

* of Calder was in 1786 created Baron Cawdor, and Earl Cawdor in 1827. Cawdor Castle, one of the most splendid feudal castles in the Highlands, is built over a hawthorn bush, which still flourishes in the dungeon, and on which tradition avers the fortunes of the house depend.

The Campbells of Loudoun derive their origin from Sir Duncan, the second son of the first MacCailein Mór. He married the heiress of Crauford of Loudoun and their descendant was created Lord Campbell of Loudoun in 1601, and the Earldom of Loudoun was conferred in 1633.

The Earldom of Loudoun (which descends in the female line) has passed to the Hastings family. The heir male of the 1st Earl is Sir Alexander Campbell of Aberuchil and Kilbryde, descended from the second son of Sir John Campbell of Lawers, who received in 1596 a Crown charter of Aberuchil. Sir James Campbell of Aberuchil was in 1667 created a Baronet. Their seat is Kilbryde Castle.

CLAN CHATTAN

This clan derives its name from the title of its chief, *Gilliechattan Mór* (the Great Servant of St. Catan), and is deduced by modern historians from the *co-arb*, or bailie, of the Abbey of Kilchattan, in Bute. The chiefs later acquired the lands of Glenlui and Loch Arkaig, and others, including Gellovie, in Lochaber and Badenoch, probably by Pictish succession, and about this time *Gilliechattan Mor O'Gualave* appears as the first named chief. The 4th Chief from him, Muriach, Celtic Prior of Kingussie, *Macgilliechattan Clearach*, married the Thane of Cawdor's daughter and had with other issue, (1) *Gilliechattan-Patrick*, 5th Chief, and (2) *Ewan Ban*, ancestor of the Clan Macpherson. The 5th Chief's son, *Dougal Dall*, left an only daughter, Eva, by whose marriage in 1291 to Angus Mackintosh, 6th Chief of Clan Mackintosh, Angus became in right of his heiress-wife 7th Chief of Clan Chattan.

The "Hail kin of Clann Chattan" thus came to include seventeen tribes:

- (1) *The Clan Mackintosh* itself, thenceforth until 1938 the stem-family.
- (2) *Clan Vurich* (Macphersons).
- (3) *Clan Gillivray* (Macgillivrays).
- (4) *Clan Vean* (Macbeans).
- (5) *Clan Dhail* (Davidsons).
- (6) *Clan Tarrell*.
- (7) *Clan vic Gorries*.
- (8) *Clan Cheandhui of Glenbeg*.
- (9) *Slioch Gow Chruim* (Smiths).
- (10) *Clan Tearlaich* (Macleans of Dochgarroch).
- (11) *Clan Revan* (MacQueens).
- (12) *Clan vic Gillandris na Connage*.
- (13) *Clan Clerich* (Clarks).

- (14) *Slioch Illvorvic Innish*.
- (15) *Clan Phail* (Macphails).
- (16) *Clan Fionlaigh Cheir*.
- (17) *Clan Inteir*.

In addition to these there were the "Nine tribes of Clan Mackintosh" of whom the three major ones were: Clan Farquharson, the Shaws, and the Toshachs; the whole forming what was known as *Fuil vic an Toisach agus Clanni Chattan*, also the *Cattanachs*,

A tribal community of this magnitude was a source of apprehension both to the Lords of the Isles, and (still more) to the Kings of Scots; and, when the Macdonalds' island power had been broken, we find in the records machinations for "crying doon the Clan Chattan," which, however, was effected by rendering it powerless by fomenting internal dissension, and not by oppression like the "danting of the Isles."

Ultimately the plan resorted to (by both political parties) was to incite rebellions by the Macphersons, and to misrepresent a former dispute between these and Clan Dhail about the leadership of the right wing of Clan Chattan's 2,000-man army.

This, however, was disposed of by Lyon Court, 10th September 1672 (see p. 194), when Mackintosh was adjudged Chief of the Name of Mackintosh and Chief of the Clan Chattan—expressly on descent from Eva the "Heretrix of Clan Chattan." Thenceforth the chiefship passed in tailzie, along with the Lochaber lands, until the death of Alfred Donald Mackintosh of Mackintosh, 28th of Mackintosh and 29th Chief of Clan Chattan, when the Mackintosh estates and chiefship passed under special settlement, and the final dispersal of the Clan Chattan lands left the chiefship of Clan Chattan to descend again to heirs-general, first, as 30th Chief, to Arbell Mackintosh of Mackintosh, Lady of Dalcross, on whose marriage to Anthony Warre (a non Clan Chattan name) it devolved on Alfred Donald's next heir-of-line (and incidentally heir-male), Duncan Alexander Mackintosh of Clan Chattan, owner of the estate of Fairburn, Felixburg, S. Rhodesia, now 31st Chief and *Gilliechattan Mór, Ceann Cinnidh* of this seventeen-tribe community, which by re-emergence of an independent hereditary chief, and recognition of the *Clan Chattan tartan*, now finds itself the second greatest Celtic community (next to Clan Donald) in the life and history of the Highlands.

CHISHOLM

The Chisholms in Scotland are first found on the Borders, in Roxburghshire. This clan is of Norman origin, and the name was originally spelt De Cheseholm. Their original Border seat was the Barony of Chiesholme in Roxburghshire, which long continued in the House of Chisholme, afterwards Scott-Chisholme of Chisholme. In the fourteenth century, Sir Robert de Chisholme, a scion of the De Chisholme line,

(the MacNichols) spring from a younger son of that house, and were entirely distinct from the MacNichols or MacRiuls of Ross-shire. The head of the Lochawe MacNichols was MacNichol of Succoth in Glenurcha."—(*Vestiarium Scoticum*).

(15) *MacPhun*.—A small sept bearing this name appears to have been located in Cowal since a remote time. Of these MacPhuns, the Duke of Argyll remarks in a letter to the *Oban Times*, 18th February 1917:

Original charters show this family as flourishing in Cowal chiefly in the parish of Kilmalish, alias Strachur, at least as early as 1525. . . . The main branch of the MacPhuns were those designated of Invernaodan, and those called of Driep were an offshoot.

CLAN CAMPBELL OF BREADALBANE SEPTS

(1) *MacDiarmid*, *MacDermid*.—This sept derives its name from the progenitor of the House of Lochow, Diarmid O'Duine, the Ossianic hero and slayer of the wild boar. The MacDiarmids belong to Breadalbane and are said to be the oldest family in Glenlyon. Their ancient cemetery is Morenish churchyard near Killin.

CLAN CAMPBELL OF CAWDOR SEPTS

Caddell, *Calder*.—Caddell and Calder are versions of the name Cawdor. In old documents the Campbells of Cawdor are frequently described "de Cadella."

CLAN CHATTAN SEPTS

(1) *Cattanach* is, as the name signifies, one of the oldest septs of the Clan Chattan.

(2) *Keith*, *MacKeith*.—The Keiths are *not* of Clan Chattan but a distinct noble *Name*. Sir William Keith, Hereditary Great Marischal of Scotland, was by King James II. created Earl Marischal. Shaw's *History of the Province of Moray* says: "The MacBains, MacPhails, Catteighs are branches of the old Clan Chattan, and the Keiths are likewise said to have descended from them." In the fourteenth century one of the Keiths, by marriage with the heiress of the Cheynes of Akergill, settled near the territory of Clan Gunn. This gave rise to feuds between the Gunns and the Keiths.

Sinclair, Sutherland, Keith, and Clan Gunn,
Never was peace where these four were in.

The castle of Akergill, the seat of the Keiths, afterwards passed

into the hands of the Earl of Caithness, then of Lord Glenorchy, from whom the estate was purchased by Dunbar of Hempriggs.

Nisbet (*System of Heraldry*) says:

The surname of Dickson as descended of one Richard Keith, said to be a son of the family of Keith Marischal, took their name from Richard (called in the south country Dick), and to show themselves descended of Keith, Earl Marischal, they carry the Chief of Keith.

Austins: D. W. Stewart (*Old and Rare Scottish Tarlans*) remarks:

In 1587 Alexander Ousteane, burghess of Edinburgh, as one of the cautioners for George Keith, Earl Marshall, in an action raised against him by Margaret Erskine, Lady Pitcarie,

(3) *MacPhail*, *MacFall*, *Paul*, *MacVail*.—All forms of "Paul." The name is of clerical origin. In the *Kinrara History of the MacKintoshes* it is said that in the time of Duncan, 11th Chief (1464–1496) lived "Paul Gow good sir of Sir Andrew MacPhail the priest, of whom the Clan Phail had their beginning." The head of this sept had his residence at Inverarnie on the water of Nairn.

(4) *Tarrill*.—Clan Tarrill are believed to hail from Ross where in 1449 Thomas Tarrill occupied Skibo. The Tarrills settled in Petty under Mackintosh. Their burial ground was at Dalarossie.

(5) *Elder*.—Mentioned by Logan (*Scottish Gael*) as a Clan Chattan sept. On page 353 will be found an extract from a letter regarding the Highlanders, written in 1543 to King Henry VIII. of England by John Elder.

(6) *Dallas*, *Doles*.—Is derived from the Barony of Dallas in Moray. William of Doleys, knight, witnessed Hugh Herock's gift of Daldeleyth to the Holy Trinity of Elgin in 1286. Dallas of Cantray followed the banner of Mackintosh.

CLAN COLQUHOUN SEPTS

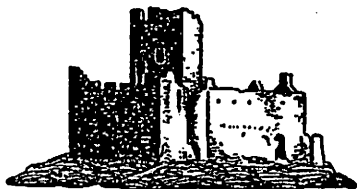
(1) *Cowan* and *MacCowan* are names assumed by the Colquhouns in the Lowlands. Buchanan of Auchmar mentions Cowan of Corstoun in Fife as the principal family of the name. *Mac-a-chounich* was the name assumed by some Colquhouns who migrated to Lorn and Appin. Cowan and MacCowan are names of ecclesiastical origin, from St. Comgan a brother of St. Kentigerna (*see* Clan MacDougall).

(2) *Kilpatrick*, *Kirkpatrick*.—This seems a debateable sept. It is disputed by the Clan Colquhoun Society, that the above names are Colquhoun septs. However, the fact remains that the ancestor of the Colquhouns, before they became possessors of the property by whose name they are now known was Humphrey Kilpatrick or Kirkpatrick, in whose favour Malduin, Earl of Lennox, granted the charter of the lands of Colquhoun in the reign of King Alexander II.

in 1863, leaving one child, a daughter. General MacNeil had, in 1838, to sell the island of Barra, which was purchased by Colonel John Gordon of Cluny, and thus for a couple of generations the chiefs were landless until the beloved isle was recovered for the clan by Robert, 45th in descent and 25th Chief, and his second wife, Marie, Madam MacNeil of Barra.

After the death, in 1863, of General Roderick MacNeil, the chiefship of the Barra MacNeils passed to the lineal representative of James MacNeil, youngest son of Roderick Dhu; of this line Roderick Ambrose MacNeil of Barra died in 1914, having, in exercise of tanistry, settled the chiefship on his second son, Robert Lister MacNeil of Barra, who established his position as chief by decree of Lyon Court in 1915. He and his wife repurchased the greater part of Barra including Kismull Castle, on a rocky island at Castle-bay. MacNeil of Brevaig claims descent from a first-born son of Roderick Dhu, and thus to be an elder line than that of the General's or Ersary. (Such diversions from direct line have, however, been frequent in Highland history, e.g. Clan Ranald, Mackintosh, Macdonald, and Maclean.)

The original seat of the McNeills of Gigha would appear to have



Kismull Castle.

been in Knapdale, where the chief was hereditary keeper of Castle Sween. The direct line of the chiefs appears to have become extinct in the fifteenth century, and the Knapdale possessions of the clan to have then passed to the Macmillans by the marriage of one of them to a McNeill heiress. In 1478 Malcolm McNeill was Chief of

the Gigha family. His younger brother, Hector, was the progenitor of the McNeills of Taynish.

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

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

Many cadet branches of the McNeills settled in north Ireland. The MacNeills, a celebrated race of bards, were the hereditary harpers to the Macleans of Duart; and MacNeills were also hereditary pipers to the Macleans of Duart.

MACPHERSON

This clan derives its name, Macpherson—denoting "son of the Parson"—from Duncan, Parson of Kingussie (1438), who was descended from Kenneth, son of Ewan Ban, second son of Muriach, Chief of Clan Chattan, 1173. Kenneth was presumably (on chronological grounds) father of another Muriach, *eponymus* of the *Clan Vurich*, and father of the "tribe of the three brothers," (1) Kenneth, who fought at Invernahavon, 1376, and was ancestor of Cluny, (2) John, ancestor of Pitmain, (3) Gillies, ancestor of Invereshie.

The earlier history of both Clan Vurich and Clan Chattan has been the subject of much speculation; and it has been suggested that Clan Vurich was a small tribe in the Badenoch area, whilst it certainly appears the Clan Chattan originated further west, and that its name and status derive from keepership of a relic of St. Catan—a sacred stone, which was duly transmitted through Eva to the Mackintoshes, and in Martin's time was still held as Keeper of the *Baul Mulu* by a Mackintosh in Balliminich, Arran.

The arms, a galley, suggest a western origin, whilst the "cat" crest, though a play on the name, pertains rather to the mountains of Badenoch. Whilst the stone and the simple coat of Clan Chattan descended to The Mackintosh, as for the Chief of Clan Chattan (as Sir George Mackenzie records in his *Heraldrick*), the coat assigned to the line of Macpherson chiefs descending from Kenneth is "party per fess," and as such "differenced"—as the Lord Lyon declared—from the plain arms of Clan Chattan. From Kenneth the warrior of Invernahavon, through Donald Mor Macpherson (son of the 1498 parson), descended Andrew Macpherson in Cluny, who also held Banffshire lands in Strathisla, and this Macpherson of Cluny fought under the Earl of Huntly at Glenlivet. Dying about 1660, he was succeeded by the son of his only son, Ewen Macpherson of Cluny.

This Ewen's sons, Andrew and Duncan, successively chiefs of Cluny-Macpherson, left no male issue, and Duncan proposed settling (as by tanistry he was entitled to do) the chiefship of the Macphersons on his daughter Anne, and her husband Sir Duncan Campbell. William of Nuid, the heir male, and others, bound themselves to dissuade him—in which they succeeded—so upon Cluny's death, 1722, Lachlan, 4th of Nuid, succeeded as Chief of Cluny-Macpherson, dying in 1746. His son Ewen Macpherson of Cluny (son-in-law of the notorious Lord Lovat) became one of the most



Bracon-feile, back view, with targe hung on shoulder.

full sight of the army. In 1314, as a thank offering for the victory of Bannockburn, King Robert erected a church at Tyndrum in Strathfillan, and dedicated it to St. Fillan. After the Reformation the crozier was faithfully guarded by its hereditary custodians, the Dewars, and was passed on from father to son. At the beginning of the nineteenth century the sept was broken up and left the country. Some of them emigrated to America, among them the custodian of the cuigreach, and so the relic was lost sight of for a time. Some years ago, however, Sir Daniel Wilson, while hunting on the shores of Lake Superior, took refuge in the hut of a Scottish settler named Alexander Dewar. Sir Daniel found that the settler's family had once lived in Inch Buie, that he was the custodian of St. Fillan's crozier, and that he had the relic in the house. It was then exhibited to Sir Daniel, and in 1876 was acquired by the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, in whose museum at Edinburgh it has now found a resting-place. The hereditary keeper of the cuigreach of St. Fillan duly received, in 1930, armorial insignia indicative of his ancient office (Lyon Register, XXVIII., p. 128), although he no longer holds St. Fillan's crozier. The inquest of 1428 shows that the *Deoir-Cuigreach* was the *Co-arb* (and, as it explains, heir) of St. Fillan, *i.e.* in the Celtic sense, Hereditary Abbot. He and the Baron of the Bachuil (of St. Moluag of Lismore) seem to be the only surviving prelates of the old Celtic Church.

(3) *Gilfillan*, "servant of St. Fillan." See D. Mitchell's *History of the Highlands* :

The Macnabs should probably be recognised as the lay abbots of Glendochart. In their genealogy we find the name *Gillefhaolain* or the servant of St. Fillan, a fact which shows their association with the monastery of St. Fillan. In the time of William the Lyon the Abbot of Glendochart was an important individual, and ranked with the neighbouring Earls of Atholl and Menteach.

(He was, of course, not a "lay" abbot, but a hereditary tribal abbot.)

Maclellan, derived from the same source as Gilfillan, is a clan rather than a sept name. A colony of Maclellans is to be found in Morar, Inverness-shire. There are also some Maclellans to be found in the Aberfeldy district of Perthshire. The Clelands of Cleland, who were hereditary foresters to the Earls of Douglas, likewise derive their name from St. Fillan.

CLAN MACNAUGHTEN SEPTS

(1) *MacKendrick*, *MacHendry*, *Henry*, *etc.*—Descendants of one Henry MacNaughton.

(2) *MacBrayne*, "Son of the Brehon" (or judge). So probably the MacBraynes held the position of hereditary judges of Clan MacNaughton.

(3) *MacNair*, *MacNayer*, *MacNuir*, *MacNuyer*, *Weir*.—The first four of these names are mentioned by old writers as septs of the MacNaughtons. MacNairs of Cowal anglicise their name "Weir."

(4) *MacNiven*, *Niven*.—MacBain gives as the English equivalent of Macniven, "Holy-man's slave" (*Mac-Gille-Naoimh*).

The Macnivenes used to be located about Loch Awe side, and there is an island on Loch More (Craignish) named Macniven Island. Macnivenes appeared to have remained in the province of Moray after their chiefs, the MacNaughtons, had removed further south, and to have occupied the old MacNaughton castle of Dunnachtan, in Strathspey.

(5) *MacEol* and also (6) *MacKnight* are referred to by several clan authorities as MacNaughton septs.

(7) *MacVicar*, "Son of the Vicar," is a name found on Loch Fyne. It was formerly a MacNaughton sept name, as the territory of the Clan MacNaughton extended from Loch Fyne to Loch Awe. After the dispersion of the MacNaughtons the MacVicars appear to have followed the Campbells of Argyll. A standing stone on the lawn of the castle of Inveraray was said to mark the old march between MacVicars and MacIvers. See Clan Campbell.

CLAN MACNEIL SEPTS

Neal, Neil, and Neill are all abbreviations of MacNeil. MacNeilage, MacNeiledge, and MacNelly are forms of the name to be met with in the Lowlands. In Fairbairn's *Crests of Great Britain and Ireland* those of MacNeil and MacNelly are bracketed together as identical. The MacGougans also have the same arms as the MacNeils. (See under MacDougall Septs).

CLAN MACPHERSON SEPTS

(1) *Clark*, *Mac-a'-Chleric*, *etc.*—*Vide* remarks under Clan Cameron Septs.

(2) *Clarkson*.

(3) *Currie*, *MacCurrach*, *MacMurdoch*, *MacVurrich*, *etc.*, are all forms of the name MacMuirich, from Muiriach or Murdoch, the progenitor of the Clan Macpherson (*vide* remarks under the heading of Clan Macpherson, Chap. VII.).

(4) *Gow*, *MacGowan*.—*Gow* in Gaelic signifies Smith. The Gows of Clan Chattan are said to be descendants of Henry of the Wynd, the bandy-legged smith of Perth, who fought on the side of the Macphersons at the celebrated battle of the North Inch of Perth. This branch of the Clan Chattan has long been known as *Sliochd a' Ghobha Chrom* (the race of the bandy-legged smith). It is possible that a number of families rejoicing in the well-known name of Smith may be descendants of Henry Gow.