	Triubhas.
Belts	Criosan.
Broadsword or Claymore	Claidheamh-mòr.
Dirk	Biodag.
Dagger	Sgian-dubh.
Pistols	Dagan *or* Dagaichean.
Powder Horn	Adharc-fhùdair.
Target or Shield	Sgiath.
Complete Costume, with Badge	Aodach-suaicheantas.

APPENDIX XXI.

Page 194.

ENGLISH ACTS OF PARLIAMENT PROSCRIBING THE OLD IRISH GARB.

Statute V. of Edward IV., cap. 2, enacts that "Every Irishman dwelling among Englishmen shall go like an Englishman in apparel, and shaving his beard above the mouth."

Statute XXVIII. of Henry VIII., cap. 15, enacts that "None shall wear any short smock, kercher, bendee, neckerchoat, mooket, or lined cap coloured with saffron, nor wear above seven yards of cloth in their shirts or smocks, and no woman to wear any kestel, or coat tucked up or embroidered with silk, or laid with uske, after the Irish fashion."

APPENDIX XXII.

Page 218.

HEAD AND FOOT-GEAR OF THE HIGHLAND REGIMENTS.

The head-gear of all the Highland regiments of the line for full dress, with the exception of the Highland Light Infantry (71st and 74th Regiments), is the feather bonnet. The Highland Light Infantry wear the shako for full dress. The Black Watch is, of all the Highland regiments, the only one which is entitled to wear the red heckle in the bonnet. The other Highland regiments who wear the feather bonnet carry the white heckle.

The Gordon, Seaforth, and Cameron Highlanders have five "foxtails" (as the drooping plumes of the bonnet are called). The Black Watch, however, has only four "foxtails," while the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders have no less than six.

The reason why the Highland regiments wear *spats*, and those of a *white* colour, is a curious one. The origin of the wearing of these spats dates back to the time of the Peninsular War. During the heroic retreat of the British forces under Sir John Moore to Corunna the soldiers underwent great hardships. These soldiers were mainly composed of Highlanders. So as to save their feet, from which the boots had been torn, owing to the rocky and jagged nature of the ground along the Portuguese coast, the Highlanders took the shirts from their backs, tore them into strips, and wound the strips round their feet. The incident did not fail to attract notice at home; and the white spats which are now worn by the Highland regiments are practical momentoes of a very honourable epoch in the history of the Highland Brigade.

APPENDIX XXIII.

Pages 221 *and* 274.

THE ABOLITION OF THE KILT.

The following is extracted from the London "Times" of April 1902. The extract explains itself. It would appear to point to yet another attempt on the part of the War Office authorities to deprive the Highland regiments of their distinctive costume :—

"Reuter's correspondent, telegraphing from Pretoria last week, says: 'Great regret has been caused among the Highland regiments serving in South Africa by the new dress regulations, in which it is, apparently, intended to supersede the kilt in the fighting kit. This reform is deprecated on all sides. The Highlanders assert that the kilt, both in this and other campaigns, has been the healthiest kit for active service, owing to the great thickness of cloth protecting the abdomen. Medical authorities state that the Highlanders have enjoyed greater immunity from stomachic troubles than the other troops, which is indeed proved by statistics.'

"In reference to this telegram, Reuter's Agency is informed that the abolition of the kilt as a fighting dress has been decided upon. The explanation is that at Elandslaagte and elsewhere it was found to be much too prominent a dress to be serviceable in the the field, and that it offers a fair mark on the skyline."

"In the House of Commons on the 11th (April 1902) :—

"Mr Orr-Ewing (Ayr Burghs) asked the Secretary of State for War whether it had been decided that the kilt was no longer to form part of the fighting kit of Highland regiments, and that it was to be replaced by trews.

"Mr Weir (Ross and Cromarty), Mr Allan (Gateshead), and Mr Harmsworth (Caithness) asked questions on the same subject.

"Mr Brodrick (Surrey, Guildford).—The Highland regiments will retain the kilt for full dress, and instructions will be issued for providing a kilt of khaki or some other invisible colour for active service, as is now done in South Africa. (Cheers.)

"Mr Weir.—Who is responsible for these regulations, and will the order be rescinded or not enforced until the opinion of Highlanders who have had personal experience of the many advantages of the kilt has been obtained?

"Mr Brodrick.—The regulations are general for the whole Army, but an exception is made in the case of the Highlanders.

"Mr Allan.—May I ask whether it is the intention of the War Office that the distinctive tartans of the kilt are to be abolished in the Highland regiments in future, and whether this is being done by the War Office in revenge for Bannockburn? (Loud laughter and cheers.)

"Mr Brodrick.—Of course the distinctive tartans of the Highland regiments will be preserved. (Cheers.)"

APPENDIX XXIV.

Page 227.

A LIST OF NATIVE DYES, AS USED IN THE HIGHLANDS OF SCOTLAND FROM THE EARLIEST TIMES.

Colour.	*English Name.*	*Gaelic Name.*	*Latin Name.*
Black	Water-flag Root	Freumh an t-Seilisdeir.	Iris pseud acorus.
Do.	Meadow Sweet	Lus chneas Chuchuilinn	Spiræa ulmaria.
Do.	Alder-tree Bark	Cairt an Fheàrna	Alnus glutinosa.
Do.	Root of Common Dock	Bun-na-copaig	Rumex obtusifolius.
Do.	Oak Bark and Acorns	Darach	Quercus robur.
Blue	Bilberry (with alum)	Dearc bhraoileag, or Dearc monaidh, or Dearc roide (le alm)	Vaccinium uligonosum.
Do.	Blaeberry (with alum)	Dearcan gorma (le alm)	Vaccinium myrtillus.
Do.	Blaeberry (with copperas)	Lus nan dearcan gorma	Do.
Do.	Elder (with alum)	Druman (le alm)	Sambucus nigra.
Do. (pale)	Elder and Broom (with alum)	Feàrna is Bealaidh (le alm)	Sambucus nigra (elder), Sarothamnus scorparius (broom).
Bluish Black	Common Sloe	Preas nan àirneag	Prunus spinosa.
Do.	Red Bearberry	Grainnseag	Arbutus-uva-ursi.
Brown	Stone Lichen	Crotal	Parmelia saxatilis.
Do.	Common Yellow Wall Lichen	Crotal-buidhe	Parmelia parietina.
Do.	Dulse	Duileasg	Halymenia edulis or Rhodymenia palmata.
Do. (dark)	Blaeberry (with nut galls)	Lus nan dearcan gorma (le ubhal an daraich)	Vaccinium myrtillus.
Do. do.	Currant, Red (with alum)	An dearg dhearcag (le alm)	Ribes rubrum.
Do. do.	Walnut Root	Craobh ghall-chnò	Juglans regia.
Do. do.	Root of Water Lily	Cairt-an-loch	Nymphia alba.
Do. (light)	Lungwort Lichen	Crotal coille	Sticta pulmonacea.
Crimson (bright)	Corcar Lichen, White (mixed with urine)	Crotal corcuir	Lecanora tartarea.
Do. do.	White Lichen	Crotal geal	Lecanora palescens.
Do. (dark)	Dark Lichen	Crotal dubh	Parmelia ceratophylia.
Drab or Fawn	Birch Bark	Beithe	Betula alba.
Flesh Colour	Willow Bark	Cairt-an t-Seilich	Salix viminalis.
Green	Teascl or Fuller's Teasel	Liodan an Fhùcadair	Dipsacus fullonum.
Do.	Privet, Ripe Berries (with salt)	Priobhaid, or Ras chrann sìor uaine (le salann)	Ligustrum vulgare.
Do.	Iris Leaf	Seilisdeir	Iris pseud acorus.
Do. (bright)	Broom (Common)	Bealaidh	Sarothamnus scorparius.
Do. do.	Wild Mignonette (with indigo)	Lus-buidhe mòr	Reseda luteola.
Do. do.	Whin or Furze Bark	Rùsg Conaisg	Ulex Europæus.
Do. (dark)	Heather (pulled just before flowering-time)	Fraoch-bhadain	Erica cinerca.
Grey	Water-flag Root	Freumh an t-Seilisdeir.	Iris pseud acorus.
Magenta	Dandelion	Bearnan-bride	Leontodon taraxacum.
Orange	Ragweed or Ragwort	Buadhghallan	Senecio Jacobea.
Do.	Barberry Root	Barbrag	Berberis vulgaris.

A LIST OF NATIVE DYES—*continued.*

Colour.	*English Name.*	*Gaelic Name.*	*Latin Name.*
Orange . .	Peat Soot (also used for a dirty yellow)	Sùith-fòid-mhòine .	——
Do. (dark) .	Bramble . . .	Drcas-smeur . .	Rubus fructicosus.
Purple[1] . .	Blaeberry (with alum)	Lus nan dearc gorma .	Vaccinium myrtillus.
Do. . .	Spindle Tree (with sal ammonia)	Oir	Eunoymus Europæus.
Do. . .	Sundew . . .	Lus-na-feàrnaich . .	Drosera.
Red[2] . .	Fir Club Moss . .	Garbhag-añ-t-Sléibhe .	Lycopodium selago.
Do. (dark)	Rock Lichen . .	Crotal-nan-creag . .	Ramalina scopulorum.
Do. do. .	Blaeberry (with verdigris and sal ammonia)	Lus nan dearc gorma .	Vaccinium myrtillus.
Do. (bright) .	Rue-root or Yellow Bed-straw	Bun-an-Ruadh . .	Galium verum.
Do. do. .	Tormentil (also used for tanning)	Lcanartach . . .	Tormentilla officinalis.
Saffron . .	Saffron Flowers .	Blàth a' Chròich . .	Crocus sativus or Colchicum autumnale.
Scarlet . .	Limestone Lichen .	Crotal clach-aoil . .	Urceolaria calcarea.
Violet . .	Cloudberry Shrub .	Lus na h-Oighreig .	Rubus chamæmorus.
Do. . .	Watercress . .	Biolaire . . .	Nasturtium officinalis.
Do. . .	Bitter Vetch . .	Carra-meille . .	Orobus tuberosus.
Yellow . .	Crab-apple Tree .	Craob-ubhal . . .	Pyrus malus.
	Ash . . .	Uinseann . . .	Fraxinus excelsior.
	Buckthorn . .	Ramh-droighionn .	Rhamnus catharticus.
	Poplar . . .	Critheann . . .	Populus tremulus.
	Elm . . .	Ailm	Ulmus.
Do. . .	Bog Myrtle . .	Roid	Myrica gale.
Do. . .	Ash-tree Root . .	Freum - na - craobh - uinnseann	Fraxinus excelsior.
Do. . .	Bracken Root . .	Bun-na-raineach . .	Pteris aquilina.
Do. (bright) .	St. John's Wort .	Seud-eala-bhuidhe .	Hypericum perforatum.
Do. do. .	Teasel . . .	Liodan-an-Fhùcadair .	Dipsacus sylvestris.
Do. do. .	Sundew (with ammonia)	Lus-na-feàrnaich . .	Drosera.
Do. do. .	Rhubarb (Monk's) .	Lus-na-purgaid . .	Rumex alpinus.

[1] This colour was obtained from the bilberry or blaeberry, and also from the crowberry boiled with alum or club moss. The lichen called cudbear, or "*crotal geal*," was extensively used for dyeing purple. The process of extracting the dye is thus described by Mr Cameron in his valuable work on "The Gaelic Names of Plants": "It (the lichen) is first dried in the sun, then pulverised and steeped, commonly in urine, and the vessel made air-tight. In this state it is suffered to remain for three weeks, when it is fit to be boiled in the yarn which it is to colour." The writer then proceeds: "In many Highland districts many of the peasants get their living by scraping off the lichen with an iron hoop and sending it to the Glasgow market." In reviewing the above work the "Northern Chronicle" says: "Mr Cameron is mistaken in supposing that Highland peasants yet get their living by gathering the '*crotal corcur*' and sending it to the Glasgow market. The peace of 1815 put an end to that industry. The '*crotal*' grows undisturbed on mountain stones, and the very scrapers, which were a generation ago to be found in most houses in the Highlands, have, to some, become puzzling curiosities."

"This '*crotal geal*' or '*corcur*' is, however, gathered and extensively used to this day for dyeing the far-famed Gairloch hose, and any old Highland woman will tell you that the wearers of hose dyed with a decoction of this lichen are singularly exempted from having their feet inflamed or blistered with walking long distances."—("H.," in the "Celtic Magazine," March 1883.)

[2] The Highlanders made use of this plant (fir club moss) instead of alum to fix the colours in dyeing.

GAELIC ALPHABET.

It is worthy of notice that all the letters were called after trees or plants:—

	Gaelic.	*English.*		*Gaelic.*	*English.*
A . .	Ailm	Elm.	L . .	Luis	Quicken.
B . .	Beite	Birch.	M . .	Muin	Vine.
C . .	Coll	Hazel.	N . .	Nuin	Ash.
D . .	Dur	Oak.	O . .	Oir	Spindle Tree.
E . .	Eagh	Aspen.	P . .	Peith	Pine.
F . .	Feàrn	Alder.	R . .	Ruis	Elder.
G . .	Gath	Ivy.	S . .	Suil	Willow.
H . .	Huath	Whitethorn.	T . .	Teine	Furze.
I . .	Iogh	Yew.	U . .	Ur	Heath.

—(From "The Gaelic Names of Plants," by John Cameron.)

APPENDIX XXV.

Pages 229 *and* 340.

TABLE OF CLAN TARTANS.

The following is extracted from Logan's "Descriptions of Clan Tartans":—

"The list here given contains as many specimens as I could procure and authenticate. I have noticed some variations in the patterns worn by different families of the same name, but I have not inserted any fancy tartan. The plan which is adopted in the following table is sufficiently simple. Should anyone desire to supply himself with this pattern, by copying the scale and applying it to the web the object will be accomplished. In like manner these descriptions are a guide to manufacturers, who will now, it is hoped, produce the true patterns.

"A web of tartan is 2 feet 2 inches wide, at least within half an inch, more or less, so that the size of the patterns make no difference in the scale. Commencing at the edge of the cloth, the depth of the colours is stated throughout a square, on which the scale must be reversed or gone through again to the commencement.

"There is, it may be observed, a particular colour in some patterns which can scarcely admit of description, but which is known to the Highlanders, as, for example, the green of the Mackay tartan is light. The plaid which the clergy wore is popularly believed to have been used by the Druids and Culdees. The Highland ministers, it has been shown, went armed and generally dressed in the national costume. Martin describes a lay Capuchin, whom he met in Benbecula, clad in the breacan, and several within the memory of man continued to preach in their native garb.

⅛ *of an inch Colours.*	⅛ *of an inch Colours.*	⅛ *of an inch Colours.*	⅛ *of an inch Colours.*
BUCHANAN.	BUCHANAN—*contd.*	CAMERON.	CAMERON—*contd.*
½ azure.	2 yellow.	½ yellow.	1½ red.
8 green.	½ black.	4 blue.	½ green.
½ black.	1 azure.	1½ red.	½ red.
1 azure.	½ black.	8 blue.	4 green.
½ black.	8 red.	½ red.	½ red.
2 yellow.	1 white.	8 black.	½ green.
½ black.		8 green.	1½ red.

TABLE OF CLAN TARTANS—*continued.*

⅛ *of an inch Colours.*	⅛ *of an inch Colours.*	⅛ *of an inch Colours.*	⅛ *of an inch Colours.*
CAMERON—*contd.*	CAMPBELL—*contd.*	DRUMMOND.	FORBES—*contd.*
8 green.	6 blue.	¼ white.	1 white.
8 black.	1 black.	1 azure.	1 black.
½ red.	1 blue.	1½ blue.	6 green.
8 blue.		4 red.	6 black.
1½ red.	CHISHOLM.	8 green.	6 blue.
4 blue.		½ yellow.	1 black.
1 yellow.	2½ red.	1½ blue.	1 blue.
	8 green.	½ white.	
CAMPBELL.	2½ red.	17 red.	FRASER.
	2 blue.	½ white.	
4 blue.	1 white.	1½ blue.	2½ blue.
1 black.	2 blue.	½ yellow.	½ red.
1 blue.	11 red.	8 green.	½ blue.
1 black.	2 blue.	4 red.	½ red.
1 blue.	1 white.	1½ blue.	5 green.
8 black.	2 blue.	1 azure.	6½ red.
8 green.	2½ red.	½ white.	1 green.
1 black.	8 green.		6½ red.
2 white.	2½ red.	FARQUHARSON.	5 green.
1 black.	1 blue.		5 blue.
8 green.		½ red.	½ red.
8 black.		2 blue.	½ blue.
8 blue.	COLQUHOUN.	½ black.	½ red.
1 black.		½ blue.	5 blue.
1 blue.	½ blue.	½ black.	5 green.
1 black.	1 black.	½ blue.	6½ red.
8 blue.	6 blue.	4 black.	1 green.
8 black.	9 black.	4 green.	6½ red.
8 green.	1½ white.	1 yellow.	5 green.
1 black.	7 green.	4 green.	½ red.
2 yellow.	1 red.	4 black.	½ blue.
1 black.	7 green.	4 blue.	½ red.
8 green.	½ white.	½ black.	5 blue.
8 black.	9 black.	1 red.	
1 blue.	6 blue.		GORDON.
1 black.	1 black.	FERGUSON.	
1 blue.	1 blue.		½ blue.
1 black.		½ green.	1 black.
4 blue.		6 blue.	5½ blue.
	CUMMING.	½ red.	6 black.
This is worn by the Duke of Argyle and the Campbells of Lochow. The Earl of Breadalbane and his clan wear the following pattern :—		6 black.	6 green.
	1 azure.	6 green.	1 yellow.
	1 black.	1 black.	6 green.
	2 azure.	6 green.	6 black.
	5 black.	6 black.	1 blue.
	½ orange.	½ red.	1 black.
	5 green.	6 blue.	1 blue.
	2 red.	1 green.	1 black.
2 blue.	½ white.		6 blue.
1 black.	2 red.		1 black.
1 blue.	½ white.	FORBES.	1 blue.
1 black.	2 red.		1 black.
1 blue.	5 green.	1 blue.	1 blue.
7 black.	½ orange.	1 black.	6 black.
½ yellow.	5 black.	6 blue.	6 green.
11 green.	2 azure.	6 black.	1 yellow.
½ yellow.	1 black.	6 green.	6 green.
7 black.	2 azure.	1 black.	6 black.

TABLE OF CLAN TARTANS—*continued.*

GORDON—*contd.*

5½ blue.
1 black.
1 blue.

GRAHAM.

½ black.
6 smalt.
6 black.
½ green.
1 azure.
8 green.
1 azure.
½ green.
6 black.
6 smalt.
1 black.

GRANT.

1 red.
¼ blue.
½ red.
½ blue.
18 red.
¼ azure.
½ red.
5 blue.
1 red.
½ green.
1 red.
21 green.
½ red.
½ blue.
2½ red.
½ blue.
½ red.
21 green.
1 red.
½ green.
1 red.
5 blue.
½ red.
¼ azure.
18 red.
½ blue.
½ red.
¼ blue.
2½ red.

GUNN.

½ green.
7 blue.

GUNN—*contd.*

½ green.
7 black.
7 green.
1 red.
7 green.
7 black.
½ green.
7 blue.
1 green.

LAMONT.

2¼ blue.
1½ black.
1½ blue.
1½ black.
1½ blue.
6 black.
6 green.
1½ white.
6 green.
6 black.
6 blue.
1½ black.
1½ blue.
1½ black.
6 blue.
6 black.
6 green.
1½ white.
6 green.
6 black.
1½ blue.
1½ black.
1½ blue.
1½ black.
4½ blue.

LOGAN OR MACLENNAN.

1¼ red.
1¼ blue.
¾ red.
¾ blue.
¾ red.
7 blue.
5¼ black.
7 green.
½ red.
½ black.
1 yellow.

LOGAN or MACLENNAN—*contd.*

½ black.
½ red.
7 green.
5¼ black.
7 blue.
¾ red.
¾ blue.
¾ red.
1¼ blue.
2¼ red.

MACALASTAIR.

4 red.
½ light green.
3 dark green.
1 red.
1 azure.
1 red.
½ white.
1 red.
1 azure.
1 red.
3 dark green.
½ red.
½ white.
6 red.
½ azure.
½ red.
11 dark green.
½ red.
½ azure.
16 red.
½ azure.
½ red.
11 dark green.
½ red.
½ azure.
5½ red.
½ white.
½ red.
4 blue.
½ red.
½ white.
2½ red.
3 dark green.
½ light green.
2 red.
½ light green.
3 dark green.
¾ red.
½ white.
½ red.
2½ blue.

MACAULAY.

½ black.
9 red.
3½ green.
1½ red.
5 green.
½ white.
5 green.
1½ red.
5 green.
½ white.
5 green.
1½ red.
3½ green.
9 red.
1 black.

MACDONALD.[1]

2½ green.
½ red.
1 green.
1½ red.
8 green.
8 black.
½ red.
8 blue.
1½ red.
¾ blue.
½ red.
5 blue.
½ red.
⅝ blue.
1½ red.
8 blue.
½ red.
8 black.
8 green.
1½ red.
1 green.
½ red.
5 green.

MACDOUGALL.

3 red.
6 green.
1 red.
½ blue.
18 red.
2 crimson.
18 red.
½ blue.
1 red.
6 green.
6 red.

[1] There is a white stripe introduced for distinction by the Glengarry Clan, and Lord MacDonald wears a pattern composed of red and green.

TABLE OF CLAN TARTANS—*continued.*

⅛ *of an inch Colours.*	⅛ *of an inch Colours.*	⅛ *of an inch Colours.*	⅛ *of an inch Colours.*
MacDougall—*contd.*	MACGILLIVRAY.	MACKAY.	Mackinnon—*contd.*
6 green.	½ blue.	¾ green.	4 green.
3 crimson.	2 red.	7 corbeau.	1 white.
1 red.	¼ azure.	1 green.	2 red.
3 crimson.	2 red.	7 black.	1 white.
6 blue.	9 green.	7 green.	2 red.
2 red.	1 red.	1½ black.	1 white.
1 green.	7 blue.	7 green.	4 green.
2 red.	½ red.	7 black.	8 red.
18 green.	½ azure.	1 green.	1 green.
1 red.	18 red.	7 corbeau.	2 blue.
1 crimson.	¼ blue.	1½ green.	1 red.
	¼ azure.		8 green.
MACDUFF.	2 red.	MACKENZIE.	3 red.
4 red.	¼ azure.		1 blue.
3 azure.	¼ blue.	3½ blue.	1 green.
4 black.	18 red.	1½ black.	1½ red.
6½ green.	½ azure.	1½ blue.	1 white.
3½ red.	½ red.	1½ black.	
1 black.	7 blue.	1½ blue.	MACLACHLAN.
3½ red.	1 red.	7 black.	
1 black.	9 green.	7 green.	4 red.
3½ red.	2 red.	1½ black.	1 black.
6½ green.	¼ azure.	1½ white.	1 red.
4 black.	2 red.	1½ black.	1 black.
3 azure.	½ blue.	7 green.	1 red.
8 red.		7 black.	8 black.
	MACGREGOR.	7 blue.	8 blue.
MACFARLANE.		1½ black.	1½ green.
10½ red.	12 red.	1½ red.	8 blue.
½ black.	6 green.	1½ black.	8 black.
6 green.	2½ red.	7 blue.	8 red.
1 white.	3 green.	7 black.	1 black.
1½ red.	¼ black.	7 green.	1 red.
½ black.	1 white.	1½ black	
1½ red.	¼ black.	1½ white.	
1 white.	3 green.	1½ black.	MACLAREN.
1 green.	2½ red.	7 green.	
6 purple.	6 green.	7 black.	9¼ blue.
2 black.	24 red.	1½ blue.	4 black.
1½ red.		1½ black.	1½ green.
2 white.		1½ blue.	1½ red.
1½ green.	MACINTOSH [1]	1½ black.	3 green.
2 white.		7 blue.	½ black.
1½ red.	12 red.		1 yellow.
2 black.	6 blue.	MACKINNON.	½ black.
6 purple.	2½ red.		3 green.
1 green.	10½ green.	½ white.	1½ red.
1 white.	4 red.	1½ red.	1½ green.
1½ red.	½ blue.	1 green.	5 black.
½ black.	4 red.	1 blue.	18 blue.
1½ red.	10½ green.	3 red.	5 black.
1 white.	2½ red.	8 green.	
6 green.	6 blue.	1 red.	MACLEAN.
½ black.	24 red.	2 blue.	
21 red.		1 green.	½ black.
		8 red.	1½ red.

[1] The chief also wears a particular tartan of a very showy pattern.

TABLE OF CLAN TARTANS—*continued.*

⅛ *of an inch Colours.*	⅛ *of an inch Colours.*	⅛ *of an inch Colours.*	⅛ *of an inch Colours.*
MACLEAN—*contd.*	MACNAB—*contd.*	MACPHERSON—*contd.*	MATHESON.
1 azure.	6 crimson.	½ yellow.	½ red.
11 red.	6 red.	4 green.	1 green.
5 green.	1 crimson.	5½ red.	6 red.
1 black.	6 red.	1 azure.	5 dark blue.
1½ white.	6 crimson.	5½ red.	1½ azure.
1 black.	6 green.	1 azure.	5 green.
½ yellow.	1 crimson.	5½ red.	1 red.
2 black.		4 green.	1 green.
3½ azure.		½ yellow.	1 red.
2 black.	MACNAUGHTON.	3 black.	5 green.
½ yellow.		2 azure.	6 red.
1 black.	¼ black.	½ black.	1 green.
1½ white.	½ azure.	½ azure.	1 red.
1 black.	8 red.	½ black.	
5 green.	8 green.	2 azure.	MENZIES.
11 red.	6 black.	5½ red.	
1 azure.	4½ azure.	½ white.	12 red.
1½ red.	8 red.	½ black.	9 green.
1 black.	½ azure.	½ red.	1 white.
	½ black.		3 azure.
	½ azure.		24 red.
MACLEOD.	8 red.		3 azure.
	4½ azure.	MACQUARRIE.	1 white.
1 yellow.	6 black.		9 green.
½ black.	8 green.	2½ red.	
6 blue.	8 red.	12 blue.	
6 black.	½ azure.	15 red.	MENZIES (DRESS).
6 green.	½ black.	¼ azure.	
½ black.		2 red.	14¼ red.
2 red.		¼ azure.	3½ white.
½ black.	MACNEILL.	15 red.	1½ red.
6 green.		12 blue.	3½ white.
6 black.	1 white.	5 red.	3 red.
6 blue.	6 smalt.	16 green.	1½ white.
½ black.	6 black.	7 red.	¾ red.
2 yellow.	6 green.		7 white.
	2½ black.		¾ red.
MACNAB.	½ yellow.	MACRAE.	1½ white.
	2½ black.		3½ red.
1 green.	6 green.	5½ green.	3½ white.
1 crimson.	6 black.	2½ black.	1½ red.
6 green.	6 smalt.	11 green.	3½ white.
6 crimson.	½ white.	2 red.	28½ red.
6 red.		3 green.	
1 crimson.	MACPHERSON.[1]	1 black.	
6 red.		3 blue.	MUNRO.
6 crimson.	¼ red.	1 white.	
1 green.	½ black.	3 blue.	6½ red.
1 crimson	½ white.	1 black.	½ yellow.
1 green.	5½ red.	3 green.	½ blue.
1 crimson.	2 azure.	2 red.	1½ red.
6 green.	½ black.	11 green.	13 green.
1 crimson.	½ azure.	2½ black.	1½ red.
1 green.	½ black.	11 green.	½ blue.
1 crimson.	2 azure.	2½ black.	½ yellow.
1 green.	3 black.	11 green.	1½ red.

[1] The chief has recently dressed in a different pattern, which is said to have been formerly worn by his family.

TABLE OF CLAN TARTANS—*continued.*

$\frac{1}{8}$ *of an inch Colours.*	$\frac{1}{8}$ *of an inch Colours.*	$\frac{1}{8}$ *of an inch Colours.*	$\frac{1}{8}$ *of an inch Colours.*
MUNRO—*contd.*	OGILVIE—*contd.*	OGILVIE—*contd.*	ROSE—*contd.*
3 blue.	1 yellow.	2 green.	5 green.
$1\frac{1}{2}$ red.	2 green.	$\frac{1}{2}$ yellow.	5 black.
$\frac{1}{2}$ yellow.	1 yellow.	$\frac{1}{2}$ black.	5 blue.
$\frac{1}{2}$ blue.	$\frac{1}{2}$ black.	2 red.	1 red.
13 red.	2 red.	$\frac{1}{2}$ white.	
$1\frac{1}{2}$ green.	$\frac{1}{2}$ white.	2 red.	
$1\frac{1}{2}$ red.	2 red.	$\frac{1}{2}$ white.	ROSS.
$1\frac{1}{2}$ green.	$\frac{1}{2}$ black.	2 red.	
$1\frac{1}{2}$ red.	$\frac{1}{2}$ yellow.	$\frac{1}{2}$ black.	$4\frac{1}{2}$ green.
$1\frac{1}{2}$ green.	2 green.	1 yellow.	1 red.
13 red.	$\frac{1}{2}$ white.	$3\frac{1}{2}$ green.	9 green.
	2 green.	1 black.	9 red.
	$\frac{1}{2}$ yellow.	$1\frac{3}{4}$ green.	1 green.
	$\frac{1}{2}$ purple.		2 red.
MURRAY.	1 red.		1 green.
	$\frac{1}{2}$ black.	ROBERTSON.	9 red.
1 blue.	$3\frac{1}{2}$ red.		9 blue.
1 black.	$\frac{1}{4}$ white.	$\frac{1}{2}$ red.	1 red.
6 blue.	$\frac{1}{2}$ blue.	1 green.	9 blue.
6 black.	$\frac{1}{4}$ white.	$8\frac{1}{2}$ red.	9 red.
6 green.	$3\frac{1}{2}$ red.	1 blue.	$\frac{1}{2}$ blue.
2 red.	$\frac{1}{4}$ white.	1 red.	$\frac{1}{2}$ red.
6 green.	$\frac{1}{2}$ blue.	$8\frac{1}{2}$ green.	1 blue.
6 black.	$3\frac{1}{2}$ red.	1 red.	$\frac{1}{2}$ red.
1 blue.	$\frac{1}{2}$ black.	$8\frac{1}{2}$ green.	$\frac{1}{2}$ blue.
1 black.	1 red.	1 red.	9 red.
1 blue.	$\frac{1}{2}$ green.	1 green.	
1 black.	1 yellow.	$8\frac{1}{2}$ red.	
6 blue.	$1\frac{1}{2}$ green.	1 green.	SINCLAIR.
1 black.	$\frac{1}{2}$ yellow.	1 red.	
1 blue.	$1\frac{1}{2}$ green.	1 green.	9 red.
1 black.	1 yellow.	$8\frac{1}{2}$ red.	10 green.
1 blue.	3 black.	1 green.	$2\frac{1}{2}$ black.
6 black.	$\frac{1}{4}$ white.	1 red.	$\frac{1}{2}$ white.
6 green.	1 blue.	$8\frac{1}{2}$ blue.	4 azure.
2 red.	$\frac{1}{4}$ white.	1 red.	18 red.
6 green.	3 black.	$8\frac{1}{2}$ green.	
6 black.	2 red.	1 red.	
6 blue.	$\frac{1}{2}$ white.	1 blue.	
1 black.	2 red.	$8\frac{1}{2}$ red.	SKENE.
2 blue.	$\frac{1}{2}$ white.	1 green.	
	2 red.	1 red.	1 black.
	$\frac{1}{2}$ black.	1 green.	$1\frac{1}{2}$ red.
OGILVIE.	$\frac{1}{2}$ yellow.	$8\frac{1}{2}$ red.	12 green.
	$3\frac{1}{2}$ green.	1 blue.	2 black.
1 red.	1 black.	1 red.	$1\frac{1}{2}$ orange.
$\frac{1}{4}$ white.	$3\frac{1}{2}$ green.	$8\frac{1}{2}$ green.	2 black.
$\frac{1}{2}$ black.	1 black.	$\frac{1}{2}$ red.	12 green.
$\frac{1}{2}$ yellow.	$3\frac{1}{2}$ green.		2 black.
1 purple.	$\frac{1}{2}$ yellow.		$1\frac{1}{2}$ red.
$\frac{1}{2}$ yellow.	$\frac{1}{2}$ black.		2 black.
$1\frac{1}{2}$ green.	2 red.	ROSE.	12 blue.
$\frac{1}{2}$ yellow.	$\frac{1}{2}$ white.		2 black.
$\frac{1}{2}$ black.	2 red.	$\frac{1}{2}$ red.	
$\frac{1}{2}$ red.	$\frac{1}{2}$ white.	5 blue.	
$\frac{1}{2}$ black.	2 red.	5 black.	
$\frac{1}{2}$ red.	$\frac{1}{2}$ black.	5 green.	STEWART.
$\frac{1}{2}$ black.	$\frac{1}{2}$ yellow.	$\frac{1}{2}$ white.	
$\frac{1}{2}$ red.	2 green.	2 black.	$\frac{1}{4}$ white.
$\frac{1}{2}$ black.	$\frac{1}{2}$ white.	$\frac{1}{2}$ white.	$1\frac{1}{2}$ red.

TABLE OF CLAN TARTANS—*continued.*

⅛ *of an inch Colours.*	⅛ *of an inch Colours.*	⅛ *of an inch Colours.*	⅛ *of an inch Colours.*
STEWART—*contd.*	SUTHERLAND.	SUTHERLAND—*contd.*	BREACAN NAN CLEIREACH, OR TARTAN OF THE CLERGY.
1 black.	5½ blue.	1 black.	¼ white.
4 red.	1 black.	1 blue.	2½ black.
8 green.	1 blue.	1 black.	½ white.
1 black.	1 black.	11 blue.	2 grey.
1 white.	1 blue.		½ white.
1 black.	8 black.		5 black.
½ yellow.	8 green.	URQUHART.	2½ grey.
5 black.	1 black.		1 black.
3 azure.	8 green.	4 green.	2½ grey.
16 red.	8 black.	1 black.	5 black.
3 azure.	8 blue.	1 green.	½ white.
5 black.	1 black.	1 black.	13 black.
½ yellow.	1 blue.	1 green.	½ white.
1 black.	1 black.	8 black.	2 grey.
1 white.	8 blue.	8 blue.	½ white.
1 black.	8 black.	1 red.	2½ black.
8 green.	8 green.	8 blue.	½ white.
4 red.	1 black.	8 black.	
1 black.	8 green.	8 green.	
1½ red.	8 black.	1 black.	
1 white.	1 blue.	1 green.	

Mr M'Intyre North, in his "Book of the Club of True Highlanders," when commenting on Logan's list of tartans, says:—

"We have already referred to the list of tartans compiled by James Logan, and the following tables, based on his authority, will show the proportionate quantity of material in each colour comprising the several tartans. Logan, speaking of his list (1847), says: 'The web of the tartan is from twenty-four inches to twenty-six inches in width. All clan tartans ought to have the colours so proportioned that they can be made up in the form of a kilt or the belted plaid—that is, the stripes should be so arranged that, in box plaiting, the distinguishing bars should appear without any overlaying, which prevents the free play of the feile-beg, and destroys the pleasing effect of loose drapery.'

"In the list twelve threads have been reckoned to the one-eighth of an inch, and the figures denote one-eighths of an inch, or parts of one-eighth of an inch (*i.e.*, one-half on the list would be equal to one-sixteenth). The length only of the pattern is given (commencing from the selvage), as the pattern is the same, whether for warp or woof. Logan's plan of describing the tartans, admirable as it is for the use of the weaver, is rather confusing to others; we have, therefore, added opposite each tartan a table showing the proportionate amount of each colour in one-eighths lineal displayed in each, and the width in inches occupied by each pattern. The reader will thus be able to form a better general idea of the effect and appearance of each tartan."

TABLE OF CLAN TARTANS TO SCALE.

Clan.	*Proportions of each Colour in Eighths of an Inch.*												*Total Width of Pattern in Inches.*
MacDonald[1]	G. $25\frac{1}{2}$	Bl. $22\frac{1}{2}$	Bk. 16	R. 9	—	—	= $9\frac{1}{8}$
MacAlaster	R. $44\frac{3}{4}$	Dk. G. 34	Bl. $6\frac{1}{2}$	Az. 4	Lt. G. $1\frac{1}{2}$	W. $2\frac{1}{2}$	= $11\frac{21}{32}$
MacDougall	R. 53	G. 37	Crm. 9	Bl. 7	—	—	= $13\frac{1}{4}$
MacNeill	Bk. 17	G. 12	S. 12	W. $1\frac{1}{2}$	Y. $\frac{1}{2}$	—	= $5\frac{3}{8}$
MacLachlan	Bk. 19	Bl. 16	R. 15	G. $1\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	= $6\frac{7}{16}$
Lamont	Bk. 33	Bl. $26\frac{1}{4}$	G. 24	W. 3	—	—	= $10\frac{5}{32}$
Skene	G. 24	Bl. 12	Bk. 11	R. 3	Or. $1\frac{1}{2}$	—	= $6\frac{1}{16}$
Macpherson	R. $28\frac{1}{4}$	Az. 11	Bk. 9	G. 8	Y. 1	W. 1	= $7\frac{9}{32}$
Macintosh	R. 49	G. 21	Bl. $12\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	= $10\frac{5}{16}$
MacNaughton	R. 32	G. 16	Bk. $13\frac{1}{4}$	A. 11	—	—	= $9\frac{7}{32}$
Robertson	R. $52\frac{1}{2}$	G. 41	Bl. $11\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	= $13\frac{1}{8}$
MacFarlane	R. 36	G. $11\frac{3}{4}$	Dk. Bl. 10	W. 7	Bl. 4	—	= $8\frac{19}{32}$
MacGillivray	R. 49	G. 18	Bl. 16	A. 2	—	—	= $10\frac{5}{8}$
Farquharson	Bk. $9\frac{1}{2}$	G. 8	Bl. 7	R. $1\frac{1}{2}$	Y. 1	—	= $3\frac{3}{8}$
Cameron	Bl. 24	G. 21	Bk. 16	R. 8	Y. $1\frac{1}{2}$	—	= $8\frac{3}{16}$
Munro	R. $41\frac{1}{2}$	G. $17\frac{1}{2}$	Bl. $4\frac{1}{2}$	Y. $2\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	= $8\frac{1}{4}$
Mackay[2]	G. $18\frac{1}{4}$	Bk. $15\frac{1}{2}$	Cu. 14	—	—	—	= $5\frac{31}{32}$
Sutherland	Bk. 40	Bl. $37\frac{1}{2}$	G. 32	—	—	—	= $13\frac{11}{16}$
Gunn	G. $16\frac{1}{2}$	Bk. 14	Bl. 14	R. 1	—	—	= $5\frac{11}{16}$
Macrae	G. $55\frac{1}{2}$	Bk. $9\frac{1}{2}$	Bl. 6	R. 4	W. 1	—	= $9\frac{1}{2}$
Sinclair	R. 27	G. 10	A. 4	Bk. $2\frac{1}{2}$	W. $\frac{1}{2}$	—	= $5\frac{1}{2}$
Ross	R. 41	Bl. 20	G. $15\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	= $9\frac{29}{16}$
MacKenzie	Bk. 43	Bl. $30\frac{1}{2}$	G. 28	W. 3	R. $1\frac{1}{2}$	—	= $13\frac{1}{4}$
Rose	Bk. 12	Bl. 10	G. 10	R. $1\frac{1}{2}$	W. 1	—	= $4\frac{5}{16}$
Matheson	R. $15\frac{1}{2}$	G. 13	Dk. Bl. 5	A. $1\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	= $4\frac{3}{8}$
Logan and MacLennan[3]	Bl. 18	G. 14	Bk. $11\frac{1}{2}$	R. $7\frac{1}{2}$	Y. 1	—	= $6\frac{1}{2}$
MacGregor	R. 41	G. 18	W. 1	Bk. $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	= $7\frac{9}{16}$
Grant	R. $4\frac{1}{4}$	G. 43	Bl. $12\frac{1}{2}$	A. $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	= $13\frac{5}{32}$
Mackinnon	R. 31	G. 28	Bl. 6	W. $4\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	= $8\frac{7}{16}$
Macquarrie	R. $46\frac{1}{2}$	Bl. 24	G. 16	A. $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	= $10\frac{5}{8}$
Macnab	C. 32	R. 24	G. 23	—	—	—	= $9\frac{7}{8}$
MacDuff	R. $22\frac{1}{2}$	G. 13	Bk. 10	A. 6	—	—	= $6\frac{7}{16}$
MacAulay	R. 21	G. 17	Bk. $1\frac{1}{2}$	W. $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	= 5
Macinnes	R. $16\frac{1}{2}$	G. 14	A. 6	Bk. 2	Y. 1	W. 1	= $5\frac{1}{16}$
Stewart	R. 27	Bk. 16	G. 16	A. 6	W. $3\frac{1}{4}$	Y. 1	= $8\frac{21}{32}$
Menzies	R. $53\frac{3}{4}$	W. 24	—	—	—	—	= $9\frac{23}{32}$
Drummond	R. 25	G. 16	Bl. 6	A. 2	W. $1\frac{3}{4}$	Y. 1	= $6\frac{15}{32}$
Gordon	Bk. 30	G. 24	Bl. $22\frac{1}{2}$	Y. 2	—	—	= $9\frac{13}{16}$
Graham	Bk. $13\frac{1}{2}$	S. 12	G. 9	A. 2	—	—	= $4\frac{5}{8}$
Ogilvie	R. 33	G. $27\frac{1}{4}$	Bk. 14	Y. 10	W. $5\frac{1}{2}$	Bl. 2., P. $1\frac{1}{2}$	= $11\frac{21}{32}$
Ferguson	G. $13\frac{1}{2}$	Bk. 13	Bl. 12	R. 1	—	—	= $4\frac{15}{16}$
Forbes	Bk. 16	Bl. 14	G. 12	W. 1	—	—	= $5\frac{3}{8}$
Urquhart	Bk. 19	Bl. 16	G. 15	R. 1	—	—	= $6\frac{3}{8}$
Fraser	R. 29	G. 22	Bl. 19	—	—	—	= $8\frac{1}{2}$
Chisholm	R. 21	G. 16	Bl. 9	W. 2	—	—	= 6

[1] There are four great divisions of Clan Donald besides the chief branch, distinguished as of "*The Isles*," viz.: *Clan Ranald*, *Glengarry*, *Keppoch*, and *Glencoe*. The *Glengarry* tartan has a white stripe in the centre of the green division; and in that of *Clan Ranald* two have been introduced, one on each side of the same division.

[2] This is the original colour from a native dye, but it is now usually dark blue.

[3] These two clans are of one descent, and there is no distinction in the tartans sav that the latter prefer it of a broad pattern.

TABLE OF CLAN TARTANS TO SCALE—*continued.*

Clan.	*Proportions of each Colour in Eighths of an Inch.*												*Total Width of Pattern in Inches.*
Murray	Bk. 30	Bl. 25	G. 24	R. 4	—	—							$=10\frac{3}{8}$
MacLeod	Bk. 14	Bl. 12	G. 12	Y. 3	R. 2	—							$=5\frac{3}{8}$
Campbell of Argyle	Bk. 42	G. 32	Bl. 29	Y. 2	W. 2	—							$=13\frac{3}{8}$
Campbell of Breadalbane	Bk. 17	Bl. 11	G. 11	Y. 1	—	—							$=5$
Cumming	Bk. 12	G. 10	A. 7	R. 4	O. 1	W.	$\frac{1}{2}$						$=4\frac{5}{16}$
Maclean	R. 25	G. 10	Bl. $9\frac{1}{2}$	A. $5\frac{1}{2}$	W. 3	Y.	1						$=6\frac{3}{4}$
MacLaren	Bl. $27\frac{1}{4}$	Bk. 15	G. 9	R. 3	Y. 1	—							$=6\frac{29}{32}$
Buchanan	G. 8	R. 8	A. $2\frac{1}{2}$	Bk. 2	Y. 2	W. 1							$=2\frac{15}{16}$
Colquhoun	Bk. 20	G. 14	Bl. $13\frac{1}{2}$	W. 3	R. 1	—							$=6\frac{7}{16}$

"We have analysed the foregoing in order to see whether the simplicity or otherwise of the tartan (like as in heraldry) is any guide to its antiquity. We find that in twenty-six, red is predominant; in seventeen, black (the effect of this is, however, counterbalanced by the combined colours of blue and green); in six, green predominates; in three, blue; in one, crimson; and in one the red and green are equal. The Buchanan is the narrowest pattern, with three inches, bare; the Sutherland the widest, with thirteen and three-quarter inches; Menzies, the simplest, with two colours and fifteen divisions; Ogilvie, the most complicated, with seven colours and eighty-one divisions.

RED PREDOMINANT.

Clan.	*Approximate Proportion of Dominant Colour.*	*No. of Colours.*	*No. of Divisions.*	*Clan.*	*Approximate Proportion of Dominant Colour.*	*No. of Colours.*	*No. of Divisions.*
Menzies	$\frac{3}{8}$	2	15	Matheson	$\frac{5}{9}$	4	13
Macintosh	$\frac{3}{8}$	3	11	MacDuff	$\frac{3}{7}$	4	13
Robertson	$\frac{1}{2}$	3	31	Chisholm	$\frac{3}{7}$	4	14
Fraser	$\frac{3}{8}$	3	23	Mackinnon	$\frac{1}{3}$	4	27
Ross	$\frac{1}{2}$	3	18	Sinclair	$\frac{3}{5}$	5	6
Munro	$\frac{1}{2}$	4	20	MacFarlane	$\frac{6}{11}$	5	27
MacGregor	$\frac{3}{8}$	4	11	Drummond	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	17
MacGillivray	$\frac{4}{9}$	4	25	Maclean	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	21
MacAulay	$\frac{1}{2}$	4	11	Macpherson	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	29
Macquarrie	$\frac{1}{2}$	4	11	MacAlaster	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	41
MacDougall	$\frac{1}{2}$	4	22	Macinnes	$\frac{3}{8}$	6	23
Grant	$\frac{1}{2}$	4	29	Stewart	$\frac{3}{8}$	6	23
MacNaughton	$\frac{4}{9}$	4	17	Ogilvie	$\frac{1}{3}$	7	81

BLACK PREDOMINANT.

Sutherland	$\frac{4}{11}$	3	25	Graham	$\frac{1}{3}$	4	11
Gordon	$\frac{5}{9}$	4	25	Campbell of Argyle	$\frac{3}{8}$	5	29
Murray	$\frac{5}{9}$	4	13	MacNeill	$\frac{3}{7}$	5	11
Urquhart	$\frac{5}{9}$	4	13	Colquhoun	$\frac{3}{7}$	5	13
Campbell of Breadalbane	$\frac{2}{5}$	4	13	MacKenzie	$\frac{2}{5}$	5	29
				Rose	$\frac{1}{3}$	5	11
Forbes	$\frac{4}{11}$	4	13	MacLeod	$\frac{1}{3}$	5	13
MacLachlan	$\frac{1}{3}$	4	13	Farquharson	$\frac{1}{3}$	5	14
Lamont	$\frac{3}{8}$	4	25	Cumming	$\frac{1}{3}$	6	15

GREEN PREDOMINANT.

Clan.	*Approximate Proportion of Dominant Colour.*	*No. of Colours.*	*No. of Divisions.*	*Clan.*	*Approximate Proportion of Dominant Colour.*	*No. of Colours.*	*No. of Divisions.*
Mackay . .	$\frac{3}{8}$	3	11	MacDonald . .	$\frac{1}{3}$	4	21
Gunn . . .	$\frac{3}{5}$	4	11	Macrae . .	$\frac{2}{5}$	5	17
Ferguson . .	$\frac{1}{3}$	4	11	Skene . . .	$\frac{1}{3}$	5	12

BLUE PREDOMINANT.

MacLaren . .	$\frac{1}{2}$	5	14	Logan and Maclennan	$\frac{1}{3}$	5	23
Cameron . .	$\frac{1}{3}$	5	21				

CRIMSON PREDOMINANT. RED AND GREEN EQUAL.

Macnab . .	$\frac{2}{5}$	3	24	Buchanan . .	$\frac{1}{3}$ each	6	11

"We submit these tables in the hope that, in abler hands, they may be the means of elucidating many obscure points in clan history."

APPENDIX XXVI.

Page 253.

THE GAELIC CENSUS AS ON 31st MARCH 1901.

A census report was presented to Parliament in January 1902 showing the number of persons in the different Parliamentary burghs and counties in Scotland who speak Gaelic only, and the number who speak both Gaelic and English. The appended table relates to the Parliamentary burghs:—

Parliamentary Burghs and Districts of Burghs (excluding Shipping).	*Total Population.*	*Persons speaking Gaelic only.*	*Persons speaking Gaelic and English.*
Aberdeen—			
1. North Division	65,793	2	262
2. South Division	77,935	4	410
Ayr District—			
Ayr	27,529	3	114
Campbeltown	8,234	—	793
Inveraray	662	—	206
Irvine	9,604	—	79
Oban	4,848	68	2,418
Dumfries District—			
Annan	4,302	—	8
Dumfries	18,685	—	48
Kirkcudbright	2,386	—	7
Lochmaben	1,051	—	7
Sanquhar	1,375	—	—
Dundee Burgh	159,040	6	720

THE GAELIC CENSUS—*continued.*

Parliamentary Burghs and Districts of Burghs (excluding Shipping).	*Total Population.*	*Persons speaking Gaelic only.*	*Persons speaking Gaelic and English.*
Edinburgh—			
1. East Division	73,181	18	794
2. West Division	55,464	15	1,007
3. Central Division	62,262	18	823
4. South Division	107,206	17	1,710
Elgin District—			
Banff	7,149	—	25
Cullen	1,936	—	8
Elgin	8,407	1	168
Inverurie	3,454	—	14
Kintore	789	—	—
Peterhead	11,763	—	28
Falkirk District—			
Airdrie	16,288	1	107
Falkirk	20,505	1	175
Hamilton	32,775	1	282
Lanark	5,084	—	22
Linlithgow	4,279	—	38
Glasgow—			
1. Bridgeton Division	91,242	1	781
2. Camlachie Division	78,011	4	618
3. St. Rollox Division	118,626	12	2,271
4. Central Division	74,601	9	3,238
5. College Division	112,492	19	3,825
6. Tradeston Division	71,278	—	2,718
7. Blackfriars and Hutchesontown Division	76,122	10	985
Greenock Burgh	67,672	24	2,494
Hawick District—			
Galashiels	12,822	—	30
Hawick	17,303	—	26
Selkirk	5,701	—	6
Inverness District—			
Forres	4,313	—	229
Fortrose	1,065	—	120
Inverness	21,177	60	5,000
Nairn	4,327	—	375
Kilmarnock District—			
Dumbarton	18,836	—	462
Kilmarnock	34,165	9	115
Port-Glasgow	16,840	2	127
Renfrew	9,296	—	159
Rutherglen	17,206	—	94
Kirkcaldy District—			
Burntisland	4,725	—	40
Dysart	15,256	—	25
Kinghorn	1,550	—	4
Kirkcaldy	22,346	2	65
Leith District—			
Leith	76,668	1	589
Musselburgh	11,706	—	26
Portobello	9,180	—	84
Montrose District—			
Arbroath	22,375	—	57
Brechin	8,941	—	30
Forfar	11,397	1	30
Inverbervie	1,207	—	1
Montrose	12,401	—	25
Paisley Burgh	79,354	8	964
Perth City	32,866	2	787

THE GAELIC CENSUS—*continued.*

Parliamentary Burghs and Districts of Burghs (excluding Shipping).	*Total Population.*	*Persons speaking Gaelic only.*	*Persons speaking Gaelic and English.*
St. Andrews District—			
Anstruther-Easter	1,190	—	4
Anstruther-Wester	501	—	—
Crail	1,087	—	1
Cupar	4,511	—	25
Kilrenny	2,542	—	2
Pittenweem	1,859	—	3
St. Andrews	7,621	—	74
Stirling District—			
Culross	335	—	1
Dunfermline	22,039	—	75
Inverkeithing	1,909	—	5
Queensferry	1,850	—	11
Stirling	18,403	4	428
Wick District—			
Cromarty	1,233	—	87
Dingwall	2,490	21	765
Dornoch	583	—	241
Kirkwall	3,660	—	19
Tain	1,645	3	492
Wick	7,882	1	207
Total of Parliamentary Burghs	2,036,483	348	39,113

The following table deals with the Parliamentary districts of counties :—

Parliamentary Districts of Counties (excluding Shipping).	*Total Population.*	*Persons speaking Gaelic only.*	*Persons speaking Gaelic and English.*
Aberdeen—			
East Aberdeenshire	77,433	—	187
West Aberdeenshire	65,893	2	432
Argyll	60,270	3,287	31,381
Ayr—			
North Ayrshire (District of Cunninghame)	87,946	3	926
South Ayrshire (District of Kyle and Carrick)	94,833	1	418
Banff	52,846	—	455
Berwick	30,888	1	74
Bute	18,641	20	2,713
Caithness	25,741	19	2,658
Clackmannan and Kinross			
Clackmannan Portion	32,669	1	181
Kinross Portion	7,212	—	67
Perth Portion (Muckart)	475	—	8
Fife Portion (Culross and Tulliallan)	2,647	—	15
Stirling Portion (part of Logie Parish)	312	—	6
Dumbarton	90,722	12	2,512
Dumfries	52,586	1	121
Edinburgh	91,887	6	709
Elgin and Nairn—			
Elgin Portion	32,176	1	1,472
Nairn Portion	5,799	21	1,500

THE GAELIC CENSUS—*continued.*

Parliamentary Districts of Counties (excluding Shipping).	*Total Population.*	*Persons speaking Gaelic only.*	*Persons speaking Gaelic and English.*
Fife—			
1. Eastern Division	51,475	1	267
2. Western Division	77,037	—	241
Forfar	69,658	6	458
Haddington	38,798	7	462
Inverness	67,700	11,623	37,537
Kincardine	39,846	—	102
Kirkcudbright	31,503	—	83
Lanark—			
1. Govan Division	103,978	20	3,971
2. Partick Division	115,528	12	3,696
3. North-Western Division	100,209	1	881
4. North-Eastern Division	119,349	4	855
5. Mid Division	90,966	—	507
6. Southern Division	56,504	1	358
Linlithgow	58,667	5	526
Orkney and Shetland—			
Orkney Portion	24,067	—	51
Shetland Portion	27,736	—	52
Peebles and Selkirk—			
Peebles Portion	15,065	1	72
Selkirk Portion	4,544	—	19
Perth—			
1. Eastern Division	42,330	1	1,121
2. Western Division	47,399	75	9,506
Renfrew—			
1. Eastern Division	84,773	8	1,815
2. Western Division	68,160	4	1,514
Ross and Cromarty	68,908	12,132	37,289
Roxburgh	31,702	—	108
Stirling	105,637	7	1,455
Sutherland	20,656	469	13,835
Wigtown	32,593	—	84
Total of County Districts	2,425,764	27,752	162,700

The following table gives the gross totals, inclusive of shipping :—

Population of Scotland and of the Parliamentary Counties and Burghs, with the Number of Persons on board Ships in Scottish Waters.	*Total Population.*	*Persons speaking Gaelic only.*	*Persons speaking Gaelic and English.*
Parliamentary Counties	2,425,764	27,752	162,700
Parliamentary Burghs	2,036,483	348	39,113
Persons on board Ships in Scottish Waters	9,856	6	887
Total in Scotland	4,472,103	28,106	202,700

INTERESTING POINTS IN THE SCOTTISH CENSUS.

The County Groups.

Many interesting points are detailed in a Blue-Book on the census of Scotland, taken on the 31st March 1901.

The area of land in Scotland is 19,069,500 acres, or about 29,796 square miles. A table gives the distribution of the population over this area, and from it is seen that at the census there were 150 persons to each square mile in the country; that the number of acres to each person was 4·3 (inland waters, tidal rivers, and foreshores not included); and that the proximity or distance from person to person was 154 lineal yards.

The county most sparsely populated is Sutherland, where there are but 11 persons to each square mile; the most densely so being Lanark, where in a corresponding area there would be 1523 individuals.

Women Predominate.

The number of the inhabitants of Scotland at the date of the census is 4,472,103, of whom 2,173,755 are of the male sex and 2,298,348 of the female, the latter exceeding the former by 124,593, and giving the proportion 105·7 females to every 100 males—a lower proportion than has occurred at any previous census. The highest rate was 118·5 to 100 at the census of 1811, since when it has steadily fallen.

Gaelic-speaking Population.

A table in the appendix gives the number and proportion of those in Scotland in its divisions and counties who speak Gaelic only or both Gaelic and English, and on this occasion children under three years of age are not included. Throughout the country 28,106, or 0·63 per cent. of the inhabitants, spoke Gaelic only, while in addition 202,700, or 4·53 per cent., spoke both Gaelic and English. The largest number of persons speaking Gaelic are found in the north-western and west midland divisions of the country, in the former of which 23,893, or 14·34 per cent., spoke Gaelic only, and 82,573, or 49·58 per cent., both Gaelic and English; and in the latter 3357, or 0·96 per cent., spoke Gaelic only, and 42,315, or 12·14 per cent., spoke both languages. In the southern divisions 720,495, or 0·26 per cent. of the population, were able to speak Gaelic. As to the counties of Ross and Cromarty, 12,171, or 15·92 per cent. of the population, speak Gaelic only, and 39,929, or 41·39 per cent., both Gaelic and English. In Inverness 11,722, or 13·01 per cent., speak Gaelic only, while 43,287, or 48·03 per cent., both Gaelic and English. In these two counties are included the Western Isles, Lewis, Harris, etc., in which the greater portion of the inhabitants speak either Gaelic alone or Gaelic with their English. In Sutherland 479, or 2·19 per cent. of the population, speak Gaelic only, and 14,083, or 65·68 per cent., both Gaelic and English. Argyll follows with 3313, or 4·49 per cent. of its inhabitants, speaking Gaelic alone, and 34,428, or 46·75 per cent., both languages. The counties in which the lowest proportion of their inhabitants speak Gaelic are Shetland, Orkney, Kincardine, Berwick, Selkirk, and Dumfries.

APPENDIX XXVII.

Page 253.

The following are figures taken from the last census returns with regard to the *Celtic* population of Wales, Ireland, Scotland, and Isle of Man, viz. :—

Wales.—*Welsh speakers*, out of a total population of 2,012,876 (of whom 280,905 spoke Welsh only)	949,824
Ireland.—*Irish speakers*, representing 14·4 of the population (of whom 38,000 spoke Erse only)	641,142
Scotland.—*Gaelic speakers*, out of a total population of 4,472,103 (of whom 28,106 spoke Gaelic only)	230,806
Isle of Man.—*Manx speakers*, out of a total population of 54,752 (of whom 59 spoke Manx only)	4,657
Total	1,826,429

In the above census figures Monmouthshire is included in Wales. Children under three years of age are not included in the figures given. Neither are there included the Celts dispersed over different parts of England.

Brittany (France).—*Breton speakers* (of whom 679,000 spoke Breton only)	1,322,000

APPENDIX XXVIII.

Page 254.

In a work entitled "Celtic Researches," by the Rev. Edward Davies, published in 1804, occurs the following rather remarkable paragraph, viz. :—

"The names of the Hebrew and Chaldaic letters evidently connect their alphabets with Greek and with Irish, as—

Aleph . . .	Alpha . . .	Ailim.
Beth . . .	Beta . . .	Beith.
Heth . . .	Eta . . .	Eadha.
Iod . . .	Iota . . .	Idho.
Nun . . .	Nun . . .	Nion.
Resh . . .	Rho . . .	Ruis, &c."

APPENDIX XXIX.

Page 269.

The following is extracted from the "General Magazine" for December 1747, being sums paid in pursuance of the Act for Abolishing Heritable Jurisdiction in Scotland:—

The Duke of Argyll	£25,000
The Earl of Bute	8,000
The Duke of Athole	17,000
The Duke of Gordon	22,300
Camphell of Calder	4,000
The Earl of Sutherland	10,800
The Earl of Cromarty	12,000
The Earl of Loudoun	10,000
George Sinclair of Ulbster	9,000
Grant of Grant	5,000
Sir A. Forbes of Craigievar	4,000
The Earl of Breadalbane	6,800
Menzies	12,000
Ogilvy of Airley	5,000
Gordon of Fyvie	1,000
Bruce of Kinloss	2,000
MacDonald of Sleat	4,000
The Duke of Hamilton	38,000
The Duke of Queensberry	14,500
The Duke of Montrose	15,000
The Earl of Hopeton	7,000
The Earl of Rothes	10,000
The Earl of Eglinton	12,000
The Earl of Moray	14,000
The Duke of Douglas	34,000
The Marquis of Annandale	11,000
Mackintosh of Mackintosh	5,000
Drummond of Perth	8,463
The Duke of Buccleuch	17,000
The Earl of Findlater	5,000
The Earl of Dumfries	7,000
Douglas of Deanbrae	10,000
The Earl of Home	8,000
John Murray of Philiphaugh	8,000
Total	£381,863

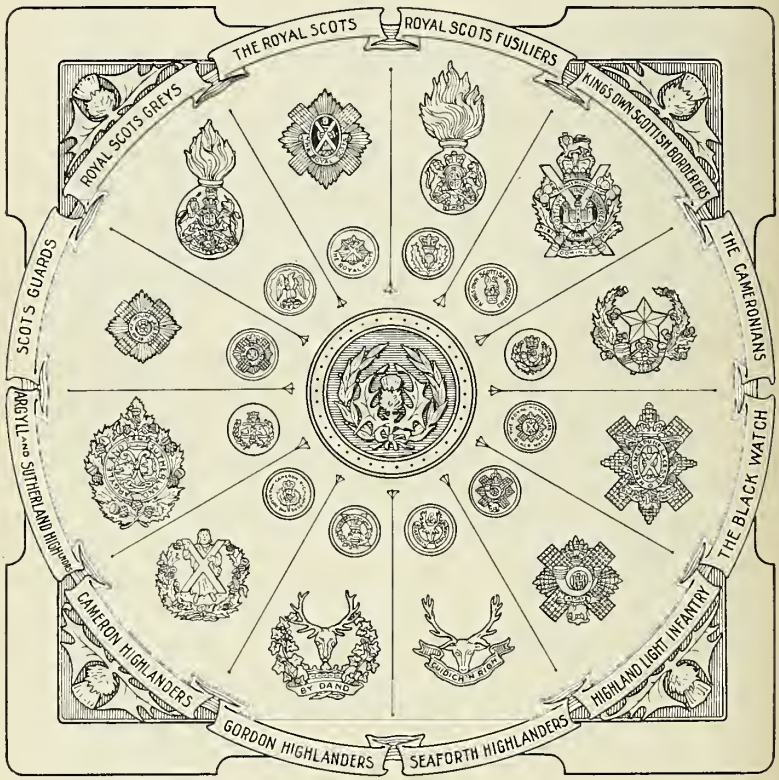
APPENDIX XXX.

Page 271.

SCOTTISH REGIMENTAL BADGES.

Out of the twelve Scottish regiments, all but three display national emblems in the form of the thistle, or various insignia of the Order of the Thistle, either on appointments or as colour badges; and the Cross of St. Andrew will be found to figure prominently in most of the badges here represented. Curiously enough, however, territorial insignia is displayed by only one Scottish corps—the King's Own Scottish Borderers—who have as a colour badge, and display on their appointments, the Castle of Edinburgh.

One of the most celebrated corps in the Service, it was originally raised in Edinburgh in 1689 by certain Scottish adherents of William of Orange, when it assumed this badge with the motto "Nisi dominus frustra," the opening words of the 127th Psalm. To this day the regiment possesses the exclusive privilege of beating up for recruits in the streets of Edinburgh without asking the leave of the Lord Provost. Another badge of this corps is the Royal Crest, which the regiment received from King George III. in 1805, the pious old monarch coupling with the badge the motto "In veritate religionis confido." The Royal Arms—which is by warrant the special device of the regiments of Household Cavalry, the Royal Artillery, and Royal Engineers—is allowed to be worn on appointments by two Scottish regiments, the Scots Greys and the Scots Fusiliers,



for it will be found hidden in the grenade that forms the plume-socket of the head-dress of these two regiments. The gallant old Greys are the only cavalry regiment that wears the grenade and the bearskin head-dress, which distinction they earned at Ramillies by charging and sweeping away three battalions of French grenadiers. Barely one hundred years later, and only a few miles distant from the scene of their previous heroism, they won at Waterloo the "Eagle" badge. At this greatest of battles the Greys, together with the Royals and Inniskillings, formed the "Union Brigade," and in one of the charges made by the Brigade the "Eagle" of the 45th French Infantry of the Line was captured by Sergeant Charles Ewart of the Greys, the incident being the subject of a well-known picture and engraving.

Two Scottish corps also wear the distinguishing mark of light infantry, "the bugle,"

these being the Cameronians (Scottish Rifles) and the Highland Light Infantry. The former derive the honour from their 2nd Battalion, the old 90th, the Perthshire Light Infantry. This latter was raised in 1794, and was trained as light infantry from its inception. It is, in truth, the oldest light infantry corps in the Service, for it was not till three years later that a light infantry battalion was added to the 60th, then an ordinary regiment of foot. It will be noted that in the case of the Highland Light Infantry a badge of "a French horn" is substituted for the ordinary light infantry "bugle and strings." This the Highland Light Infantry derive from their 1st Battalion, the 71st Highland Light Infantry, and the distinction is almost unique, as they share it only with the 51st, now the 1st Yorkshire Light Infantry. Both regiments received the distinction for their services in the Corunna campaign, on their return from which they were made light infantry, and undoubtedly copied their form of the light infantry emblem from that in vogue with our friends the enemy. Of badges conferred for special campaigns, the Scottish regiments can show the Sphinx, the Tiger, the Elephant, and the China Dragon. As regards the first—it was conferred for Abercromby's campaign in Egypt—the Cameronians share with the Gloucestershire the honour of deriving it from both their battalions. The old 42nd, now the 1st Black Watch, used to display the emblem on their colours on a "field gules," or red ground, to commemorate the fact that, at Alexandria, in successfully wiping out a French demi-brigade known as "the Invincibles"—they had not heretofore met kilted laddies—they lost, in killed and wounded, twenty-six out of thirty-one officers and more than half the rank and file. Besides the two regiments which I have named, the distinction is also possessed by the Scots Guards, Royal Scots, Gordons, and Camerons.

For assiduous service in India the Highland Light Infantry, the Seaforths, and the Gordons display—the two former the badge of the "Elephant," and the latter the "Tiger." The Highland Light Infantry derive their badge from their 2nd Battalion, the old 74th, and couple with it the legend Assaye, and they have, moreover, the proud distinction of being the only corps in the Service that can couple the legends Seringapatam and Assaye amongst their battle honours. For their distinguished conduct at the great battle where Wellington "against the myriads of Assaye clashed with his fiery few and won," the 74th received from the East India Company a third colour in the shape of a white silken flag bearing in the centre the "Elephant," surrounded by a laurel wreath, and from this the badge is derived. The Seaforths also wear the badge with the legend Assaye in right of their 2nd Battalion, the 78th or Ross-shire Buffs, which regiment was also the recipient of a third colour from the East India Company, as above described. The Gordons derive their "Tiger" badge from their 1st Battalion, the old 75th Stirlingshire Regiment. This corps was one of the four extra regiments of foot provided at the cost of the East India Company in 1787, and they gained the badge by nineteen years' hard service in India. Only one Scottish regiment shows the China Dragon, the distinguishing badge of the corps that served in the China War of 1840-42. This is the Scottish Rifles or Cameronians, and they derive it from their 1st Battalion, the old 26th, which served with much distinction throughout that campaign.

Clan or family insignia figure largely amongst the regimental badges of the Scottish corps. The Scottish Rifles display the "mullet" or spur rowel, the cognisance of the Douglas family, and derive it from their 1st Battalion, the old 26th Cameronians, raised by a Douglas.

The cognisance of the MacKenzies, a stag's head and antlers with the Gaelic motto "Cuidich an Righ" (Help the King), is worn by the Seaforth Highlanders, both of the regiments which now form its two battalions having been raised by Earls of Seaforth, heads of the Clan MacKenzie. The story goes that the founder of the clan saved the then King of Scotland from the attack of an infuriated stag. They also wear on some of their appointments the mottoes "Cabar Féidh" (Antlers of the deer), the slogan or war-cry of Seaforth, and "Tulach Ard" (The high hill), the slogan of Kintail, the home of the MacKenzies and the mustering-place of the clansmen.

The Gordon cognisance, a stag's head with the motto "Bydand" (Watchful), commemorates the fact that the 2nd Battalion of the Gordon Highlanders, the old 92nd, was raised by Alexander, fourth Duke of Gordon, and first commanded by his son, the

Marquess of Huntly, afterwards fifth and last Duke of Gordon. The Duchess, one of the most charming and fascinating women of the period, greatly stimulated the recruiting of the regiment. Going from hamlet to hamlet with the recruiting party, she offered the luxury of a kiss on her ripe lips as well as the bounty to all who took the shilling, and the bait was one that took royally. The insignia of two ducal houses are worn by the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders. Its 1st Battalion, the 91st, late Princess Louise's Argyllshire Highlanders, was raised in 1794 by the Duke of Argyll, and hence the regiment wears the "Boar's Head" and motto "Ne obliviscaris," surrounded by a wreath of myrtle, the badge of the Campbells. The 2nd Battalion, late 93rd Sutherland Highlanders, was raised in 1800 mainly on the estates of the Countess of Sutherland, and hence the regiment wears the Sutherland crest with the motto "Sans peur," surrounded by a wreath of Butcher's broom, the badge of the clan. Both badges are worn conjointly, and imposed on the whole is a label of three points, the "mark of cadency" or heraldic distinction borne on the Arms of H.R.H. the Princess Louise.

Beyond the family mottoes above alluded to, and the "In veritate religionis confido" which accompanies the King's crest amongst the badges of the Scottish Borderers, the most common motto amongst Scottish regiments is the "Nemo me impune lacessit," which is the motto of the Order of the Thistle. But the Greys have adopted a very distinctive motto, "Second to None." This motto they assumed when they took their present position on the British establishment as the 2nd Dragoons, they having previously ranked by seniority as the 4th Dragoons. This grand old regiment descends directly from certain troops of Horse and Dragoons which were placed on the Scottish establishment in 1678. In 1681 the troops of Horse were regimented under Graham of Claverhouse—"Bonnie Dundee"—while those of Dragoons were combined under Sir Thomas Dalziel as the Royal Scots Dragoons. Claverhouse's men wore the Stewart livery of red faced with yellow; but Dalziel clad his men in a stone-grey uniform, which probably accounts for the name of the corps and the custom that has always prevailed, and it is to be hoped always will prevail, of mounting the regiment on grey horses.

APPENDIX XXXI.

Page 303.

75TH REGIMENT.

The introduction of the *territorial system* in 1881, in place of the *numerical designation* of the British regiments of the Line, was the cause of a good deal of adverse feeling at the time among many of the regiments who were deprived of their old numerical distinction. In at least one regiment the change was marked by the solemn burial of the old corps at midnight.

At the time of the introduction of the territorial system (when the 75th Regiment became the 1st Battalion of the Gordon Highlanders) the regiment was quartered at Malta. They then erected a tombstone, which is still to be seen in the soldiers' gardens at Floriana. The inscription on this tombstone appears to strike a happy medium between regret for the loss of their regimental individuality and appreciation of the honour at the same time conferred on them in being made a battalion of a celebrated Highland regiment. The inscription reads as follows, viz.:—

"Here lies the poor old Seventy-fifth,
Thro' Heaven's divine protection,
To rise again in kilt and hose,
A glorious resurrection!

"For by the mighty, potent powers
Of Parliamentary laws,
We go to bed the Seventy-five
To rise the 'Ninety-twas.'"

APPENDIX XXXII.

Page 323.

SCOTS GUARDS, OF THE KINGS OF FRANCE.

In the Introduction to Beague's "History of the Campaigns in Scotland in the Years 1548 and 1549," printed in Paris in 1556, the author states that, in consequence of the alliance between France and Scotland, unlimited confidence was placed in the Scots by the kings of France, who had always a strong bodyguard of that nation. He adds: "This guard alone continued to attend the French kings till the reign of Charles the Seventh, who joined some French companies with them in the honourable employment, yet so as to give the Scots the place and pre-eminence in all things—for example, the Captain of the Scots Guards, so called to this day (1556), is always designed the first Captain of his Majesty's Guards. He begins to attend the first day of the year, and, when others are on duty, he may take the first rank, and officiate accordingly. When the king is anointed the Captain of the Scots Guards stands by him, and when the ceremony is over he takes his robes as his due. When the keys of any town or fortress were presented to his Majesty, he returned them that minute to the Captain of the Scots Guards. Twenty-five of this Guard wear always, in testimony of unspotted fidelity, white coats overlaid with silver lace, and six of them in their turns stand next to the Royal person at all times and all seasons—in the church, at the reception of ambassadors, in the courts of justice, and generally on all public and solemn occasions whatever. It is the privilege of twenty-five of these gentlemen to carry the corpse of the French kings from Paris to their burial-place at St. Dennis. In a word, that Guard has ever been in possession of all the honour and confidence the King of France can bestow upon his nearest and dearest friends."

The above was written by a French author, consequently there can be no doubt of its authenticity or impartiality.—(General David Stewart of Garth.)

The motto bestowed by the French kings on their Scottish Guards was a most honourable one—"In omni modo fidelis."

APPENDIX XXXIII.

Page 406.

THE GRANT'S SLOGAN, "STAND FAST, CRAIGELLACHIE!"

The late eminent art critic, John Ruskin, in his work "Two Paths," thus alludes to the well-known slogan of the Clan Grant:—

"In one of the loveliest districts of Scotland, where the peat cottages are darkest, just at the western foot of the great mass of the Grampians, which encircles the sources of the Spey and the Dee, the main road, which traverses the chain, winds round the foot of a broken rock, called the Crag or Craig-ellachie. There is nothing remarkable in either its height or form; it is darkened with a few scattered pines and birch trees, and touched along the summit with a flush of heather; but it constitutes a sort of headland or leading promontory in the group of hills to which it belongs—a sort of initial letter of the mountains; and thus stands in the mind of the inhabitants of the district—the Clan Grant—for a type of the country upon themselves. Their sense of this is beautifully indicated by the war-cry of the clan, 'Stand Fast, Craigellachie!' You may think long over these words without exhausting the deep wells of feeling and thought contained in them—the love of the native land and the assurance of faithfulness to it. You could not but have felt, if you passed beneath it at the time when so many of England's dearest children were being defended by the strength of heart of men born

at its foot, how among the delicate Indian palaces, whose marble was pallid with horror, and whose vermilion was darkened with blood, the remembrance of its rough grey rocks and purple heaths must have risen before the sight of the Highland soldiers—how often the hailing of the shot and the shrieking of the battle would pass away from his hearing and leave only the whisper of the old pine branches—'Stand Fast, Craigellachie!'"

APPENDIX XXXIV.

CLAN CAMPBELL OF ARGYLL SEPTS.

Pages 433, 454, 456.

MacUre, Ure.—Robert MacUre, the first of this family, born in 1589, was son lawful to Charles MacUre, *alias* MacIver Campbell of Ballachyle. These MacIver Campbells appear to have settled in Glasgow, where the transmogrification of the name "MacIver" to "MacUre" appears to have taken place.

CLAN MACDONALD SEPTS.

Pages 141, 436, 450.

MacIans of Ardnamurchan.—"MacKain" is the form of the name which is borne by the family who claim to represent the chieftainship of the above branch of the Clan Donald. The MacIans of Ardnamurchan are practically extinct in Ardnamurchan, whence, in the seventeenth century, they were forced to seek other homes in consequence of the hostility of the Government and of neighbouring clans, notably the Macleans and the Campbells.

CLAN MACDOUGALL SEPTS.

Pages 148, 178, 179, 437, 442, 444, 445, 447.

A family of *Livingstons* were hereditary standard-bearers to the MacDougalls of Lorn, and a family of *Carmichaels* were hereditary henchmen to the same clan chiefs. A family of *Cowans* or *MacCowans* followed MacDougall of Reyran, from whom they held lands about Loch Seil.

MacNamells.—There is a sept of MacDougalls in Jura known as MacNamells ("*Mac-na-Maoile*"—sons of the bald), who are regarded as outside the real MacDougalls—that is, those of Dunolly.

CLAN MACGREGOR SEPTS.

Pages 438, 445.

Comrie.—At the time of the proscription of the clan and name of MacGregor some of that clan settled at Comrie, in Strathearn, on the opposite bank of the river from the other inhabitants of the village of Comrie, which name was adopted by the fugitive MacGregors in lieu of their own.

APPENDIX XXXV.

Page 236.

Much information, historical and otherwise, regarding the bagpipe will be found in the following interesting works:—

"The Highland Bagpipe: Its History, Literature, and Music, with some Account of the Traditions, Superstitions, and Anecdotes relating to the Instrument and its Tunes," by W. L. Manson. Paisley: Alexander Gardner. 1901.

"Some Reminiscences and the Bagpipe," by Alexander Duncan Fraser, M.D. Edinburgh: W. J. Hay. 1907.

INDEX TO SURNAMES

INDEX TO SURNAMES

WHICH ARE CONNECTED WITH THE HIGHLAND CLANS.

Abbot, 167, 440, 444
Abbotson, 167, 440, 444
Abernethy, 138, 435, 444
Adam, 134, 434, 444
Adamson, 159, 439, 444
Adie, 134, 434, 444
Airlie, 174, 442, 444
Alexander, 139, 146, 435, 437, 444
Allan, 150, 437, 444
Allanson, 150, 437, 444
Allardice, 134, 434, 444
Alpin, 139, 397, 435, 444
Anderson, 175, 442, 444
Andrew, 175, 442, 444
Angus, 155, 438, 444
Arthur, 139, 435, 444
Austin, 171
Ayson, 159, 439, 444

Bain, 155, 438, 444
Bannatyne, 130, 180, 181, 398, 433, 442, 444
Bannerman, 133, 434, 444
Barclay, 53
Bartholomew, 150, 437, 444
Baxter, 167, 440, 444
Bayne, 155, 438, 444
Bean, 435, 444
Beath, 143, 162, 435, 440, 444
Beaton, 143, 162, 163, 435, 440, 444
Bell, 94, 167, 186, 440, 444
Bethune, 143, 144, 163, 435, 440, 444
Beton, 143, 144, 163, 440, 444
Bissett, 50
Black, 138, 154, 162, 434, 438, 440, 444
Bontein, or Bontine, or Buntain, or Bunten, or Buntine, 135, 434, 444
Boyd, 119, 178, 442, 444
Brelachan, 469
Brieve, 173, 442, 444
Brodie, 36, 350, 392, 400
Brody, 36, 350, 392, 469
Brown, 138, 167, 434, 440, 444
Buchan, 132, 433, 444
Buchanan, 36, 125, 340, 350, 397, 400, 406, 432, 463, 476, 484, 485
Burdon or Bourdon, 137, 434, 444
Burke, 140
Burnes, 129, 433, 444
Burns, 129, 433, 444

Caddell, 131, 433, 444
Caird, 178, 442, 444
Calder, 131, 433, 444
Callum, 165, 440, 444
Cameron, 32, 37, 127, 340, 341, 351, 398, 399, 400, 406, 408, 432, 461, 463, 464, 476, 483, 485
Campbell, 24, 38, 129, 188, 351, 352, 353, 398, 399, 400, 406, 408, 433, 461, 477, 484, 496
Cariston, 118, 178, 442, 444
Carmichael, 178, 181, 442, 443, 444, 469, 496
Cattanach, 169, 441, 445
Caw, 437, 445
Chalmers, 128, 432, 445
Cheyne, 170, 182, 443, 445
Chisholm, 42, 189, 341, 354, 399, 400, 408, 477, 483, 484
Clark, 127, 158, 169, 432, 439, 441, 445
Clarke, 127, 432, 439, 441, 445
Clarkson, 127, 432, 439, 441, 445
Cleland, 168
Clerk, 127, 432, 439, 441, 445
Clyne, 178, 442, 445
Cochrane, 142
Collier, 174, 442, 445
Colman, 125, 432, 445
Colquhoun, 42, 132, 179, 188, 354, 400, 406, 409, 433, 477, 484
Colson, 140, 435, 445
Colyear, 174, 442, 445

Combich, 179, 442, 445
Combie, 439, 445
Comrie, 438, 445, 496
Conacher, 148, 437, 445
Connall, 140, 435, 445
Connell, 140, 435, 445
Connochie, 129, 433, 445
Coulson, 445
Coutts, 132, 433, 445
Cowan, 132, 148, 433, 437, 445, 496
Crawford, 139, 435, 445
Crerar, 159, 439, 445
Crookshanks, 180, 442, 445
Cruickshanks, 180, 442, 445
Cumin or Cumming, 43, 132, 355, 400, 433, 477, 484
Cunningham, 77, 152
Cunnison, 187
Currie, 145, 169, 437, 441, 445

Dallas, 160, 439, 445
Darroch, 141, 435, 445
Davidson, 44, 132, 355, 397, 400, 409, 433, 464
Davie, 433, 445
Davis, 433, 445
Davison, 445
Dawson, 433, 445
Denoon, 129, 433, 445
Denune, 129, 433, 445
Deuchar, 139, 435, 445
Dewar, 125, 167, 172, 440, 441, 445
Dickson, 171
Dingwall, 172, 177, 441, 442, 445
Dochart, 154
Doles, 160, 439, 445
Donachie, 174, 442, 445
Donald, 140, 397, 435, 445
Donaldson, 140, 435, 445
Donillson, 140, 435, 445
Donleavy, 125, 432, 445
Donlevy, 432, 445
Donnelson, 140, 435, 445
Dougall, 77, 147, 437, 445
Douglas, 148
Dove, 125, 432, 445
Dow, 125, 432, 433, 445
Dowall, 437, 445
Dowe, 125, 432, 445
Dowell, 445
Drain, 145, 435, 469
Drummond, 44, 77, 341, 356, 398, 400, 409, 477, 483, 484
Duff, 71, 149, 188, 437, 445
Duffie, 438, 445
Duffy, 438, 445
Duilach, 180, 442, 445
Duncan, 174, 189, 402, 442, 445
Duncanevis, 470
Duncanson, 174, 442, 445
Dunnachie, 174, 442, 445
Dyce, 118, 178, 442, 445

Edie, 134, 434, 445
Elder, 160, 439, 445
Esson, 159, 439, 445
Ewan, 160, 439, 446
Ewen, 161, 439, 446
Ewing, 161, 439, 446

Farlan, 73
Farquhar, 133, 188, 433, 446
Farquharson, 44, 47, 72, 126, 132, 188, 356, 397, 399, 400, 406, 433, 464, 477, 483, 484
Federith, 182, 443, 446
Fergus, 133, 434, 446
Ferguson or Fergusson, 47, 110, 133, 188, 341, 357, 392, 398, 399, 400, 434, 477, 483, 485
Ferries, 133, 434, 446
Fersen, 170, 441, 446
Fife, 72, 149, 437, 446
Findlay, 126, 188, 433, 446
Findlayson, 126, 433, 446
Finlay, 126, 133, 188, 433, 446
Finlayson, 126, 188, 433, 446
Fletcher, 77, 153, 398, 438, 446
Forbes, 49, 82, 123, 133, 357, 397, 400, 406, 409, 434, 477, 483, 484.
Fordyce, 133, 434, 446
Foulis, 172, 441, 446
France, 178, 442, 446
Fraser or Frazer, 24, 50, 134, 358, 399, 400, 406, 409, 434, 477, 483, 484
Frissell or Frizell, 134, 434, 446
Fullarton or Fullerton, 180, 442, 446
Fyfe, 149, 437, 446

Galbraith, 142, 150, 435, 437, 446
Gallie, 137, 434, 446
Garrow, 178, 442, 446
Gaunson, 136, 434, 446
Georgeson, 136, 434, 446
Gibb, 432, 446
Gibson, 432, 446, 463
Gilbert, 446
Gilbertson, 126, 432, 446
Gilbride, 141, 435, 446
Gilchrist, 161, 174, 439, 442, 446
Gilfillan, 168, 188, 440, 446
Gillanders, 114, 175, 442, 446
Gillespie, 170, 441, 446
Gillies, 170, 441, 446, 464

Gilmore, 173, 442, 446
Gilroy, 135, 434, 438, 446
Glen, 160, 439, 446
Glennie, 160, 439, 446
Gordon, 24, 32, 51, 77, 134, 342, 358, 398, 400, 406, 409, 434, 477, 483, 484
Gorrie, 141, 435, 446
Gow, 125, 170, 441, 446
Gowan, 435, 446
Gowrie, 141, 435, 446
Graeme, or Graham, or Grahame, 52, 77, 134, 359, 398, 400, 409, 434, 478, 483, 484
Grant, 53, 77, 78, 135, 188, 342, 360, 397, 398, 399, 400, 406, 409, 434, 461, 478, 483, 484, 495
Gray, 180, 183, 442, 443, 446
Gregor, 152, 438, 446
Gregorson, 438, 446
Gregory, 152, 438, 446
Greig, 438, 446
Greusach, 133, 433, 446
Grier, 438, 446
Grierson, 152, 438, 446
Griesck, 437, 446
Grigor, 438, 446
Gruamach, 73, 437, 446
Gunn, 55, 136, 360, 399, 400, 409, 434, 478, 483, 485

Haldane, 467
Hallyard, 118, 178, 442, 446
Hardie, 433, 439, 446
Hardy, 133, 159, 433, 439, 446
Harper, 432, 446
Harperson, 126, 432, 446
Hatton, 470
Hawthorn, 145, 435, 446
Heaton, 470
Henderson, 136, 146, 434, 437, 446
Hendrie, 440, 446
Hendry, 168, 440, 446
Hewison, 141, 435, 447
Houston or Houstoun, 435, 447
Howison, 435, 447
Hughson, 435, 447
Hume, 150
Huntly, 134, 434, 447
Hutcheonson, 435, 447
Hutcheson, 435, 447
Hutchinson, 435, 447
Hutchison, 435, 447

Inches, 174, 185, 442, 447
Innes, 155, 438, 447
Isles, 140, 185, 435, 447

Jameson, 136, 180, 434, 443, 447
Jamieson, 181, 434, 443, 447
Johnson, 136, 141, 146, 434, 435, 437, 447

Kay, 433, 447
Kean, 434, 435, 437, 447
Keene, 434, 435, 437, 447
Keith, 170, 183, 441, 443, 447, 464
Kellie, 435, 447
Kelly, 435, 447, 469
Kendrick, 440, 447
Kennedy, 127, 432, 447, 466
Kenneth, 156, 439, 447
Kennethson, 156, 439, 447
Kilpatrick, 132, 433, 447
King, 154, 438, 447
Kinnell, 140, 435, 447
Kinnieson, 73, 437, 447
Kirkpatrick, 132, 433, 447

Lachlan, 160, 439, 447
Lamb, 137, 434, 447
Lambie, 137, 434, 447
Lammie, 434, 447
Lamond or Lamont, 55, 137, 160, 361, 399, 400, 410, 434, 461, 478, 483, 484
Lamondson, 137, 434, 447
Landers, 137, 434, 447
Lang, 469
Lauchlan, 160, 439, 447
Lean, 162, 440, 447
Leckie or Lecky, 154, 438, 447
Lees, 170, 441, 447
Leitch, 124
Lemond, 434, 447
Lennie, 126, 398, 432, 447
Lennox, 150, 178, 437, 442, 447, 467
Lenny, 126, 186, 432, 447
Leslie, 57, 138, 361, 435
Lewis, 165, 440, 447
Limond, 434, 447
Limont, 434, 447
Lindsay, 58, 139, 342, 362, 400, 435
Littleson, 469
Livingston or Livingstone, 126, 179, 442, 447, 496
Lobban, 163, 440, 447
Logan, 91, 163, 342, 362, 375, 397, 400, 440, 447, 478, 483, 485
Loudoun, 131, 433, 447
Love, 157, 186, 439, 447
Loynachan, 469
Lucas, 138, 435, 447
Luke, 138, 435, 447
Lyon, 133, 433, 447

Mac a' Challies, 435, 447, 469
Mac-a'-chounich, 132, 433, 447
MacAdam, 153, 438, 447
MacAdie, 133, 434, 447
MacAindra, 73, 437, 447
MacAlaster, or MacAlester, or MacAlister, or MacAllister, 59, 139, 188, 362, 397, 399, 400, 435, 478, 483, 484
Macaldonich, 126, 432, 447
Macalduie, 138, 435, 447
MacAllan, 145, 150, 437, 448
M'A'Levechel, 469
MacAlpin or MacAlpine, 60, 139, 363, 393, 397, 400, 406, 435
Macandeoir, 127, 167, 432, 440, 448
MacAndrew, 159, 175, 439, 442, 448
MacAngus, 155, 438, 448
Mac-an-Leigh, 126, 179
Macara, 77, 154, 172, 438, 441, 448
Macaree, 154, 438, 448
MacArthur, 60, 139, 363, 399, 400, 406, 435
MacAskill, 165, 440, 448
MacAslan, 126, 432, 448
M'A'Stoker, 469
MacAulay, 61, 139, 166, 189, 343, 363, 393, 397, 400, 435, 440, 448, 461, 478, 483, 484
MacAuselan, 126, 432, 448
MacAuslan, 126, 432, 448
MacAusland, 126, 432, 448
MacAuslane, 126, 432, 448
MacAy, 158, 439, 448
MacBain or MacBean, 61, 139, 143, 170, 363, 397, 400, 410, 435
MacBaxter, 167, 440, 448
MacBeath, 143, 162, 435, 440, 448
MacBeolain, 156, 439, 448
MacBeth, 142, 145, 162, 435, 440, 448
MacBheath, 436, 440, 448
MacBrayne, 168, 185, 440, 448
MacBride, 141, 436, 448
MacBrieve, 173, 442, 448
MacBurie, 145, 437, 448
MacCaa, 437, 448
MacCaig, 133, 163, 433, 440, 448
MacCainsh, 155, 438, 448
MacCairbre, 187
MacCaishe, 142, 436, 448
MacCall, 140, 436, 448
MacCallum, 165, 172, 189, 440, 441, 448
MacCalman, 125, 432, 448
MacCalmont, 432, 448
MacCamie, 180, 443, 448
MacCammon, 448
MacCammond, 432, 448
MacCansh, 155, 438, 448
MacCardney, 133, 159, 433, 439, 448
MacCartair, 435, 448
MacCarter, 435, 448
MacCash, 142, 436, 448
MacCaskill, 165, 440, 448
MacCaul, 448
MacCause, 73, 150, 437, 448
MacCaw, 181, 437, 443, 448
MacCay, 156, 438, 448
MacCeallaich, 436, 448
MacChlerich, 125, 127, 158, 169, 432, 439, 441, 448
MacChlery, 127, 432, 439, 441, 448
MacChoiter, 77, 154, 438, 448
MacChruiter, 126, 432, 448
MacCloy, 180, 443, 448
MacClure, 163, 440, 448
MacClymont, 137, 435, 448
MacCodrum, 143, 436, 448
MacColl, 140, 410, 436, 448
MacColman, 125, 432, 448
MacComas, 434, 448
MacCombe, 439, 448
MacCombie, 158, 439, 448
MacCombich, 179, 442, 448
MacComie, 439, 448
MacConacher, 148, 437, 449
MacConachie, 154, 174, 442, 449, 470
MacConchy, 439, 449
MacCondy, 437, 449
MacConich, 187
MacConnach, 156, 439, 449
MacConnechy, 174, 433, 442, 449
MacConnell, 436, 449
MacConochie, 129, 433, 442, 449
MacCooish, 142, 436, 449
MacCook, 141, 436, 449
MacCorkill, 137, 434, 449
MacCorkindale, 165, 440, 449
MacCorkle, 434, 449
MacCormack, 127, 432, 449
MacCormick, 162, 440, 449
MacCorquodale, 165, 440, 449
MacCorrie, 171, 441, 449
MacCorry, 441, 449
MacCoul, 147, 437, 449
MacCowan, 132, 433, 449, 496
MacCrain, 143, 436, 449
MacCraw, 441, 449
MacCrie, 156, 438, 449
MacCrimmon, 164, 410, 440, 449
MacCuag, 141, 436, 449
MacCuaig, 163, 433, 440, 449
MacCuish, 142, 436, 449
MacCuithein, 143, 436, 449
MacCulloch, 147, 173, 176, 437, 441, 442, 449

MacCunn, 172, 441, 449
MacCurrach, 169, 441, 449
MacCutchen or MacCutcheon, 436, 449
Macdade, or Macdaid, or MacDavid, 433, 449
MacDaniell, 140, 436, 449
MacDermid or MacDiarmid, 129, 433, 449
MacDonachie, 174, 442, 449
MacDonald (Clan Donald; North and South), 62, 140, 185, 190, 364, 393, 397, 398, 399, 400, 406, 408, 410, 435, 461, 465, 466, 478, 483, 485
MacDonald of Clanranald, 69, 145, 364, 398, 399, 400, 406, 410, 437, 467, 483
MacDonald (or MacIan) of Ardnamurchan, 70, 365, 399
MacDonald (or MacIan) of Glencoe, 70, 146, 399, 411, 437, 483
MacDonald of Staffa, 69
MacDonell of Glengarry, 68, 70, 146, 365, 397, 399, 400, 406, 411, 437, 461, 466, 483
MacDonell of Keppoch, 32, 69, 147, 366, 393, 399, 400, 406, 411, 437, 466, 483
Macdonleavy or Macdonlevy, 432, 449
MacDougall, 70, 147, 343, 366, 397, 399, 400, 406, 411, 437, 461, 478, 483, 484, 496
MacDowall or MacDowell, 147, 437, 449
Macdrain, 145, 436, 449
MacDuff, 71, 73, 149, 188, 343, 367, 394, 397, 401, 411, 437, 464, 479, 483, 484
MacDuffie, 73, 152, 449, 466
MacDulothe, 147, 437, 449
MacEachan or MacEachin, 146, 437, 449
MacEachran or MacEachern, 39, 40, 74, 79, 142, 436, 449, 466
MacEarachar or MacErracher, 73, 133, 433, 449
MacElfrish, 143, 436, 449
MacElheran, 145, 436, 449
MacEoin, 73, 437, 449
Maceol, 169, 440, 449
MacEwan or MacEwen, 24, 74, 160, 439, 449, 461
MacFadyen or MacFadzean, 161, 440, 449
MacFall, 159, 439, 449
MacFarlan or MacFarlane, 72, 150, 368, 398, 401, 406, 412, 437, 461, 479, 483, 484
MacFarquhar, 133, 433, 449
MacFater, 440, 450
MacFeat, 162, 440, 450
Macfee, or Macfie, or Macphee, or Macphie, 73, 151, 368, 397, 398, 401, 438, 453, 461, 466
MacFergus, 133, 434, 450
MacFigan, 469
MacGaw, 437, 450
MacGeachie, 146, 437, 450
MacGeachin, 437, 450
MacGeoch, 437, 450
Macghee, 156, 438, 450, 465
Macghie, 156, 438, 450
MacGibbon, 131, 432, 433, 434, 450 463
MacGilbert, 126, 432, 450
MacGilchrist, 161, 174, 439, 442, 450
MacGilledow, 138, 435, 450
MacGillegowie, 435, 450
MacGillivantic, 147, 186, 437, 450
MacGillivour, 152, 438, 450
MacGillivray, 40, 74, 79, 142, 152, 188, 369, 397, 401, 406, 412, 438, 461, 464, 466, 479, 483, 484
MacGillonie, 37, 128, 432, 450
MacGilp, 147, 437, 450
MacGilroy, 135, 434, 438, 450
MacGilvernock, 135, 434, 450
MacGilvra, 161, 438, 440, 450
MacGilvray, 438, 450
MacGinley, 126
Macglashan, 160, 180, 439, 442, 450
Macglasrich, 129, 147, 433, 437, 450
MacGorrie or MacGorry, 141, 436, 441, 450
MacGougan, 148, 169
MacGoun, 142, 436, 450
MacGowan, 170, 436, 441, 450
MacGown, 142, 436, 450
MacGregor, 76, 152, 343, 369, 394, 397, 398, 401, 406, 412, 438, 461, 479, 483, 484
Macgreusich, 73, 127, 432, 437, 450
Macgrime, 135, 434, 450
MacGrory, 162, 440, 450
Macgrowther, 152, 438, 450
Macgruder, 152, 438, 450
Macgruer, 134, 434, 450
Macgruther, 152, 438, 450
MacGuaran, 171, 441, 450
MacGuffie, 152, 438, 450
MacGugan, 148
MacGuire, 171, 441, 450
Machaffie, 152, 438, 450
Machardie or Machardy, 133, 159, 433, 439, 450
MacHarold, 164, 440, 450
MacHay, 158, 439, 450
MacHendrie or MacHendry, 168, 440, 450
MacHenry, 146, 437, 450
MacHowell, 437, 450
MacHugh, 436, 450
MacHutchen, 436, 450

MacHutcheon, 141, 436, 450
MacIan, 136, 141, 146, 434, 436, 437, 450, 496
Macilchattan, 470
Macildowie, 128, 432, 450
Macilduy, 154, 162, 438, 440, 450
Macilreach, or Macilleriach, or Macilriach, 141, 186, 436, 450, 451
Macilrevie, 141, 436, 451
Macilroy, 135, 434, 438, 451
Macilvain, 435, 451
Macilvernoch, 135
Macilvora, 161, 440, 451
Macilvrae, 438, 451
Macilvride, 141, 436, 451
Macilwhom, 435, 451
Macilwraith, 141, 436, 451
Macilzegowie, 435, 451
Macimmey, 434, 451
Macinally, 126, 432, 451
Macindeor, 127, 167, 172, 432, 440, 441, 451
Macindoe, 127, 432, 451
Macinnes, 40, 74, 78, 142, 155, 343, 370, 390, 394, 397, 398, 401, 438, 483, 484
Macinroy, 174, 442, 451
Macinstalker, 73, 437, 451
Macintosh or Mackintosh, 72, 79, 110, 149, 158, 188, 343, 370, 397, 398, 401, 407, 413, 439, 464, 479, 483, 484
Macintyre, 80, 155, 185, 199, 343, 371, 397, 401, 406, 412, 438
MacIock, 73, 437, 451
MacIsaac, 129, 146, 433, 437, 451
MacIver or MacIvor, 130, 157, 169, 175, 188, 433, 439, 442, 451, 496
MacJames, 136, 437, 451
MacKail, 432, 451
MacKames, 434, 451
MacKain, 496
Mackay, 49, 81, 123, 155, 371, 394, 397, 398, 401, 406, 412, 438, 461, 466, 479, 483, 485
MacKeachan, 437, 451
MacKeamish, 136, 434, 451
MacKean, 434, 436, 437, 451
Mackechnie, 146, 437, 451
Mackee or Mackie, 156, 438, 451
Mackeggie, 159, 439, 451
MacKeith, 170, 441, 451
MacKellachie, 436, 451
MacKellaig, 436, 451
MacKellar, 131, 433, 451
MacKelloch, 436, 451
MacKendrick or MacKenrick, 168, 440, 451
MacKenzie, 83, 156, 176, 344, 372, 397, 398, 399, 401, 406, 412, 439, 461, 467, 479, 483, 484
MacKeochan, 437, 451
MacKerchar, 433, 451
MacKerlich, 157, 439, 451
MacKerracher, 188, 433, 451
MacKerras, 133, 434, 451
MacKersey, 133, 434, 451
MacKessock, 130, 146, 433, 437, 451
MacKichan, 148, 437, 451
MacKillican, 439, 451
MacKillop, 147, 437, 451
MacKim, 434, 451
MacKimmie, 134, 434, 451
Mackindlay, 433, 451
Mackinlay, 73, 125, 133, 150, 179, 188, 432, 433, 437, 442, 451
Mackinley, 126, 432, 451
Mackinnell, 140, 436, 451
Mackinney, 157, 439, 452
Mackinning, 157, 439, 452
Mackinnon, 78, 86, 157, 186, 344, 372, 397, 399, 401, 407, 439, 461, 466, 479, 483, 484
Mackinven, 157, 186, 439, 452
MacKirdy, 181, 443, 452
MacKissock, 146, 433, 437, 452
Macknight, 169, 440, 452
MacLachlan, or MacLauchlan, or MacLaghlen, or MacLaughlen, 74, 87, 160, 189, 373, 397, 401, 413, 439, 461, 479, 483, 484
Maclae, 442, 452
Maclagan, 175, 442, 452
Maclaine, 89, 161, 344, 374, 399, 401, 413, 440
MacLairish, 74, 145, 436, 452
MacLamond, 189, 435, 452
MacLardie, or MacLardy, or MacLarty, 142, 436, 452
MacLaren or MacLaurin, 88, 110, 162, 375, 401, 407, 440, 479, 484, 485
MacLaverty, 142, 436, 452
MacLay, or MacLea, or MacLeay, 126, 179, 442, 452
Maclean, 89, 162, 188, 374, 395, 397, 398, 399, 401, 407, 413, 440, 461, 463, 479, 484
MacLeish, 170, 441, 452
MacLeister, 77, 153, 438, 452
Maclellan, 168
Maclennan, 91, 163, 342, 375, 397, 401, 407, 440, 478, 483, 485
MacLeod, 92, 163, 188, 344, 376, 399, 401, 413, 440, 461, 478, 480, 484
MacLergain, 163, 440, 452
Maclerie, 432, 439, 441, 452
MacLeverty, 436, 452
MacLewis, 165, 180, 440, 443, 452

MacLise, 170, 441, 452
MacLiver, 153, 438, 452
MacLouran, 470
MacLucas, 138, 148, 435, 437, 452
MacLugash, 148, 437, 452
MacLulich, 147, 173, 176, 437, 441, 442, 452
MacLymont, 435, 452
MacMartin, 37, 128, 399, 432, 452
MacMaster, 74, 79, 125, 155, 432, 438, 452
MacMath, 441, 452
MacMaurice, 126, 432, 452
MacMenzies, 441, 452
MacMichael, 178, 181, 442, 443, 452
Macmillan, 36, 37, 93, 167, 344, 377, 397, 399, 401, 440, 461, 466
MacMinn, 441, 452
MacMonies, 441, 452
MacMorran, 158, 439, 452
MacMurchie or MacMurchy, 125, 145, 157, 432, 436, 439, 452
MacMurdo, 436, 441, 452
MacMurdoch, 145, 169, 436, 441, 452
MacMurray, 173, 442, 452
MacMurrich, 437, 441, 452
MacMutrie, 181, 443, 452
Macnab, 78, 94, 167, 188, 377, 397, 398, 401, 414, 440, 461, 480, 483, 485
MacNair, 73, 151, 168, 189, 438, 440, 452
MacNamells, 496
MacNauchtan, or MacNachtan, or MacNaughten, or MacNaughton, or MacNaghten, 95, 168, 378, 401, 407, 440, 461, 480, 483, 484
MacNayer, 168, 440, 452
MacNeal, or MacNeil, or MacNeill, 74, 97, 169, 378, 379, 397, 399, 401, 407, 414, 441, 461, 480, 483, 484
MacNee, 154, 438, 452
MacNeilage or MacNeiledge, 169, 441, 452
MacNeish, 154, 438, 452
MacNelly, 169, 441, 452
MacNeur, 438, 452
MacNichol, 131, 433, 440, 452
MacNicol, 24, 166, 440, 452, 461, 465
MacNider, 151, 187, 438, 452
MacNie, 438, 452
MacNish, 438, 452
MacNiter, 73, 151, 187, 438, 452
MacNiven, 80, 125, 132, 160, 169, 433, 439, 440, 452
MacNuir, 168, 440, 452
Macnuyer, 73, 127, 168, 432, 440, 453
MacOmie, 158, 439, 453
MacOmish, 434, 453
MacOnie, 128, 432, 453
MacOran, 131, 433, 453, 470
MacO'Shannaig, 145, 436, 453, 469
Macoul, 437, 453
MacOurlic, 432, 453
MacOwen, 131, 433, 453
Macowl, 437, 453
MacPatrick, 138, 162, 435, 440, 453
MacPeter, 154, 438, 453
MacPhail, 127, 128, 155, 159, 170, 432, 438, 439, 453
MacPhater, 162, 440, 453
MacPhedron, 139, 435, 453
MacPheidiran, 139, 435, 453
Macpherson, 32, 98, 169, 188, 344, 379, 397, 398, 399, 401, 407, 414, 441, 461, 464, 480, 483, 484
MacPhilip, 437, 453
MacPhorich, 435, 453
MacPhun, 441, 453
Macquaire, 441, 453
Macquarrie, 101, 171, 380, 397, 398, 401, 407, 414, 441, 461, 480, 483, 484
Macqueen, 101, 172, 380, 395, 397, 401, 414, 441
Macquey, 156, 438, 453
Macquhirr, 441, 453
MacQuilkan, 470
Macquire, 171, 441, 453
MacQuistan, 141, 436, 453
MacQuisten, 436, 453
Macquoid, 156, 438, 453
Macra, 441, 453
Macrach, 441, 453
Macrae, 102, 172, 189, 345, 381, 397, 401, 407, 414, 441, 480, 483, 485
Macraild, 164, 440, 453
MacRaith, 141, 436, 441, 453
MacRankin, 162, 440, 453
MacRath, 441, 453
Macritchie, 160, 439, 453
MacRob or MacRobb, 73, 136, 434, 438, 453
MacRobbie or MacRobie, 175, 442, 453
MacRobert, 174, 442, 453
MacRorie or MacRory, 24, 141, 162, 436, 440, 453, 461
MacRuer, 141, 436, 453
MacRury, 141, 436, 453
MacShannachan, 145, 436, 453
MacShimes, 134, 434, 453
MacSimon, 434, 453
MacSorley, 37, 128, 138, 143, 432, 435, 436, 453
MacSporran, 143, 185, 436, 453
MacSwan, 172, 436, 441, 453, 469
MacSween, 172, 441, 453
MacSwen, 172, 441, 453, 469

MacSweyn, 172
MacSwyde, 172, 441, 453
MacSymon, 434, 453
MacTaggart, 175, 188, 442, 453
MacTause, 130, 433, 453
MacTavish, 130, 433, 453
MacTear, 155, 175, 438, 442, 453
MacThomas, 158, 433, 439, 453
MacTier, 175, 442, 453
MacTire, 155, 175, 442, 454
MacUalrig or MacUlric, 127, 432, 454
MacUis, 142
MacUre, 433, 454, 496
Macvail, 155, 159, 432, 439, 454
MacVanish, 157, 439, 454
MacVarish, 146, 437, 454
MacVeagh, 143, 144, 440, 454
MacVean, 62, 435, 454
MacVey, 143, 144, 440, 454
MacVicar, 169, 188, 440, 454
MacVinish, 157, 439, 454
MacVurie, 437, 454
MacVurrich, 145, 169, 437, 441, 454
MacWalrick, 127, 433, 454
MacWalter, 73, 150, 438, 454
MacWattie, 126, 432, 454
MacWhannell, 140, 436, 454
MacWhirr, 441, 454
MacWhirter, 432, 454
MacWilliam, 73, 434, 438, 454
Malcolm, 103, 172, 381, 401, 441
Malcolmson, 165, 440, 454
Malloch, 154, 438, 454
Manson, 136, 434, 454
Martin, 128, 145, 433, 436, 454
Masterson, 432, 454
Matheson or Mathieson, 104, 172, 345, 382, 395, 402, 407, 441, 454, 461, 480, 483, 484
Mathie, 441, 454
Maxwell, 470
May, 145, 436, 454, 469
Means, 441, 454
Mcikleham, 137, 435, 454
Mein or Meine, 441, 454
Mennie, 441, 454
Menteith, 135, 178, 434, 442, 454, 467
Menzies, 105, 172, 382, 398, 402, 407, 414, 441, 480, 483, 484
Meyners, 441, 454
Michie, 133, 434, 454
Miller, 73, 438, 454
Minn, 441, 454
Minnus, 441, 454
Monach, 73, 438, 454
Monteith, 135, 178, 434, 442, 454
Monzie, 441, 454
Moray, 173, 442, 454
More, 139, 435, 454
Morison or Morrison, 105, 166, 173, 345, 383, 399, 402, 407, 442
Mowat, 183, 443, 454
Munro, or Monro, or Munroe, or Monroe, 36, 106, 172, 345, 383, 397, 399, 402, 407, 414, 441, 461, 480, 483, 484
Murchie, 432, 436, 439, 454
Murchison, 125, 145, 157, 432, 436, 439, 454
Murdoch, 436, 441, 454
Murdoson, 436, 441, 454
Murphy, 125, 145
Murray, 24, 77, 108, 173, 345, 384, 385, 395, 397, 398, 402, 414, 442, 481, 484

Napier, 151, 438, 454, 467
Neal, 169, 441, 454
Neil or Neill, 169, 441, 454
Neilson, 156, 181, 439, 454
Neish, 154, 438, 454
Nelson, 137, 434, 454
Nicholson or Nicolson, 166, 440, 454
Nicol, or Nicoll, or Nicholl, 440, 454
Nish, 154, 438, 454
Niven, 132, 160, 169, 433, 439, 440, 454
Noble, 159, 439, 455
Norman, 163, 440, 455

O'Beolan, 114, 175
O'Brelachan, 469
O'Drain, 145, 436, 455, 469
Ogilvie or Ogilvy, 110, 150, 174, 345, 385, 402, 442, 481, 483, 484
Oliphant, 183, 443, 455
O'Loynachan, 469
O'May, 145, 436, 455, 469
O'Shaig, 145, 436, 455, 469
O'Shannachan, 436, 455, 469
O'Shannaig, 436, 455, 469
O'Shannon, 145

Parlane, 73, 150, 438, 455
Paterson, 162, 440, 455
Patrick, 138, 435, 455
Paul, 128, 155, 159, 433, 439, 455
Peter, 154, 438, 455
Philipson, 437, 455
Pitullich, 147, 455
Polson, 155, 439, 455
Purcell, 143, 185, 436, 455

Rae, 441, 455
Ramsay, 77, 152
Rankin, 162, 440, 455
Rattray, 110, 173, 442, 455
Reid, 174, 442, 455

Reoch, 133, 141, 433, 436, 455
Revie, 141, 436, 455
Riach, 141, 433, 436, 455
Risk, 127, 432, 455
Ritchie, 160, 439, 455
Robb, 438, 455
Robertson, 112, 174, 185, 189, 345, 385, 398, 402, 407, 415, 442, 461, 481, 483, 484
Robison or Robson, 136, 434, 455
Ronald, 147, 437, 455
Ronaldson, 147, 437, 455
Rorison, 141, 436, 455
Rose, 113, 346, 386, 402, 481, 483, 484
Ross, 114, 175, 189, 346, 386, 397, 402, 415, 442, 461, 481, 483, 484
Roy, 174, 442, 455
Ruskin, 125, 432, 455

Sanderson, 146, 437, 455
Sandison, 137, 434, 455
Shannon, 145, 436, 455, 469
Shaw, 149, 158, 188, 439, 455, 464
Sim or Sime, 134, 434, 455
Simon, 134, 434, 455
Simpson, 134, 434, 455
Sinclair, 116, 178, 346, 387, 399, 402, 415, 442, 481, 483, 484
Skene, 71, 117, 178, 346, 387, 442, 481, 483, 485
Small, 110, 173, 442, 455
Smith, 73, 125
Sorley, 128, 138, 143, 433, 435, 436, 455
Spalding, 110, 173, 442, 455
Spence or Spens, 150, 437, 455
Spittal or Spittel, 126, 432, 455
Sporran, 143, 436, 455
Stalker, 438, 456, 469
Stark, 175, 442, 456
Steuart, or Stewart, or Stuart, 77, 118, 178, 346, 388, 389, 390, 395, 396, 399, 402, 407, 412, 415, 442, 467, 481, 483, 484
Sutherland, 24, 82, 122, 182, 347, 390, 396, 397, 399, 402, 407, 415, 443, 464, 482, 483, 484
Swan, 441, 469
Swanson, 136, 434, 456
Syme, 434, 456
Symon, 434, 456

Taggart, 175, 442, 456
Tarrill, 159, 439, 456
Tawesson, 130, 433, 456
Taylor, 128, 433, 456
Thomas, 433, 456
Thomason, 73, 150, 433, 438, 456
Thompson, 130, 433, 456
Thomson, 433, 456
Tolmie, 166, 440, 456
Tonnochy, 174, 442, 456
Tosh, 158, 439, 456
Toshach, 158, 439, 456
Toward or Towart, 138, 186, 435, 456
Train, 145, 436, 456
Turner, 138, 435, 456
Tweedie, 134, 434, 456
Tyre, 155, 438, 456

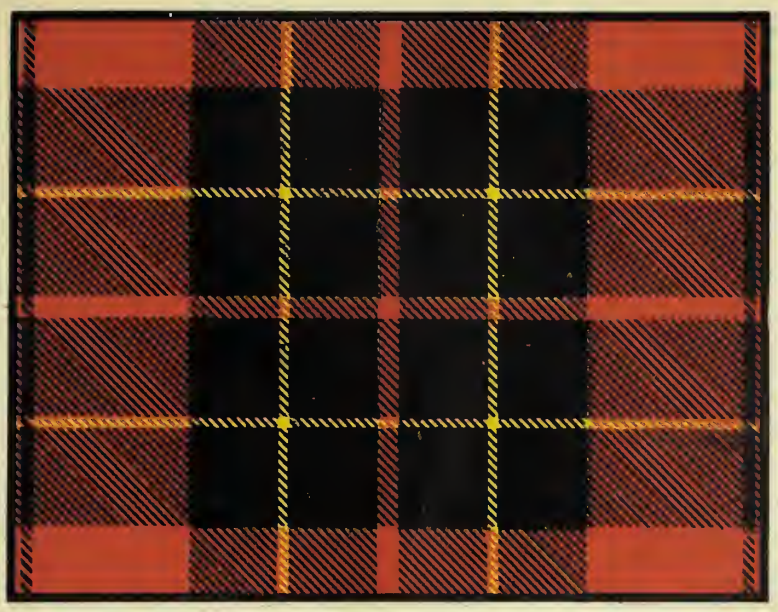
Ure, 433, 456, 496
Urquhart, 49, 123, 391, 397, 402, 482, 483, 484

Vass, 173, 176, 441, 442, 456

Wallace, 468
Wass, 173, 176, 441, 442, 456
Watson, 126, 432, 456
Watt, 126, 432, 456
Weaver, 151, 438, 456
Weir, 168, 438, 440, 456
Wemyss, 71, 72, 149, 437, 456
Whannell, 140, 436, 456
Wharrie, 441, 456
White or Whyte, 138, 154, 435, 438, 456
Wilkinson, 470
Williamson, 136, 156, 434, 439, 456
Wilson, 136, 434, 456
Wright, 155, 185, 438, 456

Yuill, Yuille, or Yule, 126, 432, 456

COLOURED PLATES OF TARTANS



1. BRODIE, Dress.



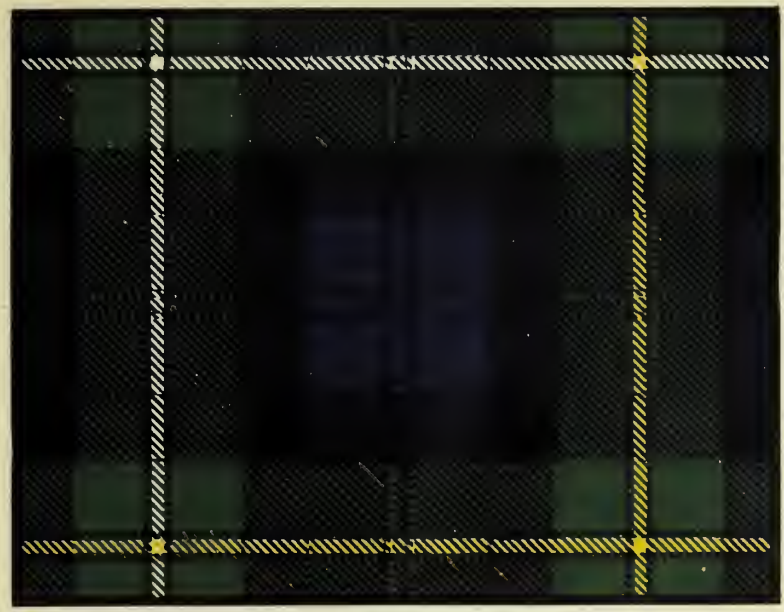
2. BRODIE, Hunting.



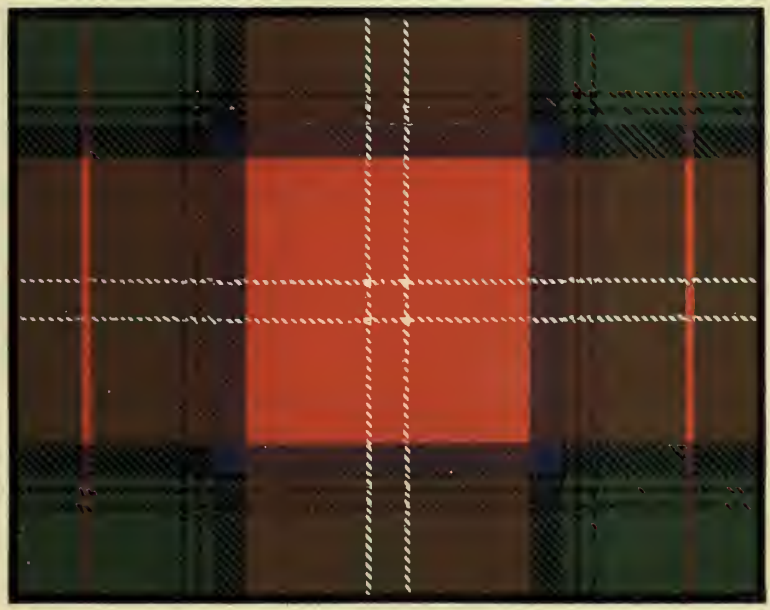
7. CAMPBELL of Breadalbane.



8. CAMPBELL of Cawdor.



9. CAMPBELL of Loudoun.



10. CHISHOLM.



11. CLERGY.



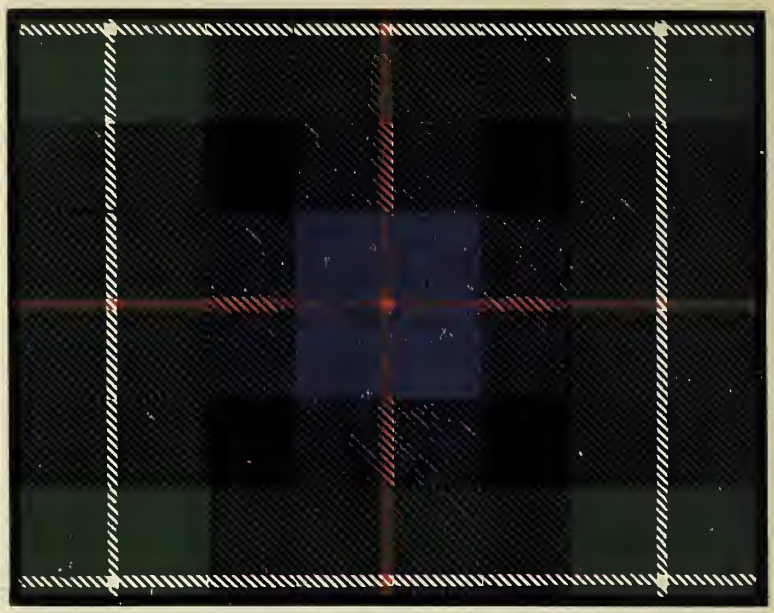
12. COLQUHOUN.



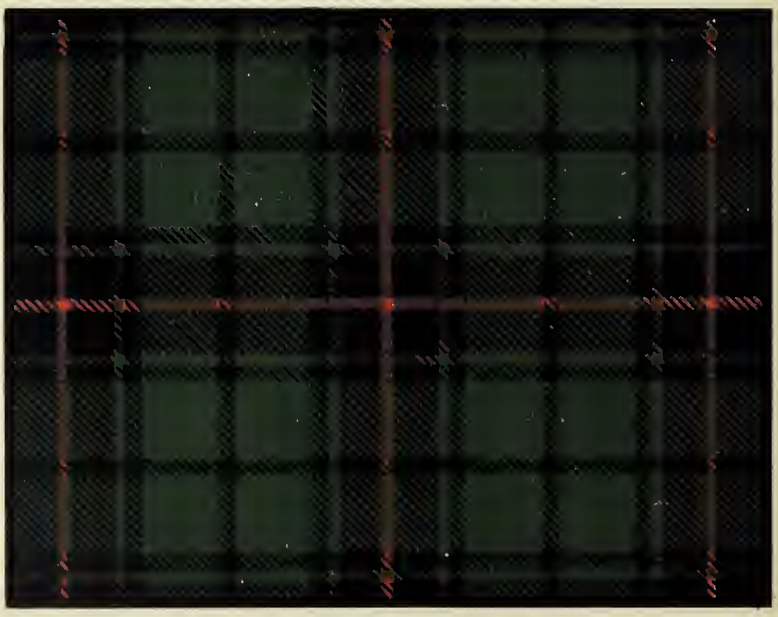
13. CUMIN, Dress.



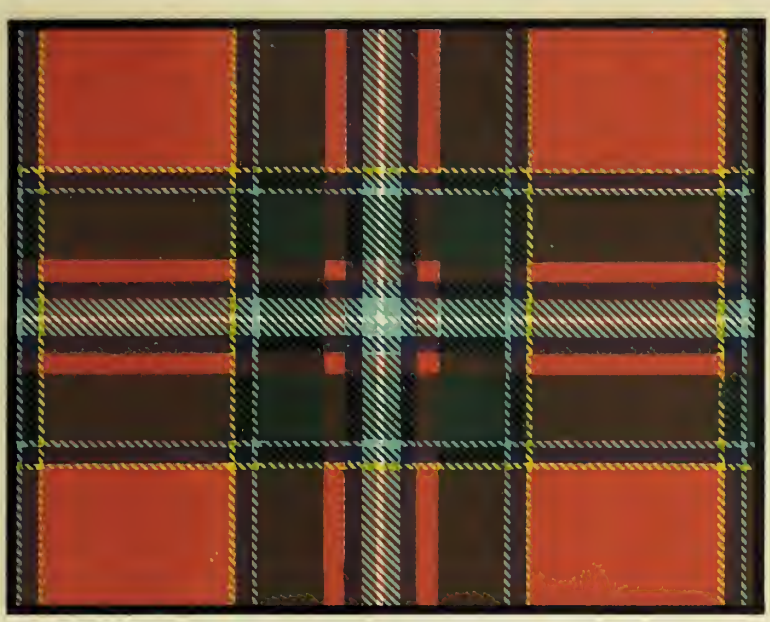
14. CUMIN, Hunting.



15. DAVIDSON of Tulloch, Chief.



16. DAVIDSON, Clan.



17. DRUMMOND of Perth (Ancient).



18. DRUMMOND of Perth (Modern).



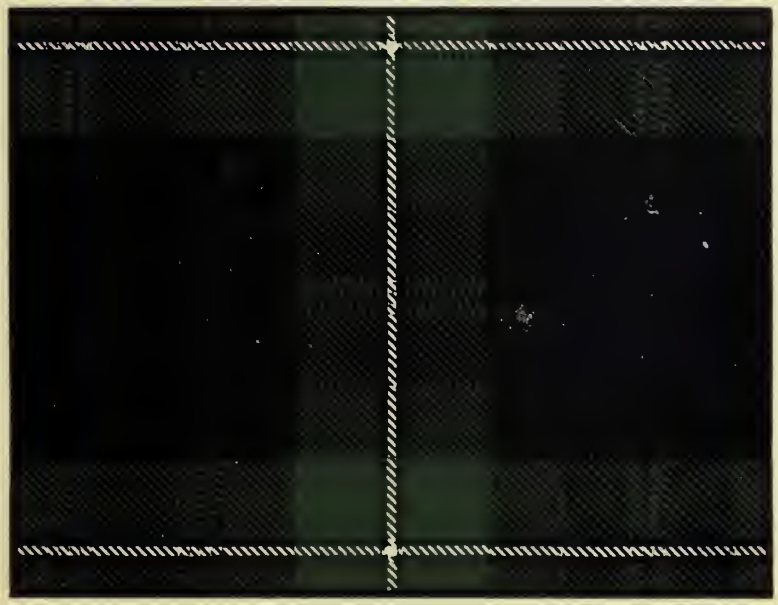
19. FARQUHARSON.



20. FERGUSSON of Athole and of Aberdeenshire.



21. FERGUSSON of Balquhidder.



22. FORBES.



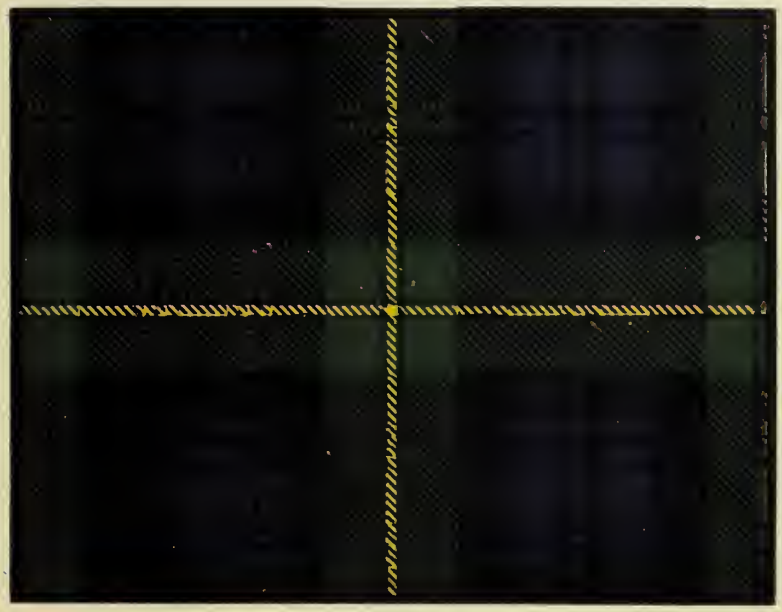
23. FORTY-SECOND REGIMENT ("Black Watch").



24. FRASER, Dress.



25. FRASER, Hunting.



26. GORDON.



27. GRAHAM of Monteith.



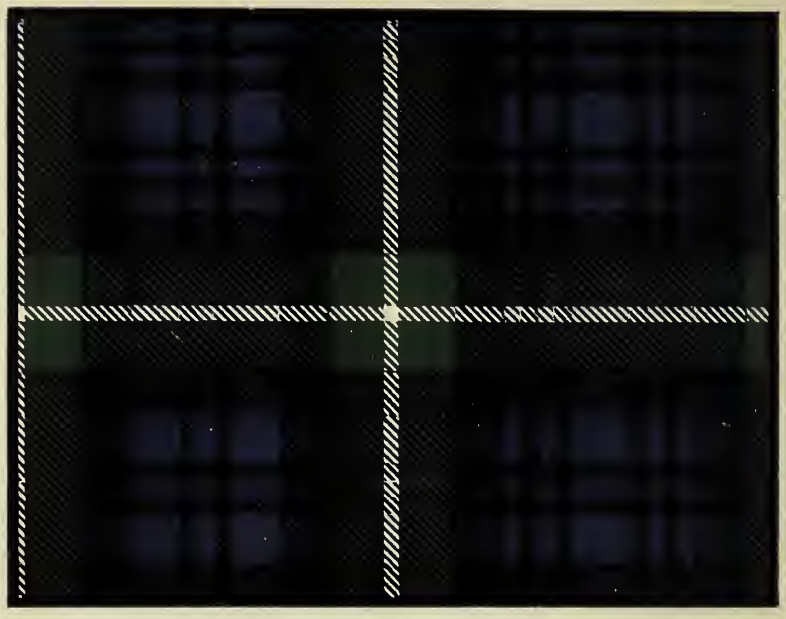
28. GRAHAM of Montrose.



29. GRANT.



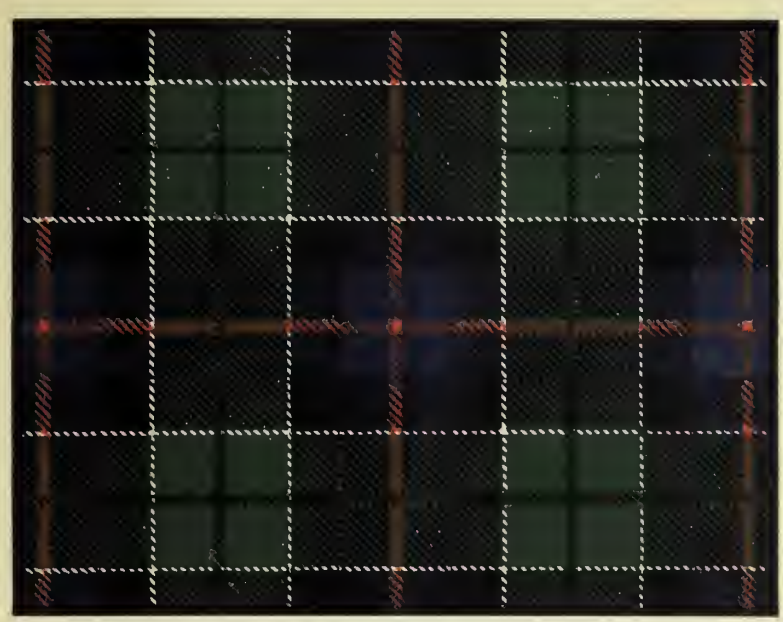
30. GUNN.



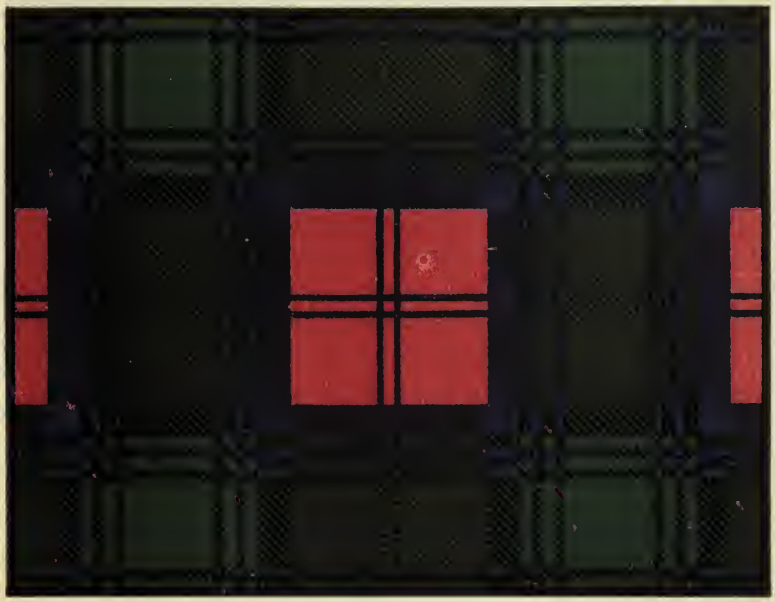
31. LAMOND



32. LESLIE, Dress.



33. LESLIE, Hunting.



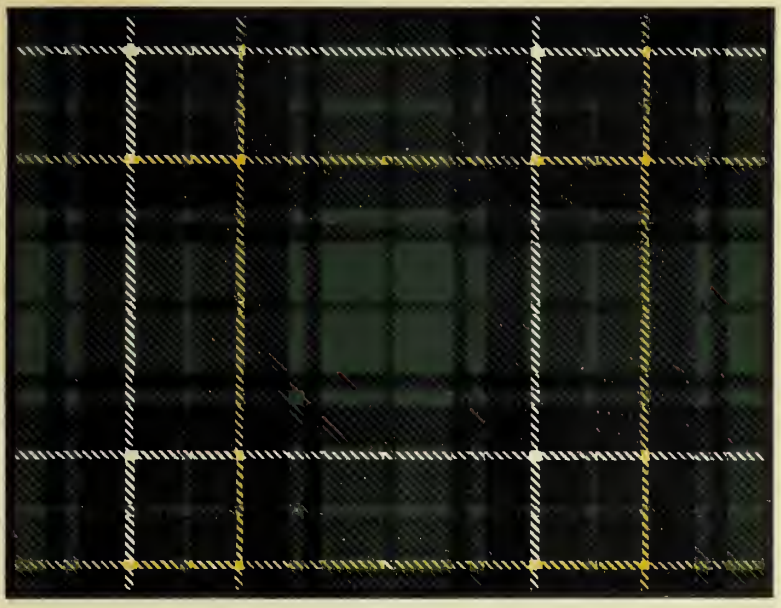
34. LINDSAY.



85. LOGAN or MACLENNAN.



86. MACALISTER.



37. MACALPINE.



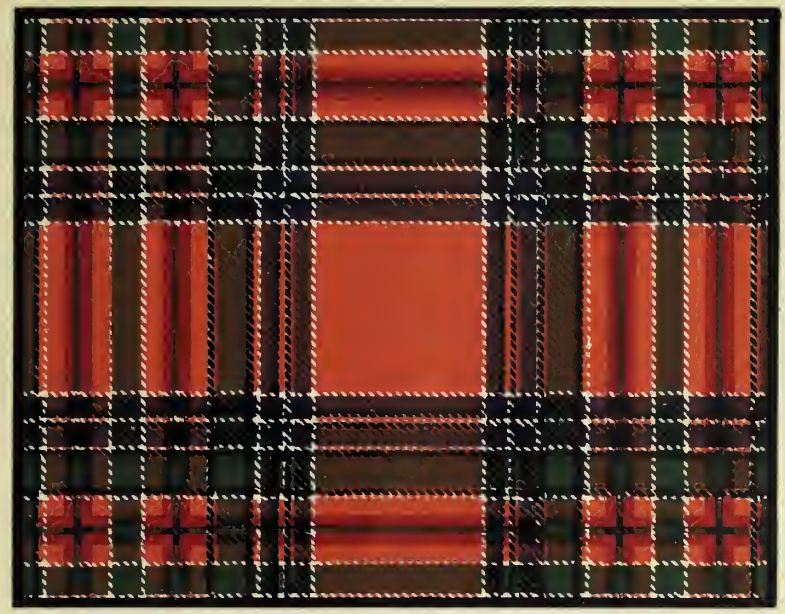
38. MACARTHUR.



39. MACAULAY, Dress.



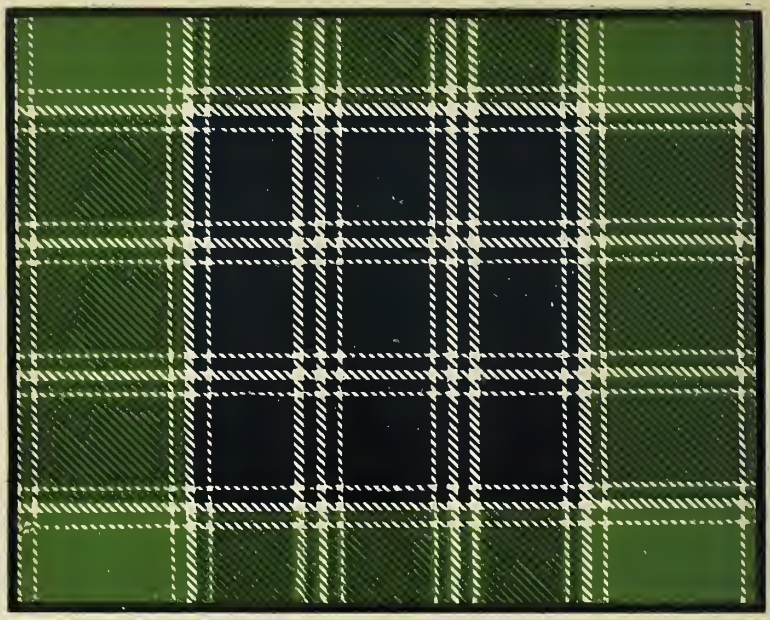
40. MACAULAY, Hunting.



41. MACBEAN.



42. MACDONALD of the Isles and of Sleat (Chief), Dress.



43. MACDONALD of the Isles and of Sleat (Chief), Hunting.



44. MACDONALD (Clan Donald, North and South).



45. MACDONALD of Clanranald.



46. MACDONALD (or MACIAN) of Ardnamurchan.



47. MACDONELL of Glengarry.



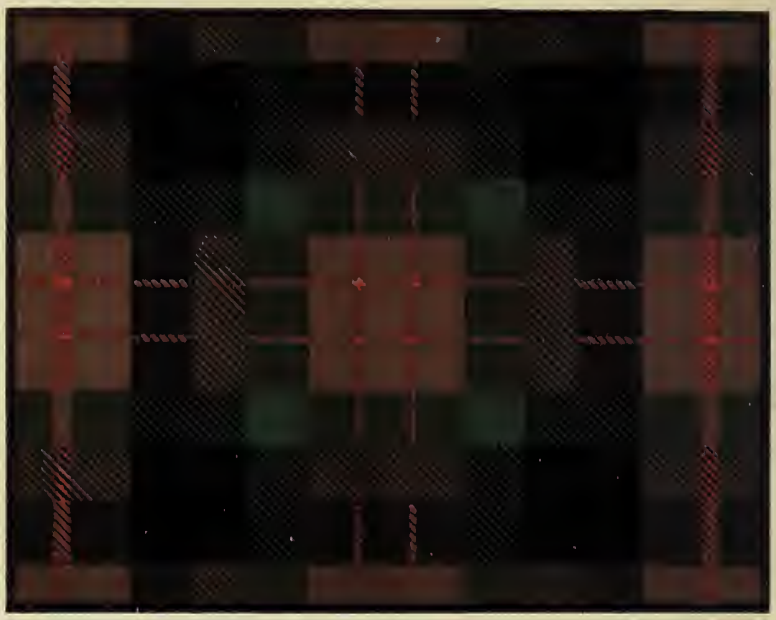
48. MACDONELL of Keppoch.



49. MACDOUGALL.



50. MACDUFF, Dress.



51. MACDUFF, Hunting.



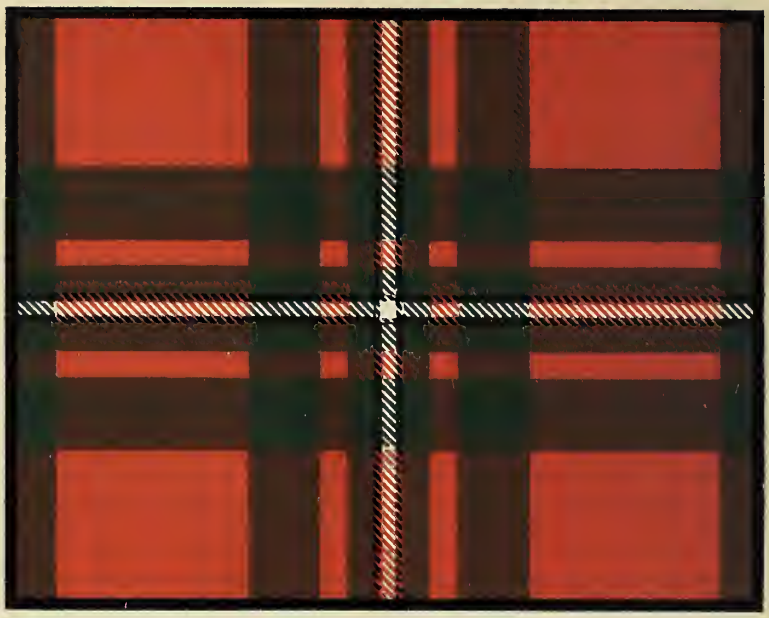
52. MACFARLANE.



53. MACFIE.



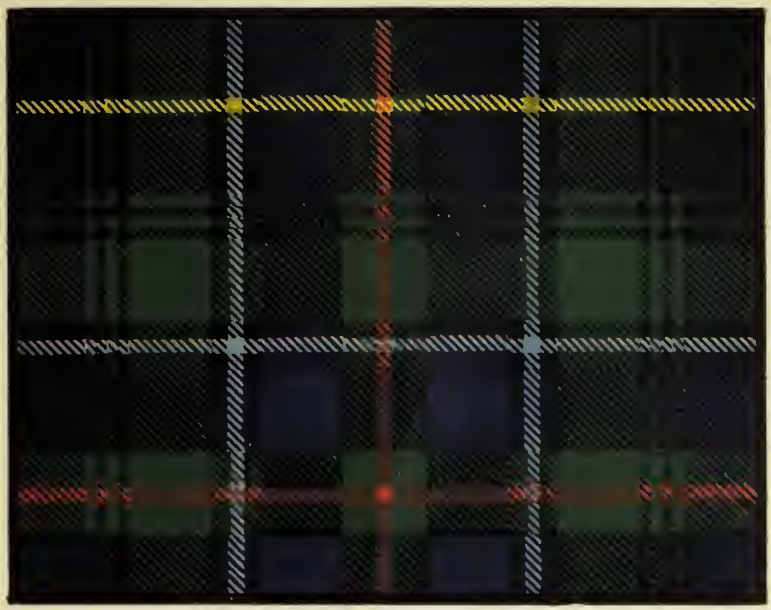
54. MACGILLIVRAY.



55. MACGREGOR.



56. MACINNES, Dress.



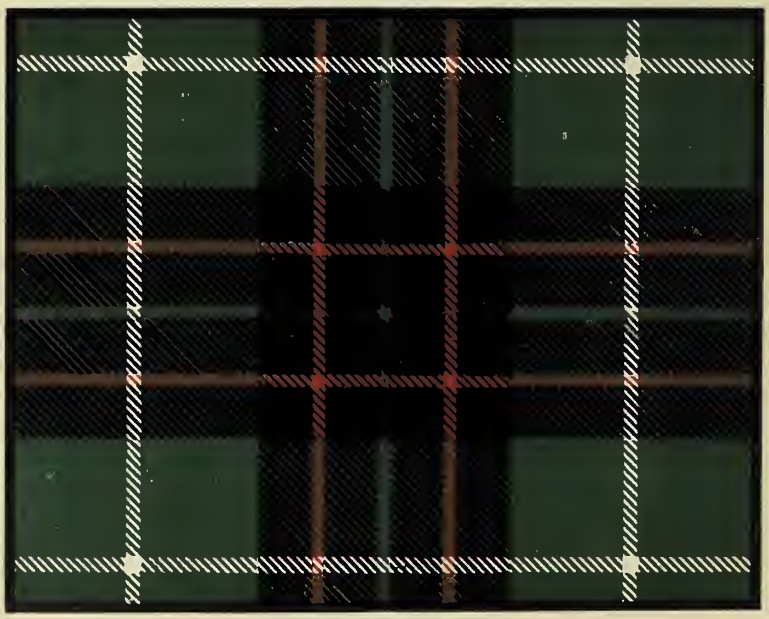
57. MACINNES, Hunting.



58. MACKINTOSH, Chief.



59. MACKINTOSH, Clan.



60. MACINTYRE.



61. MACKAY.



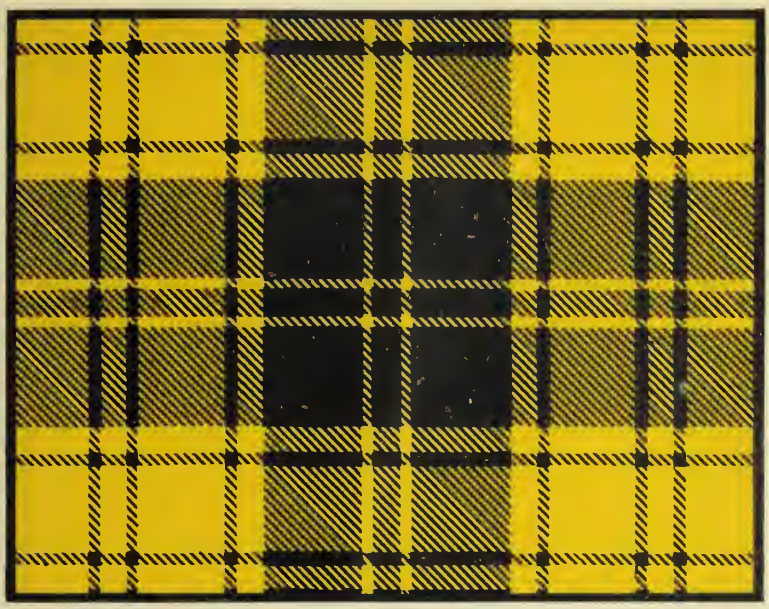
62. MACKENZIE.



63. MACKINNON, Dress.



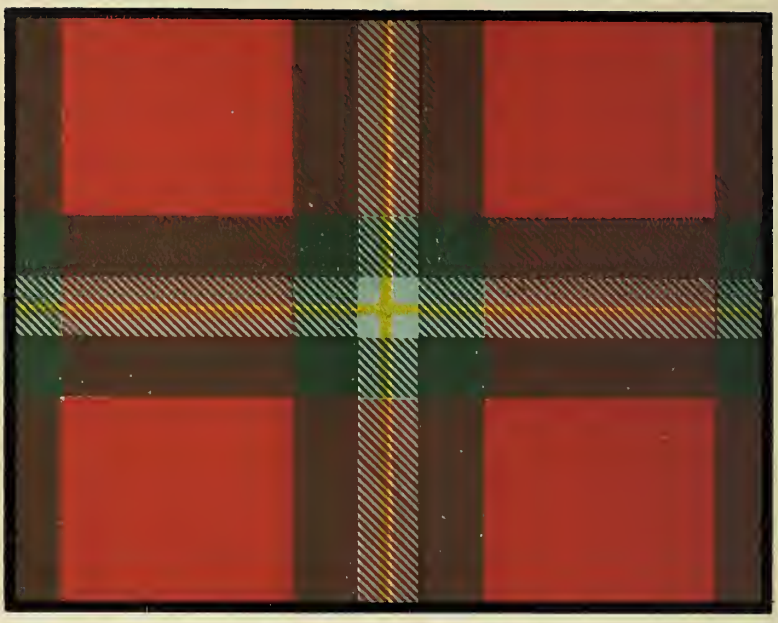
64. MACKINNON, Hunting.



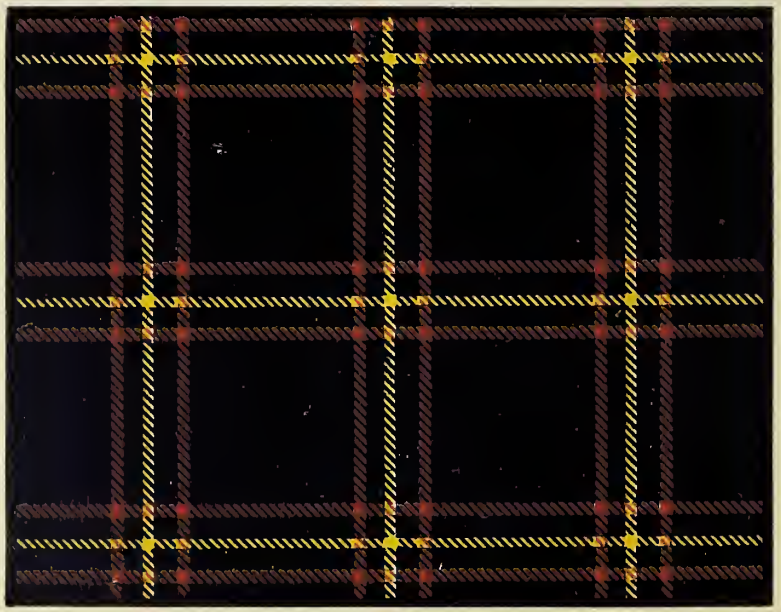
65. MACLACHLAN, Chief.



66. MACLACHLAN, Clan.



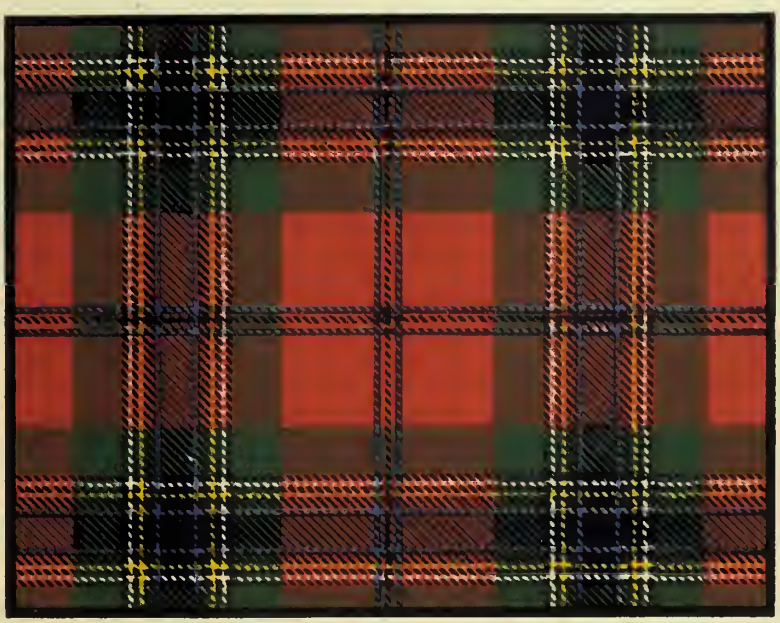
67. MACLAINE of Lochbuie, Dress.



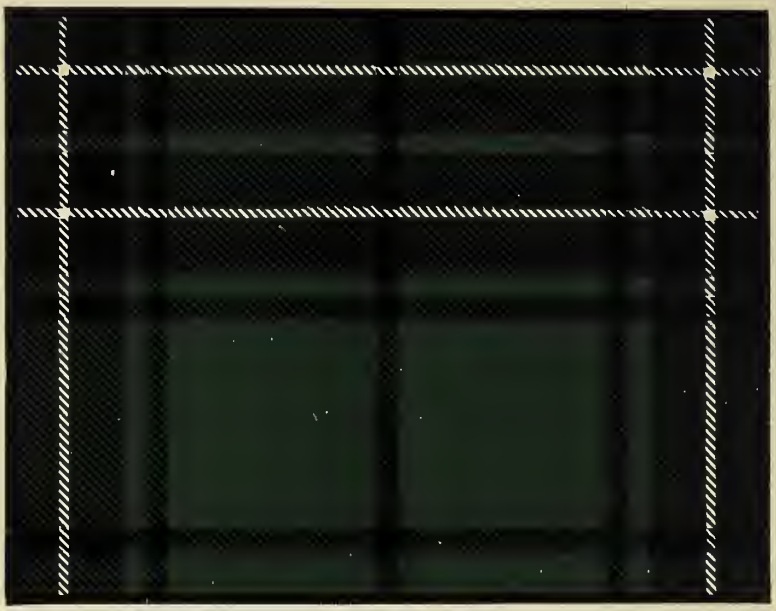
68. MACLAINE of Lochbuie, Hunting.



69. MACLAREN.



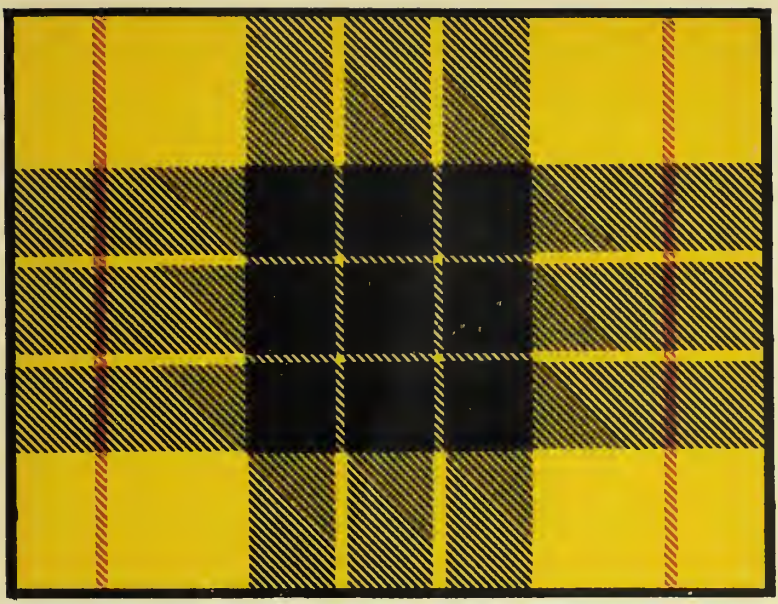
70. MACLEAN of Duart, Dress.



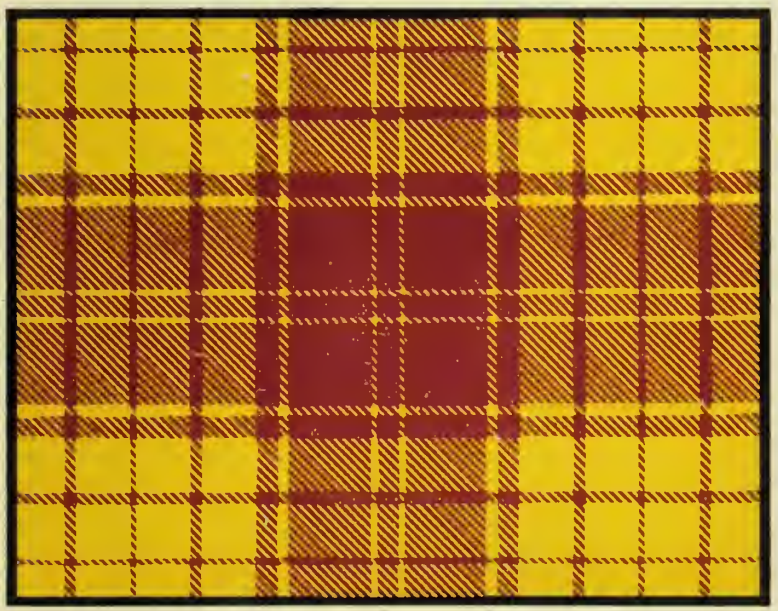
71. MACLEAN of Duart, Hunting.



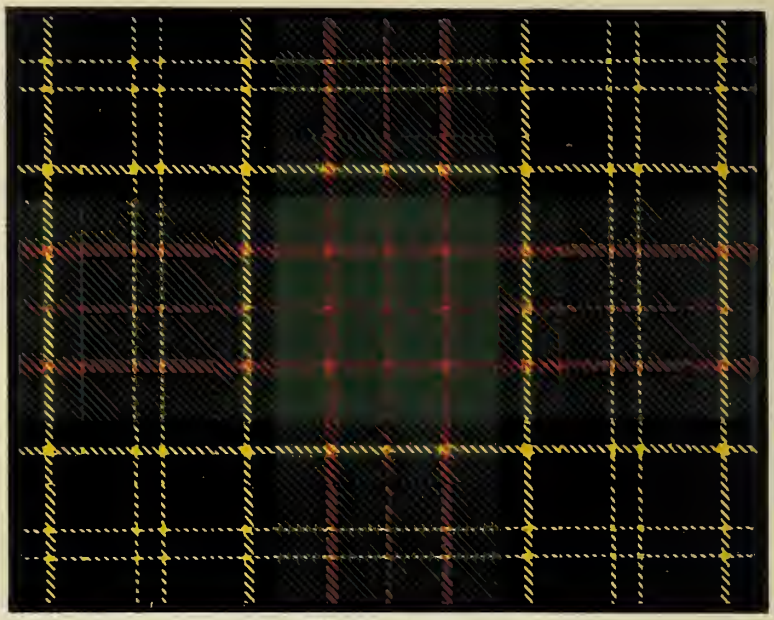
72. MACLEOD of Harris.



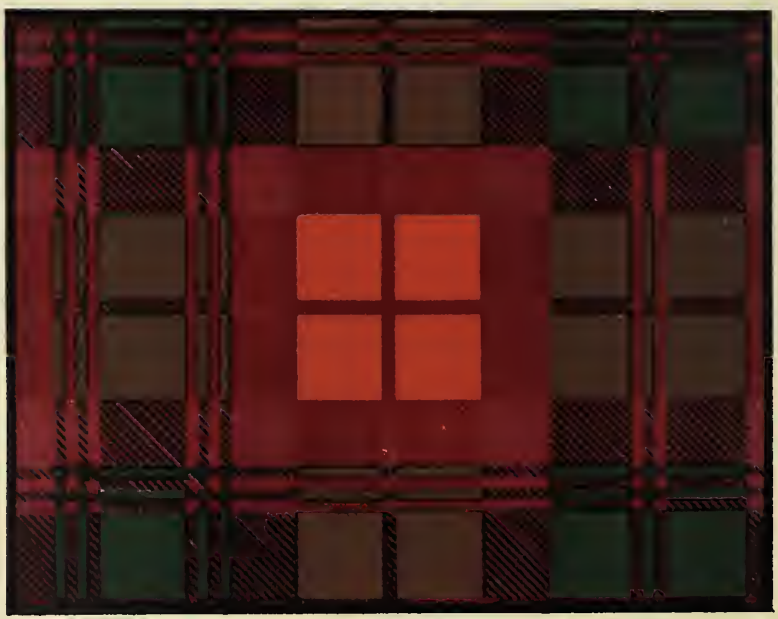
73. MACLEOD of Lewis and Raasay



74. MACMILLAN, Dress.



75. MACMILLAN, Hunting.



76. MACNAB.



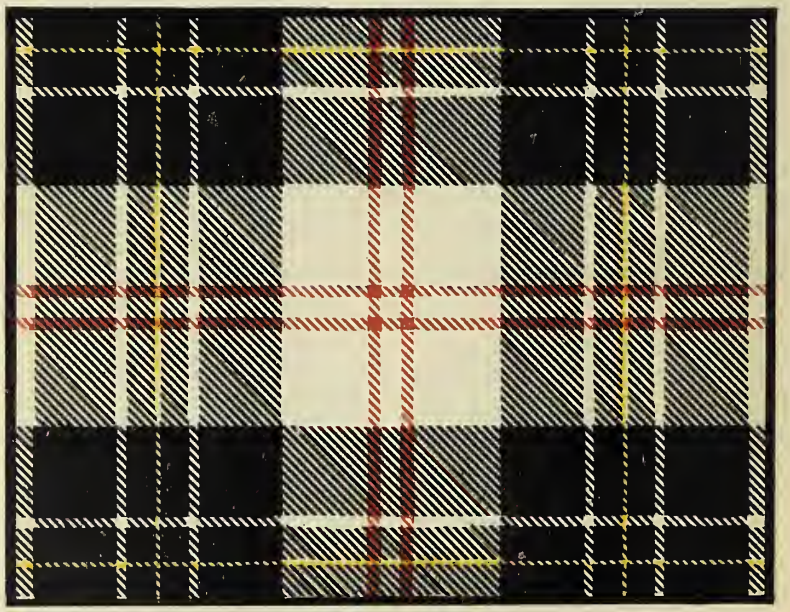
77. MACNAUCHTAN.



78. MACNEILL of Barra.



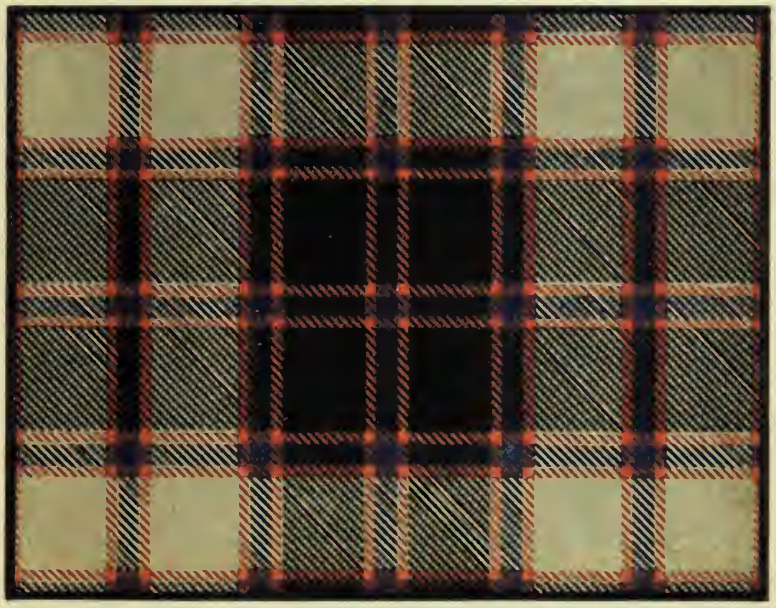
79. MACNEILL of Colonsay.



80. MACPHERSON, Chief.



81. MACPHERSON, Clan.



82. MACPHERSON, Hunting.



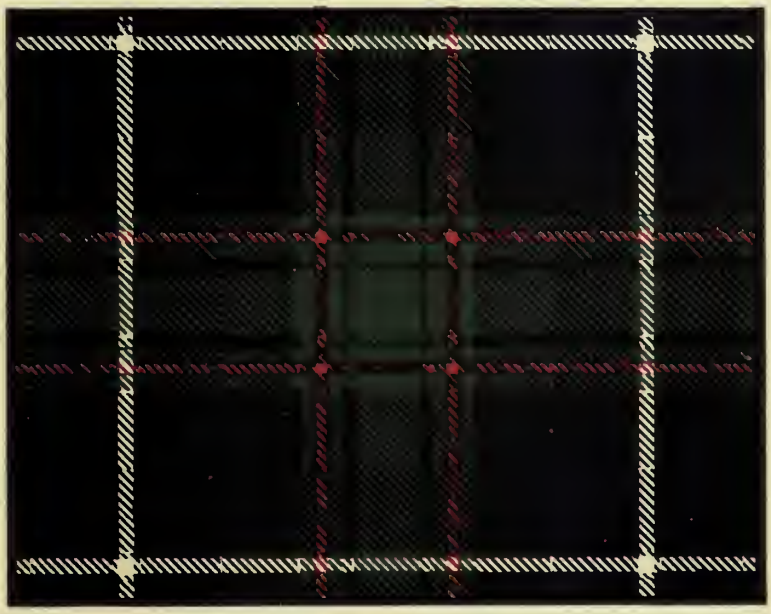
83. MACQUARRIE.



84. MACQUEEN.



85. MACRAE, Dress.



86. MACRAE, Hunting.



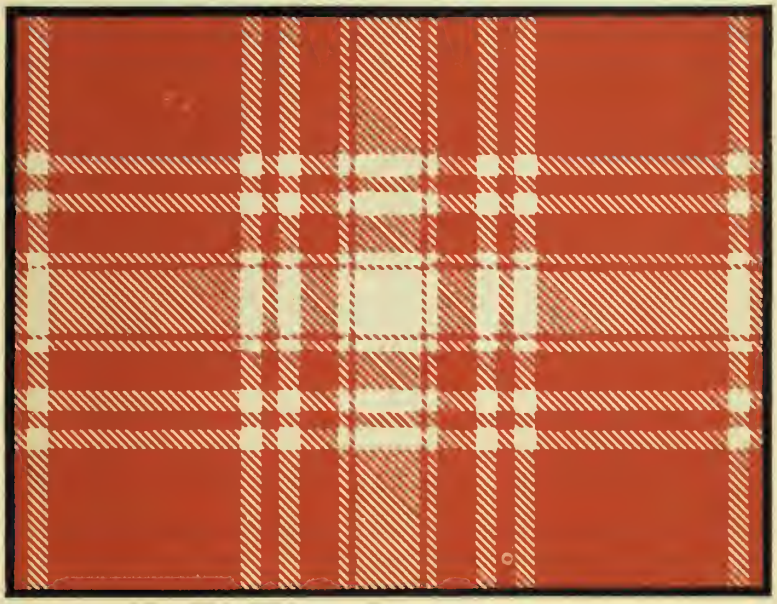
87. MALCOLM.



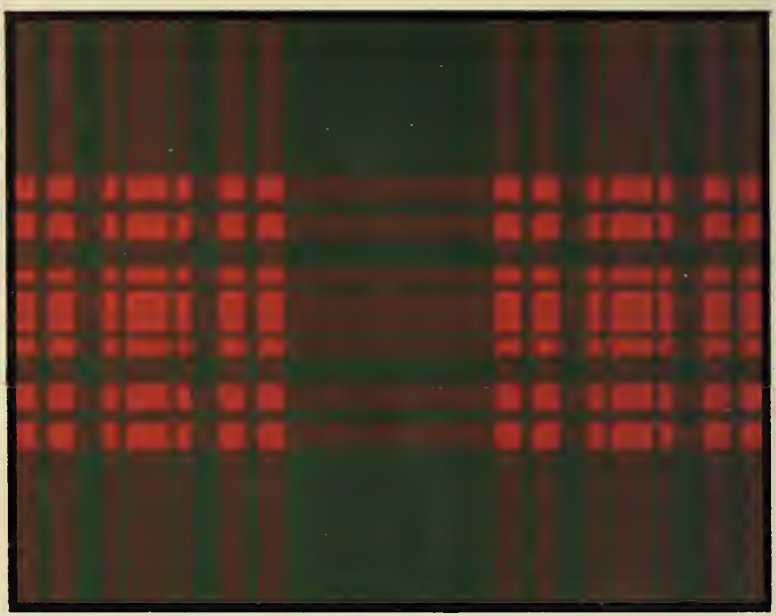
88. MATHESON, Dress.



89. MATHESON, Hunting.



90. MENZIES, Dress.



91. MENZIES, Hunting.



92. MORRISON.



93. MUNRO.



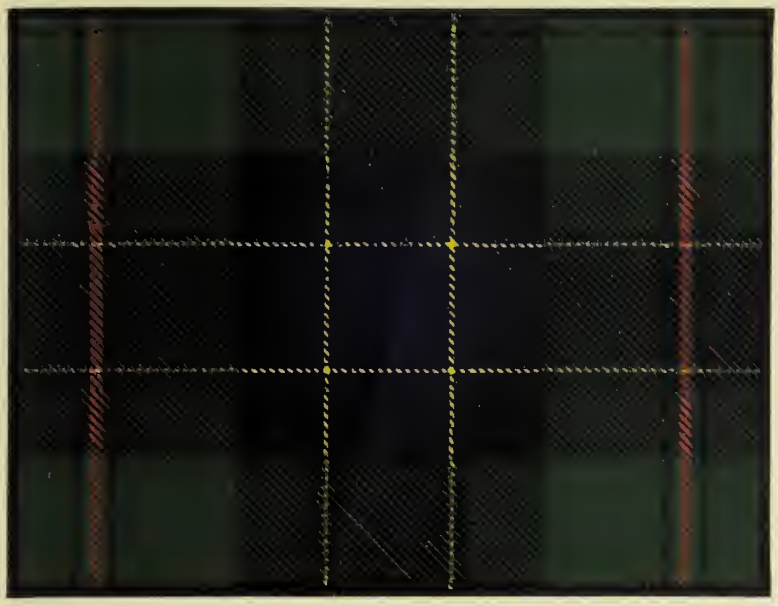
94. MURRAY of Athole.



95. MURRAY of Tullibardine.



96. OGILVIE, Dress.



97. OGILVIE, Hunting.



98. ROBERTSON, Dress.



99. ROBERTSON, Hunting.



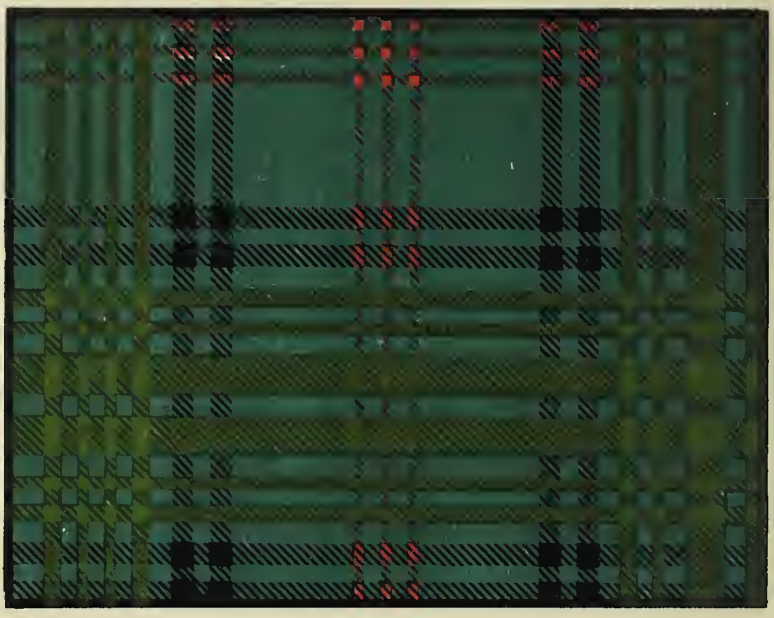
100. ROSE, Dress.



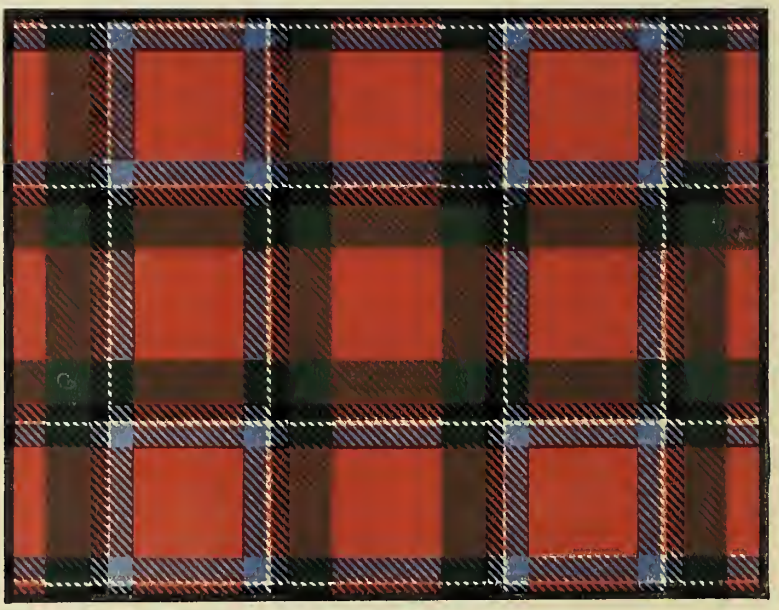
101. ROSE, Hunting.



102. ROSS, Dress.



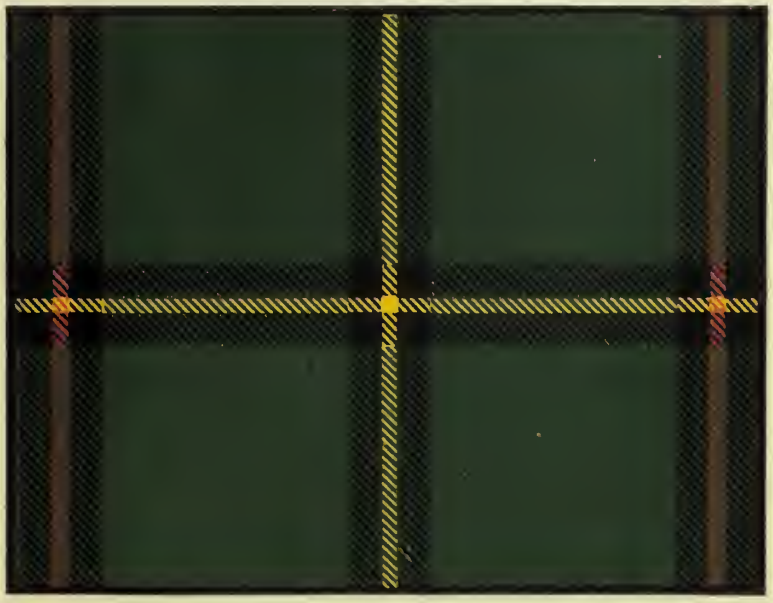
103. ROSS, Hunting.



104. SINCLAIR, Dress.



105. SINCLAIR, Hunting.



106. SKENE.



107. STEWART of Athole.



108. STUART of Bute.