

are said to have been hereditary foresters to the Stewarts of Lorn, and to have retained that office under the Campbells, so their "Macdonald" connection (which is also alleged) was probably earlier and related to the Lordship of Lorn. In 1556 Clan Teir gave bond for good behaviour to Campbell of Glenurchy over the slaughter of one MacGillenlag. From Glenorchy they held Glen Oe by *reddendo* of a snowball, and were ruined by consenting to have this changed to a money-rent. The first chief from whom a continuous affiliation can be deduced (since the loss of the "Black Book of Glenoe") is Duncan (d. 1695), who married Mary, daughter of *Para Beag* Campbell of Barcaldine. His son Donald, "2nd" of Glenoe, had by his second wife, Catherine Macdonald of Dalness, a son James, 3rd of Glenoe, who married Anne, daughter of Duncan Campbell of Barcaldine. His third son, Capt. Donald, apparently acquired Glenoe from his elder brother but died in London 1808, and Glenoe was lost 1806-1810. James's eldest son, Donald, M.D., and Chief of Macintyre, emigrated to New York 1783, where he married Esther Haines. Dying 1792, he was succeeded by his eldest son, James, born at Newburgh, Orange Co., N.Y., 1785, who returned to Scotland 1806 and married Anne, daughter of Peter Campbell of Corries. Failing to retain Glenoe, he returned to the U.S.A., settling at Fulton Co., N.Y., and died 1887, leaving by his wife Phoebe Shepherd, a family of whom the eldest son, James, next Chief of the Clan, was born 1864. He and his brothers are said to have flourished in business; and a claim is pending in Lyon Court but the chiefship has not yet been legally established, so that the clan is chiefless, and, except for the branch of Sorn, represented by the Hon. Lord Macintyre, also landless. The most ancient cadet, Macintyre of *Camus-na-h-Eireadh*, deduced descent through eleven generations from the "first chief of Glenoe," who must have lived about 1400; and this branch came to be represented in the early nineteenth century by the Rev. John Macintyre, D.D., of Kilmonivaig. The 16th chieftain of *Camus-na-h-Eireadh* is Alastair Macintyre (Edinburgh). The Macintyres have been famous as Highland pipers; and around the '45 *Duncan Ban Macintyre* was one of Scotland's most celebrated Gaelic bards.

MACKAY

The Clan Mackay claim descent from the old Royal House of Moray; and this was evidently through a junior line springing from Morgund of Pluscarden, from which the Clan Aodh derives the patronymic description *Clann Vich Morgainn* (the form in which this is handed down by Sir R. Gordon). They were evidently amongst the Moraymen removed in 1160 by Malcolm IV., and given lands elsewhere, apparently in Ross, whence they migrated to Sutherland under the auspices of the Bishop of Caithness.

The rise of the clan took place about the beginning of the thirteenth century. The ancient territory of the clan, which rapidly became a

very powerful one, was about eighty miles in length and about eighteen miles in breadth in the north-west extremity of Scotland, known by the name of Lord Reay's or Mackay's country, from Drimholisten, which divides it from Caithness on the north-east to Kylescow, an arm of the sea dividing it from Assynt on the south-west.

Magnus, the great-grandson of Alexander, who lived in the reign of William the Lion, fought on the side of King Robert the Bruce at Bannockburn. He was succeeded by his son Morgan. Donald, son of Morgan, was succeeded again by his son, Aoidh or Ye, who gave the clan the designation which they now bear, viz., *MacAoidh* or Mackay.

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

Sir Donald Mackay of Strathnaver (chief of the clan in the reign of King Charles I.) greatly distinguished himself in the service of Gustavus Adolphus, King of Sweden, for whom he raised a large body of men in the north of Scotland, bearing principally the names of Mackay, Sinclair, Gordon, Munro, and Gunn. Sir Donald was raised to the peerage in 1628 by King Charles I., under the title of Lord Reay, with destination to "his heirs male bearing the name and arms of Mackay," thus tailzieing the chiefship with the dignity of Lord Reay.

Reay's military services to the Swedish king, coupled with the losses which he sustained during the time of the struggles of his own king with the Parliament (when Lord Reay was on the side of the king), were the cause of pecuniary difficulties.

During the Revolution of 1688 and the Risings of 1715 and 1745, the Mackays were on the Whig side. During the time of Eric, 7th Lord Reay, the pecuniary difficulties of the chief had reached such a pitch that he was forced to dispose of the Reay country to the Earl of Sutherland.

MACKENZIE

There are two versions of the origin of the Clan Kenneth or MacKenzies. One account derives them from a Colin Fitzgerald, of the Geraldine family in Ireland, who was present on the side of King Alexander at the Battle of Largs, in command of a body of Irish auxiliaries, and who was rewarded by the king with a grant of lands in Kintail.

But modern genealogists and early traditions derive the MacKenzies from Gilleon Og, a younger son of *Gilleon na h-Airde*, the ancestor of Anrias, progenitor of the O'Beolans, the old Earls of Ross.

The first ancestor of the *Chlann Choimich* of whom there is authentic charter evidence is "Murdo filius Kennethi de Kintail," who was, in 1362, granted a charter by King David II., and the stag

(3) *Neilson*.—This sept is descended from Neil MacNeill Mackay. King James I. gave him lands in Creich and Gairloch in 1430.

(4) *Williamson*.—Robert Mackay, historian of the clan, writes (in 1829): "During the last two centuries there have been a respectable family of Williamsons of Banneskirk, in Caithness, of the *Shiol Thòmais* Mackays, descended from Thomas," brother of Neil Mackay, slain at Drimnacoub.

(5) *MacCay, MacQuey, MacQuoid*.—The name Mackay in another form. The last an anglicised rendering of *Mac-Aoidh*.

(6) *MacKee, MacKie, MacCrie*.—These forms of Mackay are found in the Hebrides and Galloway. The clan historian says:

Alexander (progenitor of the Mackays) was succeeded by his son Walter, and he by his son Martin, who was slain in Lochaber, from whom, it is supposed, the Mackies, MacGhies, and MacCries of Galloway and Ireland, and Mackays of Argyll are descended.

MacGhee/MacGhie are not "Mackays" and the old family of MacGhie of Balmaghie, which for about 600 years possessed estates in Galloway, used completely different arms from any arms of the Chief of the Mackays. They continued in possession of their lands till 1786, and presumably derived from Isle MacGhee in Ulster.

The Mackays of Argyll are frequently alluded to as MacGhees.

CLAN MACKENZIE SEPTS

(1) *Kenneth, Kennethson, MacConnach* are synonyms for MacKenzie (son of Kenneth).

(2) *MacBeolain*.—In a MS. by Dr. George MacKenzie, nephew of the 3rd Earl of Seaforth, relating to a feud between the Earl of Ross and the MacKenzies about 1267, the chief of the latter clan is said to have been joined by the MacIvers, MacAulays, MacBeolans, and Clan Tarlichs, "the ancient inhabitants of Kintail." The territory of the MacBeolains was Glenshiel and the south side of Loch Duich as far as Kylerhea.

(3) *MacKerlich* (or *Mac-Thearlaich* or Charleson) is the Clan Tarlich above referred to. The country of Clan Tarlich was Glenelchaig.

(4) *MacIver* or *MacIvor*.—*Vide* Campbell of Argyll Septs.

(5) *MacMurchie, Murchison, etc.*—*Vide* Clan Buchanan Septs.

The Murchisons were long trusted followers and standard-bearers to MacKenzie of Seaforth, and were made governors of Eilean Donan Castle. Colonel Donald Murchison of Auchtertyre, Lochalsh, commissioner to William, 5th Earl of Seaforth, was, during 1719 to 1726, the leader of the Mackenzies, MacIennans, and Macraes in their opposition to the Hanoverian Government. Of this devoted adherent of the

attainted Lord Seaforth, General Wade, in his report (1724) to the Government, wrote:

The (Seaforth) Rents continue to be levied by one Donald Murchieson, a Servant of the late Earl's, who annually remits (or carries) the same to his Master in France. The Tenants when in a Condition are also said to have sent him free Gifts in proportion to their several Circumstances, but are now a year and a half in Arrears of Rent. The Receipts he gives to the Tenants are, as Deputy Factor to the Commissioners of Forfeited Estates, which pretended Power in the year 1721 he extorted from the Factor appointed by the said Commissioners to Collect those Rents for the use of the Publick, whom he attacked with above 400 Arm'd Men as he was going to enter upon the said Estate; having with him a Body of 30 of Your Majesty's Troops. The last year this Murchison travell'd in a Public manner to Edinburgh to remit £800 to France for his Master's use, and remained there fourteen days unmolested.

Sir Roderick Impey Murchison, the distinguished geologist, was a descendant of the family.

(6) *MacVanish, MacVinish*.—A subordinate sept, dependents of the MacKenzies. Some of the MacVanishes are mentioned in 1600 as followers of the Chief of the MacKenzie clan. Dr. MacBain gives "Son of Magnus" as the probable derivation of MacVinish.

(7) *Charleson, MacThearlaich*.—Equated with Mackerlich.

CLAN MACKINNON SEPTS

(1) *MacKinny, MacKinning, MacKinven, Love*.—The first two are transmogrifications of the name Mackinnon. For the last two, Kintyre is responsible.

(2) *MacMorran*.—The Mackinnons of Mull are known as the "Clan Mhoirein" or MacMorran, from *Moghron*, meaning "Son of the Seal."

CLAN MACKINTOSH SEPTS

(1) *McKeggie*.

(2) *MacCombie, MacOmie, MacThomas, etc.*—"The son of Thomas" or "Tommie's son." The MacCombies are descended from a younger son of the 6th Chief of Macintosh. They settled in Glen Shee some centuries ago. In the Roll of the Clans of 1587, they appear as the "Clan M'Thomas in Glensesche," the name appears again in the Roll of the Clans of 1594, as "M'Thomas in Glensesche."

(3) *Shaw*.—The chief family of this sept of the MacKintoshes were the Shaws of Rothiemurchus, descended from Shaw, son of Gilchrist, son of John, son of Angus, 6th Chief of MacKintosh. This Shaw, owing to the configuration of his front teeth was called *Corr fiachlach*. He was granted the lands of Rothiemurchus in 1396. The seat