

What is
my
Tartan?

BY

Frank Adam, F.S.A. Scot.



GEORGE, 5TH DUKE OF GORDON, G.C.B., ETC.

— — — — —
*FROM AN ENGRAVING BY JOHN LUCAS
AFTER THE PAINTING BY GEORGE SANDERS.*

WHAT IS MY TARTAN?

OR

THE CLANS OF SCOTLAND, WITH THEIR SEPTS AND DEPENDENTS

"When MacCallum More's heart does not warm to the Tartan, it will be as cold as death can make it"

SIR WALTER SCOTT (*"Heart of Midlothian"*)

"Bring on the Tartan."—SIR COLIN CAMPBELL, at Lucknow.

BY

FRANK ADAM, F.S.A., Scot.



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TO

LORD ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL

THIS LITTLE WORK IS RESPECTFULLY

DEDICATED,

IN RECOGNITION OF HIS WELL-KNOWN INTEREST IN

HIGHLAND MATTERS, WHICH HAS, OF LATE

YEARS, MATERIALLY CONTRIBUTED, TO

“BRING ON THE TARTAN”

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P R E F A C E.

IN offering this little book to my countrymen, I would express the hope, that it may encourage the spread of the movement for the revival of the use of the Highland dress. This movement, I am glad to think, has, during the last few years, made considerable progress. The foundation, all over our own country, and also in the Colonies and in America, of Clan Societies, has undoubtedly raised attention to and enthusiasm for Highland things. This, I trust, will have the effect of making the term, "Hielan," one of honour, instead of, as has been too often the case, one of reproach. It is to be hoped, too, that the rising generation will, as a consequence of this Highland revival, be led to adopt, as much as possible, the becoming dress of the Celt in preference to the uninteresting garb of the Sassenach !

Since my boyhood Highland matters have always had an extreme fascination for me. The subject, however, which, of all others, I have found the most engrossing, is that of the *Origin of Highland Surnames*. The excuse for the publication of this book, therefore, is owing to the following reasons : I have had, of late years, many enquiries from my friends, for information regarding the tartan, which they were entitled to wear. I have also met not a few people, bearing Highland names and fond of things Highland, but who were entirely ignorant of the fact, that their names were of Highland origin. Lastly, I have not unfrequently found people wearing a tartan, totally unconnected with the Clan to which their Sept belonged.

I have spared no pains to make as complete as possible the

list of Septs of, and dependents on, the Highland Clans. It has, too, been my aim, to place within the reach of everyone entitled to wear a *Clan* tartan, information not only with regard to the *tartan* of his Clan, but also as to the arms, badges, slogan, etc., of the Clan, to which he belongs.

It has been my endeavour to steer clear of controversial matters, such as the Chieftainship of the Clan Chattan, Clan MacLean, etc. I wish also to point out, that, in making up the list of *Clan* tartans, I have altogether disregarded the modern tartans of Lowland families, and have confined myself entirely to names and tartans of *Highland, Clan*, origin.

This work is intended as a companion to the handy reference book ("The Scottish Clans and their Tartans") published by Messrs W. & A. K. Johnston, Edinburgh. By reference to that book and to this little work, which is now being launched, I hope, that many a person with Highland sympathies, though ignorant of the Clan to which he belongs, may have his difficulties solved.

I wish here gratefully to acknowledge my obligations to the friends, who have aided me with information, bearing on the subject of this work. Especially am I indebted to Mr John Mackay, Editor of the "Celtic Monthly," and to Mr Henry Whyte, for interesting information, and for the valuable assistance, given me by these gentlemen, in revising the Gaelic terms, quoted in this work.

The origin of Highland names is always open to a certain amount of controversy. However, if this little book serves to encourage Highland research, and to promote the use of the Highland dress, the author will feel abundantly repaid, for what has been to him a most congenial subject and a labour of love.

THE AUTHOR.

INTRODUCTORY NOTE.

CHAPTER I.

ANTIQUITY OF THE HIGHLAND GARB.

THE Highland costume and the Highland feeling of Clanship, despite the numerous attacks made upon them since the time of the '45, both retain, to-day, a strong hold on the feelings, not only of Highlanders but of all true Scotsmen. He would, indeed, be a recreant Scot, who, spite of the levelling tendencies of the nineteenth century, did not feel his pulse throb and his blood course more quickly at the sight of the tartan and the sound of the pipes!

The antiquity of the Highland dress has been so ably proved by so many eminent authorities on Highland matters, that it is needless here to enter into the subject in detail. Skene in his work, "The Highlanders of Scotland," writes:—

"From the Dupplin Cross, the date of which can, from various circumstances, be fixed to have been towards the end of the ninth century, there are a number of figures represented in the Highland garb, armed with the target and long spear. . . . But it would be needless to detail all the sculptured monuments which bear evidence of the existence of the Highland garb; suffice it to say, that they afford complete proof of its having been the ordinary dress of a considerable

part of the northern population from the earliest period of their history. There is thus distinct evidence for the remote antiquity of this dress."

From Robertson's "Historical Proofs on the Highlanders," I extract the following:—

"In the sculptured stones of Scotland we have most clear and decided evidence of the antiquity of the national garb of the Gael—they bear clear testimony to the dress of the Highlanders. . . . The date assigned to these ancient stone monuments is, to some of them, undoubtedly from their symbols, prior to Christianity. This period may, therefore, be said to extend from the sixth to the ninth century. Among those in which certain symbols appear, and which represent the national dress, there is one at Dupplin, in Perthshire, and another at Forres, in Morayshire, both probably not later than the eighth century. There was discovered within the last four or five years at Dull, in Perthshire, a sculptured stone slab, and on which is a representation of many figures in the Highland dress. . . . The date of this sculpture may be as ancient as the eighth century. . . . There is a natural representation of the dress of the Gael in the Isle of Skye, that must be a vast deal more ancient in name than even the antiquity of the sculptured stones of Scotland, namely in the parish of Kilmuir, in that island there is a rock named '*Creig na feile*,' or the '*rock of the kilt*,' which it bears from its exact resemblance to a Highlander in his native dress. This name must be cœval with the arrival of the Caledonian Gael in Skye, which was probably not less than four centuries before the Christian era, and the name itself would be one of the very first names likely to be imposed on so striking an object to the primitive settlers—it is, therefore, a very strong proof that the earliest inhabitants wore the Highlander's dress, and must

have brought it with them, and it likewise proves they must have spoken the *same* Gaelic as the present Gael."

Grant, in his "Tartans of the Clans of Scotland," states that:—

"A sculptured stone at Nigg, thought to be not later than the seventh century, represented a kilted Highlander with a sporran or purse."

I extract also the following from MacIntyre North's "Book of the Club of True Highlanders!"

"Pennant gives a drawing of a Scottish chief, which, he says, was taken from a monumental effigy by a Mr Fraser, the date is supposed to be 1306. Harrison reproduces it in his work on costumes. The chief is represented as being clothed in tartan trews, kilt and jacket and skin sporran, and holding a spear in his right hand, and a shield kite-shaped on his left arm; on the chief of the shield is blazoned a galley with a lion rampant surrounded with a border underneath. The chief has an iron headpiece with horns, similar to those worn by the ancient Kelts."

The foregoing proofs are all from the pens of *Scotsmen*. It is remarkable, however, that their arguments, regarding the antiquity of the Highland dress, are borne out by *English* writers, persons, too, evidently by no means prejudiced *in favour of* "the garb of old Gaul." I extract the following from "Observations on the Highlands of Scotland, during the year 1776 A.D.," made by the Rev. William Gilpin, Prebendary of Salisbury:—

"Nor are the cattle of this wild country more picturesque, than its human inhabitants. The Highland dress (which, notwithstanding an Act of Parliament, is still in general use) is greatly more ornamental than the English. I speak of its form, not its colour, which is checked of different hues, and

has a disagreeable appearance. The plaid consists of a simple piece of cloth, three yards in length, and half that measure in breadth. A common one sells for about ten shillings. The Highlander wears it in two forms. In fine weather he throws it loosely round him, and the greater part of it hangs over his shoulder. In rain he wraps the whole close to his body. In both forms it makes elegant drapery; and when he is armed with his pistols, and Ferrara (Andrew Ferrara, a Spaniard, was invited into Scotland by James the Third, to teach his countrymen the art of tempering steel. From him the best broadswords take their name) has a good effect. Oftener than once we amused ourselves with desiring some Highlander, whom we accidentally met, to perform the exercise of his 'plaid by changing it from one form to the other. Trifling as the operation seems, it would puzzle any man who had not been long used to it. But to see the plaid in perfection you must see the Highland gentleman on horseback. Such a figure carries you into Roman times, and presents you with the idea of Marcus Aurelius. If the bonnet were laid aside (for the elegance of which but little can be said) the drapery is very nearly Roman. The bonnet is commonly made in the form of a beef-eater's cap, which is very ugly. I have sometimes, however, seen the bonnet fit snugger to the head and adorned with a plume of feathers; it is then picturesque. When the common people take a journey on horseback they often gather up the plaid in a few plaits, and so form it into a cloak. In this shape it is scanty and displeasing.

“What little change three centuries have made in the dress and accoutrements of a Highlander will appear from the following account, written in the time of Henry the Seventh.

“Altaram aquilonarem, ac montosam tenet genus hominum longe durissimum ac asperum, qui sylvestres dicuntur. Hi

sago, et interiore tunica amiciuntur; nudisque genu tenus tibiis incedunt. Arma sunt arcus et sagittae, cum ense admodum lato, et pugione una tantum ex parte acuto.”¹

“If we take away his bow and arrows, and stick a couple of pistols in his belt, *the Highlander of those days is the very Highlander of these.*”

The italics, in extract from Mr Gilpin’s work, are our own! His observations are valuable, not only because they show the belief, by foreigners, in the antiquity of the Highland dress, but also because they demonstrate how the Highlanders clung to the use of their ancient garb, despite all the repressive measures of the time of the ‘45!

The above extracts supply, I think, evidence of, not only the antiquity, but the *remote antiquity*, of the *Highland garb*.

¹ A race of men, much the hardest and rough, inhabits the other northern and mountainous (part), and they are called wild. They are clothed in military cloak (or plaid) and inner tunic, and go about with their legs bare to the knees. Their arms are bow and arrows, with, in addition, a sword, somewhat broad, and a dagger, sharp only on one side.

CHAPTER II.

ANTIQUITY OF TARTAN.

THE antiquity of *Tartan*, as a distinctive part of the Celtic dress, is conclusively proved by reference to several old chronicles. One old chronicler writes of the Highlanders, that they delighted "to wear marked cloaths, specially that have long stripes of sundry colours. Their predecessors used short mantles, or plaids of divers colours, sundry-ways divided; and amongst some the same custom is observed to this day, but for the most part now they are brown, most near to the colour of the hadder, to the effect when they lie among the hadder the bright colours of their plaids shall not bewray them."

Heron's "History of Scotland" states, that, "In Argyle and the Hebridae, before the middle of the fifteenth century, tartan was manufactured of one or two colours for the poor; more varied for the rich."

We find *Tartan* officially mentioned as far back as 1471, when the following items appear in the accounts of the treasurer to King James III.:-

"An elne and ane halve of *blue tartane* to lyne his gowne of cloth of gold, £1, 10s.

"Four elne and ane halve of *tartane* for a sparwort aboune his credill, price ane elne, 10s., £2, 5s.

“Halve ane elne of *doble tartane* to lyne ridin collars to her lady the Quene, price 8s.”

In the accounts of the treasurer to King James V., items relating to *tartan* for the royal use also appear, as follows, viz.:—

“*Item*, in the first for ij. elnis ane quarter elne of variant cullorit velvet to be the Kingis grace ane schort Heland coit, price of the elne vj. ^{lib.}; summa, xijj. ^{lib.} x^s.

“*Item*, for iij. elnis quarter elne of grene taffatyis, to lyne the said coit with, price of the elne x^s; summa, xxxij^s. vj^d.

“*Item*, for iij. elnis of *Heland tartane* to be hoiss to the Kingis grace, price of the elne iiij^s. iiij^d.; summa, xijj^s.

“*Item*, for xv. elnis of Holland claith to be syde Heland sarkis to the Kingis grace, price of the elne viij^s.; summa, vj. ^{lib.}.

“*Item*, for sewing and making of the said sarkis ix^s.

“*Item*, for twa unce of silk to sew thame x^s.

“*Item*, for iiij. elnis of ribanis to the handes of them, ij^s.”

The poet Taylor, writing, in 1618, of the Highlanders, relates:—

“In former times were these people which were called Red-shanks. Their habite is shooes with but one sole a-piece; stockings (which they call short-hose) made of a warme stuff of divers colours, which they call *tartane*. As for breeches, many of them, nor their forefathers, never wore any, but a jerkin of the same stuffe that their hose is of, their garters being bands or wreaths of hay or straw, with a plaid about their shoulders, which is a mantle of divers colours, much finer or lighter stuffe than their hose, with blue flat caps on their heads, a handkerchiefe knit with two knots about their necke, and thus are they attyred.”

Martin, in his account of the Western Isles, plainly points out the distinctiveness of *Clan Tartans*. He writes:—

“The plaid, worn only by the men, is made of fine wool, the thread as fine as can be made of that kind; it consists of divers colours, and there is a great deal of ingenuity required in sorting the colours so as to be agreeable to the nicest fancy. For this reason the women are at great pains first to give an exact pattern of the plaid upon a piece of wood having the number of every thread of the stripe upon it. Every isle differs from the other in their fancy of making plaids as to the stripes in breadth and colours. This humour is so different through the main land of the Highlands, in so far that they who have seen those places are able at the first view of a man’s plaid to guess the place of his residence.”

Both Logan, in “*The Scottish Gael*,” and MacIntyre North, in “*The Book of the Club of True Highlanders*,” give detailed and interesting accounts of the processes, adopted by the Highlanders, for procuring the dyes, which they used in the manufacture of their tartans. There is no doubt, that, in the old days, when the tartans were woven and dyed by hand process, they were, both as regards texture and fastness of colour, vastly superior to the tartans of the present day, whose colours seldom retain their brilliancy for any length of time. Logan writes, regarding the dyeing of the cloth for tartan, by the ancient Highlanders:—

“The Highlanders had neither cochineal lac dye, foreign woods, nor other excellent substances, to impart various tints to their Breacan; but their native hills afforded articles with which they had found the art of dyeing brilliant, permanent, and pleasing colours. . . . A gentleman assured me that he had seen a garment upwards of 200 years old, the colours in which were still admirable. . . . Every farmer’s good wife

was competent to dye blue, red, green, yellow, black, brown, and their compounds. When we consider the care with which the Highlanders arranged and preserved the patterns of their different tartans, and the pride which they had in this manufacture, we must believe that the dyers spared no pains to preserve and improve the excellence of their craft. . . . The pattern of the web was not left to the weaver's fancy. He received his instructions by means of a small stick round which the exact number of threads in every bar was shown, a practice in use to this very day."

It will not, here, be out of place, to give, *in extenso*, the descriptions of the Highland garb, male and female, as detailed by Stewart of Garth and Martin respectively. Referring to the *men's* dress General Stewart says:—

"The coat or jacket was sometimes of green, blue, or black cloth. The waistcoat and short coat were adorned with silver buttons, tassels, embroidery or lace, according to the fashion of the times or the taste of the wearer. But the arrangements of the belted plaid were of the greatest importance in the toilet of a Highlandman of fashion. This was a piece of tartan two yards in breadth, and four in length, which surrounded the waist in large plaits or folds, adjusted with great nicety, and confined by a belt, buckled tight round the body, and while the lower part came down to the knees, the other was drawn up and adjusted to the left shoulder, leaving the right arm uncovered and at full liberty. In wet weather the plaid was thrown loose and covered both shoulders and body, and when the use of both arms was required, it was fastened across the breast by a large silver bodkin or circular brooch, often enriched with precious stones or imitations of them, having mottoes engraved, consisting of allegorical sentences or mottoes of armorial bearings. These were also employed to fix the

plaid on the left shoulder. A large purse of goat's or badger's skins answering the purpose of a pocket, and ornamented with a silver or brass mouthpiece, and many tassels, hung before. A dirk with a knife and fork stuck in the side of the sheath, and sometimes a spoon, together with a pair of steel pistols, were essential accompaniments. The bonnet, which gentlemen generally wore with one or more feathers, completed the national garb. The dress of the common people differed only in the deficiency of finer or brighter colours, and of silver ornaments, being otherwise essentially the same; a tuft of heather, pine, holly, oak, etc., supplying the place of feathers in the bonnet. The garters were broad and of rich colours, wrought in a small primitive kind of loom, the use of which is now little known, and formed a close texture, which was not liable to wrinkle, but which kept the pattern in full display. The silver buttons were frequently found among the better and more provident of the lower ranks—an inheritance often of long descent. The belted plaid, which was generally double or in two folds, formed, when let down so as to envelop the whole person, a shelter from the storm, and a covering in which the wearer wrapt himself up in full security, when he lay down fearlessly among the heather. . . . Gentlemen on horseback, old men, and others, occasionally wore the trews. These were both breeches and stockings in one piece, made to fit perfectly close to the limbs, and were always of tartan. . . . In dyeing and arranging the various colours of their tartans they displayed no small art and taste, preserving at the same time the distinctive patterns (or sets as they were called) of the different clans, tribes, families, and districts. Thus a MacDonal'd, a Campbell, a MacKenzie, etc., was known by his plaid; and in like manner the Athole, Glenorchy, and other colours of different districts, were easily distinguishable.

Besides those general divisions, industrious housewives had patterns distinguished by the set, superior quality, and fineness of the cloth, or brightness and variety of the colours. In those times when mutual attachment and confidence subsisted between the proprietors and occupiers of lands in the Highlands, the removal of tenants, except in remarkable cases, rarely occurred, and consequently it was easy to preserve and perpetuate any particular set or pattern even among the lower orders."

Martin, in 1716, describing the Highland, *women's*, dress says:—

"The ancient dress worn by the women, and which is yet worn by some of the vulgar, called Arisad, is a white plad, having a few small stripes of black, blue and red. It reached from the neck to the heels, and was tied before on the breast with a buckle of silver or brass, according to the quality of the person. I have seen some of the former of a hundred marks value; it was broad as an ordinary pewter plate, the whole curiously engraven with various animals, etc. There was a lesser buckle, which was worn in the middle of the larger, and above 2 ounces weight; it had in the centre a large piece of chrystal, or some finer stone, and this was set all round with several finer stones of a lesser size. The plad, being pleated all round, was tied with a belt below the breast, the belt was of leather, and several pieces of silver intermixed with the leather like a chain. The lower end of the belt has a piece of plate, about 8 inches long and 3 in breadth, curiously engraven, the end of which was adorned with fine stones or pieces of red coral. They wore sleeves of scarlet cloth, closed at the end as men's vests, with gold lace round them, having plate buttons set with fine stones. The head-dress was fine kerchief of linen straight about the head, hanging down

the back taperwise. A large lock of hair hangs down their cheeks above their breast, the lower end tied with a knot of ribbands."

My readers will, I think, agree with me, that it is to be regretted, that, while *men's*, Highland, garb has been so honourably perpetuated, the dress, worn by the *women*, has now become entirely a relic of the past.

Note.—For the equivalents, in English and Gaelic, of the various portions of the Highland dress and of the Highland arms *see* Appendix XXX.

CHAPTER III.

ATTEMPTS TO SUPPRESS THE HIGHLAND GARB.

THE deadliest blow ever aimed at the Highland dress, was, after the troubles of "the '45." The government of an alien, German, Prince, finding themselves unable, by *fair* means, to subdue the indomitable spirit of the Highlanders, had recourse to many *foul* expedients, in order to effect their objects. Chief among these was the Act, passed on the 13th of August 1747, for "The Abolition and Prescription of the Highland Dress." The following is the wording of this fiendishly cruel and unjust piece of legislative jobbery, viz. :—

"That from and after the first day of August (new style 13th August) one thousand seven hundred and forty-seven, no man or boy within that part of Great Britain called Scotland, other than such as shall be employed as Officers and Soldiers in His Majesty's Forces, shall, on any pretext whatsoever, wear or put on the clothes commonly called Highland clothes (that is to say) the Plaid, Philabeg, or little Kilt, Trowse, Shoulder Belts or any part whatsoever of what peculiarly belongs to the Highland Garb; and that no tartan or partly-coloured plaid or stuff shall be used for Great Coats or upper Coats, and if any such person shall presume after the said first day of August to wear or put on the aforesaid garments or any part of them, every such person so offending being convicted thereof by the oath of one or more credible witness or witnesses before any Court of Justiciary, or any one or more Justices of

the Peace for the Shire or Stewartry, or Judge-Ordinary of the place where such offence shall be committed, shall suffer imprisonment without bail during the space of six months and no longer, and being convicted of a second offence before the Court of Justiciary, or at the Circuits, shall be liable to be transported to any of His Majesty's plantations beyond the seas, there to remain for the space of seven years."

Stewart of Garth, in his "Sketches of the Highlanders," remarks with reference to the above savage Act:—

"It certainly was not consistent with the boasted freedom of our country (and in that instance, indeed, it was shown that this freedom was only a name) to inflict on a whole people the severest punishment short of death for wearing a particular dress. Had the whole race been decimated, more violent grief, indignation and shame, could not have been excited among them, than by being deprived of this long inherited costume. This was an encroachment on the feelings of a people, whose ancient and martial garb had been worn from a period reaching back beyond all history or even tradition. . . . Considering the severity of the law against this garb, nothing but the strong partiality of the people could have prevented its going entirely into disuse. The prohibitory laws were so long in force, that more than two-thirds of the generation, who saw it enacted, had passed away before the repeal. The youth of the latter period knew it only as an illegal garb, to be worn by stealth under the fear of imprisonment and transportation. Breeches, by force of habit, had become so common, that it is remarkable how the plaid and philibeg were resumed at all."

To provide against any evasion or attempt at evasion of the terms of the brutal Act for the abolition of the Highland dress, the English Government extracted, from the Highlanders, a so-

called "*Indemnity Oath*" of which the following is the text:—

"I, A. B., do swear, and as I shall answer to God at the great day of judgment, I have not, nor shall have, in my possession any gun, sword, pistol, or arm whatsoever, and never use tartan, plaid, or any part of the Highland garb; and if I do so may I be cursed in my undertakings, family, and property,—may I never see my wife and children, father, mother, or relations,—may I be killed in battle as a coward, and lie without Christian burial in a strange laud, far from the grave of my forefathers and kindred; may all this come across me if I break my oath."

The unspeakable brutality of the above oath requires no comment. All who refused to take the oath were considered as rebels and were treated accordingly.

The Act and the Oath above referred to, evoked from the Gaelic bard, Duncan Ban MacIntyre of Glenorchy, an indignant poem, which he entitled "*The Anathema of the Breeks.*" In it the poet boldly attacked the Government for the passing of such an Act, which was equally obnoxious to the Clans, which favoured the House of Hanover, as to the Jacobites. In this poem MacIntyre declared, that the Act was enough to make the whole country turn Jacobite, should Prince Charlie return to Scotland.

Many were the evasions and attempts at evasion of the terms of the detested Act. These attempts, when discovered, were all rigorously punished until about 1757, when the law began to be somewhat relaxed. It was not, however, until 1782, that the influence of the Duke of Montrose led to the Act being repealed by the British Parliament. Thus, despite the attacks of its enemies, the Highland garb continued to retain its hold on the Highlanders, as their honoured, national, dress. This

Highland sentiment was still more quickened and fostered by the writings of Sir Walter Scott, and the great novelist's works exercised a powerful influence, in securing, for the Highland dress, an honoured place in the feelings of the British people. Still, however, the garb has enemies, happily, however, among those, who are quite out of touch with the feelings of the Scottish nation. Our readers will, doubtless, remember, the proposition, which emanated, a few years ago, from some War Office officials, to abolish the kilt, as the uniform of the Highland regiments. The successful national protest, headed by Lord Archibald Campbell, against such a proposition, will also be fresh in the memory of our readers ?

The latest attempt to discredit the Highland garb was, I regret to chronicle, by a *Scotchman*, in his official capacity as Secretary of State for War ! I allude to the reply, given in the House of Commons, about a couple of years ago, by the then War Secretary, Mr Campbell-Bannerman, to a question regarding the intention, attributed to the Government, of abolishing the 79th, Cameron, Highlanders. The War Secretary, in the course of his reply, went out of his way, to sneer in a most uncalled for manner, at the Highland dress. Despite the sneers of the Secretary "the 79th" survives, and long may it continue to do so ! This proposal to abolish the gallant 79th, though the *last* attempt, was not the *only* one in the existence of the "Cameron Highlanders." The drafting of this fine, old, regiment was meditated, years ago, during the reign of one of the early, Guelph, sovereigns, in whose nostrils stank everything that savoured of things, *Highland*. The King's intention was made known to the Colonel of the Regiment, Sir Duncan Cameron, by the Duke of York. The gallant old Colonel's reply to the Duke was characteristic : "You may, Sir," said he to the Duke, "tell His Majesty, your father, that he may order, if he pleases,

the 79th to hell, and I shall go at its head, *but he daurna draft us.*" The old soldier's outspoken remarks had a salutary effect on the Government, and the 79th were left alone. In this respect the 79th Highlanders were more fortunate than some of the other Highland Regiments, for, in 1809, the 72nd Highlanders were among the regiments commanded by a royal order to discontinue wearing the Highland dress, as it was "*objectionable to the people of Britain!*"

It is a matter of thankfulness, to Highlanders of the present day, that, under the auspices of our Gracious Queen, a different sentiment, regarding the Highland garb, prevails at Court. Her Majesty's love for the Highlands and for things Highland is well-known; and, from their infancy, all our Royal Princes have been accustomed to wear, when in Scotland, the "Garb of old Gaul."

CHAPTER IV.

RISE AND DECADENCE OF THE HIGHLAND CLAN SYSTEM.

THE introduction of *surnames* into Scotland dates from the reign of King Malcolm III. ("Ceanmore"). The "Chronicles of Scotland" relate that:—"He was a religious and valiant King, he rewarded his nobles with great lands and offices, and commanded that the lands and offices should be called after their names." The Norman Conquest of England occurred in 1066 A.D., during the reign of King Malcolm, "Ceanmore," and Edgar, "the Atheling," the dispossessed heir of the English Saxon King, then took refuge in Scotland, with many of his followers. During the same reign there fled also to Scotland various Norman-French adventurers, who had been disappointed by the non-fulfilment of promises made to them by William I., previous to his English Conquest. All these circumstances led to the introduction, into Scotland, of many new names. Several of these names took foremost rank among the Clans of the Highlands, within a comparatively short time after their progenitors' introduction to Scotland.

In 1161 A.D., during the reign of King Malcolm IV., a formidable rebellion broke out in the province of Moray. This ancient province comprised the whole of the present shire of Moray, all Nairnshire, and part of Banff and Inverness-shire. The rebellion was brought to an end by a compromise between the King and his rebellious subjects. The latter were transplanted to the south of Scotland and as far west as Galloway.

(This accounts for the number of names, apparently of Celtic origin, to be found in Wigtownshire and Kirkcudbrightshire.) The lands, vacated by the Highland rebels, were colonised by families, brought by the King from the south. Among these families were the ancestors of chiefs of what, later, were some of the most powerful Highland Clans. Many of these lowland families, when transplanted to northern soil, became "plus royaliste que le roi," more Highland than the Highlanders. One of these families, *the Gordons*, originally of lowland origin, became so powerful, that their chiefs were known by the cognomen of "Cocks of the North."

"A Highland Clan," writes President Duncan Forbes of Culloden, "is a set of men, all bearing the same surname, and believing themselves to be related the one to the other, and to be descended from the same stock. In each Clan are several subaltern tribes, who own their dependence on their own immediate chief, but all agree in owing allegiance to the supreme chief of the Clan or kindred, and look upon it to be their duty to support him in all adventures."

When the Clan system had become fairly established in the Highlands, there existed no person, family, or tribe, who did not owe or profess allegiance to a chief of a Clan. A Highlander was considered disgraced, when he could not name his chief and claim the protection of his Clan.

The principal authorities on Highland Clanship agree, that the system of *Highland Clans* did not commence until the thirteenth century. Skene, in his "Highlanders of Scotland," says: "Previous to the thirteenth century the Highlanders of Scotland were divided into a few great tribes, which exactly corresponded with the ancient earldoms, and from one or other of these tribes all the Highlanders are descended. . . . In examining the history of the Highland Clans the enquirer will

first be struck by the diversity of the traditionary origins assigned to them. He will find them to have been held by some to be originally Irish, by others Scandinavian, Norman, or Saxon, and he will find different origins assigned to many of the Clans, all of which are supported by arguments and authorities equally strong. . . . The immediate effect of the Scottish conquest, in 843, was the overthrow of the civilisation and learning of the country. The Southern Picts, a people comparatively civilised, and who possessed in some degree the monkish learning of the age, were overrun by the still barbarous Scottish hordes, assisted by the equally barbarous Pictish tribes of the mountains. After this event succeeded a period of confusion and civil war, arising from the struggles between the races of the Scots and of the Northern Picts, for pre-eminence on the one part, and independence on the other ; and when order and learning once more lifted up their heads amongst the contending tribes, a race of Kings of Scottish lineage were firmly established on the throne, and the name of Scot and Scotland had spread over the whole country. A knowledge of the real origin of the Highland Clans was in some degree lost in the confusion."

In Appendix (I.) is reproduced the Table of the Descent of the Highland Clans, according to Mr Skene. In addition to the Clans, enumerated by Mr Skene in above Table, he mentions (in the appendix to his book) the following Clans, as being of *non-Gaelic* origin, viz. :—Stewart, Menzies, Fraser, Chisholm. It will be observed that in Mr Skene's work, "The Highlanders of Scotland," *no mention whatever* is made of many of the Clans, such as Gordon, Gunn, Buchanan, etc. It may further be remarked, that four of the Clans, which appear in Mr Skene's Table, no longer exist. "*Clan Rory*" has been absorbed by the "*Clan Donald*," while the "*Clan Dugal Craignish*" has

become part of the "Clan Campbell of Argyle." The "*Clan Ewan*" has become extinct as a Clan, while the same may be said to have occurred to the "*Clan Nicol*," owing to the marriage of the daughter of the last chief to one of the MacLeod's of Lewis.

Robertson, in his "Historical Proofs on the Highlanders," bears out Mr Skene's assertion that the origin of Highland Clanship took its rise in the thirteenth century. I extract the following from Robertson's work:—

"It is not generally understood there were *no Clans* among the Gael until after the great Celtic Earls became extinct, and which began in the thirteenth century. Before the Earls appear, the tribes that inhabited the various districts of the Highlands were under leaders or nobles, who were called Maormors, these, we have good reason to believe, existed among the Caledonian Gael from the most remote period, though the native name for the dignity was not known; but Tacitus is a clear authority, that, in *the first century*, the inhabitants of Caledonia had nobles or leaders among them, who ruled the tribes and elected the Ardrigh, or supreme King, as he states, that the choice of Galgacus as Sovereign, was from among 'many leaders' ('inter plures duces'). . . . In the fourteenth century the Clans then appear to have commenced pretty generally over the Highlands."

The first authentic list of Highland Clans appears to have been contained in an Act of Parliament, of 1587 A.D., in which is given a roll of "The Names of the Laudlslordis and Baillis of Landis in the Hielandis and Iles." In 1594 another Roll was published.

Grant, in his "Tartans of the Clans of Scotland," remarks:—

"After 1597, when many of the Highland chiefs were

embarrassed by a statute, requiring them to exhibit the writs, under which they held that belonged, not to them, but to their tribe, commonly, histories of the Clans began to be formed, based on fictitious charters, and nearly all tracing up their descent, not from Pict or Scot but from Irish, Danish, Norse or Norman adventurers."

It is worthy of remark, that, at the time of the Revolution of 1688, which drove the Stuarts from the throne, the Scottish Clans (who, in the early days of the Stuart dynasty, had proved turbulent subjects) were, with but few exceptions, distinguished for their attachment to their ancient race of Kings. Neither the repressive measures of William of Orange nor those of the first two Guelph Kings availed to shake the loyalty of the Clans to their exiled Sovereigns, or to break up the Clan system. Therefore, from 1597 to the time of the fatal 1745, but little change took place in the constitution of the Highland Clans.

The status of Clanship, as it existed in the Highlands, immediately before the events of "the '45," is nowhere better described, than in a book, written about 1730, entitled "Letters from an Officer of Engineers to his Friend in London." The officer writes to his friend, as follows, viz. :—

"The Highlanders are divided into tribes or Clans, under chiefs or chieftains, and each Clan is again divided into branches from the main stock, who have chieftains over them. These are subdivided into smaller branches of fifty or sixty men, who deduce their original from their particular chieftains, and rely upon them as their more immediate protectors and defenders. The ordinary Highlanders esteem it the most sublime degree of virtue to love their chief and pay him a blind obedience, although it be in opposition to the Government. Next to this love of their chief is that of the particular branch

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

been handed down from one generation to another for several ages. These quarrels descend to the meanest vassals, and thus, sometimes an innocent person suffers, for crimes, committed by his tribe, at a vast distance of time, before his being began."

This description of the Clan system is most concise. It can easily be understood (looking at the Clan system as described in above letter) what a powerful weapon the Highland Clans were in the hands of Prince Charlie. Him the Clans regarded as the representative of their supreme chief (or Ard-Righ), a chief, whom, according to the *Highland* idea, no Lowland Parliament had any authority to depose.

The *circumstances* of "the '45" are well-known to our readers. Let us, however, review the *consequences* of Culloden.

In 1746, as we have already seen, an Act for the suppression of the Highland garb, was passed by the British Parliament. This Act was followed, in 1748, by one for abolishing the Heritable Jurisdiction of the Highland chiefs. This was a cunningly devised measure on the part of the English Government. They judged, and rightly so, that, to the Highland system, this last Act, following the means of proscription adopted after 1746, would prove a death-blow. There is a limit, however, to the endurance of insults to national pride. For a while the Highlanders bore their wrongs silently. Between 1763 and 1775, however, a wholesale emigration from the Highlands took place. Within those twelve years it is estimated, that upwards of 20,000 Highlanders, whom the Government's tyranny would not suffer to live peacefully among their own hills, sought other homes across the Atlantic.

Another large exodus of Highland families took place, between 1810 and the middle of the present century. The Act of 1748 had, by 1810, borne the fruit, which the Government counted on. Many chiefs had ceased to be solicitous for the

welfare of their Clansmen. Many, too, preferred the luxury of the English metropolis to the homely joys of Highland life, and needed money to indulge in the luxuries and pleasures of the south. To increase their revenues, many Highland landowners, during the period above alluded to, cleared out their tenantry from large tracts of country, in order to make room for extensive sheep farms. The result of these proceedings was a wholesale emigration from the Highlands. In some cases, entire Clans sought new homes in the colonies. In Canada, especially, large tracts were colonised by Highlanders, driven from their homes, not by war, nor by Government, but by their own chiefs and by sheep!

It can readily be imagined, that the radical changes in the aspect of the Highland Clan system, which took place subsequent to the events of 1745, would have a great tendency to obscure, to a great extent, the origin of minor families and Septs, connected with, or dependent upon, the greater Clans. The work, therefore, of compiling a list of septs and dependents of the Clans has been no easy or light task.

I have, not unfrequently, traced a Sept to the territory, whence it originated, only to find, that the name had entirely died out in the locality. A case in point is that of the *Fletchers*, who appear to have been arrowmakers to the *MacGregors*. The ruins of their castle of Achallader are still to be seen in Glenorchy, and the old graveyard is full of the tombs of the Fletchers. The name, however, is quite extinct in the locality, nor have the inhabitants of the district any tradition about the Fletchers.

It has also been my experience, after having traced a sept to its fountain head, and discovered there, many families bearing the Sept name, to find none of these families possessing any idea or tradition of their *Clan* origin. I may quote the case of the *Lukes*, of which there are many, in the old *Lamond* territory, as

one of many instances of this kind. Two reasons have also contributed towards rendering obscure, the origin of Highland names of *Clan* origin, viz.: the villainous and erratic spelling of our ancestors, and the clothing of a Highland name in a Lowland garb, either by dropping the prefix "Mac," or by otherwise transmogrifying the original name. Let me give a few examples. We find *MacDonald* appearing in the garb of MacConnell, MacCoil, MacWhannel, Connell, Whannell, and many other varieties; *MacAulay* appearing as MacCawla and MacCawli; *MacLeod* as MacCloid, MacCloyd, MacLeud, MacLewid, MacLewyd, and MacLeyid; *MacIan* as MacKane and MacJeane; *MacGillivray* as MacIlvrae, MacGilroy, MacGillevoray, and MacIlvoray; *MacPhail* as Polson; while, in *Dove*, few would be able to recognise the Highland, *MacCalman*! I could instance many other cases. The few, which I have quoted, however, will show, how the lapse of a few generations only, would cause the origin of many a well-known name to be lost in obscurity.





So far as I have been able to ascertain, no list of *Sept* names (*i.e.* of families, who, though possessing no tartan of their own, are entitled to wear that of the Clan, with whom they were connected or on whom they were dependent) has yet been published. The object of this work, therefore, is to supply, as far as possible, the want of such a list. The love for and the use of the Highland dress are now on the wax not the wane. Clan Societies are every year being started, not only in the mother country, but also in the Colonies. The Clan sentiment, which the Government of 1745 tried its best to stamp out, is now, 150 years afterwards, rising like a phoenix from its ashes. The rising generation of 1896 is being encouraged to wear the graceful Highland garb, which, to their less fortunate ancestors of 1745, was a proscribed dress, to be worn only by stealth.

May we not, therefore, hope, that the love for the "Garb of old Gaul" will increase in the future, as it has survived in the past?

In concluding, I cannot do better, I think, than re-echo the following remarks, from Lord Archibald Campbell's work, "The Children of the Mist":—




"All nations have had beautiful dresses, and, unfortunately, these, in many countries have long since fallen into disuse. May we Highlanders be careful never to let our now picturesque dress be among the things of the past. . . . We should love every thread and check that speaks of the olden days and the land so dear to the 'Children of the Mist'; that speaks of the halcyon days of youth, spent on the hillside or among the delicious woods, or beside the moor lochs or amber-coloured stream; reminding us of some great event—the stirring days of the Crimea, the Indian Mutiny, and Egyptian campaigns, wherein kith and kin were engaged. Let us keep these emblems sacred, and, wearing them with 'modest pride,' teach those, who are to follow us, to love them, as they have been loved and cherished by us."

A LIST OF HIGHLAND CLANS, EACH
HAVING ITS OWN TARTANS.




<i>Clan.</i>	<i>Highland Appellation.</i>	<i>Arms.</i>	<i>Origin of Chief.</i>
Brodie	Brodie		Lowland
Buchanan	Na Canonaich		Lowland
Cameron	Na Cam-shrònaich		Celtic ¹
Campbell of Argyll	Na Caimbeulaich or Siol Diarmid an Tuire, also Siol Diarmid o' Duibhne		Celtic

¹ See Appendix II. and XXIII.




LIST OF CLANS EACH HAVING ITS OWN TARTAN—*contd.*

<i>Clan.</i>	<i>Highland Appellation.</i>	<i>Arms.</i>	<i>Origin of Chief.</i>
Campbell of Breadalbane			Celtic
Campbell of Cawdor	Na Caimbeulaich or Siol Diarmid au Tuire also Siol Diarmid o' Duibhne.		Celtic
Campbell of Loudon			Celtic
Campbell or MacArthur of Strachur			Celtic





LIST OF CLANS EACH HAVING ITS OWN TARTAN—*contd.*

<i>Clan.</i>	<i>Highland Appellation.</i>	<i>Arms.</i>	<i>Origin of Chief.</i>
Chisholm	Na Siosalaich		Lowland
Colquhoun	Clann a' Chompaich		Lowland
Cumin	Na Cumeinich		French
Davidson	Clann Dabhaidh	.	Celtic





LIST OF CLANS EACH HAVING ITS OWN TARTAN—*contd.*

<i>Clan.</i>	<i>Highland Appellation.</i>	<i>Arms.</i>	<i>Origin of Chief.</i>
Drummond	Na Drumaich		Lowland
Farquharson	Clann Fhearchair or Fhionnlaidh		Celtic
Fergusson	Clann Fhearguis		Celtic


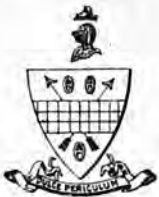

LIST OF CLANS EACH HAVING ITS OWN TARTAN—*contd.*

<i>Clan.</i>	<i>Highland Appellation.</i>	<i>Arms.</i>	<i>Origin of Chief.</i>
Forbes . . .	Na Foirbeisich . . .		Celtic
Fraser . . .	Na Frisealaich . . .		French
Gordon . . .	Na Gordanaich . . .		Lowland
Graham . . .	Na Greumaich . . .		Lowland

LIST OF CLANS EACH HAVING ITS OWN TARTAN—*contd.*




<i>Clan.</i>	<i>Highland Appellation.</i>	<i>Arms.</i>	<i>Origin of Chief.</i>
Grant of Strathspey Grant of Glenmoriston	} Na Granndaich		Celtic
Gunn	Na Guimhnich		Norse
Lamond	Clann Laomainn		Celtic
Leslie	Leslie		Flemish

LIST OF CLANS EACH HAVING ITS OWN TARTAN—*contd.*

<i>Clan,</i>	<i>Highland Appellation.</i>	<i>Arms.</i>	<i>Origin of Chief.</i>
Logan . . .	See MacLennan . . .	. . . . .	Celtic
MacAllister . . .	Clann Alastair . . .		Celtic
MacAlpine . . .	Clann Ailpein . . .	. . . . .	Celtic
MacArthur . . .	Clann Artair . . .	. . . . .	Celtic ¹
MacAulay . . .	Clann Aulaidh . . .		Celtic
MacBean . . .	MacBheathain . . .	. . . . .	Celtic
MacBeth . . .	MacBheatha . . .	. . . . .	Celtic
MacDonald . . .	Clan Donuill ² . . .		Celtic




¹ See Appendix III.² See Appendices IV. and XXXVI.

LIST OF CLANS EACH HAVING ITS OWN TARTAN—*contd.*

<i>Clan.</i>	<i>Highland Appellation.</i>	<i>Arms.</i>	<i>Origin of Chief.</i>
MacDonald of Clanranald			Celtic
MacDonell of Keppoch			Celtic
MacDonald of Sleat	Clann Dònuill ¹ .		Celtic
MacDonald of Staffa			Celtic




¹ See Appendices IV. and XXXVI

LIST OF CLANS EACH HAVING ITS OWN TARTAN—*contd.*

<i>Clan.</i>	<i>Highland Appellation.</i>	<i>Arms.</i>	<i>Origin of Chief.</i>
MacDonell of Glengarry	Clann Donuill ¹		Celtic
MacDougall	Clann Dúghaill		Celtic
MacDuff	Mac-a-Phi or MacDubh Phi		Celtic




¹ See Appendices IV. and XXXIV.

LIST OF CLANS EACH HAVING ITS OWN TARTAN—*contd.*

<i>Clan.</i>	<i>Highland Appellation.</i>	<i>Arms.</i>	<i>Origin of Chief.</i>
MacFarlane .	Clann Pharlain .		Celtic
MacFie .	Mac-a-Phi or Mac-Dubh Phi	. . . .	Celtic
MacGillivray .	Clann Mhic'Illi-bràth		Celtic
MacGregor .	Na Griogaraich or Clann Ghiogair		Celtic ¹
MacInnes .	Clann Aonghais .	. . . .	Celtic ²

¹ See Appendix XVII.² See Appendix V.

LIST OF CLANS EACH HAVING ITS OWN TARTAN—*contd.*




<i>Clan.</i>	<i>Highland Appellation.</i>	<i>Arms.</i>	<i>Origin of Chief.</i>
MacIntosh	Clann-an-Tòisich		Celtic
MacIntyre	Clann-an t-saoir		Celtic ¹
MacKay	Clann Mhic-Aoidh or Siol Mhorgain		Celtic ²
MacKay of Strathnaver	Clann Aberigh	.	Celtic ²

¹ See Appendix VI.² See Appendix VII.

LIST OF CLANS EACH HAVING ITS OWN TARTAN—*contd.*



<i>Clan.</i>	<i>Highland Appellation.</i>	<i>Arms.</i>	<i>Origin of Chief.</i>
MacKenzie	Clann Choimnich .		Celtic
MacKinnon	Clann Mhic Fhiongain		Celtic
MacLachlan	Clann Lachlainn .		Celtic

LIST OF CLANS EACH HAVING ITS OWN TARTAN—*contd.*

<i>Clan.</i>	<i>Highland Appellation.</i>	<i>Arms.</i>	<i>Origin of Chief.</i>
MacLaine	Clann Ghill-Eathain		Celtic ¹
MacLean			Celtic ¹
MacLaren	Clann Laurain		Celtic

¹ See Appendix VIII.

LIST OF CLANS EACH HAVING ITS OWN TARTAN—*contd.*

<i>Clan.</i>	<i>Highland Appellation.</i>	<i>Arms.</i>	<i>Origin of Chief.</i>
MacLennan	Clann Ghill-Fhinnein		Celtic
MacLeod	Siol Leòid		Norse ¹
MacMillan	Clann Mhaolain or Clann Mhic- ille-mhaoil		Celtic
MacNab	Clann-an-Abà		Celtic

¹ See Appendix IX.

LIST OF CLANS EACH HAVING ITS OWN TARTAN—*contd.*




<i>Clan.</i>	<i>Highland Appellation.</i>	<i>Arms.</i>	<i>Origin of Chief.</i>
MacNaughton .	Clann Mhic Neachdain		Celtic
MacNeil :	Clann Mhic Nèill		Celtic ¹
MacPherson .	Clann Mhuirich .		Celtic

¹ See Appendix X.

LIST OF CLANS EACH HAVING ITS OWN TARTAN—*contd.*

Clan.	Highland Appellation.	Arms.	Origin of Chief.
MacQuarrie .	Clann Ghuaire .		Celtic
MacQueen .	Clann Shuibhne .		Celtic
MacRae .	Clann Mhic Rath		Celtic





LIST OF CLANS EACH HAVING ITS OWN TARTAN—*contd.*

<i>Clan.</i>	<i>Highland Appellation.</i>	<i>Arms.</i>	<i>Origin of Chief.</i>
Matheson . . .	Clann Mhathain . . .		Norse
Menzies . . .	Na Mèinnearaich		Lowland
Munro . . .	Clann an Rothaich		Celtic




LIST OF CLANS EACH HAVING ITS OWN TARTAN—*contd.*

<i>Clan.</i>	<i>Highland Appellation.</i>	<i>Arms.</i>	<i>Origin of Chief.</i>
Murray of Athole	} Siol Mhoiridh		Flemish
Murray of Tullibardine			Flemish
Ogilvie	} Siol Ghillechriost		Lowland


LIST OF CLANS EACH HAVING ITS OWN TARTAN—*contd.*

<i>Clan.</i>	<i>Highland Appellation.</i>	<i>Arms.</i>	<i>Origin of Chief.</i>
Robertson	Clann Donnachaidh		Celtic
Rose	Na Ròsaich		Celtic
Ross	Siol Aindrea		Norse
Sinclair	Clann na cèirde		French

LIST OF CLANS EACH HAVING ITS OWN TARTAN—*contd.*

<i>Clan.</i>	<i>Highland Appellation.</i>	<i>Arms.</i>	<i>Origin of Chief.</i>
Skene . . .	Sìol Sgéine, or Clann Donnachaidh Mhàr		Celtic
Stewart . . .	Na Stiubhartaich		Lowland
Sutherland . . .	Na Sutherlanaich		Flemish

LIST OF CLANS EACH HAVING ITS OWN TARTAN—*contd.*

<i>Clan.</i>	<i>Highland Appellation.</i>	<i>Arms.</i>	<i>Origin of Chief.</i>
Urquhart	Clann Urachadain		Celtic

A LIST OF CLANS HAVING THEIR OWN TARTANS,
BUT CONNECTED WITH OR AFFILIATED TO OTHER
CLANS.

<i>Name of Clan.</i>	<i>Clan to which Affiliated.</i>
Grant	} Clan Alpin.
MacAlpine	
MacAulay	
MacFie	
MacGregor	
MacKinnon	
MacNab	
MacQuarrie	} Clan Chattan.
Davidson	
Farquharson	
MacBean	
MacDuff	
MacGillivray	
MacIntosh	
MacPherson	} Clan Munro. ¹
MacQueen	
MacMillan	} Clan Donald.
MacAllister	
MacDonalds	
MacDonells	
MacDougall	
MacInnes	} Clan Mackay.
MacIntyre	
Forbes	} Clan MacKenzie.
Urquhart	
Logan	
MacLennan	} Clan MacNeil.
MacRae	
MacLachlan	
Skene	} Clan Robertson.

DESIGNATIONS OF HIGHLAND CHIEFS AND CHIEFTAINS.

<i>Highland Designation.</i>	<i>English Equivalent.</i>
Am Mèinnearach . . .	Menzies of that Ilk.
Am Moireach . . .	The Duke of Athole (Murray).
An Drumanach . . .	Earl of Perth (Drummond).
An Gordonach . . .	The Duke of Gordon (Marquis of Huntly).
An Granntach . . .	Grant of Grant (Earl of Seafield).
An Greumach . . .	The Duke of Montrose (Grahame).
An t-Ailpeanach . . .	MacGregor.
Donnachadh reamhar Mac Aonghuis . . .	The progenitor of the Robertsons of Struan.
Mac-a'-Bhairling . . .	MacFarlane of that Ilk.
Mac-an-Aba . . .	MacNab of MacNab.
Mac-an-Lamhaich . . .	Lennie of that Ilk.
Mac-an-Leistear . . .	Fletcher of Achallader.
Mac-an-Raich . . .	Campbell of Ardkinglass.
Mac-an-Tòisich . . .	MacIntosh of MacIntosh.
Mac-Aoidh . . .	Lord Reay (MacKay).
Mac-Aoidh na Ranna . . .	MacKay of Rhinns (Islay).
Mac-Aoidh Stranebherich . . .	MacKay of Strathnaver (Clan Aberigh).
Mac-Aonghais . . .	Campbell of Dunstaffnage.
Mac-Cailean-Mór . . .	Campbell of Argyll (Duke of Argyll).
MacCiomalan . . .	Bannatyne of that Ilk.
Mac-Chailein-'ie Dhonna- chaidh . . .	Campbell of Breadalbane (Marquis of Breadalbane).
Mac-Coinnich . . .	Lord Seaforth (MacKenzie of Kintail).
Mac-Cuaire, or Ghuaire . . .	MacQuarrie of Ulva.
Mac-Dhòmhnuill Duibh . . .	Cameron of Lochiel.
Mac Dhòmhnuill nan Eilean . . .	MacDonald of the Isles.
Mac-Dhùgail Lathurna . . .	MacDougall of Lorn.
Mac-Fhionghain . . .	MacKinnon of MacKinnon.
Mac-Iain . . .	MacDonald of Glenceoe.

DESIGNATIONS OF HIGHLAND CHIEFS—*continued.*

<i>Highland Designation.</i>	<i>English Equivalent.</i>
Mac-Iain Aird-nam-Murchan	MacDonald of Ardnamurchan.
Mac-Iain-Duibh . . .	MacAllister of Loup.
Mac-Iain Oig . . .	MacDonald of Glenalladale.
MacIain Stiubhaird na h-Apunn	Stewart of Appin.
Mac-'ic-Ailein . . .	MacDonald of Clanranald.
Mac-'ic-Alastair . . .	MacDonell of Glengarry.
Mac-'ic-Artair . . .	Campbell of Strachur (MacArthur).
Mac-'ic Dhùghaill . . .	MacDonald of Morar.
Mac-'ill-Eathain Dhubhairt	Maclean of Duart.
Mac-'ic-Eobhain . . .	MacLean of Ardgour.
Mac-'ic-Fhionnlaidh . . .	Farquharson of Invercauld.
Mac-'ic-Iain . . .	MacKenzie of Gairloch.
Mac-'ic-Iain . . .	MacLean of Coll.
Mac-'ic-Mhurchaidh . . .	MacKenzie of Achilty.
Mac-'ic-Raonaill . . .	MacDonell of Keppoch.
Mac-'ill-Eathain Lochabuidhe.	MacLaine of Lochbuie.
Mac-'ille-Chaluim . . .	MacLeod of Raasay.
Mac-Iomhair . . .	Campbell of Asknish.
Mac-Laomainn . . .	Lamond of Lamond.
Mac-Leòid . . .	MacLeod of Leod.
Mac-Mhic Mhàrtainn . . .	Cameron of Letterfulay (MacMartin).
Mac Mhuirich . . .	Cluny MacPherson of Cluny.
MacNèill . . .	MacNeill of Barra.
Mac-Phàdruig . . .	Grant of Glenmoriston.
Mac-Sheumais-Chataich . . .	Gunn of Braemore.
MacShimidh . . .	Fraser of Lovat (Lord Lovat).
Mac-Uisdein . . .	Fraser of Culbokie.
Morair Chat . . .	The Earl of Sutherland.
Morair Ghallaobh . . .	The Earl of Caithness (Sinclair).
Siosalach Srathghlais . . .	Chisholm of Strathglass.
Sliochd Phàra Bhig . . .	The Campbells of Barcaldine and Baileveolan.

BADGES OF THE HIGHLAND CLANS.¹

<i>Clan.</i>	<i>BADGE.</i>	
	<i>According to some Authorities.</i>	<i>According to Others.</i>
Buchanan . . .	Bilberry . . .	Oak.
Cameron . . .	Crowberry . . .	Oak.
Campbell . . .	Fir Club Moss . . .	Wild Myrtle.
Chisholm . . .	Fern . . .	Alder.
Colquhoun . . .	Dogberry . . .	Hazel.
Cumin . . .	Cumin Plant . . .	
Davidson . . .	Boxwood . . .	Red Whortle.
Drummond . . .	Wild Thyme . . .	Holly.
Farquharson . . .	Little Sunflower . . .	Foxglove.
Fergusson . . .	Do. . .	Do., also Aspen.
Forbes . . .	Broom . . .	
Fraser . . .	Yew . . .	
Gordon . . .	Ivy . . .	
Graham . . .	Laurel . . .	
Grant . . .	Pine Tree . . .	
Gunn . . .	Juniper . . .	Roseroot.
Lamont . . .	Dryas . . .	Crab Apple Tree.
Logan . . .	Furze . . .	
MacAllister . . .	Common Heath . . .	
MacAlpine . . .	Pine Tree . . .	
MacArthur . . .	Fir Club Moss . . .	Wild Myrtle.
MacAulay . . .	Cranberry . . .	Scotch Fir.
MacBean . . .	Boxwood . . .	Red Whortle.
MacDonald . . .	Common Heath . . .	
MacDonald of Clan- ranald . . .	Do. . .	
MacDonell of Kep- poch . . .	Do. . .	
MacDonell of Glen- garry . . .	Do. . .	
MacDougall . . .	Bell Heath . . .	Cypress.
MacDuff . . .	Boxwood . . .	Red Whortle.
MacFarlane . . .	Cranberry . . .	Cloudberry.

¹ See Appendix XI.

BADGES OF THE HIGHLAND CLANS—*continued.*

<i>Clan.</i>	<i>BADGE.</i>	
	<i>According to some Authorities.</i>	<i>According to Others.</i>
MacGillivray . . .	Boxwood . . .	Red Whortle
MacGregor . . .	Pine Tree . . .	
MacInnes . . .	Holly . . .	
MacIntosh . . .	Boxwood . . .	Red Whortle.
MacIntyre . . .	Common Heath . . .	
MacKay . . .	Bulrush . . .	Broom.
MacKenzie . . .	Holly . . .	Deer's Hair, also Heath Club Rush.
MacKinnon . . .	Pine Tree . . .	St. John's Wort, also St. Columba's Flower or Charm.
MacLachlan . . .	Little Periwinkle . . .	Mountain Ash. (Rowan.)
MacLaine . . .	Holly . . .	Blackberry Heath, also Common Bramble.
MacLean . . .		
MacLaren . . .	Laurel . . .	
MacLennan . . .	Furze . . .	
MacLeod . . .	Juniper . . .	Red Whortleberry.
MacMillan . . .	Holly . . .	
MacNab . . .	Common Heath . . .	Blue Bramble.
MacNaughton . . .	Trailing-azalea . . .	
MacNeil . . .	Dryas . . .	
MacPherson . . .	Boxwood . . .	Red Whortle.
MacQuarrie . . .	Pine Tree . . .	
MacQueen . . .	Boxwood . . .	Red Whortle.
MacRae . . .	Club Moss . . .	
Menzies . . .	Menzies Heath . . .	Ash.
Munro . . .	Common Club Moss . . .	Eagle's Feathers.
Murray . . .	Butcher's Broom . . .	Juniper.
Ogilvie . . .	Evergreen Alkanet . . .	Whitethorn, Haw- thorn.
Robertson . . .	Fine-leaved Heath . . .	Fern.
Rose . . .	Wild Rosemary . . .	

BADGES OF THE HIGHLAND CLANS—*continued.*

<i>Clan.</i>	BADGE.	
	<i>According to some Authorities.</i>	<i>According to Others.</i>
Ross	Juniper	White or Dutch Clover.
Sinclair	Furze	
Stewart	Oak	Thistle.
Sutherland	Butcher's Broom	Cotton Sedge.
Urquhart	Wallflower	

¹ For further Notes regarding Badges, Slogans, etc., see Appendix XXXI.

LIST OF DISTINCTIVE CLAN PIPE MUSIC.

<i>Clan.</i>	<i>Tune.</i>	<i>Description.</i>	<i>English Equivalent.</i>
Cameron .	Failte Shir Eòbhain	Salute .	Sir Ewen's Salute.
	Ceann na dro- chaide moire	Gathering	The head of the high bridge.
	Piobaireachd Dhònuill Duibh	March .	Pibroch of Donald Dubh
Campbell of Argyle	Failte 'Mharcuis	Salute .	The Marquis' Salute.
	Baile Ionaraora	March .	The Campbells are Coming.
	Cumha 'Mharcuis	Lament .	The Marquis' Lament.
Campbell of Bread- albane .	Bodaich nam brigisean	March .	"The carles with the breeks," or Lord Breadal- bane's March.
Chisholm .	Cumha do dh' Uilleam Siseal	Lament .	Lament for Wm. Chisholm.
	Failte 'n t-Siosal- aich.	Salute .	The Chisholm's Salute.
Davidson .	Failte Thighear- na Thulaich	Salute .	Tulloch's Salute.
Drummond	Spaidsearachd Dhiue Pheairt	March .	Duke of Perth's March.
Forbes .	Cath Ghlinn Eurainn	March .	The Battle of Glen Eurann.
Fraser .	Cumha Mhic Shimidh	Lament .	Lovat's Lament.
	Spaidsearachd Mhic Shimidh	March .	Lovat's March.
Gordon .	Failte nan Gor- danach	Salute .	The Gordon's Salute.
	Spaidsearachd nan Gordonach	March .	The Gordon's March.

LIST OF DISTINCTIVE CLAN PIPE MUSIC—*continued.*

<i>Clan.</i>	<i>Tune.</i>	<i>Description.</i>	<i>English Equivalent.</i>
Graham	Latha Alt-Eire	Gathering	The Battle of Auldearn.
	Raon-Ruairi Cumha Chlebhers	March Lament	Killicrankie. Claverhouse's Lament.
Grant	Stad Creag Eal- achaidh	March	Stand Fast Crai- gellachie.
MacColl	Ceann na dro- chaide moire	Gathering	The head of the high bridge.
MacDonald of Clan- ranald	Spaidsearachd Mhic Mhic- Ailein	March	Clan Ranald's March.
	Cumha Mhic Mhic-Ailein	Lament	Clan Ranald's Lament.
	Failte Mhic Mhic Ailein	Salute	Clan Ranald's Salute.
	Cruinneachadh Mhic Mhic Ailein	Gathering	Clan Ranald's Gathering.
MacDonald of Glen- coe	Mort Ghlinne Comhann	Lament	Massacre of Glen- coe.
MacDonald of the Isles	Failte Shir Seu- mas	Salute	Sir James' Salute.
	Làmh dhearg Chlann Donuill	Gathering	The Red Hand of the MacDonalds.
	Cumha Bhan-tigh- earna Chlann Donuill	Lament	Lament for Lady MacDonald.
MacDonell of Glen- garry	Failte Mhic Alastair	Salute	Glengarry's Salute.
	Gille Chrìost	Gathering	Gillechrist.
	Spaidsearachd Mhic Mhic-Alas- tair, or A sheana bhean bhochd	March	Glengarry's March.

LIST OF DISTINCTIVE CLAN PIPE MUSIC—*continued.*

<i>Clan.</i>	<i>Tune.</i>	<i>Description.</i>	<i>English Equivalent.</i>
MacDonell (Glengarry)	Cumha Mhic Mhic-Alastair	Lament	Glengarry's Lament.
MacDonell of Kep- poch	Fàilte Chlann Donuill	Salute	Clan Donald's Salute.
	An tarbh breac dearg	March	The speckled red bull.
	Cumha na peathar	Lament	The sister's lament
	A' Cheapach na fàsaich	Lament	Keppoch in desola- tion.
MacDuff	Cumha Mhic Dhuibh	Lament	MacDuff's Lament
MacFarlane	Tbogail nam bò	Gathering	Lifting the Cattle.
MacGregor	Ruaig Ghlinne Fraoine	Gathering	The Chase of Glen Fruin.
	Fàilte Chlann Ghriogair	Salute	MacGregor's Salute.
MacIntosh	Cumha Mhic an Tòisich	Lament	MacIntosh's Lament.
MacIntyre	Gabhaidh sinn an rathad mór	March	We will take the Highway.
MacKay	Bhratach Bhàn Chlann Aoidh	Gathering	MacKay's White Banner.
	seabal nic Aoidh	Salute	Isabella MacKay.
	Piobaireachd Chlann Aoidh	March	MacKay's March.
	Cumha Dhòmh- uill Mhic Aoidh	Lament	Lament for Donald MacKay, 1st Lord Reay.
	Cumha Shrath- Alladail	Lament	Lament for MacKay of Strath-Halladale
Mackenzie.	Fàilte Uilleim Dhuibh	Salute	Black William's Salute.
	Co-thìonal Chlann Choinnich	Gathering	MacKenzie's Gathering.
	Cabar Féidh	March	Deer's Antlers.

LIST OF DISTINCTIVE CLAN PIPE MUSIC—*continued.*

<i>Clan.</i>	<i>Tune.</i>	<i>Description.</i>	<i>English Equivalent.</i>
Mackenzie .	Cumha Thigearna Ghearrloch	Lament .	Gairloch's Lament.
MacLachlan	Moladh Mairi .	Salute .	The Praise of Mary.
MacLean .	Birlinn Thigearna Chola	Salute .	MacLean of Coll's Galley.
	Caismeachd Eachainn Mhic Ailein nan Sop	Gathering	MacLean's Gathering.
	Spaidsearachd Chlann Ill- Eathain	March .	MacLean's March.
MacLeod .	Failte nan Leod- ach	Salute .	MacLeod's Salute.
	Iomaradh Mhic Leod	March .	MacLeod's Praise.
	Cumha Mhic Leod	Lament .	MacLeod's Lament.
MacNab .	Failte Mhic an Aba	Salute .	MacNab's Salute.
	Co-thional Chlann an Aba	Gathering	MacNab's Gathering.
MacNeil .	Spaidsearachd Mhic Neill	March .	MacNeill's March.
MacPherson	'S fheudar dhomh fhein a bhi falbh dhachaidh direach	March .	MacPherson's March.
MacRae .	Blar na Paire .	Gathering	Battle of Park.
	Failte Loch Duthaich	Salute .	Lochduich's Salute
	Spaidsearachd Chlann Mhic Rath	March .	MacRae's March.
Menzies .	Piobaireachd a' Mhèinnearaich	March .	Menzie's March.
	Failte nam Mein- nearach	Salute .	The Menzies' Salute.

LIST OF DISTINCTIVE CLAN PIPE MUSIC—*continued.*

<i>Clan.</i>	<i>Tune.</i>	<i>Description.</i>	<i>English Equivalent.</i>
Munro	Bealach na bròige	March .	Munro's March.
	Fàilte nan Rothach	Salute .	Munro's Salute.
Robertson .	Faillte Thigearna Struthbain	Salute .	The Laird of Struan's Salute.
	Thainig Clann Donnachaidh	Gathering	The Robertsons have come.
	Ribein Gorm	March .	The Blue Ribbon.
Ross .	Spaidsearachd Iarla Ros	March .	The Earl of Ross's March.
Stewart .	Earrach an àigh's a' ghleann	Salute .	Lovely spring in the glen.
	Birlinn nan tonn	March .	The galley of the waves.
	Bratach bhàn nan Stiurbhartach	Gathering	The Stewart's White Banner.
	Thainig mo rìgh air tìr am Muid- eart	March .	My King has landed at Moi- dart.
Sutherland	Piobaireachd nan Catach	Gathering	The Sutherland's Pibroch.
	Spaidsearachd an Iarla Chataich	March .	The Earl of Sutherland's March.

Note.—English and Gaelic Equivalents of Descriptions of Pipe Music:—

English: Salute; Gathering; March; Lament.

Gaelic: Fàilte; Cruinneachadh; Spaidsearachd; Cumha.

SLOGANS OR WAR CRIES OF SOME OF
THE HIGHLAND CLANS.

<i>Clan.</i>	<i>Slogan.</i>	<i>English Description.</i>
Buchanan . . .	Clar Innis . . .	An island in Loch-lomond.
Cameron . . .	“Chlanna nan con thigibh a so 'sgheibh sibh feoil”	“Sons of the hounds come here and get flesh.”
Campbell . . .	Cruachan . . .	A mountain near Loch Awe.
Farquharson . . .	Càrn na cuimhne . . .	Cairn of Remembrance.
Forbes . . .	Lònach . . .	A mountain in Strath Don.
Fraser . . .	A Mhor-fbaiche (and later) Caisteal Dūnie	The Great Field (and later) Castle Downie.
Gordon . . .	A Gordon . . .	A Gordon.
Grant . . .	“Stand Fast Craig Elachaidh”	The Rock of Alarm.
	A portion of the Clan have:—	
	“Stand sure Craig Rabhach”	The Rock of Warning.
MacAlpine . . .	Cuimhnich bàs Ailpein	Remember the death of Alpin.
MacDonald . . .	Fraoch Eilean . . .	The Heathbery Isle.
MacDonald of Clanranald	Dh'aindeoin co their-eadh e	Gainsay who dare.
MacDonell of Glangarry	Creagan-an Fhithich	The Raven's Rock.
MacDonell of Kerpoch	Dia's Naomh Aindrea	God and St. Andrew.
MacDougall . . .	Buaidh no Bàs . . .	Victory or Death.
MacFarlane . . .	Loch Slòidh . . .	The Loch of the Host.
MacGillivray . . .	Loch-na-moidh . . .	Loch Moy.

SLOGANS OR WAR CRIES OF SOME OF THE
HIGHLAND CLANS—*continued.*

<i>Clan.</i>	<i>Slogan.</i>	<i>English Description.</i>
MacGregor . . .	Ard-coille . . .	The Woody Height.
MacIntosh . . .	Loch Moy or Loch na moidh	Loch Moy, a lake near the seat of the chief.
MacIntyre . . .	Cruachan . . .	A mountain near Loch Awe.
MacKay . . .	Bratach bhàn Chlann Aoidh	The White Banner of MacKay.
MacKenzie . . .	Tulach Ard . . .	A mountain in Kin- tail.
MacKinnon . . .	Cuimhnich bàs Ailpein	Remember the death of Alpin.
MacLaren . . .	Creag an Tuire . . .	The Boar's Rock.
MacLennan . . .	Druim nan deur . . .	The Ridge of Tears.
MacNaughtan . . .	Fraoch Eilean . . .	The Heathery Isle.
MacNeill . . .	Buaidh no Bàs . . .	Victory or Death.
MacPherson . . .	Creag Dhubbh Chloinn Chatian	The Black Rock of Clan Chattan.
MacQuarrie . . .	An t-Armbreacdearg	The red speckled (or the red spotted) army.
Matheson . . .	Acha 'n dà thear- naidh	The field of the two declivities.
Menzies . . .	Geal 'us Dearg a suas	Up with the Red and White.
Munro . . .	Casteal Fulis na theine	Foulis Castle on fire.
Stewart of Appin . . .	Creag-an-Sgairbh . . .	A rock in Appin.
Sutherland . . .	Ceann na drochaide bigè	A bridge at Dun- robin.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF CLAN SEPTS AND
DEPENDENTS, SHOWING THE CLANS
WITH WHICH THEY ARE CONNECTED.

<i>Septs and Dependents.</i>	<i>Clan with whom connected.</i>
Abbotson	MacNab.
Abbott	<i>See</i> Abbotson.
Abernethy	Leslie.
Adam	Gordon.
Airlie	Ogilvie.
Alexander	MacDonell of Glengarry.
Allan	<i>See</i> MacAllan.
Allanson	Do.
Anderson	<i>See</i> MacAndrew.
Andrew	Do.
Angus	<i>See</i> MacAngus.
Arthur	<i>See</i> MacArthur.
Bain	MacKay.
Bannatyne	Campbell of Argyle and Stewart of Bute. ¹
Bartholomew	MacFarlane.
Baxter	MacMillan.
Bayne	MacKay.
Bean	<i>See</i> MacBean.
Beaton	MacBeth. ²
Beton	<i>See</i> Beaton.
Black	Lamond <i>see</i> , too, MacIlduy-
Boyd	Stewart.
Burdon	Lamond.
Burns	Campbell of Argyll.
Burnes	
Caddell	Campbell of Cawdor.
Calder	Do.
Callum	<i>See</i> MacCallum.
Cariston	Skene.
Cattanach	MacPherson.
Caw	<i>See</i> MacCaw.
Chalmers	Cameron.

¹ *See* Appendix XXVII.² *See* Appendix XII.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF CLAN SEPTS, ETC.—*contd.*

<i>Septs and Dependents.</i>	<i>Clan with whom connected.</i>
Clark	Cameron and MacIntosh. ¹
Clarke	
Clerk	
Collier	
Colman	Robertson.
Colson	<i>See</i> MacCalman.
Comyn	<i>See</i> MacColl.
Cunnell	Cumin.
Connall	MacDonald.
Connell	
Connochie	<i>See</i> MacConnechy.
Coulson	<i>See</i> Colson.
Cowan	Colquhoun.
Crerar	MacIntosh.
Crookshanks	Stewart of Garth.
Cruickshanks	
Cumming	Cumin.
Currie	<i>See</i> MacVurich.
Dallas	MacIntosh.
Darroch	MacDonald.
Davie	Davidson.
Davis	
Davison	
Dawson	
Denoon	Campbell of Argyll.
Denune	
Dewar	Menzies.
Dingwall	Munro.
Donald	MacDonald.
Donaldson	
Dougall	<i>See</i> MacDougall.
Dowall	
Dowell	Davidson and MacCalman.
Dow	
Dove	<i>See</i> MacCalman.
Dowe	

¹ *See* Appendix XIII.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF CLAN SEPTS, ETC.—*contd.*

<i>Septs and Dependents.</i>	<i>Clan with whom connected.</i>
Duff	<i>See</i> MacDuff.
Duffie	MacFie.
Duffy	
Donachie	Robertson.
Dunnachie	
Duncan	
Duncanson	Skene.
Dyce	
Ewan	<i>See</i> MacEwen.
Ewen	
Ewing	
Elder	MacIntosh.
Farquhar	<i>See</i> Farquharson.
Fergus	<i>See</i> Ferguson.
Fergusson	Do.
Findlay	Farquharson.
Finlay	
Finlayson	
Fife	MacDuff.
Fletcher	MacGregor.
Fordyce	Forbes.
Foulis	Munro.
Frissell	Fraser.
Frizell	
Fyfe	<i>See</i> Fife.
Galbraith	MacDonald. ¹
Gallie	Gunn.
Gibb	Buchanan.
Gibson	
Gilbert	
Gilbertson	
Gilchrist	<i>See</i> MacGilchrist.
Gillanders	<i>See</i> MacAndrew. ²
Gillespie	MacIntosh.
Gillies	MacPherson.

¹ *See* Appendix XXXIV.² *See* Appendix XIX.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF CLAN SEPTS, ETC.—*contd.*

<i>Septs and Dependents.</i>	<i>Clan with whom connected.</i>
Gilmore	MacDonell of Glengarry.
Gilroy	MacGillivray.
Gow	MacIntosh. ¹
Graham	Graham.
Graeme	
Gray	See MacGlashan.
Gregor	MacGregor.
Gregory	
Greig	
Grierson	
Grigor	
Greusach	
Grièsek	Farquharson.
Hallyard	MacFarlane.
Hardie	Skene.
Hardy	See MacHardy.
Harper	Buchanan.
Harperson	
Henderson	Guin.
Hendrie	See Mackendrick.
Hendry	
Hewison	See Houston.
Houston	MacDonald of Sleat.
Howison	See Houston.
Hughson	See MacHutcheon.
Huntly	Gordon.
Hutcheonson	MacLeod of Assynt.
Hutcheson	
Hutchinson	
Hutchison	Robertson.
Inches	
Ingram	Colquhoun.
Innes	See MacInnes. ²
Jameson	See MacKeamish.
Jamieson	

¹ See Appendix XXII.

² See Appendix XX.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF CLAN SEPTS, ETC.—*contd.*

<i>Septs and Dependents.</i>	<i>Clan with whom connected.</i>
Johnson	Gunn.
Kay	<i>See</i> MacKay.
Kean	<i>See</i> MacIan.
Keith	MacPherson.
Kendrick	<i>See</i> MacKendrick.
Kennedy	<i>See</i> MacWalrick.
Kenneth	<i>See</i> MacKenzie.
Kilpatrick	} Colquhoun.
Kirkpatrick	
Lachlan	<i>See</i> MacLachlan.
Lamont	Lamond.
Lauchlan	<i>See</i> MacLachlan.
Lean	<i>See</i> MacLean.
Leitch	<i>See</i> Fletcher.
Lennie	} Buchanan.
Lenny	
Lennox	Stewart.
Lewis	<i>See</i> MacLewis.
Livingston	} Stewart of Appin.
Livingstone	
Lobban	MacLennan.
Logan	Do.
Loudoun	Campbell of Loudoun.
Lucas	} Lamond.
Luke	
Lyon	Farquharson.
MacAdam	MacGregor.
MacAlaster	<i>See</i> MacAllister.
MacAllan	} MacDonald of Clanranald and also, MacFarlane.
MacAlpin	
MacAndrew	<i>See</i> MacAlpine.
MacAngus	Ross. ¹
MacAra	MacInnes.
	MacGregor.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF CLAN SEPTS, ETC.—*contd.*

<i>Septs and Dependents.</i>	<i>Clan with whom connected.</i>
MacAslan	Buchanan.
MacAuslan	
MacAusland	
MacAuslane	<i>See</i> MacBean.
MacBain	
MacBaxter	<i>See</i> Baxter.
MacBrayne	MacNaughtan.
MacBride	MacDonald.
MacCaa	MacFarlane.
MacCaig	<i>See</i> MacCuaig.
MacCainsh	MacInnes.
MacCall	<i>See</i> MacColl.
MacCallum	MacLeod of Raasay.
MacCalman	Buchanan.
MacCalmont	<i>See</i> MacCalman.
MacCammon	Do.
MacCammond	Do.
MacCansh	<i>See</i> MacCainsh.
MacCartair	<i>See</i> MacArthur.
MacCarter	
MacCaskill	MacLeod.
MacCaul	<i>See</i> MacColl.
MacCaw	MacFarlane.
MacCay	MacKay.
MacChruiter	Buchanan.
MacClure	MacLeod.
MacClymont	<i>See</i> MacLymont.
MacCodrum	MacDonald.
MacColl	MacDonald. ¹
MacColman	<i>See</i> MacCalman.
MacCombe	<i>See</i> MacCombie.
MacCombie	MacIntosh.
MacCondry	MacFarlane.
MacConnechy	Campbell of Inverawe.
MacConochie	

¹ *See* Appendix XXXIII.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF CLAN SEPTS, ETC.—*contd.*

<i>Septs and Dependents.</i>	<i>Clan with whom connected.</i>
MacConnell	MacDonald.
MacCorkindale	<i>See</i> MacCorquodale. ¹
MacCorkill	Gunn. ¹
MacCorkle	Gunn. ¹
MacCormack	Buchanan.
MacCorquodale	MacLeod. ¹
MacCoull	<i>See</i> MacColl.
MacCowan	<i>See</i> Cowan.
MacCraw	MacRae.
MacCrie	MacKay.
MacCuaig	MacLeod and Farquharson.
MacCutcheon	<i>See</i> MacHutcheon.
MacDaid	<i>See</i> Davidson.
MacDiarmid	Campbell of Argyle.
MacDowall	MacDougall.
MacDowell	
MacEachan	MacDonald of Clanranald.
MacEachin	
MacEachran	
MacEachern	
MacEwan	MacLachlan, and also MacNeill.
MacEwen	
MacFadyen	<i>See</i> MacPheidiran.
MacFadyeau	
MacFarlan	<i>See</i> MacFarlane.
MacFarquhar	<i>See</i> Farquharson.
MacFee	<i>See</i> MacFie.
MacGaw	<i>See</i> MacCaw.
MacGeachie	<i>See</i> MacEachan
MacGeachin	
MacGeoch	MacFarlane.
MacGhee	MacKay.
MacGhie	
MacGibbon	<i>See</i> MacGilbert.
MacGilbert	Buchanan of Sallochy.

¹ *See* Appendix XXXV.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF CLAN SEPTS, ETC.—*contd.*

<i>Septs and Dependents.</i>	<i>Clan with whom connected.</i>
MacGilchrist	MacLachlan, also Ogilvie
MacGillonie	Cameron.
MacGilp	See MacKillop.
MacGilroy	See MacGillivray.
Macgilveil	Cameron.
MacGilvray	MacGillivray.
MacGlashan	Stewart.
MacGlasrich	MacIvor (Campbell). ¹
MacGorrie	See MacRory.
MacGowan	See Gow.
MacGoun	MacDonald.
MacGown	
MacGreusich	Buchanan.
MacGrigor	See MacGregor.
MacGuire	MacQuarrie.
MacHaffie	MacFie.
MacHardie	See Shaw. ²
MacHardy	See Shaw. ³
MacHay	
MacHendrie	See MacKendrick.
MacHendry	
MacHowell	See MacColl.
MacHugh	MacLeod of Assynt.
MacHutchen	
MacHutcheon	
MacIan	Gunn.
	MacDonald of Glencoe.
	MacDonald of Ardnamurchan.
MacIldowie	Cameron. ⁴
MacIlduy	MacGregor.
MacIlroy	See MacGilroy.
MacIlvain	See MacBean.
MacIlvrae	See MacGillivray.
MacIlvride	See MacBride.

¹ See Appendix XXXII.
See Appendix XXI.

² See Appendix XXIV.
⁴ See Appendix XXIII.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF CLAN SEPTS, ETC.—*contd.*

<i>Septs and Dependents.</i>	<i>Clan with whom connected.</i>
MacIlwraith	MacDonald.
MacImmey	Fraser.
MacInally	<i>See</i> MacKinlay.
MacIndeor	Buchanan.
MacIndoe	<i>See</i> MacIndeor.
MacInroy	Robertson.
MacInstalker	MacFarlane.
MacIsaac	MacDonald of Clanranald.
MacIver	Campbell of Argyll also
MacIvor	Robertson of Strowan.
MacKail	<i>See</i> MacVail.
MacKames	<i>See</i> MacKeamish.
MacKeachan	<i>See</i> MacEachan.
MacKean	<i>See</i> MacIan
MacKechnie	MacDonald.
MacKee	MacKay.
MacKeamish	Gunn.
MacKeith	<i>See</i> Keith.
MacKellar	Campbell of Argyle.
MacKendrick	MacNaughtan.
MacKenrick	<i>See</i> MacEachan.
MacKeochan	Farquharson.
MacKerracher	<i>See</i> MacEachan.
MacKichan	<i>See</i> MacKay.
MacKie	MacDonald of Glencoe.
MacKillop	<i>See</i> MacImmey.
MacKim	Farquharson.
MacKimmie	MacDonald of Sleat.
MacKinlay	MacNaughtan.
MacKinney	Robertson.
MacKinning	Lamond.
MacKnight	<i>See</i> MacLaverty.
MacLagan	
MacLamond	
MacLardie	
MacLarty	

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF CLAN SEPTS, ETC.—*contd.*

<i>Septs and Dependents.</i>	<i>Clan with whom connected.</i>
MacLauchlan	<i>See</i> MacLachlan.
MacLaurin	MacLaren.
MacLaverty	MacDonald.
MacLeverty	
MacLae	
MacLay	
MacLea	Stewart of Appin.
MacLeay	
MacLeish	
MacLewis	<i>See</i> Fletcher.
MacLintock	MacLeod. ¹
MacLiver.	MacDougall.
MacLucas	MacGregor.
MacLymont	Lamond.
MacMartin	Lamond.
MacMaster	Cameron.
MacMath	<i>See</i> Masterson.
MacMaurice	<i>See</i> Matheson.
MacMenzies	Buchanan.
MacMinn	Menzies.
MacMonies	
MacMurchie	Menzies.
MacMurdo	<i>See</i> Murchison.
MacMurray	<i>See</i> Murdoson.
MacMurrich	Murray.
MacNair	MacPherson and MacDonald of
MacNachtan	Clanranald.
MacNaghten	MacFarlane.
MacNaucht	<i>See</i> MacNaughton.
MacNaughtan	
MacNaughton	
MacNaught	
MacNaughtan	
MacNeal	MacNeil.
MacNee	MacGregor.

¹ *See* Appendix XVIII.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF CLAN SEPTS, ETC.—*contd.*

<i>Septs und Dependents.</i>	<i>Clan with whom connected.</i>
MacNeilage ¹)	MacNeil.
MacNeiledge ¹)	Do.
MacNeill	<i>See</i> Neish
MacNeish	MacFarlane.
MacNeur	MacLeod of Lewis. ²
MacNicol	<i>See</i> MacNee.
MacNie	<i>See</i> Neish.
MacNish	MacIntosh. ³
MacNiven	MacNaughtan.
MacNuyer	<i>See</i> MacKeamish.
MacOmish	<i>See</i> MacGillonie.
MacOnie	<i>See</i> MacWalrick.
MacOurlic	Cameron, MacKay, MacPherson and MacIntosh. ⁴
MacPhail)	
MacPhedron)	MacAulay.
MacPhediran)	
MacPhee)	<i>See</i> MacFie.
MacPhie)	
MacPhilip	<i>See</i> MacKillop,
MacPhun	Matheson.
MacQuey	MacKay.
MacQuharr	MacQuarrie
MacQuistan)	<i>See</i> Houston.
MacQuisten)	
MacRaith	<i>See</i> MacIlwraith.
MacRimmon	MacLeod.
MacRitchie	MacPherson.
MacRob)	
MacRobb)	MacFarlane.
MacRobbie)	
MacRobie)	
MacRobert	<i>See</i> Robertson.
MacRory	MacDonald.

¹ These appear to be *diminutives* of the name, “*MacNeil*.”² *See* Appendix XXV. ³ *See* Appendix XXVI. ⁴ *See* Appendix XIII.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF CLAN SEPTS, ETC.—*contd.*

<i>Septs and Dependents.</i>	<i>Clan with whom connected.</i>
MacRuer	<i>See</i> MacRory.
MacRury	
MacShimes	Fraser.
MacSimon	<i>See</i> Simpson.
MacSorley	Cameron.
MacSporran	MacDonald.
MacSween	<i>See</i> MacQueen.
MacSymon	<i>See</i> Simpson.
MacTaggart	Ross.
MacTavish	<i>See</i> Thomson.
MacTear	<i>See</i> MacTire
MacThomas	<i>See</i> Thomson.
MacTire	Ross.
MacUlric	<i>See</i> MacWalrick.
MacVail	Cameron.
MacVean	<i>See</i> MacBean.
MacVurich	MacPherson, and also Mac-Donald of Clanrauald. ¹
MacWalrick	Cameron.
MacWalter	MacFarlane.
MacWattie	Buchanan of Leny.
MacWhannell	MacDonald.
MacWhirr	MacQuarrie.
MacWhirter	<i>See</i> MacChruiter.
MacWilliam	MacFarlane.
Malcolmson	<i>See</i> MacCallum.
Martin	MacMartin and MacDonald.
Masterson	Buchanan.
Mathie	<i>See</i> Matheson.
Mathieson	
Mein	Menzies.
Meine	
Mennie	
Meyners	
Miller	MacFarlane.

¹ *See* Appendix XVI.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF CLAN SEPTS, ETC.—*contd.*

<i>Septs and Dependents.</i>	<i>Clan with whom connected.</i>
Minn	Menzies.
Minnus	
Menteith	Stewart and Graham.
Monteith	
Monach	MacFarlane.
Monro	<i>See</i> Munro.
Monroe	
Monzie	Menzies.
Morison	<i>See</i> MacSporran.
Morrison	<i>See</i> Gilmore.
Munroe	
Murchie	<i>See</i> Munro.
Murchison	<i>See</i> Murchison.
Murdoch	Buchanan and MacKenzie.
Murdoson	<i>See</i> MacMurrich.
Neal	
Neil	<i>See</i> MacNeil.
Neill	
Neilson	MacKay.
Nelson	
Neish	Gunn.
Nish	<i>See</i> MacIlduy.
Nicol	
Nicoll	<i>See</i> MacNicol.
Nicholl	
Nicholson	
Nicolson	<i>See</i> MacNiven.
Niven	
Noble	MacIntosh.
Norman	MacLeod of Harris.
Paul	<i>See</i> MacPhail (Cameron).
Parlane	MacFarlane.
Philipson	<i>See</i> MacKillop.
Polson	
Purcell	MacKay.

¹ *See* Appendix XIV.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF CLAN SEPTS, ETC.—*contd.*

<i>Septs and Dependents.</i>	<i>Clan with whom connected.</i>
Rae	<i>See MacRae.</i>
Rankin	MacLean of Coll. ¹
Ratray	Murray.
Reid	Robertson of Strathloch.
Riach	Farquharson.
Risk	Buchanan.
Ritchie	<i>See MacRitchie.</i>
Robb	<i>See MacRobb.</i>
Robison	<i>See Robson.</i>
Robson	Gunn.
Ronald	<i>See Ronaldson.</i>
Ronaldson	MacDonell of Keppoch.
Rorison	<i>See MacRory.</i>
Roy	<i>See Reid.</i>
Sanderson	<i>See Alexander.</i>
Shaw	MacDuff. ²
Sim	} Fraser.
Sime	
Simon	
Simpson	
Small	Murray.
Sorley	<i>See MacSorley.</i>
Spalding	Murray.
Spittal	} Buchanan.
Spittel	
Stalker	MacFarlane.
Stark	Robertson.
Steuart	} <i>See Stewart.</i>
Stewart	
Stuart	
Syme	} Fraser.
Symon	
Taggart	<i>See MacTaggart.</i>
Thomas	} <i>See Thomson.</i>
Thompson	

¹ *See Appendix XV.*

² *See Appendix XXI.*

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF CLAN SEPTS, ETC.—*contd.*

<i>Septs and Dependents.</i>	<i>Clan with whom connected.</i>
Thomson	Campbell of Argyll.
Tosh	<i>See</i> MacIntosh.
Toshack	MacDuff.
Toward	Lamond.
Towart	
Turner	Lamond.
Tweedie	Fraser.
Tyre	<i>See</i> MacIntyre.
Watson	<i>See</i> MacWattie.
Watt	
Wemyss	MacDuff.
Whannell	<i>See</i> MacWhannell.
Wharrie	MacQuarrie.
White	MacGregor.
Whyte	
Williamson	Gunn.
Wilson	Do.
Yuill	Buchanan.
Yuille	
Yule	

A LIST OF CLAN SEPTS AND DEPENDENTS,
GROUPED UNDER THE CLANS WITH
WHICH THEY ARE CONNECTED.

<i>Clan.</i>	<i>Septs and Dependents.</i>
Buchanan	Colman. Dove. Dow. Dowe. Gibb. Gibson. Gilbert. Gilbertson. Harper. Harperson. Lennie. Lenny. MacAslan. MacAuslan. MacAusland. MacAuslane. MacCalman. MacCalmont. MacCammon. MacCammond. MacColman. MacCormack. MacChruiter. MacGibbon. MacGilbert. MacGreusich. MacIndeor. MacIndoe. MacMaster. MacMaurice. MacMurchie. MacWattie.

A LIST OF CLAN SEPTS AND DEPENDENTS—*contd.*

<i>Clan.</i>	<i>Septs and Dependents.</i>
Buchanan	MacWhirter. Masterson. Murchie. Murchison. Risk. Spittal. Spittel. Watson. Watt. Yuill. Yuille. Yule.
Cameron	Chalmers. Clark. Clarke. Clerk. Kennedy. MacGillonic. MacGilveil. MacIldowie. MacKail. MacMartin. MacOnie. MacOurlic. MacPhail. MacSorley. MacUlric. MacVail. MacWalrick. Martin. Paul. Sorley.
Campbell (of Argyll) .	Bannatyne. Burns. Burnes. Connochie.

A LIST OF CLAN SEPTS AND DEPENDENTS—*contd.*

<i>Clan.</i>	<i>Septs and Dependents.</i>
Campbell (of Argyll) .	Denoon. Denune. MacConochie. MacConnechy. MacDiarmid. MacGlasrich. MacIver. MacIvor. MacKellar. MacTavish. MacThomas. Thomas. Thomson. Thompson.
Campbell (of Cawdor) .	Caddell. Calder.
Campbell (of Loudoun) .	Loudoun.
Colquhoun	Cowan. Ingram. Kilpatrick. Kirkpatrick. MacCowan.
Cummin	Comyn. Cumming.
Davidson	Davie. Davis. Davison. Dawson. Dow. MacDaid.
Farquharson	Farquhar. Findlay. Finlay. Finlayson. Greusach. Lyon.

A LIST OF CLAN SEPTS AND DEPENDENTS—*contd.*

<i>Clan.</i>	<i>Septs and Dependents.</i>
Farquharson	MacCaig. MacCuaig. MacFarquhar. MacInally MacKerracher. MacKinlay. Riach.
Ferguson	Fergus. Fergusson.
Forbes	Fordyce.
Fraser	Frissell. Frizell. MacImmey. MacKim. MacKimmie. MacShimes. MacSimon. MacSymon. Sim. Sime. Simon. Simpson. Syme. Symon. Tweedie.
Gordon	Adam. Huntly.
Graham	Grahame. Graeme. Menteith. Monteith.
Gunn	Gallie. Henderson. Jameson. Jamieson. Johnson.

A LIST OF CLAN SEPTS AND DEPENDENTS—*contd.*

<i>Clan.</i>	<i>Septs and Dependents.</i>
Gunn	Kean. Nelson. Robson. Robison. Williamson. Wilson. MacCorkill. MacCorkle. MacIan. MacKames. MacKeamish. MacKean. MacOmish.
Lamond	Black. Burdon Lamont. Lucas. Luke. MacClymont. MacLamond. MacLucas. MacLymont. Toward. Towart. Turner.
Leslie	Abernethy.
MacAllister	MacAlaster.
MacAlpine	MacAlpin.
MacAulay	MacFadyen. MacFadyean. MacPheidiran. MacPhedron.
MacArthur	Arthur. MacCartair. MacCarter.
MacBean	Bean.

A LIST OF CLAN SEPTS AND DEPENDENTS—*contd.*

<i>Clan.</i>	<i>Septs and Dependents.</i>
MacBean	MacBain. MacIlvain. MacVean.
MacBeth	Beaton. Beton.
MacDonald	Connall. Connell. Colson. Coulson. Darroch. Donald. Donaldson. Galbraith. Kean. MacBride. MacCall. MacCaul. MacCodrum. MacColl. MacConnell. MacCoul. MacEachran. MacEachern. MacHowell. MacGilp. MacGorrie. MacGoun. MacGown. MacIan. MacIlvrìde. MacIlwraith. MacKean. MacKeechnie. MacKillop. MacLardie. MacLarty.

A LIST OF CLAN SEPTS AND DEPENDENTS—*contd.*

<i>Clan.</i>	<i>Septs and Dependents.</i>
MacDonald	MacLavery. MacLeverty. MacPhilip. MacRaith. MacRory. MacRuer. MacRury. MacSporran. MacWhannel. Martin. Philipson. Purcell. Rorison. Whannel.
MacDonald (of Clan Ranald)	Allan. Allanson. MacAllan. MacEachan. MacEachin. MacGeachie. MacGeachin. MacIsaac. MacKeachan. MacKeochan. MacKichan. MacMurrich. MacVurich.
MacDonald (of Sleat)	Hewison. Houston. Howison. MacKinney. MacKinning. MacQuistan. MacQuisten.
MacDonell (of Gleungarry)	Alexander. Gilmore.

A LIST OF CLAN SEPTS AND DEPENDENTS—*contd.*

<i>Clan.</i>	<i>Septs and Dependents.</i>
MacDonell (of Glengarry)	Morison. Morrison. Sanderson.
MacDonell (of Keppoch)	Ronald. Ronaldson.
MacDougall	Dougall. Dowall. Dowell. MacDowall. MacDowell. MacLintock.
MacDuff	Duff. Fife. Fyfe. Hardie. Hardy. Shaw. Toshack. Wemyss. MacHardie. MacHardy. MacHay.
MacFarlane	Allanson. Bartholomew. Caw. Griesek. Miller. Monach. Parlane. Robb. Stalker MacAllan. MacCaa. MacCaw. MacCondy MacFarlan.

A LIST OF CLAN SEPTS AND DEPENDENTS—*contd.*

<i>Clan.</i>	<i>Septs and Dependents.</i>
MacFarlane	MacGaw. MacGeoch. MacInstalker. MacNair. MacNeur. MacRob. MacRobb. MacRobbie. MacRobie. MacWalter. MacWilliam.
MacFie	Duffie. Duffy. MacFee. MacHaffie. MacPhee. MacPhie.
MacGillivray	Gilroy. MacGilroy. MacGilyray. MacIlroy. MacIlvrae.
MacGregor	Black. Fletcher. Gregor. Gregory. Greig. Grierson. Grigor. Leitch. MacAdam. MacAra. MacGrigor. MacIl duy. MacLeish. MacLiver.

A LIST OF CLAN SEPTS AND DEPENDENTS—*contd.*

<i>Clan,</i>	<i>Septs and Dependents.</i>
MacGregor	MacNeish. MacNee. MacNie. MacNish. Neish. Nish. White. Whyte.
MacInnes	Angus. Innes. MacAngus. MacCainsh. MacCansh.
MacIntosh	Clark. Clarke. Clerk. Crerar. Dallas. Elder. Gillespie. Gow. MacCombe. MacCombie. MacGowan. MacNiven. MacPhail. Noble. Tosh.
MacIntyre	Tyre.
MacKay	Bain. Bayne. Kay. MacCay. MacCrie. MacGhee. MacGhie.

A LIST OF CLAN SEPTS AND DEPENDENTS—*contd.*

<i>Clan.</i>	<i>Septs and Dependents.</i>
MacKay	MacKee. MacKie. MacPhail. MacQuey. Neilson. Polson.
MacKenzie	Kenneth. MacMurchie. Murchison. Murchie.
MacLachlan	Ewan. ¹ Ewen. ¹ Ewing. ¹ Gilchrist. Lachlan. Lauchlan. MacEwan. ¹ MacEwen. ¹ MacGilchrist. MacLauchlan.
MacLean	Lean. Rankin.
MacLaren	MacLaurin.
MacLennan	Lobban. Logan.
MacLeod	Callum. Hughson. Hutcheonson. Hutcheson. Hutchinson. Hutchison. Lewis. MacCaig. MacCallum. MacCaskill.

¹ See Appendix XXVIII.

A LIST OF CLAN SEPTS AND DEPENDENTS—*contd.*

<i>Clan.</i>	<i>Septs and Dependents.</i>
MacLeod	MacClure. MacCorkindale. MacCorquodale. MacCuaig. MacCutcheon. MacHugh. MacHutchen. MacHutcheon. MacLewis. MacNicol. MacRimmon. Malcolmson. Nichol. Nicholson. Nicol. Nicoll. Nicolson. Norman.
MacMillan	Baxter. MacBaxter.
MacNab	Abbott. Abbottson.
MacNaughton	Hendrie. Hendry. Kendrick. MacBrayne. MacHendrie. MacHendry. MacKendrick. MacKenrick. MacKnight. MacNachtan. MacNaghten. MacNaucht. MacNaughtan. MacNaughton.

A LIST OF CLAN SEPTS AND DEPENDENTS—*contd.*

<i>Clan.</i>	<i>Septs and Dependents.</i>
MacNaughton	MacNaught. MacNaughtan. MacNyer.
MacNeil	Ewan. ¹ Ewen. ¹ Ewing. ¹ MacEwan. ¹ MacEwen. ¹ MacNeal. MacNeilage. MacNeiledge. MacNeill. Neal. Neil. Neill.
MacPherson	Cattanach. Currie. Gillies. Keith. MacKeith. MacMurdo. MacMurrich. MacPhail. MacRitchie. MacVurich. Murdoch. Murdoson. Ritchie.
MacQuarrie	Wharrie. MacGuire. MacQuhirr. MacWhirr.
MacQueen	MacSween.
MacRae	Rae. MacCraw.

A LIST OF CLAN SEPTS AND DEPENDENTS—*contd.*

<i>Clan.</i>	<i>Septs and Dependents.</i>
Matheson	MacMath. MacPhun. Mathie. Mathieson.
Menzies	Dewar. MacMenzies. MacMinn. MacMonies. Mein. Meine. Mennie. Meyners. Minn. Minnus. Monzie.
Munro	Dingwall. Foulis. Munro. Monroe. Munroe.
Murray	MacMurray. Rattray. Small. Spalding.
Ogilvie	Airlie. Gilchrist. MacGilchrist.
Robertson	Collier. Donachie. Duncan. Duncanson. Dunnachie. Inches. MacInroy. MacIver. MacIvor.

A LIST OF CLAN SEPTS AND DEPENDENTS—*contd.*

<i>Clan.</i>	<i>Septs and Dependents.</i>
Robertson	MacLagan. MacRobert. Reid. Roy. Stark.
Ross	Anderson. Andrew. Gillanders. MacAndrew. MacTaggart. MacTear. MacTire. Taggart.
Sken	Cariston. Dyce. Hallyard.
Stewart	Bannatyne. Boyd. Crookshanks. Cruickshank. Gray. Lennox. Livingston. Livingstone. MacGlashan. MacLae. MacLay. MacLea. MacLeay. Menteith. Monteith. Steuart. Stewart. Stuart.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX I.

SKENE'S "TABLE OF THE DESCENT OF THE HIGHLAND CLANS."

<i>Name of the Tribe according to Ptolemy.</i>	<i>Name of the Maormorship or Earldom.</i>	<i>Name of the Great Clans.</i>	<i>Name of the Small Clans.</i>	<i>Name of the Chief.</i>	
DICALLEDONES CRUTHNE OR NORTHERN PICTS.	Kaledonios	The Gallgael	Siol Cuinn	Clan Rory	Macrory.
			Siol Gillevray	Clan Donald	Macdonell.
				Clan Dugald	Macdugald.
				Clan Neill	Macneill.
			Siol Eachern	Clan Lachlan	Maclachlan.
				Clan Ewen	Macewen.
	Clan Dugall	Campbell of Craignish.			
	Kanteai	Moray	Clan Donnachie	Clan Lamond	Lamond.
			Clan Pharlane	—	Robertson.
			Clan Chattan	—	Macfarlane.
			Clan Cameron	—	Macpherson.
			Clan Nachtan	—	Cameron.
			Clan Gilleon	—	Macnachtan.
			—	—	Maclean.
			Siol O'Cain	Clan Roich	Monro.
—			Clan Gillemhaol	Macmillan.	
—			—	Ross.	
Karnones	Ross	Clan Anrias	—	Mackenzie.	
		Clan Kenneth	—	Mathieson.	
		Clan Mathan	—	Macgregor.	
		Siol Alpine	Clan Gregor	Grant.	
			Clan Grant	Mackinnon.	
			Clan Fingon	Macnab.	
			Clan Anaba	Macphie.	
Kreones	Garmoran	Clan Duffie	Clan Quarrie	Macquarrie.	
		Clan Leod	Clan Aulay	Macaulay.	
		—	—	Macleod.	
Kournaovios	Cnithness	Clan Campbell	—	Campbell.	
Kairinos	Ness	Clan Morgan	—	Mackay.	
		Clan Nical	—	Macnicol.	

APPENDIX II.

The *Clan Cameron* consisted originally of three main branches, viz. :—

- (1) The MacMartins of Letterfinlay.
- (2) The MacGillories of Strone.
- (3) The MacSorlies of Glen Nevis.

APPENDIX III.

A tribe of *MacArthurs* were hereditary pipers to the MacDonalds of the Isles.

Stewart of Garth says: "There is a very ancient Clan of this name, quite distinct from the branch of the Campbells, the chief's estate lay on the side of Loch Awe in Argyllshire."

APPENDIX IV.

Gregory subdivides the *Clan Donald* into the following main branches viz. :—

- (1) The House of Lochalsh.
- (2) The House of Sleat (or Clan Huisten).
- (3) The Clan Ian Vor.
- (4) The Clanranald of Lochaber.
- (5) The Siol Gorrie (or MacRory).
- (6) The Clanranald of Garmotan, comprehending the families of Moydart, Morar, Knoydart, and Glengarry.
- (7) The Clan Ian Abrach of Glencoe.
- (8) The Clan Ian of Ardnamurchan.
- (9) The Clan Allaster of Kintyre (or MacAllister).

APPENDIX V.

The *MacInneses* were hereditary bowmen to the MacKinnons.

APPENDIX VI.

The *MacIntyres* were hereditary foresters to the Stewarts of Lorn, and, later, to the Campbells of Lorn.

A branch of the *MacIntyres* supplied the *Clan Menzies* with pipers. The *MacIntyres* were hereditary pipers to the *Menzies Clan*.

APPENDIX VII.

A tribe of *MacKays* settled in Ugadale, Kintyre, and became followers of the Clan Ian Vor. Gregory says, "they seem to have had no connection with the Mackays of Stratlnaver."

Another tribe of *MacKays* settled at the Rhinns of Islay, under the *MacDonalds*.

APPENDIX VIII.

The following are the main branches of the *Clan Gillean* or *MacLean* viz. :—

- (1) MacLean of Duart.
- (2) MacLaine of Lochbuy.
- (3) MacLean of Coll.
- (4) MacLean of Ardgour.

The *MacLeans* of *Dochgarroch* (or "*Clan Tearleach*") followed the banner of the MacIntosh. Tearleach or Charles, the founder of the Clan, settled in Glen-Urquhart about the end of the fourteenth century.

APPENDIX IX.

The *Clan Leod* consisted of two main branches viz. :—

- (1) The "Siol Torquil," or MacLeods of Lewis.
- (2) The "Siol Tormod," or MacLeods of Harris.

APPENDIX X.

The *Clan Neil* consisted of two main branches, viz. :—

- (1) Of Barra.
- (2) Of Gigha.

APPENDIX XI.

As a considerable difference of opinion occurs, even among the best authorities, with regard to *Clan badges*, I have, where authorities differ, given the alternative badges, quoted by those authorities.

APPENDIX XII.

The *Beatons* were hereditary sennachie's to the MacLeans.

APPENDIX XIII.

Authorities differ as to the Clan origin of the *Clarks, Clarkes, Clerks*, and the *MacPhails* of Lochaber. Some ascribe their origin to the *Clan Chattan*, while others describe the above tribes as septs of the *Clan Cameron*. The latter is the view of the case, which is taken by Buchanan of Auchmar. It may, however, be remarked, that there is something to be said on both sides of the question. Some old authorities maintain the *Clan Cameron* to have originally formed part of the *Clan Chattan* confederacy. Looking at the matter, in that light, the argument, that the *MacPhails* and *Clarks, Clarkes, and Clerks* belong to the *Clan Chattan*, can easily be understood.

There is also a tribe, *MacPhail*, which is dependant on the *Reay, MacKays*.

APPENDIX XIV.

The *Murchisons* derive their origin from a sept of the *MacCalmans*, who emigrated to Kintail at the close of the sixteenth century, and who followed the banner of *MacKenzie, Earl of Seaforth*.

APPENDIX XV.

The *Rankins* were hereditary pipers to the *MacLeans* of Coll.

APPENDIX XVI.

The *MacVarichs* were hereditary sennachies to the *MacDonalds* of *Clan ranald*.

APPENDIX XVII.

"The population of the *Clan Gregor* had often increased so much as to become too great, even for the wide domains which they occupied, and this produced frequent migrations to other districts, where various patronymics were assumed by the different septs, who in this way had branched off from the parent stem. Even so late as the year 1748, the *Grants, MacKinnons, MacNabs, and MacKays*, and others who had departed from the *MacGregors*, held several conferences with them (during a meeting which lasted for fourteen days in *Athol*), for the purpose of petitioning Parliament to repeal the attainder that hung over them; but some disagreement having taken place among the chiefs, as to the general name under which all of them should again be rallied, their meeting and resolutions were broken off and no further notice taken of the proposal."—*MacLeay's "Historical Memoirs of the Clan MacGregor."*

APPENDIX XVIII.

The *Fullertons* of Arran also go by the name of *MacLewis* or *MacLouis*, but have no relationship to the MacLewis of MacLeod origin. Martin, in his "Western Islands of Scotland," describes the Fullertons, as the "most ancient family" in Arran. Martin further says of the Fullertons: "they own themselves to be descended of *French* parentage . . . If tradition be true, this little family is said to be of 700 years standing."

APPENDIX XIX.

Mr MacIntosh Shaw in his work "The MacIntoshes and Clan Chattan," gives particulars of a small sept of the "Clan Chattan" named "*Clan Andrish*." Mr MacIntosh Shaw is of opinion, "that *some* of the families of *MacAndrew* and *Gillanders* at the present day descended of this sept."

APPENDIX XX.

The *Inneses* of Moray are quite distinct from those of the Clan "*Aonghais*." The former are the descendants of the Lowland family of "*Innes*" who in 1161 A.D., were, by King Malcolm IV., established in Moray, in place of some of the rebellious Celtic tribes.

APPENDIX XXI.

"A colony of *Shaws* has been settled in the parishes of Urray and Killernan, Black Isle of Ross since the seventeenth century; and they have long been known as *MacKays* or *MacHays*, the distinction between them and the *MacKays* (*Macacoirdhs*) of Sutherland being thus preserved in the Gaelic."—"The MacIntoshes and Clan Chattan." By A. MacIntosh Shaw.

APPENDIX XXII.

Mr MacIntosh Shaw when writing regarding the family, known as "*Sliochd an Gobh Cruim*" (the race of the crooked smith), a sept of the Clan Chattan said to be descendants of the Gow or Smith, who fought on the side of the Clan Chattan at the battle of the North Inch of Perth, says:—"The *Gows* or *Smiths* generally appear among the septs of which the Clan Chattan of more modern times was composed and which acknowledged the chief of MacIntosh as their captain. Many families of the name of Smith have the motto '*Marte et ingenio*,' which is peculiarly appropriate if any of those bearing it are descendants of the renowned Smith of Perth."

The reason of my not including the name of "*Smith*" among those of Clan origin is obvious; for it is impossible to select from such a cosmopolite name, the descendants of the Gow or Smith of Perth.

APPENDIX XXIII.

“The *Clan Cameron* was originally a confederacy of several distinct Clans. The family which obtained the leadership of the confederacy and to which pertains the line of Locheil has long been known as ‘Clan Dhòmhnuille’ or ‘Conuil,’ its heads bearing the title ‘MacConuil duibh’ from Dòmhnuille Dubh, head of the Clan in 1429. One of the most frequent forms of this title of the heads of the Clan in old writings and histories is ‘MacCoil duibh.’ This form is of frequent occurrence in the MS. History of the Camerons. In the ‘Rentall of the Lordschippe of Huntlye’ made in 1600 (given in Spald. Club Misc. IV., 292) we read of ‘*Allane Camrone MacOuidoway*’ and in Moyses’ Memoirs (98) of ‘*Allane MacKildowic.*’”—“The MacIntoshes and Clan Chattan.” By A. MacIntosh Shaw.

APPENDIX XXIV.

James, one of the chiefs of the *Clan Shaw* (springing from the same origin as the Clan MacDuff) married, towards the end of the seventeenth century, the heiress of *John MacHardy* of Crathie.

APPENDIX XXV.

The MacLeods of Lewis acquired their mainland possessions including Assynt, etc. (which were formerly possessed by the *MacNicols* or *Clan Nical*), through one of the MacLeods marrying the heiress of the last chief of the Clan Nical.

APPENDIX XXVI.

William, thirteenth chief of MacIntosh, married, in 1497, Isabel *MacNiven* (or *MacNevan*) heiress of *MacNiven* of *Dunachton*.

APPENDIX XXVII.

The *Bannatynes* of *Bute* though not of actual Clan origin, were followers of both the Earl of Argyll and the Stewarts of Bute. The Laird of Kames, chief of the Bannatynes or MacCamelynes, gave, in 1547, a bond of maurent to Stewart of Bute. Both parties, to said bond, engaged to stand by and support each other against all persons except the King and the Earl of Argyll. This latter reservation was made, in consequence of a bond of maurent, which, in 1538, the Laird of Kames had come under to the Earl of Argyll.

APPENDIX XXVIII.

The *Clan Ewen*, whose ancient seat was at Otter, Loch Fyne, has, as a *Clan*, become extinct. As, however, the above *Clan* sprang from the *Siol Gillivray*, from whom the *Clan Neil* and the *Clan Lachlan* also derived their origin, I have ranged the MacEwens, Ewans, etc., under the MacNeills and the MacLachlans.

APPENDIX XXIX.

Though the *MacMillans* and the *Munros* originally came of one stock (the *Siol O'Cain* in the old maormorship of Moray) the *Clan MacMillan* was dispersed, later, over several parts of Scotland. The *MacMillans* of Knapdale, Kintyre, owned, as their superior, the Lord of the Isles, those of Lochaber followed Cameron of Locheil, while those of Urquhart and Glenmoriston were followers of Grant of Glenmoriston. Some of the Kintyre *MacMillans* crossed over to Galloway and settled there.

Buchanan of Auchmar maintains, that the Kintyre *MacMillans* are descended from Methlan, second son of Anselan, first Laird of Buchanan.

APPENDIX XXX.

English and Gaelic Equivalents for the various parts of the *Highland Dress* and *Highland Arms*:—

<i>English.</i>	<i>Gaelic.</i>
Tartan	Breacan.
Bonnet	Boineid.
Shoulder Plaid (used with Kilt or "Féileadh-beag")	Breacan guaille.
Belted Plaid	Breacan féilidh.
Badge	Suaicheantas.
Brooch	Bráisd.
Doublet	Cota gearr.
Kilt	Féileadh-beag.
Sporran	Sporan.
Hose	Osain.
Garters	Gartain.
Brogues	Brògan.
Trews	Triubhas.
Belts	Criosan.
Broadsword or Claymore	Claidheamh-mòr.
Dirk	Biodag.
Dagger	Sgian-dubh.
Pistols	Dagan or Dagaichean.
Powder Horn	Adharc-fhùdair.
Target or Shield	Sgiath.
Complete Costume, with Badge	Aodach-suaicheantas.

APPENDIX XXXI.

Notes Regarding Badges, Slogans, etc.

The *three* pinion feathers of the native eagle are the distinguishing badge of a *Highland Chief*, *two* of a *Chieftain*, and *one* of a *Gentleman*.

The Gaelic equivalent of *Slogan* or *War-Cry* is *Cath-ghairm*.

The Gaelic equivalent of *Banner* is *Bratach*.

English and Gaelic equivalents of names of *Clan Badges* :—

<i>English.</i>	<i>Gaelic.</i>
Alder	Feàrna.
Ash	Uinnsean.
Ash (mountain ash or rowan)	Caorann.
Aspen	Crìtheann.
Bilberry	Dearc bhraoileag.
Boxwood	Bocsa, or Craobh aighban.
Broom	Bealaidh.
Broom (butcher's)	Calg-bhealaidh.
Bulrushes	Luachair-bhog, also minn-
Cloudberry	Oireag, foighreag, or feireag. fheur.
Clover (white or Dutch)	Seamar bhàn, or seamrag.
Cotton sedge	Canach or canaichean.
Cranberry	Muileag or Fraochag.
Crowberry	Dearca fithich.
Crab-apple tree	Craobh ubhal fiadhain.
Cypress	Craobh-bhròin.
Cumin plant	Lus Mhic Cuimin.
Deer's hair	Cìob.
Dogberry	Braoileag nan con.
Dryas	Machall monaidh.
Eagles' feathers	Itean fìor-eòin.
Evergreen alkanet	Boglus.
Fern	Raineach.
Foxglove	Lus-nam-ban-sith.
Furze (or whin)	Conasg.
Hazel	Calltuinn.
Heath (bell)	Fraoch dearg.
Heath (blackberry)	Gràinseag dhubbh.
Heath (common)	Fraoch.
Heath club rush	Cìob cheann dubh.
Heath (fine leaved)	Dubh fhraoch.
Heath (Menzie's)	Fraoch nam Meinnearach.
Holly	Cuileann.
Ivy	Iadh-shlat, Eitheann.
Juniper	Aiteann.
Laurel	Buaidh chraobh, na laibhreas.

APPENDIX XXXI.—continued.

<i>English.</i>	<i>Gaelic.</i>
Moss (club)	Garbhag an t-sléibhe.
Moss (common club)	Garbhag nan gleann.
Moss (fir club)	Garbhag an t-sléibhe.
Myrtle (bog or wild)	Roid.
Oak	Darag.
Pine (or Scotch fir)	Giuthas.
Red whortleberry	Lus nan craimsheag, braoileag.
Rosemary	Ros-Màiri fudhaich.
Rose-root	Lus nan laoch.
St. Columba's flower or charm	Seud Chalum-chille.
St. John's Wort	Eala bluidhe.
Sunflower (little)	Ròs-gréine.
Thistle	Cluaran.
Thyme (wild)	Lus an rìgh, or Lus mhic rìgh Bhreatuinn.
* Trailing azalea	Lus Albanach.
Trefoil	Luigh nan trì-bhilean.
Wallflower	Lus-leth-an-t-samhraidh.
Whitethorn, hawthorn	Sgitheach geal, or droighionn geal.
Yew	Iubhar.

APPENDIX XXXII.

Some of the *Campbell MacIvors* settled in Lochaber, and became followers of MacDonald of Keppoch. They took the name of *MacGlasrieh*, from the district of Glassary.

APPENDIX XXXIII.

The *MacColls*, though of the MacDonald race, followed the Stewarts of Appin.

APPENDIX XXXIV.

Galbraith. The family of this name originally held their lands from the ancient Earls of Lennox. One of the branches of the family fled from the Lennox, during the reign of James I., and the descendants of these Galbraiths became followers of the Lord of the Isles. They held the island of Gigha for the MacDonalds until after 1590. Their Gaelic name was "*Chlann a' Bhreatannaich*" or children of the Britons.

APPENDIX XXXV.

MacCorkill, MacCorkle, MacCorquodale, MacCorkindale. These names are all derived from the Norse name, *Torquil*. The motto of the *MacCorquodales*, (or *MacCorkindales*) was "*Vivat Rex*" (may the King live). This family, the chief of whom was styled Baron of Fionnt Eilean, on Loch Awe, owned, at one time, the whole of the northern shore of Loch Awe, from Avich to Ard-an-aiseig. These lands were granted to *Torquil*, the progenitor of the family, by Kenneth MacAlpin, King of the Scots, under the following circumstances. In a battle between the Picts and the Scots, fought on the banks of the Carron, the latter were defeated. Alpin, the King of the Scots, was killed in the battle, and his head was carried off in triumph by the Picts, by whom it was exposed in their town of Camelon. The Scots' King's head was, however, recovered by a valiant soldier, named *Torquil*, and, as a reward for the brave deed, he was invested with the lands, on Loch Awe side, already alluded to, by the grateful son and successor of Alpin, King Kenneth.

APPENDIX XXXVI.

The following are the appellations of some of the sub-divisions of the *Clan Donuill*, viz:—

<i>English.</i>	<i>Gaelic.</i>
MacDonald of the Isles	Clann Donuill nan Eilean.
MacDonald of Clan Ranald	Clann Raonail.
MacDonell of Keppoch	Clann Donuill a' Bhràghad.
MacDonald of Sleat	Clann Donuill Shléibhte.
MacDonell of Glengarry	Clann Donuill Ghlinne Garaidh.

