Clanship and the Clans, a Sketch of the Constitution and Traditions of the Clans of Scotland, with Notices of the Highland Garb and Arms, by M. H. Towry, 12mo, buckram, 4s 6d N.D.

CLANSHIP AND THE CLANS.

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CONTAINING

A Popular Sketch of the Constitution and Traditions of the Clans of Scotland;

WITH

NOTICES OF THE HIGHLAND GARB AND ARMS,

AND

A TABLE OF THE CLANS,

GIVING DETAILS OF NAME, SEAT, BADGE, CHIEF, ETC.

BY

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Introduction.

THE following little sketch is written entirely for popular use, and can lay no claim to originality in its views, or to profound research in the collection of its materials. It is merely intended to give the English tourist and the general public an idea of the traits of character prominent in the Highlanders, of the constitution and spirit of clanship, and of the traditions which celebrate the achievments of the clans and the prowess of their chiefs.

As useful for reference, and as embodying the results of lengthy disquisitions, a Table of the Clans is appended, in which, as far as possible, the name, badge, &c. of each is given. It is evident that detailed information on the vexed questions of origin, conflicting claims to chieftainship, &c. would possess little interest for the general reader, and can be found by those who desire it in the large and valuable works from which the present essay is compiled. These are—"Skene's Highlanders of Scotland," "Browne's History of the Highlands and Clans," "Logan's Gaël," and "Robertson's Historical Proofs."

Where differences occur, Mr. Skene, as the greatest living Celtic authority, has generally been followed.

Whilst fully acknowledging how greatly the present sketch is indebted to the labours of Mr. Browne, it may be remarked that numerous discrepancies exist in his work, which it would be well to remove in a subsequent edition. To give two examples, we read in his history, vol. I. chap. vii. p. 150, "John of Lorn was imprisoned in the Castle of Lochleven, where he died." Later, in the "History of the Clans," Vol. IV. chap. v. p. 448, "He was confined in Lochleven Castle during the remainder of Robert Bruce's reign, on whose death he acquired his liberty, and in the early part of the reign of David II. he married a grand-daughter of Robert Bruce."

Again, in Vol. IV. chap. ii. p. 223, "Somerled obtained a grant of Man, Arran, and Bute from David I. in 1035." In Vol. I. chap. vii. p. 145, "Somerled was slain at the battle of Renfrew in 1164." He must then have been at least nearly 150 years old!

In General Stewart's Sketches, he transcribes the numbers of the forces of the Clans from "President Forbes' Memorial," in his first volume; yet they differ in several instances from the numbers in the Memorial itself, which is given in the Appendix, Vol. II.

CLANSHIP AND THE CLANS:

A POPULAR ACCOUNT OF THEIR TRADITIONS, CONSTITUTION, AND CUSTOMS.

Spirit and Constitution of Clanship.

THE rise of clanship in the Highlands may be dated from 1066, when Malcolm Canmore removed the seat of goverment to the Lowlands, and the system continued to flourish till 1748, when heritable jurisdiction was abolished.

This prince, who figures in Shakespeare's Macbeth, fixed his residence at the palace of Dunfermline, and the adjoining abbey henceforth became, instead of Iona, the place of sepulture of the Scottish kings. The consequent lawlessness which resulted from the removal of the supreme power to a distance, led to the assumption of extensive authority by the chiefs of each clan, and the various districts they occupied soon became a

number of independent states, always at feud among themselves, and yielding but imperfect obedience to the kingly government. This partly resulted from the conformation of the country; for as the islands, straths, and valleys are divided by barriers of rocks and mountains, or enclosed by arms of the sea, little communication prevailed, and unless justice was speedily administered, escape or defence was easy to offenders.

Clanship differed entirely in principle from the feudal system which prevailed over the entire continent of Europe. The fundamental distinction was the idea of consanguinity, or blood relationship, the great bond which united all the members of a clan under their chief. They followed him as the head of their race, and, as the representative of their common ancestor they submitted to his leadership wherever they dwelt, or whatever were his circumstances. But the feudal baron could only claim the obedience of his vassals on account of their holding lands under him, and therefore entitling him to their military service. The Celtic chief was on a totally different footing with his people from the Gothic baron, and the mutual tie which bound them to him was much stronger. Every clansman considered himself well-born, and felt that the glories of his chief indirectly conferred lustre on himself. In treating the head of the clan with un-

bounded submission and respect, he was supporting the honour of his family. The chiefs, on their part, governed their followers with paternal sway, and treated them with a kindness and courtesy which closely cemented the union so cherished on both sides. Martin, in his Tour, says, that "it was customary for the islanders to pray for the prosperity of their chieftain after grace at every meal." And when the cadets of a family married, their household stock, cattle, &c. were usually furnished by the voluntary contributions of the clan. An ancient privilege, possessed by all the clansmen, however humble, who could show consanguinity with the chief, was that of taking his hand whenever they met him. Instances of their fidelity are numerous. At the battle of Inverkeithing, between the royalists and Oliver Cromwell, Sir Hector Mac-Lean was hard pressed by the enemy; five hundred of his followers were slain, and he himself was defended from his assailants by seven brothers who successively fell in his defence, each shouting as they were overpowered "Another for Hector." When Campbell of Glenlyon fell into difficulties and was obliged to sell his estate, his tenants offered to raise half the debt and present it as a gift, and to lend the other half, to be afterwards repaid. They only stipulated that he should leave the property to his eldest son. The influence

of a chief was as great in poverty as in affluence. Lord MacLeod, eldest son of the Earl of Cromarty, found himself followed in 1777 by 900 Highlanders, though personally unknown to them, having been thirty years in exile. Macpherson of Cluny, Lochiel, and Fraser of Lovat, all without money or lands, raised large bodies of men.

Each tribe or clan was divided into branches from the main stock, with separate chieftains, and these again into companies of fifty or sixty, under the direct leadership of a particular chief. The principal chieftain of each clan was of course its military commander, and every head of a distinct branch was captain of his own band. Every clan had its standard-bearer, whose ancestor had generally gained this honour for some distinguished service.

The power of the chief was highly arbitrary. He ruled in three capacities—as military leader, as lord of the soil, and as judge and lawgiver. Though accustomed to consult the leading men of his clan, there was no appeal from his decisions, which were unhesitatingly carried into effect by his followers. When a chief had degraded himself, and proved unworthy of his position, he was deposed, and the allegiance of the clan was transferred to the next in succession. The head of the family of Stewart of Garth,

surnamed "The fierce Wolf of Badenoch," was deposed in 1520, and imprisoned for life in a cell of his castle, on account of his many ferocious deeds.

Tanistry was the law of succession to the chieftainship and its prerogatives; Gavelkind, that of property. The peculiarity of tanistry was, that brothers succeeded to the dignity before sons, the reason being that brothers were considered one degree nearer the common ancestor. This law also avoided minorities, and secured a competent military leader. It was a natural result from the patriarchal state of society. By the law of gavelkind, the property of the clan was divided among all the male branches, to the exclusion of women.

With regard to names, it must be remembered that besides that inherited from the chief, the different branches had also genealogical surnames, taken from the Christian names of their immediate ancestors. Thus, the Campbells of Strachur were also called MacArthur, from Arthur, the individual who separated from the main stem. The Campbells of Askenish, MacIvor, in the same way. This "bun sloine," or surname, is only used in conversation; in writings or in signing the name, the real appellation is always given. This practice is productive of great confusion, as there is, for example, a family of MacArthurs quite distinct from the Campbells. Some names are long perpetuated

and widely disseminated, others die out. In the district of Athole there were in 1821, 1,835 male descendants of Stewart of Garth bearing his name. In the same place, the clans of MacRaby and MacConnich, numerous in the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth centuries, were completely extinct.

There was a curious custom in relation to succession, that of "hand-fast marriages." This was a compact between two chiefs, by which the heir of one and the daughter of the other were united in marriage for a year and a day. If there were children, the marriage held good in law, and the children were considered legitimate. If not, the contract was dissolved, and the parties were at liberty to marry again, or to hand-fast with others. So late as the sixteenth century, the earldom of Sutherland was claimed by a descendant of John, the third earl, through a hand-fast marriage, but he was bought off by Sir Adam Gordon, who had espoused the earl's daughter. Great discontent often arose in the Highlands from the refusal of the government to recognise the claims of those who, according to Highland ideas, were legally entitled to all their father's possessions.

The highest title of honour was that of Maormor, possessed only by the chiefs of the great leading tribes, which included many of the lesser clans. But as these

gradually became independent, they gave allegiance only to their several chieftains. Next to the chief came the Tanist, *i.e.*, the next heir, then the Ceantighes, or heads of the subordinate branches or septs. Of these the most powerful was the Toisich, or oldest cadet, who headed the van in battle, and led the attack. He was also Maor, or collector of the revenues, which were chiefly paid in kind. These cadets are called captains of the clan. The succeeding ranks were the duinewassels, or gentry, the tacksmen or gentlemen farmers, and the retainers, who were the strength of the whole body. The wife of the chief was always called "Lady," whether he had a baronetcy or not; a custom still preserved by the lower orders.

Rents of land were usually paid in kind; when paid in money the sums were formerly very small. Some of the best lands in the Carse of Gowrie were in 1785 rented at £4 Scots, or 6s. 8d. per acre. It was the payments in kind and in personal services that produced the rude plenty and abundance of retainers so characteristic of a chieftain's household. Stewart of Appin is said to have received an ox per week, and a goat or sheep every day of the year, with fowls, eggs, &c., innumerable.

Every clan had its appointed rendezvous, and was called together by the "Tarie," or fiery cross. This was

two pieces of wood nailed together crossways. One of the ends of the horizontal bar was kept burning, and a piece of white cloth stained with blood was fixed to the other. Two crosses were despatched by the chief, and delivered from hand to hand. As each bearer ran at full speed, shouting the slogan or war-cry, the district was soon overrun, and the clan assembled. In 1715 the fiery cross went round Loch Tay, thirty-two miles, in three hours, and five hundred men were collected the same evening to join the Earl of Mar.

The clans paid great attention to omens on their expeditions. Their creach or forays for "cattle-lifting" are celebrated in the Waverley Novels, as well as the levying of black-mail from the Lowlanders by the cearnachs or catherons. These freebooters were noted for their hardihood and ingenuity. An amusing anecdote is told by General Stewart of one of them named Robert Robertson. In 1746 he observed one day a corporal and eight soldiers marching to Inverness. On reaching Tummel Bridge they halted, and laid their guns on a stone near the road-side. Robertson was quite alone, but taking his arms he cautiously approached the party, and then with a sudden spring placed himself between the soldiers and their guns. He called on them to surrender, or he would summon his companions to shoot them. They were so taken

by surprise that they allowed him to seize their arms, to give them, as he said, to his associates. He next returned and led them to Tummel Bridge inn, affecting great caution lest his companions should come out of the neighbouring wood. By the time they discovered the deception he was far beyond their reach. On reaching Inverness they were tried and punished for the loss of their arms. The original name of Loch Katrine is said to have been Loch Ceathrine or Catheron.

A somewhat similar stratagem was carried out by Lady MacIntosh in 1745. Lord Loudon when at Inverness with the royal army was told that Prince Charles was to sleep at Moy Hall, with a guard of 200 of the MacIntoshes. To accomplish his capture, the general instantly set out on a march to Moy Hall. Lady MacIntosh, without informing the Prince of his danger, led out her men, and posted them in groups on the high road, at distances of 200 yards. When Lord Loudon was within hearing, the following order was shouted by the men to each other,—"MacIntoshes, MacBeans, and MacGillivrays to the centre; MacDonalds to the right; Frasers to the left." Believing himself about to be entrapped by the whole force, Loudon retreated to Inverness, from which, for greater security, he crossed three arms of the sea to Sutherland, a distance of 70 miles.

Bonds of "manrent" were the ties of amity existing between certain clans, through which the lesser followed the stronger, and fought on their side in every feud, receiving in turn the protection of their allies.

Broken clans were those outlawed by the Government. They had no man of rank as their representative at court and as security for their good conduct—a condition required by the law for each clan. The most celebrated instance of a broken clan is that of clan Gregor, whose very name was proscribed, and whose members residing in the Lowlands consequently altered their surnames to Gregory, Gregorson, and Grierson.

Numerous instances are told of the attachment of foster-brothers to the chiefs, of whom they were usually the faithful personal adherents. One, related by Mrs. Grant, is as follows :—Colonel Fraser of Culduthel, an officer of the "Black Watch," when at the siege of Bergen-op-Zoom, went with a party to destroy a battery raised by the enemy. The night was dark, and as the way was difficult they made a short halt. As they moved on, Colonel Fraser felt something in the way, and on stooping down, he caught hold of a plaid which he grasped, and drew his dirk with the other hand. Upon this he heard the voice of his foster-brother, and instantly asked him, "What brought you here?" "Just

love of you, and care of your person." "But what good can you do me, and why encumber yourself with a plaid?" "Alas, how could I ever see my mother had you been killed or wounded, and I not been here to carry you to the surgeon, or to burial, and how could I do either without my plaid to wrap you in?" Upon enquiry it was found that the man had crawled on his hands and knees between the sentinels, then followed the party at some distance, and when near the place of assault crept again near his master to be beside him unobserved. Another instance is as follows:—At the battle of Killiecrankie, Lochiel was attended by the son of his foster-brother, who followed him everywhere to defend and cover him. At last the chief missed his adherent, and turning round, saw him lying on the ground pierced by an arrow. He had just strength left to inform his master that seeing a shot aimed at him from the rear, he had sprung behind him, and thus preserved his life. Such instances of bravery and devotion were by no means uncommon.

Those who desire to learn more of the Highland character are advised to read "General Stewart's Sketches," a mine of information and anecdote, and Mrs. Grant's "Superstitions of the Highlanders," which also contains many interesting particulars.

The Highland Garb and Arms.

LINDSAY of Pitscottie, an old Scottish historian, thus quaintly notices the Highland garb—"The other pairt northerne are full of mountaines, and verie rud and homlie kynd of people doeth inhabite, which is called the Reid Schankes, or wyld Scottis. They be cloathed with ane mantle, with ane schirt, fashioned after the Irish manner, going bair-legged to the knie." The author of "Certayne Mattere concerning Scotland," writing before 1597, says—"They delight much in marbled cloths, especially that have long stripes of divers colors, ... they are near to the color of the hadder [heather], to the effect that when they lye among the hadders the color of their plaids shall not bewray them, with the which, rather colored than clad, they suffer the most cruel tempests that blow in the open fields, in such sort that in a night of snow they sleep sound." Burt relates that they slept in the snow, having dipped

their plaids in water, which rendered them more impervious to the winds, and a certain chief gave offence to his clan by making a pillow of the snow, which was considered a mark of effeminacy.

The truis were worn chiefly by the higher classes, and when on horseback. A good representation is seen in the armorial bearings of the Skene family, where the left-hand supporter is thus attired. But the principal garment was the breacan-feile (checquered covering), or plaid. It was a piece of tartan, four or six yards long and two yards in breadth. This was adjusted round the waist in large plaits or folds, and confined by a belt, so that the lower part fell down to the middle of the knee-joint, and while there were the foldings behind, the cloth was double in front. The upper part was fastened on the left shoulder by a large brooch, the two ends sometimes hanging down, but more usually the right end being the longest was tucked into the belt. In wet weather the plaid was thrown loosely over the shoulders, and when both arms were required it was sometimes fastened in front. As the kilt, or lower part of the breacan, had no pockets, a purse, called a sporan, was fastened in front, made of goat's or badger's skin, but neither large nor gaudy, like those now used. The best had silver mouth-pieces, more usually they were of brass. The

stockings were not knitted, but cut out of the web of cloth. The garters were very broad, of rich colours, and finely woven, that they might not wrinkle and so conceal the pattern.* The waistcoat and shortcoat were worn by the wealthy, ornamented with silver buttons, tassels, or lace. The buttons were of large size, and of solid silver, that if the owner should die in a foreign land they might defray funeral expenses. The bonnet was, with gentlemen, ornamented with a plume of feathers. The common people wore the flower which was the badge of their clan, and which, with the tartan, served to distinguish them in battle. Their dress differed from the gentry only in the coarseness of its texture, the scarcity of ornaments, and the brightness of the colours; also in the want of shoes and stockings.† The origin of tartan lies in the different patterns adopted by the women of the clans, who spun all their husband's clothing. Many "fancy" tartans have been invented in later times by manufacturers. The antiquity of tartan is proved by the following accounts:—

* The shirts were of woollen cloth, often smeared with grease.

† The clergy went about armed and dressed in the national garb. They had a particular tartan of white, black, and grey stripes.

Charge and Discharge of John, Bishop of Glasgow, Treasurer to King James III., 1471.

Ane elne and ane halve of blue Tartane to lyne his gowne of cloth of gold, 1lb. xs.

Four elne and ane halve of Tartane for a sporwart aboun his credill, price ane elne 10s., 2lb. vs.

Halve ane elne of duble tartane to lyne collars to her lady the Quene, viiis.

1538.—Highland Suit of James V.

Item for ij elnis, ane quarter elne of variant cullorit velvet to bee the King's grace an schort Hieland coit, price of elne, vjlib. summa xiijlb. xs.

Item for iij elnis, quarter of ane elne of greene taffatys to lyne the seid coit, price of elne, xs., summa, xxxijs. vjd.

Item for iij elnis Hieland tartane for hoiss, price iiijs. iiijd. summa xiijs. (truis.)

Item for xv elnis Holland claith for sarkis (shirts), at viijs. summa vjlb.

Sewing and making sarkis ixs.

2 unce silk to sew thame xs.

iiij elnis ribanis to the handes of thame ijs.

The arms used by the Highlanders were the dirk, or dagger, which had a knife and fork stuck in the sheath; a broadsword, or claymore; a small axe; and a target with a sharp-pointed steel about half an ell long screwed on the centre. Before muskets and pistols came into use with them they had bows and arrows, and Lochaber axes. The latter were long pikes with axes fixed at the end, adapted either for cutting or stabbing. Their ancient sword-dances were cele-

brated, and required great strength, agility, and dexterity. Shortly after the formation of the well-known "Black Watch," two of the finest privates were taken before King George, who had not seen Highlanders in their national garb. They performed exercises with the broadsword and Lochaber axe before the king in the great gallery of St. James's, where the Duke of Cumberland, Marshal Wade, and others, were also assembled. On going out they were each presented with a guinea, but the pride of the Celts revolted at this unintentional affront, and they gave the gratuity to the porter at the gate.

It may be mentioned that when the "Black Watch" was formed, each company at first wore the tartan of its clan; but a new design was subsequently adopted for the whole regiment, which is known as the 42d tartan.

In vol. ii. Appendix, of "Logan's Scottish Gael," are tables of all the tartans, giving the colour of each stripe, and its breadth in eighths of an inch.

A Table of the Clans.

VARIOUS arrangements of the clans have been proposed by different authors, and enumerations, more or less complete, detailed. In the following Table the classification of Mr. Skene, as incomparably the clearest and most ingenious, has been used to a great extent, and an endeavour has been made to supplement it, by adding all the remaining clans which appear to be recognised by competent authorities.

In several instances it has been found impossible to give all the requisite particulars concerning each clan, and omissions have been made, on which the author will be glad to obtain information.

I.—SIOL CUINN.

THE DESCENDANTS OF CONN OF A HUNDRED BATTLES.

1. Clan Rory. *Name of Chief*—MacRory. Now extinct.

2. Clan Donald. *Name of Chief*—MacDonald. Badge—Heath. *Principal Seat*—Islay. *Oldest Cadet*—Macalister of Loup, now Somerville Macalister of Kennox. *Chief*—Ranaldson Macdonell of Macdonell and Glengarry. *Force*—In 1715, 2,820; in 1745, 2,350. *Warcries*—"Fraoch eilean," the island heather, and "Creig na fitheach," the raven's rock.

3. Clan Dougall. *Name of Chief*—MacDougall. Badge—Cypress or Bell Heath. *Principal Seat*—Lorn. *Oldest Cadet*—Macdougall of Raray. *Chief*—Macdougall of Macdougall. *Force*—In 1745, 200.

II.—SIOL GILLEVRAY.

1. Clan Neill. *Name of Chief*—MacNeill. Badge—Seaware or Trefoil. *Principal Seat*—Knapdale, afterwards Barra. *Cadet*—Macneill of Gigha. *Chief*—Macneill of Barra.

2. Clan Lachlan. *Name of Chief*—MacLachlan. Badge—Mountain Ash or Lesser Periwinkle. *Seat*—Strathlachlane in Cowall. *Cadet*—Maclachlan of Comana, in Lochaber. *Chief*—Maclachlan of Maclachlan. *Force*—In 1745, 300.

3. Clan Ewen. *Name of Chief*—MacEwen or MacInnes. Now merged into Clan Campbell.

III.—SIOL EACHERN.

1. Clan Dougall Campbell of Craignish. *Name of Chief*—Campbell of Craignish. The ancient name was MacEachern. On uniting themselves with the Campbells they assumed their surname.

2. Clan Lamond. *Name of Chief*—Lamond.
Badge—Crab Apple Tree or Trefoil. *Seat*—Lower Cowall. *Chief*—Lamond of Lamond.

IV.—SIOL O'CAIN.

1. Clan Roich. *Name of Chief*—Monroe.
Badge—Eagle's Feathers or common Club Moss. *Principal Seat*—Fowlis. *Cadet*—Monroe of Milton. *Chief*—Monroe of Fowlis. *Force*—In 1704 and 1715, 400 ; in 1745, 500.

2. Clan Gillemhaol. *Name of Chief*—Macmillan. *Principal Seat*—Knapdale. Now extinct.

V.—SIOL ALPINE.

1. Glan Gregor. *Name of Chief*—MacGregor.
Badge—Scotch Fir or Pine. *Principal Seat*—Glenorchy and Glenstray. *Chief*—Sir Malcolm Macgregor Murray, Bart. *Force*—In 1745, 700. *Warcry*—"Ard coille," the high wood.

2. Clan Grant. *Name of Chief*—Grant.
Badge—Cranberry Heath or Scotch Fir. *Principal*

Seat—Strathspey. *Cadet*—Grant of Tullochgorum. *Chief*—Grant of Grant, (now Earl of Seafield). *Force*—In 1715, 800; in 1745, 850. *Warcry*—"Creig Elachie," the rock of warning in Strathspey.

3. Clan Fingon. *Name of Chief*—MacKinnon.

Badge—Scotch Fir. *Seat*—Skye and Mull. *Force*—In 1745, 200.

4. Clan Anaba.* *Name of Chief*—MacNab.

Badge—Common Heath.

5. Clan Duffie. *Name of Chief*—MacDuffie or MacFie.

Badge—Boxwood *Seat*—Colonsay.

6. Clan Quarrie. *Name of Chief*—MacQuarrie.

Badge—Scotch Fir. *Seat*—Ulva, Mull, etc.

7. Clan Aulay. *Name of Chief*—MacAulay.

Badge—Cranberry.

VI.—CLAN CHATTAN.

1. Clan Pherson. *Name of Chief*—MacPherson. Gaelic name, Clan Vurich.

Badge—Boxwood or Red Whortleberry. *Principal Seat*—Strathnairn and Badenoch. *Chief*—Macpherson of Cluny. *Warcry*—"Creig-dubh clann Chattan," the black craig of the clan Chattan. *Force*—In 1704, 700; in 1715, 220; in 1745, 400.

2. Clan Intosh. *Name of Chief*—MacIntosh.

* *i.e.* Descendants of the Abbot, an ancestor who flourished between 1150 and 1180.

BADGE—**Boxwood or Red Whortleberry.** *Seat*—MORAY. *Chief*—MACINTOSH OF MACINTOSH. *War-cry*—"Loch Moy," the lake of threatening. *Force*—In 1745, 800.

3. CLAN GILLIVRAY. *Name of Chief*—MACGILLIVRAY.

BADGE—**Boxwood or Red Whortleberry.**

4. CLAN BEAN. *Name of Chief*—MACBEAN.

5. CLAN QUEEN. *Name of Chief*—MACQUEEN.

VII.—CLAN PHARLANE.

Name of Chief—MACPHARLANE.

BADGE—**Cranberry or Cloudberry Bush.** *Seat*—ARROCHAR, at the head of Loch Long. *Chief*—Unknown. MACPHARLANE OF MACPHARLANE is Captain of the Clan. *Warcry*—"Loch Sloich," the lake of the host.

VIII.—CLAN LEOD.

Name of Chief—MACLEOD.

BADGE—**Juniper or Whortleberry.** *Seat*—GLENELG. *Cadet*—MACLEOD OF LEWIS, now of RASAY. *Chief*—MACLEOD OF MACLEOD. *Force*—In 1704, 700; in 1715, 1000; in 1745, 700.*

IX.—CLAN MORGAN.

Name of Chief—MACKAY.

BADGE—**Bulrush or Broom.** *Seat*—STRATHNAVER.

* This clan is divided into two branches, the Siol Torquil (MacLeods of Lewis), and the Siol Tormod (MacLeods of Harris and Assynt, with whom the chieftainship rests.)

Cadet—MacKay of Auchness. *Chief*—Erick MacKay, Lord Reay. *Force*—In 1427, 4000; in 1745, 800.

X.—CLAN NICOL.

Name of Chief—MacNicol. Extinct.

XI.—CLAN CAMPBELL.

Name of Chief—Campbell.

Badge — Myrtle or Firclub Moss. *Seat* — Garmoran, afterwards Lochow. *Cadet*—MacCallum-more, or Campbell of Lochowe, now Duke of Argyll, Chief since 1427. *Chief*—MacArthur Campbell of Strachur. *Force*—In 1427, 1,000; in 1715, 4,000; in 1745, 5,000. *Warcry*—"Cruachan," a mountain in Argyleshire.

XII.—CLAN MATHAN.

Name of Chief—Mathieson. Extinct.

XIII.—CLAN KENNETH.

Name of Chief—MacKenzie.

Badge—Holly or Deergrass. *Seat*—Kintail. *Cadet*—MacKenzie of Gairloch. *Chief*—said to be MacKenzie of Allangrange. *Force*—In 1427, 2,000; in 1704, 1,200; in 1745, 2,500. *Warcry*—"Tuloch Ard," a mountain near Castle Donnan.

XIV.—CLAN ANRIAS.

Name of Chief—Ross.

BADGE—Juniper. *Seat*—BALNAGOWAN. *Chief*—ROSS MUNROE OF PITCALNIE. *Force*—In 1427, 2,000; in 1715, 300; in 1745, 500.

XV.—CLAN GILLEON.

Name of Chief—MACLEAN.

BADGE—Holly or Blackberry Heath. *Seat*—MULL. *Cadet*—MACLEAN OF LOCHBUY. *Chief*—MACLEAN OF DUAIRT. *Force*—In 1715, 800; in 1745, 500.

XVI.—CLAN NAUGHTON.

Name of Chief—MACNAUGHTON.

BADGE—Trailing Azalea. *Seat*—DUNDURRA, on Loch Fyne. Extinct.

XVII.—CLAN CAMERON.

Name of Chief—CAMERON.

BADGE—Oak or Crowberry. *Seat*—LOCHIEL. *Cadet*—CAMERON OF LOCHIEL. *Chief*—MACMARTIN CAMERON OF LETTER FINLAY. *Force*—In 1715, 800; in 1745, 800.

XVIII.—CLAN DONNACHIE.

Name of Chief—ROBERTSON.

BADGE—Fine-leaved Heath or Fern. *Seat*—RANNOCH. *Cadet*—ROBERTSON OF LUDE. *Chief*—ROBERTSON OF STROWAN. *Force*—In 1715, 800; in 1745, 700.

The above are the eighteen leading clans enumerated by Mr. Skene, several of which—as Siol Alpine, Clan Chattan, &c.—comprehended many distinct branches. The remaining minor clans appear to have generally allied themselves to one or other of these great leading bodies, or to the powerful noblemen of the north, as the Earls of Moray, Sutherland, Caithness, &c.

MINOR CLANS.

Buchanan or Clan Anselan. Badge—Bilberry or Oak. *Warcry*—"Clare Innes," an Island in Loch Lomond. *Seat*—Monteith and Lennox.

Chisholm, (originally a Lowland family). Badge—Fern. *Seat*—Strathglass. *Chief*—Chisholm of Strathglass. *Force*—In 1704, 200; in 1715, 150.

Colquhoun. Badge—Dogberry. *Seat*—Luss. *Chief*—Colquhoun of Luss.

Drummond. Badge—Wild Thyme or Holly. *Seat*—Monteith and Strathearn.

Farquharson or Clan Ianla. Badge—Foxglove. *Seat*—Braemar. *Chief*—Farquharson of Invercauld. *Warcry*—"Carn na Cuimhne," the Cairn of Remembrance, (in Strathdee). *Force*—In 1745, 500.

Ferguson. Badge—Little Sunflower. *Seat*—Glenshee, Perthshire.

FORBES. BADGE—Broom. *Seat*—BRAES OF MORAY, BANFF, and ABERDEEN. *Warcry*—"Lonach," a mountain in Strathdon.

FRASER, (originally Lowland.) BADGE—Yew. *Seat*—INVERNESS-SHIRE. *Chief*—LORD LOVAT. *Warcry*—"Mor Laigh," get more. *Force*—In 1704, 1000; in 1745, 900.

† GORDON. BADGE—Ivy. *Seat*—GLENLIVET and the BRAES OF MORAY, BANFF, and ABERDEEN. *Chief*—DUKE OF GORDON. *Force*—In 1704, 1000.

GRAHAM. BADGE—Laurel. *Seat*—MONTEITH and STRATHEARN.

* GUNN. BADGE—Juniper. *Seat*—SUTHERLANDSHIRE.

MACALISTER. BADGE—Heath. *Seat*—KNAPDALE AND KINTYRE.

MACDIARMID, (one of the most ancient names in the Highlands.) *Seat*—GLENLYON.

* MACRAE.
* MACLENNAN. } [Followers of Clan Kenzie.]

* MACINTYRE. *Seat*—ARGYLLSHIRE.

* MACLAREN. *Seat*—BALQUHIDDER. [Followers of the Duke of Atholl].

MACPHAIL. *Seat*—SUTHERLAND. Appear in the 16th century.

MENZIES, (originally Lowland.) BADGE—Heath. *Seat*—GLENQUAICH. *Chief*—MENZIES OF WEEM. *Force*—In 1745, 300.

* RATTRAY. [Followers of the Duke of Atholl.]

SINCLAIR. *Chief*—EARL OF CAITHNESS. *Force*—In 1745, 1,100.

SPALDING. [Followers of the Duke of Atholl.]

SUTHERLAND. BADGE—Broom. *Seat*—SUTHERLAND. *Chief*—EARL OF SUTHERLAND, called in Gaelic Morar Chatt.

STEWART, (originally Lowland.) BADGE—Oak or Thistle. *Seat*—ATHOLE, BALQUHIDDER, and LORN.

URQUHART. BADGE—Wallflower. *Seat*—STRATHSPEY.

* These small clans are said to have been tenants of their lands in uninterrupted succession, not proprietors.

† According to Pres. Forbes's Memorial, "the Gordon is no clan family, although the Duke is chief of a powerful name in the Lowlands. He is only placed here on account of his Highland followings in Strathnavon and Glenlivet, which are about 300 men. The tenants on his property and those who hold their lands of him in feu, follow their natural-born chief of whom they are descended, and pay no regard to the master or superior of their lands."

Some tourists, unacquainted with Highland antiquities and traditions, fall into the error of supposing that every name with the prefix "Mac" was originally a

clan. This is a mistake. Such names, for example, as MacWhirter, Maclagan, Macbeath, Maccallum, and Maccaig, do not appear in clans, being probably too insignificant in point of numbers to attain that distinction.

Traditions and Histories of a few of the Clans.

IN the following accounts of several of the clans, only those particulars which will prove interesting to the general reader have been inserted. Through the adoption of this rule the notices may appear more fragmentary than they would otherwise have done. No doubt the accounts might be extended, and a much larger number of clans noticed; but the additional matter would necessarily mainly consist of relations of interminable feuds, wearisome in their sameness, descriptions of ancient charters, passing historical allusions, or the actions of individuals of the name, which would more properly find a place in the history of Scotland. The fulness with which the clans are here treated depends, therefore, not on their importance, but on the amount of interesting tradition they possess.

CLAN GUNN OR GUINN.

THE clan Gunn were one of the powerful minor clans in Sutherland. Among their celebrated chieftains was Uilleam (William) MacSheumais (son of James,) who flourished in 1517. He revenged the death of his grandfather, Cruner, which took place under the following circumstances. The Gunns had long been at feud with the Keiths, and, to reconcile all differences, twelve horsemen from each side arranged to meet at the chapel of St. Tayr, in Caithness. Cruner, with his sons and kinsmen to the appointed number, arrived first. His party went into the chapel and knelt before the altar. The Keiths then appeared, but with *two* men on each horse, dismounted, entered, and attacked the Gunns unawares. The latter, though they defended themselves with courage, and killed many of their opponents, were finally slain. For two centuries, it is said, the blood of the slaughtered men stained the walls of the chapel. When MacSheumais became chief of the clan he slew George Keith and *twelve* of his followers at Drummoy, in Sutherland, in retaliation.

In 1565 the son of the chief Gunn was basely murdered. He was in the service of the Earl of Sutherland, and as he was walking in front of his master in the High Street of Aberdeen he forced the Earl of

Moray to give way to him on the street. Resenting this affront, Moray entrapped Gunn, carried him to Inverness, and executed him, after a mock trial, during the absence of Sutherland in Flanders.

In 1585, the Earls of Sutherland and Caithness, after many disputes, were partially reconciled, and agreed that the blame of all their own contentions should be laid on clan Gunn. The Earl of Caithness bound himself to deliver up to the Earl of Sutherland several obnoxious Gunns who dwelt in his territory. But as he had formerly taken the clan under his protection, he sent secret notice to them that he was about to attack them. A party of the Earl of Sutherland's men set out for their territory, and meeting on the way a number of Gunns belonging to Strathnaver, carrying off the cattle of MacRory, a vassal of the Earl of Sutherland, they attacked them, rescued the animals, and pursued the robbers the whole day. Towards evening the Strathnaver men found themselves on the borders of Caithness, where they met the rest of their clan assembled to defend themselves. They instantly entered into an alliance to stand by each other, and fight together. The next morning they found themselves surrounded by their foes. On the one side were the Sutherland men, with the earl at their head; on the other, those of Caithness,

commanded by Henry Sinclair, cousin of the Earl of Caithness. The Gunns and their allies, who were on a hill-side, descended with inpetuosity on the Caithness men, and, unlike the enemy, husbanded their arrows till they came to close quarters, and slew 140 men, together with Sinclair, the leader of the band. The rest escaped in the twilight as evening came on. The Sutherland men having lost sight of the enemy when they advanced against the Sinclairs, returned to their own country. This affair took place at Aldgown, and had the effect of inspiring clan Gunn with great distrust of the Earl of Caithness. The latter shortly afterwards captured and hanged John MacIan Mac-Rob Gunn, the chieftain, and formed a new confederacy with the Earl of Sutherland against the clan. The Gunns resolved to take refuge in the Western Isles; but, on their journey, were attacked, and George, brother of the late chief, was wounded and taken prisoner, after unsuccessfully endeavouring to escape by swimming across a loch. George was taken to Dunrobin Castle, and then sent by the Earl of Sutherland to the Earl of Caithness. The latter released him, not out of favour to him, or to the earl, whom he hated, but that he might annoy some obnoxious neighbours. But Gunn frustrated this amiable design by allying himself to the Earl of Sutherland.

In 1610 lived the famous William MacAngus Roy Gunn, who was in the service of the Earl of Caithness. When Earl George was displeased with any of his people, William was accustomed to steal their cattle and goods. From this he afterwards proceeded to make away with his master's possessions, and one day, after collecting a large number of cattle and horses, he disappeared. The earl was greatly enraged, but was afraid to commence any proceedings against him, lest he should produce a warrant he had, signed by the earl, authorising him to plunder the Caithness people. The freebooter continued his depredations till he was apprehended by the Town Council of Tain, who handed him over to the Monroes, on their request. They asked this favour out of compliment to his countryman, the chief of the Mackays. But, fearing to let William go free, they shut him up in the castle of Fowlis. He attempted to escape by jumping from the height of one of the towers, but injured himself so much that he was unable to proceed. He was then fettered and sent to the Earl of Caithness, his late master, who imprisoned him in Castle Sinclair. He contrived to unchain himself, jumped from his dungeon window into the sea, swam to the shore, and concealed himself for two days among the rocks, from whence he escaped in safety to his own people at Strathnaver.

In 1675, Lord Forbes having acquired some property in Caithness, the earl, who was at enmity with him, desired to molest him, but was too cautious to make any direct attack upon him. Knowing the bravery of clan Gunn, he invited John and Alexander Gunn (whose father he had hanged in 1586) to meet him at Castle Sinclair, with their cousin-germain, also named Alexander. Resolving to treat with the cousin first, he took him aside, and stating the case to him, asked him if he would set fire to the corn of William Innes, a follower of Lord Forbes. Alexander replied that he would consider this a dishonourable act; but that he would have no objection to slay Innes himself. Such was the code of morality in those times! Disappointed in the cousin, the earl now sent for the two brothers. They objected that as justice was now more rigorously administered, they would not be able to escape. The earl replied that he would send them to some of his friends in the Western Isles; and that, though professing to be against them, he would in reality allow them to frequent Caithness. Alexander at last consented, and going to Sanset set all the cornstacks on fire, with the aid of two accomplices. The earl then spread the report that the deed had been done by the Mackays; but the truth was soon made public through a quarrel amongst the clan Gunn, which resulted in Alexander, the cousin, and

John revealing all they knew of the affair. The Earl of Caithness and Alexander Gunn were consequently summoned to trial at Edinburgh, on the 2d April 1616; but, after many negotiations, arrangements were concluded between the earl and Lord Forbes, the former paying 20,000 merks as an indemnity, and Gunn retired to his friends in Strathtully.

MACLEAN.

The powerful and renowned Clan Gillean, abbreviated into Maclean, consists of four great septs, those of Duairt, Lochbuy, Coll, and Ardgour. They were one of the most distinguished Hebridean clans, and had large possessions in the Isles and on the mainland, they had places of sepulture and monuments at Iona, and several daughters of the line were prioresses of the nunnery of "Ycolmkill." They figure in all the great battles of Scottish history, from Largs to the rising in 1715, the last appearance of the clan in the field of battle.

Gillean, the founder of the race, possessed territories in the Isle of Mull. He was an ally of Donald, Lord of the Isles, and was present at the battle of Largs, when, in 1216, the Norwegian invader Haco with 20,000 men was defeated by Alexander III. His son Gillise fought in the cause of Bruce at Bannockburn.

The great grandson of Gillise — Lachlan, surnamed Lubanach—married in 1366 Margaret, daughter of John, Lord of the Isles. The latter gave a charter, dated July 12, 1390, comprehending among other things, "Officium Fragramanache et Armanache in insulâ de Hy." The precise nature of this office is unknown. It appears to have been something pertaining to the monastery and nunnery, as *frag* is obsolete Gaelic for a woman, and *manache* for a monk.

Hector MacLean married a daughter of the Earl of Douglas. He was at the celebrated battle of Harlaw, fought on the 24th of July 1411. This battle arose from an insurrection of Donald of the Isles, who claimed the Earldom of Ross, in right of his wife Margaret. She was aunt of Euphemia, Countess of Ross, who, on becoming a nun, resigned in favour of her uncle, the Earl of Buchan. The Duke of Albany, Governor of Scotland, at whose instigation this had been done, resisted her claim, whereupon the Lord of the Isles formed an alliance with England, and putting himself at the head of 10,000 men, invaded Ross-shire. He met with no opposition until he reached Dingwall, where he was attacked by Angus MacKay, whom he overpowered. He then collected his adherents at Inverness, and set out for Aberdeen, which he threatened to burn to the ground. He was, however, met by the

Earl of Mar, accompanied by all the knights and gentlemen of Angus and Mearns, Sir Robert Davidson, Provost of Aberdeen, and a party of burgesses. The armies met at the village of Harlaw, on the Ury. On the side of Mar were the Murrays, Straitons, Maules, Irvings, Lesleys, Lovels, and Stirlings. MacLean, MacIntosh, and several other chieftains followed the Lord of the Isles. The contest began by a furious assault of the Highlanders, who, in their turn, were attacked by Sir James Scrymgeour at the head of a body of knights. In spite of the havoc effected by this party, the Highlanders continued to fight with unabated fury, and Scrymgeour and his men were surrounded and overpowered. Hector MacLean and Sir Alexander Irving of Drum, recognising each other by the armorial bearings on their shields, met in a hand to hand encounter, in which both finally fell. The battle lasted till night-fall, and terminated with great loss to all parties. Many of the Angus families lost every male in their house. Nine hundred Highlanders were left dead on the field. Half-a-mile west from the battle-field is a farm-house called Legget's Den, close to which is a tomb of four large stones, covered by a larger one, which is said to be the burying-place of Hector, or "Eachan Ruidh na Cath," an appellation rendered by the chroniclers as Hector Rufus Bellicosus.

There is a Scottish march called the Battle of Harlaw, and a national ballad also commemorates the event.

In 1508 we find the royal protection granted to the nuns of Lady Agnes, daughter of Donald MacLaine, prioress of the monastery of the Virgin in Icolmkill, and in 1566 upon her decease, a gift of the prioressie is given to Marion MacLaine.

In 1513 Hector the ninth of Duairt accompanied James IV. to Flodden, and lost his life in endeavouring to preserve that of his sovereign. The tomb of Ailean, who flourished in the time of James VI., is to be seen at Iona, it is ornamented with carving and the representation of a ship. His nephew was the celebrated Lachlan Mor (or the great), who distinguished himself at the battle of Glenlivet. This event took place in Sept. 1594, when the Earl of Argyle, then only 19, was sent with 12,000 men against the Earls of Huntly, Angus, and Erroll, who were charged with entering into a conspiracy with Spain. Argyle was accompanied by the Earl of Atholl, Sir Lachlan MacLean, the chiefs of MacIntosh, Grant, MacGregor, MacNeil of Barra, and all the Campbells. He first laid siege to Ruthven Castle, but this fortress was so well defended by the clan Pherson, allies of Huntly, that his attempts proved unsuccessful. Huntly, meanwhile, had collected about 1,500 men, chiefly cavalry, and came up to the enemy at a brook named

Altonlachan. Argyle determined to risk an engagement, though advised by the chieftains either to wait for reinforcements promised by the Frasers, MacKenzies, &c., or to retreat to the mountains, where the horse could not follow. He stationed his troops on a hill-side between Glenlivet and Glenrinnes. The right wing consisted of MacLeans and MacIntoshes, and was commanded by Sir Lachlan; the left, of Grants, MacNeils, and MacGregors, commanded by Grant of Gartinbeg; and the centre of Campbells, commanded by Campbell of Auchinbreck. This van-guard was about 4,000 strong, and a rear-guard of 6,000 followed, led by Argyle. On the other side was a body of about 300, led by Errol, Gordon of Auchindun, and others. Huntly brought up the remainder of the troops, supported by Cluny Macpherson and the Laird of Abergeldie. He possessed three pieces of field ordnance, which, under the command of a Captain Gray who had served in Bohemia, preceded the van-guard. Campbell of Lochnell and Grant of Gartinbeg had previously stipulated to desert to Huntly as soon as the action began. By direction of the former chief the artillery was aimed at the yellow standard, where Argyle himself stood, as this nobleman was mortally hated by Lochnell, for having murdered his brother, Campbell of Calder, two years before. At the first discharge, how-

ever, Lochnell himself was shot, together with MacNeil of Barra, and the Highlanders thrown into confusion, having never seen field-pieces. Huntly instantly charged them, and Erroll attacked the right wing, but as it was a steep part of the hill he was obliged to desist. Upon this, Gordon of Auchindun with a few men galloped up the ascent, but was overpowered and slain by MacLean. His infuriated followers impetuously redoubled the attack, but MacLean firmly withstood them, detached Erroll from his troops and completely hemmed him in. He and his immediate followers were on the point of destruction, when they were rescued by Huntly. The battle raged for two hours longer, when Argyle's main force gave way, but Sir Lachlan still kept the field, and at last, finding the contest hopeless, retired in good order. On Argyle's side 500 were slain, besides MacNeil, Lochnell, and Auchinbreck. The men of Lochnell, and those of Gartinbeg went over to Huntly, whose loss was comparatively trifling.

In 1587 a charter of Iona and other lands, with an augmentation of crown rental, was granted by James VI. to Hector, son and presumptive heir of Lachlan, of which the following is an abstract :—

RENTAL PAYABLE TO THE CROWN.

Of lands in Ross of Mull,	£63	8	7½
Other lands in Mull,	21	5	10
Island of Iona,	22	13	4
Lands in Islay,	26	15	8
Lands in Tiree,	28	3	4
Total,	£162	6	9½

In the year 1586 a feud arose between the MacDonalds and the MacLeans, through the following circumstances. MacDonald of Sleat, when going to his cousin, Angus MacDonald of Kintyre, on a visit, was forced by contrary winds to land on Jura, which belonged partly to MacLean and partly to MacDonald of Kintyre. He happened to land with his party on MacLean's lands. MacDonald of Terreagh, who had lately quarrelled with him, arrived at the same time with a party of followers, and finding Sleat was there, they took away by night a herd of cattle belonging to clan Lean, and set sail. This they did that Sir Lachlan might believe Sleat had robbed him, and consequently attack him. The event fell out as they expected. MacLean surprised the clan Donald suddenly during the night at a place bearing the uncouth name of Inverchuockwrick, and slew sixty of them. Their chief, having gone to pass the night on board ship, escaped. When MacDonald of Kintyre heard of this, he visited

Sleat in Skye to consult what was to be done; and then going to Mull went to Sir Lachlan's castle of Duairt to confer with him. Here, however, he was arrested by the MacLeans, and Sir Lachlan threatened to keep him prisoner for life if he did not renounce his claim to the "Rhinns of Islay." This Kintyre consented to do; but he was obliged to give James Macdonald, his eldest son, and his brother, Reginald MacJames, as hostages till the deed of conveyance should be sent. James MacDonald was Sir Lachlan's own nephew, Angus having married Sir Lachlan's sister.

Shortly afterwards, Maclean set out for Islay to get his title completed. He put Reginald M'James in fetters at Duairt, but took James MacDonald with him. He encamped at a ruinous castle, Eilean Gorm, which had once belonged to his family. Kintyre, wishing to entrap him, pressed him to come to Mullindhrea, a comfortable and well-furnished house on the island, where he himself was residing, but Lachlan, being suspicious of his intentions, declined. A second invitation followed, with the message that they should feast as long as the provisions at Mullindhrea lasted, and then they should go to Sir Lachlan's camp. MacLean replied that he was distrustful of Angus, and therefore could not come. Angus answered that these suspicions were groundless, and that as his son and brother

were pledges, MacLean could run no risk. Upon this Sir Lachlan went to Mullindhrea, with eighty-six of his followers, and James MacDonald. They were graciously received by MacDonald, and sumptuously entertained during the day. Meanwhile MacDonald sent messengers to all his friends and followers desiring them to be at his house at nine o'clock that night. In the evening MacLean and his men were conducted to sleep in a long house which stood by itself, at some distance from the other apartments. About an hour after their retiring, Angus, with three or four hundred men, went and surrounded the house where they lay. Angus then went to the door and shouted to Sir Lachlan that he had come to give him his reposing drink, which he had forgotten to do before. MacLean replied that he did not then wish to drink; but Angus insisted, saying it was his will he should come for it. At this peremptory answer, MacLean instantly perceived his danger. He got up and placed the boy MacDonald (whom he had never lost sight of all day) before him. The door was then burst open, and Angus and a number of men rushed in. James MacDonald called out to them to spare his uncle, which they granted, and removed Sir Lachlan to a secret chamber. Angus then ordered all the MacLeans to come out, except MacDonald Terreagh, and another individual whom

he named. As soon as they had vacated the house he set it on fire, and it was consumed to the ground, along with the two unfortunate inmates. This was Terreagh's punishment for originating the quarrel, and for deserting his own clan for the MacLeans. The other man was a kinsman of Sir Lachlan's, one of the oldest of the clan, and celebrated for his wisdom and courage.

Allan MacLean, next kinsman to the chief, as soon as he heard of his seizure, caused a report to be spread in Islay that his clan had slain Reginald, the remaining hostage at Duairt. By this device he hoped to provoke Angus to execute the chief, whose possessions would thenceforth fall to himself. It, however, only resulted in the slaughter of several MacLeans by Coll, another brother of Angus.

The friends of Sir Lachlan now applied to the Earl of Argyle, who advised them to complain to James VI. This monarch immediately directed a herald-at-arms to be sent to Islay. The man, not being able to procure shipping for Islay, returned home. Argyle then entered into negotiations, and procured MacLean's liberty, on the restoration of Reginald, and the deliverance of the earl's son and the son of MacLeod of Harris as hostages. Lachlan, on his release, endeavoured to attach MacIan of Ardnamurchan, a follower of Kintyre's, to himself. For this purpose he gave him his

mother in marriage, for whose hand he had been a former solicitor. The nuptials were celebrated at Torloisk, in Mull. But, to his disappointment, MacIan stedfastly refused to join against his own clan. Enraged at his obstinacy, Sir Lachlan broke open the door of his sleeping apartment at dead of night, and without paying the least deference to his own mother, dragged MacIan away, killed eighteen of his followers, and imprisoned him closely. After a year's captivity, he was released in exchange for the two hostages held by MacDonald.

In 1598, Sir Lachlan made a second attempt to obtain Islay. Angus offered to yield half of the isle for life, on MacLean acknowledging that he held it under clan Donald; but these terms he refused. He embarked with a considerable force, and upon reaching Islay, had an encounter near Loch Groynard with James MacDonald, his nephew. After a desperate conflict he was slain fighting at the head of his men. His son, Lachlan Barroch, was wounded, but escaped. Eighty principal men of the MacLeans fell, and 200 soldiers were slain. MacDonald was so severely wounded that he never fully recovered. There is a tradition that Sir Lachlan before he set out consulted a witch. She prophesied that one MacLean should be slain at Loch Groynard, and she charged him not to land on a

Thursday, nor to drink of the waters of a well near the lake. The first charge he was obliged to transgress by reason of a tempest, the second he disobeyed unwittingly. On hearing of MacLean's death, the king was so incensed that he gave the clan Donald's possessions in Kintyre and Islay to the Argylls and Campbells. This led to a feud during 1614-17, which ended in the ruin of the MacDonalds.

In 1674 the Marquis of Argyle bought up some debts due by the MacLeans, and his son the Earl soon afterwards applied for payment. In the course of negotiations the laird of MacLean died, leaving a son in charge of his brother. Terms were agreed upon by the guardian and the earl, but as the former was very dilatory the earl resolved to enforce payment. He crossed over to Mull with 2,000 of his tenants and vassals, and seizing the Castle of Duairt, placed a garrison in it, and quitted the island. In September of the next year, the debts being still unsettled, he collected about 1,500 men, 200 being royal troops from Glasgow, and militiamen, the aid of which had been granted by the Council. MacDonald and other chieftains sent 1,000 men to support the MacLeans, but the opposing parties never met in battle; Argyle's forces being driven back by a severe hurricane, which lasted two days, and caused great damage to his vessels. "A

rumour went," says Law's Memorials, "that a witch-wife promised to the MacLains that so long as she lived the Earl of Argile should not enter Mull; and, indeed, many of the people imputed the rise of that great storme under her paction with the devil, how true I cannot assert."

The clan was in arms under Montrose, and shortly before the battle of Kilsyth, burnt Castle Campbell, the stronghold of the Argyle family. At the battle of Inverkeithing, July 20, 1652, Sir Hector MacLean, with a number of his friends and followers were slain, after greatly distinguishing themselves by the unwearied resistance they offered to the enemy.

In 1715 Captain MacLean, who fought under Dundee at Killiecrankie, aided the attempt to surprise the Castle of Edinburgh, undertaken by the Jacobites in August. The conspirators numbered about 90, half of whom were Highlanders. They bribed a sergeant, a corporal, and two sentinels of the garrison, who agreed to attend at the north wall, near the sally-port, on the night of the 9th September, and to draw up by a pulley, a scaling-ladder made of ropes, which was wide enough to hold several men abreast. Unfortunately, Ensign Arthur, the agent employed to gain over the soldiers, entrusted the secret to his brother, a physician in the town. The wife of the latter, learning of the

plot from her husband, sent an anonymous letter to Lord Justice-Clerk Cockburn, acquainting him of the conspiracy. Cockburn received the letter about 10 P.M., and despatched a messenger to the deputy-governor of the Castle, who arrived at 11. The commander ordered the guards to be doubled, but not fearing an attack that night, retired to rest. The enterprise might, therefore, have succeeded, had not the conspirators delayed over their wine at a tavern long past the hour fixed. Consequently, when they were ascending the ladder it was the time for changing the guard, and a new detachment coming up so startled the soldiers who were at the rope that they dropped it, and the ladder with those on it fell to the ground. The noise of this alarmed one of the relay, who discharged his musket. Upon this the conspirators fled, believing they were discovered. A party of the town-guard rushed out from the West Port and secured four of them, among whom was MacLean. They also picked up the ladder and several carbines which they had left in their haste.

In the battle of Sherriffmuir, Sir John MacLean, with the chief of Clanranald, led the right wing of Mar's army. The clan appear to have been actively engaged in the rising of 1715. In 1745 they were induced by President Forbes not to combine in what the

foresight of many of the Jacobites perceived was a hopeless attempt.

The family of Lochbuy dispute the chieftainship with that of Duairt, as they are descended from Eachan Reganach, a brother of Lachlan Lubanach, and it is uncertain which was the elder. A tomb of one of their warriors at Iona is described by Pennant. The chief is represented as holding a sword in the right hand and a pistol in the left. Murchard was the son of Eachan, and his great grandson, John of Lochbuy, was head of the sept in 1493. At that time the family possessions consisted of lands in Tiree, Mull, Jura, Scarba, Morven, and Durer and Glencoe in Lorn. From John Earl of Ross he obtained charters of the lands of Lochiel in Lochaber; but these he was unable to hold good, through the resistance of the dispossessed Camerons.

The MacLeans of Coll trace their pedigree from a brother of the fourth laird of Duairt. The son of John Garbh MacLean of Coll was killed at Corpach by the Camerons, and his infant heir was saved by the MacGillonies, followers of the Camerons. This chief was known as John Abrach. He was head of the sept in 1493, and from him the lairds of Coll have adopted the patronymic of MacLean Abrach, by which they are distinguished. A MacLean of Coll appears at Iona.

The Ardgour family sprang from Donald, a son of Lachlan III. of Duairt. Ardgour was conferred upon them by an Earl of Ross. The second son of Lachlan Mor was the founder of the MacLeans of Torloisk, of whom an interesting story is told at length in "Tales of a Grandfather," chap. 38. General Stewart, in his record of the services of Loudon's Highlanders, mentions that, after the siege of Bergen-op-Zoom, in September 1747, Lieutenants Allan and Francis MacLean of Torloisk, were taken prisoners and carried before General Lowendahl, who thus addressed them, "Gentlemen, consider yourselves on parole; if all had behaved as you and your brave corps have done, I should not now be master of Bergen-op-Zoom." To Lieutenant Allan was principally due the credit of defeating the Americans in the attack on Quebec in 1775-6; and of having in 1759 raised the 114th (Highland) Regiment.

FARQUHARSON.

"This family," says the Memorial of President Forbes, "is the only clan family in Aberdeenshire. Their Gaelic name is Clan Ianla. The laird of Invercauld, their chief, has a handsome estate holden of the crown, in Perthshire and Braemar. There are several other barons of the name that have competent fortunes, such as Monaltrie, Inverey, Finzean, &c."

Findlay Farquharson of Inverey was slain at the battle of Pinkie in 1547, where he carried the royal banner. His grandson James was, at the age of seventy, imprisoned for two years in Edinburgh, on account of his loyalty, and was only released after payment of a large fine. His son, Colonel William Farquharson, served under the Marquises of Huntly and Montrose, and the Earls of Glencairn and Middleton; and "being without pay, and at his own charges, mortgaged all his estate, worth about £500 a year, for the said service." His son, Colonel John Farquharson, was one of the first who took arms for King James VII. When all the other Highlanders had retired from the field, he raised between 800 and 900 men, and held out a whole campaign, for which six parishes belonging to himself, and his relations were entirely burned and destroyed.*

Colonel Donald Farquharson was a military leader, who performed good services under the Marquis of Montrose. In 1644, with a force of 120 horse and 300 foot, he set out with the laird of Drum, Colonel Gordon, and one or two others, for the town of Montrose. He seized the burgh, killed one of the bailies,

* Account of the Clans laid before Louis XIV. by the Scottish Jacobites.

captured the Provost, and threw some cannon, which he could not carry away, into the sea.

In 1645 he was sent with "about eighty cavaliers" to Aberdeen, and the party, believing none of the enemy to be near, placed no sentinels at the gates, but entertained themselves at their lodgings. Some of the covenanters gave information to Major-General Hurry, who was posted with several regiments at the North Water Bridge. The general selected from his troops 160 horse and foot, and instantly set out for Aberdeen, which he reached at eight o'clock on the evening of the 15th of March. The trampling of horses in the streets announced the enemy's arrival to Farquharson and his companions, but it was then too late to defend themselves. They made a desperate resistance, a few were slain, some captured, and the greater number escaped. The prisoners were sent to the Tolbooth of Edinburgh. Among the slain was Farquharson himself, "a brave gentleman" says Spalding, "and one of the noblest captains among all the Highlanders of Scotland, and the king's man for life and death." The gentlemen who escaped returned on horse and foot to the Marquis of Montrose "ashamed of the accident, but they could not mend it." Montrose was offended at their carelessness, and gave little answer to two messengers sent by the Town Council of Aberdeen to

assure him of the non-participation of the city in the affair. He subsequently inflicted a fine on the burgh of £10,000 (Scots) worth of cloth, and gold and silver lace for the use of his army. This was paid by levying a tax on the inhabitants; thus adding, as Spalding quaintly remarks, "cross upon cross upon Aberdeen."

COLQUHOUN.

The origin of this family is referred by some writers to the time of Agricola, when Galgacus, supposed to be the Latin corruption of Galgahoun or Colquhoun, opposed the Roman commander in the battle of the Grampians. Some genealogists trace the descent from Conoch, a king of Ireland, and others again, from a younger son of the Earl of Lennox.

The numerous feuds of the Colquhouns with the MacKays, MacKenzies, &c., are recorded at length in the histories of the Highlands. Their earliest extant charter dates from the time of William the Lion. It was granted in 1225 by Maldowen, third Earl of Lennox, who bestowed the lands of Luss upon Gilmore Colquhoun.

LAMOND OR LAMONT.

This clan were the ancient proprietors of the district of Cowall in Argyleshire, which they held at the time

that Alexander II. raised Argyle into a Sherriffdom. They appear to have sprung from the ancestor of the Clan Rory. Their original name was MacErachar. They adopted the surname of Lamond from their ancestor Laumanus, grandson of Duncan MacErachar, who granted the lands of Kilmore, near Lochgilp, to the monks of Paisley.

CLAN DONNACHIE OR ROBERTSON.

This Clan appears to be descended from the ancient Earls of Athole, though a tradition mentions Duncan of Athole as a son of Angus Mor, Lord of the Isles. Duncan, however, is not named in the MS. of 1450, which details all the descendants of that prince, and from various ancient charters mentioned by Mr. Skene, Mr. Browne infers that his ancestor was Ewen the son of Conan. Conan was the second son of Henry, last Earl of Athole of the ancient race, the daughter of whose eldest son married into a lowland family. The Strowan Robertsons thus appear to be the male heirs of the old Earls of Athole.

This Duncan, surnamed "The Fat," married the daughter of Callum Roadh, or Malcolm the Redhaired, who, from his surname of Leamanach, is supposed to have been connected with the Earls of Lennox, and who appears in the "Ragman Roll," date 1296, as

Malcolm of Glendochart. By this alliance Duncan obtained an extensive addition to his territories, including part of the glen of Rannoch. Clan Donnachie appear conspicuously in a Highland foray into Angus, when they were led by Thomas, Patrick, and Gibbon, the grandsons of Duncan. Patrick was the ancestor of the Robertsons of Lude.

Robert, great-grandson of Duncan, was a noted freebooter, renowned for his predatory incursions into the Lowlands. He arrested Graham, accomplice of the Earl of Athole in the murder of James I., and delivered him, along with the Master of Athole, to the government. In return for this service his lands of Strowan were erected into a barony, and he was authorised to carry as arms, a man in chains, with the motto, *Virtutis gloria merces*. His death resulted from a conflict with Forrester of Torwood, near the village of Auchtergaven, respecting the rights to the lands of Little Dunkeld. Robertson received a mortal wound in the head ; but, binding it up, he continued his journey to Perth, and having obtained a grant of the lands from the king, set out on his return, and expired on the way home.

Alexander Robertson of Strowan, noted in the insurrection of 1715, was a chivalrous and dauntless chief. He was the prototype of the Baron of Bradwardine.

The family estates were three times forfeited in the cause of the Stewarts. The losses sustained by the Robertsons, and their strong attachment to the exiled family, are well set forth in two interesting letters, preserved among the Stewart papers, from which are taken the following extracts :—

" I escaped the Bill of attainder, but was excepted by name in their pretended act of indemnity, and what they called a *Billa Vera* was found against me in 1748; however, as my predecessor, the late Strowan, was very old and infirm, and my title to the estate was still good, I was advised to skulk at home that I might be ready to advise with my friends about possessing the estate, in case of Strowan's death, which happened in 1749.

" Upon this, I ordered my wife and children to repair to Carie, and possess a little Hutt that was built after the burning in 1746. The tenants of the estate, alwise attached to their lawfull masters, received them with open arms, and chearfully paid the rents to Trustees approved by me. This was galling to the ministry, ever intent upon the destruction of all the ancient Highland families, and a Scots lawyer, who was alwise in the secret of my affairs, made a merit of discovering the only method by which they could ruin my Family, that is, by revoking the grant above men-

tioned, and by which I held the estate. However, my friends struggled for some time upon the score of old apprissings, and raised a second year's rent; but all was overruled, and the Trustees were obliged to give up the second year's rent. Sentence after sentence was passed against them, and even my wife and children were threatened with military execution if they remained anywhere upon the ground of the estate beyond the time limited; they were obliged to yield, not knowing where to put their heads.

"All imaginable care has been taken that no man who has the least connection with my family should have any share in the management of the estate, lest some part of the profits should drop to me. Some of my friends offered the highest rents for my fir woods, but were rejected: in short, nothing was neglected that could possibly contribute to deprive me and mine of common subsistences. At length, my funds being exhausted, and my person being hunted as a fox, I had no resource at home.

"I arrived, with my wife and children, at Paris, 13 days ago, after tedious and expensive travelling by sea and land; and this moment I possess 39 Louis, which is all I can command at home or abroad, for subsistence to my family, and the education of 2 sons and 2 daughters.

"I am afraid I have troubled you with many circumstances that might be let alone, but whatever makes impression on ourselves we are apt to communicate. It is a weakness most men are subject to, and the source of much impertinence [irrelevancy] both in writing and conversation, but I hope you will forgive a well meaning Scotsman, that has been long out of the world, and who is, with much respect, etc.

"ROBERTSON OF STROWAN.

"Montreuil, Sept. 28th, 1753.

"To MR. SECRETARY EDGAR.

"P.S.—My sheet did not admit of mentioning my Father's wounds, imprisonment, and banishment in 1715, and the loss of his beloved brother, who was cruelly butchered in "calm" blood at Preston. I might likewise mention that my family, at the head of the Athole men, was perhaps one of the chief supports of the royal cause under the great Marquis of Montrose in Scotland. It is plain, from original commissions in my possession, that my great-granduncle, then at the head of our family, in the minority of his nephew, commanded all the Athole men, and how he behaved in that station, the king's letter of thanks to him, dated at Chantilly in 1653, will evince. The original

letter does so much honour to the family that it is still preserved. In short, all our charters are proofs of our duty and loyalty to the royal family. As for me, I was born in the dregs of time, but, thank God, my heart is sound.

"D. R. of Strowan.

"[To Mr Edgar, Secretary to the Chevalier.]"

"To the Chevalier de St. George.

". . . . . It is with great reluctancy I presume to advise your Majesty on the present occasion; but as I have no resource under Heaven for the subsistence of my family and the education of my children but your M.'s wisdom and influence, I am obliged to use this perhaps too presumptuous method of applying directly to y^r M.'s fatherly goodness. . . . When y^r M. suffers we have the less reason to consider ourselves: it is true the situation of me and other gentlemen seems grievous at present, yet I cannot help looking upon our banishment as a particular act of Providence for preserving a race of Scotsmen from the corruption with which our country is overrun at present—a race who

may sometime be fit instruments in y^r^ M.'s hand for reforming the manners of your unhappy people. . . .

"I am, with all duty and submission, SIRE,
One of your Majesty's loyal and most devoted and disinterested subjects, and servants,

"ROBERTSON OF STROWAN.

"Montreuil, near Versailles,
Sept. 29th, 1753."

The celebrated General Reid, who left £52,000 for the foundation of a chair of music in the University of Edinburgh, was the son of Alexander Robertson of Straloch. His family was always known as Barons Ruaah or Roy, from the founder having had red hair, and having obtained the grant of a barony. This surname, General Reid, contrary to general custom, invariably adopted, and changed it to Reid.

MONROE OR CLAN ROICH.

THE possessions of this clan lie to the north of the Frith of Cromarty. In the sixteenth century they were a clan of great importance, and possessed a high reputation for courage. In the civil wars following the rebellion they were in opposition to the royalists,

and in the risings in favour of the exiled Stuarts, they espoused the cause of Government.

Monroe of Fowlis is mentioned as early as the time of Alexander II. in a charter granted by the Earl of Sutherland. Shortly after the accession of Alexander III. an insurrection broke out against the Earl of Ross, and his second son, who had been captured by the insurgents, was rescued by the Monroes and Dingwalls. In this fierce encounter, eleven Monroes of Fowlis, who would have succeeded one another, fell in combat, so that an infant inherited the chieftainship. The clan were requited for their services with grants of land.

In 1333, according to Sir Robert Gordon, or 1454, according to Shaw, John Monroe, tutor of the chief, was travelling from Edinburgh to Ross, and halted with his servants in a meadow at Strathardale. Whilst they were sleeping, the owner of the field cut off their horses' tails. As soon as Monroe reached home, he assembled the clan, who were eager to revenge the outrage, and with 350 men laid waste the district of Strathardale, killed some of the inhabitants, and carried off a number of cattle. On his way home, as he was passing through the territories of MacIntosh, that chief sent a message to him, desiring a share of the spoil. This was customary when the cattle were driven through a gentleman's land, and the portion presented was called

Staoig Rathaid, "a road collop." Monroe offered a reasonable proportion, but MacIntosh demanded half, and on Monroe's refusal, collected his men, and overtook him at Clachnaharry, near Inverness. The Monroes instantly sent five of their men forward with the cattle, and esconscing themselves among the rocks, greatly annoyed the MacIntoshes with their arrows, and finally slew the chief and a number of his men. John Monroe himself was left for dead on the field, but was fortunately removed by the chief of the Frasers, who resided near the scene of action, and cured of his wounds. He lost the use of one of his hands, from which he was called John Ciutach.

The celebrated Sir Robert Monroe of Fowlis served in the latter part of King William's reign, and in Queen Anne's wars under the Duke of Marlborough. In 1739 he was appointed Lieut.-Colonel of the newly formed "Black Watch." For his behaviour at Fontenoy he was promoted to the command of the 37th regiment, which he commanded at the battle of Falkirk in January 1746. In this engagement his men fled at the first charge of the rebels, but Sir Robert, disdaining to retreat, was cut down. His brother, who ran to support him, shared the same fate. He was buried with great honour: crowds of soldiers, and all the rebel officers, attending his funeral.

Doddridge gives the following account of Fontenoy, which is also transcribed by General Stewart :—"The gallantry of Sir Robert Munroe and his regiment at Fontenoy was the theme of admiration through all Britain. He had obtained leave of the Duke of Cumberland to allow his men to fight in their own way. Sir Robert, according to the ways of his countrymen, ordered the whole regiment to clap to the ground on receiving the French fire, and instantly after its discharge, they sprang up, and coming close to the enemy, poured in their shot upon them to the certain destruction of multitudes, and drove them precipitately through their own lines, then retreating, drew up again, and attacked them a second time after the same manner. These attacks they repeated several times the same day to the surprise of the whole army. Sir Robert was everywhere with his regiment, notwithstanding his great corpulency, and when in the trenches, he was hauled out by the legs and arms by his own men : and it is observed, that when he commanded the whole regiment to clap to the ground, he himself alone, with the colours behind him, stood upright receiving the whole fire of the enemy, and this because (as he said) though he could easily lie down, his great bulk could not suffer him to rise so quickly. His preservation that day was the surprise

and astonishment, not only of the whole army, but of all that heard the particulars of the action, and a most eminent person in the army was heard to say upon the occasion, that it was enough to convince one of the doctrine of predestination, and to justify what King William of glorious memory had been used to say, that every bullet had its billet.

CAMPBELL.

The Gaelic name of Clan Campbell is, according to President Forbes' Memorial, Clan Guin or O Duine. "They are," says this document, "the richest and most numerous clan in Scotland; their countries and bounds the most extensive, their superiorities, jurisdictions, and other dependencies by far the greatest in the kingdom. They are the family of greatest importance in North Britain, and have been so since the decline of the Douglasses, the extinction of the Earl of Ross' family, the total fall of the Cummins and the Mac-Donalds of the Isles." Colonel Robertson mentions another Gaelic designation, "Clan Diarmad Na 'n Torc," or "Diarmad of the Wild Boar," an ancient Pictish hero, on which account the clan carry the boar's head for their crest. The Earls of Argyll added the galley of Lorn to their bearings on the marriage of the first Earl with Isabella, eldest daughter and co-

heiress of John Stewart of Lorn (see "MacDougall" and "Stewart"), and took the title of Lords of Lorn.

The name Campbell is supposed by some to be of Norman origin, derived from Campo Bello; but this is unsupported by authority, there being no trace of such a name in "Domesday Book," "Roll of Battel Abbey," and other records; besides, as Mr. Browne observes, the name would be rather Italian than Norman. In the "Ragman Roll" it is written Cambel or Kambel. Mr. Skene considers the clan to be of Gaelic descent, and, with the MacLeods, to be the representatives of the ancient inhabitants of the earldom of Garmoran. In the reign of Alexander III. the Campbells first appear, divided into two great families, bearing the patronymics of MacArthur and MacCailinmor, or MacCallummore.

The MacArthur branch held the chieftainship until the time of James I., when John MacArthur was beheaded along with Alexander, Lord of Garmoran, and his whole property forfeited, excepting Strachur and some lands in Perthshire. James I., in order to subdue the Highlands, then in a lawless state, summoned about forty of the chiefs to a parliament at Inverness; but on their arrival they were seized and ironed, and some of them executed.

The MacCallummore branch begins with Gillespick Campbell, who was constituted heritable sheriff of

Argyle by Alexander II. in 1221, and witnessed the charter of erection, of the burgh of Newburgh by Alexander III. in 1266. Sir Niel, son of Colin More, married the sister of Robert Bruce, and from that time this branch rapidly increased in power and extent of territory, until, in 1427, they obtained the chieftainship; and their subsequent elevation to the peerage placed their title beyond the reach of dispute from any other branch of the clan. The accompanying table exhibits the connection of several of the numerous families of Campbell:

A.D.	MAIN STEM.	YOUNGER SONS.
1221.	Gillespick Campbell of Lochowe.	
1280.	Colin More,	2. Donald—Loudon. 4. Arthur—Dunstaffnage.
1296.	Niel,	
1316.	Colin,	2. John—Barbeth, Succoth.
1340.	Archibald,	
	Colin,	2. Colin—Arkinglass.
1445.	Duncan,	2. Colin*—Glenurchy { Barcaldine. { Achnabar. Glenfalloch. { Balliveolan. Achallader.
		3. Duncan—Auchinbreck { Glencarden. Glensaddel. Kilmory.†
		4. Niel—Ellengreig, Armadale.
		5. Arthur—Otter.
1453.	Colin, 1st Earl,	2. Thomas—Lundie.
1493.	Archibald,	2. John—Calder.
1513.	Colin,	2. John—Lochnell.

* Ancestor of the Breadalbane family.

† Lady Abinger, mother of Baroness Stratheden, was a daughter of Patrick Campbell, Esq., of Kilmory.

The Breadalbane family are said to have signified by their mottoes the union existing among them. That assumed by Sir Colin Campbell of Glenorchy, who was a Knight Templar of Rhodes, was "Follow me;" Campbell of Glenfalloch answers, "Thus far," i.e., to the point of death, the crest being a dagger pointing a heart; Campbell of Achline, "With heart and hand;" Campbell of Achalader, "With courage;" Barcaldine, "Paratus sum;" Glenlyon, more cautiously, "Quæ recta sequor."

The Campbells of Achalader are descended from Sir Duncan VII. of Glenorchy. From his wearing a black cap instead of the usual Highland bonnet, he was called "Duncan with the cowl"—Duncan-dhu-na-curig. Another appellation was, "Duncan of the Castles," as he possessed seven, viz., Balloch or Taymouth, Achalader, Barcaldine, Caltum, Lochdochart, Edinample, and Finlarig. There is a portrait of him in Taymouth Castle, painted by Jameson.

George, Lord Lyttleton, after visiting the Earl of Breadalbane, was asked by a friend what he had seen in the Highlands. After giving his opinion of the country, he added, "Of all I saw and heard few things excited my surprise more than the learning and talents of Mr Campbell of Achalader. Born and bred in the

Highlands, I have seldom seen a more accomplished gentleman, with more general and classical learning."

The Laird of Glenlyon carried out King William's orders regarding the Massacre of Glencoe. His grandson shared the belief of the Highlanders, that in consequence of this, a curse rested on the family. In 1771 he was superintending the execution of a soldier of marines, condemned to be shot. A reprieve had actually been sent, but was not to be produced till the last moment. When all was prepared, and the prisoner was on his knees, Colonel Campbell put his hand in his pocket to draw out the paper, when, in mistake, he also pulled out his white handkerchief, and the firing-party, who had been told this was to be the signal, instantly discharged their pieces. The unfortunate gentleman dropped the paper, and exclaimed, "The curse of God and of Glencoe is here; I am an unfortunate ruined man." He instantly quitted the parade, and soon afterwards retired from the service, though never in the least blamed for the affair, which was known to have been entirely accidental.

In 1715 the Laird of Glenlyon was "out," and was so strongly attached to the Stewart cause that he never forgave his eldest son for entering the regular army; and in 1746, when on his death-bed, refused to see him. In the autumn of the same year, the son, who

had succeeded to the property, was appointed to garrison his own house, as there were numerous rebels concealed in the surrounding caves. Among these was his brother, who, on one occasion, came out of a deep den above the house rather too soon in the evening. He wished to see his sisters, who usually supplied him with provisions. The officer, afraid that the fugitive might be seized, instantly gave the alarm, and sent away the men who were with him to call out the soldiers, saying, he would keep the rebel in sight. He then shouted to him in Gaelic, to run for his life to the mountains, which the other obeying, disappeared before the men returned. Ten years later, the outlaw was appointed to Fraser's Highland regiment, and was shot at Quebec.*

Several traditions are current in Lorn regarding a mansion belonging to the family of Lochnell, which stands on a small promontory opposite the island of Lismore, a little further north than Loch Etive. When building, it was prophesied that if the wood from a churchyard was used, the house would not stand, and an heir to the property would never be born in it. The prediction was disregarded, and the prohibited wood used. The building was afterwards destroyed, the

* This family, like the MacDougalls of Lorn, possess a very ancient brooch. It is of silver, studded with pearls and uncut gems.

servants having lighted large fires in the chimney places without putting in grates, the beams of the floors consequently ignited, and a disastrous conflagration was the result. The house is now entirely uninhabited, but forms a picturesque and interesting ruin. Within the last thirty years, the property has passed to four or five different successors—a fact which has tended not a little to confirm the popular faith in predictions.

The numerous traditions and achievements of the illustrious clan Campbell would occupy a volume; in truth, the history of their chieftains is so interwoven with that of their native country, that any detailed account of the former would necessarily embrace a great portion of the latter.

CAMERON.

According to Major, an old Scottish historian, the clan Chameron or Cameron, are kindred to clan Chattan; but, if so, they have been independent and separate since the fourteenth century. Their ancestor is said to have been a younger son of one of the kings of Denmark. He assisted at the restoration of Fergus II., in 404, who recovered his kingdom from the Picts, but was subsequently slain by the Romans, and lies

buried in Iona. This ally is said to have been called Cameron, from his crooked nose, an appellation adopted by his descendants. There were three septs of Camerons, the MacMartin Camerons of Letterfinlay, the Camerons of Strone, and those of Glennevis. It is thought, that on the secession of the Camerons from clan Chattan, the MacMartin sept adhered to the MacIntoshes, and that, consequently, the Lochiel family, the most powerful of the second sept, rose to the chieftainship, which they have held ever since.

Two of the Cameron chieftains are specially celebrated—Donald Dhu, who flourished in 1396, and from whom the patronymic of Macconnel Dhu is derived, and his son Allan MacCoilduy, who is said to have made thirty-two expeditions into the lands of his enemies, for the thirty-two years of his life.

Not less famed are their leaders in more recent times. Sir Ewen Cameron of Lochiel is celebrated in Highland history. He joined the insurrection of 1652, and never made formal submission to Oliver Cromwell. His word of honour was accepted as a sufficient guarantee that he would keep the peace. He afterwards fought at Killiecrankie, and died in 1719, aged ninety. His grandson, of the same name, distinguished himself in 1745, and was the companion of Prince Charles in part of his wanderings. He was known as

"the gentle Lochiel." The family estates were forfeited, but subsequently restored.

STEWART.

The Stewarts are said to be a branch of the Norman family of Fitzallan. Their principal seat was in Renfrewshire, and they enjoyed the dignity of lord high steward of Scotland, from which they derived their name. Walter Stewart of Renfrew married Marjorie, daughter of King Robert Bruce, and thus became founder of the royal Stewart dynasty. Some branches of the family penetrated into the Highlands, and became ancestors of distinct septs. Such were the Stewarts of Lorn, who became possessed of great part of the territory of the MacDougalls, the original Lords of Lorn, through the marriage of two daughters of Ewen MacDougall, who died without male issue, to John and Robert Stewart of Innermeath. It was through a marriage with the Lorn Stewarts, that the Earls of Argyle assumed the title of Lorn, still borne by the eldest son of the Duke. From this family sprang the Stewarts of Appin, Invernahyle, Tasnacloich, and Grandtully. The Stewarts of Athole are descended from the famous Wolf of Badenoch, the fourth son of Robert II. He was constituted governor

of the Highlands, from the limits of Moray to the Pentland Firth. He seized the lands of Alexander Barr, bishop of Moray, for which deed he was excommunicated. Enraged at this sentence, he burnt the town of Forres, the choir of the church, and the house of the archdeacon, in May 1390. In June he proceeded to burn Elgin, the church of St. Giles, the hospital of Maison-Dieu, the cathedral, and eighteen houses of the canons and chaplains, and also carried off the canonical vestments and sacred utensils. For this sacrilege he was prosecuted and obliged to make submission, upon which the bishop of St. Andrews absolved him in the church of the Black Friars at Perth. He was received at the altar in presence of the king, Robert III., his brother, upon promising to indemnify the bishop of Moray, and obtain absolution from the Pope. One of his sons—Duncan—was well-known as a leader of a troop of Highland catherons, who were used to descend from the hills and ravage all the cultivated country, plundering, burning, and slaying. Once, in a conflict at Gasklune, the Sheriff of Angus, seven gentlemen, and sixty of his followers were killed. Sir David Lindsay, who was in the fight, transfixed a Highlander with his lance and brought him to the ground, but the catheron, with the spear in his body, raised himself up, struck Lindsay a blow with his

sword, which inflicted a severe wound, and then fell back and expired.

The Stewarts of Balquhidder sprang from an illegitimate branch of the Albany family. Those of Garth from James, grandson of the Earl of Buchan, the second son of Robert II. The castle of Garth was built about 1390.

There are four ways of spelling the name—Stewart, Steward, Stuart, and Steuart. Of these the first is the original and most ancient orthography. The variations Stuart and Steuart were introduced by members of the family in intercourse with France, to avoid using the letter *w*, and the practice being adopted by Mary Queen of Scots, became common. Different families appear to have used one or other mode, through accident or inclination, as for example, those of Traquair spell Stuart, while Grandtully, a scion of the same, spell Stewart.

MACPHERSON.

The clan Chattan, so called from Gillechattanmore,* its founder, was one of the greatest in Moray. It possessed the whole of Badenoch, the greater part of

* Gillechattan is said to signify a votary or servant of St. Kattan, a popular Scottish saint.

Lochaber, and the districts of Strathnairn and Strathdearn.

The septs of clan Chattan were MacPherson, MacIntosh, MacDuff, MacBean, MacQueen, MacGillivray, Clark, Davidson, Elder, Shaw, and, according to some—Farquharson. The Camerons were originally of the same stock, but became independent at a very early period. There is a controversy between antiquarians as to whether MacPherson or MacIntosh is head of the clan. The two opposing traditions may be thus briefly mentioned. According to the MS. of 1450, Gillechattanmore had two sons, the elder Neachtan, the younger, Neill, from which severally sprang clans Pherson and Intosh. The account brought forward by the MacIntoshes is, that they are descended from MacDuff, thane of Fife, and acquired the chieftainship of clan Chattan at the end of the thirteenth century, by the marriage of their ancestor with Eva MacPherson, daughter of the chief. But as the point in question can possess little interest for the general reader, we shall not enter into details. That eminent Celtic authority, Mr. Skene, decides in favour of the clan Pherson, and Logan and Colonel Robertson seem to be of the same opinion.

The Gaelic name of clan Pherson, is clan Vuirich. They are so called from Muirich, a descendant of

Gillechattan. Some antiquaries interpret the name "Pharshon," as signifying parson, or priest.

In 1386, a feud broke out between the clan Chattan and Cameron, in which the latter were nearly all cut off to a man. The occasion arose thus. Some lands of MacIntosh were tenanted by the Camerons, who were so tardy in paying rent, that MacIntosh frequently indemnified himself by carrying off their cattle. At this mode of procedure the Camerons at last became so irritated, that they assembled under Charles MacGillony, to the number of four hundred, and marched into Badenoch. MacIntosh procured the assistance of the MacPhersons, and of the Davidsons of Invernahavon, called in Gaelic clan Dhaibhidh, pronounced Dhawvie. On marshalling his forces, he took the centre of the army, but a dispute arose between Cluny MacPherson and Davidson as to which should have the right wing. During the quarrel, the Camerons were seen coming up, whereupon MacIntosh hastily decided in favour of the Davidsons. This was a highly impolitic step, as the parties were in the country of the MacPhersons, who instantly drew off their troops, which exceeded in number those of both MacIntosh and Davidson. The battle was hotly contested, and during its course many of the MacIntoshes, and nearly all Clan

Davidson or Kay, were slain. Upon this, Cluny MacPherson, who had stood aloof, brought his men to the rescue, and defeated the Camerons with great slaughter. He pursued those who escaped from the field, to three miles beyond Ruthven, in Badenoch. Their leader, Charles MacGillony, was slain on a hill in Glenbenchir, which was long called Torr-Thearlaich, *i.e.*, Charles'-hill.

The question of precedence which thus arose between clans Pherson and Davidson became a source of enmity, and a war of extermination was constantly carried on. To suppress this, King Robert III., in 1396, sent the Earls of Moray and Crawford to effect an arrangement, and an open combat before the king was decided upon. Thirty combatants from each side were to meet at the North Inch of Perth, on the Monday before Michaelmas. On the appointed day they appeared there before the king, queen, and a large concourse of spectators. They were well armed, according to Wyntoun.

> "All thai entrit in Barreris
> With Bow and Axe, Knyf and Swerd
> To deal amang them thair last Werd."

A few moments before the engagement began, it was found that one man of clan Pherson was wanting. According to some accounts, he had fallen sick, others

say that he was seized with panic, slipped through the crowd, plunged into the Tay, swam across, and though pursued by numbers, made his escape. Upon this, a proposal was made that one of the Davidsons should also retire, but this they refused to accede to. The king was then about to break up the assembly, when a diminutive burgher of Perth, named Henry of the Wynd, crooked in his limbs, but strong and active, offered to supply the defaulter's place. "Here I am," said he, "will any one fee me to engage in this stage play? For half a merk will I try the game, provided, if I escape alive, I have my board of one of you so long as I live." The offer was accepted, and the conflict began, with thirty Davidsons on one side, and twenty-nine MacPhersons and Wynd on the other. The citizen Wynd was the first who drew his bow and killed a man. The warriors then came to close fighting with daggers and broadswords. The leader of the MacPhersons, observing Wynd sit down and cease fighting, asked him why he desisted? "I have fulfilled my bargain, and earned my wages," answered the other. "The man," replied the leader, "who keeps no reckoning of his good deeds, without reckoning, shall be repaid." Upon this, the burgher renewed his efforts, and contributed materially to the victory, which resulted in the slaughter of twenty-nine David-

sons and nineteen MacPhersons. The remaining eleven MacPhersons, and Wynd, were severely wounded. The surviving Davidson escaped unhurt. The answer of the Pherson leader to Wynd, has become a Gaelic proverb.

"Am fear nach cunntadh rium	"Who won't reckon with us,
Cha chunntainn ris."	We won't with him."

The chiefs of each clan appear to have viewed the contest only as spectators. Such is the popular account of this celebrated conflict, introduced by Sir W. Scott in the "Fair Maid of Perth." But from the fact that the ancient historians give the names of the two opposing parties as clans Yha or Quha and Quhele, a controversy has arisen, as to what clans are signified by these terms. Mr. Skene believes, and adduces proofs that clan Quha, a corruption from Heth, son of Neachtan, are the MacPhersons, not the Davidsons, and Quhele, the MacIntoshes. A learned reviewer writing for the *Scotsman*, holds that Quha and Quhele were two obscure septs; that in Boëce's history, "Quhele" was, through error, written Quhete, which Bellinden, in translating Boëce, transformed into Chattan.

On another occasion, in the reign of James II., although there was a spirit of rivalry between the septs, the MacPhersons rendered effectual service to

the MacIntoshes. The latter were in conflict with the MacDonalds of Keppoch, at Glenroy. This is said to have been the last considerable clan battle fought in the Highlands. During the conflict, MacIntosh was made prisoner, and numbers of his men slain. At this critical juncture, a numerous body of MacPhersons appeared, and rescued their kinsman. They took no advantage of the incident which placed him in their hands, but, for the credit of the clan, escorted him in safety to his own territories. Whatever might be their internal dissensions, they were always forgotten when the common reputation was at stake.

The clan Pherson are renowned for their attachment to the arts of music and poetry. Lachlan MacVuirich, bard to Donald of the Isles, composed a poem* to animate the troops before the battle of Harlaw, in 1411. It consisted of eighteen stanzas of unequal length, corresponding to the letters of the alphabet, and the epithets begin with the respective letter, thus affording a curious Gaëlic specimen of alliteration :—

"Gu gruimach, gu grinnail.	Sternly, elegantly.
Gu grainail, gu gaisgail.	Terribly, heroically.
Gu gleusda, gu geinnail.	Eagerly, in a wedge-like column."

This bard received as his salary, the farm of Staoi-

* "Prosnachadh cath Gariach."

ligary, and four pennies of Drimisdale. The seventeenth descendant, Niel, last of the bards, died in 1726, and gave a red parchment book, containing histories, and part of the Poems of Ossian, to James MacPherson, their well-known translator. Another bard of the name, in Skye, recited on one occasion during four days and four nights. MacPherson of Strathmassie, born in 1720, wrote a number of Gaelic poems.

The clan possess an ancient and celebrated pipe, known as the *Feadhandhu*, or black chanter. Tradition reports it to have fallen from the sky, during the combat at Perth. Being made of glass, it was broken, excepting the chanter, (the pipe on which the tune is played) formed, as usual, of lignumvitæ. It possesses a charm which ensures prosperity to its owner, and rouses courage on the battle-field. It was lent to the Grants, who preserved it for a long time, but returned it to the chief, Ewen MacPherson of Cluny, in 1822. Nor must we omit to mention the memorable expedition of clan Pherson against clan Tavish, when their force consisted of four and thirty men, and five and thirty pipers!

The celebrated catheron MacPherson, "the Rob Roy of the North," was renowned for his prowess and daring deeds. He was executed at Banff, 16th Nov.

1700. He possessed a claymore by Ferrara, which, before he left the prison, he bequeathed to Provost Scott. It was subsequently acquired by an English gentleman, and never afterwards heard of. A long two-handed sword, which belonged to him, and a target, indented by a bullet, are preserved at Duff House, the seat of the Earl of Fife. MacPherson, on his way to execution, composed a piobrachd—"a Farewell"—and played it. Burns has written a poem under this name, expressive of the freebooter's sentiments. The MacPhersons of Crathy, parish of Laggan, Inverness-shire, have a sword which has been six hundred years in their possession. It is said to have been used at the North Inch of Perth. It was last brought out in 1594, at the battle of Altonlachan (see MacLean.) Some years ago, the remains of silk and silver lace were attached to the hilt.

A few particulars concerning the celebrated Cluny MacPherson will fitly conclude our notice of the clan. This gallant chief was perhaps the greatest of the sufferers from the ill fortune of the Stewarts, and manifested his attachment and loyalty to them in an extraordinary degree. He at first took the oaths to Government, and agreed to join Loudon's Highlanders, a force of 1250 men, embodied a few weeks before the breaking out of the rebellion. But finding his clan

impatient to embrace the cause of their ancient sovereigns, to which he himself personally inclined, he yielded to their importunity. His wife, the daughter of Lord Lovat, and of Jacobitical principles, endeavoured to dissuade him from this step, representing that "nothing could end well which began with perjury," but his friends reproached her for interference, and the chief determined to side with his people. The clan shared all the fortunes of Prince Charles, but were not present at Culloden, as that battle was risked before they, and a few other reinforcements, had arrived on the field. An old seer is said to have told the Duke of Cumberland, that if he waited till the "bratach uaine," or green banner, came up, he would be defeated.

After this fatal battle, Cluny's castle was burnt to the ground, and his lands devastated. A reward of £1000, and to soldiers a step of promotion, was offered for his apprehension. His life was declared forfeited to the laws. He concealed himself in a large hill named Benalder, on his own property, on the borders of Rannoch, in company with Lochiel, who had been severely wounded at Culloden. They sent Lochgarry and Dr. Archibald Cameron to offer Prince Charles a retreat in their asylum, and proposed to meet him at Achnacary. Charles, however, was so impatient

to rejoin these two devoted adherents that he would not wait there, but set out with Lochgarry, Dr. Cameron, and two servants, to enter Badenoch. On the 30th August they reached Mellenaiur, where Lochiel, with four followers, was residing in a hovel on the side of the hill. He mistook them for a party of militia sent to apprehend him, and being unable, from his wounded condition, to escape, he and his men planted and levelled their firearms, but, fortunately, recognised the Prince before firing. In spite of his lameness, he instantly went out to meet Charles, and was about to kneel, when the other prevented him, saying, "There may be people looking at us from the tops of the hills, and they will guess who I am." Lochiel then conducted the Prince into the hut, which contained a plentiful supply of provisions—a large piece of bacon, dried beef sausages, butter, cheese, and an anker, *i.e.* ten gallons of whisky. The Prince, who had suffered from scarcity of food during several months, had a glass of spirits, and minced collops were dressed with butter in a saucepan, the only cooking utensil that Cluny and Lochiel possessed, and which they always carried with them. The pan was set before Charles, with a silver spoon. He asked Lochiel, after dinner, if he always enjoyed such good fare, "Yes, Sire," replied the chief, "I have been for nearly three months

with my cousin Cluny, he has provided for me so well, that I have plenty such as you see, and I thank heaven your Royal Highness has got through so many dangers to take a part." Cluny returned two days afterwards from Achnacary, where he had gone to meet the Prince. He was affectionately received by Charles, who embraced him, and expressed his regret that he had not been at Culloden. The next day, Cluny thinking it dangerous to remain longer at Mellenaiur, conducted the Prince to a shieling called Uiskchibra, two miles further into Benalder. This place was very smoky, so they only passed two nights there. The following day they removed to the celebrated "cage," which had been fitted up by Cluny for Charles. We quote the chief's own description of it :—

"It was situated in the face of a very rough, high, and rocky mountain, called Letternilichk, a part of Benalder, full of great stones and crevices, and some scattered wood interspersed. The habitation called the 'cage,' in the face of that mountain, was within a small thick bush of wood. There were first some rows of trees laid down, in order to level a floor for the habitation, and, as the place was steep, this raised the lower side to an equal height with the other; and these trees in the way of joists or planks, were levelled with earth and gravel. There were betwixt the trees,

growing naturally on their roots, some stakes fixed in the earth, which, with the trees, were interwoven with ropes, made of heath and birch twigs, up to the top of the 'cage,' it being of a round or rather of an oval shape, and and the whole thatched and covered with fog (*anglicé*, moss.) The whole fabric hung, as it were, by a large tree, which reclined from the one end all along the roof to the other, and which gave it the name of the 'cage;' and by chance there happened to be two stones at a small distance from one another, in the side next the precipice, resembling the pillars of a chimney, where the fire was placed. The smoke had its vent out here, all along the face of the rock, which was so much of the same colour that no one could discover the difference in the clearest day. The 'cage' was no larger than to contain six or seven persons, four of whom were frequently employed in playing at cards, one, idle, looking out, one baking, and another firing bread and cooking."

Charles took leave of Cluny on the 13th September, and set out for the west coast, from which he embarked on the 20th for France. Two days previous to his departure he wrote the following note, which he sent to the chief:—

"Mr. MacPherson of Clunie.

"As we are sensible of your and clan's fidelity and integrity to us during our adventures in Scotland and England, in the years 1745 and 1746, in recovering our just rights from the Elector of Hanover, by which you have sustained very great losses both in your interest and person, I therefore promise, when it shall please God to put it in my power, to make a gretfull return, sutable to your suferings.

"(Signed) Charles P. R.

"Diralagich, in Glencamyier of Locharkaig,
18th September 1746.'"

Cluny remained concealed in the "cage" and other hiding-places on his own estate. He continued undiscovered for *nine years*, though, as it was known he was somewhere on his own lands, eighty men were constantly stationed on them, besides parties of soldiers marching into the country to intimidate his tenants. Upwards of a hundred of his clan knew where he was, yet never betrayed his place of refuge, but dexterously contrived to bring him constant supplies of provisions. It was their labour which had constructed the "cage." They worked by night, and threw all the stones and rubbish into a lake, that no traces might be found. Cluny sometimes stole out by night and spent a few hours convivially with his friends. On one occasion

he narrowly escaped capture by getting out at a back window as the soldiers were entering by the door. At another time, one of the officers in pursuit, seeing certain windows of the house always kept closed, broke in with two loaded pistols, and endangered the life of a lady and her infant who occupied the apartment. Cluny afterwards adopted the plan of never disclosing to his wife where he was going, that she might deny any knowledge of his retreats.

A sum of money was left in his care by Prince Charles, and this circumstance being known to Dr. Cameron, he came over in 1749, and insisted on Cluny giving him 6000 Louis d'ors, for which, however, the chief obtained a receipt. In 1754 Cluny received the following letter from Prince Charles :—

" Ye 4th September 1754.

" For C. M. in Scotl^d.

" Sir,—This is to desire you to come as soon as you conveniently can to Paris, bringing with you all the effects whatsoever that I left in your hands when I was in Scotland, as also whatever money you can come at, for I happen at present to be in great straits, which makes me wish that you should delay as little as possible to meet me for that effect. You are to address yourself when arrived in Paris, to Mr. John

Waters, banker, etc. He will direct you where to find your sincere friend

"C. P."

He managed to effect his escape in 1755, but only survived his departure from his native land about a year. His life showed, in a remarkable degree, the ardent attachment felt by the Highlanders for Prince Charles, a feeling not yet extinct, but transferred in an equal degree towards our present sovereign, of whom they always speak in terms of warm affection and loyalty.

Duncan MacPherson, son of Cluny, was a lieutenant-colonel in the 71st regiment, and performed good service in America in 1776. At the time of his birth his mother temporarily resided in an old malt-kiln, which had been fitted up for the use of the family, the castle having been burned; and from this circumstance he was known among the Highlanders by the soubriquet of "Duncan of the kiln." He retired in 1791.

It has been remarked of clan Pherson that, whether in consequence of their talisman, or their own bravery, they have never been in a battle which was lost, at least, where the chief was present.

MACINTOSH.

The MacIntoshes were constantly at feud with the Camerons and MacDonalds of Keppoch for more than three hundred years. Their contests arose from the fact that in 1336 and 1447, as well as on three subsequent occasions, they obtained charters of lands in Lochaber and Keppoch. This practice of the Government, of rewarding one chief at the expense of another, proved a source of continual dissensions and outbreaks, and added fresh fuel to the numerous existing disagreements among the clans.

In 1526, the chief Lauchlan MacIntosh of Dunnachtan was assassinated by James Malcolmson, as his strict rule and rigorous enforcement of justice had rendered him obnoxious to the lawless members of his clan. "He was," says Bishop Lesley, "a verrie honest and wyse gentleman, an barroun of good rent, quha keipit hes hole ken, friendis, and tennentis in honest and gude rewll." As his son was an infant, the clan chose Hector, a brother of the late chief, as their leader *pro tempore*, and the Earl of Moray undertook the guardianship of the infant. The murderer, Malcolmson, concealed himself in an island on the lake of Rothiemurchus, but was discovered and slain by the clan. Hector endeavoured to obtain possession of his brother's child, for the purpose of making away with it; and on the earl's

refusal to part with it, invaded his lands, besieged the castle of Tarnoway, and plundered the surrounding country. He then went to the territories of the Ogilvies, possessed himself of their castle of Pettens, and massacred twenty-four gentlemen of the name. The Earl of Moray came out against him, attacked his band, and captured his brother William and three hundred of the MacIntoshes. Hector escaped and concealed himself. The three hundred were offered their freedom if any of them would betray his hiding-place; but, with the magnanimity characteristic of clan Chattan, none would endanger their chief by so doing, and they were accordingly put to death by hanging. William was likewise executed, and his corpse being quartered, the portions were sent to Elgin, Forres, Aberdeen, and Inverness, as a warning to deter others from following his example. Hector, by the advice of Dunbar, Dean of Moray, subsequently surrendered himself to the king, James V., and received pardon. He was afterwards assassinated at St. Andrews, and the young heir succeeded to the chieftainship. But, following his father's strict rules of administration, he eventually shared the same fate, being slain by some of his kinsmen.

In 1618 a quarrel arose between George Lord Gordon, Earl of Enzie, son of the Marquis of Huntly,

and Sir Lauchlan MacIntosh, chief of the clan. MacIntosh had declined to accompany the Earl in an expedition against the clan Cameron, and, subsequently, undertaking an inroad into Lochaber on his own account, had compelled part of his clan, who were tenants of the Marquis of Huntly, to accompany him. The Earl therefore took advantage of MacIntosh holding certain lands from him, upon conditions of service, to lay a number of charges against him before the privy council. Among other claims he demanded the tithes of property at Culloden, and sent two messengers-at-arms to seize the corn. They were driven off by the servants of MacIntosh, and forced to desist. The Earl then procured from the privy council a denunciation of MacIntosh and his servants as rebels, and collected all his friends to aid him to seize the tithes. MacIntosh fortified his house at Culloden, collected all the corn within shot, and committed the charge of the place to his two uncles, Duncan and Lauchlan. He would not listen to the mediation of Sir Robert Gordon, who had an interview with him on his way to the Earl, but set out post-haste for England, to lay his case before the king. Meanwhile the Earl of Enzie assembled his forces at Inverness on the 5th of November, and marched for Culloden. His troops consisted of 1,100 well-appointed horsemen, and 600

foot. As for the MacIntoshes, they received promise of assistance from clans Pherson, Kenzie, and Grant. On appearing before the castle, Sir Robert Gordon was sent to Duncan MacIntosh with the message, "that in consequence of his nephew's extraordinary boasting the Earl had come to put his majesty's laws into execution, and carry off the corn which of right belonged to him." Duncan replied "that the Earl might take what belonged to him, but that he would defend the castle committed to his charge." On receiving this answer, the Earl, by Gordon's advice, sent Lord Lovat, (who had some influence with Duncan,) Gordon, and Monroe of Milton, to persuade him to surrender. After some entreaty he agreed to do so, and the keys were accordingly sent to the Earl. The latter was so pleased with the concession that he not only sent them back, but gave the corn to MacIntosh's grandmother, who had the life-rents of the lands of Culloden as her jointure. As none of the Phersons, Grants, or Kenzies appeared, he disbanded his force and returned home. He laid his cause before the king, and Sir Lauchlan was shut up in Edinburgh Castle, but was afterwards reconciled to the Earl, and consented to pay him a sum of money, part of which the other remitted.

Sir Lauchlan's death took place in 1624, and the chieftainship devolving on a child, the clan resolved

on an insurrection against the Earl of Moray, having no one to restrain them from the attempt. They had been faithful followers of that nobleman for a long period, and had been requited with valuable grants of land. They were very active in revenging the death of Earl James, slain by the Marquis of Huntly, but his son, having allied himself to the Huntly family, slighted the clan, and even dispossessed them of the lands, thinking he had no further need of their services. On Whitsunday 1624 a gathering took place, and about 200 gentlemen and 300 followers were assembled. They were headed by three uncles of the late chief. Spalding quaintly describes their mode of taking vengeance,—"They keeped the feilds in their Highland weid upon foot with swordes, bowes, arrowes, targets, hagbuttis, pistollis, and other armour; and first began to rob and to spoilzie the earle's tennentes of their haill goods, geir, insight, plenishing, horse, nolt, sheep, cornes, and cattell. They took their meet and food per force when they could not gett it willingly, frae freinds alseweill as frae their foes, yet still keeped themselves from shedeing of innocent blood." As this continued some time, the Earl obtained about 300 men from Monteith and Balquhidder, and marching to Inverness, sent them in pursuit of the MacIntoshes. Through fear, it is supposed, they returned, "without effecting any-

thing but causing the Earl great expense." He dismissed them, and going to Elgin, raised another body, who were likewise unsuccessful, "though they pretended they had searched the whole country for them." The clan now grew more daring, so that the Earl was obliged to travel to London, where he obtained a commission against them from King James. He then issued notices, prohibiting anyone from aiding or harbouring them. "Upon this many of their friends grew cold, being apprehensive for their estates." The Earl commenced negotiations with them, and ultimately came to terms. Those who had harboured the depredators were tried by a court constituted by the Earl at Elgin, and condemned to pay heavy fines to that nobleman. Some "slight louns,"* followers of the clan, were tried and executed, but all the principals were pardoned.

The MacIntoshes were among the first to rise in 1715. They had already seized Inverness, before many clans had taken the field. The following note, written by the young chief at the commencement of the insurrection, is preserved among the "Culloden Papers :"—

* *Anglice*—men of no importance.

"To the Honble My Ladie Cullodin,

yor. at Cullodin.

"Madam,—You can'nt be a stranger to the circumstances I have put myself in at the tyme, and the great need I have of my own Men and followers wherever they may be found. Wherefor I thought fitt, seeing Cullodin is not at home, by this line to entreat you to put no stopp in the way of these Men that are and have been my followers upon your ground.

"Madam, your compliance in this will very much oblige,

Your most humble Servant,

"L. Mackintoshe.

"14th Sept. 1715.

"P.S. Madam, if what I demand will not be granted I hope I'll be excused to be in my duty."

About 500 men were collected and placed under the leadership of MacIntosh of Borlum, known as Brigadier MacIntosh, an uncle of the chief, and a most zealous Jacobite.

The Brigadier's famous transport over the Forth is a prominent event in the rebellion. The Earl of Mar wished to reinforce the English Jacobites; but as several English men-of-war were lying in the Forth, the enterprize appeared hazardous, and none of the

generals would undertake it but "Old Borlum." Two thousand picked men (including all the MacIntoshes) were told off, and it was arranged that they should march with great secrecy through unfrequented ways to Crail, Pittenweem, and Elie, villages near the mouth of the Forth. To attract the attention of the enemy, who were stationed between Leith and Burntisland, 500 men were to march openly to Burntisland, seize a number of boats and appear as if about to cross. The 2,000 were directed to embark with the flowing of the tide, as this would delay the men-of-war if they should pursue them down the Frith.

Both detachments accordingly left Perth on the 9th of October, the MacIntoshes proceeding in a south-easterly direction, the others crossing the country at once. On arriving at Burntisland they made a pretence of embarkation, whereupon the men-of-war manned their boats and sent them out prepared to attack them, whilst the vessels themselves left Leith roads and stood out to sea. As soon as they approached the insurgents turned back and disembarked. They next proceeded to erect a battery, from which shots were fired till nightfall. Meanwhile, the Brigadier had arrived at the stations, where boats were in readiness through the care of friends to the cause, and half of his men were shipped the same night. The others left the

next morning (Thursday, 13th Oct.) They were about twenty miles from the ships, but, when half way across, were descried from the topmasts, and the enemy's boats instantly pursued them. They only succeeded in capturing two of their boats with forty men, who were brought to Leith and put into jail. The rest, with the exception of eight boats, reached the shore in safety, and disembarked at Gullane, North Berwick, Aberlady, &c. The eight remaining boats, containing about 200 men, landed on the Isle of May, then regained the Fife coast, and returned to Perth. The town of Edinburgh was thrown into great alarm by the Brigadier's approach. All the citizens enrolled themselves as volunteers, even the ministers, and the provost sent an express to the Duke of Argyle at Stirling, requiring him to come to their aid. MacIntosh should have advanced direct to England, but, desirous of the glory of taking the capital, he marched to Jock's Lodge, where he arrived on the evening of Friday the 14th. From thence he entered Leith, released the forty men from jail, seized a quantity of brandy and provisions which were in the custom-house, and crossing the bridge into North Leith, took up his quarters in the citadel.* It contained some houses

* Built by Oliver Cromwell.

intended for sea-bathers, which served as barracks. As there were no gates for the walls, barricades of planks and carts filled with earth and stone were erected, and six pieces of cannon being taken from some ships in the harbour, were planted on the drawbridge and ramparts.

Argyle, meanwhile, advanced with great haste, some of his cavalry being mounted on cart-horses, and appeared with 1,200 men on Saturday morning. He sent a summons to the citadel, but was answered by a message of defiance and a discharge of cannon, which did some damage to the horses. Argyle perceiving that he could do nothing without artillery, retired to Edinburgh to prepare for a siege. In the meantime, MacIntosh seeing that there was no chance of seizing the city, resolved to depart. He first sent a boat across to Fife with despatches to the Earl of Mar, and fired several shots after her as soon as she set sail—a ruse which effectually deceived the commanders of the men-of-war. On the same evening the clan left the fort at 9 P.M., crossed the rivulet, then knee-deep, which runs through the harbour at low tide, and marched along the sands in a south-easterly direction. The Brigadier was obliged to leave some baggage, ammunition, and forty men who had partaken too freely of the custom-house brandy, and were

consequently captured by Argyle. He marched across the border, and fought at the disastrous battle of Preston, where he surrendered along with the other leaders of the insurgent army. A bill of high treason was subsequently found against him, and his trial was fixed for the 4th of May. But at 11 o'clock on the preceding night he and fifteen prisoners broke out of Newgate, knocking down the keepers, and disarming the guards. Eight were recaptured, but MacIntosh and seven others escaped.

LORDS OF THE ISLES.

The Irish annalists speak of Argyle (*i.e.* Iar-Gael, western Gaël) and the Western Isles as being, from the dawn of history, inhabited by a people named the Gall-gael, or Gaelic pirates, as distinguished from the Norwegian and Danish rovers. The first of their kings mentioned is Anlaf, called by the Saxon chroniclers *Rex plurimarum insularum*, the son of Sidroc and a daughter of Ivor, chief of the Danish pirates. Anlaf aided Constantine, King of Scotland, in an attempt on Northumbria, but they were defeated by the Saxon king Athelstan in 938. There is little to be told till the accession of Gillebride MacGille Adamnan. He was expelled from his possessions by the Norwegians, and took refuge in Ireland. He persuaded the Mac-

Quarries and MacMahons to assist him, and undertook an expedition to recover his lands, which proved unsuccessful. His son Somerled, in 1135, retrieved the fallen fortunes of his house. He put himself at the head of the inhabitants of Morven, expelled the Norwegians, and made himself master of Morven, Lochaber, and Argyle. In order to secure the Isles for his posterity he carried off and married Ragnhilde, the daughter of Olaf, then the Norwegian King of the Isles. By this lady he had three sons—Dougall, Reginald, and Angus. His eldest son, Gillecallum, was by a former marriage.

In an attempt to obtain the earldom of Moray for his grandsons, Somerled was brought into opposition to the king, and, encountering a powerful resistance, he returned to the Isles, which he found in a disturbed state, owing to the tyranny of his Norwegian brother-in-law, Godred. A battle was fought on the night of the Epiphany, which proved indecisive. By a subsequent treaty, the lordship of the Isles was divided. Somerled retained all those south of Ardnamurchan, while Godred acquired those lying northwards.

Somerled's next enterprise was an endeavour to depose Malcolm IV. in favour of the "Boy of Egremont,"*

* The Boy of Egremont was William, grandson of Duncan, a son of Malcolm Canmore.

in which attempt he was aided by a numerous party in Scotland. After many conflicts, he was repulsed by Gilchrist, Earl of Angus, and a peace was concluded in 1153, held to be of such importance that it formed an era in dating Scottish charters. In a second rising in 1164 Somerled collected an army, and appeared at Renfrew on the Clyde. He was met there by the Steward of Scotland, with a large force, and was slain, with his son, Gillecallum. He is described by the chroniclers as "a well-tempered man, of a fair piercing eye, and quick discernment." Gillecallum left a son—Somerled II.—who succeeded to his grandfather's possessions in the Highlands. Those in the Isles, being acquired by marriage, went to Dougall, the eldest son of the second family.

Somerled II. remained undisturbed for a considerable period; but in 1221, having taken part in an insurrection, Alexander II. marched against him. The king collected an army in Lothian and Galloway, and sailed for Argyle; but, being overtaken by a storm, he was driven into the Clyde. In a second attempt he was more successful, and compelled Somerled to retire to the Isles. He then erected Argyle into a sheriffdom, and appointed Gillespic Campbell of Lochowe hereditary sheriff.

The two sons of Dougall—Dugall Scrag and Duncan

—appear in the Sagas under the name of Sudereyan kings. They refused to yield even a nominal homage to Haco, King of Norway, who thereupon dispatched his commander, Uspac, with a fleet to reduce them to obedience. It was found, however, that Uspac was in reality a brother of the two kings, and abandoning the cause of Norway, he united himself to them. Upon this, Haco himself proceeded against them, and ultimately slew Dugall Scrag, and his ally, Somerled II. Uspac and Duncan escaped. Uspac was afterwards slain in Bute. Duncan subsequently re-asserted his authority, and founded the priory of Ardchattan, in Lorn. His son and successor, Ewen, preserved his allegiance to Haco, and when solicited by Alexander II. to join him in an attempt to recover the Isles, refused. Alexander, nevertheless, collected an army and set out, but died at Kerrera, an island on the coast of Argyle, on the 8th July 1249. Some traditions mention as the place of his death a small field on the shore of the mainland, which is still known as Dail-righ, or the king's field, and marked by a cairn.

Alexander III., on attaining his majority, resolved to complete the designs of his father, and sent the Earl of Ross against the Isles. Haco thereupon appeared with an army, and was joined by many Highland chiefs, but Ewen had changed his policy, and remained

neutral. His foresight was justified by the issue of the battle of Largs in 1266, when the total defeat of the Norwegians compelled them to abandon the Isles. Ewen died without male issue, leaving two daughters, one of whom married the Norwegian King of Man; and the other Alexander MacDonald, her third cousin. The lordship of the Isles now passed to the descendants of Reginald, second son of Somerled I. Upon the failure of that line by the slaughter of Ranald in 1346, who left no male issue, it was inherited by John MacDonald, chief of clan Donald, who had married his third cousin Amy, sister of Ranald; in this family it remained until the failure of the direct line by the death of Donald Dhu in 1545. From that period the power of the great clan MacDonald gradually declined, and they became divided and broken into various branches.

James IV. ascended the throne in 1494, and in the sixth year of his reign assembled a parliament at Edinburgh, which declared the title and possessions of John, then Lord of the Isles, forfeited to the crown. Since that period the title of "Lord of the Isles" has been borne by the heir-apparent to the Scottish throne.

MACDONALD.

Martin's description of the ancient court of the

MacDonalds, Lords of the Isles, is well known. Their palace was built on the island of Finlagan, situated in the centre of a lake in Islay. The chief was crowned on a large coronation stone, seven feet square, with an indentation in the centre, in which he stood. He swore to continue his vassals in possession of their lands, and to render equal justice to all his subjects. His father's sword was then placed in his hands, and he was anointed by the bishop of Argyle and seven priests, in presence of the heads of all the clans of the isles and mainlands which were his allies or vassals. His body-guard dwelt on the side of the lake nearest the isle. The high court of judicature, consisting of fourteen members, held its meetings in Finlagan, and heard appeals from all the other courts of justice in the isles. The eleventh part of any sum in debate was due to the principal judge. The ancient form of lease of lands granted by the chief has been preserved, and ran as follows:—"I, Donald, chief of the MacDonalds, give here in my castle, to —— a right to ——, from this day till to morrow, and so on for ever."

Angus Og Macdonald having protected King Robert Bruce during his adversity, in Rachlin, Islay, and Uist, for nine months, received from that monarch the privilege, that on the field of battle his clan should occupy the right wing of the Scottish army. At

the battle of Harlaw, they waived their claim to this honour in favour of the chief MacLean, but on the field of Culloden, having been placed on the left, not a man would draw the sword but MacDonald of Keppoch. It would have been better for the Stewart cause had they followed the example of an ancient chief of their race, who did not get his due seat at an entertainment, and observing the guests to whisper together, cried out, "know, gentlemen, that wherever the MacDonald sits, *that* is the head of the table."

A MacDonald of Keppoch is said to have studied the black art in Italy at the end of the fifteenth century, and to have acquired great proficiency. He was accustomed to converse with a female brownie called Glaslig, for whom it is believed he was more than a match.

Prior to the final decline and disunion of the clan in 1545, Macdonald of the Isles was one of the most important personages in Scotland; a powerful and often rebellious subject. Donald, founder of the race, is said to have gone to Rome to obtain absolution for various crimes, and evinced his gratitude by grants of lands to the monastery of Saddell. His son, Angus Mor, joined Haco in his expedition against the Western Isles, which resulted in the battle of Largs.

Angus left four sons, Alexander, who married one of the two daughters of Ewen de Ergadia, Angus Og* Alister, progenitor of clan MacAlister, and John, ancestor of the MacIans of Ardnamurchan. Alexander aided John MacDougall of Lorn, in his opposition to Robert Bruce. Consequently, after that monarch had subdued MacDougall, he turned his arms against the MacDonald, besieged him in Castle Swen, his residence, and compelled him to surrender. He was imprisoned in Dundonald Castle, where he died. His possessions were bestowed upon his brother Angus Og, who had shared all the varied fortunes of Bruce, and on that monarch's final success, was rewarded with large grants of land. Angus appears in Scott's "Lord of the Isles," under the name of Ronald, for the sake of euphony. He died in the beginning of the fourteenth century, and was succeeded by his son John. This chief, upon the slaughter of his brother-in-law, Ranald MacRory of the Isles, at Perth, by the Earl of Ross, laid claim to his territories, a demand, which, if it had been granted by Government, would have united in his possession all the domains of his ancestor Somerled. The resistance he encountered led him to ally himself to the

* Og signifies "the younger."

party of Baliol, and afterwards to that of the Steward of Scotland, subsequently King Robert II., whose daughter Margaret he married.

King Robert, being desirous to lessen the power of Clan Donald, persuaded John to make his children, by Amy MacRory, feudally independent of those by the second marriage, and from this fatal step may be dated the commencement of its decline. James I. and James IV. were equally desirous to reduce the authority of these ambitious vassals, whose rebellion would have endangered the stability of the Scottish throne. James I. entrapped Alexander MacGodfrey of Garmoran, and his cousin Alexander, Lord of the Isles, to the parliament at Inverness. MacGodfrey was beheaded, but Alexander, after a short captivity, was set at liberty. He flew to arms, and soon afterwards appeared before Inverness with 10,000 men, seized the town, and razed it to the ground. James, with equal rapidity, collected a force, overtook the Highland army before it had regained the isles, and completely dispersed it. Alexander escaped, but was afterwards so closely pursued, that he resolved to throw himself upon the royal clemency. He appeared before the king and the Scottish court on a great festival, held at Holyrood, knelt to the monarch, and implored pardon. His supplication was partly granted,

for his life was spared, but he was imprisoned in Tantallon Castle. Donald Balloch, chief of Clanranald, rose in insurrection to release him, but was betrayed, and his head sent to the king. Alexander was then set at liberty, pardoned, and confirmed in all his possessions, to which were added the lands of his cousin MacGodfrey. This step was adopted by James, on finding that the absence of their chief, instead of subduing the clan, rather incited them to insurrection and revenge.

John, son of Alexander, was with his son Angus Og, engaged in continual rebellions and outbreaks against the Government. His title and possessions were finally declared forfeited to the crown, by an act of parliament in the sixth year of King James IV., and upon his death, shortly afterwards, his grandson, Donald Dhu, being a minor, there was no one to succeed to his authority, and offer resistance to the king. The various branches of the family were at feud among themselves, and all the dependant clans seized the opportunity to declare themselves no longer vassals of the MacDonalds, and to obtain titles to their lands from the crown. Several attempts were subsequently made by the MacDonalds to place a chief at the head of the whole tribe, but their efforts were unsuccessful, through the resistance of Government, the

jealousies of the different branches of the family, and the strenous opposition of the enfranchised clans.

MACDOUGALL.

The MacDougalls, Lords of Lorn, are, according to tradition and the MS. of 1450, descended directly from Dougall, third son of Ranald, son of Somerled I., Lord of the Isles. Ranald had three sons, Rory, Donald, and Dougall, from whom respectively sprang the clans MacRory, MacDonald, and MacDougall.

The first of the family who appears in history, is Alexander de Ergadia, who attended a convention of chiefs held in 1284.

They are next mentioned in the time of Robert Bruce, when Alexander or Alister possessed the territory of Lorn, and the castles of Dunollie and Dunstaffnage. He had married the third daughter of John Comyn, whom Bruce slew in the Dominican church at Dumfries, and was therefore opposed to that monarch. After his defeat at Methven, June 19, 1306, Bruce withdrew to the mountainous district of Breadalbane, and proceeded to the borders of Argyleshire, with about 300 men. At Dalree, near Tyndrum, he was attacked by Alexander at the head of 1,000 followers, part of whom were MacNabs, a clan who had espoused the cause of Baliol. After a severe

conflict, Bruce and his followers commenced a hasty retreat, but were hotly pursued by the enemy. One of the MacDougalls came up to the king and seized him by his plaid. The king killed the man with his battle-axe, but lost his plaid and brooch, which were torn off by the dying grasp of his opponent. This trophy of victory was the far-famed Brooch of Lorn, celebrated by Scott in his "Lord of the Isles." The size and appearance of the ornament are well-known, through the numerous facsimiles manufactured by the Scottish jewellers. In the original, the central stone is of large size and curious appearance, its species is said to be unknown. General Stewart, and Browne, speak of the brooch as having been destroyed when Dunollie was burnt in the 17th century. This is an error. The widow of a chief retired to Kerrera, having the brooch in her possession. Her house was attacked and plundered by the Campbells of Glenlyon, who carried off the relic. Their descendants restored it some years ago to its rightful owner, the late Sir John MacDougall, at a public dinner given in his honour.

Bruce, on a subsequent occasion, was attacked by John of Lorn, son of Alister, and so closely pursued with bloodhounds that he narrowly escaped from his relentless foe, and only saved himself with difficulty. Consequently, as soon as he was firmly established on

the throne, he resolved on revenge. He assembled a large force, and, being joined by Sir James Douglas, entered the territory of Lorn. MacDougall was found posted at the narrow pass of Ben Cruachan, between Loch Awe and Loch Etive, a position which it seemed almost impossible to force.

Bruce divided his army into two parts, one consisting of the archers, which he placed under the command of Douglas, whom he directed to make a circuit round the mountain. As soon as this body departed, Bruce entered the gorge with the other division, and was instantly attacked by the men of Lorn, who hurled stones from the surrounding heights. The attack became close on both sides, but the MacDougalls, being finally attacked in the rear by the detachment under Douglas, were thrown into confusion and defeated with great slaughter.

Bruce then laid siege to Dunstaffnage, which, after some resistance, was surrendered by Alexander. John, his son, received a safeguard and retired to England. He was cordially welcomed at the court of King Edward, and appointed to the command of the English fleet, which was about to make a descent on the Scottish coast. Meanwhile the king set out with the land forces on that expedition which terminated in the battle of Bannockburn. After that signal victory, Bruce turned his attention to John of Lorn,

and in order to avoid doubling the Mull of Kintyre, he sailed up Loch Fyne to Tarbet, and caused his galleys to be dragged over the narrow isthmus, which connects Kintyre and Knapdale, by means of smooth planks laid in parallel lines. This, it is said, he did, partly because there was a tradition that the Isles would never be subdued until the invader should sail across the isthmus. He succeeded in dispersing the English fleet, and its commander was imprisoned, first in Dumbarton, afterwards in Lochleven Castle, where he subsequently died. The successor of John married a granddaughter of Robert Bruce, in the reign of David II., and through her regained all the ancient territories of the family, besides acquiring the district of Glenlyon.

Upon the death of Ewen, the last Lord of Lorn, who died without male issue, his possessions passed to the Stewarts of Innermeath, who had married his two daughters, and who consequently assumed the title of Stewarts of Lorn. The chieftainship of the clan descended to Allan MacDougall of Dunollie, brother of Ewen, "whose descendants still survive the decay of their ancient grandeur." The clan took part in the rising of 1715, in consequence of which the estates were forfeited, but were afterwards partly restored in 1745.

The two strongholds of the MacDougalls, Dunstaffnage and Dunollie, are buildings of great antiquity. Dunstaffnage appears to have been the principal castle. Boëce explains the name as "Stephen's Mount," others hold that its original appellation was "*Dun agus dha inish*," the fortified hill with two islands (which lie to the north). It formerly contained the palladium, or sacred stone, of Scotland, removed by Kenneth II. to Scone in 843, and subsequently carried to Westminster Abbey, where it now reposes under the coronation chair. On it was inscribed :—

> "Ni fallat fatum, Scoti, quocunque locatum,
> Invenient lapidem, regnare tenentur ibidem."

Or as Wyntoun, "Cronykil III. 9," renders it :—

> "But qyf Werdis falyhand be,*
> Quare evyr that stane yhe segyt se
> Thare sall ye Scottis be regnand
> And lordis haleoure all that land."

Robert Bruce, by a charter still extant, granted to Arthur Campbell, fourth son of Sir Colin Campbell of Lochowe, "the constabulary of Dunstaffnage, whilk Alexander of Argyle had in his hands."

Dunollie is mentioned in the "Annals of Ulster," as existing as a place of importance before the 7th cen-

* Unless the destinies fail.

tury, under the name of Duon Olla, *i.e.*, the fortress of Olaf, a common name among the Norwegian pirates. It is spoken of several times in the "Annals:"—"A.D. 685, Combussit tula aman (sic) Duon Olla; A.D. 700, Destruction of Dunaila by Selvach; A.D. 713, Dun Olla construitur apud Salvaon; A.D. 733, Talorgan, filius Drosteni comprehensus alligatur juxta arcem Olla." In the oldest map of Lorn, that of Timothy Pont, Dunollie is denominated Doun Oldyf. Some derive the name from the Gaelic, signifying "rock of ivy." It was burned in the seventeenth century, when many ancient and valuable family records were destroyed. One very curious relic of antiquity, however, was preserved uninjured, as it was lying in a small recess in the wall. It is a small bronze equestrian figure of a chief of MacDougall, who was known as Ian Bachach, or, John the lame. This is shewn in the statue, where he is represented with one limb laid across his horse, and fixed on the pommel of the saddle. "Tradition," says General Stewart, writing in 1821, "gives a period of 325 years, or 13 generations of 25 years each, as the age of this figure."

The castle of Dunollie has long been one of the first objects of interest to tourists in Argyleshire, and the manner in which many unworthy persons have abused the liberality of the family, who allow access to the

building, is much to be deplored. Formerly, the massive walls of the dungeon and the higher apartments were covered with a very curious species of basket-work, exactly fitting to the chamber, on which the plaster or cement appearing on the surface of the wall was laid. This has now entirely disappeared, owing to the spoliation committed. Stones are also constantly thrown from the walls, or taken away ; and the eagle, on which Wordsworth composed a sonnet, died from the ill-usage it received from tourists visiting the castle.

In the garden below the castle rock is a small cave, in which was found the skeleton of a man and a dog ; the man in a sitting posture, the dog evidently crouching beside him. These remains fell to pieces on exposure to the air. Pieces of armour and a ring were also discovered in the ground, as well as a number of bones, the latter, probably, part of the refuse thrown over by the garrison of the fortress.

One of the verses in " Brydson's Lines on Dunollie" is well known, as it forms the mottoe on the ornamental woodwork sold at Oban, and the remainder of the poem is therefore annexed.

The breezes of this vernal day
Come whispering through thine ancient hall,
And stir—instead of tapestry—
The weed upon the wall.

And bring, from out the murm'ring sea,
And bring, from out the vocal wood.
The sound of Nature's joy to thee—
Mocking thy solitude.

Yet proudly, midst the tide of years,
Thou lift'st on high thine airy form ;
Scene of primeval hopes and fears,
Slow yielding to the storm.

From thy gray portal oft at morn,
The ladies and the squires would go ;
While swelled the hunter's bugle horn
In the green glen below.

And minstrel harp at starry night,
Woke the high strain of battle here.
When, with a wild and stern delight,
The warrior stooped to hear.

All fled for ever !—leaving nought—
Save lonely walls in ruin green,
Which dimly lead my wandering thought
To moments that have been.

GRANT.

Two derivations are given of the name of clan Grant. One from the Gaelic traces it to their possession of the lands of Griantach, or field of the sun, in Strathspey ; the other assigns to them a Norman origin, deriving the name from the French epithet "le grand." But the Norman form of *de* Grant was never used by them

before the fifteenth century; prior to that period it was always Grant, or *le* Grant, and, earliest of all, *dictus* Grant. The clan themselves have universally asserted that they belong to the Siol Alpine, and are of the same race as the MacGregors, tracing their descent from Gregor MacGregor, who lived in the twelfth century. In the early part of last century, according to Skene, a meeting of clan Alpine was held during fourteen days in the Blair of Athole, to consider the policy of re-uniting the two clans, but it came to nothing through disputes as to the chieftainship.

The first of the family who appear on record are Lawrence and Robert "dicti Grant," in an agreement dated September 1258. Stratherrick appears to have been their original property, which was exchanged with the Frasers of Lovat for part of Strathspey, almost the whole of which afterwards belonged to them. They also acquired a great extent of property by fortunate marriages, and "took place," says Skene, "as barons of considerable power." Lawrence Grant was Sheriff of Inverness in the reign of Alexander III., and took a leading part in the transactions of that period. After the fifteenth century they increased in extent of possession and power, and through a marriage with the family of Findlater acquired the peerage of Seafield in 1811.