

Index to Invereshie Book
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'The Invereshie Book' A Clan Treasure

The book, to which we have given the above title in recognition of our debt to the transcribers, as well as for ease of reference, had its origin some fifty years ago, when two members of the Invereshie family undertook the considerable and difficult task of copying out some hundreds of manuscript pages, many of them being in Gaelic and many others having Gaelic names and old Scots legal terminology.

In form the book, which was almost certainly specially made for its purpose, resembles a very large old-fashioned office ledger, bound in light brown suede leather with a 2 ½ inch red leather band on the spine with the title, 'MACPHERSONS, ETC' tooled in gold with a pattern design above and below. In size it is 15 ½ "by 11" by 3 ¾" thick and weighs 14 pounds. The pages, of exceptionally strong, thick paper are numbered 1 to 956, of which 403 are written up. The items are not in chronological order, are not indexed, and have few cross references.

The items vary from one page to 104 pages each, the most extensive being the clan genealogies, from which many clansmen will be able to extend their knowledge of their ancestry.

The following extract from page 404 shows, among other things, how essential it is that we should trace the descendants of Alexander, Banker and one-time Provost of Kingussie.

"The preceding pages were copied by Mary Macpherson Grant, wife of 4th Bart. and by G. B. Macpherson Grant, 2nd son of 3rd Bart.

The original belonged to Alex Mcpherson, Banker, Kingussie, who left it to his sister, who lent it to above G.B.M.G. – who after copying about 180 pages returned the original to the Banker's sister.

Almost immediately she died and the original went to the children of the Banker, who lived in England and from whom G.B.M.G. could never get the book to complete, as he never could trace their whereabouts. There would be some 200/400 pages still to copy out. This would be about 1913 or so."

An additional note:

"From Tom Macpherson M.P. (Now Lord Macpherson of Drumochter).

This Book – together with several bundles of papers and notes – was given to me in 1946 by Alastair Macpherson Grant to be put with our other Clan Records and papers in custody of Clan Macpherson Association."

Signed: Tom Macpherson
3rd February 1949

Part 1 – THE MACPHERSONS

The name of a Scottish Highland Clan, commonly called the Clan Chattan, famed for Antiquity and Valour. They draw their original from the Chatti or Catti, the ancient inhabitants of Hephia and Thuringin in Germany, whence they were expelled by the Hermoudures, with the assistance of the Romans, in the reign of the Emperor Tiberius.

Cattorum Castellum, one of the Landgrave of His's Palaces, and Cattorum Milibaeci, or Catzenellebogen, which is one of the family's titles, do still preserve the memory of the ancient Catti; who being forced to leave their country, came lower down upon the Rhine into Battavia, now Holland, where Catwick, etc still bears their name; thence a colony of them came for Scotland, and landing in the north of that kingdom were kindly received by the King of Scots, who gave them that part of the country where they landed, which from then was called Caithness, i.e. the Cattis Corner.

Being settled here, they did many eminent services against the Picts, and other enemies of the Scots, till the time of King Alpinus, when the chief of the Catti, called Gilly Cattan Moir, ie. The Great, for his extraordinary conduct and valour, being married to a sister of Brudus, King of the Picts, he was in a straight how to behave betwixt both kings, who, in a little time after, fell out, and as the best expedient resolves upon a neutrality.

In the reign of Kennethus II who also had war with the Picts, this Gilly Cattan Moir, amongst others of the Scottish nobility, was summoned to attend the King's Standard, he excused himself, by reason of his age, but to evidence his loyalty, tho' allied to the Picts, he sent one of his sons, with half of his clan to join the Scots, which did not a little contribute to that fatal blow, that issued in the utter ruine of the Picts.

Most of the Clan Chattan, with their valiant leader falling in the battle, the old man died for grief and the remaining part were, by the advice of their enemies, prosecuted as favourers of the Picts, expelled Caithness and, with much ado, obtained leave to settle in Lochaber, where they remain to this day; and the son of the captain of the clan who fell in the battle against the Picts, was in consideration of his father's merit, created Knight Marshal, from whom the illustrious family of Keith, now Great Earl-Marshall of Scotland, are said to be descended.

The chief of those who settled in Lochaber, was, in a little time after, made hereditary steward of that country, and the family, for some ages, had a standing commission from the Crown, to suppress rebellions, by virtue of which, they ruined the family of the Cummins, one of the greatest in the kingdom, but engaged in an incurable rebellion in the time of Bruce.

Muirach McGilly Chattan, called Albanach abroad, where he travelled, because of his country, was 2nd son to Dermund McGilly Cattan, chief of the clan, and for his extraordinary piety had a church preferment, and was made Prior of Kinguishy.

Celibacy having not then obtained amongst the Scottish clergy, he married the Thane of Calder's daughter, by whom he had Dougal Ovir or The Swarthy, his eldest son afterwards Captain of the Clan, Evan-Bane or The Fair, from whom comes Clunie McPherson, Niel Cromb or The Stooping Smith, so called from this round shoulders, and the curious works which he made in iron and brass, from whom comes the family of Breakoe-Smith, and others; Farchard Gilly-brae, so called from the swiftness and expedition, of whom are the family of the McGillivrayes of Dunma-Glash, on the river

of Nairn; and David Dow, or The Black, from whom are descended the Davidsons of Invernahavine. These and some others were all Muirach's sons, and besides their petty nick-names from complexions or temper, and the patronymies derived by their posterity, from their several septs, they were always called Clan Wirich, in memory of their father and Clan Pherson or McPherson from his office.

This Muirach's eldest brother dying, he succeeded as Chief of the Clan, and having settled his affairs, left his oldest son, Dougal Ovir, above named, in possession of the estate and went in pilgrimage to Jerusalem, and arriving there on the 3rd of May, he kept that day ever after, and bound his family in a curse to do the like, which they observe to this day.

In his return he took Rome, Spain and Ireland in his way, and happening to come thither when there was a contest for the crown of Leinster, and being in great reputation for his quality and piety, he was applied to, for reconciling the different factions, in which he behaved himself with such extraordinary conduct, that tho' neither of them would yield to one another, they unanimously chose him, a little after, being, by this time a widower, and well stricken in years, he married the daughter of Ocveal, one of the competitors, and gained so much love from the people, that they made the succession hereditary to his family. He died in the 23rd of his reign and was buried in the Cathedral of Dublin.

His son Dermond McWirich succeeded, who for his tyranny, and particularly ravishing the wife of Maurice O Rock, King of Meath, was expelled his kingdom, and restored again by Henry II of England, who laid claim to the crown of Ireland afterward, so that Muirach's progeny were divested of the sovereignty, but the family of the McMuirachs, still remaining in Ireland, derive their pedigris from him.

Dugal Ovir above mentioned, who was left chief of the clan in Scotland, had only one son, and he an only daughter, who marrying a stranger called McIntosh, i.e. The Thane's son, being son or grandson to the Thane of Fife, the estate was transferred into another family, whence the laird of McIntosh is lineally descended, and that family pretended to be chief of the Clan Chattan, as marrying the heiress, but the McDonalds, who were superior to all the clans, determined it after in favour of the laird of Cluny's predecessors, and it was finally determined on his side by the council of Scotland in the reign of Charles II, who declared the McIntoshes and McPhersons different families, because McKintosh did not take the name and bearing of the heiress's family.

Evan Bane, before mentioned, had for his lady, a daughter of McLean's by whom he had Kenneth, the eldest, Cluny's predecessor, and Gillys II of whom the family of Invereshie, and one John by another woman, of whom the family of Pitmean. This family had many feuds with neighbouring clans, but more especially with the Clan Cameron, having in one battle killed their chief, the laird of Lochzell, with about 600 of his clan, and taking the rest, brought them to Cluny's house, where some were for cutting them off, but he generously set them at liberty, saying, that his family would grow effeminate if they wanted an enemy to exercise their valour.

It was also the McPhersons, who fought that bloody combat of 30 on a side in the Inch of Perth in presence of the King, and came off with the victory, and it was this clan who held out the castle of Ruthven for the Earl of Huntly, against the Earl of Argyle in Q Mary's time. This family did espouse King Charles I quarrel with 600 men, under the Marquis of Montrose, and William McPherson, laird of Invereshie was killed on their head at the battle of Old Earn, they also declared for the late King James under the Viscount of Dundee, and 26 of them were killed at Cromdale, by Sir

Thomas Levingston, commander of their present Majesty's forces, but since that time they have submitted to the Government, and their chief hath been order to raise men for its service.

This clan can bring a regiment of well armed men to the field. In time of peace, they are said to be as courteous and industrious as the lowlanders, and in time of war, can endure the fatigue of the rudest highlanders. Their ancient bearing was a shop in memory of their voyage by sea, and the cross crosslet in memory of the above mentioned pilgrimage, and the bloody hand in remembrance of exterminating the Cummins. Their chief coat is now party per Pale, Oz and Azure, in the Dexter Canton, a hand holding a dagger saltirewise, and in the sinister a cross crosslet, fitch Gules, and the supporters are 2 highlanders, with their slit doublets, naked from the girdle downwards, with their shirt tied betwixt their thighs, their sword, durks and helmets proper and for this crest, a cat rampant proper, with this motto Touch not the cat, but a glove.

The authors are Tacitus, Liber Pasletensis, Irish Annals, Buchanan Spotwood, Sir George McKenzie's Heraldry and this narrative was collected by a person of quality of the family, and one of its principal branches.

From Morire's Dictionary and most probably contributed by Sir Eneas Macpherson 1680-1700?

The above was written in ink and the following was written in pencil:

*From Jeremy Collier's "Great Historical, Geographical and Political Dictionary"
London 1701
Glimpses of Church & Social Life in the Highlands page: 436*

Founded on and partly translated from Louis Moreri's "Dictionnaire Historique"

Jeremy Collier 1650-1726

From 1701 -1721 Collier was employed on his Great Historical, Geographical and Political Dictionary – Encyclopaedia Britannica

Part 2 – THE GENEALOGIES OF THE MCPHERSONS

since the three Bretherine, from whom the family is called Sliochd nan truer Chraithrean

Cluny

Keneth at Battle of Invernahavon 1370

Keneth McPherson, eldest lawful son to Ewan McPherson of Cluny married a daughter of McLean's and had by her three sons viz: Duncan, Lauchlan and Donald. Of Lauchlan are descended that branch of the clan-pherson called Clan vic Ewan duy and Clan vic Ewan taylor.

Of Donald we hear no mention, only that Duncan McIntoshe eldest son to Farquhar McLauchlan, Laird of McIntoshe married his only daughter.

Duncan

Duncan eldest son to Keneth married Isobell McIntoshe, daughter of the pre-mentioned Laird of McIntoshe and had by her two sons viz: Donald more and Bean.

Of Bean are descended the family of Brinn.

Donald More At Harlaw 1411

McGillchyuich? after St Kenneth or perhaps McGillariach

Donald More (eldest son of Duncan) married McGillchyrich daughter to the chieftain of McGilchyrichs (who were a strong people in Badenoch) and had by her two sons viz: Donald daul and Gillichallum beg.

Of Gillicallum Beg, Essich and Crubenmore are descended.

Donald daul

Donald dual (eldest son to Donald more) married ? McPherson daughter to William McPherson of Rimore and had to her nyne sons viz: Donald oig, Thomas, Ewan, Malcolm, Duncan, Bean, Alexander, John and William oig.

Of Malcolm (the fourth son of Donald daul) are descended the late family of Blairagie-beg.

Of Bean (the 6th son of Donald daul) are descended Muriach Mcean duy vic Bean and that race.

Of John (the 8th son of Donald daul) are descended the house of Crathiecroy.

Of William oig (the ninth son of Donald daul) is descended a tenant in Morille in Strathern married to Muriell Ross

Donald oig at the Battle of Corrichie 1562

Donald oig (eldest son to Donald daul) married ? Gordon daughter to James Gordon then of Ardbrylach and had by her four sonnes viz: Ewan, James, Paul and William.

James Gordon of Ardbrylach contracted with Helen, daughter of Hugh Rose of Kilravoch upon 12th March 1498

Of James is descended the House of Pittowrie.

Of Paul is descended the House of Dalrady and of William is descended the family of Kingussie beg, now called Laggan.

**(Kilravoch papers,
page 58)**

Ewan

Ewan (eldest son to Donald oig) married ? McIntoshe, daughter to Donald McIntoshe of Stron and hade by her three sones viz: Andrew, William and John.

William is mentioned as “tutor to Cluny” in the ? at page 80

William (second son to Ewan) married ? ? and hade by her one son called Ewan and two daughters viz: ? married to Fraser, and Janet married to Soirle Mcpherson in Nissintullich.

“Ewan Macpherson tutor of Cluny” appears as one of the Commissioners of Supply for Inverness-shire in 1651

Ewan was tutuor to Duncan McPherson of Cluny – he married Girsell McPherson daughter to Angus McPherson of Invereshie but had no succession by her. (The foresaid Ewan of Cluny had one natural son called John who went to the South a boy and of him is descended John McAlister vic Ean vic Ewan, and Gilbert his brother now in Isla)

Of John are descended the family of Nood.

Andrew (signs Band of 1591, defends Ruthven Castle in 1594, signs Band in 1608, excused from appearing before the Synod of Moray in 16—on account of his age and inability to travel. Died in 1660 at a great age).

Andrew (eldest son to Ewan) married ? Gordon, daughter to ? Gordon of Achamachy and hade by her Ewan.

Ewan (a colonel in Montrose’s army in 1644. Led the Clan at that time, his father being aged. Died before May 1650 predeceasing his father Andrew by about 10 years.

Ewan married (Anna) Forbes daughter to Duncan Forbes of Culloden and hade by her two sons, viz: Andrew and Duncan and three daughters, viz: Marjory (first married to John Macpherson of Invereshie, and after his decease to Archibald Mcpherson, son to Dougall Mcpherson of Cowrie), Janet (first married to John McPherson of Etterish and after his decease to John Mcpherson, son to Donald Mcpherson of Crubenmore).

Ewan Macpherson of Cluny is the name given in the Valuation Roll of 1644

(He also had one naturall son called William who hade etc).

Anna Forbes married secondly to Alex Mackintosh of Connedge.

Andrew In Lochaber expedition 1665

Andrew (eldest son to Ewan) dyed unmarried.

Duncan in Valuation Roll of 1691

Duncan (second son to Ewan) first married Isobell Ross, daughter of Robert Ross, Provost of Inverness and hade be

her only one daughter called Ann, married to Archibald Campbell son to the Laird of Calder.

**“Rose of Allanbuie”
Kilravock MS.**

He again married Elizabeth Gordon, daughter to Alexander Gordon of Allanbuy) and had be her only one son called George who dyed a child.

Observations as to Keneth aforesaid

Keneth

**Battle of Invernahaun
1370**

The said Keneth Mcpherson alias Cattanach, Chief of the Clan Chattan, now called Clan Vurrich or Mcpherson, was at the battle of Invernahaun against the Clan Chameron, anno 1370 wherein the Clan Vuirich did defeat the Clan Chameron and killed their chieftain called Fearlach more McGillonie in a placed to this day called Corrihirlich.

**MacKintosh of
Kinrara’s MS History**

There is one manuscript written in the year 1680 (which partly treats of the Clan Vuirich) wherein the author designs himselfe one impartiall hande but by reading of several pages thereof it will evidently appear to be written be one of the name of McIntoshe for that manuscript wrytis seldom or never good of any family but of the family McIntoshe.

And forasmuch as the author gives himself the designations of ane impartiall hand, I think it not amiss to set down here one instance of his partiality which upon one consideration will make any man give the less credite to severall other pages of the said manuscript of greater concernment; his partiality extends so high that in plain terms one part thereof contradicts the other which will appear in the following discourse:

It is written in the said manuscript speaking of Laird McIntoshe the first of that name and 8 Laird of McIntoshe that it was the clan Vuirich that did defeat the Clan Chameron at the Battle of Inverhahaun in the words viz:

In this time (speaking then of Lauchlan) and in the year 1370 the Clan Cameron on having gathered together a number of their friends and followers who were formerly banished out of Lochaber (as said is) came quietly thorow the hills of Badenoch and entering at the lower part of the country, drew away many of the country before them till they came the length of Invernahaun where being hotlie pursued and overtaken by the said Lachlan and such of his friends and followers as on the badden could be hade, both parties fought most eagerlie. The victory at first inclined to the Clan Cameron for they (seeing the greater number) had well near cut off one whole branch of the Clan Chattan called the Clan-day so as the rest were forced to reiteir. Meanwhile one other branch of the Clan Chattan called the Clan Vuirich (who through discontent that they were refused the right hand of battle (or vanguard) that day and that the Clan-day were preferred, hade withdrawn themselves from the fight, being

ashamed to lay by at such a time or (as some writes) being provoked by the enemy by such disgraceful Rhimes, came the next morning against the Clan Cameron (where they encamped) with a great deall of courage and resolution, and gave them ane utter overthuro, killed their captain called Farlich more McGillony in a place to this day called Corrihearlich.

By which (by the by) I gather that the Clan Vuirich were then (and behoved to be ane powerfull enemy as the Clan Chameron, especially being victorious over McIntoshe and his army the day before). By which also I perceive that the Clan Muirich only joined McIntoshe in those days only through friendship at their pleasure and deserted him (at that time) because they would not get the right hand of batell which none but free volunteers would do.

As also the same author relates (speaking then of the genealogie of the Clan Vurrich) that Duncan McVurrich (alias MacKynich) who was predecessor to the Laird of Cluny was married to Isobell McIntoshe, daughter to Ferquhar, Laird of McIntoshe, and (speaking of the said Ferquhar) sayes that he hade severalldaughters where of none is recorded but one called Isobell who was married to the fornamed Duncan McVurrich.

By which also it appears that the said Duncan (and consequently the Clan Vurrich, alias Mcpherson, who were then and are now his kinsmen and followers) was then in a flourishing condition and in great power and esteem.

As also the foresaid author in the said manuscript (speaking of the foresaid Lauchlan) affirms that Kenneth McVurrich (the foresaid Duncan's father) was tenent to the Laird of McIntoshe (forsooth) in thir words viz: so likewayes in the said Lauchlan's time, Keneth McEwan the parson's father (of whom the Clanpherson are so designed) came out to Lochaber to Badenoch and dwelt first in Tullochcard (as tenent and followers of the Laird of McIntoshe), but his father, Ewan and his bretherine John Muriach and Gilles came to Badenoch a long time before him and were then a strong people in that place. By which it would appear that the Clan Vurrich (who were a powerful family in that time as the author acknowledges) did quickly turn so poor, desperate and impowerfull, that their chieftain and the head of their family should be McIntoshe's tenent (forsooth) in such a naughtie place; so that any rationally and impartiall man may easily consider that the chieftain and head of such a powerfull family as the Clan Vurrich were at that time (so the author acknowledges) would never be McIntoshe's tennent as said is, but if any should alledge he was, by his being obliged to prove it, which would be a great task, against the foresaid probabilities he could not but allow it to be said that McIntoshe married his only daughter to his tenent and servant, which would be also ridiculous.

The sum of all the foresaid pages of the said manuscript brieflie set down –

First, the Clan-Vurrich did refuse to join with McIntoshe because they were refused the right hand of battle.

Secondly. After their deserting McIntoshe they pursued the Clan Chameron with the meer provocation of a Rhime was sent to their chief as by the Clan Chameron although the Rhime was cunningly xxxxx by McIntoshe to engage them in his quarrel against the clan Chameron.

Thirdly, they having pursued, did overcome and destroy the Clan Chameron who were victorious the day before over McIntoshe.

Fourthly, Kenneth McVurrich their chieftain and leader that day was so low and desperate (if the author's affirmation can be believed) as to be McIntoshe's tennent and follower in such a place as Tullochcard, a great and sudden change.

Fifthly, they said Kenneth's son (whose father was so low as the author affirms) did shortly come to esteem and preferment, so as to marry McIntoshe's only daughter.

Add all these pages together and compair the one with the other and then you may call it plain contradictione.

As also in the foresaid place concerning the Batell of Invernahaun, the author acknowledges that it was the Clan-Vurrich that defeat the Clan Chameron and killed their captain Farlich more McGillony. But in the same manuscript (speaking of the rise and genealogie of the Clan Chean-duy who killed Farlich more McGillony aforesaid was at the Batell of Invernahaun with the McIntoshe and took protection and dependance for himselfe and his posterity from the Laird of McIntoshe as their chieftain.

This also shoves a manifest contradiction first to say that it was the Clan Vurrich that killed Farlich more (for this is his express words) and again to alledge that it was be McIntoshe's party that he was killed. It is and still was acknowledged and is constantlie reported to comon tradition that is Kean du McEan that killed Farlich more. But that he was with McIntoshe that day is positively denied and is not alleadged by the author, nor it can be alleadged by any other for these reasons – first Farlich more was killed by the Clan Vurrich who were the only persons that gave the defeat (as the author acknowledges) and secondly he was killed at the place called Corriheirlich.

I am sure it cannot be affirmed that (the first day that McIntoshe fought at Invernahaun) the Clan Chameron did run away the length of Corriheirlich, no, for it was they who had the victory.

By all which it is easie to discern that the said Kean-du McEan was then and still was with the Clan Vurrich and a constant follower and defender of them and not of the

McIntoshes (as is alleadged in the foresaid manuscript).

This much I thought fit to collect out of that manuscript whereby the author's partiality might the better appear.

**Ewan died abt. 1650
– He led the Clan
during the wars of
Montrose, the chief
(his father) being
then advanced in
years.**

Of Ewan McPherson of Cluny

The said Ewan Mcpherson was the first Scotsman that joined Alexander McDonald, alias McColl when he came with the King's party out of Ireland, against the Covenanters, with two hundred of his followers, and continued with him till the Marquis of Montrose joined them, and the said Ewan with his said followers did constantly and faithfully adhere to the Marquis of Montrose (General of the King's forces) in all his straits and difficulties and were personallie present at the Batell of Kippermoor, and Aberdeen (where Ewan's sword was broken upon the high street). Hildern, Alfourd, Kilsyth and at the respective fights and skermishes at Dundee, clova, Argyll, Kinlochseill and never deserted Montrose till he left them, and then the said Ewan joined the Marquiss of Huntley and never deserted the King's interest so long as there was any person considerable that durst over to be their leader or Generall.

**Andrew 1664 (He
succeeded his
grandfather)**

Of Andrew McPherson of Cluny

The laird of McIntoshe in the year 1664 having set on a resolution to goe to Lochaber against the laird of Locheal, having then fyre and sword with letters of intercommoning against all the name of Cameron and Locheal (their chieftain) in particular for violent possessing of the lands of Glenbuy and Locharkaig which was his heritage by his marrying the heiress of Clan Chattan, and knowing perfectlie that the laird of Cluny with his kinsmen and followers would be of great use to him, he did speak to Andrew McPherson of Cluny intreating his aid and concurrence against the Clan Cameron, whose answer was that he would not, except he would give due declaration under McIntoshe's hand that primo, the laird of Cluny with his kinsmen and followers should have the right hand of batell or vanguard in the whole armie. Secundo, that all the lands that ever were in the possession of any of the Clan-Vurrich or McPherson and were then possessed by any of the name of McIntoshe should be restored again to the McPhersons and thirdly, that McIntoshe would acknowledge under his handwriting that whatever complement or courtesie Cluny should doe to him at that time was to done as be one neighbour to ane other out of mere good will and favour and not (as McIntoshe after pretended) as be a kinsman to a chief.

McIntosh replyed to the first of these proposals that the having the right hand of batell was still Clunie's right and prerogative for (said he) it is yours both for birth, worth and the custome of predecessors and (said he) there is none in all the army that dares compete with you for it, which said he, is

answer enough to that article.

In end Clunie past from that article, considering that it would be easier for him to keep his won and honours then for any others to take them from him, but desires McIntoshe to answer the second and third article, which he took him to advyse being persuaded that Clunie would cool out of that heat and passion he was then in, and so being in this crossed be Cluny (his pretended kinsman) he at that time forbears going to Lochaber, and in August 1665 again resolves to goe to Lochaber and to that effect presses Cluny to give his concurrence, who said that he would first hear what McIntoshe's answer would be to the proposals proposed be him the last year.

McIntoshe said that to that proposal anent the McIntoshe's restoring to the McPhersons all the lands they had where unto the McPhersons claimed Douchis for the same money was given therefore be the McIntoshes. It was his answer, that Cluny knew very well that his kinsmen the McIntoshes would not at his intreaty part with any possessions they had, for the same money they gave for it and that it would not be a reasonable demand on him to seek. Therefore intreated Cluny to pass from that proposal and condescended to secure Cluny in the sum of one hundred pounds sterling for his concurrence at that tyme, only delayed performance until they were within a dayes march to Lochaber.

Here you are to consider that this 100 lib sterling was but a mean thing for Clunie's service at that time considering that the land in debate betwixt McIntoshe and Locheall was Clunie's predecessors undoubted birthright only by a sham of right detained from them manuforte being countenanced by the gread McDonald superior of the said laird who was grandfather or uncle to the Thane of Fife who married the heiress of Clan Chattan. To the third proposal McIntoshe answered that he nowayes understood the drift of it therefore beseysed Cluny to explain it better, to this Cluny said that his predecessors not only often, but too often did engage in McIntoshe's quarrell for which they were now well rewarded for their friendship and their service demanded of them as a duty which he intended (God willing) to alter (if he lived but short) to this McIntoshe replied that Clunie's predecessors did always own and follow McIntoshe as their Chief. To this Clunie said that they did not always own McIntoshe but were only volunteers in the case, went with McIntoshe or not as they pleased being only obliged thereto by alliance which obliged McIntoshe to serve Cluny as it did obliedge Cluny to serve McIntoshe.

Cluny moreover said that he could give more instances when and where his predecessors did disown McIntoshe's predecessors than McIntoshe or any other could give when and where they owned him and said he,

- Kenneth 1370** First in the year 1370 my predecessor Keneth did disown your predecessor at Invernahaun
- Donald more 1411** Secondly my predecessor Donald more was with my Lord Marr against McDonald at the battle of Harlaw anno 1411, when your predecessor said he was with McDonald.
- Donald oig 1562** Thirdly my predecessor Donald oig was with the Marquis of Huntly at the batell of Correchie anno 1562 and was killed upon the spott but, said he, your predecessor was against the Marquis of Huntlie at that time.
- Andrew 1594 who lived to a great age and died in 1660** Fourthly said he, my grandfather Andrew held out at the Castle of Ruthven anno 1594 when Argyll with 10,000 men beseidged it, and your predecessor , said he, was with Argyll at the seidge.
- Ewan predeceased his father and died before May 1650** And lastly, said he, my father Ewan was constantlie with Alexander McDonald alias McColl and with the Marquis of Montrose with two hundred of his kinsmen and never deserted Montrose till at the King's command he laid down arms and thereafter my father joined the Marquis of Huntlie in the King's cause and my father (said he) and his said Kingsmen making up a regiment of their own was at the respective fights and skirmishes fought be Alexander McDonald, Montrose and Huntlie during their being in arms for the King and this shoves clearly (said he) that my predecessors joined with yours but voluntarily and at pleasure.
- McIntoshe finding that Clunie was thus versant in his predecessors actings, said that though his predecessors were so unnaturell and unjust as to disowne McIntoshe as they did yet it was their duety to own McIntoshe as their chief, his predecessor being married to the heiress of Clan Chattan.
- To this Cluny answered that tho McIntoshe's predecessor married the heiress of Clan Chattan, yet since he did not take the name and bearing of the Clan Chattan at that time, his successor cannot pretend to be their chief.
- McIntoshe in end finding Cluny to be so bold upon the matter condecendeds to that articles only to satisfie his humour would not give performance until they would be on their journey a dayes march to Lochaber. To this Cluny condecended whereupon they both made preparation for their journey and Cluny at the head of five hundred of his kinsmen and followers with a months *loden* went with McIntoshe and his army and upon the 11th of September they came to Kilkie where they encamped that night, and upon the morrow, Cluny got from McIntoshe (according to promise) ane sufficienct bond for the sum of one hundred pounds sterling wherein Aldourie was cautioner and in satisfaction of the third article proposed be Cluny as aforesaid, he got from McIntoshe ane declaration that it was only out of meer good

will and kindness done be one neighbour to another and not out of the tye nor duetie that Clunie went with him.

And because the said declaration is a downright parting with that sham right McIntoshe pretended to have to the chieftainie of the Clan Chattan and that it is a *lousing* of that pretended bond of *Maurant* which McIntoshe aleadges his predecessors got from Andrew the said Clunie's grandfather if the like were granted which is not supposable considering that McIntoshe and he were then on opposite terms (as witness his holding out the Castle of Ruthven when beseidged (as aforesaid) be Argyle and McIntoshe) therefore I have here insert the copy of the said declaration word by word according to the principall yet extant among the Laird of Clunie's evidents. The words are:

Double Declaration Mackintoshe to Clunie

I Lachlan McIntoshe of Torcastle doe declair that Andrew McPherson of Cluny, Lauchlan McPherson of Pitmean and John McPherson of Invereshie and their friends and followers have out of their meer good will and pleasure joined with me at this tyme for recovering of my lands of Glenbuy and Locharkaig from the Clan Cameron and other violent possessors thereof (according to the King's commissione granted to that effect) and therefore I bind and obliedge me and my friends and followers to assist fortyfie and join with the said Andrew, Lauchlan and John McPhersones in all their lawful and necessary adoes being thereto required by these subt at Kyltire the twelfth day of September 1665 years by me before their witnesses Alex McIntoshe of Connedge, Alex McIntoshe Notar publick in Inverness and Wm McIntoshe of Corribroch, sic subscribitur etc.

Upon the 14 of September they came in view of the enemy only that the Clan Cameron were upon the other side of the water of Arkaig. Immediatlie as their approach Locheal went to the top of ane hill to view McIntoshe's army, who asked at the skilfullest of his company each colour in McIntoshe's army one by one, which was told him accordingly, but said Locheal (when he heard that Clunie's colour was with the rest) what the meikle sorrow brought Clunie against me who never prejudged him in a farding. Is it (said he) to gain his ain birthright to ane other that he is come. I would (said he) that Cluny hade ten merks of the forty merks of Glenbuy and Locharkaig and he in Cluny this day. But (said he) I hope if he did me harme that he did himself good (expecting that Cluny got a great reward for his pains). Immediatlie Locheal seeks for a new cessation and a free comoning betwixt both parties which was granted accordinglie and after a long and litigious comoning upon the affair it was in end agreed that McIntoshe should sell the said lands of Glenbuy and Locharkaig to Locheal or any other person he pleased and that Locheal should give to McIntoshe for the said lands

50,000 pounds Scots and this McIntoshe and Locheal agreed. Here it is to be taken notice of that after agreement was made Locheal asked at ane certain gentleman of the name of McPherson (who was then with Cluny) what reward Cluny got for his pains at that time and (being ashamed to tell the he got but such a trifle) answered that (to his opinion) he gott then thousand merks or upwards, then, said Locheal if he did give McIntoshe the third of the price of the lands, it was but very fair, for, said he, I assure you that if Cluny would not join with McIntoshe there would be no agreement that year. But besides that (said he) the land was Cluny's undoubted birthright which now he has forced me to buy from ane other, but, said he, I hope it is to his own advantage as much as it is to my loss.

And this much concerning McIntoshe and his Lochaber affairs at that time.

Duncan 1672

Of Duncan McPherson of Clunie

In the year of God 1672 Duncan McPherson of cluny did get ane coat of arms to himself as chief and only representative of the old Clan Chattan which is thus blazoned viz: This is the coat armour appertaining to the laird of Cluny McPherson the only and true representative of that antient and honourable family of the clan Chattan extracted and confirmed *ul uifra*.

The ancient Barron above named his atchievment is thus blazoned. It bears parle per fesse or and azure ane limpid or Gallie of the first Rose her oars masts and tacklings proper flagged and in the chief dexter a hand holding a dagger and in the sinister canton ane cross crosslet, fetched gules, above the shield ane helmet befitting his degree mantled gules, doubled argent nixt is placed on ane corce or wreath of his colours ane cat sejand proper and for this motto in ane eskroil above Touch not the cat but a glove - approven of and confirmed unto the saids bearer by Sir Charles Arskine of Lambo Knight Baronet Lyon King at arms, as witness our hand and seall of office appended hereto at Edinburgh the twelfth day of March 1672 years. Sic subscribitur Ch. Arskine Lyon Joseph Stacy herald and herald painter.

Thereafter in the moneth of July in the said year all the chiftains of Clanns and heads of families in the Highlands of Scotland was cited before the Council to secure for the peaceable deportment of their kinsmen and followers and among the rest the said Duncan McPherson was cited to secure for his kin and family of the McPhersones alias Clanvurich (who were the only and undoubted representatives and offspring lineally of the old Clanchattan) who compeared accordingly and the Marquis of Huntlie became cautione for the peaceable deportment of himself and his whole kindred conform to the Act of Parliament.

The just double of the which Bond was as follows:
 Be it kend to all men to these presents me Duncan McPherson of Cluny for sae mickle as by diverse lawes and Acts of Parliament made for suppressing of theft , recept of theft and other crymes which are ordinarily committed in the highlands. It is statute and ordained that landlords and their Baileies and the heads and chiftains of clans should find caution for their vassals, men, tennents, servants and indwellers upon their land rooms of possessions and by several Acts of Council. It is appointed that branches of clans and heads of families shall likewayes find cautione for their men tenents and servants and hail persones descended of their families therefore I as principal and with me George Marquis of Huntly as cautioner for me bind and obledge us conjunctlie and severallie our heirs exers and sucessors that I the said Duncan McPherson as chief of the name of McPherson my haill tenents servants and indwellers upon my lands roomes and possessiones as also that these persones of my name wherever they dwell shall comitt no murder, deforcement of messingers, raiffs, theft, recept of theft, open and avowed fire raising upon deadly feud or any other deeds contrair to the Acts of Parliament under the penaltie of 2000 merks besides redressing or repairing of all persones skaithed: and further that I shall exhibite and produce before the Council of Justices any of my men, tenents, servants, indwellers upon my lands or any persones of my name whenever I shall be called or lawfully cited to that effect under the pain foresaid etc. (here is a clause of reliefe to the cautioner and a clause of registratiōe). In witness whereof written be George Rae servitor to Hugh Stevenson writer in Edinburgh we have subt their presents with our hands at Edinburgh the twelfth day of July 1672 years before these witnesses Mr John Baileie Advocate and the said Hugh Stevenson and Robert Gordon of Gordonstown sic subscribitur etc.

Thereafter upon the 15 day of the said month of July Cluny did raise letters of releife against his said kinsmen which are yet extant amongh Clunie's evidents but seeing common still I insert it not here.

Immediately when Cluny came home he gott bonds of releife from his whole kindred of the name of McPherson and others called the old Clanchattan which are all extant among Clunie's evidents. Here you are to know that how soon McIntosh got intelligence that Cluny (his own pretended kinsman) hade not only gott ane Coat of Armes as the only representative of the old Clanchattan but also hade gott letters of relief against his kindred for whom he did secure to the Councill immediately McIntoshe went to Edinburgh and by brybing of the Lyon herauld got from him ane declaration the double whereof is here set down.

The words are:
 We Sir Charles Arskine of Cambo Knight Barronet Lord Lyon

having perused and seen sufficient evidents and testimonies from histories our own Registers and bonds of manrent doe hereby declair that we find the Laird of McIntoshe to be the onlie undoubted chief of the name of McIntoshe and to be the chief of the Clanchattan (comprehending the McPhersones, McGillrayes, Fergusons, McQueens, McBeans, McPhails and others) and that we have not given and will give none of these families anie arms but as cadents of the Laird of McIntoshe his family whose predessor married the heretrix of Clanchattan in anno 1291 and that in particular we declair that we have given Duncan McPherson of Cluny a Coat of Arms as a cadent of the aforesaid family and that this may remain to posterity and may be known to all concerned whether of the forsaid names or other we have subt this presents with our own hand at Edinburgh the xx day of August 1672 years Sic Subscritur etc.

McIntoshe did also procure from the Lord Lyon ane letter directed to Cluny containing the words following:
Sir, I gave you a coat of arms as a cadent of McIntoshe's family, and yet you have upon pretext of that given yourself out for chief of the McPhersones (as we are informed) and have used supporters without any warrand giving yourselve in the baner the designation of chief of the old Clanchattan. This is neither fair nor just, therefore you will be pleased not to abuse any favour I gave you beyond his intention who is your very humble servant Sic Subscritur etc.

Postscript: I have observed McIntoshe to keep this letter after you have seen it.

This letter was for some time kept up be McIntoshe from Cluny but in end ane certain gentleman was sent to Cluny with it of purpose to let him see it and with difficulty he got leave to read if for fear he would cancell it.

Immediately (when Cluny did perceive how the Lord Lyon did so easily behave in that affair) he goes to Edinburgh and charges the Lord Lyon before the Council for writing of that letter in behalfe of McIntoshe without his knowledge and permission whereupon there followed ane strong and litigious debate that lasted for two dayes betwixt Cluny as representing and being lineally descended of Muriach Cattanach who was second son to Gillichattan (the undoubted and true chieftain to the Clanchattan) his eldest brother Dougal dying without heirs male of his own body and McIntoshe as representing (and being, as he said) lineally descended of the only daughter of Dougall Daul Muriach's oldest brother whom he called ane heretrix which in effect he might for with here he got the 40 merk land of Glenbuy and Locharkaig in Lochaber which (in those dayes) was no small heritage. In end it was determined that Cluny was the undoubted chief and representative of the old Clanchattan, and that they farder declared Cluny and McIntoshe to be two different families independent of ane another.

This was not all for McIntoshe upon the morrow (by moyen) procured a new hearing and after two other dayes debate the Lords adhered to their former decision and to end all furder debate did ordain the Lord Lyon to give to Cluny ane unreapeatable confirmation of his said Coat of Arms, which is here insert verbatim. The words are as follows:

Confirmation of Clunie's Coat of Arms

To all ane sundrie whom it effeirs, I, Sir Charles Arskine of Cambo Knight Baronet, Lyon King at arms testifie and make known that the Coat of Armour appertaining and belonging to Duncan McPherson of Cluny and aproven of and confirmed be me to him is matriculate in my publick register upon the day and date of their presents and is blazoned as follows: The said Duncan McPherson of Cluny for his armoriall ensigne bears perte per fisse pale per fisse or and azure ane lumpadd or gallie of the first masts, oars and tacklings proper, flagged, betwixt ane hand coupee fiss wayes, holding a dager palewayes, and in the simster canton a cross crosslet fitched gules and for his crest a cat sijand proper. The motto is Touch not the catt but a glove, which coat above blazoned I ordain to be the said Duncan McPherson of Cluny his true and unreapeallable coat and bearing in all time comeing – In testimony whereof I have subscribed this extract with my hand and have caused append my seall of office thereto. Given at Edinburgh the twentysixth day of November and of the reigne of our soveraigne Lord Chalres the Second by the Grace of God, King of Scotland, England, France and Ireland the twenty fourth year 1672 years Sic Subscritur etc.

N.B. Donald Oig of Clunie had one son elder than Ewan called Donald who with Ewan and ane uncle's son of theirs went to a smith's house in Vaich of Kingussie called xxxx (who is reported to have been a foster brother of Connadges whom Duncan McPhersone killed at the Castle of Dalziell and who was married to a foster sister of theirs) to dress and clear up arrow heads and being benighted there the smith's wife (their foster sister) would by no means allow them to go away that night, so they stayed and were exceedingly welcomed by the poor woman and seeminglie so by her husband, but it was but seeminglie, for he in revenge of Connadage's death designed their ruine and to that purpose put a great form under their heads in there bed where they three lay together and as they were fast asleep, entered the room and with a two handed sword at ane blow struck of Donald and his uncle's son's head, but providence did rule it so that Ewan the youngest of the three fel down to the feet of the bed which providentially saved his life and when the assassine gave the blow Ewan awakened by the leaping and strugle of his bedfellows headless bodies at which he suddenly arose and taking in his hand a Danish ax was in the house, struck therewith the fellow as he was going out of the house on the heel but the night being dark he was not taken till the morrow

he was followed by his track of blood and apprehended in a barn in the parish of Alvie – he was taken back immediately and without doom or sentence burnt to death and these two hopeful young men were the first of their family buried in Kingussie, their predecessors formerly burying in Laggan Kirk.

N.B. There was a son of Clunie's once living in Killiehuntly who is alledged to have built the house there to whose house King James 5th happening with a few attendants to come in disguise as his custom was they were all welcomed and entertained by the landlord nowise knowing who they were, and upon the morrow calling for his horse to convey them over the hill upon the road one of the company told him that such a man pointing to the King had a fancy for his horse and desired a compliment thereof whereat turning very hot he told them it was scarce manners in them and a very ill reward to him for his good intertainment last night to desire him to give his horse to a man he knew not who nor how and his horse he would part with to no subject and so in the hill parted with them abruptly by which refusal of the horse and not fulfilling of the compliment of the convoy the length of Blair he lost his reward.

May 1650

N.B. That two or three gentlemen of the name of McPherson happening accidentally at Inverness as Montrose was led prisoner that way with a convoy of 2 or 3 troops of horse he knowing them as he passed by saluted them and asked if Ewan of Clunie was yet in life, they told him no and that they were heartily sorry to see his lordship under such restraint at which drawing his hat over his eyes he wept exceedingly and said Woe to me then, I am a gone man adding that if he were in life he would expect to be released ere he past Spey.

PART 3 – SLIOCHD KYNACH

Having spoken of the posterity of Keneth McPherson in a direct line now remains to speak of the severall branches descended lineally of the said Keneth and I shall begin with them as they are gradually descended of the said stock.

And to begin:

Of Lauchlan second son to Keneth are descended that branch of the Clan McPherson called Clan vic Ewan duy and Clan vic Ewan Taylor of whom at present I have no particular and gradual genealogie.

Brinn

BRINN

Of Bean second son to Duncan McPherson (alias McKeneth) of Cluny are descended the family of Brinn of whom also I have no particular genealogie.

*Essich
Gillicallum beg*

ESSICH

Of Gillicallum beg (second son to Donald more McPherson of Cluny) are descended the family of Essich. He married Thane MackDonald's daughter and hade be her three sones viz: Dougall, Gillicallum more and Fferg?

(He hade also one naturall son called John, predicissor to the late possessors of Ovie).

Of Gillicallum more (2nd son to Gillicallum beg) are descended the family of Crubenmore.

Of Fferg? Third son to Gillicallum beg, are descended the late possessors of Dundelchag.

*Dougall Murdered in
September 1571 by
Hector Mackintosh
and his accomplices
in his own house of
Essich (Mackintosh
M.S. Hist.)*

Dougall eldest son of Gillicallum beg of whom the family of Essich is descended married Marjory McIntoshe daughter to the Laird of McIntoshe (commonly called "Lauchlan Badenoch") and hade be her Gillicallum, John and William and xxx daughters viz:

Anny (married to Donald Dow McPherson of Pitchirn)

Xxxx (married to Donald McLean of Linnoulg and

Xxxx (married to Duncan McIntoshe of Crathy-more that was killed in Drummie by the Clanchameron).

Of John, second son to Dougall McPherson of Essich is descended the house of Ballachroan.

William (third son of Essich hade Donald, John Dow and Ewan.

Ewan hade Donald Roy who hade Ewan Bane.

Donald (eldest son to William) had William and Malcolm.

Malcolm hade John, James and William.

Gillicallum

Gillicallum (eldest son to Dougall of Essich) married Janet McIntoshe, daughter to John McIntoshe of Kyllachie and hade

be her Donald, Malcolm Roy and John who had Malcolm Roy.

Malcolm Roy married Elspet Shaw, daughter to Donald Shaw of Dalnafert and hade be her Donald, William Roy and James Roy.

Donald (eldest son to Malcolm Roy) hade John.

Donald

Donald (eldest son to Gillicallum of Essich) married Effie Shaw, daughter to Bean Shaw of Tordarach and hade be her Alexander and eight daughters. (He hade one naturell son called William.)

Alexander

Alexander married Lillias McIntoshe, daughter to Allan son to the Laird of McIntoshe and hade be her two sons viz: Donald and Dougall and one daughter called Margaret.

**Donald
William McPherson,
son to Essich
engaged in 1724 in
the attach on
Glenbucket**

Donald married Janet Cuthbert, daughter to John Cuthbert of Drakie and hade be her seven sones viz: Alexander, John, Lauchlan, Duncan, William, Donald and Hugh

Alexander

Alexander (eldest son to Donald) married Katherine Annand, daughter to Mr William Annand, minister at Belly relict of the deceased Alexander McIntoshe son to William McIntoshe of Borlum.

**Cruben-more or
Breakachie**

CRUBEN-MORE

Gillicallum-more

Gillicallum more (second son to Gillicallum beg of Essich) married Ann Robertson, daughter to Angus Robertson (alias MacKalster vic ean Kieviri) of Anlich and hade be her four sones viz: John, Samuell, Donald and Hutcheson and xxx daughters viz: Mary (married to Lachlan McPherson of Laggan) Rynald (married to Keneth McPherson (alias McColl vic Neill) one of the familie of Stramasie), Jean (married to Donald McPherson of Phoyness), Grodoch (married to Thomas McPherson son to xxx), xxx (married to Finlay McPherson of Bealid) and xxx married to Grigor of Corrigan.)

**This Keneth signed
the Band of 1591**

This Gillicallum more was predecessor to Cruben-more.

Samuel second son to Gillicallum more hade Donald who hade six sones viz: John, Malcolm, Barnich (who hade John), Donald Buy (who hade Samuell), Ewan and Dougall.

**John
Signed "Bands" of
1591 & 1608**

John, eldest son to Gillicallum more of Cruben-more married Margaret McPherso, daughter to Alexander (Roy) McPherson of Phoyness and hade be her two sones, viz: Donald and Ewan and ane daughter called xxxx.

He again married xxxx McIntoshe, daughter to xxxx McIntoshe of Stron but had no succession be her.

He after her decease (to his third wife) married xxxx Munro, daughter to the Laird of Foulis but hade no succession be her.

Ewan

Ewan married xxxx xxxx and hade be her Soerle, John, Dougall and Ewan Oig.

Soerle married Janet McPherson, daughter to William McPherson who was son to Ewan McPherson of Cluny and hade be her three sones viz: Ewan, John and Malcolm more and two daughters viz: Mary (married to Angus McIntoshe, tutor of Crathy-more) and Ann (married to William McPherson son to John McPherson of Noid).

Ewan married Ann McPherson daughter to John McPherson of Crathycroy and hade be her Malcolm married Katherine McPherson, daughter to Donald McPherson of Ovie and hade be her two sones viz: Ewan and Soerle and two daughters viz: Jean and Margaret.

He again married Christian McPherson, daughter to Donald Oig McPherson of Stramasie (Relict of William Bane McPherson that was killed at the batell of Crombell.

(John hade Donald a bastard).
(Ewan Oig had Muriach a bastard).

Donald

Donald (eldest son to John Macpherson of Cruben-more) married xxxx Stewart, daughter to xxxx Stewart of Drumfin and hade be her two sones viz: Hutcheon and Donald Oig and daughters viz: Elspet (married to Patrick McGrigor of Corrichrombie) Christian (married to xxxx McLean of xxxx), Ann (married to William Stewart of Glackneil in Atholl) and severall others.

**Hutcheon
Engaged with
Montrose in 1644**

Hutcheon (eldest son to Donald of Cruben-more) married Ann Macpherson, daughter to Alexander Macpherson of Pitchirn but had no succession but ane son that died unmarried.

**Donald Oig
"Donald Macpherson
of Breakachie"
appears in the
County Valuation of
1644 as owner of
lands valued at £166**

Donald Oig (second son to Donald of Cruben-more) upon the death of his eldest brother succeeded to the lands of Cruben-more. He married Isobell McPherson, daughter to Donald McPherson of Pitoury and hade be her four sones viz: Malcolm, Alexander, John and Samuell and xxxx daughters viz: Elspet (married to Donald Buy McCoull vic Soerle afforsaid), Christian (married to Dougall McPherson in Lissintuloch and after his decease to xxxx McIntoshe tutor of Strone) and after his decease to Ewan McPherson sometimes Captain of the Country Watch of Badenoch) and Jean (married to Malcolm McPherson son to Donald Mcpherson of Phoyness).

Alexander married Margaret McGillray, daughter to Alexander McGillray of Dunmaglash and hade be her two sones.

John married Janet Mcpherson, daughter to Ewan Mcpherson of Cluny relict to John Mcpherson of Etterish.

Samuell married Elspet Mcpherson, daughter to Donald Dow Mcpherson son to John Mcpherson of Clune.

Malcolm
Signed "Vindication"
of 1699. Contract of
Friendship of 1673

John
Signed agreement
with Mackintosh of
1724.

Alexander, his
brother, was one of
the principals in the
attack on Gordon of
Glenbucket in 1724,
and as a fugitive
from justice, was
forced to take refuge
abroad.

Malcolm (eldest son to Donald Oig of Cruben-more) married Margaret Mcpherson, daughter to Donald Mcpherson of Phoyness and hade be her four sones viz: John, married to Mary Mcpherson, daughter to John Mcpherson of Benchar), Alexander, Donald and Duncan.

He again married Marjory, daughter to John Mcpherson of Dalrady (by whom he hade two sones, Malcolm and Thomas.

Dundelchag
Ferquhar

DUNDELCHAG

Ferquhar (third son to Gillicallum beg of Essich) lived in Dundelchag and of him the late possessors of Dundelchag are descended. He married xxxx xxxx and hade be her Malcolm, Bean Bane, Alexander, George and Thomas.

Of Bean Bane is descended Ewan MacAndrew voir vic Hemish vic Bean in Brinis.

Of Alexander is descended Lauchlan Mccan oig vic ean vic Alister that now lives in Raits.

Of George is descended Lauchlan McJames vic George in Inverness and Angus his brother now living in Aldern.

Of Thomas is descended Alexander McCallum vain vic Coull vic Hemish in Cluny.

His bretherin Ferquhar and John George afforsaid predicissor to Lauchlan McJames vic George in Inverness etc married Catherin Mcpherson, daughter to John Mcpherson of Bellachroan and hade be her James and Ewan.

Malcolm

Malcolm (eldest son to Ferquhar of Dundelchag) hade Dougall.

Dougall

Dougall married Isobell Mcpherson, daughter to John Mcpherson of Bellachroan and hade be her Malcolm, John and William.

Malcolm

Malcolm hade Donald McCallum vic Dougall some time in

- Donald** Essich.
- John** John hade Donald, William and Callum Cordach.
- Ovie** **OVIE**
- John** John Mcpherson (naturell son to Gillicallum beg of Essich) married xxxx xxxx and hade be her John.
- John** John married xxxx xxxx and hade be her two sones viz: Donald and William (He hade also one naturell son called Dougall who had four sones viz: William, Dougall, John and John Oig).
- William** William (second son to John of Ovie) lived in Culcaback and did wadset Tulochchrome – he hade Donald, William, Duncan and Alexander.
- Donald** Donald hade Alexander.
- Donald** Donald (eldest son to John of Ovie) married xxxx Mcpherson, daughter to Ewan Mcpherson (alias Mccan duy) of Tirssdown and hade be her two sones viz: Ewan and Malcolm and three daughters.
- Ewan** Ewan married Jean Mcpherson, daughter to Thomas (Roy) Mcpherson of Etterish but hade no succession be her. (He had ane naturall son called Dougall married to Jean Mcpherson, daughter to Murdoch Mcpherson of Clune.)
- Bellachroan** **BELLACHROAN**
- John** John (second son to Dougall Mcpherson of Essich) lived in Bellachroan of whom that family is descended.
- He married Elspet Baillie, daughter to David Baillie of Duncan and hade be her three sones, Donald more, Gillicallum and William and three daughters viz: Isobell (married to Dougall Mcpherson (alias McGillicallum vic Ferquhar of Dundelchag), Katherine (married to George Mcpherson, son to the prementioned Ferquhar) and Janet (married to Sween McQueen of Morclune.)
- Of Gillicallum (2nd son to John of Bellachroan) are descended the family of Adrbrylach).
- William hade William Oig.
- Donald more** Donald more (eldest son to John of Bellachroan) married Isobell Farqyson, daughter to Donald Farqyson of Monaltrie and hade be her six sones viz: Dougall, John Roy, Donald, James, Alexander and Andrew, and xxx daughters viz: Christian (married to Grigor Roy McGrigor of Lerrigan), Ann (married to Malcolm Mcpherson, son to Donald Mackpherson of Pittowrie), Margaret Isobell (married to Lachlan Mcpherson of Pitmean), Janet (married to Thomas Mcpherson alias

McCallum vic Dougall of Crathycroy) and Beatrix (married to Hutcheon Mcpherson alias MackAllister vic Hutcheon) vic Gillicallum more of Cruben-more.

It was Donald more that feued Bellachroan.

***Dougall of Pourie
In the 1560 Act of
Levg, Dougal
McPhersone is
named as one of the
leaders for Badenoch
Dougald Macpherson
of Bellachroan
appears in the
Valuation Roll of
1644, the lands being
valued at £267.***

Dougall (eldest son to Donald more of Bellachroan) sold the lands of Bellachroan to John Roy, his brother and bought ane lairdship in the shire of Angus called "Pourie".

He married Jean Lyon, daughter to the laird of Murtle in Angus and hade be her one son called Gillespick.

He again (to his third wife (married Janet Guthrie, daughter of the laird of Auchmethy in Angus but be her hade no succession.

***Gillespick of Powrie
Andrew of Powrie***

Gillespick married Marjory Mcpherson, daughter to Ewan Mcpherson of Cluny (relict of John Mcpherson of Invereshie) and hade be her Andrew, Patrick and John and a daughter called Margaret.

***John Roy of
Bellachroan***

John Roy (second son to Donald more of Bellachroan) bought the feu rights of Bellachroan from his eldest brother Dougall.

***James signs
Engagement of 1689***

He married Barbara Ferqerson, daughter to Mr James Farqerson of Whythouse and hade be her two sones viz: James (married to Isobell Fraser, daughter to Alexander Fraser of Farraline) and John (married to Ann McQueen, daughter to Dougall McQueen of Polochaik) and two daughters viz: Elspet (married to Robert McIntoshe, son to Lauchlan McIntoshe of Stron) and Mary (married to Murdoch Mcpherson of Inverness).

(He hade also one naturall son called Lauchlane).

Donald, James and Alexander (3rd, 4th & 5th sones to Donald more) had no living succession.

***Andrew Mcpherson,
son to Andrew
Mcpherson, clerk of
Badenoch, writes a
Bond at Kingussie, 6
June 1688***

Andrew (sixth son to Donald more) married Lillias McIntoshe, daughter to Allan son to Lachlan more, laird of McIntoshe and hade be her two sones Andrew and John and one daughter called Lillias (married to William Mcpherson son to Doanld Mcpherson of Phoyness.

Ardbrylach

ARDBRYLACH

Gillicallum

Gillicallum (second son to John Mcpherson of Bellachroan) feued the lands of Ardbrylach.

He married xxxx Mcpherson, daughter to James Mcpherson of Pittourie and be her hade four sones viz: James, Malcolm, John and Alexander.

He again married xxxx McGillray, daughter to xxxx McGillray of Dunmaglask and hade be her Katherine (married to Alexander Mcpherson son to James Mcpherson of Invernahaun).

He again married Kenneth Mcpherson, daughter to James Mcpherson of Invernahaun.

Malcolm (second son of Gillicallum of Ardbrylach) married Janet Grant, daughter to Mr Lachlan Grant, minister of Kingussie.

He again married Ann McBean Crothes, daughter to KinKyll and hade be her Mr John (minister of Strathnaver) and Alexander (married to Elspet Mcpherson, daughter to James Mcpherson of Invernahaun) and three daughters viz: Mary (married to John Mcpherson, son to Murdoch Mcpherson who was son to John Mcpherson of Nood.) Janet (married to John Mcpherson naturall son to Lauchlan Mcpherson of Pitmean) and Elsept.

John (third son to Gilicallum) married xxxx Mcpherson, daughter to Donald McWilliam (vic Dougall of Essich) and hade be her John.

Alexander (4th son to Gillicallum) married xxxx xxxx and hade be her James and Malcolm and Isobell.

James

James (eldest son to Gillicallum) married Elspet Mcpherson, daughter to Angus Mcpherson of Invereshie and hade be her three sones viz: John, Ewan (now living in London) and Donald (who died in Edinburgh) and three daughters viz: Beatrix (married to Lachlan Mcpherson of Invertromy), Margaret (married to Neill Mcpherson (of the family of Stramasie), she after his decase married Malcolm Mcpherson, son to Thomas Mcpherson of Etterish) and Isobell (married to Donald Mcpherson of Knappach.)

John

“Malcolm Macpherson Dicar of Ardbrylach appears in the County Valuation Roll of 1644 his lands being there valued at £200 6s 8d”

John (eldest son to James of Ardbrylach) married Marjory Grant, daughter to John Grant of Gartinmore and hade be her two sones viz: James (who dyed unmarried) and Malcolm and four daughters viz: Margaret (married to Murdoch Mcpherson of Etterish), Eslpet Marjory (married to Donald McQueen in the Strines) and Isobell.

He again married Margaret Mcpherson, daughter to William (Dow) Mcpherson, son of William Mcpherson of Invereshie.

(He hade also one naturall son called John.)

Blaragie-beag

BLARAGIE BEGG

Malcolm

Malcolm (fourth son to Donald (Daul) Mcpherson of Cluny married xxxx xxxx and hade be her Alexander and Don.

- Alexander** Alexander married xxxx xxxx and had be her three sones viz: Donald, Malcolm and Duncan.
- Donald** Donald married xxxx xxxx and hade be her Alexander.
- Alexander** Alexander married xxxx xxxx and hade Donald.
- Malcolm hade Alexander (and a naturall son called Malcolm).
- The ruins of the old house of Blaragie-beag are still discernable.** Alexander hade Malcolm Brack who married Jean Mcpherson, daughter to William, son to John Mcpherson of Nood.
- Duncan hade Ewan.
- (Malcolm the bastard hade one son called James.)
- Crathie-croy** **CRATHIE-CROY**
- John** John (eighth son to Donald Daul Mcpherson of Cluny) hade one son called Dougall and four daughters viz: xxxx (married to Ewan Mcpherson, alias McCoil vic Ewan of Garvamore), xxxx (married to Duncan Mcpherson of Coronach, son to James Mcpherson of Bealid), xxxx (married to John (Dow) Mcpherson of Strathmashie) and xxxx (married to Alexander McIntoshe in Blaragie-more).
- Dougall McTavis of Meggorie** Dougall married Ann McTavis, daughter to Tavis Mchenish of Meggorie and hade be her two sones viz: John and Malcolm and two daughters viz: Isobell and xxxx.
- John** John hade Dougall and John.
- Dougall** Dougall.
- Malcolm hade John and Thomas.
- John John Mcpherson of Crathie in the Valuation Roll of 1644** John (eldest son to Dougall of Crathie-croy) married Beatrix Mcpherson, daughter to Donald Mcpherson of Dalrady and hade be her two sones viz: Paul and Alexander and four daughters viz: Ann (married to Ewan McSoerle vic Ewan (alias Mcpherson in Nissintulloch.) Elspet (married to Alexander McIntoshe of Crathymore), Isobell (married to Alexander McDonald, smith in Gaskinlon) and Mary (married to Ferqr McKay vic friew in Nood.)
- Paul McDonald of Gallovie** Paul married Margaret Mcpherson, daughter to Andrew Mcpherson of Wester Raits and hade be her one son called John and two daughters viz: Mary (married to Angus McDonald, son to Allan Mcdonald of Gallovie) and Beatrix.
- Pittourie** **PITTOURIE**
- James – signs Band of 1591** James (second son to Donald Oig Mcpherson of Cluny) married xxxx Dallas, daughter to Dallas of Kantra and hade

- Dallas of Cantray** be her three sones viz: Donald, John and Muriach and two daughters viz: Ann (married to William McIntosh of Kinrara) and xxxx (married to Gillicallum Mcpherson of Ardbrylach).
- Muriach hade Thomas who hade Donald, Muriach and Lachlan.
- Donald**
Grant of Auchernack Donald (eldest son to James of Pittourie) married xxxx Grant, daughter to James Grant of Achimerack and hade be her three sones viz: James, Malcolm and John and three daughters viz: Janet (married to John Grant of Dalrachnie) Isobell (married to Donald Oig Mcpherson of Brecochy) and Ann (married to Dougall Mcpherson alias McEwan vice an of Cruben-more.)
- McGillivray of Dalcrombie** He again married xxxx McGillray, daughter to xxxx McGillray of Dalcrombie but hade no succession be her.
- (Malcolm hade two naturall sones viz: Alexander and Patrick).
- James** James (eldest son to Donald) married Girsall Stewart, daughter of John Stewart Barron of Kinneachty) and hade be her one son called Donald and three daughters.
- Donald**
Ewan Donald married Isobell Mcpherson, daughter to Andrew Mcpherson of Wester Raits, and hade be her two sones viz: Ewan (married to Jean Mcpherson, daughter to William Mcpherson of Nood) and Andrew and two daughters Ann and Marjory.
- Dalraddy** **DALRADY**
- Paul signs "Band" of 1591** Paul (third sonto Donald Oig Mcpherson of Cluny) married xxxx xxxx and hade be her one son called Donald and two daughters viz: xxxx married to xxxx McLean of xxxx and xxxx married to xxxx Dallas one of the family of Kantra.
- Donald** Donald married Isobell Stewart, daughter to Neill Stewart of Inverchynichan and hade be her six sones viz: Paul Oig, William, James, Lauchlan, Ewan and Angus and two daughters viz: Mary (married to Alexander McIntosh of Kinrara) and Beatrix (married to John Mcpherson of Crathie-Croy).
- (He hade one naturall son called Patrick.)
- Paul Oig "Paul Macpherson of Dalraddy" appears in Valuation Roll of 1644 – where his lands are valued at £214 13s 4d** Paul Oig feued the lands of Dalrady.
- He married Janet Mcpherson, daughter to John Mcpherson of Nood and hade be her one son called Donald and two daughters viz: Isobell (married to James Mcpherson of Invernahaun) and Janet (married to Angus McIntoshe alias McAllan of Tullochmagerry.)
- Donald** Donald (son to Paul Oig) married Ann Anderson, daughter to

- Angus**
- John Anderson of Westertown and hade be her one son called Angus (who married xxxx Forbes, daughter to Forbes of Campheild) and one daughter.
- William (second son to Donald of Dalrady) married Effie Lyon, daughter to the laird of Cossing in Angus who was relict of the deceased xxxx, laird of Powrie and hade be her Paul and two daughters viz: Jean (married to William Grant of Achchiernack) and xxxx (married to xxxx.)
- Paul married xxxx Junes, daughter to Junes of Delmore in Glenlivat and hade be her three sones viz: Lachlan (married to Margaret Grant, daughter to William Grant of Airndille relict of the deceist Alexander Hay of Dalmany).
- James (third son to Donald) married Ann Nicholson, daughter to xxxx xxxx and hade be her two sones viz: McDonald and Captain George married to Magdalen Mcpherson, daughter to McDonald Mcpherson, Minister of Calder) and four daughters.
- Lachlan of Dalifour engaged with Montrose in 1664**
- Lachlan (4th son to Donald) married Isobell McIntosh, daughter to Lachlan McIntoshe of Corribroch but hade no succession.
- He acquired a right to the lands of Dalifour etc.
- Ewan (5th son to Donald) married Ciratto Kinnimouth, daughter to James Kinnimouth Chamberland to the King in Falkland in Fife and hade be her two sones viz: William (who went abroad) and Lachlan.
- (He hade also one naturall son called Ewan married to xxxx Mcphail of Inverenny).
- Kingussie or Laggan KINGUSSIE BEG NOW CALLED LAGGAN**
- William**
- William (4th son to Donald Oig Mcpherson of Cluny) married xxxx and hade be her Donald Roy and Malcolm.
- (He hade also one naturall son called John).
- Malcolm hade William, Donald and Andrew.
- Donald Roy**
- Donald Roy married Margaret Fordyce, daughter to Fordyce of Dalmany and hade be her James, William and Ewan.
- Ewan had Donald Roy and John.
- William hade Ewan.
- Donald Roy had one daughter called Mary (married to Murdoch Mcpherson, alias Mcean vice an duy of the family of Stramasie).
- James**
- James (married Margaret Mcpherson, daughter to Angus

Mcpherson of Invereshie and hade be her four sones viz: Donald, John, Andrew and Lauchlan and two daughters viz: Margaret and Isobell (married to George Gordon, Officer in Badenoch). His sones were all pretty men, but none of them had succession but Lachlan who married Ann Grant, daughter to Duncan Grant of Achnahaune, relict of Angus Mcpherson son to Alexander of Pitchirn.

Nood**NOOD****John**

John in the year 1613 (third son to Ewan Mcpherson of Cluny) married Ann Ferqrson, daughter to Donald Ferqrson of Monaltry and hade be her four sones viz: Donald, William, Andrew and Muriach and two daughters viz: Janet (who married five times viz: primo to John Fraser, tutor of Foyers, 2nd to Paul Mcpherson of Dalrady, 3rd to Lachlan Grant of Achterblair, 4th to Angus Mcpherson of Invereshie and 5th to Angus McQueen of Coribroch) and Bessy (married to Donald Mcpherson of Phoyness.

This John bought the feu rights to the lands of nood and took the rights to his eldest son Donald's name.

William (second son to John of Nood) married Janet McIntoshe, daughter to William McIntoshe of Stron and hade be her two sones viz: John and Ewan and two daughters viz: Isobell (married to John McIntoshe, son to Angus, son to Lachlan McIntosh of Stron) and Bessy (married to Malcolm McGrigor in Clune).

He again married Ann Mcpherson, daughter to Mcpherson in Nissintulloch and hade be her two sones viz: Malcolm and William and Jean married to Mal. Mcpherson of Blaragy-beg.

John (eldest son to William) married Ann Stewart, daughter to Robert Stewart of Lethindy and hade be her three sones viz: William (married to Margt Crookshank, daughter to Wm Crookshank in Nood), Robert and Donald and two daughters viz: Ann (married to James Grant, son to Lachlan Grant in Nood) and Janet (married to David Cumming, eldest son to McAlexander Cumming, Minister at Moy).

Ewan (second son to William) married Bessy Mcpherson, daughter to Donald (dow) Mcpherson, son to Thomas of Invertromy.

Malcolm (third son to William) married Margaret, daughter to Lachlan Mcpherson of Invertromy.

He after her deceise married Hellen Mcpherson, daughter to Wm Mcpherson, son to Alexander Mcpherson of Pitchirn.

William (4th son to William) married Jean Mcpherson, daughter to Thomas Mcpherson of Coraldie, son to Gillicallum of Phoyness.

**Andrew Macpherson
of Nuide signs the
Covenant of 1628**

Andrew (3rd son to John Mcpherson of Nood) acquired the wadset right of the Davoch of Wester Raits.

He first married Mary McQueen, daughter to McDonald McQueen of clune and hade be her two sones Viz: John and Alexander (who went to the wars with William McIntosh of Borlum) and four daughters viz: Margret (married to Paul Mcpherson of Crathie croy) Isobell (married to Donald Mcpherson of Pittourie) Ann (that died unmarried) and Elspet (married to William Mcpherson, son to Murdoch Mcpherson of Clune).

He again married Jean Mcpherson, daughter to X Donald Mcpherson, Minister at Clader and hade be her ane son called Ewan, who married Catherin Grant, daughter to Duncan Grant of Mullochard.

**John 1st of Banchor.
This wadset of
Banchor formed a
subject of litigation
in 1750 on the part of
Borlum's creditors –
Banchor being
successful.**

John (eldest son to Andrew of Wester Raits) excambed his wadset right of Raits, for ane wadset right of the lands of Benchar (an ancient possession of the Macintoshes of Borlum).

John 2nd of Banchor

He married Elspet Mcpherson, daughter to John Mcpherson of Dalrady and hade be her four sones viz: John, Donald, Ewan and Angus and four daughters viz: Mary (married to John Mcpherson of Cruben-more), Elspet (married to Robert Grant of Kincherdie) and Ann and Margaret.

Murdoch (4th son to John of Nood) married Christian Grant, daughter to X Lachlan Grant, minister at Kingussie and hade be her three sones viz: Lachlan (married to Margaret Mcintosh, daughter to John McIntoshe of Dalmungie), John (married to Mary Mcpherson, daughter to Malcolm Mcpherson of Glengoyneck) and William (married to xxxx Mcpherson, daughter to Malcolm McHemish of Dunachton of Invereshie's family) and two daughters viz: Ann (married to Lachlan Mcpherson, son to Alexander Mcpherson of Pitcherin) and Jean (married to John Mcpherson, son to Alexander Mcpherson of Pitcherin).

Donald (eldest son to John of Noid) in anno 1635 married to his first wife Isobell Ross, second daughter to Alexander Ross of Clova and hade be her four sones viz: Donald, William, James and John and fyve daughters viz: Ann (married to John Grant of Alvich) Isobell (married to John Mcpherson, sone to Gillicallum Mcpherson of Phoyness), Janet (married to Grigor McGrigor of Lassintulloch), Margaret (married to John McIntoshe of Lynwilig) and Elspet (married to Murdoch of Clune).

To his second wife he married Beatrix Gordon, sister to Alexander Gordon of Arradoul and hade be her three

daughters viz: Jean (married to Robert McIntosh of Benchaw in Strathearn and after his deceise to Donald Shaw, son to Robert Shaw of Tordarich), Helen (married to Archibald Junes apearand to Achlunkert) and Ann.

Donald dyed unmarried and has no succession.

***William signs
engagement of 1689***

***Lachlan, who on the
death of his cousin
in 1722 without male
issue, succeeded to
the Chiefship***

William (2nd son to Donald of Noid) succeeded he (in the year 1667) married Isobell McIntosh, daughter to Lachlan McIntoshe of Kinrara, son to the laird of McIntoshe) and hade be her four sones viz: Lachlan (married in the year 1704 to Jean Cameron, daughter to Sir Ewan Cameron of Locheall), James dyed at Edinburgh at the tavron. Andrew (married to Marjory Campbell, daughter to John Campbell of Inerdrich) and William, and six daughters viz: Isobell (married to Angus Mcpherson of Killihuntly), Ann (married to Alexander McDonald of Kyllorie), Elizabeth (married to Alexander McIntoshe of Pharr), Margt (married to Donald McIntoshe of Lynlwig), Jean (married to Ewan Mcpherson of Pittourie) and Mary (married to Donald, son of Malcolm Macpherson of Brackachie).

***Ewan – the ancestor
of James
Macpherson of
Ossianic celebrity***

(He hade also one naturall son called Ewan (married to Bessy Clerk, daughter to Alexander Clerk of Tullochmagerry).

James (3rd son to Donald of Noid) married Marjory Robertson, daughtor to Alexander Robertson of Blarfetty and hade be her Andrew and Patrick.

(He hade also one naturall son called Alexander).

John (4th son to Donald of Noid) married Helen Mcpherson, daughter to Duncan Mcpherson of Cornach and hade be her Donald, Andrew and Ewan and two daughters viz: Isobell (married to Donald Mcpherson of Pitchirn) and Ann.

And this much concerning Keneth Mcpherson (alias McEwan) of whom the family of Cluny is descended and his lineal descendants.

PART 4 – SLIOCHD IAIN

Now remains to treat of the lineall offspring of the other two bretherine John and Gilles and to begin with John, the second brother I say –

Pitmean

THE FAMILY OF PITMEAN

John

John Mcpherson (second son to Ewan Mcpherson, Chieftain of Clanchattan) married McLean of Lochbuy's daughter and hade be her three sones viz: Adam, Alexander and Donald and two daughters, one whereof married Cameron of Stron in Glenluy in Lochaber and the other married Milmor McBean predecessor to KinKyll in Lochaber.

(He hade also one naturall son called John of whom the possessors of Bealid are descended).

Adam

Of Adam (eldest son to John McEwan) are descended the Mcphersones of Glenelg and the Clan vic Coell vic Neill in Rothiemurchus.

Adam hade Neill who hade Donald and Ferqr.

Of Ferqr is descended Donald McCoell vic Yrchir in Strathern.

Donald hade Neill and Malcolm.

Of Malcolm is descended Donald Dow Mc vic Callum that lives in Bealid.

Neill hade John Roy, James, Donald Dow and Neill.

Of Donald (3rd son to John McEwan) are come the family of Garvamore.

Alexander

Of Alexander (2nd son of John McEwan) the family of Pitmean is come. He married and hade two sones viz: John and Paul (Stramasie's predecessor).

John

John married xxxx Cameron, daughter to Cameron of Glenevas and hade be her one son called Thomas.

Thomas

Thomas married xxxx Irvine, daughter to Irvine of Drum and hade be her four sones viz: Alexander, Ferqr (Invertromie's predecessor), Lachlan and Donald Dow (of whom the family of Pitchirn is descended).

Alexander

Alexander married xxxx Mcpherson, daughter to Wm Mcpherson (alias McGilchrist) of Bealid and hade be her Thomas.

Thomas signed Band of 1608

Thomas married xxxx McLean, daughter to Tarlich McLean of Corribroch and hade be her one son called Alexander.

He again married Rachell Mcpherson, daughter to Gillicallum more Mcpherson of Cruben-more and hade be her one daughter called Helen (married to John Mcpherson of Clune).

Alexander

Alexander married xxxx McIntoshe, daughter to Lachlan McIntoshe of Kyllachie and hade be her one son called Lachlan.

(Had two naturall sones called Paul and John). John hade Alexander who hade Lachlan (now Clunie's grieve) and Donald).

Lachlan in expedition to Lochaber in 1665

Lachlan (son to Alexander of Pitmean) married Isobell Mcpherson, daughter to Donald Mcpherson of Bellachroan and hade be her three sones viz: Alexander, Donald and Ewan and one daughter called Helen (married to John Grant, son to Lachlan Grant in Nood).

(He hade also one naturall son called John, married to Janet Mcpherson, son(?) to Gillicallum in Adrbrylach).

Alexander signed Engagement of 1689

Alexander (eldest son to Lachlan) married xxxx McQueen, daughter to xxxx McQueen of Corribroch but hade no succession by her.

He again married Isobell Mcpherson, daughter to John Mcpherson of Dalradie.

Garvamore**GARVAMORE****Donald**

Donald (3rd son of John McEwan) married the laird of Glencoe McDonald's daughter and hade be her Ewan.

He again married Chisholm of Straglashes daughter and hade be her Neill (predecessor to the possessors of Shiramore).

Ewan

Ewan hade one son called Donald.

Donald

Donald hade one son called Ewan.

Ewan

Ewan married xxxx Mcpherson, daughter to John Mcpherson of Crathiecroy and hade be her three sones viz: Allan, Ewan Oig and Muriach.

(He hade also one naturall son called Finlay).

Muriach hade two sones viz: Ewan and xxxx.
Ewan hade Angus and Finlay.
Angus hade Ewan,
Ewan hade Angus,
Finlay had Muriach.

The other son of Muriach McEwan called xxxx went out of

Shiramore to the barron of Kilrawock's house with MMorechaum McIntoshe and being in good esteem with the barron was by the common people called Kicule Varrain and of him descended John Kielich that lived in Calder. William Kieulich, his brother now living in Inverness and James Kieulich Skipper and severall others who lives about Inverness, Nairn and pretty commonly known by the nickname Kieulich.

Allan Allan (eldest son to Ewan of Garva) went to Inverroy and got ane feu right thereof from McIntosh which thereafter was torn by McIntoshe's successor when in trust he got it to be read. He married the laird of Glencoe McDonald's daughter and hade be her two sones viz: Muriach and John Roy.

Muriach Muriach married McDonald of Inshes daughter but had no succession.

John Roy John Roy married McDonald of Torindishes daughter and hade be her two sones viz: Muriach and Allan.

Muriach Muriach married the laird of Glenco's daughter and hade be her Alexander, married to xxxx and Allan.

He again married Mary Mcpherson, daughter to John Roy Mcpherson of Bellachroan and hade be her John.

Ewan Oig Ewan Oig (second son to Ewan of Garva) lived in Garva and still he and his successors ar in possession thereof.

He married xxx xxx and hade be her Donald Dow and Alexander.

(He hade one naturall son called John Gromich).

Donald Dow Donald Dow had no male succession but was married.

Alexander Alexander married Clerkmore in Ralia's daughter and hade be her John.

John John (who married xxxx xxxx Donald McJamese's daughter and hade be her Ewan who married xxxx Mcchean duy, daughter to Ferqr McChean duy Miller in Nood and hade be her Angus.

Ewan John Gromich hade Allan a bastard Malcolm and John more.

Allan hade Ewan.

Shiromore **SHIROMORE**

Neill Neill (son to Donald of Garvamore by his second wife the Chisholm of Straglashe's daughter) married McDonald of Knodiart's daughter and hade be her one son called Ewan who hade Muriach.

Ewan

- Muriach** Muriach married xxxx Mcpherson, daughter to John Mcpherson of Brinn and hade be her Ewan and Paul who had Muriach.
- Ewan** Ewan married the tutor of Glengerrie's daughter and hade be her four sones viz: Ewan, Muriach, Neill and Angus.
- Muriach married xxxx Mcpherson, daughter to Muriach Mcphail in Shirobeg and hade be her three sones viz: John Roy, Alister and Ewan.
- John** John Roy married Katherine Mcpherson, daughter to Ewan McEan duy of Tifodown and hade be her fyve sones viz: Paul (married to Margt Mcpherson, daughter to John Mcpherson of Clune), Muriach (married to Isobell Mcpherson, daughter to Alexander Mcpherson of Pitchirn) Neill, John and Ewan.
- “John Macpherson of Shero-more on the sixth day of June 1688 grants a Bond of blackmail”** Neill McEwan vic Wurrich married xxxx Mcpherson, daughter to xxxx Mcpherson of Flichitie and hade be her Ewan, Donald and Angus.
- Ewan** Ewan (eldest son to Ewan McWurrich) married xxxx Mcpherson, daughter to Finlay Mcpherson in Beallid and hade be her Ewan Oig.
- Ewan Oig** Ewan Oig had Ewan bane.
- Bealid** **BEALID**
- John** John (naturall son to John McEwan, predecessor to Pitmean) commonly called Gillirievvir, married the laird of Culloden Strachan's daughter, and hade be her one son called John.
- John** John married John McKay that dwelt in Noodmore, his daughter and hade be her seven sones whereof none hade succession but the youngest called Gilchrist.
- The reason why this youngest brother was called Gilchrist (that name being but seldom if ever before used be the Mcphersones) I think not amiss to be here related and it was thus:
- The said John having six sones who were pretty men, dyed all of them in one quarter of a year, and his wife being then with child, there appeared to him a vision that desyred him to call that child Gilchrist which accordingly was done and this was the reason as afforesaid.
- Gilchrist** Gilchrist married xxxx Ross, daughter to the laird of Balnagown and hade be her one son called William.
- William** William married xxxx McGrigor, daughter of Malcolm McGrigor of Lerigan and hade be her one son called James

and two daughters viz: xxxx (married to Alexander Mcpherson of Pitmean) and xxxx (married to Alexander Shaw of Dalnafert).

James

James married Clerkmore in Dalradie's daughter and hade be her three sones viz: Finlay, Duncan and James and two daughters viz: xxxx (married to Donald McInteer in Eterish) and xxxx (married to Mcfuer in Kingussie).

Duncan of Coronach, (2nd son to James of Bealid) married xxxx Mcpherson, daughter to John Mcpherson of Crathiecroy and hade be her three sones viz: John Dow, Alexander and Duncan and xxxx daughters.

Alexander

Alexander married xxxx xxxx and hade be her three sones Alexander, William and James.

John Dow married xxxx xxxx and hade be her here sones viz: Duncan, James and Donald.

James hade John, Duncan and Alister.

Duncan (eldest son to John Dow) married Elspet Mcpherson, daughter to John Mcpherson of Invernahaun but hade no succession be her, but one daughter called Helen (married to Donald Dow Mcpherson, son to John Mcpherson. She again married John Mcpherson, son to Donald Mcpherson of Nood.

Of James (3rd son to James Mcpherson of Bealid) the Mcphersones of Invernahaun are descended.

Finlay

Finlay (eldest son to James) married xxxx Mcpherson, daughter to Gillicallum more Mcpherson of Cruben-more and hade be her four sones viz: Angus, James, Soerle and Donald and two daughters viz: xxxx xxxx (married to Ewan Mcpherson of Shiromore and thereafter married to xxxx xxxx of Balvagey-beg) and xxxxx.

James (2nd son to Finlay McJames) married Janet Smith, daughter to John (more) Smith in Glenbenchar and hade be her three sones viz: Finlay, Angus and Ewan and two daughters viz: Christian (married to Duncan McSoerle (alias Kennedy) in Gaskinlon) and Ann (married to Donald Roy Mcpherson alias McWm vic coell vic conell of Essich)..

Angus had Donald and Alexander.

Ewan had Alexander and John.

Finlay (eldest son to James) married to his first wife Janet Mcpherson, daughter to Ewan Mcpherson (alias Mcean duy of Tirfodown) but hade no succession by her but one daughter called Janet (married to Donald Mcpherson alias McEwan vic fadrick, present miller in Benchar).

He thereafter married Lillias Grant, daughter to McLachlan Grant, minister at Kingussie and hade be her Lachlan, Alexander and Soerle.

(He hade also one nautrall son called John).

Lachlan married Beatrix Mcpherson, daughter to Donald Dow Mcpherson, son to John Mcpherson of Clune.

Soerle (3rd son to Finlay McJames) hade Duncan and Donald.

Duncan hade Donald Bain in Shiromore and William Bain in Island Dow.

Donald McFinlay vic James hade James more and Finlay more.

James more hade Wm, Finlay and Soerle.

Finlay more hade James.

Angus

Angus (eldest son to Finlay of Bealid) married xxxx Mcpherson, daughter to Wm Mcpherson of Laggan and hade be her Wm and Alexander.

William married Janet Oig, daughter to James Mcpherson of Invernahaun but hade no succession be her.

Alexander

Alexander married Margaret Mcpherson, daughter to Wm Mcpherson, son to Dougall Mcpherson of Essich and hade be her Angus and Alexander.

Invernahavon

INVERNAHAVON

James

James Mcpherson (3rd son to James Mcpherson of Bealid) lived in Invernahaun and of him the Mcphersones of Invernahaun are descended.

He married Isobell McLean, daughter to Donald McLean then of Lynwilg and hade be her two sones viz: John and Alexander and four daughters viz: Janet (married to Soerle McGilveray of Kincaig), Henret (married to xxxx McIntoshe of Balvagie more), Helen (married to Donald Mcpherson alias McSoerle in Nissintulloch) and Janet Oil (married to William Mcpherson, son to Angus of Bealid).

Alexander (2nd son to James Mcpherson of Invernahaun) married Katherine Mcpherson, daughter to Gillicallum Mcpherson of Ardbrylach and hade be her fyve sones viz: Angus (who hade Alexander, James and John), John (who married in England and hes children there), James, Ewan and Donald and two daughters, Margaret and Ann.

John engaged with Montrose in 1644

John (eldest son to James of Invernahaun) feued the lands of Invernahaun. He married Janet Fraser, daughter to xxxx

Fraser of Craigroy and hade be her one sone called James and four daughters viz: Mary (married to Malcolm alias McCoell vic Wm (vic Conell of Essich), Eslpet (married to Duncan Mcpherson of Coronach), Helen (married to Wm Mcpherson of Laggan) and Ann (married to Angus McIntoshe alias Mcean cheir in Crathy-more).

James married Isobell Mcpherson, daughter to Paul Oig Mcpherson, then of Dalrady and hade be her eight sones viz: Alexander (married to Jean Mcpherson, daughter to Donald Mcpherson of Phoyness), John (married to Isobell Mcpherson, daughter to Malcolm Mcpherson, son to Thomas Roy Mcpherson of Etternish), Ewan (married to Margt Small, daughter to xxxx Small of Terrinianian), Lachlan (married to Margt Duff, daughter to David Duff of Borhornie), Neill (married to xxxx mcpherson, daughter to Angus Mcpherson of Drummond), James, Finlay and Donald and xxxx daughters viz: janet (married to Alexander Fraser of Lease Clune), Ann (married to Thomas Oliphant in Bellachroan), Hendret (married to Malcolm Mcpherson alias McJames vice an of Invereshie), Margt Girsall (married to James Mcpherson alias McAlister of Cruben-beg), Elspet (married to Alexander Mcpherson in Pitmean, son to Malcolm Oig in Glengoyneck) and Isobell (married to Alexander McChean duy, miller in Nood).

He again married Susanna Campbell, daughter to John Campbell tutor in Glenlyon.

(Before his first marriage he had one naturall son called Duncan).

Strathmashie

Paul

Paul (2nd son to Alexander of Pitmean) hade Neill and John.

**John
Paul**

John hade Paul and John (who hade Donald).
Paul had Muriach (who hade Paul, Neill and Keneth).

Neill

Neill (eldest son to Paul) hade Donald Brack.

**Donald Brack his
second son
"Kynache Maxonald
viz Nile"(who married
Raynald (Rachel) 2nd
daughter of
Gillicallum more of
Cruben-more) signs
the Band of 1591**

Donald Brack hade fyve sones viz: John Dow, Kenneth, Neill, angus and Donald Bane.

Neill hade Paul, Dougall, John and Thomas.

Paul hade Muriach and Neill.

Angus hade Donald and John.

**John Dow vic coil
signed Band of 1609**

John Dow married xxxx Mcpherson daughter to John Mcpherson of Crathiecroay and hade be her John and Ewan.

Ewan married xxxx Mcpherson daughter to Paul Mcpherson in Shiromore and hade be her, Malcolm, John, Muriach and

Donald.

Malcolm married xxxx Mcpherson daughter to Ewan Mcean vic Gillichallum Voir and hade be her Ewan and Dougall./

He again married xxxx McIntoshe, daughter to xxxx McIntoshe of Crathymore and hade be her Wm, Muriach, Donald and Neill.

John McEwan married xxxx McDonald, daughter to xxxx McDonald of Gillory and hade be her Donald and Paul.

He again married xxxx xxxx and hade be her two sones viz: Muriach and Donald.

Donald eldest son to John McEwan had no succession.

Paul married xxxx Robertson, daughter to xxxx Robertson of Glengeenet and hade be her one sone John Oig who married Isobell Mcpherson, daughter to Ewan Mcpherson of Cluny.

Muriach McEwan vice an duy married Mary Mcpherson, daughter to Donald Mcpherson of Laggan and hade be her six sones viz: Malcolm, Ewan, John, Angus, Thomas and Donald.

John vic Ian dhu vic coil vic Neil signed Band of 1609 and covenant of 1628

John (eldest son to John Dow of Stramashie) married xxxx McIntoshe, daughter to McIntoshe of Stron and hade be her four sones viz: Bean, William, Angus and John Dow.

William had Duncan Coum (a great genealoger).

Angus hade William, John, James and Angus.

John Dow hade Donald.

Bean

Bean married xxxx McQueen daughter to xxxx McQueen of Corribroch and hade be her Donald Oig, John, Angus Roy and Muriach.

John hade Bean, Neill and William.

Angus Roy had Bean and Angus (and Neill, a bastard).

Muriach had Bean (and Donald Dow, a bastard).

Donald Oig

Alexander

Donald Oig married Anne Grant, daughter to Mr Lachlan Grant, minister of Kingussie and hade be her two sones viz: Alexander (married to Janet McDonald, daughter to xxxx McDonald of Auchnankoin, but hade no living succession be her. He thereafter married Catherine McDonald, daughter to Archibald McDonald of Keppoch) and Bean married Elspet Mcpherson, daughter to Lachlan Mcpherson of Invertromy.

Donald Oig after his first wife's decease married Margaret

Mcperson, daughter to Murdoch of Clune.

(He had also a daughter named Christian who married William Macpherson, brother to Invereshie).

Invertromie

INVERTROMIE

Ferquhar

Ferquhar (2nd son to Thomas Mcpherson of Pitmean) married xxxx Mclvir, daughter to Donald Mclver then of Killihuntly and hade be her four sones viz: Duncan Roy, Alexander Oig, Thomas and Lachlan.

Signs Band of 1591 and Band of 1609

(He hade also one naturall son called Alexander more who hade Alexander Dow, who hade two sones viz: Donald and John who hade one son called Donald.

Donald (eldest son to Alister Dow hade John, Alexander, Ewan and Ferqr. Ewan and Ferqr live at present in Clastirinen in the Ensie).

Alexander Oig signs Band of 1591

Alexander Oig (2nd son to Ferqr) married xxxx McIntoshe, daughter to Wm Mcintoshe of Kinrara and hade be her John and Muriach.

John hade no succession.

Muriach had Alexander and Duncan.

Alexander hade John and Muriach.

Thomas signs Band of 1591

Thomas (3rd son to Ferqr) married Gridoch Mcpherson, daughter to Gillicallum of Cruben-more and hade be her Ferqr and Donald Bane.

Donald Bane hade Thomas and Lachlan Bane in Phoyness.

Duncan Roy

Duncan Roy (eldest son to Ferqr) married Christian Mcpherson, daughter to Donald Mcpherson of Phoyness and hade be her one son called Thomas and one daughter called Ann (married to Duncan McGrigor of Killichumain.

Thomas engaged with Montros in 1644

Thomas married Elspet Gordon, daughter to Adam Gordon of Ardbrylach and hade be her three sones viz: Lachlan, Donald Dow and John and one daughter called Ann (married to Angus Mcpherson alias Mcean Oig) one of the family of Invereshie.

Donald Dow had no children but one daughter called Bessie (married to Ewan Mcpherson alias Mr Wm vic ean of Nood)

Lachlan

Lachlan (eldest son to Thomas) married Beatrix Mcpherson, daughter to James Mcpherson of Ardbrylach and hade be her fyve sones viz: Duncan (married to Margaret Grant, daughter to Duncan Grant Achnahannet), Angus, Donald, Thomas and Muriach the merchant and six daughters viz: Christian

Duncan

(married to Geroge Gordon, merchant, Ann (married to Angus Duff in Dalnamin), Isobell (married to Donald McQueen in the Strines in Strathern), Margt (married to Malcolm Mcpherson alias McWilliam vice an of Nood), Elspet (married to Bean Mcpherson alias McCoell Oig of Stramashie) and Jean (married to John Mcpherson, son to John McGillichallum of Phoyness).

(He hade also one naturall son called Rory).

Invertromie was purchased by John Macpherson of Invereshie in 1758.

Pitchirne

PITCHIRNE

Donald Dow

Donald Dow (4th son to Thomas Mcpherson of Pitmean) took as his concubine Eneir Cameron, daughter to xxxx Cameron of Glenevas and hade be her John of whom Clune is descended.

He married Conny Mcpherson, daughter to Dougall Mcpherson of Essich and hade be her three sones viz: Alexander, Lachlan and Donald and four daughters viz: Mary (married to Donald Shaw of Dalnafert), Conny (married to Thomas McAlister Roy of Phoyness), Ann (married to Paul Mcphail alias McCouchy duy of Inerevy) and Katherine (married to Duncan McQueen of Morclune).

(He hade also one naturall son called Alexander).

Lachlan (second son to Donald Dow) hade Donald and Alexander.

Donald hade Alexander and Thomas who hade two sones.

Donald (3rd son to Donald Dow) married xxxx Mcpherson, daughter to Donald Mcpherson of Phoyness and hade be her two sones viz: Dougall (who hade Donald) and John (who hade William).

Alexander the bastard hade James Bane, who had Alexander and Finlay.

Alister hade Donald more and Elexander Beg.

Finlay hade Thomas and Alexander.

“Alexander Macpherson of Pitchurin” appears in the Valuation Roll of 1644 where his lands are valued at £133 6s 8d. Hutcheon engaged with Montrose in

Alexander (eldest son to Donald Dow) married Mary Mcpherson, daughter to Ewan Mcpherson of Cluny and hade be her three sones viz: Muriach, Alexander and William and 5 daughters viz: Janet (married to Alexander McIntosh alias Mcean vic Wm in Wester Pittourie), Isobell (married to Dougall Mcpherson alias Mcean vic Innes), Margt (married to Hutcheon Mcpherson of Crubenmore), Ann (married to Angus McIntoshe in Raits) and Katherine (married to Wm McQueen

1644. in Morill).

Alexander (2nd son to Alexander) married Janet Grant, daughter to Patrick Grant of Delmore and had be her one son called Donald, married to Isobell Mcpherson, daughter to John Mcpherson, son to Donald Mcpheson of Nood.

He again married Helen Stewart, daughter to Robert Stewart of Tombea, son to the barron of Kinneachty and had be her two sones viz: Wm (married to Margt Shaw, daughter to Donald Shaw of Dalnafert) and Lachlan (married to Ann Mcpherson, daughter to Murdoch Mcpherson, son to John Mcpherson of Nood) and two daughters viz: Helen (married to Alexander Mcpherson alias Mcean oig of the family of Essich) and Marjory (married to John Buy McCoell vain in Balnespick).

He again married Marjory McQueen, daughter to Angus McQueen of Corribroch and had be her fyve sones viz: Muriach, Thomas, Angus (married to Ann Grant, daughter to Duncan Grant of Achanhannet), Alexander (married to Ann Mcpherson, daughter to Murdoch Mcpherson of Clune) and John (married to Jean Mcpherson, daughter to Murdoch Mcpherson, son to John Mcpherson of Nood) and two daughters viz: Isobell (married to Murdoch Mcpherson of Shiromore) and Bessy (married to James Grant, son to Donald Grant of Inverlaidnen).

Clune

CLUNE

John

John married Janet Irvine, daughter to Donald Irvine, son to xxxx Irvin of Drum and had be her John, Alexander and Thomas.

John

John married Helen Mcpherson, daughter to Thomas Mcpherson of Pitmean and had be her six sones viz: William, Muriach, Alister, John, Donald Dow and Soerle and two daughters viz: Janet (married to Angus Mcpherson of Cruben beg) and Isobell (married to Angus Mcpherson of Drummind).

He again (to his second wife) married Katherine Mcpherson, daughter to Andrew Mcpherson of Cluny (relict of Angus McIntosh of Gergask who was son to Lachlan McIntoshe of Stron) and had be her one daughter called Margt (married to Paul of Shiromore).

**William
Succeeded by his
brother**

William (eldest son to John of Clune) went to the wars and was killed at the fight of Worcester.

**Muriach
Signs Engagement of
1689**

Muriach (2nd son to John Mcean) succeeded.

He married Jean Mcpherson, daughter to Gillicallum

**Paul
Signs Macpherson
Covenant of 1628**

Mcperson of Phoyness and hade be her three sones viz:
Paul (married to Jean McIntoshe, daughter to William
McIntoshe of Corribroch).

**William Mcpherson
lawful son to
Murdoch Mcpherson
of Clune grants a
bond of blackmail
dated 6 June 1688**

William (married to Elspet Mcpherson, daughter to Andrew
Mcperson of Wester Raits)

Lachlan* (now married in Ireland) and two daughters viz:
Margaret (married to Donald Oig Mcpherson of Stramashie)
and Jean (married to Dougall Mpcherson naturall son to
Ewan Mcpherson of Ovie).

*** From whom the
Sheridans are
descended.**

He thereafter married Elspet Mcpherson, daughter to Donald
Mcperson of Noid and has be her severall daughters. The
eldest called Ann (married to Alexander Mcpherson, son to
Alexander Mcpherson of Pitchirn).

Alister (3rd son to John of Clune) married Girsell Grant,
daughter to Mr Lachlan Grant, minister of Kingussie and hade
be her three sones viz: Thomas Bain (married to Ann Clerk,
daughter to John Clerk in Gaskinloin), John (married to
Katherine Grant, daughter to Lachlan Grant in Noid) and
Alexander (married to Marjory Mcpherson, daughter to James
Mcperson of Benchar oyen). This Alexander lives in the
Strines.

John (4th son to John of Clune) married Magdelen
Mcperson, daughter to Mr Donald Mcpherson in Calder and
hade be her Donald now in Aridsire.

Donald Dow (5th son to John of Clune) married Helen
Mcperson, daughter to Duncan Mcpherson of Coronach and
hade be her John (married to Elizabeth Gordon, daughter to
James Gordon of Tillisoul) and two daughters viz: Elspet
(married to Samuel, son of Donald Oig Mcpherson of
Crubenmore) and Beatrix (married to La in Bealid).

Soerle (the 6th son) married Ann Mcpherson, daughter to
Bean of Stramasie.

Having spoken of the posterity of Kenneth and John McEwan,
now remains to speak of the posterity of Gilles McEwan and
to begin.

PART 5 – SLIOCHD GILLIOSA

Invereshie

THE FAMILY OF INVERESHIE

Gilles

Gilles (3rd son to Ewan Mcpherson, Chieftain of the Clanchattan) lived in Letterfinlay in Lochaber. He had one son called Donald bronich (because he had a great belly) and one daughter married to xxxx Cameron, predecessor to now Letterfinlay.

Donald Bronich

Donald Bronich had seven sones who were all pretty men at the battle of Inverlochy, where the eldest six with their father were killed fighting with my Lord Marr against McDonald and so these six bretherine had no succession.

John

Lachlan Badenoch who died in 1493 and who was thrice married had for his first wife a daughter of the Chieftain of the Sept Gillies who then lived at Gaskmore in Badenoch. Lachlan Badenoch's son and Alex third of Phoyness married Lachlan's two wards, daughters of the Baron Macwir? of Dunachton. Gaskmore is near Phoyness while Rimore is at the extremity of Badenoch.

John the youngest brother, not being able (or rather disdaining) for McDonald's cruelty to live in Letterfinlay assigned the Dachs and possessions thereof to Cameron who married his father's sister, which his posterity enjoy to this day.

After he left Letterfinlay, he dwelt in Rinmore.

He had two sones viz: William and Alexander.

Of Alexander is descended the Mcphersons of Poyness.

William married Stewart of Garrintullich's daughter and had her one son called John and several daughters, the eldest whereof married Donald (Daul) Mcpherson of Cluny, the second married McDonald of Murligan, son to Sir Angus Mackdonald and the third married McQueen of Ravock.

John married Stewart of Glenlockie in Bockindirin's daughter and had her two sones viz: William and Thomas.

Thomas begat Alexander and one daughter called Jean, married to Fraser, one of the family of Farraline.

Alexander begat William and John Dow.

John Dow had Alexander and Donald Bain.

William Signs Band of 1591

William (eldest son to John of Rimore) married Shaw of Dalnafert's daughter and had her Angus and two daughters.

He again married one called Kir and had her John Oig and a daughter called Margt, married to Shaw of Rienichen in Rothiemurchus.

He begat also upon one called Marquiss, two bastard sons viz: Thomas (who begat one naturall son called Malcolm) and James (who begat Angus, Thomas, Donald and Malcolm and one naturall son called Allexander, late miller at the Miln

of Killihuntly.

John Oig married xxxx McIntoshe, daughter to Wm McIntoshe of Kinrara and hade be her four sones viz: William, Angus Mr Thomas (minister of Alvie and Laggan) and Alexander.

Angus married Ann Mcpherson, daughter to Thomas Mcpherson of Invertromie.

Mr Thomas married Battug Maxwell, daughter to the Bishop of Ross (an Irishman) and hade be her one son called Elias (married to Ann McKenzie, daughter to Hector McKenzie of Assint) and one daughter called Isobell, married to xxxx Robertson.

**Angus
Engaged with
Montrose in 1644. In
1648 he is excused
from appearing
before the Synod of
Moray at Forres, to
answer for the
offence "being old
and unable to travel".**

Angus (eldest son to Wm) married Elspet Ferqson, daughter to Lauchlan Ferqson of Brinchdiarg and hade be here three sones viz: William, John and Thomas and three daughters viz: Elspet (married to James Mcpherson of Ardbrylach), Girsell (married to Ewan Mcpherson, tutor of Cluny) and Margret (married to James Mcpherson of Laggan).

He again married Janet Mcpherson, daughter to John Mcpherson of Noid and hade be her two sones viz: Angus Dow and Wiliam Bain.

This Angus of Invereshie feued Invereshie, Killihuntly and Inveruglass etc.

John (2nd son to Angus of Invereshie) feued the lands of Dalrady from Angus Mcpherson, then of Dalrady.

Her married xxxx Grant , daughter to xxxx Grant of Gartimore and hade be her three sones viz: John (married to xxxx Cuthbert, daughter to xxxx Cuthbert, Provost of Inverness), Robert (married to Mary Grant, daughter to xxxx Grant of Edinvillie) and Thomas (who dyed unmarried) and four daughters viz: Elspet (married to John Mcpherson of Benchar), Isobell (married to Alexander Mcpherson of Pitmean), Ann (married to xxxx McKensie of Delmore in Marr) and Marjorie (married to Malcolm Mcpherson of Brecochy).

Thomas of Killihuntly

Thomas (3rd son to Angus Mcpherson of Invereshie) acquired the right of the lands of Killihuntly from the tutor of Invereshie.

He married Marjory Robertson, daughter to Walter Robertson of Downy and hade be her three sones viz: Angus (married to Isobell Mcpherson, daughter to Wm Mcpherson of Noid).

**Angus
Signed agreement
with MacKintosh in
1784 and
Engagement of 1689**

Donald married to Eaffie Shaw, daughter to Robert of Tordarrich) and John (married to Isobell McIntoshe, daughter

and Letter of Sundry Highland Lairds of 1697 and Vindication of 1699. The Valuation Roll of 1644 where his lands are valued at £1000

to John McIntoshe of Kynulig) and two daughters viz: Bessy (married to John Grant of Rimore) and Jean (married to Donald Mcpherson, son to Donald Mcpherson of Phoyness).

Angus Dow married xxxx McIntoshe, daughter to xxxx McIntoshe of Kinrara and hade be her
He again married xxxx Ferqrson.

William Bain married Christian Mcpherson, daughter to Donald Mcpherson of Stramasie and hade be her Angus and one daughter.

He was killed at the battle of Cromdell.

1690

William Killed at the Battle of Auldearn anno 1645

William (eldest son to Angus of Invereshie) married Margt Ferqrson, daughter to Robert Ferqrson of Invercauld and hade be her three sones viz: John, Sir Aneas and William Dow and one daughter called Margt (married to McIntoshe of Delmungy). Sir Aneas married Collonell Scrimgeour's daughter and hes be her two sones viz: Duncan and James and one daughter called Mary (married to the laird of McLean, called Sir John).

He hade also one naturall son called Angus.

William Dow married xxxx McIntoshe, daughter to xxxx McIntoshe of Kinrara and hes be her

John

John (eldest son to Wm of Invereshie) married Marjory Mcpherson, daughter to Ewan Mcpherson of Cluny and hade be her but one son called Elias.

Elias

This Elias when his father dyed was minor and Sir Aneas, his uncle was tutor to him during his minority.

Elias went to Flanders in the King's service where it was his fortune to dye without succession (in 1699 Bar.)

Phoyness

PHOYNESS

Alexander who was killed in 1431.

Alexander (2nd son to John Mcpherson, alias McCoell Bronnich) married and hade one son called John.

John

John hade one son called Alexander.

Alexander The Baron Macnuirn

Alexander married the barron of Dunachtoun's daughter and hade be her one don called Donald Bain.

Donald Ban

Donald Bain married xxxx Irvine, daughter to xxxx Irvine in Pitmean and hade be her Alister Roy and one daughter.

Alister Roy

Alister Roy married xxxx McGillray, daughter to xxxx McGillray of Dalcrombie and hade be her three sones viz: Alister Oig, Donald and Thomas and one daughter called Margret (married to John Mcpherson of Crubenmore).

(He hade also one naturall son called Finlay who hade John Riach, Alexander and Thomas and Donald.

Donald hade John who hade William.

John Riach hade Duncan, James and Thomas who hade Thomas.

James hade John Bain and Donald.

Duncan hade John (who had Donald and Duncan) and Finlay (who hade Alexander Riach, now living in Nood).

Of Alister Oig ar descended the Mcphersons of Knappach.

***Alister Oig
"Knappach"***

Thomas (3rd son to Alister Roy) married Conny Mcpherson, daughter to Donald Mcpherson, son to Thomas Mcpherson of Pitmean, but hade no succession be her.

***Donald
Signed Bands of
1591 and 1608 as
Donald macAlister
Roy***

Donald (2nd son to Alister Roy) stayed in Phoyness and of him the family of Phoyness is descended.

***Signed Macpherson
Covenant of 1628
and engaged with
Montrose in 1644.***

He married Jean Mcpheson, daughter to Gillicallum Mcpherson of Crubenmore and hade be her two sones viz: Gillicallum and Thomas Roy (of whom the Mcphersons of Eternish are descended).

Gillicallum

Gillicallum married xxxx Robertson, daughter to xxxx Robertson of Clune in Atholl and hade be her three sones viz: Donald, John and Thomas and a daughter called Joan married to Murdoch Mcpherson of Clune. It was Gillicallum that feued Phoyness.

John (2nd son to Gillicallum) married Isobell Mcpherson, daughter to Donald Mcpherson of Noid and hade be her three sones viz: Malcolm, John (married to Jean Mcpherson, daughter to Lachlan Mcpherson of Invertromy) and Donald.

Thomas of Coraldie (3rd son to Gillicallum) married Janet Gordon, naturall daughter to Alexander Gordon of Aradoull and hade be her seven sones viz: Alexander, Donald (married to xxxx), John (married to xxxx), Malcolm, William, Gilles and James and two daughters viz: Jean (married to Wm Mcpherson, son to William Mcpherson, who was son to John of Noid, Margt.

***Donald
Engaged with
Montrose in 1644***

Donald (eldest son to Gillicallum) married Bessy Mcpherson, daughter to John Mcpherson of Noid and hade be her three sones viz: Alexander, William (married to Lillias Mcpherson, daughter to Andrew Mcpherson, son to Donald more Mcpherson of Bellechroan) and Malcolm (married to Jean Mcpherson, daughter to Donald Oig Mcpherson of Brecochy)

***Alexander signs the
engagement of 1689,***

**Letter of Sundry
Highland Lairds of
1698 and Vindication
of 1699 and appears
in Valuation Roll.**

and one daughter called Margt (married to Malcolm Mcpherson of Brecochy).

He after her deceise married Jean Gairn, daughter to xxxx Gairn of Tullochposk and hade be her two sones viz: Donald Oig (married to Jean Mcpherson, daughter to Thomas Mcpherson of Killihuntly) and Thomas (married to xxxx Robertson, daughter to xxxx Robertson of Calvine) and two daughters: viz Isobell (married to Alexander Robertson, son to Alexander Robertson of Blarfetty) and Jean (married to Alexander Mcpherson of Invernahaun).

He again married (to his 3rd wife) one called Margt McGrigor and hade be her two sones viz: Angus (married to xxxx Shaw, daughter to xxxx Shaw of Dalnafert) and John.

Donald of Phoyness had also a daughter Christian married to Thomas Mcpherson of Invertromie.

(He hade also one naturall son called Duncan Roy).

Knappach

KNAPPACH

Alister Oig

Alister Oig (eldest son to Alister Roy of Phoyness) married xxxx Mcpherson, daughter to Donald Mcpherson (alias Mack ean vic fail) in Shirobeg and hade be her John and Alexander.

Alexander hade two sones viz: Alexander (who hade Donald, who hade Alexander and John) and Donald Dow, who hade Thomas.

John

John (eldest son to Alister Oig) took to his wife or rather as his concubine, Conny Mcpherson, daughter to Donald Dow Mcpherson, son to Thomas Mcpherson of Pitmean, relict to his uncle Thomas Mcpherson and begate upon her one son called Alexander.

Alexander

Alexander married Marjory McIntoshe, daughter to Wm McIntoshe, son to xxxx Mcintosh of Stron and hade be her four sones viz: Donald, Alexander, Thomas and William and two daughters viz: Ann (married to Donald McConchy vic fail, tutor to Invererny) and Janet (married to Donald Mcpherson (alias McAlister vic Gillicallum vic Alister) one of the possessors of Blaragie beg).

Donald

Donald married Isobell Mcpherson, daughter to James Mcpherson of Ardbrylach and hade be her four sones viz: Angus (married to Jean McGilchynich alias McAlister vic Conchy vic Coell vice an Riach in Glenbenchar), Thomas, Malcolm and John and four daughters whereof the eldest called Elspet married James Gordon of the Kerromianach.

Etternish

ETTERNISH

Thomas Roy

Thomas Roy (2nd son to Donald Mcpherson of Phoyness)

acquired the feu right of the lands of Etternish.

He married Isobell Shaw, daughter to Alexander Shaw of Guishich in Rothiemurchus and hade be her four sones viz: Donald, John, Malcolm Roy and Muriach.

Donald

Donald (eldest son to Thomas Roy) married Ann Mcintoshe, daughter to Alexander McIntoshe of Kinrara but had no succession.

(He hade one naturall son called John Dow who married Catherine Mcpherson, daughter to Angus Mcpherson of Cruben-beg).

John

John (2nd son to Thomas Roy) married Christian Mcpherson, daughter to Thomas Mcpherson, naturall son to Wm Mcpherson of Invereshie and hade be her one son called Muriach (married to Margt Mcpherson, daughter to John Mcpherson of Ardbrylach) and two daughters viz: Jean (married to John Shaw of Dalnfert) and Isobell.

Muriach
Signs Covenant of 1628 in which also appears John Mcpherson of Etternish

He again married Janet Mcpherson, daughter to Ewan of Cluny and hade be her two sones viz: Alexander (married to xxxx Cuthbert, daughter to xxxx Cuthbert, Provost of Inverness) and Thomas (who dyed unmarried) and two daughters viz: Christian and Janet.

Alexander of Etternish appears in The Letters of 1697 and the Vindication of 1699.

(He hade also two naturall sones viz: Donald and William).

Malcolm Roy (3rd son to Thomas Roy) married Margt Mcpherson, daughter to James Mcpherson of Ardbrylach and hade be her two sones viz: Thomas (married to Margt Robertson, daughter to Donald Robertson of Auchleiks) and Donald and one daughter called Isobell (married to John Mcpherson, son to James Mcpherson of Invernahaun).

(He hade also two naturall sones viz: John Roy and Angus Roy).

PART 6 – OF THE MCPHERSONS CALLED CLANIRIGILLICATTAN

Clan-iri-Gillicattan

Of the Mcphersons called Clanirigillicattan

Gillichattan hade severall sones whereof one called xxxx hade a numerous successions and of him descended the deceist Patrick McEan vic Donald vic Alister vic Gillicattan.

Patrick

Patrick hade Ewan and Donald.

Donald hade Patrick and Alexander.

Ewan

Ewan hade Donald (present unter (?miller) in Benchar), William and Malcolm Roy now in Stron.

Donald

[“Donald Mcpherson alias McEwan vic Fadrick (present miller

in Benchar”] married Janet only daughter of Finlay (eldest son to James) second son of Finlay McJames of Bealid.

Ann Mcpherson, spouse to George Mitchell, brewer and portioner in Dalkeith is daughter to Angus Mcpherson who was son to Muriach Mcpherson sometime in Reats thereafter in Benchar. Her mother was Mary Mcpherson, daughter to Finlay Mcpherson.

Nota Her mother was a sister daughter of Janet Mcpherson who was daughter to Wm, tutor of Cluny.

PART 6 – OF THE MCPHERSONS CALLED CLANIRIGILLICATTAN

***Clan-iri-Gillicattan* Of the Mcphersons called Clanirigillicattan**

Gillichattan hade severall sones whereof one called xxxx hade a numerous successions and of him descended the deceist Patrick McEan vic Donald vic Alister vic Gillicattan.

Patrick Patrick hade Ewan and Donald.

Donald hade Patrick and Alexander.

Ewan Ewan hade Donald (present unter (?miller) in Benchar), William and Malcolm Roy now in Stron.

Donald [“Donald Mcpherson alias McEwan vic Fadrick (present miller in Benchar”)] married Janet only daughter of Finlay (eldest son to James) second son of Finlay McJames of Bealid.

Ann Mcpherson, spouse to George Mitchell, brewer and portioner in Dalkeith is daughter to Angus Mcpherson who was son to Muriach Mcpherson sometime in Reats thereafter in Benchar. Her mother was Mary Mcpherson, daughter to Finlay Mcpherson.

Nota Her mother was a sister daughter of Janet Mcpherson who was daughter to Wm, tutor of Cluny.

PART 7 – MACPHERSON GENEALOGIES

Macpherson Genealogies From Sir Robert Douglas' Baronage of Scotland, Containing an historical and Genealogical Account of the Gentry of that Kingdom, 1798

Macpherson of Cluny

The head or chief of this family appears to be the male representative and real chieftain of that brave and ancient race of Highlanders, well known by the name of Clan Chattan.

They deduce their descent from a warlike people in Germany called the Chatti, who long resisted the Roman power, but being at last forced from their habitations by the Emperor Tiberius Caesar, they embarked for Britain, and by stress of weather, were driven to the North of Scotland, where they landed at a place called after themselves, chattisness or Point, which afterwards gave the name of Caithness to all that part of the country. This is said to have happened in the reign of King Cobred II about the 76th year of the Christian era.

These foreigners greatly increased and multiplied, and soon overspread the north of Scotland.

The inhabitants of the more southern parts were called South-Chatti, and the country they possessed was called Sutherland, which name it retains to this day.

The chatti or clan Chattan, continued several ages in both these countries (Caithness & Sutherland). Some of them joined the Picts and some the Scots.

From these last, those of the names of Keith and Sutherland deduce their origin.

After the decisive battle gained by King Kenneth II over the Picts, the inhabitants of Caithness were forced to leave their country, and by the mediation of friends, got liberty to settle in Lochaber, where some of their posterity (still called the Clan Chattan) now subsist.

That they were a race of brave and gallant people, sufficiently appears from all over Scots histories.

There is a curious M.S. account of the family collected from the bards and senachies who were faithful repeaters of the transactions of their chieftains and forefathers, which may be as much depended on as any other traditional history, as they were particularly careful and exact in their genealogies.

This collection was put into order by the ingenious Sir Aneas Macpherson advocate in the reign of Charles II is looked

upon as a most authentic account of this great clan, and is still preserved in the family.

Though in this history their descent is deduced as far back as the reign of King Kenneth II yet we shall here begin with:

I Gillichattan Moir head or chief of the Clan Chattan, who on account of his large stature, rare military genius and other accomplishments, had the epithet Moir assigned him.

II He lived in the reign of Malcolm Canmore and left a son, Diarmed or Dormund, captain of the Clan Chattan who succeeded his father about the year 1090 and was the father of

III Gillicattan, the second of that name, captain of the Clan Chattan.
History of the family

He flourished and made a considerable figure in the reign of King David I and left issue two sons:

1. Diarmed
2. Muriach.

He was succeeded by his eldest son.

IV Diarmed captain of the Clan Chattan, who did not long survive his father, but dying without issue, anno 1153, was succeeded by his brother.

Ibid and Nisbet, Vol 1, page 424 Muriach or Murdoch, who being born a younger brother, was bred to the Church, and was parson of Kingussie, then a large and honourable benefice; but upon the death of his elder brother without issue, he became head of his family and captain of the Clan Chattan.

He thereupon obtained a dispensation from the pope, anno 1173, and married a daughter of the thane of Calder, by whom he had five sons,

1. Gillicattan, his heir
2. Ewan or Eugene Baan, of whom the present Duncan Macpherson, now of Clunie Esq is lineally descended, as will be shown hereafter.
3. Neill Cromb, so called from his stooping and round shoulders. He had a rare mechanical genius, applied himself to the business of a smith, and made and contrived several utensils of iron, of very curious workmanship, is said to have taken his surname from his trade, and was progenitor of all of the name Smith in Scotland.
4. Ferquhard Gilliriach, or the Swift, of whom the Macgillivrays of Drumnaglash in Inverness-shire, and those of Pennygoit in the Isle of Mull etc are descended.
5. David Dow, or the Black, from his swarthy complexion. Of him the old Davidsons of Invernahaun, etc are said to be descended.

Muriach died in the end of the reign of King William the Lion and was succeeded by his eldest son.

V
*History of the family
& Nisbet, page 424*

Gillicattan, third of that name, captain of the Clan Chattan.

He lived in the reign of King Alexander II (who succeeded to the crown of Scotland, anno 1214) and left issue only one son,

VI Dougal Phaol, or, according to Nisbet, Dougal Daol, who succeeded him and was captain of the Clan Chattan. He died in the reign of King Alexander III leaving issue a daughter, Eva, his only child and sole heiress who anno 1291 or 1292, was married to Angus Mackintosh of that ilk, head or chieftain of the Clan Mackintosh, who, with her, got a good part of the Clan Chattan estate, as has been already fully shewn under the title of Macintosh of that ilk.

Dougal Phaol dying without sons, as above, in him ended the whole male line of Gillicattan the third, eldest son of Muriach No IV of the memoirs. The representation therefore, devolved upon his cousin and heir – male viz: Kenneth, son of his uncle Ewan, before mentioned of whom we now return.

V Ewan or Eugene, called Baan, from his fair complexion, was second son of the said Muriach the parson.

**Sir Aneas
Macpherson's
history**

He lived in the reign of King Alexander II, and, as surnames about that time were become hereditary, he was called Macparson, or the son of the parson, and from hence the surname of the family, which his posterity have enjoyed ever since, and his clan hath been promiscuously designed Macpherson, Macurichs and Clan Chattan.

This Eugene left issue three sons:

1. Kenneth, his heir.
2. John, progenitor of the Macphersons of Pitmean, etc.
3. Gillies, ancestor of the Macphersons of Invereshie, etc.

The cadets and descendants of these two brothers will be mentioned under their proper titles.

Eugene was succeeded by his eldest son.

VI Kenneth Macpherson, who upon the death of his cousin, Dougal Phaol without issue male, became undoubted male representative of the family and captain of the Clan Chattan.

But, as the family of Macintosh, by marrying the heir of line, got possession of their Lochaber estate, the inhabitants thereof behoved to follow the chief of the Macintoshes as their superior and master, who was thereupon designed captain of that part of the Clan Chattan, of which he had the command.

**History of the family
and Nisbet**

The rest of the clan who followed this Kenneth as their true chieftain and heir-male, retired to Badenoch where they settled, and where, for their special services to their King and country, they soon got large possessions, as will be shown hereafter, and have been always designed Clan Macpherson and captain of the Clan Chattan.

We must here observe that there have been frequent contentions between the Macphersons and the Macintoshes about the chieftainship of the Clan Chattan, and many bonds of men-friendship have been entered into by both parties at different times with their most potent neighbours, with which we shall not trouble our readers, but submit to their own judgement, whether the heir-male or the heir of line ought to have the preference.

We shall only further observe, that some of the noble warlike exploits performed by the Clan Chattan in general have been claimed by both the Macphersons and Macintoshes, as being done by themselves, some whereof we shall have occasion to mention afterwards.

We now return to the genealogy.

**Ibid. History of the
Macintoshes**

Kenneth Macpherson of Clunie, heir-male and captain of the Clan Chattan in the reign of King Alexander III, married Isabel, daughter of Ferquhard Macintosh of that ilk, by whom he had two sons,

1. Duncan, his heir.
2. Bean or Benjamin, of whom the Macphersons of Brin and several others are descended and Captain Alexander Macpherson, late secretary to Admiral Boscawen appears to be heir male and representative of the family of Brin, etc.

He was succeeded by this eldest son.

**Writs of the family
and in public
archives and Nisbet
page 424**

VII

Duncan Macpherson of Clunie, who with his posterity of Clunie, have always been designed captains of the Clan Chattan. He lived in the reign of King Robert Bruce; and being a man of noble spirit, a steady loyalist and particularly known to King Robert, obtained a commission from that great prince, (as head of his clan) to reduce the Cumings and others his rebel subjects in Badenoch to his obedience, which he performed so effectually, that he got a grant of several of these lands to himself, which were long enjoyed by his posterity; and had also for his special services against the Cumings, a hand and dagger added to his armorial bearing etc.

VIII

He was succeeded by his son, Donald Phaol Macpherson of Clunie, who adhered always firmly to the interest of King David Bruce against the enemies of his country and was father of another, Donald Macpherson of Clunie, who succeeded him and was

IX called Donald Moir.

Ibid In the beginning of the reign of King Robert II there happened a bloody conflict between the Macphersons and the Clan Cameron at Invernahaven in Badenoch, where the greatest part of the Clan Cameron were killed on the spot, those who survived, were taken prisoners; but Donald generously gave them all their liberty.

In this Donald's time, the dissensions between the Clan Chattan and the Clan Kay ran so very high that they took up the attention of the whole court. The King and the Duke of Albany sent the Earls of Crawford and Murray (then two of the greatest men in the Kingdom) to try to make up their differences and if possible, to bring about a reconciliation, but all to no purpose. It was at last proposed that each clan should choose thirty of their own numbers to fight in the North Inch of Perth, with their broad-swords only and thereby put an end to all their disputes. The combat was joyfully agreed by both parties. They met accordingly on the day appointed. The King and an incredible number of the nobility and gentry were spectators. Prompted by an old malice and inveterate hatred, they fought with inexpressible resolution and fury. Twenty nine of the Clan Kay were killed dead on the spot, the one who remained was unhurt, but made his escape by swimming over the river Tay; and, 'tis said, was put to death by his own clan when he came home, for not choosing to die in the bed of honour with his companions, rather than save his life by flying, etc.

Fordeen Vol II page 420. Abercrombie Vol II page 201 etc

Of the Clan Chattan nineteen were killed dead in the field, and the other eleven so much wounded, that none of them were able to pursue their single antagonist who fled. This happened on the Monday before the feast of St Michael, anno 1396; and the victory was adjudged in favour of the Clan Chattan.

The McNivens or Clan vic ille Naoinh? The Baron McNiven of Dunachton died ...

We must here observe that the family of Clunie, with good reason contends, that the thirty combatants of the Clan Chattan were all Macphersons; beause (say they), their antagonists, the Clan Kay were followers of the Cumings of Badenoch, and envied the Macphersons the possessions of their lands, which was the cause of their constant feuds.

The Macintoshes also allege, that these thirty were of their part of Clan Chattan, and all Macintoshes. Vide title Macintosh, etc.

Donald Moir married a daughter of Macintosh of Mammore in Lochaber, by whom he had two sons,

History of the family

1. Donald Oig, his heir
2. Gillicallum-beg, or little Malcolm, of whom the Macphersons of Essich, Breakachie, etc, etc are descended. For which vide their proper titles.

He was succeeded by his eldest son.

Donald Oig Macpherson of Clunie, who in the reign of James I married a daughter of xxxx Gordon of Buckie by whom he had two sons,

**X
Ibid**

1. Ewan or Eugene, his heir.
2. Paul of whom the Macphersons of Dallifour, etc are descended. Ensign John Macpherson of Colonel Fraser's regiment of Highlanders, is of Dallifour.

He was succeeded by his eldest son.

Eugene Macpherson of Clunie, who died in the end of the reign of King James III, leaving issue a son, Dormund, who succeeded him, was captain of the Clan Chattan, and got a charter under the great seal from King James IV, Dormundo Macpherson, terrarium de Stranthaune Garnamuck, etc, etc dated 6th of February, 1509.

**XI
Ibid
XII
Charter in Public
Archives**

He died in the reign of King James V, and was succeeded by his son,

Ewan Macpherson of Clunie, a man of singular merit, and a firm friend of the unfortunate Queen Mary.

XIII

He married a daughter of xxxx Macintosh of Strone by whom he had two sons,

1. Andrew
2. John

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

Andrew Macpherson of Clunie, who dying soon after his father, without issue, was succeeded by this brother,

XIV

John of Clunie, Captain of Clan Chattan, who got a charter under the great seal from King James VI Johannie

**XIV
Charter in Public
Archives**

Macpherson villarum et terrarum de Tullich, Elrich, etc in viceconntatie de Inverness, dated anno 1594.

Writs of the family

In October that same year, he was with the Earl of Huntly at the battle of Glenlivat, where the King's troops were defeated under the command of the Earl of Argyle; but he suffered nothing on that account, for Huntly and all his adherents were soon thereafter received into the King's favour.

He married a daughter of Gordon of Auchanassie, and died about the year 1600, leaving issue a son,

John Macpherson of Clunie etc, who succeeded him, and got a charter under the great seal, Johannie Macpherson, filio Johannis, etc terrarium de Tullich Elrich, etc in Inverness-shire, dated anno 1613.

**XV
Charter in Public
Archives**

He was succeeded by his son,

Ewan of Clunie, who got a charter under the great seal, Eugenio Macpherson, terrarium et villarum de Tullich, Elrich, etc, etc, dated anno 1623.

**XVI
Ibid**

He married a daughter of Duncan Forbes of Culloden, by whom he had three sons and one daughter,

1. Donald, his heir
2. Andrew, who succeeded his brother
3. John of Nuid, who carried on the line of this family, of whom afterwards.

His daughter was married to John Macpherson of Invereshie, Esq and had issue.

Ewan died about the year 1640 and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Donald Macpherson of Clunie, who got a charter under the great seal, Donald Macpherson, etc of the lands of Middle Moir, Middle-beg, etc dated anno 1643.

XVII

He was a steady friend of King Charles I and suffered much on account of his sincere attachment to the interest of the royal family, but dying without issue, was succeeded by his brother,

**Minutes of
Parliament in Public
Archives**

Andrew Macpherson of Clunie, etc who married a daughter of xxxx Gordon of Eradoul, by whom he had a son,

**XVII
Writs of the family**

Ewan or Eugene, his heir.

This Andrew was also a great loyalist both to King Charles I and II.

He succeeded to the Estate of Brin as heir of Entail, anno 1666 and dying soon thereafter, was succeeded by his only son,

Writs of the family

Eugene Macpherson of Clunie, etc who in the reign of King Charles II married a daughter of Donald Macpherson of Nuid, a cousin of his own, by whom he had two sons,

**XVIII
Ibid**

1. Andrew
2. Duncan

Andrew, the eldest son died unmarried and was succeeded by his brother.

Duncan Macpherson of Clunie, etc second son of the said Eugene, who was captain of the Clan Chattan, and married 1st a daughter of xxxx Rose, Provost of Inverness, by whom he had a son who died in infancy, and a daughter, Anne Macpherson, married to Sir Duncan Campbell, Knight, uncle to John Campbell of Calder, Esq, to whom she had a numerous issue.

XIX

He married 2ndly a daughter of xxxx Gordon of xxxx, by whom he had another son, who also died unmarried.

Duncan died in an advanced age in the year 1721 or 22, without surviving male issue, and in him ended the whole male line of Donald and Andrew, the two eldest sons of Ewan Macpherson of Clunie, No XVI of this genealogy; the representation therefore devolved upon Lauchlan of Nuid the next heir-male, being lineally descended of John the third son before mentioned to whom we now return.

XVII John Macpherson of Nuid, third son of Ewan Macpherson of Clunie by a daughter of Duncan Forbes of Culloden, in the reign of King Charles I, married a daughter of Farquharson of Monaltrie, by whom he had four sons and two daughters,

**Married in 1613
Macpherson M.S.**

1. Donald, his heir
2. William, who married twice, and of him there are a great many descendants, particularly the celebrated Mr James Macpherson who translated Ossian's Poems, etc and is now secretary to the province of West Florida, etc. Of this William are also descended several officers of the name of Macpherson both in the sea and land service, too numerous to be here inserted.
3. Andrew, ancestor of the Macphersons of Crathy-Croy and many others.
4. Murdoch, of whom there are no male descendants.
5. 1st daughter, Janet, married 1st to xxxx Fraser of Fours in Stratherrick, 2ndly to Angus Macpherson of Dalraddie; 3rdly to xxxx Grant; 4thly to Angus Macpherson of Invereshie; 5thly to xxxx Macqueen, and had issue to them all.
6. Bessie, married to Donald Macpherson of Phoness, to whom she had five sons and one daughter.

**(See XIX where
Andrew, 3rd son of
William of Nuid is
given as the ancestor
of James of Crathy-
croy)**

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

XVIII Donald Macpherson of Nuid, who in the reign of King Charles II married 1st a daughter of Hugh Rose of Kilravock, by whom he had three sons and seven daughters,

Married in 1635

1. William, his heir
2. James, who married and had two sons Andrew and Peter, who both married and had several sons and daughters.
3. John, of whom Donald Macpherson of Cullinlian and Lauchlan Macpherson of Rawliah, etc, etc are descended.
4. 1st daughter married to xxxx Grant of Laggan
5. 2nd daughter married to xxxx Macgrigor of xxxx

6. 3rd daughter married to xxxx Macintosh
7. 4th daughter married to Robert Macintosh
8. 5th daughter married to Ewan Macpherson of Clunie
9. 6th daughter married to John, son of Malcolm Macpherson of Phoyness
10. 7th daughter married to Robert Innes of Mid Keith.

Donald of Nuid married 2ndly a daughter of xxxx Gordon of Knockspeck, by whom he had no issue.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

XIX William Macpherson of Nuid, who in the reign of King James VII married Isobel, daughter of Lauchlan Macintosh Esq by whom he had four sons and six daughters,

See XVII above where Andrew 3rd son of John of Nuid is given as ancestor of the Crathiecroys

1. Lauchlan, his heir, afterwards of Clunie, etc
2. James, who died unmarried
3. Andrew of whom James Macpherson of Crathycroy etc are descended
4. William, bred a writer in Edinburgh and an agent before the Court of Session, who married Jean, daughter of James Adamson, merchant in Edinburgh, whose surviving sons are all mentioned as follows:

The learned editor of "Wynston's Chronicles" in Geographical Illustrations of Scottish History

1. James, bred a hosier
2. Angus, merchant taylor in Edinburgh who hath a son, David, a merchant in Kingston in Jamaica.
3. David, bred a scholar and now master in a grammar school in Edinburgh.
4. John, who having been bred to the sea, was commander of the Britannia privateer of Philadelphia, during the last war, when by his conduct and bravery he did honour to himself and his country. He took many French privateers and Dutch smugglers with French property, besides other valuable prizes and had from the merchants of Antigua a present of a sword richly ornamented, as an acknowledgement of their sense of his signal services in protecting their trade, distressing their enemies, etc. He assisted at the reduction of Martinico, where, at the Admiral's desire, he ran his ship into shallow water and dislodged the French from a battery that obstructed the landing, for which he had many tokens of the Admiral's regard. He lost his right arm in a desperate engagement with a French frigate, where both vessels were totally disabled. He has made a handsome fortune and is now settled near Philadelphia.
5. Robert, was bred a writer and accomptant, and is now assistant secretary to the honourable trustees for fisheries, etc in Scotland. He is inventor of some new machine of great use in the dressing of flax and hemp, etc.
6. Norman, a watchmaker in Edinburgh.
7. 1st daughter, Isabel, married to Angus Macpherson of

Killiehuntly.

8. 2nd, Margaret, married to xxxx Macintosh of Linvulg.
9. 3rd, Jean, married to Ewan Macpherson of Pittourie.
10. 4th, xxxx, married to xxxx Macdonald of Keyltierie
11. 5th, xxxx, married to xxxx Macintosh of Pharr
12. 6th, Mary, married to Donald, son to Malcolm Macpherson of Brackachie.

William of Nuid died in the end of the reign of Queen Anne, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XX
Born in 1668
“survived his son
Ewen’s attainder
only a few months”

Lauchlan Macpherson of Nuid, who upon the death of his cousin, Duncan of Clunie, without issue-male, succeeded to the Chieftainship etc, etc, anno 1722 and was ever afterwards designed by the title of Clunie, as head of the family and chief of the Clan.

He married Jean, daughter of the brave Sir Ewan Cameron of Lochyell, chief of the Clan Cameron, by whom he had seven sons and three daughters,

1. Ewan, his heir
2. John, major to the 78th Regt of Foot, commanded by Simon Fraser Esq, eldest son of Simon Lord Lovat, tutor and guardian to his nephew Duncan of Clunie, during his minority.
3. James, was a lieutenant in the army, but died unmarried.
4. Alan, died in Jamaica, also unmarried.
5. Lauchlan, a lieutenant in the army as married and had two sons.
6. Andrew, al lieutenant in the Queen’s royal regiment of Highlanders, commanded by General Graham of Gorthy, was married and had issue.
7. Donald, died in the East Indies, unmarried.
8. 1st daughter, Isabel, married to William Macintosh of Aberarder.
9. 2nd daughter, Christian, married to Donald Macpherson of Brakachie.
10. 3rd daughter, Unah, married to Lewis Macpherson of Dalraddie.

They all had issue.

Lauchlan Macpherson of Clunie died anno 17xx, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XXI
Born 11 Feb 1706.
Died at Dunkirk 31
June 1764 and was
buried in the garden
of the Carmelites.

Ewan Macpherson of Clunie, captain of the Clan Chattan, who married Janet, daughter of Simon, eleventh Lord Fraser of Lovat, by whom he had a son,

Duncan, his heir and a daughter, Margaret, (b.1744 d. 1808) who was married to Colonel Duncan Macpherson of Breakachie.

He died anno 1764 and was succeeded by his only son,

XXII
Born 1750
Died 1817

Duncan Macpherson of Clunie, captain of the Clan Chattan, was a captain in the Queen's Royal Regiment of Highlanders, commanded by General David Graham of Gorthy Esq.

He married in 1798 Catherine, daughter of sir Ewan Cameron of Fassifern and died in 1817 leaving issue by his wife, four sons and four daughters.

PART 8 – MACPHERSON OF PITMEAN, ETC

Follow such of the Cadets of the Clan Macpherson as are come to our knowledge.

Macpherson of Pitmean, etc

According to Sir Aneas Macpherson's history of this clan, Ewan Baan Macpherson, the fifth generation of the preceding title, was the immediate ancestor of this family, etc.

He left issue three sons.

*Sir Aneas
Macpherson and
Nisbet page 424*

1. Kenneth Macpherson of Clunie
2. John, progenitor of Pitmean
3. Gillies, ancestor of the Macphersons of Invereshie vide next title.

I John Macpherson, second son of Ewan Baan, lived in the reign of King Alexander III, was called John Macewan, or the son of Ewan, and was designed of Pitmean.

He left issue a son,

Alexander, his heir.

He also had another son called John Macewan after his father, of whom several good families of this clan are descended viz: the Macphersons of Balladmore, now represented by Captain Alexander Macpherson of Tilbury fort in England, also the Macphersons of Balladbeg, now represented by Duncan Macpherson of Balladbeg, who is married and hath four sons; and of Balladbeg are descended the Macphersons of Inneraven, Cainbeg, etc. Of the said John Macpherson are also descended the Macphersons of Craigarnell, the Macphersons of Banchor and many others.

John of Pitmean was succeeded by his eldest son.

II Alexander Macpherson of Pitmean, who lived in the reign of King Robert Bruce and his son King David.

ibid He was a brave and gallant man, and was assisting in expelling a lawless tribe called MacGillimores, out of that part of the country. They were followers of the Cumings, and had been very troublesome to the Macphersons.

He left issue two sons,

1. John, his heir
2. Paul, progenitor of the Macphersons of Strathmassie vide that title.

He was succeeded by his eldest son.

III John Macpherson of Pitmean, who lived in the reign of Kings Robert II and III of whom was lineally descended.

Thomas Macpherson of Pitmean, who lived in the reign of

King James V and left issue several sons,

1. Donald Macpherson of Pitmean, whose male line failed in the reign of King George II.
2. Ferquhard, progenitor of the Macphersons of Invertromeny of whom several families of the name of Macpherson are descended. Alexander Macpherson, the present representative of this family married Anne Macintosh, by whom he hath several children. Ferquhard, his eldest son is an officer in the Royal Americans, etc.
3. Donald, who was progenitor of the Macphersons of Pitchern, Clune, Pitgowan and many others. The present representative of this family of Pitchern is John Macpherson of Pitchern, Esq., etc. The Macphersons of Garvamore are also descended of the house of Pitmean, whose representative in the male line is Angus Macpherson, manufacturer in Berwickshire, who is married and hath issue.

PART 9 – MACPHERSON OF INVERESHIE

*Nisbet and Sir
Aneas' history of the
family*

Gillies or Elias Macpherson, third son to Ewan Baan as in the preceding title, was the first of the family of Invereshie and lived in the reign of King Alexander III.

*“Sliochd Gillies a
Cnaip Nach itheadh
lagan ach lot”*

His posterity were designed Sliochd Gillies, or the offspring of Gillies, etc and are still (1895) familiarly known by that designation.

Tho' there are many considerable tribes of the Clan Macpherson descended of the family of Invereshie, yet we cannot exactly deduce their succession, but of this Gillies was lineally descended:

I
ibid William Macpherson of Invereshie, who lived in the reigns of Queen Mary and King James VI and married 1st a daughter of xxxx Troup of that ilk by whom he had no surviving issue.

He married 2ndly, a daughter of John Stewart of Appenby by whom he had a son,

II
ibid John Macpherson of Invereshie, who succeeded him and married a daughter of xxxx Shaw of Dalivert, by whom he had a son and successor,

III
*Charter in public
archives.*

Angus or Aneas Macpherson of Invereshie, who got a charter under the great seal, Angusio Macpherson de Invereshie, terrarium de Invereshie etc, etc, anno 1643.

He married a daughter of Ferquharson of Bruickderg, by whom he had three sons,

1. William, his heir.
2. John of Dalraddie, whose posterity and succession will be mentioned in the next title.
3. Thomas of whom the Macphersons of Killihuntly etc are descended. William of Killihuntly now representative of that family has the command of a battalion of seapoys in the East Indies.

Angus of Invereshie married 2ndly a daughter of Ferquharson of Monaltrie by whom he had two sons,

1. William, father of Mr John Macpherson, who married Christian daughter of John Rollo of Muirtown, by whom he had a son, William Macpherson, who married Jean, daughter of John Kincaid of Saltcoats, by whom he had a son, John, residenter in Edinburgh, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Spens of Lithallan in the county of Fife, by whom he hath a daughter Janet.
2. Angus, the other son also married and had issue.

Angus of Invereshie was succeeded by his eldest son.

IV William Macpherson of Invereshie who married Margaret,

daughter of Ferquhardson of Wardes, by whom he had three sons,

**Born 1644,
died 2 June 1705**

***Sir Aneas had also a daughter, Mary who married Sir John MacLean, fourth baronet of Morven. See baronage, page 368. Sir Aneas is there styled "of Essich".**

1. John, his heir
2. Aneas, afterwards Sir Aneas, a man of great parts and learning and highly esteemed both by King Charles II and King James VII. He collected the materials for the history of the Clan Macpherson which is thought a valuable M.S. is much esteemed and is still preserved in the family. He was made Sheriff of Aberdeen by a Charter under the great seal from King Charles II dated in 1684. His only son died a colonel in Spain without issue.*
3. William, who carried on the line of this family of whom afterwards.

He was succeeded by his eldest son.

V John Macpherson of Invereshie, who married 1st Marjory, daughter of Ewan Macpherson of Clunie, by a daughter of Duncan Forbes of Culloden and by her he had a son,

VI Gillies Macpherson of Invereshie, who succeeded him.

He sold his estate of Invereshie to John Macpherson of Dalraddie, his grand-uncle's son, as will be further mentioned in the next title, and having betaken himself to a military life, was an officer in the service of the States General, and died in Holland, unmarried, anno 1697. His uncle Sir Aneas, having no surviving issue, the representation of the family devolved upon the descendants of his uncle William before mentioned, to whom we now return.

V William Macpherson, Esq. third son of William Macpherson of Invereshie, No IV of this genealogy, married Janet, daughter of Alexander Macintosh of Kinrara, by whom he had only one surviving son viz:

Attestations from the ministers and Justices of Peace in the neighbourhood.

VI Thomas Macpherson Esq. who married Elizabeth, daughter of John Grant of Culquhoich, by whom he had a son,
ibid

VII John Macpherson of Inverhall* Esq. undoubted male representative of the ancient family of Invereshie and is now barrack-master at Ruthven in Badenoch.

***Inverhall, near or at Killihuntly. He was known more familiarly as Fear-a-Chassean**

****Anne, after the decease of her first husband, married secondly (in 1777) Capt. John Macpherson, Ballachroan, of the Phoness family and**

He married Anne**, daughter of Hugh Macpherson of Ovie, by whom he hath two sons and one daughter,

1. Aneas, his apparent heir.
2. John. (Another son Hugh (Huistean-a-Chnocan) held I think a commission in the army and was killed in a duel).
3. His daughter, Margaret (who married Major Charles Macpherson, Inspector General of Barracks for Scotland, by whom she had a numerous family. She died in Edinburgh in 1820, aged 68 years and is

***had by him Gillios,
afterwards Colonel;
Helen, who married
Captain Macbarnet;
and Isabelle, who
married Mr Shireff.
Col. Gillios and Mrs
Macbarnet left issue.***

buried in the New Calton Burying Ground there.
Another daughter Betty, who married Capt. Macdonell.
He after her decease, lived with Mrs Macbarnet and
died there. They had no issue.

PART 10 – MACPHERSON OF DALRADDIE, afterwards of Invereshie

- IV John Macpherson, second son of Angus Macpherson of Invereshie No III of the preceding title was the first of this family.

He acquired the lands of Dalraddie, and was designed by that title.

He married a daughter of xxxx Grant of Garviemore, by whom he had two sons and four daughters,

1. John, his heir.
2. Robert, father of Lewis the present wadsetter of Dalraddie, who is married and hath a numerous issue.
3. 1st daughter Elisabeth, married to John Macpherson of Banchor.
4. Marjory, married to Malcolm Macpherson of Breakachie.
5. Anne, married to Kenneth MacKenzie of Delnamore.
6. Isabel, married to Alexander Macpherson of Pitmean.

They had all issue, and he was succeeded by his eldest son.

- V John Macpherson of Dalraddie, who having acquired the lands of Invereshie from Gilleas of Invereshie, his uncle's grandson, as before observed, was afterwards designed by that title.

He married Isabel, daughter of John Cuthbert of Drakes, a branch of the house of Castlehill, by whom he had two sons and four daughters,

1. John, who died unmarried.
2. George, who became his father's heir.
3. 1st daughter Jean married Ludovick Grant of Knockando.
4. Elizabeth, married to Robert Rose, merchant in Inverness. Both had issue.
5. Magdalene, married 1st to Malcolm Macpherson of Nessintullich and had issue; 2ndly to Mr William Gordon, alias Macgregor, minister of the gospel at Alvie*. Without issue.
6. Isabel, married to Thomas Gordon of Fetherletter and has issue.

**This is the Minister of Alvie who had the famous interview with the Duke of Cumberland after Culloden.*

He was succeeded by his son.

- VI George Macpherson of Invereshie and Dalraddie who married Grace, daughter of Colonel William Grant of Ballindalloch, by whom he hath two sons and four daughters,
1. William, his heir.
 2. John (afterwards of Invereshie)
 3. 1st daughter Isabel married to Andrew Macpherson of Banchor, by whom she had issue.
 4. Anne, married to Dr John Mackenzie of Woodstock, by whom she had issue.
 5. Jean, married to William Grant of Burnside, and had

issue.

6. Magdaline.

He was succeeded by his eldest son.

- VII** William Macpherson of Invereshie who is an officer in the British Service. Died unmarried in xxxx and was succeeded by his brother,

VIII John Macpherson of Invereshie etc a Captain in the army, who married Isobel Wilson.

He died 4th November 1784 leaving issue,

1. George, his heir born 1781
2. William, born 1782
3. Isabella-Agnes, born 1779.

He was succeeded by his eldest son.

- IX** George Macpherson of Invereshie (afterwards Sir George Macpherson-Grant Baronet) a member of the Scottish Bar.

On succeeding to the estate of Ballindalloch he assumed the name of Grant and was created a Baronet by the Whigs in 18xx.

He married at Montrose, on 26th August 1803, Mary Carnegie, eldest lawful daughter of Thomas Carnegie Esq., of Craigo, by whom he had four sons and five daughters.

1. John, his heir
2. Thomas, born 1815 who succeeded his cousin, Thomas Carnegie of Craigo in 1856
3. James born 1811, died 27th November 1847
4. William, born 1812, died 8th March 1813
5. Mary-Elizabeth, born 1806, died unmarried.
6. Isabella, born 1807, died 22nd December 1807
7. Isabella-Agnes, born 1809
8. Margaret-Ann, born 1817, died in 1817
9. Georgina-Wilhelmina

He died in 18xx and was succeeded by his eldest son.

Sir John Macpherson-Grant Bart of Invereshie and Ballindalloch, who married Marion Helen, daughter of M. N. Campbell of Ballimore.

He died 2nd December 1850 leaving issue by his wife, three sons and three daughters,

1. George, his heir born 12th August 1839
2. Campbell, born 1844.

PART 11 – MACPHERSON OF PHONESS

This is an ancient cadet of the house of Invereshie.

We find Malcolm Macpherson of Phoness in the reign of King James II, of whom was lineally descended another.

- I Malcolm Macpherson of Phoness who was father of:
- II Donald Macpherson of Phoness who left issue three sons,
 1. Malcolm, his heir
 2. Thomas Roy Macpherson of Edress who had two sons, Malcolm and John Macpherson of Lininallan. Malcolm of Edress, the eldest son, who is married and hath issue.
 3. Alexander, (third son of Donald of Phoness) settled in Jamaica, where he acquired a handsome estate, married and had issue two sons, Malcolm and William Macpherson.

He was succeeded by his eldest son.

- III Malcolm Macpherson of Phoness, who married Anne, daughter of Angus Macpherson of Killihuntly, by whom he had two sons,
 1. Donald, his heir
 2. Angus Macpherson, of whom afterwards, Malcolm was succeeded by his eldest son.
- IV Donald Macpherson of Phoness who married 1st Isabel, daughter of Ludovick Grant of Knockando, without issue. He married 2ndly a daughter of John Macpherson in Lininallan, by whom he had only one daughter and dying without issue male, anno 1766, the representation devolved upon his brother Angus Macpherson, before mentioned, who is an officer in General Marjoribanks regiment in Holland. He married Elisabeth, daughter of James Macpherson of Killihuntly by whom he hath one son and two daughters,
 1. William, his heir
 2. Townshend
 3. Grace

Both daughters died at Edinburgh unmarried and in poor circumstances.

He died in 1779 according to a gravestone in Kingussie churchyard.

- V William Macpherson (son of Angus last mentioned) married xxxx Macpherson, daughter of xxxx Macpherson of Laggan and had by her Aneas Peter and a daughter (Jane) who died on approaching womanhood.
- VI Aneas Peter Macpherson, son of the foregoing, died unmarried in 1853.

(See proof taken in the competition for the succession to the personal Estate of the above mentioned Aneas Peter Macpherson, page

Lieutenant John Macpherson in Major Johnston's Highland Regiment and Donald Macpherson, his brother, who is married and hath issue are descended of Phoness.

Note: The Lieut. John Macpherson above mentioned was afterwards better known as Capt. John Macpherson, Ballachroan and patronymically as Iain Dubh MacAlistair. He married in 1777, Anne, daughter of Hugh Macpherson of Ovie and relict of John Macpherson of Inverhall. By her he had issue one son and two daughters, Helen and Isabella. Helen married Capt. Macbarnet and had a numerous issue. Isabella married Mr Shearer. Gillios, the son (afterwards, colonel) married an Irish lady. He died in 185x leaving issue.

Donald (Capt. John's elder brother) married Elizabeth, daughter of Patrick Gordon, chamberlain to the Duke of Gordon for Badenoch. He (Patrick Gordon) was of the Glenbucket family and his wife as a daughter of Macpherson of Ettridge. They had a numerous family.

PART 12 – MACPHERSON OF BRIN

Bean Benjamin Macpherson, second son of Kenneth, the 6th generation of the house of Clunie, was progenitor of the Macphersons of Brin.

**Charter in Public
Archives**

Though we cannot deduce the succession of this family, yet, t'is certain, they made a good figure in the North of Scotland from the reign of King David Bruce to that of King Charles II, when Ewen Macpherson the last laird of Brin, having no male issue, made an entail of his estate (failing heirs male of his own body) in favours of Andrew Macpherson of Clunie, his chief, who succeeded thereto accordingly, anno 1666.

Captain Alexander Macpherson of London, late secretary to Admiral Boscawen, was a cadet of the house of Brin, etc.

PART 13 – MACPHERSON OF STRATHMASSIE

I Paul, second son of Alexander Macpherson of Pitmean, eldest son of the first John of Pitmean, called Johh MacEwan was the first of this family.
Sir Aneas Macpherson's history of the family

He lived in the reigns of Kings Robert II and III and married a daughter of xxxx Kennedy of Lininallan in Lochaber, by whom he had a son,

II Neil Macpherson of Strathmassie who succeeded him and left a son and successor,
ibid

III Donald Macpherson of Strathmassie who left issue three sons,
ibid

1. John, his heir
2. Kenneth
3. Donald

He was succeeded by his eldest son.

IV John Macpherson of Strathmassie, who married a daughter of xxxx Macbean of Kinchyle, by whom he had two sons,
ibid

1. John, his heir.
2. Ewan of whom the Macphersons of Terfadown etc are descended. Paul Macpherson , the last representative of that family, was married at St Christopher's and left issue two sons.

He was succeeded by his eldest son.

V John Macpherson of Strathmassie. He married 1st a daughter of xxxx Macintosh of Strone, by whom he had a son,

1. Benjamin, his heir.

He married 2ndly a daughter of xxxx Macintosh of Killacie by whom he had no issue.

VI Ben or Benjamin Macpherson of Strathmassie, who married a daughter of Macqueen of Clunie by whom he had four sons,
Sir Aneas Macpherson's history of the family.

1. Donald, his heir.
2. John, without succession
3. Angus, of whom the present Angus Macpherson of Drummanard, Pittourie, etc, etc are descended.
4. Murdoch, of whom there are also male descendants.

Benjamin died in the reign of Charles I and was succeeded by his eldest son.

VII Donald Macpherson of Strathmassie, who was engaged with his chief, Donald and Andrew Macpherson of Clunie in the service of both Kings Charles I and II. He married Anne, daughter of Mr Lauchlan Grant, minister of the gospel at Kingussie, by whom he had two sons and one daughter,

1. Alexander, his heir.
2. Benjamin, grandfather of Donald Macpherson of Kinlochlaggan, etc who hath issue two sons and five daughters etc.

3. His daughter Christian was married to William Macpherson, brother to Invereshie and had issue.

Donald died in the reign of King Charles II and was succeeded by his eldest son.

VIII Alexander Macpherson of Strathmassie who married Catharine, daughter of Archibald Macdonald of Keppoch by whom he had a son,

IX John Macpherson of Strathmassie who succeeded him and married Jean, daughter of Lauchlan Macintosh of that Ilk by whom he had a son and four daughters,

1. Lauchlan, his heir.
2. Catharine, married to John Campbell of Auchmaddie in Lochaber and has issue.
3. Anne, married to John Macpherson, wadsetter of Maccoul, who left issue three sons and three daughters.
4. Florence, married to Alexander Macpherson in Strathmassie and hath issue.
5. Rachel, married to James Macpherson, school master in Knoydart and hath issue.

He was succeeded by his only son.

Lauchlan Macpherson of Strathmassie, who married Mary, daughter of Archibald Butter of Pitlochrie in Atholl, by Helen his wife, daughter of Sir Alexander Ogilvie of Forglen, baronet, one of the senators of the college of Justice, by whom he has two sons and two daughters,

1. Alexander
2. Henry
3. Agnes
4. Jean

PART 14 – MACPHERSON OF BREAKACHIE

IX Donald more Macpherson of Clunie, No IX of the memoirs of that family had two sons,
Sir Aneas Macpherson's history of the family

1. Donald Oig, of Clunie, his successor
2. Gillicallum-beg, or little Malcolm, progenitor of the Macphersons of Breakachie, Essich, etc.

I Gillicallum-beg Macpherson, lived in the reign of King James I and married a daughter of xxxx Macdonald of Shian, by whom he had three sons,

1. Gillicallum-more, or big Malcolm, progenitor of the Macphersons of Breakachie.
2. Dougal Derg or Red Dougal by whom the Macphersons of Essich are descended.
3. Ewan, ancestor of the Macphersons in Breadalbane or Argyllshire.

Though the descendants of Gillicallum-More and Dougal Derg contend for the precedency; yet we here, from the traditional history of the family begin with:

II Gillicallum-More Macpherson who appears to have been the eldest son of Gillicallum-beg, second son of Donald of Clunie, was designed by the title of Breakachie and married a daughter of xxxx Robertson of Aulich in Rannoch, an ancient cadet of the family of Strowan, chief of the name, by whom he had six sons and seven daughters,

1. John, his heir.
2. Soirl, or Samuel
3. Donald
4. Huiston or Hutcheson
5. Dougal
6. Gillicallum-Oig
7. 1st daughter, married to Donald, brother to Cameron of Little Finlay.
8. 2nd daughter, married to xxxx Macpherson of Pitmean
9. 3rd daughter, married to xxxx Macpherson of Drummanard
10. 4th daughter, married to xxxx Macpherson of Balladmore
11. 5th daughter, married to Donald Macpherson of Phoness
12. 6th daughter, married to xxxx Macgregor of Liaraygach in Rannoch in Atholl
13. 7th daughter, married to xxxx Gordon, a son of Abergeldie.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

III John Macpherson of Breakachie, who is the reign of King James VI married a daughter of xxxx Macpherson of Phoness, by whom he had two sons,
M.S. History of the family

1. Donald, his heir.
2. Ewen, whose posterity are extinct.

He was succeeded by his eldest son.

- IV**
ibid Donald Macpherson of Breakachie who married a daughter of xxxx Stewart of Drumchan in Atholl by whom he had two sons,
1. Hugh or Hutcheon who married but left no surviving issue.
 2. Donald Oig who carried on the line of the family.

- V**
ibid Donald Macpherson of Breakachie married a daughter of xxxx Macpherson of Pitowrie by whom he had four sons,
1. Malcolm, his heir
 2. Alexander
 3. Soirl or Samuel
 4. John of Ovie

He was succeeded by his eldest son.

- VI** Malcolm Macpherson of Breakachie who married 1st a daughter of Donald Macpherson of Phoness by whom he had four sons,
1. John, his heir
 2. Alexander married and had issue.
 3. Donald married a sister of Lauchlan Macpherson of Clunie and had issue.
 4. Duncan no succession

He married 2ndly Marjory, daughter of John Macpherson of Dalraddie by whom he had two sons,

1. Malcolm of Crubenmore who married Isabel, daughter of James Macpherson of Invernahavon, by whom he has a daughter, married to Donald, second son of Donald Macpherson of Kinlochlaggan.
2. Thomas Macpherson of Nessintulich who married Elisabeth, daughter of John Macpherson of Banchor, by whom he has sons and daughters.

Malcolm was succeeded by his eldest son.

- VII** John Macpherson of Breakachie married 1st Mary, daughter to John Macpherson of Banchor, by whom he had a daughter, Elizabeth married to xxxx Macintosh of Dalmigavie and had issue.

He married 2ndly Marjory, daughter of Angus Macpherson of Killihuntly, by whom he had four sons and three daughters,

1. Donald, his heir
2. Angus of Philchivy who married 1st xxxx Macintosh, by whom he had a son, and two daughters; he married 2ndly Anne, daughter of the Rev Mr William Blair minister of Kingussie and has issue.
3. Alexander an officer in the British Dragoons who married Margaret, daughter of William Beattie, an officer in the British Dragoons, by whom he has a son and a daughter.
4. Hugh of Ovie who married Margaret, daughter of John Macpherson of Banchor, by whom he has two sons and three daughters.
5. 1st daughter Isabel, married to xxxx Macintosh of Linvulg and has issue.

6. Helen married to John Macpherson of Invernahaven, and has issue.
7. xxxx married to a son of xxxx Macpherson of Phoness and has issue.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

Donald Macpherson of Breakachie who married Christian, daughter of Lauchlan Macpherson of Clunie, by Jean his wife, daughter of Sir Ewan Cameron of Lochyell. By her he had four sons and one daughter,

1. Duncan, his heir
2. Lauchlan who was bred a surgeon, is now a lieutenant in one of the British Independent companies in Senegal in Africa.
3. John a merchant in North America
4. Ewan
5. Marjory only daughter.

He was succeeded by his eldest son.

Duncan Macpherson of Breakachie who went a Captain in Colonel Morris's Regiment of Foot to the East Indies anno 1760 and returned to Breakachie 1766 and is still unmarried.

There are several considerable families of the name of Macpherson descended of Breakachie viz: the Macphersons in Glenorchy, and Glenfine in Argyllshire, the Macphersons in Lairg, etc the Macphersons of Culcherine Brockaird, etc.

Alexander Macpherson of Culcherine who acquired the estate of Gartincaber, etc married Isabel, daughter of Hugh Campbell Esq, a cadet of the family of Ardkinglass by whom he had four sons,

1. Gilbert who was bred to the law at Edinburgh
2. James a captain on half pay in the Queen's Royal Regiment of Highlanders is married and hath issue.
3. Colin who died young.
4. Ewan, a captain in Lord John Murray's regiment, was killed in Ticouderago, anno 1758.

“Kingussie, February 28th 1725. The minister gave an afternoon sermon this day because the most of the country were at Breakachie's burial in the forenoon”.

Kirk Session Records.

PART 15 – MACPHERSON OF ESSICH

The first of the family was,

Dougal Derg so called from his being a brave and gallant man, and often engaged in warlike exploits. He was the son of Gillicallum-beg and brother of Gillicallum-more, first of the family of Breakachie.

Though this was long a considerable numerous and flourishing family, yet as we are not furnished with materials whereby we can deduce their genealogy, we shall here briefly mention such of their cadets as have come to our knowledge.

The Macphersons of Bellachroan in Badenoch and Powrie in Forfarshire are of the family of Essich.

Alexander Macpherson of Essich was a man of particular distinction in 1715.

John Macpherson, late an officer in Captain Colin Campbell's independent company of Highlanders, was a son of this family.

The Macphersons of Ardbrylich are of Essich. Mr John Macpherson, a parson in Virginia in North America, is a son of Ardbrylich; also Donald Macpherson, merchant in Inverness, etc, etc.

The present representative of this family appears to be Malcolm Macpherson, now a cadet in Lord John Murray's regiment of Royal Highlanders, being son of William, brother german of the late Essich, who died without male issue.

PART 16 – THE CLAN FARSON'S BAND 1591

The Clan Farson's Band 1591

1st Branch or Sliochd Kynach Cluny and cadets of that house	Andrew Makfersone in Cluny Jhone Makfersone in Brakauche James Makfersone [Pittourie] Pawll Makfersone [Dalrady]
3rd Branch or Sliochd Gillios	Donald Macallister Roy [Phoness] William Mak ane vic William [Invereshie]
2nd Branch or Sliochd Iain	Kynache Makonald vic Nile [Strathmashie] with our hands at the pen led be Jhone Makfersone in Brakauche at our command becauss our selfis could nocht wryt.
Natural son of Farquhar McThomas of Invertromie	Alister Mor McFarquhar McThomas [Invertromie] with my hand at the pen Allester McFarquhar [Invertromie]
2nd Branch or Sliochd Iain. Invertromie a cadet of Pitmain	with my hand led, and Thomas McFarquhar [Invertromie] with my hand at the pen led be Allester Oig McFarquhar [Invertromie] at their command.

At Huntlie the XVI of May 1591

The whole Clan Macpherson in Badenoch or "Sliochd nan truer bhraithrean" are represented in the above Band, the distinction of the Three Branches descended of the "three bertherine" being carefully observed.

Cluny, with the cadets of the House, in the order of their seniority, Breakachie, Pittourie, and Dalrady, represent the descendants of the eldest brother, Kenneth, or Sliochd Kynach, Phoness and Invereshie represent Sliochd Gillios or the descendants of the third brother Gillios.

Strathmashie and Invertromie represent Sliochd Iain, or the descendants of the second of the "three bretherine".

John, Pitmean, (the chieftain of the 2nd Branch) who was closely allied with the Macintoshes does not subscribe.

PART 17 – 1689

1689

15th March 1689

Declaration and Engagement entered into by the principal Clansmen of Macpherson on the marriage of Anna, only daughter of Duncan McPherson of Cluny with Archibald, second son of Sir Hugh Calder. By the Contract dated at Cluny 15th March 1689, the lady's tocher is fixed at 6000 merks. The Clansmen suspecting their Chief's intentions went still farther, on the day previous to the signing of the Marriage-Contract, subscribed the following Bond.

We, the under-subscribers, considering that Duncan Macpherson of Cluny our present Chief is of full purpose and resolution to tailzie not only his whole estate, but also the representation of us and all others our kinsmen, by his righteous heir male with his daughter to a stranger and that without any misadventure our ruin is thereby threatened if God Almighty by one entire union among ourselves do not prevent the same do hereby declare and swear upon our great oath that we shall not own or countenance any person as the said Duncan Macpherson his representative, failing heirs male of his own body, excepting William Macpherson of Noide, who is true lineal successor, and the heirs male of his body, whom failing the heirs male whatsoever and so forth successively and that we shall to the utmost of our power assist and maintain the said William and his foresaids in attaining and possessing the said estate by all just means imaginable. And further we the under-subscribers and in particular the said William Macpherson shall second assist and maintain one another in all our just and righteous interests against all mortals his Majesty being excepted and we bind us to perform the promises under the pain of infamy.

In witness whereof we have subscribed these presents with our hands at Benchar the 14th day of March 1689 years.

(signed)

Wm McPhersone of Noide
Alexr McPhersone, Pitmean
Ja. McPhersone, Balachroane
Alexr McPhersone, Phones
Muird. McPhersone, Clun
Ja. McPhersone, Invernihain
Jo. McPhersone, Coronach
Jo. McPhersone, Benchar
Angus McPhersone, Kilihuntlie
Jo. McPhersone in Strone, etc

(16 Subscribers in all)

PART 18 – 1628

1628

**Members of the Clan Chattan
Macpherson 28th May 1628 (1728?)
and their Covenant.**

We under-subscribers being sensible of the bad consequences and effects of discord animosities and jealousies amongst relatives and neighbours against the law of God and man have thought fit for prevention of that and the like sake to give our oaths each of us to other, and hereby do swear that we shall behave to one another as brethren maintaining supporting and defending our respective interests and the one of us not encroaching upon the other in his means fame interest or reputation but to the contrair behaving to one another in brotherly love and unity as God's word and Nature do require at our hands and in further preservation of the unity and amity amongst ourselves it is conditional betwixt us that in case of any controvertible debates arising betwixt any two or more of us about marclus controvert debts or any delict or wrong done by one of us to another that the same and all such words as may fall in controversie (excepting heritable rights whereon infiffment has followed) shall be submitted to the decision of two friends of each side and an oversman in case of variance to be chosen of the arbiters and in case of variance betwixt the arbiters in the choosing of the oversman our chief Cluny to be oversman; and if the matter be so intricate that it cannot be decided by untried men that it shall be referred to one or two lawyers with power to them in case of variance to choose an oversman; and for the more security we consent to the registration hereof in the Books of Council and Session or others competent therein to remain for preservation, and if need be that all Execution necessary may pass hereupon in form as effeirs and to that effect constitute our xxxxxx.

In witness whereof these presents written by John Macpherson of Strathmashie are subscribed by us at Cluny the twenty eighth day of May, sixteen hundred and twenty eight Sic Subscibitur,

La. Macpherson of Clune
Jo. Macpherson of Strathmashie
Paul Macpherson of Clune
And. Macpherson of Noide
Don. Macpherson of Cullenlin
Don. Macpherson of Pitcherine
Jo. Macpherson of Ovie
Jo. Macpherson of Benchar Yr
Jo. Macpherson of Killihuntly
Mal. Macpherson of Phoiness
Jo. Macpherson of Crathie
James Macpherson of Invernahaven
Alex. Macpherson of Ordhumore
Murdo Macpherson of Eterish
Jo. Macpherson of Invernahaven

Jo. Macpherson Yr of Clune
Tho. Macpherson of Pittoure
Ewan Macpherson of Press
Angus Macpherson of Garvageg
Chas. Macpherson of Coraldine
La. Macpherson of Lagan
Donl. Macpherson of Midcoul
Don. Macpherson of Midcoul
Jo. Macpherson Yr of Eterish
Don. Macpherson in Strathmashie
Ewan Macpherson in Balidbeg
Jo. Macpherson of Gaskmore
Jo. Macpherson Elder of Benchar
Angus Macpherson of Killihuntly
Malcolm Macpherson Gargasg
Alexr Macpherson of Cragar
Jo. Macpherson in Dullanich
Don. Macpherson in Phoness
Malcolm Macpherson in Nessintullich
Duncan Macpherson bro. to Phoness
Jo. Macpherson in Nessintullich
Tho. Macpherson in Dalroach
Alexr. Macpherson of Crubinbeg
Duncan Macpherson, Dumtallolach
Alexr. Macpherson in Lagan (? Of Noid)
Murdo Macpherson of Shiramore
Jo. Macpherson of Crubine
Ro. Macpherson of Blarbulorey

Donald Macpherson of Phoness hade also one naturall son
called Duncan roy.

PART 19 – LETTER OF SUNDRY HIGHLAND LAIRDS

**Letter of Sundry Highland Lairds
(The original of this letter has no address on it)**

Sir, We understand by Borlum, our Bailzie, that you desire to knowe this day our resolutions anent the furnisheing you coall and candell without payment. You know virie weelee how heavie that burden has lyen upon us, and that it has so exhausted us, that much of our country is waisted, and therefore we doe assure you by these, that we will not advance you any more coalle or candell without pay, because ther is noe law for it, and you may as weel take away all our property by force and violence as purpose upon us any taxes, arbitrary, without authoritie or law; property and libertie is the thing we contend for against arbitrary power and resolves to adhere to the Act of Counsell and Secretaryes letter in our favours, as the final resolutione of

your humble servants

Will. McIntosh of Borlum
A. McPherson of Pivinson
A. McPherson of Kyllihuntly
Jo. McPherson of Sorebeg
Jo. McIntosh
Alex. McPherson of Phones
William McIntosh of Crathiemore
Alex. McPherson of Etterishe
A. McIntosh of Balnespick
E. McPherson of Enzie
D. McIntosh Gargaske
Don. McPherson
Donald McPherson
La. McIntosh Ruthven
J. McPherson Benchar
Ja. McPherson of Balchroan
Jo. McPherson in Kelliekroon
J. Gordon in Kingussie
Wm McPherson of Noid
J. McPherson of Clune
Don. McIntosh of Lynwillg
D. McPherson of Invertromie
Ba. McPherson
D. McP. Coronach
Malcolm McP. Son

Ruthven 17th May 1697

PART 20 – VINDICATION BY THE MACPHERSONS OF BADENOCH

**Vindication by the Macphersons of Badenoch
to His Grace the Duke of Gordon 1699**

Whereas we are informed that William McIntosh of Borlum, Baillie of Badenoch, hath reported one of the most wicked, malicious and notorious lyes that his serpentine witt could invent or the devell could indyte to him, to witt that the countrymen of Badenoch of the name of McPherson and particularly the fewers had sent message to him with John McPherson younger of Dalrady, declaring that their only ground of quarrel with him, and accusing him of malversations was the reason of his close noticeing his grace the Duke of Gordon's interest against them, and in particular his marches with the saids fewers; and if he did forbear so to doe, that he would be as acceptable to them as any Baillie that ever they hade, and now seeing such a pernicious and malicious lye (which certainly was never hatcht or contrived without concourse and inspiration of the father and auther of lyes) might tend to the raiseing sedition 'twixt the Superior and his wassells, and to the utter and quite depriving of the wassells of their superiors' countenance and favour, and might incite him to enmitie against (which certainly was their malicious enemies designe) therefoir, and in confutation of the said hellish intentions we have thought fit to declair, lyk as we under-subscribers do hereby declair, upoun our soul and conscience, and as we hop to be saved at the great day of judgment, that we never sent any such message to him, nor as much as talked of any such matter to the said John McPherson or any else. Kykeas, I the said John Mcpherson hereby solemnly swear upon my soul and as I expect to be saved, that I never received any such message from the country or any one of them nor did I deliver the samen to the said Baillie nor hade the least ground to do it from them, neither did I it of my own accord.

Wm. McPhersone of Noid
Malcolme McPherson, Breakachie
Alex. McPhersone of Phones
J. McPherson of Adrbrylach
J. McPhersone, younger of Dalraddie
E. McPhersone in Dellifour
J. McPhersone of Pitchirne
A. McPherson, Stramasie
Alex. McPherson of Etterishe
R. McPheson of Crathie croy
J. McPherson of Bellachroan
J. McPherson of Cullinlind
J. McPherson of Weaster Glenbenchor
J. McPherson of Pitmean
A. McPhersone of Kyllihuntly
Johne McPhersone of Dalraddie

PART 21 – EXTRACTS FROM SCOTS MAGAZINE

Extracts from Scots Magazine

Born 1671
“John Macpherson
of Inverhall Esq.
undoubted male
representative of the
ancient family of
Invereshie and is
now Barrack Master
at Ruthven in
Badenoch”

“Died January 1754. At his house of Knappach in Inverness-shire in the 63rd year of his age, Mr John Macpherson, late Depute Barrack-master of Ruthven in Badenoch. He with a sergeant and twelve men defended the Barracks of Ruthven in 1745 against 200 Highlanders and in 1746 surrendered it to the late Glenbucket upon honourable terms”.

Scots Maga. Vol XVI p. 108 1754

“Married June 12, 1798 at Fassfern, Colonel Macpherson of Cluny to Miss Cameron, Fassfern.”

“Died May 8 1799 at Invereshie Captain John MacPherson late of the 15th Foot.”

Capt. John
Macpherson
Ballachroan

“Died Jany 2. 1800. Major Macpherson of Luvick. He and four other gentlemen unfortunately perished in a storm of snow when on a shooting party on the Duke of Gordon’s grounds in Badenoch.”

PART 22 – INSCRIPTIONS ON TOMBSTONES

**Inscriptions on Tombstones
in the old St Columba's Churchyard
at Kingussie
Copied by me in August 1874**

**Born 1726
Died 1813**

“To the memory of Lachlan Macpherson of Ralia who died 10 June 1813, aged 87 and his spouse Grace, eldest daughter of Andrew Macpherson of Banchor, who died 5th May 1793. Their son John who died in infancy and their daughter Harriet, who died March 12th 1825 aged 24 years.”

**Born 1735
Died 1810**

“Sacred to the memory of Colonel Duncan Macpherson of Bleaton, who died at Kingussie the 12th day of December 1810 aged 75 years and his wife Margaret Macpherson who died 6th Nov. 1808 aged 66 and daughter of the late Ewen Macpherson Esq of Cluny and Chief of the Clan Chattan. This monument was erected by their youngest and only surviving son Col. Robert Barclay Macpherson. C.B & K.H.”

**Born 1742
Died 1808**

“Lieut. John McPherson of the 78th Regiment who died at Blaragie, Laggan 19th Sept 1815 aged 88 years; also his relict Jane Macpherson, daughter of John McPherson of Invernahaven who died 17 August 1828 aged 75.”

**Born 1727
Died 1815
Born 1753
Died 1828**

**Born 1724
Died 1800**

“Sacred to the memory of Capt John Macpherson Balechroan late of the 82 Regt. who died 2 January 1800 aged 76 years.”

“Dougal Campbell Macpherson aged 14 years died 8th Augt 1774 and his brother Lieut. Robert Campbell Macpherson aged 27, who died 2nd April 1789 sons of Lieut. McPherson [ant-oichear ban] of Bellidmore.”

PART 23 – MACPHERSON SUBSCRIBERS TO GAELIC SONGS

**Macpherson Subscribers to
Kenneth MacKenzie's Gaelic Songs
published in 1792**

	Colonel Macpherson of Bleaton [or Breakachie]	
	Colonel Macpherson of Clunie	
<i>Killed in a duel</i>	Captain Hugh Macpherson, Inverhall, Badenoch	
	Captain Charles Macpherson, Gordnhall	
<i>Nuid family</i>	Lieutenant Duncan Macpherson, Cullinleen	
<i>Ovie family</i>	Lieutenant Ewan Macpherson, Culachie	
	Bailie Donald Macpherson, Ruthven	
	Mrs Macpherson, Banchor	
	John Macpherson yr of Bleaton	}
	Simon Macpherson of Bleaton	}
<i>Died a General</i>	Robert Barclay Macpherson of Bleaton	}
	Adam Macpherson of Bleaton	}
	David Macpherson, brewer, Inverness	
<i>Old Bealid's father?</i>	James Macpherson, Crubin-beg	
	Allan Macpherson, Lyneallan, Badenoch	
<i>My grandfather</i>	Alexander Macpherson, Etterish	
	Allan Macpherson, merchant, Ralia	
	Alexander Macpherson, Nuid-beg	
	Finlay Macpherson, Baillid-more	
	Donald Macpherson, Iagan	
	John Macpherson, Knappoch	
	Angus Macpherson, shepherd, Glenfeshie	
	Angus Macpherson, Balnеспick	
	Angus Macpherson, Little Craggie	
	Thomas Macpherson, Forletter	
	Donald Macpherson, Forletter	
	Charles Macpherson, Croft-beg	
	Lieutenant Macpherson, Blaragie	
	Lauchlan Macpherson, Ralia, Esq	
	John Macpherson, fox hunter, Rothiemurchus	
	John Macpherson, weaver, Torbreck	
<i>Ian Ruagh Chluinie</i>	John Macpherson, merchant, Fort Augustus	
	Archibald Macpherson, Castle Oliphant	
	Donald Macpherson, farmer, Invertill	
	Donald Macpherson, teacher, Kenmore	
	Patrick Macpherson, Kenmore	
	Patrick Macpherson, shepherd, Achmore	
<i>Ailean Ban mor –</i>	Allan Macpherson, in Shenvall, Badenoch	
<i>Rankine of</i>	John Macpherson, in Shenvall	
<i>Aughtuachtans</i>	Duncan Macpherson Lagg of Callag, Badenoch	
<i>daughter</i>	Ewan Macpherson, Balgown	
	George Macpherson, Leith	
	Angus Macpherson, Redford	
	John Macpherson, Bell's Close, Perth	
	Ewan Macpherson, Duimghasg, Badenoch	
	John Macpherson, wright, Ruinachan	
	John Macpherson, wright, “	
	Ewan Macpherson, Balnlaggan, Stratherrick	
	Donald Macpherson, merchant, Inverness	
	Eneas Macpherson of Flichity	
	John Macpherson, merchant, Inverness	
	Donald Macpherson, messenger, Inverness	

Angus Macpherson, Citadel, Inverness
Ewan Macpherson, wright, Leith
Alistair MacThomas Alexander Macpherson, Duimghasg, Badenoch
Angus MacIlleasp Angus Macpherson, ditto
Malcolm Macpherson, fox hunter, Ovie
Iain macDhon'Il John Macpherson, mason, Lagg of Catlag
Fearlach Shearo Charles Macpherson, Shearobeg, Badenoch
Aonghais Angus Macpherson, Auchintoul, Badenoch
macWilliam John Macpherson, Dalvreck, Badenoch
John Macpherson, Croftgorm, Badenoch
Evan Macpherson, Muckoul, ditto
Patrick Oig Patrick Macpherson, Breackachy, Badenoch
Alexander Macpherson, Glasglon, Badenoch
John Macpherson, piper, Clunie, Badenoch
Angus Macpherson, Terfadoun, Badenoch

PART 24 – MACPHERSON SUBSCRIBERS TO DUNCAN BAN'S POEMS

**Macpherson Subscribers to
Duncan Ban Macintyre's Poems 1790**

<i>Of the Macphersons of Sleat in Skye, sometime Governor General of India</i>	Sir John Macpherson, Bart Capt J. Macpherson of Benachar, Badenoch Capt Charles Macpherson, Gordonhall Capt John Macpherson, Invereshie
<i>The translator of Ossian, died in 1796</i>	James Macpherson of Belleville Lieut Evan Macpherson, Cullachie Lieut. Hugh Macpherson, Lochfinehead
<i>Col. Donald</i>	Lieut Donald Macpherson, Gaskmore Ensign Allan Macpherson, Fort Wililam Mr Macpherson of Invernahaven
<i>Sir John's brother</i>	Revd Martin Macpherson of Sleat Mrs Macpherson of Sleat Peter Macpherson, Callander Alexander Macpherson, Dep Barrack Master Duart Castle Alexander Macpherson, Coulusmore Alexander Macpherson, Shian Kennith Macpherson, Gauloch Alexander Macpherson by Ruthven Donald Macpherson, Laggan Evan Macpherson, Ruthven John Macpherson, Ballachroan John Macpherson, Tomachlagan Andrew Macpherson, sawmiller Charles Macpherson, Sherrowbeg Alexander Macpherson, Blaragy Evan Macpherson, Nuckoul Alexander Macpherson, Taynluib
<i>An-t-uashie</i>	John Macpherson, Corychoily Alexander Macpherson, Coustone

PART 25 – MACPHERSON SUBSCRIBERS TO TURNER'S COLLECTION

**Macpherson Subscribers to
Turner's Collection of Gaelic Poetry, published 1813**

Charles Macpherson, Esq, Edinburgh
May Macpherson, Sawmarket, Edinburgh
D Macpherson Esq, Inverness
D Macpherson, writer, Inverness
J Macpherson, Fortingal
D Macpherson, Camagusan
J Macpherson, vintner, Callander
J Macpherson, teacher, Callander
A Macpherson, merchant, Callander
A Macpherson, Airds, Glenlyon
D Macpherson, Innishewin
J Macpherson, clerk, Corpach
D Macpherson, comptroller, Fort William
D Macpherson, teacher, Highbridge
D Macpherson, Fort Augustus
J Macpherson, yr Laga
D Macpherson, vintner, Inverness
P Macpherson, sergt 92nd Regt, Tain
W Macpherson, wright, Tain
J Macpherson, merchant, Tain
J Macpherson, Ardrossan
G Macpherson, tailor, Inverness
J Macpherson, writer, Kingussie
A Macpherson, Kingussie
D Macpherson, Kingussie
E Macpherson, vintner, Kingussie
J Macpherson, Leirgchonich
H Macpherson, vintner, Oban
J Macpherson, by Ardchattan
John Macpherson, 71st Regt
John Macpherson, Rothsay
Ang. Macpherson, sergt-major, Highs. Regt. L.M.Edinburgh

PART 26 – MACPHERSON SUBSCRIBERS TO MRS GRANT'S POEMS, 1803

**Macpherson Subscribers to
Mrs Grant of Laggan's Poems, 1803**

Sir J Macpherson, Broughton
Major Macpherson, Barrack Officer
Revd Mr Macpherson, Pluscardine
Lieut James Macpherson, 42nd Regt
Alexand Macpherson, Esq
J Macpherson, Esq
Duncan Macpherson, Esq
Mrs Macpherson
Miss Macpherson, Paisley
Bailie Macpherson, Inverness
*Daughters of Capt
John Macpherson,
Balachroan the first
married to Capt
Macbarnet and the
second to Mr Shearer* Miss Macpherson, Balchroan
Miss Isabella Macpherson, Balchroan
*Son of Parson
Robert of the
Benchar family* George Macpherson, Esq
William Macpherson Esq of Invereshie
John Macpherson, Dalchully, Badenoch
Lieut J Macpherson, Blaragay
Mr C Macpherson in Sherrobeg
Miss Macpherson
Mrs Macpherson, Benchar
Duncan Macpherson, Esq
Mrs Macpherson, Cluny
Lauchlan Macpherson Esq, Ralia
*Son and heir of the
translator of Ossian* [James] macpherson, Esq of Belleville

PART 27 – MACPHERSON SUBSCRIBERS TO A MCKAY'S GAELIC POEMS

**Macpherson Subscribers to
Alexr McKay's Gaelic Poems, published in 1821**

Xxxx Macpherson Esq, Gibston
Aneas Macpherson, Clunie
Andrew Macpherson of Clunie
Colonel Macpherson Clunie
Capt Evan Macpherson, Craggie
Capt Macpherson, Balloan
Lieut Cuthbert Macpherson, Craggie
John Macpherson, Tain
Malcolm Macpherson, Rosehaugh House
John Macpherson of Clunie
James Macpherson, Drover, Inverness
William Macpherson, Draikies
Xxxx Macpherson, Ballagan
Alexr Macpherson, Huntly Lodge

PART 28 – MACPHERSON SUBSCRIBERS TO McCALLUM'S OSSIAN 1816

**Macpherson Subscribers to
McCallum's Ossian published in 1816**

***Descended from the
Macphersons of
Clune***

Mrs Macpherson of Macpherson of Cluny
Sir J Macpherson Bart, London
Macpherson-Grant of Ballindalloch
[James] Macpherson Esq Belleville
Revd H Macpherson, D.D. Old Aberdeen
J Macpherson Esq, Ardersier
H Macpherson Esq Kintradwell
H macpherson, Esq Gibstow
A Macpherson, Esq, rector, Tain
J Macpherson, Esq
D Macpherson, Esq Inisterr
D Macpherson, teacher, Fort Augustus
D Macpherson, Esq, Fort William
A Macpherson, Esq, Clunie
L Macpherson, Esq, Ralia
A Macpherson, Esq Melvilderg
A Macpherson, Esq. Stornoway
J Macpherson Esq Auchterarder
J Macpherson, Esq, Callander
Mrs D Macpherson, teacher, Callander
Mr H Macpherson, Inverneil
Mr J Macpherson, Balnald
Mr D Macpherson, Carngouran
Mr A Macpherson, Craggie
A Macpherson, esq Carkamall
T Macpherson, Esq Callander
J Macpherson, Esq Dunfermline
Capt A Macpherson, Bialidmore
Mr J Macpherson, Clunes
Mr D Macpherson, Kingussie
Mr A Macpherson, Kingussie
W Macpherson, Esq, Laggan
J Macpherson, Esq, Kingussie
Mrs Col. Macpherson, Kingussie
Mr Macpherson, Glenpeth
Mr D Macpherson, Presnamuckrach
Mr L Macpherson, Speybridge
Miss Macpherson, Cupar
D Macpherson, Esq, Peterhead

PART 29 – MACPHERSON CASES FROM THE COURT OF SESSION

**Macpherson Cases
from
The Index to the Decision
of
The Court of Session**

Pursuer	Defender	Date
McPherson	McLaud	29 June 1666
McPherson	Wedderburn	14 June 1668
McPherson	McIntosh	1 Dec 1681
McPherson	McIntosh	Dec 1682
McPherson	Auchlossin	Feb 1688
McPherson	McPherson	28 Jan 1713
McPherson of Killihuntly	McPherson of Dalrady	11 Feb 1723
McPherson's Claim		Dec 1749
McPherson	King's Advocate	" "
McPherson	Grahame	15 Feb 1764
McPherson	Grahame	3 Jan 1750
McPherson	Grant	28 Feb 155
McPherson	Arrot	29 Jan 1767
McPherson, Supplement		18 Jan 1773
McPherson	Tod	25 Dec 1784
Mcpherson (of Belleville)	[my grandfather, Alister Ban & Donh'll ban Clurach, then tenants of Etteridge]	12 May 1815

PART 30 – MACPHERSONS OF SLEAT

Macphersons of Sleat in Skye

Pencil inscription at the top of the page is as follows:

*The Journal for Tour to the Hebrides with Samuel Johnson
LLD by James Boswell Esq.*

This gentleman [Dr John Macpherson of Sleat] was born in Skye, succeeded in his charge by his son who is the seventh generation of ministers out of that family, and I have authority to say that the first of them ranked among Scottish Bishops.

Mr Macpherson had his education in the great academy of Skye, and was taught by his uncle; who then had no superiors, and but few equals in classical knowledge in North Britain, and not a few of his old pupils, to some of them Dr Johnson bears testimony of their abilities, would compose Latin verses that would not dishonour Buchanan and an Epigram wrote by the Dr is still extant that will almost equal that gentleman's p98. Dr Johnson looked also at a latin paraphrase of the Song of Moses written by him, and published 1747 in a magazine of June, and said it does him great honour, he has a great deal of Latin and good latin too, continues he. The Dr read another latin ode, which he wrote when minister of Barra, where he resided for some years, and thought himself buried alive among barbarians, esteeming that isle inferior to Skye his natale solum, that he languished for its blessed mountains.

Hei michi; quantos patior Dolores,
Dum procul specto, juga ter beata
Dum faerae Barrae steriles arenas
Solus abberro.
Ingumo, indignor, crucior quod inter
Barbaros Thulen lateam colentes
Torpeor languens morior sepultus
Carcere caeco.

After wishing for wings to fly over to his dear country which was in his view, from what he calls Thule as being the most western isle of Scotland except St Kilda; and after describing the pleasures of society, and the miseries of solitude, he at last with a becoming propriety, has recourse to the only sure relief of thinking men, sursum corda, the hope of a better world, and disposes his mind to resignation.

Interim feat tua, rex, voluntas
Erigor sursum quoties subit spes
Certa inigranda solimam supernam,
Numinis aulam.
and he concludes with a noble strain of orthodox piety
Vita dum demum vocitanda vita est
Tunc licet gratos socios habere,
Scraphim et sanctos triadem verindam,
Concelebrantes.
J. L. Buchanan's Defence of the Scots Highlands.

South Uist. 16xx. Martin Macpherson A. M. only surviving son of John Bane MacPherson (famous for his talent and military exploits who fell in defending the chief of the MacDonalds in an attack by the MacLeods near the Castle Ruaigh in Sleat) was laureated at the University of Glasgow in 1632 admitted prior to 6th May 1642.

Duirinish. 16xx Dugald MacPherson only son of the preceding attained his degree at the University of Glasgow in 1661, was admitted prior to 1689, and received into communion by the Synod of Argyll on or before 21st May 1692; died 16 March 1717 aged about 76. He married 1st Christian, daughter of xxxx Berry of Edinburgh and had a numerous issue, of whom Martin, minister of Sleat, John schoolmaster of Orbost

Barra 1734. John MacPherson A. M. son of Mr Dugald MacPherson, minister of Duirinish (the preceding) born in November 1718, obtained his degree at the University and King's College Aberdeen in 1728, where he distinguished himself by his classical and other attainments, licensed by the Presbty 12 May 1734 and ordained 12th Sept same year – translated to Sleat in 1741.

Sleat 1742 degree of D.D. conferred on him by the University and King's College Aberdeen, 20th Nov 1761 and died 5th April 1765 in 56th year of his age and 31st of his ministry – married 25th Feby 1740 Janet, eldest daughter of Donald MacLeod of Bernera, to whom he was devotedly attached; she died in 1748 and had two sons, Martin who succeeded to the benefice and John who became Governor General of India and was created a baronet 10th June 1786.

Please see next page.

The earliest person from whom a regular descent can be traced is:

John Macpherson, a clergyman who flourished about 1500 in the vicinity of Dun-Isle.
who had
a son
who had
John
who left an only son who was bred in the reformed religion, and to the Church

Dugald
who had
The Revd Dr John, minister of Slate
Author of the "Critical Dissertation"
Married Miss MacLeod and died in 1765,
leaving issue two sons and one daughter

Martin

Succeeded his father as minister of Sleat and married Mary, daughter of MacKinnon of Corrychatican in Skye, by whom no issue

John

(created a Baronet in 1786)

Entered the service of the E.I. Co first in a military and afterwards (in 1769) in a civil capacity. Returned to England in 1777 but went out again 1780. In 1784 he succeeded Warren Hastings as Governor General of India and died unmarried in 18xx.

Isabella

Married Capt. Ewan Macpherson, Cullachie (of the Ovie family).

PART 31 – MACPHERSONS OF PHONESS

Macphersons of Phoness

Evidence taken from the official papers, in the competition for the succession to the personal Estate of Eneas Peter Macpherson “of Phoness” who died at Kingussie 11 June 1853.

Excerpt Condescend & claim for Donald Ferguson residing at Lettochbeg near Pitlochry in the County of Perth.

- I* The late Mr Eneas Peter Macpherson commonly called “Phoness” who was the second son of the late Lieut. William Macpherson of Phoness died intestate and without issue on or about 11th June 1853 at Kingussie within the parish of Kingussie and Commissariat of Inverness.
- II* xxxxxxxxxxx
- III* In terms of the Interlocutor of the Commissary Depute bearing date the 17 April curt. the Condescender states his propinquity to the deceased to be as follows:-

The deceased Eneas Peter Macpherson was the second son of Lieut William Macpherson who was the only son of Lieut Angus Macpherson who was the second son of Malcolm Macpherson of Phoness. The Condescender is the eldest son in life of Helen Macpherson who was youngest child of Donald Macpherson some time residing at Nessuntullich in the parish of Kingussie, by his wife Amelia (Helen) Stewart daughter of James Stewart Esq of Clunes in Athole – said Donald Macpherson being younger brother of the foresaid Malcolm Macpherson of Phoness. The Condescender and the Deceased are therefore second and third cousins, being respectively descendants in the second and third degree of the two brothers Malcolm and Donald Macpherson.

- IV* The Condescender believes, and has no doubt whatsoever that all the descendants of the body of Malcolm Macpherson of Phoness great grandfather of the deceased are dead, and also that other than the Claimant there is no grand-child of Donald Macpherson nor grand-nephew nor niece of Malcolm Macpherson in life and therefore he is the nearest in kin to deceased Eneas Peter Macpherson.

xxxxxxxxxxxx

Excerpt Condescendence & Claim – Colonel Gillies Macpherson

- I* Macpherson

xxxxxxxxxxxx

- II* That the said Colonel Gillies Macpherson is lawful son of Lieut John Macpherson who was a lawful son of Alexander Macpherson (all of the family commonly called the

Ballachroan family) who was a lawful son of Donald (og) Macpherson, the son of Donald Macpherson of Phoness who had a lawful son William Macpherson of Phoness who had a lawful son Malcolm Macpherson who had a lawful son Angus Macpherson who had a lawful son William Macpherson who was father of the deceased Eneas Peter Macpherson.

The relationship alleged by the other Claimant to the deceased Eneas Peter Macpherson is denied, and particularly the legitimacy of the mother of the Claimant Ferguson is denied.

Domh'Il Allastair mhic Uillean was a brother of this Donald who perished at Gaick in 1800 along with Capt. Macpherson. See the Lament page.

Condescence & Claim – Donald Macpherson residing Lynemore near Kingussie

- I The said E.P. Macpherson was commonly called "Phoness" who was son of xx xx died xx11 June 1853.
- II Several parties making pretence to the deceased's succession have raised Edict claiming the office of Executry as his nearest of Kin, two of them being related to him only by his mother, and others and among them the Condescender maintaining that they are entitled to the office as his nearest of Kin and lawfully related to him on his father's side.
- III The Condescender states xxxx xxxx. The common ancestor of the family of Phoness was known in the country by the appellation of Gillicallum. The deceased Eneas Peter Macpherson great-great-great-grandson of Donald son of this Gillicallum, his father having been William Macpherson, his grandfather Angus, and his great-grandfather Malcolm who was a grandson of the said Donald Macpherson. All this line is now believed and averred to be extinct. The said Gillicallum besides the said son Donald had another son called John Macpherson of Phoness whose son Malcolm married a daughter of Macpherson, Laird of Banchor, who had a son called John, who married a daughter of John Macpherson of Cruben, by whom he had a daughter Elizabeth who married Alexander Macpherson in Phoness, father of the present Claimant Donald Macpherson in Lynemore. So that the present Claimant is great-great-grandson of John son of the said Gillicallum and the Claimant is fourth cousin, once removed, or fourth and fifth cousin on the father's side of the said defunct E.P. Macpherson.

Gillicallum was his Christian name and is the proper Gaelic form of Malcolm, now shortened into Callum. Old Gillicallum of Phoness is often mentioned and quoted by Sir Eneas Macpherson in his M.S. History of the Macphersons

Proof taken at Kingussie 19th May 1854

Mr Charles Fraser, Solicitor, John Mackenzie, Com. Clk. Mr Anderson S.C.D., and David Bruce, Session Clk, Kingussie. Bruce examined says, I have examined the Parish Register from its commencement in 1724 till 1750. The Vol. of the Register ends in 1779. There is a blank in the Register from October 9th 1737 to 12 June 1746. Immediately after the entry of October 9th there is found engrossed the following:-

This year the Schoolmaster dyed at Aberdeen and his minutes of Session were lost. Mr William Blair.

Donald Ferguson. Petitioner. I live at Lettochbeg of Pitlochry, I am 77 years old, on the 16th July last. I am claiming to be the nearest heir to the late Aneas Peter Macpherson. The great-grandfather of Aneaa Peter Macpherson was Malcolm (Gorach) which means daft. My mother's father was Donald Macpherson. He was a brother to Malcolm (the daft). I don't know how many sons Malcolm the Daft had. He had Angus and Donald. Angus was the grandfather of Aneas Peter, the deceased.

Donald married a daft young woman who was the daughter of the Inn-Keeper at Dalnacardoch. The had children "but I don't think but that they lived short".

Angus had a daughter called Townshend and a son William, Aneas Peter's father. None of them are alive, or their children so far as I know, excepting bastards. Donald, my grandfather was for some time at Nessintullich. He became a poor man. He resided also at some time in Ettridge, but I don't know whether my grandfather came first to Ettridge or Nessintullich. He was bound for Malcolm the Daft and was rouped for Malcolm and became poor. My grandfather had four children. My mother I think was the youngest. She died in 1816 in December. She was 77 years of age. Her name was Ellen. My grandfather was married to my grandmother in the parish of Struan in Athole. She was called Emily Stewart, daughter of James Stewart of Clunes who was out in 1745 and lost his possession in consequence. Of the four children of my grandfather and grandmother the eldest was Malcolm, the 2nd Thomas and 3rd Donald and the fourth my mother. Malcolm, Thomas and Donald died without any family. Malcolm, my uncle, went to London young, joined the army as a cadet, became an officer, was discharged, entered the King's Band and married a rich widow. He left a good deal of money when he died, having made a will partly in favour of a housekeeper. Being shown No 3 of Writs produced by petitioner's Agent, "I identify xxx xxx xxx. Donald and Thomas my other uncles died young and unmarried so far as I know and believe. My mother was first married to a schoolmaster, Peter Macdonald. My father Robert Ferguson was her second husband. On the death of my grandfather in poverty, my grandmother's brother James Stewart Yr of Clune brought her and her four children to Athole and my mother and I have always been in Athole since. It was said my grandfather died of a broken heart when he was rouped. After 1745 the Stewarts were as poor as the rest. The property was taken from Malcolm the Daft and was bought in some way by The Black Officer. My mother would be speaking about these old people and matters – also James Stewart Yr of Clunes, my mother's uncle. James Robertson of Kindrochet also would be speaking. I can't name any more at present. At my grandfather's marriage I heard that when he came with his party, a shot was fired immediately before his horse, which became restive and leapt a gate. My grandfather kept his seat and one of the party said he would rather than a hundred

merks that he did so. After the marriage when the people were shaking hands with the bride according to custom, one of the bridesmaids said if she had not got much money she had got a clever man. I have heard my mother say that Malcolm the Daft ws in the house the harvest after I was born, and that she put me on his knee, and he said to her “I wish to God that your father had been about the country begging with a rope about his neck the night that you wee born, poor Phoness would not have been where it is now,” and he wept. I know that I was called after my grandfather. I have not heard of Malcolm the Daft coming to my mother’s house except on that occasion. I knew Lieut. Willm Macpherson (Eneas Peter’s father) well. He was often in my mother’s house, and I have been in his in Laggan. I was well acquainted (and to my loss) with an illegitimate son of his called Alexander whose wife died at King’s House, Glencoe at whose funeral I was. The body was brought to Kingussie by Fort William and Laggan. I accompanied the body all the way. I was in Lieut Wm Macpherson’s house at that time. I have received letters from the Lieutenant. I know Margaret Douglas or Macpherson now in Athole. She should know about my people.

For Miss Maddy Macpherson

Cross Malcolm the Daft’s age I can’t tell, nor can I give any idea about it. He was a very old man they tell me. I thought he was living about Phoness before his death. Phoness was sold I can’t say when. It was hanging very long in the hands of them that bought it. It was wrested out of his hands by law before my mother’s birth. He lost the management and benefit of it but he may have had an allowance from it. I do not know that he had any allowance. I can’t tell how long before my mother’s birth that Malcolm the Daft lost the property. I don’t know where Malcolm went to after losing the property, nor the name of any place he lived in after. He lived a good while, but I can’t say how many years after he lost the property. I don’t think he lived 20 years after, but I can’t say. I can’t say how much older Malcolm was than Donald. I don’t know the name of Malcolm’s mother nor of Donald’s mother. I thought they were by the same mother. Malcolm’s father was William to name. I know that well. William was married because his children were lawful children. I know Donald was a legitimate child because there was nothing said against him at the time, and Malcolm and Donald were lawful brothers. My mother and Mr Stewart my grandfather said that Donald was the son of William, and I heard them speaking about it – and saying further that Malcolm was also the son of William. Being asked if Mr Stewart could know about this, answered, “How could he not know when his sister was the wife of Donald.” Donald died just about this time my mother was born in 1739. I don’t know when Donald was in Nessintullich or Ettridge. He was rouped for this brother very soon before he died. Donald’s wife was only 10 years or less in Badenoch altogether. I have heard of another Donald of the family of Phoness – brother of Angus and son of Malcolm the Daft. He was not his eldest son, nor can I say whether he was 2nd or 3rd son, but he was younger than Angus. I don’t know where

this Donald lived. He died young and married. I very often heard Stewart of Clunes and my mother speaking about the Macphersons. It was I think Stewart giving information to my mother – more likely, than my mother giving it to him. I don't mind which was giving it to the other. It is more like that the old would teach the young. They would be speaking about it between them. I mind of that.

By my mother's first marriage she had two children. One (a boy) died an infant. The other (a girl) who lived long and died with one xxx childless.

All truth (signed) Donald Ferguson

Miss Elizabeth Robertson

Court I live at Kindrochet Cottage, Blair Athol. I am 67 years of age. I am daughter of James Robertson Esq of Kindrochet. My Grandfather was Duncan Robertson of Kindrochet. He was married to Ellen Stewart Clunes, who had a sister named Emily. Emily was married to Donald Macpherson, second son of Macpherson of Phoness. Donald's eldest brother was Malcolm. They had four children (Donald Macpherson and Emily Stewart). I know the names of two of the children – Malcolm and Ellen. I think there was one Donald. Emily was my grandaunt. She was taken to Athol with her four children after her husband's death. Her brother James Stewart went for them and brought them, because she had nothing to live on, her husband having died in poverty. James Stewart was attained in 1745, and after that they left the place. Corroborates the story of the Bridegroom leaping the gate and the bridesmaid's saying the bridegroom was a proper man having reference to Donald's marriage with Emily.

Heard this from my father and also from my aunt Mrs Stewart of Glentilt. I have also heard James Stewart of Clunes's daughter say that Emily Stewart was married to Donald brother of Macpherson of Phoness. Emily Stewart's father was James Stewart, married to a daughter of Robertson of Fascally. I never heard it hinted that Donald Ferguson's mother was illegitimate, or that he was illegitimate himself. From the respectability of the family I should think it a most improbable story.

For Colonel G Macpherson

Cross

I only heard of the family of Phoness from what my father and friends told me. What I understand was that Donald who married Emily lived at Phoness. Don't remember of hearing that he lived anywhere else. He died somewhere in Badenoch, but I know neither place nor exact time. I was very young when he died, indeed perhaps I was not born. I always heard that Malcolm the Daft spent his son and his brother's fortune. I understand he lived at Phoness. I don't know where he lived after he spent the estate. I don't know when or where he died. I always understood that Malcolm lived the longer of the two. Ferguson's mother was first married to one MacDonald. I don't recollect if anyone told me that he had seen Donald the brother of Malcolm and the

same of Malcolm himself.

Miss Anne Robertson. Sister of the preceding witness aged 80. Had heard her father and aunt speak of Donald Macpherson's family. They said he was the son of the Laird of Phoness. Corroborates generally her sister's evidence.

Mrs Sophia Stewart or Robertson. Widow of Capt. Duncan Robertson of Kindrochet 74 years of age. My husband's mother was Jane Stewart. I have heard of James Stewart of Clunes. He had two daughters Emily and Ellen. Emily I have heard was married to Donald Macpherson, a son of Phoness. Ellen Stewart was married to Duncan Robertson of Kindrochet. Othwise same as the preceding witnesses.

James Robertson, Acharron, Fortingall. 66 years old. Born at Kindrochet and my father was John Robertson, son of Duncan Robertson of Kindrochet. Donald Macpherson, son of the Laird of Phoness and Emily Stewart, daughter of James Stewart of Clunes had four children – Malcolm, Thomas and David and one daughter named Ellen. Heard that Malcolm the Claimant's uncle left a will. Saw property said to have belonged to him – a gold watch and some body clothes. Also heard of a house in London left to Claimant's mother. Heard all this from my father and his brother James etc. etc. My father 3 years old in 1745. I don't know where Donald lived or died or when. I don't know who was his father. He had a brother to be sure – older than him the Laird of Phoness.

All truth (signed) James Robertson.

This witness (one of the best genealogists of his time) died a few years afterwards at Ettridge. His first wife, by whom he had a numerous family, was a daughter of Donald ban Macpherson, the elder brother of Capt. John Macpherson, Balachroan.

Townshend named after General Townsend, the friend of her grandfather, Malcolm.

Thomas Macpherson in his 80th year. [Born 1774]. I live at Ettridge, Glentruim. I have lived there most of my life – my father, my grandfather, my great-grandfather and all my generations. I should be and am well acquainted with the family of Phoness. I knew the late Eneas Peter Macpherson. He was the son of Lieut William. He had no other male lawful child. He had one daughter who died long before Eneas Peter. Eneas Peter's grandfather was called Angus. He was a Lieut in the Army. He 3 daughters besides his son William. Their names were Townsend, Jean and Bell. They all died unmarried and without any family. Angus had a brother and a sister. His brother's name was Donald. He was older than Angus. He was the Laird of Phoness. Lillias was the name of the sister. She was not married. Donald was twice married. His first wife was a Grant, daughter of Grant Laird of Knockando. He second wife was daughter of John Macpherson who had the Inn at Dalnacardoch for several years. He had one daughter by his second marriage who died in infancy. There are none of the children of Malcolm father of Angus, Donald and Lillias or his descendants alive in my knowledge. I think William was the name of Malcolm's father. I don't recollect properly of seeing Malcolm. He was going about my father's house. I was alive before he was dead. Malcolm was a very clean man some of his time. He became a roving character and left the Estate in debt. Before he died he was out of the property altogether, but was getting his livelihood in his son Donald's house. I have heard from

my parents that in 20 years he went through 21000 merks. I remember going over to Athol after some stray cattle. I went to the Glassford Shealing to look for the cattle. I met there a middle-aged woman. She was telling me that she was connected to the family of Phoness. She called Malcolm, Malcolm the Daft.

For Miss Macpherson. I cannot tell when Malcolm died. I did not hear of any brother Malcolm had; nor of any sisters.

Cross They used to be talking about the old family, all the old people about Phoness. The property was sold about 70 years ago. I never heard of it being sold before that – it was not done.

1784 Capt. John Macpherson, Balachroan, bought it 70 years ago. I never heard of William, Malcolm's uncle, having any illegitimate children. He left the property to his nephew Malcolm. If I said before that William was Malcolm's father, I was wrong: he was his uncle.

When I was young I heard people talking about a Ferguson in Athol connected with the Phoness family. I cannot decide whether the connection as lawful or not. I have heard of several members of the Phoness family called Donald. I cannot tell how many years before Malcolm's death he became a roving character. I never heard of a Donald of the family residing at Nessintullich, which is not above a mile and a half from where I now reside, and in the Parish of Laggan. The person I remember farthest back at Nessintullich was an old man, Thomas Roy of the family of Breakachy. I remember his widow but never saw him. By all I heard he was a long time at Nessintullich. Gregor MacGregor succeeded him and he was succeeded by Mr Clark. Ettridge is about 1½ miles from Phoness House. I can't tell the name of Malcolm the Daft's father.

All truth (signed) Thomas McPherson

James Macpherson, pensioner, Laggan. 66 years old. I am an illegitimate son of the late Lieut William Macpherson of Phoness. I knew the late Aneas Peter. His father had three lawful children, John, Jean and Aneas Peter. The two eldest died young and without family, etc. etc.

Ann Macpherson. I am a daughter of William Macpherson and 64 years old. The late William Macpherson had three children, one boy who died the day he was born, a daughter who died 18 years old and Eneas-Peter. My father had three sisters and no brothers. His sisters left no family. My grandfather was Angus. He had I heard a brother called Donald who was twice married. He had one child who died in childhood. etc etc.

Kingussie 20 May 1854

Proof for Colonel Gillies Macpherson

Colonel Gillies Macpherson aged 66 years [born 1788]. I was born at Balchoran and lived there until I went to school. I was perfectly acquainted with all the families and the matters of the district. I knew the late Colonel William Macpherson of Phoness intimately. I have heard and considered that my family and that of Phoness were nearly related – indeed I am

descended from the junior branch of that family. My father was the late Lieut Macpherson, Balchroan, known as “Captain John”. I have heard my father repeatedly speak of the relationship between the family of Balchroan and that of Phoness. The Balchroan family commonly called is that to which I belong and is well known in Badenoch. My father told me repeatedly how my family sprung from the Phoness family. Old Donald of Phoness was the common ancestor, and he was succeeded by one son William who had a brother known as Donald og or young Donald to distinguish him from his father. I am descended from Donald. I have always heard that Donald was a legitimate brother of William the Laird of Phoness. This Donald was the father of Alexander and Alexander was the father of John my father. My father was well known in this part of the country and his connections were frequently spoken about in my hearing. When I was young, my father is speaking of our family always impressed upon us particularly our descent from the Phoness family or stated that descent as I have now stated it. When I was a young man I always heard in the country that failing Lieut. William’s family, I was the next heir to the Phoness family. I have always heard my descent was legitimate. We had a tree of our descent which was unfortunately burnt with my father’s papers. I have often heard Lieut William say that we were nearly related – he from one branch and I from another. I don’t remember of any other person speaking of this under exception of my eldest sister. I always understood that I was connected with Phoness family as I have stated. I never entertained a doubt as to the subject and it was the common report of the country that I was descended from the family – in fact that I was descended from Donald og. I remember an old man who used to come to my father’s house whose name I don’t remember. He used to take me out with him and call me Gillies Beg, saying that I was descended from Gillies the ancestor of old Donald of Phoness, the Head of the family.

Cross For Miss M. Macpherson

Donald og was my great-grandfather but I don’t know when he lived. Asked about what time Donald of Phoness whom he calls the common ancestor lived. My father died in 1800 aged 74, and his father, Alexander, whom I never saw was dead before his death. His father was Donald og, but when he died or his age I can’t tell. I do not know when Donald the common ancestor lived. I think so far as I can judge that he must have lived more than 200 years ago. These people all lived to a great age. I don’t know how long they had the property of Phoness, but they had it long before old Donald. I understood that William had a son called Malcolm, but of any others I never heard. I never heard until lately of any Donald except Donald og. I lived at Balchroan as a boy until the age of 12. I went to school at Inverness. I was about 10 at my father’s death. Lieut William’s death I cannot recollect. I was abroad at the time. I went to school in Inverness about 1802 I think. Mr Macbarnet my tutor and I had a good deal of conversation about this. Specially asked as to the report of his descent from Donald og. I have no perfect recollection of any person in particular saying so. It was a general impression as far back as my memory goes and when I was

quite a child. I heard from my father of my descent from Donald og. In fact he made us repeat it to impress it upon us. I don't know to whom Donald og was married. I never heard the name of any wife given to him. I never heard of a wife of old Donald or of William. Asked to name any person except his father from whom he heard the report that failing the family of Phoness, his family were the next heirs. The only person except my father from whom I heard this report (of persons dead) was my cousin-german Alexander Macpherson. I did not hear the report from Macpherson himself, but a memorandum which I produce was made not in his handwriting but to his dictation. I docket it now. I heard only from my father and sister that Donald og was the son of old Donald. The old man who came to my father's house I don't remember his name, and only that he told me as I have stated. Asked if he ever heard that Donald og was legitimate. Answers – that he never heard it questioned. No one ever said to me that he was legitimate. There was no question of the subject. I never heard his legitimacy spoken about one way or other. Aeneas Peter was descended 1st from William of Phoness, then Malcolm, then Angus, then Lieut William his father. Never heard that I recollect of my father speaking of Malcolm great-grandfather of Peter. My father I think purchased the property from Lieut William. It is a common practise in the Highlands to trace descent by the christian names only of the ancestry. No illegitimate children have ever counted in such matters of enquiry. In any case of xxx Highland families the different ancestors are commonly spoken of by two christian names as I have said. My father was well known in this and the adjoining county of Perth, particularly in Athol as Iain Dubh MacAllister-mhic Dhomh'll og-mhic Dhomh'll. It is common in the Highlands to count back for generations in this way by the male head of the family. I left the Highlands in 1804. I left the army in 1848 or 1849 and since I have resided chiefly in England. Since then I have been a few months in Scotland. I have always kept up correspondence with my Highland connections and acquaintances. I know that this memorandum is not in my cousin's handwriting and it is my impression that it was written to his dictation; but I don't know.

Signed G. Macpherson

Thomas Macpherson (recalled)

I know Colonel Gillies Macpherson. I knew his father (the Captain) well. I was sometimes a companion of the Captain at fishing and at the Gun. Without a doubt there was a relationship between us, Balchroan and the Phoness families. I have heard of Donald og a thousand times. Donald og's brother was the Laird of Phoness as far as I can say. Col. Gillies is the son of John, son of Alexander, son of Donald og. It is a common practise in the Highlands to trace descent by the father's name (Sloinuidh). In doing this bastards are omitted except to the extent of mentioning that such a one, being a bastard, existed.

Colonel Gillies would in this form be called Gillies mhic Iain mhic Allister mhic Dhomh'll – Sloinuidh is the surname; it also means descent. Colonel Gillies's father was called Iain dubh

macallister [and being further interrogated he adds] mhic Domh'll oig. I have always heard from Donald og to Colonel Gillies that they were all legitimate. "Certainly, certainly – there was not the least doubt of that." Donald og's father was Donald mor mhic Callum, the Laird of Phoness. Donald mor was Laird of Phoness himself. I cannot say how long it is since Donald mor died. I don't know whether it is 3 or 400 years ago. Being asked to say from whom he heard all this "It is impossible for me to do that. I have heard it from so many people – my father, mother and other old people. I never saw Colonel Gillies's grandfather to my recollection. Alexander (Col Gillies's grandfather) was married to a Miss Macdonald from Loch Lagganside, of the family of Aberarder. I do not know when he died; it was before my time. Donald og was brother of the Laird of Phoness."

Signed Thomas Macpherson

Donald Macpherson Lynemore, one of the Claimants 68 or 69 years of age. I knew some of the Phoness family – knew Colonel Gillies's father and have heard about his ancestors. I heard well of the Phoness family. I was young when his father died. His descent ran Gillies Iain mhic Allister, mhic Dhomh'll og that is all I heard about it. Donald father of Donald og was the Laird of Phoness for the time. As far as I heard he was succeeded by William. I think according to that I heard that Donald og was a brother of William of Phoness.

Signed Donald Macpherson

Major Macpherson I knew Capt. John, Col. Gillies's father. I can't say that I was acquainted with the connection, with the Phoness family. I left the country very early. Capt. John's father married a Miss Macdonald of the Aberarder family. She was a relation of the Moy family.

Signed J. Macpherson

At a Diet of Proof held at Pitlochry 3 June 1854

Donald Ferguson, the Claimant says, "I have heard my grand-uncle James Stewart and my mother converse about my grandfather Donald Macpherson and that he died about 1740 and that he took his last illness going home from Dunkeld Martinmas market after selling 16 young cattle to pay a bill for his brother Malcolm Gorach, the Laird of Phoness, upon which my grandfather was cautioner. He caught cold going across Drummachdair – the weather being boisterous – from which he never recovered. That Malcolm Gorach failed and ruined my grandfather, and that my grandfather's whole effects were sold.

My Grandfather Donald Macpherson was married about the year 1731. I know this from my mothe and my grand-uncle Stewart's conversations – and also from a Gold mourning ring which is in my possession and which was bequeathed to my mother by my uncle Malcolm Macpherson of Loudon. The date of my uncle's death and also his age is enamelled on the ring. My uncle Malcolm Macpherson of Loudon died on the 23rd day of March 1794 aged 62 and he was the oldest of my grandfather Donald Macpherson's family.

PART 32 – Macintosh of that Ilk

Macintosh of that Ilk

M.S. History of the MacKintoshes by Lachlan MacKintosh of Kinrara. It was written in Latin about the year 1670, and was partly founded on the three earlier M.S.S, the matter of which it embodied. These were 1st a history of the family from the Earl of Fife to Duncan, 11th Chief during his imprisonment at Dunbar, 2nd a similar history by Andrew MacPhail, Parson of Croy, from the Earl of Fife to William 15th Chief, murdered in 1550; and 3rd a history by George Munro of Davochgartie, of Farquhard 12th Chief and his three successors. The compiler of the Kinrara M.S. was a brother of the 18th Chief MacKintosh Shaw

I

*Nisbet Vol 1 p.283**M.S. History of the family*

It has been the unvaried tradition of this family, that their immediate ancestor was a son of the thane and Earl of Fife, viz:

Duncan, the fifth Earl, lived in the reign of King David I (who succeeded to the crown of Scotland anno 1124) had several sons.

1. Duncan, his successor who was sixth Earl, also

Shaw, progenitor of the Macintoshes.

This great clan had their bards and senachies, who were faithful recorders of the genealogies and succession of their Chieftains; besides these, the public records, the family writs and printed authors, the vouchers of this family are the following antient M.S.S. viz:

1mo. History of the Family wrote by Ferquhard, laird of Macintosh, who was imprisoned at Dunbar about 1498, which contains the history of the family from the Earl of Fife down to Duncan of Macintosh who died in 1496.

2do. History of the family wrote by Andrew Webster a priest, from the Earl of Fife to William of Macintosh who was put to death at Strathbogie anno 1550 and 3tio M.S. by George Munro of Davochgartie, containing the history of the above Farquhard, William who was killed at Inverness, and Lauchlan Oig killed at Ravock, etc, etc from all which a Latin History of the family was composed in the last century, which was also abridged in English.

From the above materials the following memoirs are taken.

Shaw, a younger son of Duncan, Thane and Earl of Fife, a man of valour and spirit, accompanied King Malcolm IV in his expedition to the North for suppressing his rebellious subjects in Murray-land.

This Shaw, for his good and faithful services, was nobly rewarded by the King, who made him constable of the Castle of Inverness, and gave him the possession and command of the lands and people of Petty, Breachly, and the forestry of Strathern, etc formerly the property of the Murrays, who were then forfeited for their rebellion.

Shaw having settled in the north, was called **Macintoshich** or son of the Thane, **toshich** being the gaelic for Thane, and hence the surname of the family.

Shaw Macintoshach is said to have married Giles, daughter of Hugh Montgomery, one of the King's faithful attendants in his northern expedition. By her he had three sons.

1. **Shaw**, his heir
2. **Malcolm**, who was taken prisoner with King William at the battle of Alnwick, anno 1174, but was released

and came home in 1176, died soon thereafter, and was buried in the Greyfriars at Inverness, which was long the burying place of this family.

3. **Duncan**, who having with a small party from the Castle of Inverness, assaulted Donald Bane with a large body of the islanders, was killed at Tomnahurich, near Inverness, anno 1190.

Shaw the father died anno 1179, and was succeeded by his eldest son.

II

“By his wife Mary, daughter of the Lord of Sandilands, he had etc”

Chamberlain i.e. Toshach

Shaw Macintosh, who flourished in the reign of King William, and was 36 years constable of the Castle of Inverness after his father's death, which he nobly defended against Reginald, Lord of the Isles, who made several assaults upon it with considerable success, and Shaw for his fidelity and bravery, had not only his father's grants confirmed to him, but was made Chamberlain of all the King's revenues in those parts for life. He had issue four sons.

1. **Malcolm**, who died before his father, unmarried.
2. **Ferquhard**, who became his father's heir.
3. **William**, who carried on the line of the family as will be shown hereafter.
4. **Edward**, who died in the County of Fife without issue.

1210

III

F. was brought up and spent a considerable part of his life under his Kinsman M. E of Fife. He accompanied that noble in expedition in 1211, against Guthred MacWilliam, who with a large force collected in Ireland, the Isles and Lochaber had made an in road into Ross – and committed great devastation. Guthred was betrayed and executed in 1212. F's name appears twice (at least) in deeds of the period, both bearing date 1234. In one – an agreement between Andrew B. of Moray and the Earl of Monteith, he is styled, Fercard, son of Seth; in the other – an agreement

Shaw died in the beginning of the reign of King Alexander II and was succeeded by his son.

Ferquhard Macintosh of that Ilk, who married a daughter of Malcolm, seventh Earl of Fife, by whom he had several children, who all died before himself, without succession; and dying without surviving issue, the representation devolved upon his nephew, Shaw, son of his brother William before mentioned, to whom we now return.

between the Chapter of Moray and Alexander de Stryocline “Fercard Seneschalle de Badenoch. This is the first mention of any connection of the family with the district of Badenoch”

III

William, third son of Shaw No II of these memoirs, was much about the Court of Alexander II and accompanied him when he renewed the ancient league with Louis, King of France.

*M. Shaw has it “**Beatrix Learmont”***

He married Bessie Learmont, daughter of the ancient family of Doursie in the County of Fife, by whom he had three sons.

1. **Shaw**, his heir
2. **Fergus**, who went over to Ireland, where he settled, and of him the Macintoshes of that kingdom are descended.
3. **Alexander**, of whose posterity we can give no account.

IV

M.S. History of the family

Shaw acquired the lands of Meikle Geddes and the lands and Castle of Rait on the Nairn – the latter famous in legendary history as the scene of a terrible tragedy. Before his succession he had obtained in 1236 a lease of Rothiemurchus in Badenoch, held in feu of the Bishops of Moray for the occasional supply of wood for repairing the Cathedral. It was afterwards held for nearly 200 years by the Shaws and finally passed into the hands of the Grants who still possess it.

Shaw Macintosh, eldest son of the above William, succeeded to his uncle Ferquhard, as before observed. In his father's lifetime he acquired from Andrew, Bishop of Murray, (who founded the Cathedral Church of Elgin) a lease of the lands of Rothiemurchus anno 1236, was the first of the family of Macintosh who got possession of Meikle Geddes and Rait, which continued long in the family.

He married Helen, daughter of William the Thane of Calder, by whom he had five sons.

1. **Ferquhard**, his heir
2. **Duncan**
3. **Alexander**
4. **Shaw Oig**
5. **Malcolm**

He died anno 1265, and was succeeded by his eldest son.

In 1264 he accompanied Comyn, Earl of Athol in his expedition, against the Northern

V Ferquhard. In his father's lifetime he lived in Rothiemurchus and having got the command of a considerable body of men from Badenoch, joined Alex. III in his expedition against Haco King of Norway, and fought valiantly upon the head of the men at the battle of Largs 1263.

& Western Isles.

*Perhaps it was the
brilliancy of the
reputation won by
the youthful Chief
which prompted
Angus mor of Isla to
look on him with
favour, and to select
him for the honour of
being his son-in-law.
The circumstances
attending his
courtship and
marriage are
somewhat romantic
as given in the M.S.
History of the family.
It appears that
Ferquhard's
intercourse with the
fair Moza of Isla was
at first of an
unauthorised
character and that,
this being
discovered, the lover
fled to avoid the
wrath of the powerful
father. He took
refuge in Ireland, but
before he had been
there long, he was
recalled and on his
return made Moza
his wife. The
circumstance is said
to have been the
means of
establishing a colony
of MacKintoshes in
Ireland. On the
flight of Ferquhard,
his uncle Fergus
followed in search of
him, and missing
him, continued his
unavailing enquiries
for some time. On
hearing the news of
his nephew's death,
he vowed never to
return to his native
country and
accordingly he
married and settled
in Ireland and was
the founder of a
family of
MacKintoshes in that
Kingdom. [See this
story differently
related in the M.S.*

He married **Mora**, daughter of Angus Oig Macdonald lord of the Isles by whom he had one son, **Angus**, his heir and a daughter **Isabel**, married to **Kenneth Macpherson, progenitor of the family of Clunie.**

We must here observe that about the year 1263, Gabrai, progenitor of the Clan Macgillivray, put himself and his posterity under the protection of the family of Macintosh.

Ferquhard was killed in a duel anno 1271 and was succeeded by his eldest son.

History of the Macdonalds, written in the reign of Charles II and printed in the Collectanea de Rebus Allied, where it says that MacDuff's son, C.E. MacKintosh was killed in Ireland, by which means, his son by Macdonald's daughter was of natural descent. Sir Aneas Macpherson in a M.S. written about the same time gives the latter version of the story].

- VI **Angus M**, who being a child at his father's death, remained with his Uncle Alexander, lord of the Isles during his minority, in which period the Cumings, then one of the most powerful families in the Kingdom, took possession of his lands of Geddes and Rait; also of the Castle of Inverness, of which the family of MacKintosh had the keeping. These they did not again recover till the reign of King Robert the Bruce, that the Cumings were almost extirpate.

In the year 1291 this Angus married Eva, only daughter and sole heiress of Dougal Phaul Macgillichattan, captain of the Clan Chattan, with whom he got a great accession to his estate, viz, the 40 merk land of Glenbuy and Locharkaig, etc, etc, in Lochaber, and as he thereby became possessed of the bulk of the Clan Chattan estate, it was natural for the clan to follow their masters, whereby the family of Macintosh were ever afterwards designed Captains of Clan Chattan.

In the Latin History, p.15 in which the heiress's father is designed Gilpatricius Maddougal vic Gillichattan sux familiae primarius, etc, et Eneas, possessionem terrarium Glenbuy et Locharkaig in Lochabria, una cum hereditaria praefectura et imperis clan Chatterum, pro dote Eva acceptit, etc.

By the said Eva, he had seven sons and two daughters.

1. **William**, his heir
2. **John** Macintosh, father of Gilchrist, father of Shaw, head of the thirty of Clan Chattan, who fought the Clan Kay on the North Inch of Perth anno 1396, etc, etc.
3. **Angus Oig**, of whom some of the Macintoshes in Athole are descended.
4. **Malcolm**, of whom several Macintoshes in Mar, are descended. He was killed at the battle of Durham, anno 1346.
5. **Ferquhard**, who was also killed at the said battle.
6. **Duncan**
7. **Shaw Oig**,
8. 1st daughter, **Muriel** married to the laird of Callendar.
9. 2nd daughter, **Slane**, who was mother of David Dow, of

whom that branch of the Clan Chattan called Clan Day are descended.

This Angus was a man of great bravery and fortitude, and firmly attached to the interest of King Robert Bruce. He was one of Sir Thomas Randolph's principal Captains at Bannockburn anno 1314, and afterwards at the battle of Swaill in England, anno 1319 and always behaved like a gallant officer.

After his return home, he acquired some lands in Badenoch, particularly in the parish of Kinguisy, and dying in the 77th year of his age anno 1346, was succeeded by his eldest son.

VII
William's chiefship was signalized by a long and bloody feud with the Camerons. The Kinrara M.S. mentions a great battle at Drumluie at which William was victorious over Donald Alm vic Ewen vic Ian. Seems certain that in 1337 during his father's lifetime he obtained from John of Isla, a right to the old Clan Chattan lands of Glenbuie and Locharkaig. John having received the lordship of Lochaber with other territories from Edward Baliol in 1335, on the fall of Baliol, Macintosh obtained from David II a confirmation dated at Scone, Feby 1359. His residence was at Connage in Petty, the original seat of his family in the north, held as a fief under the Earldom of Moray.

**From Adam sprang the Macintoshes of Glensla and Glenshee.*

Writs & History of the family

William M the first of this family we have found designed Captain of the Clan Chattan.

He married 1st Florence, a daughter of the thane of Calder, by whom he had a son, **Lauchlan**, his heir and a daughter who was married to Rory MacAllan vic Ronald of Moydart and had issue only one daughter xxxx married to Ewen Macgillony, etc.

He married 2nd Margaret, daughter to Rory more Macleod of the Lewis, by whom he had another son, **Malcolm**, who carried on the line of this family of whom afterwards he had also four daughters

1. **Janet**, married to xxxx Hay of Park
2. **Mora**, married to Hugh Rose of Kilravock
3. **xxxx**, married to xxxx Lord Ogilvie
4. **xxxx**, married to xxxx of Culloden

William had also four natural sons, viz: Angus, Donald, Adam* and Sorald, of whom several families of the name of Macintosh are descended.

This William was also a brave soldier, a steady friend of King David Bruce, and always ready to fight against the enemies of his country. He, when but a young man, joined Sir Andrew Murray, governor of Scotland, and was with him at the battle of Kilblain, anno 1336.

He afterwards accompanied the King to the battle of Durham, where he was wounded with an arrow, and several of his friends and clan were killed on the spot, anno 1346.

This William added to the ancient armorial bearing of the family **or**, a lymphad, sable for Clan Chattan, according to the Latin M.S. p 23.

He was the first of this family who had possession of the barony of Moy, and had also from John Pilmore, bishop of Murray, a new lease of Rothiemurchus, dated 19 March 1347.

In this William's time, the feuds between the Clan Chattan and the Clan Cameron began, which subsisted long, and much blood-shed was committed on both sides, but the clan Cameron at last were mostly driven out of Lochaber.

He obtained from King David Bruce, a confirmation of his rights of Glenbuy and Locherkaig, dated at Scoon the last day of Februry 1359.

He died anno 1368, was buried in the isle of Locharkaig, where his tomb is still to be seen, and succeeded by his eldest son.

VIII **Lauchlan MacKintosh**, of that Ilk C. of the C.C.

*Fordun. V.II p.40
History of the family*

In this Lauchlan's time fell out the notable fight in the North Inch of Perth, anno 1396, between thirty of the Clan Chattan and thirty of the Clan Kay, who were followers of the Cumings; and 'tis said that Shaw Macintosh alias MacGilchrist-vic-Evan, was upon the head of thirty of the Clan Chattan, in whose favour the victory was determined.

Lauchlan Macintosh married Agnes Fraser, daughter of the Lord Lovat, by whom he had a son, **Ferquhard** and a daughter **Margaret**, married to xxxx Chisholm of Straglash. He died anno 1407, and was succeeded by his son.

IX
He gave up all title to the patrimony of the family reserving only Killachie and Corrivory to which he retired and where he died in 1417 aged 56. His sons all had issue and were the progenitors of several families bearing various names besides that of Mackintosh. His daughter was the wife of Duncan MacKenneth vic Ewan ancestor of the Macphersons of Cluny.

Ferquhard M. of that Ilk, who married Giles, daughter of Alex. Innes of Innes, by whom he had three sons, Duncan, Malcolm and Ferquhard, but whose posterity renounced all right and title they had to the estate of Macintosh in favours of their cousin Malcolm, son of William MacAngus before mentioned, who succeeded accordingly, and to whom we now return.

Malcolm, from his shortness of stature received the tognomia? "Beg". Joined Donald, Lord of the Isles in the Invasion of the Lowlands in 1411.

Malcolm Macintosh, only son of the second marriage of William NoVII of these memoirs, by Margaret MacLeod his spouse, succeeded his nephew Ferquhard as before observed and entered into possession of the estate with the approbation of the whole clan.

Joannes Major. Vol VI, cap. 12

This Malcolm joined the Lord of the Isles, and was one of his chief commanders at the bloody battle of Harlaw, anno 1411 and for his service performed on that day, got confirmed to him the right and possession of the lands of Glenroy and Glenspean in Brae-Lochaber, together with the Stewartry and Bailiery of the lordship of Lochaber, etc.

The Ballad of Harlaw says Macintosh was killed on this occasion but the Kinrara M.S. states

In the year 1428, he was by King James I appointed constable and keeper of the Castle of Inverness, which in the end of that year he nobly defended against Alexander, Earl of

he died in 1457.

Ross and Lord of the Isles who besieged it.

Notwithstanding the many troubles in which this Malcolm was engaged, he took special care of his private affairs. He obtained from the Bishop of Moray, the Superior, a new lease of the barony of Moy dated 6th February 1437. Also the heritable right to the lands of Rait and Geddes from Alexander Lord Gordon, 5th October 1442.

He married Mora Macdonald (alias Man Ronald) daughter of the first laird of Moydart, by whom he had four sons and five daughters.

1. **Duncan**, his heir
2. **Lauchlan*** "**Badenoch**" who carried on the line of this family, of whom afterwards.
3. **Alan**** Macintosh, lived in Balliherranach in Stratherrick, and died 20 Feb 1476 (progen. of Killachie).
4. **Malcolm*****, father of Malcolm Oig, was engaged in many conflicts with the Clan Cameron, and was slain in one of them (Craig Cailloch) in 1441.
5. 1st daughter **Muriel**, married to Sir Duncan Grant of that Ilk and had issue.
6. 2nd **Janet**, also married to a son of the family of Grant.
7. 3rd **Margaret**, married to Hector Mactearlich, Chieftain of the Clan Tearlich.
8. 4th **Moniah**, married to Archibald Fraser, grandchild of Thomas, Lord Lovat.
9. 5th **xxxx** married to Soirle Macleod.

He died in the Isle of Moy in the 90th year of his age anno 1457, was buried in the Greyfriars at Inverness, and succeeded by his eldest son.

* *Wounded at Craig Caillach in 1441*

** *See his descendants at the end*

*** *Malcolm had two sons, Mal. Oig, the cause of the fight at Clachnaharry and Dougal Mor MacGillchallum*

History of Grant family. In this Malcolm's time, the clan received further accessions from without. MacTearlich (MacLeans of Dochgarroch) are sprung. Also Revan MacMilmoir vic Swen of whom Clan Revan (Macqueens) and Donald Mac Gillandrish of whom Clan Andrish came out of Moidart with Mora man Ranald. Sic. Like also Gilomichel vic Chlerich, of whom the Clan Chlerich lived in Malcolm's time and was his domestic servant.

Headed the expedition against the Clan Cameron in 1441, and also before he became Chief fought a battle at Culloden with Gillespie Macdonald, natural brother to the

XI Duncan Macintosh of that Ilk who entered into a mutual bond of friendship and defence anno 1467 with William, lord Forbes, which is still preserved in the family. He got a Charter under the great Seal from King James III. Duncano Macintosh, Captiano de Clan Chattan, terrarium de Moymore, Fernchamglassen, Stroneroy, Authenroy, etc, dated 4 July 1476.

Also a Charter from King James IV dicto Duncano terrarium

Earl of Ross, who had driven a spreighof cattle out of Petty. In favour with the Lord of the Isles and James IV.

de Keppoch, Innerorgar, etc cum officio balivatus eariund, etc. dated Jan 7 1493.

He married Florence, daughter of Alexander earl of Ross and lord of the Isles. By her he had several children, but they all died before himself without issue, except **Ferquhard**, his heir, and a daughter **Marjory**, married to Ewan Cameron of Lochyell.

He had also a natural son, Malcolm Macintosh, wh married and had issue.

Duncan died anno 1496, was buried in the Greyfriars at Inverness and succeeded by his only surviving son.

XII Ferquhard Macintosh of that Ilk, a bold and daring man who had been guilty of some lawless practises in his neighbourhood, for which he and Kenneth MacKenzie of Kintail, by order from King James IV were apprehended at Inverness and sent prisoners to the Castle of Edinburgh in 1497, from whence he made his escape; but being retaken in the Torwood, was sent prisoner to the Castle of Dunbar, where is remained confined till after the battle of Flowdon anno 1513.

He married Giles Fraser, a daughter of the lord Lovat, by whom he had only one son, **Donald**, who died in infancy, and four daughters,

1. married to Guthrie of that Ilk
2. married to Strachan of Glenkindy
3. married to Alaster Macallan, captain of the clan Ronald
4. married to Shaw of Rothiemurchus.

He had also a natural son, Hector, who made a great figure afterwards.

He died anno 1514 and having no lawful male issue, was succeeded by his cousin, William, son of his uncle Lauchlan Badenoch, before mentioned to whom we now return.

He was married 1st to a daughter of the Chieftain of the sept Gillies and 2ndly he married Elizabeth of Calder, daughter of Hugh Calder, Parson of Kingussie, by whom he had a son Malcolm who died unmarried before his uncle the 11th chief and 3^dly to Catherine, daughter of Sir Duncan Grant of Freuchy by whom he had William and Lauchlan.

Lauchlan Macintosh, second son of Malcolm No VIII of this genealogy, having for the most part resided at Gillovy in Badenoch, had the deputy chieftainship of the Macintoshes in that country, and was commonly called Lauchlan "Badenoch".

He acquired the heritable right of Gillovy, 1st Oct 1481 and died in Sept 1493, leaving issue two sons,

1. **William**, his successor
2. **Lauchlan**, who succeeded his brother, of whom afterwards.

(and four daughters, viz: **Mora** married to John Macgregor of Eliustral, afterwards to Stewart of Kincardine; **Marjory** to Ewen Cameron of Locheil (Ewen Allanson); **Catherine** to Alan MacRanald of Knyoyart; **Jean** to one of the Calder family, afterwards to Donald MacLean of Kingairloch).

XIII William Macintosh, eldest son of Lauchlan Badenoch, succeed to his cousin Ferquhard anno 1514, as heir male, and became chief of the name, Captain of the Clan Chattan, etc.

This William was a man of parts and spirit and acted as head or chief of the Clan, during all the time of his cousin Ferquhard's confinement, and acquitted himself to the general satisfaction of the whole clan.

He extricated the Clan Macintosh out of several feuds with the Clan Cameron, etc, etc and always had the better in any encounter with the enemies of his family. In

History of the family

In the year 1502 he acquired a right to the barony of Dunnachton from Alexander Earl of Huntly, the superior, and that same year got an infistment of the lands of Gillovy, etc.

He married Isabel Macnevan, heiress of the barony of Dunachton, by whom he had no succession.

But he afterwards had two natural sons,

1. **Angus**, father of John who died without male issue.
2. **Donald Glass**, a brave active man of whom the Macintoshes of Strone are descended.

He did not long survive his cousin Ferquhard, but was basely murdered in his bed at Inverness on the 22nd of May 1515, and succeed by his brother-german,

XIV Lauchlan by Macintosh, second son of Lauchlan Badenoch, wh anno 1520 married Jean, only daughter and heir in line of Sir Alex. Gordon of Lochinvar, by Elisabeth Stewart, his wife, sister of James, Earl of Murray and got a Charter under the great Seal from King James V. Lauchlano Macintosh et Janetæ Gordon ejus spousa, terrarium de Bowfurd de Dunachton, etc, etc, dated 13 Dec 1524.

Peerage 368

We must here observe that after this the head of the family was promiscuously designed of that Ilk, and of Dunachton, etc.

By the said Jean Gordon he had one son, **William**, his heir and two daughters, **Margaret**, married to Walter Innes of Calrossie and **Muriel**, married to Alex. Fraser, grandchild to Lord Lovat.

He had also two natural sons,

1. **John**, of whom the Macintoshes in Little Dunachton are descended.
2. **William**, progenitor of the Macintoshes sometime Kinrara and Pittowrie (now Balnespic).

He had also three natural daughters, **Agnes**, **Catherine** and **Marjory** all married to gentlemen in the neighbourhood.

Leslaus P404-5-6 and History of the family

This Lauchlan was a man of parts and much esteemed by the best in the Kingdom, he entered into bonds of friendship and

manrent with Colin, Earl of Argyle, the lairs of Calder, Foulis, Macdonald of Slate, Kilravock, etc which are still preserved in the family.

He was a strict disciplinarian and did all in his power to polish his countrymen, which created him some enemies.

*** John Malcolmson a natural sone of the Chief'd deceased elder half brother, Kulmoix mac Dhaibhidh who was captured in the fort at Loch-an-Eilan 3 months later by Donald Glass and Donald MacWilliam, grandson of Alan**

He was at last barbarously murdered by some of the lawless part of his clan* when alone at his hunting seat of Ravog, 25th March anno 1524 and was succeeded by his only son.

XVI William Macintosh of that Ilk, who was only three years of age when his father was murdered, but was carefully educated under the inspection of his friends, the Earl of Cassilis, and the family of Finlater and made such remarkable proficiency in knowledge and virtue, that Buchanan says of him, malorium atrium ignarus.

Mandate of Extermination issued against the Clan Chattan in his time. Mandate dated 9 Nov 1528. Wm brother of Hector taken prisoner two years afterwards and executed.

During this Wililam's minority, the affairs of the family were carefully and dexterously managed by Hector, natural son of Ferquhard Macintosh (XII) before mentioned. He was a man of singular merit, acted as Captain of the Clan Chattan, and maintained and supported the dignity of the family with great prudence and activity.

William entered into the management of his own affairs about the year 1540, and in the year 1543, got a liferent tack of the lands of Bandchar, Clunie, Schiphin and Essich, from George Earl of Huntly, also a right to the lands of Petty, Strathearn and Breachly, from the Queen Regent which his predecessors had only by leases and feus.

Charter in public archives.

He also had a Charter under the great Sea, Willielmo Macintosh de Dunachton, terrarum de Glenbuy, Locharkaig, terrarum de Moy, etc in Inverness-shire, dated 26th of May 1544. And being a man of great abilities, as well as honour and integrity, was that same year by the Earl of Murray appointed Deputy Lieutenant of the Shire of Inverness and had many other offices of trust conferred upon him in all which he acted with great fidelity.

He married Margaret Ogilvie, daughter of Alex, 1st Baron of Findlater, by whom he had two sons and one daughter.

1. **William**, who died young
2. **Lauchlan**, who became his father's heir.

His daughter **Margaret**, was married 1st to xxxx Grant of that Ilk; 2ndly to the laird of Abergeldy; 3rdly to the laird of Pitsligo; and 4thly to the laird of Duffus.

The family got in compensation, the barony of Essich, the lands of Coignascalan and Coignashee in Strathdearn and Kinrara and Delnavert in Alvie.

This William having had some differences and disputes with the family of Gordon, George, Earl of Huntly caused apprehend Macintosh, and had him tried at Aberdeen, for being art and part in contriving the death of the said Earl, then lord lieutenant in the North, where, it's said, he did not get very fair play, however, he was condemned, forfeited and put to death, anno 1550, but his forfeiture was repealed soon thereafter by Act of Parliament, and he was succeeded by his son.

On the death of William (15) the Clan chose Donald, grandson of Alan MacMalcolm geg to act as tutor to his successor, who was only seven years of age.

XVI Lauchlan “Mor” Macintosh of that Ilk, who is mentioned in the Charter under the Great Seal, to his son Angus, hereafter narrated.

This Lauchlan was a great loyalist and a firm friend of Queen Mary. He brought several of his clan to her assistance at Inverness when she was denied access to the Castle by Alexander Gordon, who was appointed Captain thereof by the Earl of Huntly, which afterwards cost the Captain his life.

This Lauchlan was a man of parts, of a mild disposition, and a great economist; he made several acquisitions to his paternal estate, and entered into bonds of friendship and manrent with the Earl of Huntly and others, the most powerful of his neighbours, which were all strictly and inviolably observed during his life.

He married Agnes MacKenzie, daughter of Kenneth, tenth baron of Kintail, by whom he had seven sons and five daughters.

1. **Aeneas** or Angus, his apparent heir.
2. **William**, who married Bessie, daughter of Innes of Invermarkie and was progenitor of the Macintoshes of Borlum. (Acted as tutor during his nephew's minority).
3. **Malcolm**, who married 1st Janet Macondlad, a daughter of Glengary; 2ndly Christian, daughter of John Munro of Fen (Fearn) and had issue by both. (He acquired a feu of the lands of Brin and died in 1634).
4. **John**, married to Christian MacKay of Lord Reay's family (sister to Donald 1st Lord Reay) and had issue. He died in 1645.
5. **Duncan**, married 1st to Beatrix, daughter of Angus Macintosh of Termit, and had one son (William, father of Lachlan) and several daughters; 2ndly xxxx Dunbar, daughter of Grangehill, by whom he had a numerous issue (six sons). He died in 1651 (Founder of the Aberarder family).
6. **Alan**, who married 1st Elizabeth, daughter of David Ross (Rose) of Holm, by whom he had two sons, Lachlan and Alexander, and several daughters; 2ndly Lilius Falconer (daughter of Patrick Falconer of Newtown, brother to Halkerton) a daughter of the family of Halkerston, by whom he had also sons (Angus) and daughters; 3rdly Euphemia Campbell, daughter of the laird of Calder, by whom he had no succession. Died in 1646.

7. **Lachlan**, (progenitor of the Corribrough) who married Jean, daughter of Angus Macpherson of Grange (and Cluny) and had issue – Angus and William.
8. 1st daughter **Janet** married to Wm MacLeod of that Ilk
9. 2nd daughter **Katherine**, married to xxxx Macdonald, elder of Glengary.
10. 3rd daughter **Margaret**, married to xxxx Macdonald, younger of Glengary.
11. 4th daughter **Marjory**, married 1st to xxxx Macdonald, 2ndly to xxxx Munro of Foulis.
12. 5th daughter **Isabel**, married 1st to Robt Campbell of Glenfalloch, 2ndly to Sir Duncan Campbell of Glenurchy, to whom she was third wife, but had no issue
13. 6th daughter? **Elsbeth** married to David Ross of Holmes.

Lauchlan of Macintosh died in the end of the month of October 1609, in the 63rd year of his age and was buried at Petty.

Aeneas or Angus Macintosh, eldest son of the said Lauchlan, upon his father's resignation, got a Charter under the Great Seal, Angusio Macintosh de Dunachton, terrarum de Glenroy, Glenloy, Lochakay, Moy, Arracht, Stroyne, etc in Inverness-shire, dated 1st January 1574.

In 1582 he married (when only sixteen years old) lady Jean Campbell, daughter of Archibald, Earl of Argyle, (omitted in the Peerage p39) by whom he had two sons and two daughters.

1. **William** who died in infancy.
2. **Lauchlan**, afterwards Sir Lauchlan, who became his grandfather's heir.
3. 1st daughter, **xxxx** died young.
4. 2nd daughter, **Isabel** married to George Ross of Balnagown.

This Angus took an inclination to travel and was resolved to make the tour of Europe, he arrived at Rome in Sept. (Nov) 1593, and from thence to Padua, where he died in Nov. thereafter in the 26th year of his age and was succeeded by his only surviving son,

XVII Sir Lauchlan Macintosh who upon the death of his grandfather, anno 1609, succeeded to his estate and titles and got a Charter under the Great Seal, Lauchlano Macintosh, Angusoni, terrarum de Kislachy, Curryburgh, etc, etc, in Inverness-shire, dated 26 December 1618.

This Sir Lauchlan was a man of fine accomplishments, and highly esteemed by King James VI, who made him heritable Steward of Lochaber, conferred the honour of Knighthood upon him, anno 1617, and appointed him one of the gentlemen of the bed-chamber to his son Prince Charles, with whom he was in so great favour, that he made him a present of the sword he wore himself, which is still preserved by the family.

He married Agnes, daughter of John Grant of that Ilk, by whom he had three sons and one daughter who survived him.

1. **William**, his heir
2. **Lauchlan** (of Kinrara, writer of the Latin M.S. History of the family) who married Isabel, daughter of xxxx Graham of Claypots, by whom he had only one son, Lauchlan, who died young, and two daughters, Margaret, married to Hector MacKenzie of Assynt and Isabel, married to William Macpherson of Noid. This Lauchlan was a great loyalist and often fought gallantly with his clan in the service of his King and country.
3. **Angus** of Daviot who carried on the line of this family of whom afterwards.
4. His daughter, **Isabel** was married to Mr Alexander Rose, son to the tutor of Kilravock and had issue.

Sir Lauchlan died at Gartenby in Strathspey, in his return from London of 22nd of June 1622 in the 29th year of his age, universally regretted, was buried in the church of Petty and succeeded by his eldest son.

XVIII William Macintosh of that Ilk, who upon his father's resignation, got a Charter under the Great Seal, Willichmo Macintosh filio et haeredi apparenti domine Lauchlani Macintosh militis, terrarum de Glenloy, Locherkeig, terrarum de Moy, Arracht, Lee, Strone, terrarum de Barr, Inner-Lettia, etc, in Inverness-shire, dated 6th Feb. 1621.

This William was a great loyalist and steady in the interest of the royal family. He was by King Charles I appointed his lieutenant in the County of Murray in February 1644, and afterwards associated with the other loyal clans in defence of their King and country.

There are many letters from King Charles I and II full of affection and regard for the laird of Macintosh, on account of his constant loyalty and faithful services, which are still preserved in the family and both these Kings always design him "Right trusty and well beloved cousin", etc.

He married Margaret, daughter of xxxx Graham of Fintray by whom he had two sons and two daughters.

1. **Lauchlan**, his heir.
2. **William**
3. 1st daughter **Elisabeth** was married to Alexander Farquharson (of Wardis or Wardhouse, afterwards on his brother's death of Invercauld) of Invercauld.
4. 2nd daughter **Jean** married to Andrew Spalding, baron of Ashintillie (Essintillie).

He died at Faillie in Stratherrick 22nd Nov. 1660 in the 47th year of his age, was buried in the Church of Petty and succeeded by his son,

XIX Lauchlan Macintosh of that Ilk, who married first Magdalene, only daughter of xxxx Lindsay of Edzell, by whom he had a son, **Lauchlan**, his heir.

He married 2ndly Anne, daughter of Sir George Monro of Culrain, relict of Donald, master of Reay, by whom he had one daughter, **Christian**, (who married xxxx Dunbar of Dunphail).

He died at Dalcross 9 Dec. 1704, was buried in the Church of Petty and succeeded by his son.

XX
This Lauchlan it was who entered into the agreement of 1724 with Lachlan Macpherson of Cluny

Lauchlan Macintosh of that Ilk, who married Anne, daughter of xxxx Duff of Drummuir, but dying without issue anno 1731, in him ended the whole male line of William, eldest son of Sir Lauchlan Macintosh of that Ilk, Captain of Clan Chattan, and thee being no surviving male issue of Lauchlan the second son, the representation devolved upon the descendants of Angus the third son, before mentioned, to whom we now return.

Angus Macintosh, third son of Sir Lauchlan No XVII of these memoirs, born anno 1616, having acquired the hereditary right to the lands of Daviot, was designed by that title.

He married 1st Jean, daughter of Robert Gordon of Tulliefroskie, by whom he had no issue.

He married 2ndly Marjory, only daughter of John Robertson of Inches, by whom he had two sons and three daughters.

1. **Lauchlan**, his heir
2. **Alexander**
3. 1st daughter **Elisabeth**
4. 2nd daughter **Janet**
5. 3rd daughter **Jean**

He died anno 1659, and was succeeded by his eldest son.

Lauchlan Macintosh of Daviot, who anno 1687 married Anne, daughter of Colin MacKenzie of Redcastle, by whom he had three sons,

1. **William**, his heir
2. **Angus**, now head of the family, of whom afterwards.
3. **Alexander** who is married and hath issue, two sons.

He was succeeded by his eldest son.

XXI
Grandson of Angus of Daviot. Had been a Cornet of Dragoons.

William, who upon the death of Lauchlan Macintosh of that Ilk, without issue, anno 1731 succeeded to his estate and titles as next heir-male, whereby he became head of the family and Captain of Clan Chattan.

He married Christian, daughter of Sir Alex. Menzies Bart. by Christian his wife, daughter of Lord Neil Campbell. This William was a well accomplished gentleman and served long in the army with great reputation; but dying without issue anno 1741, was succeeded by his brother.

XXII
He died in 1770, his lady in 1784 without issue.

Angus or **Aeneas Macintosh**, now of that Ilk, who betook himself to a military life, and has served his King and country for several years.

He married Anne, daughter of John Farquharson of

Invercauld, by Margaret his wife, daughter of Lord James Murray of Dowally, son of John, Marquis of Athole, by whom he hath yet no issue.

Arms

Quarterly, 1st **or** a lion rampant gules, as descended of Macduff, Earl of Fife; 2nd **argent**, a dexter hand couped fess-ways, grasping a man's heart pale-ways gules; 3rd **azure**, a boar's head couped **or** said to be for Gordon of Lochinvar; 4th **or** a lymphad, her oars erect in saltier, **sable**, for the heiress of Clan Chattan.

Crest; a cat salient proper.
Supported by two cats, as the former.

Motto. Touch not the cat but a glove.
Chief seat at
Moyhall in Inverness-shire.

Aeneas last mentioned was succeeded by his nephew.

xxiii Eneas, only son of Alexander, the third son of Lauchlan of Daviot, son of Angus, third son of Sir Lachlan 17th Chief. In 1775, during the American war of Independence, Eneas raised a company for the 2nd battalion of Fraser's Highlanders, a regiment which was then revived as the 71st and placed under command of the Hon. Simon Fraser, son of the famous Lord Lovat. The senior Captain in the same battalion was Angus MacKintosh of Killachie, uncle of Sir Jas. MacKintosh.

In 1785 Eneas married Margaret, youngest daughter of Sir Ludovic Grant of Dalvey. Raised to the dignity of a Baronet in 1812, but having died without issue in 1821 the title died with him.

Alexander, who succeeded Sir Aeneas, was eldest son of Duncan of Castle Leathers by Agnes, daughter of Dallas of Cantray; his father being son (by Ann, daughter of Fraser of Culduthel) of Alec, brother of Lachlan MacAngus of Daviot, and grandson of Sir Lachlan 17th Chief. Alexander dying without issue in 1827 was succeeded by his brother.

Angus, the next chief, who had settled in Canada. He married in 1783 Archange St Martin, daughter of an officer in the French Army under Montcalm, and had a large family. His sons were **Duncan** who died unmarried in 1824; **Alexander**, his successor, **Eneas** of Daviot (who married 1st Mary, daughter of Alex. MacLeod of Dalvey; and 2ndly Louisa, daughter of Major Alex. MacLeod; he died 26th April 1880 leaving issue, Alex, Duncan, Houstoun, Mary Marion, Charlotte, Eva and Alexander Graham); and **James St Martin**, m. with issue. Angus died in 1833 and was the first of the MacKintosh chiefs since 1704 who was succeeded by a son.

Alexander was a D.L. for Inverness-shire. He was twice m.,

first to Mary daughter of John Glass; secondly to Charlotte daughter of Alex. MacLeod of Dalvey, by whom he had issue, **Alexander Aeneas**, his successor; **Alfred Donald**, successor to his brother; **Aeneas Norman**, b. 18 March 1854; and three daughters Marion Charlotte, deceased; Mary Archange; and Isabella Ann, m. in 1873 to Charles Thomas Part, Barrister-at-law.

Alexander died on 26th May 1861 at Dunachton, his Inverness residence.

Alexander Aeneas his eldest son b. in 1847 succeeded him married in 1875 Margaret Frances, eldest daughter of Sir Frederick Ulric Graham of Netherby. Died in December 1875. The issue of his marriage was a posthumous daughter Eva Hermione b. 30 June 1876.

The succession devolved upon his next brother.

Alfred Donald b. 24 June 1851 married 14 April 1880 Harriet Diana Arabella Mary, only child and heiress of Edward Philip Richards of Plas Newydd, Glamorganshire.

PART 33 – Note (on a page of its own – page 179)

Note: Alan, third son of Malcolm beg who died in 1457, lived at Ballinhurranach in Stratherrick. He was progenitor of the Killachie br., and died in 1476. By his first wife Janet, daughter of Hugh, first Lord Lovat, he had Lachlan, whose only son John Roy afterwards acquired an infamous notoriety. William Mor, father of Donald, tutor from 1550 to 1562; John married to a daughter of William, Thane of Calder; Alexander; Hutchean, married to Marion, another daughter of the Thane of Calder. By his second wife, a daughter of Forbes of Pitsligo, he had William Og and Allan Reach.

PART 34 – Farquharson of Invercauld

Farquharson of Invercauld

The representative of this ancient family is the head or chief of the powerful and numerous clan Farquharson. They had large possessions in the braes of Mar, (the head of Aberdeenshire) and the adjacent countries.

They also, like other great Highland families had their bards and sennachies, who faithfully handed down their brave actions; and, it is agreed, by all our historians, that they were a race of brave and warlike people, steady in their loyalty to their king, and always ready to fight in defence of the liberties of their country.

**Nisbet Vol. I p 283
and app. Vol II p 26**

As we have not had access to their family writs, (many of which we have good reason to believe, were destroyed or lost by the frequent disturbances in that part of the country) we cannot pretend to trace their descent from their origin by authentic documents; but it has been the constant tradition of the family that Shaw of Rothiemurchus lineally descended from a younger son of the most ancient thanes and earls of Fife was the progenitor of this family; and their armorial bearing, viz: or, a lion rampant gules, etc which they carry to this day, sufficiently denotes their descent from that illustrious house.

Shaw of Rothiemurchus had a son called Farquhar, who settled in the braes of Mar.

His sons, as was the custom of those early times, were called Farquharsons, as sons of Farquhar; and hence the surname of the family of this Farquhar, all the Farquharsons in Scotland are descended.

There are many opulent families of this surname, besides that of Invercauld their chief, according to Mr Nisbet, viz: the Farquharsons of Monalterie, Finzean, Alanquaich, Inverey and Whitehouse. The Farquharsons of Brochdirbo, Richalie, Shannelie and Alrick; the Farquharsons of Reverine, Kirkton of Aboyne, Wiston and Cults; the descendants of the Farquharsons of Finzean, viz: Kirkton of Birse and Balfour; the descendants of Alanquaich, viz: the Farquharsons of Tom and Muras; the descendants of Inverey, viz: the Farquharsons of Auchindryne, Balmurch, Tulloch, etc.

There are several other cadets of the Farquharsons, who have considerable fortunes, though their names and titles are not come to our knowledge, besides the Farquharsons of Haughton, Percy, Achlossen, etc.

And, as it is not consistent with the brevity of this work, to give a particular account of all the different branches of this numerous clan, we shall confine these memoirs to the house of Invercauld, as being the chieftain or head of the whole.

The immediate ancestor of this family was:

M.S. Hist. of the family and hist. of Strowan

- I Farquhar**, son of Shaw of Rothiemurchus, whose progenitors having joined the Macphersons, had been very active in defeating and expelling the comings (the constant enemies of King Robert Bruce) from Strathbogie, which appears by the honourable addition they obtained to their armorial bearing as blazoned at the end of these memoirs..

This Farquhar lived in the reign of King Robert II and III and was settled in the braes of Mar, where he had considerable possessions in lands, as before observed, and married a daughter of **Patrick Duncanson**, alias Robertson, first of the family of Lude by whom he had a son,

- II Donald** who succeeded him, and married a daughter of xxxx Robertson of Calvine by whom he had an only son,
- III Farquhar** who succeeded him in all his lands, and married a daughter of Chisholm of Straglash, by whom he had a numerous issue.

His younger sons settled in the braes of Angus, of whom several families of the name of Farquharson are descended.

He died in the end of the reign of King James III and was succeeded by his eldest son,

- IV Donald** who married a daughter of Duncan Stewart, (commonly called Duncan Downa Dona) of the family of Mar. He got a considerable addition to his paternal inheritance for his good and faithful services done to the crown, and by her had a son and successor,
- V Findla**, commonly called Findla more, on account of his gigantic size and great strength of body.

He was also a man of fine parts, remarkable bravery and fortitude. His descendants in the Highlands were called Clan lanla, and the head of the family Mack lanla, though before this period they were called in the Gaelic language Clan Erachar; and most of the branches of the family were called MacKerachars, several of whom still retain that name. In like manner, some of the descendants of the above Findla (settling in the low countries with the name of Macklanla, had it afterwards contracted into the name of Findlayson.

This Findla married 1st Beatrix, daughter of xxxx Gordon of Banchory, by whom he had four sons.

1. **Robert**, his heir

The other three brothers all got estates and settled in the country, of whom the Farquharsons of Finzean and many other families descended.

He married 2ndly a daughter of the baron of Roy of Kincardin Stewart, by whom he had also several sons, some whereof settled in Perthshire and had issue.

He was killed fighting gallantly in defence of the liberties of his

country, bearing the Royal Standard at the battle of Pinkie, 1547, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

- VI Robert** who married Marjory, daughter of John Reid of Straloch, alias Baron Reid in Strathardle, by whom he had four sons.

He died in the reign of James VI and was succeeded by his eldest son,

- VII John**, who married Marjory, daughter of Barclay of Garthly, by whom he had only one son,

- VIII Robert** who succeeded him and married Margaret, daughter of xxxx Erskine of Pitodrie, by whom he had two sons.

He died in the reign of Charles II, succeeded by his eldest son,

- IX Alexander**, who married Isabella, daughter of William Macintosh of that ilk, Capt. Of the Clan Chattan, by whom he had 3 sons,

1. **William**, who succeeded him but died unmarried.
2. **John**, who carried on the line, of whom afterwards.
3. **Alexander**, who got the lands of Monaltrie and married Anne, daughter of Francis Farquharson of Finzean, by whom he had 3 sons and 4 daughters.
 1. John, who married Elizabeth, daughter of xxxx Ogilvie of Clunie without surviving issue.
 2. Francis, who now represents the family, and married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Eyne of Hassan in Derbyshire, without issue.
 3. Robert who married 1st a daughter of William Keith of Bruxie Esq. by whom he hath a son an a daughter; he married 2nd Anne, daughter of William Baird of Auchmedden Esq. by whom he hath two daughters.

We now return to:

- X John**, 2nd son of Alexander Farquharson of Invercauld who succeeded his brother in the estate and married 1st Isabella, daughter and co-heiress of Sir Alex Burnett of Craigmyllie, by whom he had several children, but none of them came to maturity. He married 2nd Christian, daughter of Sir Robert Menzies of Weem, Bart; by whom he had 1 daughter. He married 3rdly Margaret, daughter of Lord James Murray, son of the last Marquis of Athole, by whom he had two sons and two daughters.

1. **James**, his heir
2. **John**, who died young
3. 1st daughter **Anne**, married to Eneas Macintosh of that ilk, etc, etc
4. ?

He married 4thly Jean, daughter of xxxx Forbes of Waterton by whom he had one son **Robert**, who died unmarried and 3

daughters.

We must here observe that though the daughters of this family were generally omitted, yet it is certain they were numerous, and all creditably married, whereby the family of Invercauld is related to and connected with the best families of the neighbouring countries.

This John was a man of great honour and merit; and dying anno 17xx, was succeeded by his eldest son,

- XI James**, Farquharson of Invercauld, who married Emilia, daughter of Lord George Murray, son of John, Duke of Athole, and father of the present Duke, by whom he had many children but only 4 daughters alive.

Arms of this family as recorded in the Herald's Office by a certificate from Sir Alexander Erskine of Cambo, Lord Lyon.

Quarterly, 1st and 4th or a lion rampant gules, as descended of the Earl of Fife; 2nd and 3rd, a fir-tree growing out of a mount in base, seeded proper (as his country abounds with fir-trees.) On a chief gules, the banner of Scotland displayed (on account of Findla more their progenitor being killed at the battle of Pinkie, holding the Royal banner), and a canton dexter of the first, charged with a dagger, point downward, to perpetuate the actions of his progenitors of Rothiemurchus, who joined the Macphersons in expelling the Cumings of Strathbolssie, etc, etc.

Nisbet Vol I pp. 283-4.

Chief seats Invercauld in Braemar and Marlie in Perthshire.

PART 35 – Farquharson of Finzean**Farquharson of Finzean**

As we have already given a brief account of the traditional history of the origin of this clan, we now proceed to deduce the descent of the Farquharsons of Finzean from their immediate ancestor viz: Findla more, who married Beatrix, daughter of George Garden of that Ilk, and of Banchory, progenitor of the Gardens of Troup, left issue several sons, particularly **Donald**, progenitor of the Farquharsons of Finzean, etc. and a daughter married to Kenneth Mackenzie of Dalmore.

- I Donald**, son of Findla More Farquharson, was settled in Braemar, and was designed Donald Farquharson, alias Macintosh of Castleton of Kindrought, etc. He married Janet Ogilvie of Invercarity, per contract between Donald Farquharson alias Macintosh and Janet Ogilvie, etc. dated 1579.

He having acquired the lands of Tilligarmouth in the parish of Birse, obtained a Charter of these lands from David, Bishop of Aberdeen the Superior: “to and in favours of Donald Farquharson alias Macintosh of Castleton of Kindrought, and Janet Ogilvie his spouse, etc, etc. dated 4th February 1580.

He also got from David Garden of that Ilk a Disposition and Charter of the town and lands of Balfidy adjoining to Tilligarmouth; to and in favours of Donald Farquharson alias Macintosh of Tilligarmouth and Janet Ogilvie his spouse, etc, etc. dated 15th Sept. 1582 which lands are in Finzean’s possession to this day.

We have seen several other authentic writs, wherein he is designed simply Donald Farquharson of Castleton, without the epithet Macintosh, etc.

He had by his said wife seven sons of whom several considerable families of the Clan Farquharson are descended.

*History of the family.
M.S. Inverey’s letter,
etc.*

1. **Donald**, who succeeded him in his lands of Castleton, when he afterwards excambed with the family of Mar for Monaltry.
2. **Robert** of Tilligarmouth, afterwards of Finzean of whom more immediately.
3. **Alex.** Who acquired Allanquoich, the progenitor of that family.
4. **James** of Inverey, of whom in next title.
5. **John**, 1st of Tullicairn
6. **George**, who lived in Milntown of Whitehouse in Cromar
7. **William**, progenitor of Farquharson of Coldroth.

He was succeeded in Tulligarmouth & Balfidie by his son,

- II Robert** Farquharson, who having acquired from xxxx Gordon

of Clunie the lands and barony of Finzean, he and his posterity have been ever since designed by that title.

He married Margaret, daughter of Lauchlan Macintosh of that Ilk, relict of the laird of Glengairie and obtained a Charter from Alex. Gordon of Clunie “to and in favours of Robert Farquharson of Finzean and Margaret Macintosh his spouse, and dated 11th May 1609”. By his said wife he had 4 sons and 1 daughter.

1. **Alexander**, his heir
2. **Robert**, bred a surgeon, died without succession.
3. **William** who purchased the lands of Gateside and Kirktown of Strachan, and married Henrietta, daughter of xxxx Coutts of Westercoul in Cromar, of who is descended James Farquharson, merchant in Leith, etc.
4. **Donald** who purchased the lands of Scotstoun & Kirktown of Birse, and married Lillas, daughter of Sir Robert Keith of Powburn, by whom he had a son Robert Farquharson, who married a daughter of Henry Smith of Canno in Forfarshire, and had a son Donald, commander of a ship at Aberdeen who died without issue.
5. His daughter **Isabel** married to xxxx Gordon of Blelack.

He died 1632 – succeeded by his eldest son.

III Alexander Farquharson of Finzean who married Mary daughter and co-heiress of Alexander Keith of Altrie with whom he got the lands of Migrie in Cromar and had by her two sons and one daughter.

1. **Francis** his heir
2. **Donald** who purchased the lands of Balfour in the parish of Birse and married a daughter of xxxx Forbes of Cassindey, by whom he had a son Donald, who succeeded him in the lands of Balfour, and married a daughter of Alex. Gallindars in Cromar, by whom he had two sons, Donald who went to the East Indies about 40 years ago and has not been heard of since, and Alex who succeeded his father in the lands of Balfour and married a daughter of xxxx Davie of Newmill of Birse, by whom he had two sons, William and Francis and several daughters.

Alexander of Finzean’s daughter was married to xxxx Gordon of Blelack to whom she had only one daughter married to xxxx Forbes of Skeletor of whom this Colonel Forbes of Skeletor is descended.

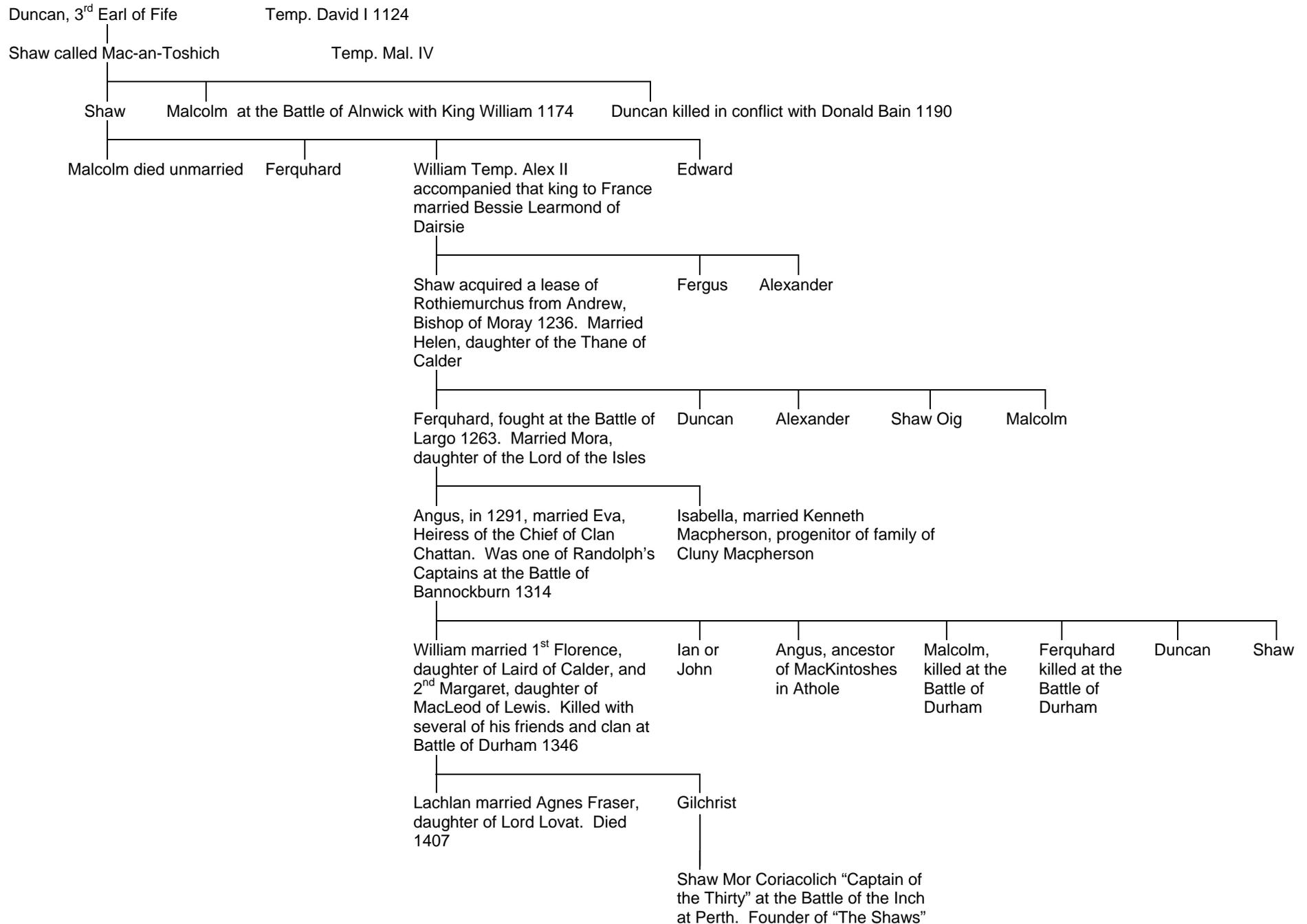
IV Francis Farquharson of Finzean who was served and retoured heir to his father Alexander anno 1666, married Margaret daughter of Alexander Arbuthnot of Finowrie, by whom he had three sons and three daughters.

1. **Robert** his heir
2. **Alex** died without issue
3. **Donald**, first a merchant in Aberdeen, afterwards Comptroller of the Customs at Campbelton in Argyllshire. He married 1st Margaret, daughter of William Souper, merchant in Aberdeen, by whom he had a son, Francis Farquharson of Auchlossan, merchant in Campbelton. He married twice afterwards and had issue by both wives.
4. **1st daughter Elizabeth**, married to John Ross of Rosehill
5. **2nd daughter Margaret** married to Alexander Robertson of Straloch, alias Baron Reid.
6. **3rd daughter Anne** married Alexander Farquharson of Monaltrie, brother of the last John of Invercauld.

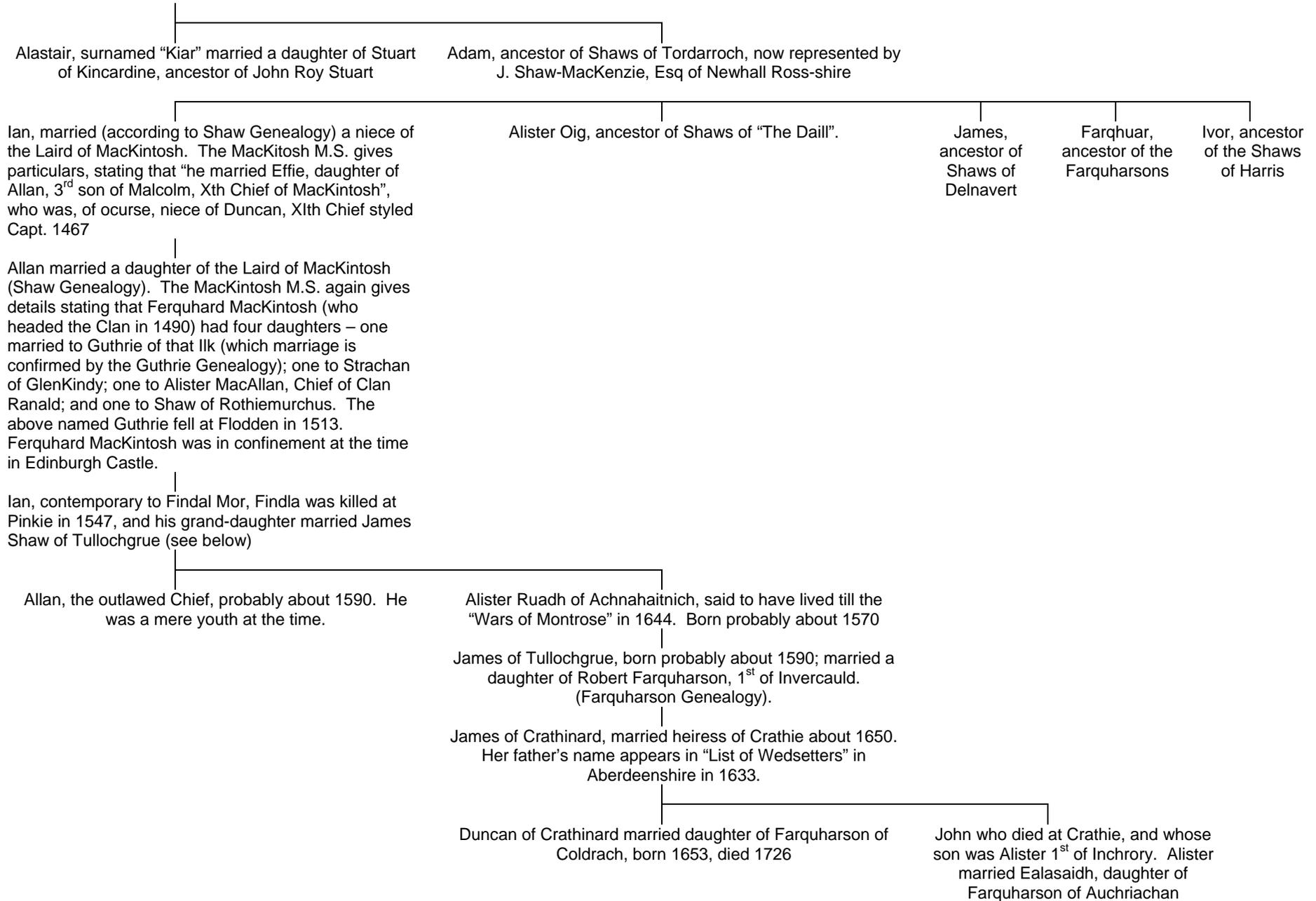
He died in 1706 succeeded by his eldest son.

Robert Farquharson of Finzean who was served heir to his father Francis in 1707. He married 1st Anne, daughter of Sir James Gordon of Lesmoir Bart. by whom he had one son, Francis, his heir and one daughter Jean. He married 2ndly Mary, daughter of Sir William Keith of Ludquhairn Bart. by whom he had another son, William Farquharson, now in England.

He died in 1741 succeeded by his eldest son, Francis Farquharson, now of Finzean, served heir in 1742.



James who married a daughter of the Laird of Inverettie. Killed at Harlow, with fourteen of his clan 1411



PART 38 Untitled

The sources from which I have drawn the information now given, and thus been able not only to confirm the general accuracy of what I have previously written, but to add very considerably to our knowledge of our forefathers, are three manuscripts kindly lent to me by John Stuart Esq., secretary to the Society of Antiquaries. The originals of the M.S.S. belonging to Mr Stuart are in the possession of Cluny Macpherson. They are:

- 1 "Memoirs, Genealogical and Historical of the Family of Mackintosh, with an Introduction concerning the families of McDuff and Clan Chattan". The motto is "**Antiquam exquisite Matrem – Virgil**". Its date is 1758 and it embodies an older M.S. dated 1665.

Note I think there is good reason for coming to the conclusion, that the author of the 1758 M.S. was the Ref. Lachlan Shaw, the Historian of Moray. In the Spalding Club vol. "Family of Rose of Kilravock" there is quoted a document by the Historian on the "Chieftainrie" of Clan Chattan, which is evidently an abridged version of what is said in the M.S. on the same subject. Then again the only genealogy of Shaws given in the M.S. besides that of the principal family, is that of the Shaws of Dell, to which family the Rev. Lachlan Shaw belonged; and lastly, it quotes largely from the Cawdor and other Charter Chests. And as Mr Stuart remarked to me, no one could have done this at the time, except the Historian.

- 2 "Vanitie Exposed", or a Plain and Short answer to a late paper entitled The Genealogie of the Farquharsons, wherein the author's ignorance and self-contradictions are set in their true light, and the right Genealogy of that modern family briefly hinted at, from the concurring testimonies of the Shaws, the Farquharsons themselves, and all their neighbour families. In a letter to a friend; by no enemy of theirs, but a friend to truth, Sir Aeneas Macpherson of Invereshie, Knight. "The motto is, **Answer a fool in his folly, least he be wise in his own conceit**".
- The original of Vanitie Exposed is in the possession of Sir George Macpherson-Grant and the same volume contains The Loyal Disuasive addressed to the Laird of Cluny, embodying the history of the Macphersons. Sir Aeneas seems to have had several copies of it made. I saw one in the possession of a bookseller in Edinburgh in 1880. It has been purchased a few hours before I saw it by a Mr Grant, an Episcopalian clergyman at Roslin. The bookseller had purchased it at a public sale in Edinburgh.*

- 3 The third is a manuscript, bearing the title "Macphersons", and contains notes concerning the Claims of the Head of that Race to the Chieftainrie of Clan Chattan, with copious genealogies of its different branches, xxxxxxxx 1680. It seems to be an abridgement of a larger M.S. by Sir Aeneas Macpherson, which I have not seen, but from which I have seen quotations made in works relating to the Highlands of Scotland.

The general accuracy of these manuscripts is proved by the fact, that their statements and the steps in the Genealogies which they furnish are confirmed in a remarkable manner by the evidence of various kinds of documents, Bonds of Manrent, etc., recovered from the Charter Chests in which they have been long buried, and published in the invaluable volumes of the Spalding Club, more particularly in the volumes entitled "**The Thanes of Cawdor**" and the "**Family of Rose of Kilravock**". The Thanes of Cawdor and the Roses were much associated of old in all sorts of transactions, sometimes friendly, sometimes hostile, with the Clan Chattan.

PART 39 – From Shaw's Memorials of the Clan Shaw

Pencil note at top of page: Roll of those of Badenoch who were engaged in the Rebellion of Montrose

In the Macintosh M.S. an Extract is given from the **Register of the Provincial Synod of Moray of date 12 Jany 1648**, containing a "**Roll of those of Badenoch, who were engaged in the Rebellion under Montrose**". In this interesting document there are four different classes, and the punishment inflicted on each class by the Synod, varies according to the position in life, and the degree of "malignity" characterising the unfortunate victims.

Colonel Ewan Macpherson of Cluny stands first in the Roll of persons summoned before the Synod. He, along with **Donald Macpherson of Phoness**, and others "were ordained to put on sackcloth, which they did, acknowledging their hearty sorrow upon their knees, willingly subscribed the Confession, emitted by the General Assembly at Aberdeen, and solemnly promised in time coming to amend their former miscarriages". In the second class, occur the names of **William Macpherson of Pitchern; William Macpherson in Pitmean;** James Shaw in Dunachton, and others. "In respect they were not leaders" they were ordained to make their repentance in "their own habit". In the third class, comprising **Donald Macpherson of Nuid, Malcolm of Phoyness**, and others "in respect of their less malicious", were ordained simply "to make their repentance in their own Parish Kirk". In the most malicious class, which was simply referred to the Presbytery to "process and censure", as being "about without excuse", I find "William Shaw of Delnavert, **John Macpherson in Crathiemore**" and ten others. In another class we find **Andrew Macpherson of Cluny**, father of the aforesaid Ewan, **Angus of Invereshie, John of Nuid** and others; excused from compearing at the Synoc, "on account of their age and inability to travel".

"Malcolm Macpherson of Phoyness", father of the fore-named Donald Macpherson of Phoyness

In addition to this performance of public penance before the Synod, several were ordained "in respect of having been present at bloody fights and joined with the bloody enemies", to appear in their respective parish kirks, Auldearn, Kingussie, etc. Amongst these were **Col. Ewan Macpherson of Cluny, Donald Macpherson fiar of Phoyness**, and James Shaw in Dunachton.

Well has a modern writer spoken of the punishment undergone by those wild Highlanders as a "mock penance". Their confessions could not have been very hearty, and I fancy the indignity of appearing in sackcloth shirt, and on bended knee, had not very much affected them.

I am rather of opinion also, that the Ministers themselves had not been disposed to be very severe on their "pugnacious and rebellious" Highland cousins. Very different was the punishment inflicted on those engaged in the rising of 1745.

Legend of Macpherson of Invereshie and his wife – a Shaw of Delnavert – abridged by Mr Shaw from Sir Thomes Dick Lauder's narrative.

Bishop Maxwell was afterwards made Archbishop of Tuam. On 14th Feb 1646, he was found lifeless on his knees. He had been very active some years previously in the compilation of the Scottish Liturgy, had maintained it against Presbyterian criticism and said it for years in his own Cathedral of Chanonry. He was driven out of Scotland by the ban of the Assembly and all but slain by the Romanists when he first entered on his Irish Sea.

He (Sis T. D.L.) is mistaken however as to the Christian name of her husband. It was not John, but William. He is, also, mistaken in saying, that John Macpherson was the Laird, who got the Charter of the lands of Invereshie. It was not John, but Angus, son of the marriage between William and Shaw of Dalnavert's daughter. This Angus got a Charter of the lands in 1643. He married a daughter of Farquharson of Bronchdearg, and had t sister, Margaret, married to Shaw of Reinachan in Rothiemurchus. He had also a brother John Oig, whose son, the Rev. Thomas Macpherson, married Baltua Maxwell, daughter of the Bishop of Ross. Bishop Maxwell was consecrated in 1632.

The above mentioned Angus had a son, Thomas, the founder of the Macphersons of Killihuntly.

They had a son, Donald, who married Euphie Shaw, daughter of Robert Shaw of Tordarroch (temp. Cha. II). His (Angus' eldest son, William of Invereshie, fought under Montrose and was killed at Auldearn. His son, Sir Aeneas, is the author of the various M.S.S. relating to the Macphersons, Shaws and the Farquharsons, from which much of the information now given in these Memorials is derived. The father of the above-named Robert Shaw of Tordarroch, was Aeneas, who, along with many others, signed the band of Manrent to MacKintosh in 1609.

Another ancient branch of the Macphersons was the family fo Pitchurn, tracing from Donald, son of Thomas of Pitmean (temp. James V). His great grand-daughter, Mary, married Donald Shaw of Delnavert, who is mentioned by Sir Aeneas, as being one of the old men, alive when he himself was young, from whom he got his information in "Vantie Exposed". The date of Donald must therefore have been circa 1690.

The brother-in-law of Donald, Alexander Macpherson of itchern, married Mary, daughter of Ewan Macpherson of Cluny, and their grandson, William Macpherson of Pitchern (1648) married Margaret, daughter of said Donald Shaw of Delnavert.

I shall now give the intermarriages between the Shaws and the Macphersons of Phoyness and Etterish.

The Macphersons of Phoness were in existence long before the time of Gillicallum. Thomas Rhuadgh Eidreass was Gillicallum's younger brother and the first of the Ettridge family.

Gillicallum Macpherson was the progenitor of the former and "**Thomas Roy**" of the latter family. They were sons of Donald Macpherson, married to Jean Macpherson, daughter of Macpherson of Crubenmore.

Thomas Roy was out in the rising under Montrose (1647) and was censured by the Synod on that account. He is also mentioned by Sir Aeneas as one of his authorities on "Vantie Exposed". He married Isobell Shaw, daughter of Alexander

Shaw of Guishich in Rothiemurchus. It was the daughter of a subsequent Shaw of Guishich, John Shaw, who was mother of the famous Colonel John Roy Stewart of 1745 celebrity. Thomas Roy's son, John, married Janet, daughter of Ewan Macpherson of Cluny, who was such a staunch supporter of Montrose. They had a daughter, Jean, married to John Shaw of Delnavert – probably the son of Donald. Jean's brother, Alexander, is given as one of the subscribers of a "Vindication by the Macphersons of Badenoch to the Duke of Gordon" in 1699.

To return to the **Macphersons of Phoyness**.

Angus of Phoness was great grandson of Donald of Phoness and he married Elizabeth, daughter of James Macpherson of Killihuntly. The Angus to which the writer refers was the son of the said Donald of Phoness by his third wife, one called Margaret McGregor.

Gillicallum (or Malcolm) and his son Donald, both fought under Montrose. The father it will be remembered was mildly dealt with by the Synod, "in respect he had been less guilty than the others". Donald's grandson, **Angus of Phoyness**, married a daughter of Shaw of Delnavert, probably John Shaw, last above mentioned. Malcolm Macpherson is mentioned by Sir Aeneas, as one of the old men who he had consulted in the preparation of "**Vanitie Exposed**".

With the **Macphersons of Nuid** our intermarriages were not so numerous. About 1690, Donald Shaw, son of Robert Shaw of Tordarroch, married Jean, daughter of Donald Macpherson of Nuid. She had previously been married to MacKintosh of Benchar. A grandson of Donald of Nuid, Lachlan, married in 1704, Jean, daughter of Cameron of Lochiel.

With the **Macphersons of Essich**, there were two intermarriages: Donald Macpherson of Essich (circa 1610) married Effie Shaw, daughter of Bane Shaw of Tordarroch. Effie was sister of the Aeneas Shaw of Tordarroch, who signed the Band of Manrent to MacKintosh in 1609. Malcolm Roy, a younger brother of Donald of Essich married a daughter of Donald Shaw of Delnavert.

The connection of the Shaws with the **Macphersons of Delraddy** was more recent. There were two successive families of Macphersons of Delraddy. The genealogy of the original family is given in the Macpherson M.S. it states that Angus Macpherson of Delraddy, feued his lands of Delraddy to John, 2nd son of Angus Macpherson of Inveressie and brother of William who was killed at Auldearn. John's grandson, Lewis Macpherson, was wadsetter of Delraddie in 1745. He married Una, sister of Ewan Macpherson of Cluny, of 1745 celebrity. His sister Madeline Macpherson, married Thomas Shaw of Kinrara, brother of John Shaw of Kinrara, who with 14 others, was killed in cold blood on the field of Culloden, the day after the battle. I have derived the information contained in the above paragraph, partly from Douglas' Baronage, Chambers' Rebellion, and papers in a Chancery suit, arising out of a Deed of Settlement, left by Major Robert Shaw, son of said Thomas Shaw of Kinrara.

PART 40 – Errors in Douglas's Baronage

Notices and Genealogies, more or less perfect, of most of the above named branches of the Macphersons will be found in Douglas's Baronage p.p. 360-366. I find the Baronage very incorrect when checked with contemporary documents in the Spalding Club volumes. On the other hand, I find that the Macpherson M.S. tallies with such documents in every instance. I shall give but one instance, and that a glaring one:

Ex uno disce omnes**Donald of Nuid**

In Cluny's Genealogy, in Douglas's Baronage, we have Andrew Macpherson of Cluny (no date) succeeded by John his brother, who gets a Charter of the lands of Tullich etc 1594, died in 1608, succeeded by his son John Macpherson who gets a Charter (1613) **de Tullich** etc and is succeeded by his son, Ewan of Clunie who gets a Charter of Tullich etc in 1623, and dies about 1640, is succeeded by his son Donald who gets a Charter of the lands of Middlemoir in 1643 and was a staunch friend of Charles I.

Now it was Ewan, not Donald of Cluny, who was the staunch supporter of Charles I, and who did such splendid service under Montrose. "He was the first Scotsman" says the Macpherson M.S. "who joined Alexander Macdonald alias Colkitto, when he came with the King's party out of Ireland". We find him fighting under Montrose in 1647, censured by the Synod of Moray, and made to kneel in sackcloth before them in 1648, **eight years after the Douglas Baronage puts him down as a dead man.**

Again the Douglas Baronage gives us John, as father of Ewan. Whereas we find an Andrew Macpherson of Cluny excused by the Synod from compearing before them, on account of his age, in 1648. In the Macpherson M.S. we have Andrew put down as Ewan's father, thus agreeing with authentic records of the period.

True, there is an Andrew, occurring in the Genealogy of the Douglas Baronage, but the Baronage makes this Andrew **die** previous to 1594. Where, let me ask (according to the Baronage) are we to look for the Andrew Macpherson of Cluny, who, we find in a public Record of the period, was alive in 1648?

It is well known that the family of Nuid merged in that of Cluny, and I fancy the Charters of both families have been applied to, for the steps in Cluny's descent, and names inserted in Cluny's Genealogy which belong of right to that of Nuid. I could follow this idea out, and I think **prove it**, but this is not the place.

PART 41 – Origin of the Shaws (headed Chapter 1)

From what I have previously written, as well as from follows, it must be evident to all that there are two different accounts of the origin of the Shaws, some deriving them only from Shaw dior Coriaclich, the Captain of the Thirty of the Clan Quhele who fought on the North Inch at Perth; others insisting that they existed as a powerful clan in the district of Rothiemurchus, for a century previous. Those who hold the latter view plead the tradition common to the Shaws and the Comyns, of bloody contests previous to that time – a tradition which has found its most recent embodiment in the magnificent volume published some months ago (1871) entitled, *Memorials of the Bruces and the Cummings*. They insist also, that the statement of the MacKintoshes, that Shaw Mor was not the Chief of an allied clan, but a cadet of their own family is not true, and that the place assigned to him in their Genealogy as Shaw MacGilchrist Maclan, (said Ian being brother of William VIIth Chief of Macintoshes) is a clumsily devised invention whereby the name of the leader of the Clan Yha (the Christi Johnson or Christi Maclan of Wyntoun) with the name Shaw prefixed to it, is made to do duty for Sha Farquharson, the name of the leader of Clan Quhele. If (they ask) Shaw MacGilchrist Maclan, was the name of the captain of the victorious party, what was the name of the leader of the vanquished? It is of course necessary to their supposition to maintain that the “Shaw Farquhar’s son of Wyntoun is the same with the Shaw MacGilchrist Maclan of their Genealogy, only that Wyntoun gives him the name of his more remote ancestor, whilst their Genealogy designates him by the name of his father and grandfather. And thus we have all the names given by Wyntoun, exhausted in the designation of the Macintosh, candidate for the honours of the day. What, it is enquired, was the name of his opponent? They point also to the mention of Sheah et omnes Clan Quhele in the Scots Act of Parliament of 1392, four years before the date of the battle. They allege that the notice in a deed of 1338, of a monerium quondam Scayth (or Shaw) filii Ferchardi, in the district of Rothiemurchus, and of a Seth or Shaw father of a Ferchard, as a witness in a deed of 1234, points to the MacKintoshes. It is only subsequent tradition, they say, which gives him the appellation “Shaw Macintosh”. In two deeds of the period, he appears as Scayth or Seth, both pronounced according to Gaelic analogies Shaw.

If the Clan Quhele and the Clan Chattan, were one and the same, how comes it that the Clans are entered separately in a Scots Act of Parliament in 1594? So late as that period, we have a Clan Quhele, entered in an Act of Parliament, as distinct from the Clan Chattan, and it may be added distinct also from the Macphersons. The Clan Chattan and the Clan Quhele are both mentioned together, which looks however, as if they were closely allied races. Now we have abundant evidence to prove the existence of a race of Shaws, from time immemorial, in close association with the MacKintoshes, but in no Act are they mentioned as Shaws, only once does the name Sha crop out as the leader of the Clan Quhele, in the

Scots Act of Parliament of 1392.

The Shaws, however, were quite as worthy of the denunciations of the Act of 1594, as the Macintoshes and Macphersons for in 1680, a century later, they are spoken of as “a tribe” of able fighting men, headed by Alexander Shaw, and fighting under the banner of Macintosh”. The conclusion therefore (it is pleaded) is, that they were the race meant to be hunted down, as “broken men”, under the designation of Clan Quhele, and that the Shaws were the branch of the Clan Chattan known in days of old by that name, a clan so closely allied to the Macintoshes, as almost to be regarded as a junior branch of their clan, under a different designation, which accounts for the Macintoshes claiming the honours of the contest.

True, the Shaws have lost all record of their ever having been called the Clan Quhele, as indeed many of them (in part fulfilment it may be, of the blight decreed against them for their ancestor Allan’s sin) had almost lost all memory of their every having been a Highland Clan. But no other Clan can produce any evidence that it was ever called the Clan Quhele. True, it has been alleged, that the Camerons were the Clan Quhele of the contest, not because it can be shown that they were ever called by that name, but because there is a tradition that they were one of the parties engaged in it. But then again the invincible evidence of authentic records, it is argued, is against this claim, for the Camerons are entered in the Act above alluded to, as a Clan **distinct** from the Clan Quhele. It is, therefore, concluded that the clan Quhele was the designation of that branch of the Clan Chattan, known latterly as a junior branch of the MacKintoshes under the name of Shaws.

And, as I wrote in **Notes and Queries**, in October 1869:-
 “This conclusion is still further fortified by the following considerations:- After 1594 we find no mention made in any contemporary record of the Clan Quhele: it drops out of history. About this very period the Shaws were “broken up” as a Clan, on account of the slaughter of his step-father, Dallas of Cantray, by Allan their Chief, and the subsequent forfeiture of the latter. Henceforward they followed the banner of MacKintosh, and several of the principal cadets of the family migrated to Deeside and Forfarshire. And (what is very important) it is **not until the beginning of the 16th century** that historians introduce the name of Clan Chattan as one of the contending parties on the Inch; and why, but because the Clan Quhele was but a branch of this powerful confederation and the MacKintoshes, as principals of the Clan Chattan got the credit in the 16th century of what had been done in former days by the Clan Quhele”.

Against all this it is argued by the MacKintoshes, that for two centuries at least, they have been regarded as parties to the conflict under the designation of Clan Chattan; and that when the later historians spoke of the Clan Chattan having fought against the Clan Cay or the Clan Yha, they **meant**, and could mean, no other than the MacKintoshes – that the

MacKintoshes have a history more or less authentic, and certainly much more minute and detailed than the Shaws, and that as Mr MacKintosh Shaw says in **Notes and Queries** – “their traditions and records are more entitled to credit than the statements of Wyntoun and other contemporary chroniclers, insomuch as Wyntoun only recorded the matter on report, and really knew so little of the matter, that he distinctly says he did not know which side won”.

“Quha had the ware thare at the last
I will nocht say”.

The allegations of the MacKintoshes are supported by the testimony of Eneas Macpherson in his “Vanitie Exposed”; he says:-

“I am very positive that there never was a Shaw in Rothiemurchus till Robert the 3rds time. That Shaw Corriacklach, Macintosh’s 3rd or 4th son, took possession on’t by consent of the Clan Chattan of Badenoch (meaning by the Clan Chattan, the Macphersons) who, long ere this, had nearly extirpated the Cummines, by several ominent victories obtained against them, and in fine killed a small fragment that remained at **Lagnan Cuimenach** in Strathspey; and if I err in this, I err with the constant traditions of the Shaws themselves, and their neighbour families. For thus it was that the bloody hand and dagger was added to their (the Macpherson’s) bearing, as Sir George MacKenzie expressly has it, in his Book of Heraldry, which the Laird of Macintosh after that assumed to himself as their pretended Chief, and the Shaws thereafter as come of him, when they began to pretende to armies”.

He goes on, in answer to the claim of the Farquharsons to be descended from a son of Shaw Coriaclich’s thus:-

“That this Shaw Coriaclich was a son of the Laird of MacKintosh’s and that he possessed Rothiemurchus after the Ruine of the Cummines had been received and uncontraverted tradition, of all the families of the North since the Shaws were known. But how he makes, or can make, him the eleventh from MacDuff, except as come of MacKintoshe, he leaves to the reader’s conjecture, for he himself knew nothing of the matter. But that their (the Farquharson’s Farquhar) who went first not to Mar, but to Braymar a full age after this, was neither son nor grandson to Shaw Coriaclich, but a remote Cadet of Shaw of Dell, who was a Cadet of Shaw of Rothiemurchus is positively affirmed by the Shaws themselves”.

The writer, whose statements Sir Eneas controverts, having claimed the “Chieftainrie” of both Farquharsons and Shaws, for the then Farquharson of Invercauld, Sir Aeneas answers him thus:-

1 Either MacKintosh as lineally and lawfully representing the great MacDuff must be Chief of all his descendants; or if, because of their different names, he is restricted to be Chief of the MacKintoshes only, it follows **a pari** by a necessary

consequence, that Farquharson must lose the Shaws, Farquhars, MacEundlas, etc, and restrict his Chiefship to the Farquharsons only.

2 This Farquhar (the Farquharson's ancestor) was not at all a son of Shaw Coriaclich's, but according to the constant and received tradition of the Shaws, a son xxxx of a Cadet of Shaw of Dell. Rothiemurchus's issue male cannot be extant of the family of Dell; so that if there be any Chieftainrie in the case, distinct from MacKintosh's as I think there cannot, it belongs to Shaw of Dail".

The writer, in the interest of the Farquharsons, having stated that the Shaws and Farquharsons carried the fir-tree in their arms "from an ancient custom of bearing twigs of fir for their sign and badge in time of battle, "Sir Aeneas is again down upon him, thus:-

"That the fir-tree" he writes, "in this coat is taken as a principal bearing, for the reason given by this scribbler, is a bare pretence. For the Shaws and after them the Farquharsons themselves always wore a tuft of heath or heather, and added the fir-tree to the Clan Chattan's and Macintosh his arms, only as a mark of Cadency, and in commemoration of Rothiemurchus from whence they came, and where grow so many firs".

Thus writes Sir Aeneas, of whose spirited and lengthy essay on this subject, I have given a very imperfect idea from the extracts above quoted.

I may mention, that his statement as to the origin of the Farquharsons is confirmed by the Bronchdeay M.S. quoted in Part I of these memorials. This M.S. traces them back no farther than the grandfather of **Findla Mor** who fought at the Battle of Pinkie, thus leaving a gap of several generations between the time of their first progenitor and **Shaw Mor Coriaclich**.

The writer of the MacKintosh M.S. as might be expected from the nature of his subject, undertaking as he does to give accounts, so far as he is able, of all the various branches of the Clan Chattan, is much more voluminous. His own M.S. was written probably about 1758. The MacKintosh M.S. on which he founds, and on which he embodies in his own, correcting it by the evidence of Charters and other documents as he proceeds, brings down the history of the MacKintoshes to 1665.

With reference to the matter last above noticed, he quotes Mr Nisbet in his "Marks of Cadency" as saying, that Invercauld bears the lion of MacDuff, being descended of Shaw of Rothiemurchus before the year 1500; for Findla Mor, the third in descent, was killed at the Battle of Pinkie. A.D. 1547.

His account of the origin of the Shaws is as follows:
"Rothiemurchus was very early Church land, for King Alexander II gave it to Andrew, Bishop of Moray in exchange

for other lands, Anno Regni XII A.D. 1226, (Chart. Mor.) and the Shaws had possession of it so early, that they joined in King David Bruce's reign in cutting off the Comyns, (and on that account, Invercauld bears a dexter hand grasping a dagger, as Mr Nisbet quotes from the Lyon's Register); but having only a lease from the Bishop, when the lease expired, Cumming of Altyre took a lease of it, and obtained possession of it by cutting off Shaw of Rothiemurchus and his family; and he built the Castle of Rothiemurchus in Loch-an-Eilan, and for several yars made it his summer dwelling. Shaw (afterwards called Shaw Coriaclich) was a child in the house of his grandfather by the mother's side (viz: a daughter of Baron Ferguson of Athole), when his father and friends were killed by Altyre, and when he came of age, gathering a company of Shaws and Fergusons he led them into Rothiemurchus, resolving to revenge the death of his father and friends. They lurked in a thicket wood near to Auchnahaitnich for some nights, until they understood that Altyre was on his way coming up, and that thicket is to this day called **Preas na Mearlach** "the Robber's thicket", at the foot of a little hill called Callart; and being informed by a watch placed on that hill, that Altyre took the road, on the north side of the Loch of Pitteulish they removed to a hollow full of wood by the roadside (still called Lag-na-Cuimenach) and surprised Altyre and his company and cut them all off, upon which they repossessed themselves of Rothiemurchus.

This tradition, supported by such standing memorials "say the writer of the M.S." is very strong.

On concluding the history of the MacKintoshes, the writer of the M.S. resumes the subject of the incorporated Clans who "were called Clan Chattan for several generations" and of whom MacKintosh was designed Captain. "These are" says the writer, "The Macphersons, Clan Dabhi, MacBains, Macphails, MacGillivrays, MacQueens, Smiths, Clarkes, MacIntyres and Shaws".

Under section "The Shaws" he thus writes:- "Those of the name reside in the south west, in the north and in the Western Isles of Scotland, besides several gentlemen of fortune in England and the north west of Ireland".

After alluding to what he had already said as to the opinion of learned antiquarians as to their origin he goes on:

"At what precise time, or from what particular Thane of Fife they descended, I pretend not to determine, if we can only rely on the testimony of Boece and Abercrombie, their descent from MacDuff must have been very early. I question not but the Shaws of the South were the stock of the name, for MacDuff, their ancestor having his seat of residence in the South, probably his son Shiach or Shaw would have settled near to his paternal family".

Here follows the Genealogy of the Shaws of Sauchie. In the opinion of the present writer, the Shaws of the South are a distinct and independent race. They never acknowledged MacKintosh as their Chief, or claimed to be counted with the

Clan Chattan Confederacy. There is no trace of any such connection in the Coats of Arms borne by the respective races.

According to Sir Aeneas Macpherson:

“The Shaws of Sauchie flatly deny any interest in MacDuff, or that ever they came from Rothiemurchus, or the North, and as to this last part, with a deal of reason too, for they have Charters of King William The Lyon, who was 300 at least or ever there was a Shaw in Rothiemurchus”.

The Macintosh M.S. of 1665 embodied in the other, enunciates the Macintosh theory as to the origin of the Shaws, coinciding generally also with that of Sir Aeneas Macpherson. Under the head of Lachlan (VIIth) Chief, it gives an account of the Clan Battle at Perth, and of the circumstances which led to it. It states that the opponents of the Clan Chattan (Macintoshes) were the Clan Cay, a branch of the Cummines. The commentator and compiler (of 1758) insists in opposition to this, that they were the Clan Dabhi, Dabhi in Gaelic being equivalent to Yai and Yai would of course be the Yha of Wyntoun.

The original M.S. 1665, at the conclusion of the Clan Battle, gives the usual MacKintosh version of the story, as to Macintosh having given to Shaw his cousin*, the lands of Rothiemurchus, on account of the valour he exhibited that day.

***Sir Aeneas makes
him his son**

Commenting on this, the transcriber of the M.S. in 1758 maintains, that, “as to Macintosh giving them possession of his lands of Rothiemurchus, immediately after the conflict at Perth, as it is vouched only by the author of the M.S. so it is inconsistent with unvaried tradition”, which tradition, he goes on to give, as already quoted.

Before giving the tradition, however, he allows that the fact that he had found Alexander Kiar Shaw of Rothiemurchus, designated as “Alexander MacKintoshe of Rothiemurchus” in a deed of 1482, may, favour to some extent the MacKintosh theory that the Shaws were descended of the MacKintoshes.

The deed is an indenture, whereby the Thane of Cawdor and Huchone Ross, Baron of Kilravock, find themselves in amity, and for the furtherance thereof, that a son of the Thane’s shall marry a daughter of the Baron’s. Alexander MacKintosh of Rothiemurchus, and Thomas le Grant of the Cathedral Kirk of Moray, are appointed arbiters. (Thane of Cawdor).

The writer of the M.S. of 1758, speaks of but one deed in which Alexander Kiar (or swarthy) of Rothiemurchus was so designated. He is so designed, however, in several deeds of the period: in a Bond of Man Rent to the Earl of Errol in 1472; in a Bond between “Duncan MacKintosh, Capitane of Clan Quhattane, his son Ferchard, and the Baron of Kilravock” in 1481, to which the seal of Alister Kear is affixed, and in another deed of a similar nature, dated 17 June 1490.

(See “Roses of Kilravock and Thaness of Cawdor”).

In writing the First Part of these memorials, I fell into a mistake as to this Alexander MacKintosh, Thane of Rothiemurchus. I concluded that he was at the time Captain or Chief of Clan Chattan, not having adverted to the fact, proved alike by the MacKintosh Genealogies and by abundant documentary evidence, that during the time Alister Kiar was Thane of Rothiemurchus, the Chieftainrie of Clan Chattan was held by Duncan, who, with his son Ferquhard, is as we have seen mentioned in several deeds of the period.

But it appears on subsequent research, that he was the grandson of Coriaclich and a Shaw. Amid divergences of various kinds as to the steps and names in their Genealogies, this is found invariably recorded as a settled point. There may be a dispute as to the Coriaclich was, whether he was a relation of the Chief of the MacKintoshes or the leader of a distinct though “consanguineous” Clan, but there is no dispute as to the steps and names in the Genealogy of the race of which he was the progenitor.

In all the Genealogies of the Shaws, as given by the MacKintoshes we find – first, Shaw Coriaclich, then James Shaw, son to Coriaclich, then Alister Kiar, from whom the Shaws of Delnavert and Daill trace their descent. The MacKintosh M.S. of 1665, in its account of the Battle of Harlaw, states that the only two persons of distinction who fell on the side of Donald of the Isles, were “MacLean of Duart, and James Shaw of Rothiemurchus”.

The MacKintoshes admit that Alexander Kiar, though signing himself by the patronymic “MacKintosh” was a Shaw, and the grandson of Coriaclich, only they urge that the circumstance of his being called MacKintosh proves the truth of their version of the story of the Clan Battle at Perth, and of the origin of the Shaws; showing, they allege, the recent change of surname, if indeed it had been changed at all at that time from MacKintosh to Shaw.

Against this theory might be set a version of the Clan Battle by Mr Hew Rose, the biographer in 1683 of the “family of Rose of Kilravock”.

“He that fought” (i.e. commanded) “the Clan Chattan, is said to have been the 3rd in succession, and being formally surnamed Shaw Macintosh, he took the patronymic only, as descended from the Thaness of Fife, for his surname, not using that of Shaw any more.” Spald. Club. Vol. p.41.

If this statement of Mr Hew Rose be the true account, then previous to 1396, Coriaclich, though descended of MacDuff no less than the MacKintoshes, (sons of the Thane) had contented himself, like his predecessors, with the name of Shaw. After the Clan Battle, he dropped the Shaw, and took the more aristocratic designation “MacKintosh” i.e. “son of the Thane”. His son Hamish (James) however, still retained the name Shaw, and as a Shaw, his name comes down to us as

one of the distinguished persons slain at the Battle of Harlaw. The “swarthy” (Kiar) Alexander succeeds, and no doubt, adding land to land, and field to field, and his family and vassals increasing, becomes of sufficient importance to be designated as Thane of Rothiemurchus. He would then naturally prefer the appellation MacKintosh to that of Shaw as being the more aristocratic.*

But when his son Ian succeeded, the old name had been resumed, probably for he sake of distinguishing the families of Rothiemurchus from the Chief branch of the MacKintoshes.

*(Mr A MacKintosh Shaw writes to me as to the above extract from the “Family of Rose of Kilravock” thus:- “I have always looked upon it, as one of the most confused bits of writing extant. The man who wrote it, knew little or nothing of the matter. He speaks of the Clan Chattan under **MacKintoshes’s predecessor**, which is wrong. He had some dim idea that the victorious leader was a grandson of, or 3rd in succession from somebody, and so he puts him down 3rd in succession, by which he no doubt means 3rd Chief of MacKintosh. Then again he knew that the leader was named Shaw, and that he was a MacKintosh, and so he gives him a **double surname**, which is quite a modern invention; and as he called him MacKintoshes’s predecessor, and knows that he dropped **one** name, he is obliged to make him drop that of Shaw to be consistent. I do not think that what the writer says, is worth anything whatever, or that anything can be got from it, except an illustration of the case with which tradition gets twisted and altered especially when it gets into the hands of those who have no interest in it”).

There is however another theory which may be the true solution of the difficulty. That there was a race consanguineous to the MacKintoshes, descended equally with them from the great Thane, called sometimes by the patronymic MacKintosh, and sometimes also at first Clan Quhele, that this clan fought in the Raid of Angus under Sheach, and again in the Clan Battle at Perth; that subsequent to this time, the members of this clan, though after designating themselves by the patronymic MacKintosh, began to be called Shaws; that this name became fixed as their surname in the fourth generation from Coriaclich, and that in the tradition of the Clans, deeds of valour which had been previously spoken of as done by the Clan Quhele, came to be spoken of as having been done by the Shaws; that on the utter break up of the Clan Quhele about 1580, the Chroniclers began to attribute the share taken by the Clan Quhele in the Clan Battle at Perth, to the consanguineous and then powerful race, (of which the Clan Quhele was but a branch) the Clan Chattan.

The idea of two allied and related but distinct Clans, both in reality “MacKintoshes” “as sons of the Thane”, the one called Clan Chattan, the other Clan Quhele, is fortified by the fact, that we find the race inhabiting Rothiemurchus in the 16th century, headed by one so powerful as to be called a Thane, Alister Kiar. Is it likely that one in the position of Thane would

not have a Clan and “following” of his own, “his hunder pipers an a’ an a’” as well as the “Capitane of the Clan Quhattane?”

That there is a mist hanging over the story of the Clan Battle on the Inch at Perth, bound up as it is with the origin of the Shaws, in spite of all that has been adduced must be evident to all. We find writers on different sides of the question, quoting “unvaried tradition” as being in their favour, some (as for instance the author of the MacKintosh M.S. of 1758, and the Historian of Moray) alleging an “unvaried tradition” for the existence of the Shaws, previous to the Clan Battle, others an “unvaried tradition” as for instance, Sir Eneas Macpherson, and the earlier Mackintosh M.S.S. that they spring only from Coriaclich. But the tradition that they have had an existence and a local habitation – at least since **the days of Coriaclich**, no one denies. That tradition is really “**unvaried**”.

The Macphersons claim to have been the branch of the Clan Chattan who were victorious on the field, and they produce the black Chanter of the Bagpipes, which the angel of victory (probably S. Catan) dropped down amongst them on the occasion, and which they still retain (quantum valeat) as an evidence of the fact! But they, as well as the MacKintoshes admit that they were led by Shaw Mor Coriaclich. The MacKintoshes account for their having been so led, by the statement that Lauchlan their chief was an old man, and that Shaw Coriaclich had for some years previously led the Clan, as for instance at the Raid of Angus, where according to the Scots Act he took part with **omnes Clan Quhele**. The Macphersons account for their having been led by Shaw, from the fact, which both sides seem to admit, that Shaw was married to Jane, daughter of the Chief of the Macphersons, Donald More, “Clunie’s ancestor” as he is called by the author of the MacKintosh M.S. of 1758. It is the same writer who tells us, that the name of the daughter of the Macpherson chief, who was married to Coriaclich, was Jane.

The very dispute as to our existence previous to the date of the Clan Battle at Perth, prove our existence as a distinct sept after that period, and our connection through Coriaclich with that contest. The Macphersons and MacKintoshes deny that we fought as a Clan, but both allow that they were led by a Shaw, who was the founder of our race. Some may ask, why take all this trouble to prove such a matter?

It is answered that it is a matter as to which there has been a great deal of literary contention amongst far more illustrious branches of the Clan Chattan, than the Shaws; and they may therefore be allowed to have a share in that literary contest now, with so much to urge in support of their having had a hand in the real fray, which gave occasion to it.

And I will add that it cannot be a matter of indifference to any race or Clan, to be able to assert its claims to a share in an incident which has been immortalized by the pen of Sir Walter Scott.

“As to Ferquhar Shaw, who was shot in the Tower in May

1743, he was born and reared at the end of the Bridge of Alvie, and was my father's uncle. His mother was a daughter of Keppoch's, who was married to my great-grandfather".

Above is a quotation from letter of John Shaw now in America.

PART 42 – Notes on the names of Clan Chattan and what they indicate. By John Macpherson M.D.

It being a sort of standing joke in Scotland that though most people have heard of the Clan Chattan, no man knoweth who its members are, I thought that I might attempt to elucidate the subject, by making a list of such names belonging to the Clan, as I might come across, in reading a few works of some authority on such matters. This paper, accordingly, consists mainly of an enumeration of names, which is very dry indeed, but which nevertheless is interesting, in so far as it serves to point to differences of origin of different branches of the Clan.

It is probably a mistake on my part to have entered on the subject at all, having had no access to any new sources of information, and being in complete ignorance of the Gaelic language; but a non-intelligent acquaintance with that speech has hitherto served rather to obscure such subjects; and I have the advantage I venture to hope, of being indifferent to points of Highland honour, I should say – pride. “Tros Tyriusve” are alike to me. It is possible, that the mere statement of facts that I am about to make may induce those who are really competent to examine the subject, free from family prepossessions, and not putting too much faith in Highland traditions, which have ever varied, or in Celtic Etymologies, which often prove to be Will-o'-the-Wisps.

There has always been something peculiar in the relations of the Clans forming the confederation of Clan Chattan. There was no other confederation of exactly similar character. Its history is on this account the more worth investigating, and also because there have always been more or less distinct traditions of its not having originally occupied the ground which it possessed at the end of the 16th century. On the details of its internal organisation, I shall not attempt to enter.

The old or mythical history of the Clan Chattan is, that a certain number of Catti of Gacitus (whose name survive in Hesse Cassel and Katzensllenbogen) were driven from Central Germany to the lower Rhine; that from thence they reached the North of Scotland, which, after them, was called Caithness; that they gradually moved South, and called the next district Sutherland; that, finally they moved further South and settled in Inverness-shire, - “Those who came not into Badenoch (in Inverness-shire) went by other names”. It need scarcely be said, that there is not a shade of historical evidence for all this; nor need I point out the impossibility, or rather the improbability, of its being true. Only two deductions from the story are of any importance – that Caithness was inhabited by a people called Cati or Cattis, and that there has been a notion from an early date that the Clan Catan has not always been in Inverness-shire.

But if there is no evidence of Clan Catan having reached its present seat from Caithness, I think that we shall find a very strong presumption that at least a portion of it, and the one from which it derived its name, reached it from a very opposite quarter.

I

Name Chattan. No one is now satisfied with the derivation of Clan Chattan, or of the word Cattan from the Catti, or from the men of Sutherland, or Caithness, or from the wild cat of the country, or from the word Cattanch, believed to mean Belicosus, the following is the opinion now generally entertained as to the origin of the name:-

The confederation of Clans known under the name of Clan Chattan, also as Clan na Cait, seems to have been a particularly ghostly one, and derives its name from a Saint, either born in Bute or a Dalriad. If he was a Dalriad, there are very insignificant traces of him in Ireland. He lived and died a Saint or Devotee in Bute. Of himself personally little is known (Note; He is said to have written meditations, secret confessions, and his apparitions. I am sorry to say there was some scandal about his sister, who became the mother of Saint Blana). His exact chronology is not precisely ascertained, but Colgan assigns the year 560 as that of his death. Only one place in Ireland is named after him, the townland of Kilkatan, and Suid Chattan in Bute. He seems to have been a very insular Saint, for he had churches named after him in the Islands of Colonsay, Gigha and Luing. He gave his name to Kilchattan and Suid Chattan in Bute. It is possible that the church of St Keith in Isle Taransay, near Bernera, in the Outer Hebrides, may have been dedicated to him. His remains rested either in Bute, or at Scarinch, in the island of Lewis. The traces of him on the mainland are scanty. He is found as Patron Saint of Abbey Ruthven, not far from Perth; and the priory of Ardchattan in Argyleshire was doubtless named after him, for it is found curiously that another name for that place is Bal Maodan, and Maodan is believed to have been father of St Katan.

Near Londonderry

Further north than Ardchattan the name does not seem to have travelled: and I am assured that the names Corieviechattan in Glen Fine, and Achatricchattan in Glencoe, have no reference to him. The name is not to be found, as affixed to any place within the limits occupied by Clan Chattan in later times.

In earlier days it was extremely common to assume the name of a Patron Saint, and to call yourself his servant or Gillie; and just as we have among Mussulmans, Gulam Mahomed, servant of Mahomed, so we have among the Celts Gillichattan, Gilbridge or Gilbride, etc devotees of St Katan, St Bridget. There is, therefore, no reasonable doubt that the great name of Gilliechattan Mor was derived from the Saint of Bute.

The date when the Clan Chattan was first spoken of is uncertain. The earliest official documents which recognise the Clan Chattan are of the year 1467; but Bower writing about 1440 speaks of Clan Chattan in 1429. Bellenden in his translation of Bone about 1525 is the first who talks of the Clan having been at the Inches at Perth in 1396, and this probably owing to a misprint in the original of Clan Quhete for Quhele. He calls in Quhattan.

Names of Individuals of the Clan Our first enquiry shall be, of what names the Clan consisted.

The following list of names, selected from official documents, and from lists of Inverness people, gives a fair specimen of the

names prevailing probably among members of the Clan Chattan, up to the end of the 16th century:-

//

Gilpatrick MacEwen
 Ferquhar, son of Seth
 Gillespie MacCombi
 Skaith, son of Ferquhar
 Sha MacKintosh
 Ferquhar MacKintosh
 Sha, son of Ferquhar
 Christie, son of John
1219 Gilmor macphail
1234 Bride, son of Christie
 Eugene, son of Christie
1338 John Brideson
1375 Paul Duff
1382 Gilbride Macmichael
1396 Gillies, son of Ferquhar
 John Clericus
1404 Ferquhar, son of Bean
 Duncan Macgilliglass
 Xxxx Macgillamie
 Gillespie, son of Christie
 Duncan, son of Ferquhar
 Finla Carpentaruus
1427 William MacWilliam
 Alexander Makfarson
 Robert Farquharson
 Alexander Farquharson
 Bean Makfarson
 Donald Macgilliereoch
 Thomas Fergusone
 Donald Macgilliduff
1436 Donald Macficar
1446 Angus MacThomas
 Angus Macquean
 Ferquhar MacGillespie
1481 Andro Makayn
1485 Findlay MacGillipatrick
1495 John Maceyruut (Diarmid?)
1502 Donald Macandro
 McKinla
 Williamson
1502 Glass
 Duncan Makfarson (Isla)
 Duncan MacBehan
 McGillies
 McQuean
 McAne
1517 McFail
 McWhuoir
 Williamson
1522 McThomas
1538 McRobert
1543 McParson
 William Mackintosh of Dunachton
 Andro Macferon of Cluny
 William McAne

McFarquhar
McThomas

The following is written in pencil in the Invereshie Book:
(The above names are chiefly patronymical, in some cases
1546 appellative, and in very few instances only were perpetuated as
1591 surnames).

Its Sixteen Races. Our next enquiry shall be how those or similar names were aggregated.

It has usually been considered that Clan Chattan consisted of sixteen tribes or septs; in all such questions much depends on the family possessions of the compiler of the list, much also on the period to which the list refers. What is a mere family in one generation becomes a sept in another one; or what may have been a great name may dwindle down into insignificance, like the names of MacBeth or MacWilliam. The following is a sort of average list of the chief septs belonging to Clan Chattan some 250 years ago, arranged without much reference to their relative importance:-

III

Shaw, Davidson, Macbean, MacIntyre, MacKintosh, Clarke, MacCombie, MacWilliam, Farquharson, Macphail, MacQueen
Clan Tard, Macpherson, Macgillivray, Gillies, Tarlich, Ay.

Other smaller names very distinctly connected with the Clan are:- Macgillicatan, Gilliepatrick, Gow, some Fergussons, Cattenach, Gilliekyrich, Tosh, Spalding?, Gillespie, Macgillonie Macduff, Macphies, Gilchrist, Gillienaom, Macewen, Mackinla, Gillanders, Gillieglass, Macgilligin, McRitchies*, Gillemhoirs, Clan Tighe!! MacLauchlans.

Names sometimes assigned to Clan Catan:- Camerons, Sutherlands, Keiths, Dallas.

** I have never met with any mention of the McRitchies as belonging to any clan, but they use Clan Chattan Arms. Macgilligin is doubtful, but is a clerical name.*

We may next glance at the geographical distribution of some of these names.

Their Geographical Position. At the close of the sixteenth century, and in the early part of the seventeenth, the country from close to the town of Inverness, up to Strathnairn and Strathdearn and as high as Rothiemurchus, was occupied by the MacKintoshes, and their immediate followers – such as the Macgillivrays, Macbeans, Clan Tard, Clan Tarlich and others.

In and about Rothiemurchus was the ancient race of Shaw, holding a less prominent position than it seems to have done at an earlier date.

IV

Coterminous in one sense, but separated by a mountain range, and closely allied in blood to Shaws and Mackintoshes, was the powerful race of Farquharson, occupying Braemar, Glengairn, and the upper portions of the valley of the Dee. They seem to have migrated from Speyside several generations before the date commonly assigned. To the South were associated with them the Clan Thomas in Glenshee and Glenisla, some of the Perthshire Fergussons and the Mackintoshes of Glentilt, all Perthshire clans, but bordering on Inverness, Aberdeen and

Forfarshire; possibly also the MacHardies, numerous in the heights of Aberdeenshire.

Returning to the valley of the Spey, we find west of the Shaws, and especially occupying the district of Badenoch, the race of Macphersons, with the allied tribes of Gillies and Gillespie; and Clan Dhai or Davidsons already in a state of decay.

A small race, called the MacEwans, appears to have hung loosely to the Macphersons or to the Shaws.

Further west, and separated by other clans from the Macphersons, near Loch Arkeg, lay certain lands held by the Mackintoshes. But the occupiers of these lands, the Camerons, did not bear the more usual Clan Catan names.

The Clan Catan thus occupied nearly the whole of the Eastern half of Inverness-shire, considerable portions of the higher districts of Aberdeen, and of Perthshire, and smaller ones of Forfar, Banffshire and Nairn.

But the phrase Clan Catan, as used in Scots Acts of Parliament, seems to have designated chiefly the clans close to Inverness, and bordering on Nairn and Moray; Mackintosh and Clan Catan were synonymous. The only Mackintoshes ever enumerated separately are the Mackintoshes of Glentilt; while Farquharsons, Clan Thomas and the Makfersons are often mentioned apart from Clan Catan – not that Mackintosh did not always assent, and was not usually able to maintain the **hegenious** of he whole race, the Macphersons alone proving recalcitrant, when they found themselves strong enough to venture to be so. The Clan Catan are represented by Leslie in the middle of the sixteenth century as occupying Badenoch and various other districts, Mackintosh being dux of their tribe.

The 'Glentilt' Mackintoshes had no connection with the Mackintoshes of Inverness-shire, the former being descended from one of the family of Macdonald of the Isles, who was Thane of Glentilt, McGaskie of which little (Tosach) they subsequently assumed as their surname, exactly as the Inverness-shire Mackintoshes had done. The Athole people to this day preserve the distinction. The Glentilt Mackintoshes are

The geographical disposition of the clan is thus summed up in Blaid's "OrbisTheatrum" in 1646 "Tribus Noc Cathanoea Appellata per Strathnairnam sparsa est, etiamque in Mulltis inferioris Moraviae locis. Badenoch etiam ea propago tenet, subnomine tribus Pharsanson, etiamque marriam superiorem sut nomine filiorum Fercharde".

Names according to their Great Divisions. The threefold division, which it will be convenient to follow in the distribution of the names of various septs.

(Whether the Mackintoshes had anything to do with the Thaness of Fife, or were primarily Shaws, and in either case connected with the East of Scotland, or the first of them was Toshach of Clan Chattan, as their name (which I understand, means, not Thane, but Military Leader, the second person in a Clan), if not assumed, seems to denote they came eventually to represent

styled in Gaelic Toshachs while the Mackintoshes of Inverness-shire, or their descendents are always spoken of as Cattanach.

Clan Catan, as it was known in connection with the Eastern and more civilised districts (“Lachlan Maclachan vich Donald Mac Eandha alias Clan Chattan”) to those familiar with the subject, to be somewhat arbitrary. The Synonyms have sometimes arisen from phonetic causes, sometimes from mistakes of transcribers or of printers, and often from ignorance of the Gaelic Language.

V

1. Strathnairn and portions of Lower Moray.

Clan Heth (pronounced Ha) the descendents of Shaw or Shath

Name	Synonym
Mackintosh	Makloth, Cattanach, Clan Quhattan
Macgillivray	Gilbuie, Brideson, Brison, Macgillircoch
MacBean	Behan, Betahan
MacQueen	Reabhain
MacPhail	Paul
MacGilliglass	Glass
MacGilliDuff	Duff, Macduff
MacPhie	MacDuffie
Mac in Fyie	Filius, Carpentarii
Shaw	Sheagh, MacShegh, Sheaghan, Sha, Ha, Hoy, Kay?
Clan Farlich	(Macleans)? Nearly destroyed at Petty, 1452
Clan Faral	This and the preceding clan supposed to have something to do with the name of Harold
Clan Ai	Extant in 1609
MacLachlan	A few
Clan Tighe	M Glenbeg
Gow	Gowrie, Smith, clan Mhic Ghobhair

2. Inhabiting Upper Marr or near it

Name	Synonym
Farquharson	Macfarquhar, Clan Fiunta, or Faunla or You Lea 1340
McCombie	Mac Omie, Mac Thomas
Ferguson	In Perthshire

Mackintosh	M Athol
Shaw	Some on Deeside

3. Inhabiting Badenoch

Macpherson	Phersynson, Macinparson, Clan Muriach
Gillespie	Servant of Bishop
Gillies	Iesus, servant of Elias. This and preceding very common names of individuals
McClerich	Clarke, filius Clerici
McEwan	McNiven, McAodhan
Gow	Smith, Sliochd Ghobha chruim
MacWilliam	Williamson, MacGillaomie
McCatton	Very rare
McGilkynich	Once a strong people in Badenoch

Some Macgilonys, Macgillepaatricks and MacGilchrists might probably be added to this list.

There seem to have been MacLachlans scattered near Inverness, in Badenoch and in Lochaber.

Their Feuds. I had hoped that an examination of the feuds either between Clan Chattan and other races, or its internal feuds, might throw some light on the relations of the different sections of the Clan, but I have been disappointed in this.

It is agreed on all hands, that during the first half of the fourteenth century Mackintoshes, Macphersons, & Shaws, or the races who afterwards went by those names, were all engaged in uprooting the Comyns. It is further agreed that Clan Chattan was from about 1350 involved in sanguinary contests with Clan Cameron, defeating them at Invernahavon (the date usually assigned for which battle is 1370) and about 1420 having destroyed almost the whole race.

(Other names of this class well known are MacNabb, son of Abbot; MacTaggart, son of priest; MacVicar. The Macpherson story of a papal bull to enable the parson of Kingussie to marry in those days is no way required).

VI

About 1380 Mackintosh was plundering on Deeside as low as Birse. Later fights of the Mackintoshes or Clan Chattan with the Munroes, or their more immediate neighbours in Nairnshire, have no particular bearing on the divisions of the clan. The “hornings” of Macphersons or Mackintoshes, for attacks on low-country neighbours throw no light on the subject.

Coming next to internal feuds, there is no very early evidence of fighting between Macphersons and Mackintoshes, or those who afterwards passed by those names.

As to the battle of the Inches, I shall only say that it seems now to be generally admitted, that the fight was between two tribes of Clan Chattan. Some elementary facts must be admitted by all and are not open to doubt, as that the fight originated from Clan Quhwel having taken a part in the raid on Angus, that the combatants were Clan Quhwel and Clan Ha, under the names Sha Beg, son of Farquhar and Christe Johnson. For 125 years after the fight history merely mentions that there was a feud between two kindred tribes, and that the representatives of Government, the Earl of Crawford, acting on the side of Angus, and the Earl of Moray, acting on the side of the districts of the Spey, thought it expedient to foment the quarrel, with a view to the best men on each side slaughtering each other. That the supremacy of one clan over another was to be determined by the fight, is first suggested by Boece about 1520.

Whoever may have been the combatants at Perth, it is generally admitted that the Macphersons refused to co-operate with the Macintoshes at Invernahavon, and they certainly took the opposite side to them when they held out the Castle of Ruthven in 1595.

The Macphersons seem at one time to have constant fights with a robber sept of the same race, **MacEwen**. There were fights as well as great amity between the Macphersons and Shaws, but these are matters of rather of tradition than of history.

Crossing the Grampians, Miss Taylor's Traditions of Braemar attribute to feuds in Glen Tilt the settlement of some families in Braemar in the fourteenth century. Somewhat later, she says, there were two feuds for two generations between the Shaws of Rothiemurchus and their cousins the Farquharsons on Deeside, terminating in the slaughter of Shaw on the Quoich. The Cis-Grampian tribes had quarrels among themselves, which culminated in the final fight of the Farquharsons of Broughdearg and of the McCombies in Forfar 1673.

All this shows that besides the existence of a rivalry from an early date between the Mackintoshes and Macphersons, no degree of consanguinity prevented feuds between various tribes of Clan Chattan.

The Macnizens in Gaelic "Clann vic McNaombh"

The children of St Cathan "the haile kin of Clan Chattan" were by no means a united and happy family.

Differences of race shown by Genealogies. The threefold division appears to have been the result partly of geographical position and partly of difference of race. There is every reason to suppose that the Macintoshes and Shaws and Farquharsons were of the same stock. They all asserted a common origin. The two last appear to have used the name of Mackintosh almost indiscriminately with their own names and the ties between the Shaws and the Farquharsons was a particularly close one; but the interventions of the highest range of mountains in Scotland necessarily led to the separation of the first from the second division of Clan Chattan.

With the third it was different. The families of Mackintosh and

Macpherson have always proclaimed that there was a racial distinction between them. If we take their genealogies as laid down by the rival families in “Douglas’ Baronage” we find these names:-

Mackintosh	Macpherson
Shaw	Gilliechattan More
Do	Diarmid
Ferquhar	Gillichattan
William	Diarmid
Sha	Muriach
Ferquhar	Gillichattan
Angus (1291 married daughter of Dougall Phaol)	Dougal Phaol
William	Ewan
Lauchlan	Kenneth
Farquhar	Duncan
	Donald Phaol

These genealogies (and I do not enter into questions as to their value) are extremely different. The Macpherson one at once points to Argyleshire and to the Patron Saint. Probably every one of the names, up to Dougal Phaol, is an Argyleshire, or a western one. If we take the other genealogy from Skenes M.S. [which makes the two races the same before the date of Gillichattan More, and which support the clerical character of the race, by giving the name of Diarmid the **Reader**, and its western origin by the name of Nachton] the contrast is not so striking; but a Donald of **Cowal** is set down in the Macpherson Genealogy, - a point of importance, as indicating a migration of the tribe, - Cowal being, as is well known, the furthest part of Argyleshire from Inverness-shire, and immediately opposite the island of Bute.

The difference of race has been already partly indicated by the great preponderance of clerical names among the Macphersons and the septs most closely allied to them.

(Note: Mr E W Robertson’s Supposition, that the Macphersons may have been cowards (sic) of St Katan is an ingenious conjecture.)

Clan Chattan names beyond their usual limits. We may pursue the subject further by endeavouring to trace some of the Clan Chattan names as they occur in districts not occupied by the clan at later periods.

What may be considered the most characteristic name of the Clan, Macgillichattan, was only feebly represented by McCattan or Cattenach in Inverness-shire. For the name itself we have to look to the home of St Katan.

**The brood
The crooked
Cowal is a
mistranslation**

The name of Macgillichattan remained according to the **author** of the Macpherson M.S. of 1660, common in Bute up to that day. There are numerous traces of the names of Clan Chattan Septs in Bute, Arran, Argyleshire and the Western Islands. Undoubtedly the most curious of all is that at Kilbride, Arran, which existed as lately as the beginning of last century. The custody of a certain green stone of miraculous virtue, called Baul

Muloy, or stone of Molinga, a saint “who was Chaplain to Macdonald of the Isles”, was the peculiar privilege of a little family called the “Clan Chattans, followers of the Lord of the Isles”.

(Note: On my visiting Kilbride to make some enquiries in 1869, the old tradition of the stone seemed to have been forgotten. MacBride and Currie are Arran names. Kilbride receives its name from the Saint of a considerable branch of Clan Catan. It was curious to find, close to St Katan’s home, in Bute, a Kilscoos Castle, evidently Gillespoc, another Clan Catan name, - not that but hof them was not also common in many other clans).

Canon Murdoch

It is quite possible that they may have had their name from the same source without having the slightest blood relationship. As instanced in the case of the Glen Tilt and Inverness-shire Mackintoshes and the Macphersons of Skye and Badenoch

The name of Macpherson appears never to have been uncommon in the west. A Macpherson held lands in Bute about 1500; in 1524 a Duncan Makfarson was with other people at the burning of lands in Colonsay. In 1566 Malcolm Macpherson was parson of Harris. In 1614 there was a Malish Macpherson in Islay. There were from an early period, families of Macpherson in Glenorchy and GlenFine. There were Septs of Macphersons in Strontian and in Skye. The origin of the former is uncertain, but the latter have the tradition that they came from the south with the Lords of the Isles, as they were driven north. They are not aware of any connection with Badenoch.

Or, if we take the other and very common form of the name, MacVurich, which has been corrupted into Mac Urich and Currie, we have the MacVurichs following the Clan Ranald branch of the Macdonalds as their bards. In 1595 there were MacMurichs, followers of Campbell of Craignish. Macuurich was a well-known name in Jura, and is at present, in the form of Currie, not unusual in some of the adjacent islands.

The MacGillivrays, too, were followers of the Lords of the Isles, and were in considerable force in Mull. They were known as Gilbrides. There were Macewens or Macqueens in Islay and Skye – the latter boasting of their fellowship with the Macdonalds. MacClerich was a name common beyond the Western boundaries of Clan Chattan, chiefly among the Cameron, but also in Argyleshire, in Cowal.

Another clerical and possibly Clan Chattan name, Mackear, was not uncommon in Argyleshire. The chief sept of the MacLachlans was in Cowal, and there were a good many of the name in Clan Chattan, whether of the same stock or not. Macphail was a common name about Ardchattan, and the head branch of the Macintyres was in its neighbourhood. Macphees, Macphais, and Macintyres occur in Rothesay and Strontian, beside Macphersons.

The only Clan Chattan names that were uncommon in the west were Shaw, and still more Mackintosh. There seem indeed, to have been some Shaws among the MacLeods, but it is doubtful whether they came from the East. Almost a solitary instance of the name Mackintosh in the west is found in the name of the family of Clan Katttons who kept the stone. They were called Morrison or Mackintosh, but this proves little at a time when Mackintosh and Clan Chattan were synonymous.

I am quite aware that this argument may have been pushed too far; that what I have reckoned characteristic patronymics, might spring up anywhere, and that doubtless the names of small septs of other clans also could be found separated from the original stock. Nevertheless, from the facts that have just been recorded, it would appear that either a great many, who had Clan Chattan names never entered Badenoch, or the country east of it, or that Clan Chattan, and especially the Macpherson branch of it, were constantly sending colonies to the west. Of the two opinions the former appears to be far the most probable.

The Clan followed the Lord of the Isles. With respect to the keepers of the stone being followers of the Lords of the Isles, whether a western origin can be assigned to a great portion of the clan or not, it is a matter of fact that Clan Chattan followed the Lord of the Isles up to the year 1429, Mackintosh having fought for him at Harlow in 1411; and although Macpherson of Cluny maintained in 1680, that the Macphersons fought against Donald and the Mackintoshes at Harlow, and that Macpherson of Invereshie was killed at the battle of Inverlochry fighting on the side of Lord Mar, it does not seem probable that the Macphersons could at that date absented themselves from the standard of Mackintosh, even if their feeling of loyalty towards the Lords of the Isles had died out. The Mackintoshes boast of charters bestowed on them, as heads of Clan Chattan, by the Lords of the Isles, even after their desertion in 1429. While Clan Chattan followed the Lord of the Isles, the neighbouring tribes of Grants, Robertsons and Macgregors – the more original tribes, in short, never followed him.

Traces of Irish Origin. The question would be very materially affected if it could be proved that any portion of Clan Chattan was of Irish origin.

ix St Katan's name has been considered to point to a Dalriad origin. The Irish name Macgillpatrick was not unknown amongst Clan Chattan. Amongst Irish names known to prevail anterior to the year 1550, appear a few common to Clan Chattan – as MacPride, Macintyre, Macnevin, Gilmichael. Still, one cannot build on such names that occurred in a great variety of tribes. But a M.S. printed by Mr Skene for the Iona Club expressly says that a portion of the Macphersons are of the O'Dohertys of Ireland.

(Note: Although O's are rare in Scotland, I find the name of an O'Doherty in Argyleshire in 1629. At an earlier date the Campbells profess to have married the daughter of a Paul O'Duine. What was the O'Neil of Corse O'Neil and Kincardine O'Neil in Aberdeenshire).

At the battle of Inverhavon, the Macphersons seem to have been uncontrolled masters of their own actions.

In 1869 I made a few enquiries on this subject in the north of Ireland, of which the following is the result. Innishowen in Donegal, is the country of the O'Dohertys and of the McLaughlins.

(Note: it should not be forgotten that the Scotch MacLauchlans occupied Cowal, which is probably one of the original septs of

Clan Chattan).

Saints' names were probably conferred at the instigation of the early Christian missionaries

- X These names are common in the district, but I heard of no Clan Chattan ones. A little sough of Innishowen is the townland of Kilkattan already mentioned. I found occasionally in the north of Ireland the names Macilhattan, possibly the modern analogue of Macgillichattan, Gillespie, Gilbride, and Macbride too; and Macgilvray and Macgilligin are to be found, and McCurrie is not very uncommon. Further traces of Clan Chattan names I did not find. Any Mackintoshes or Macphersons appear to have been of comparatively recent settlement. On the whole, in the absence of anything more positive, the evidence of any portion of Clan Chattan, being of Dalriad origin is very imperfect.

Comparison of Armorial Bearings. The earliest records of Highland Armorial Bearings are to be found on the seals of some of the greater families, and on some early stone monuments. The commonest Hebridean was the Lymphad, as it is seen at Iona. I believe that the tree occurs on some old monuments. Although the arms of most Highland families only date from near the end of the seventeenth century, yet the arms assumed at that period show pretty clearly what notions the different races then had about their descent. The Clan Chattan arms proper appear always to have been a lymphad, a cross-crosslet fitchee, and a hand grasping a dagger. They closely resemble those of most Hebridean or west coast families. But many of the Clan Chattan families had a lion rampant gules (they were not always very particular as to its being gules) which was meant to indicate descent from MacDuff; and the Mackintosh genealogy professes to state at what period it added the Clan Chattan Lymphad to its former arms.

If we divide the septs according as they assumed the lion or not we have these results:-

A Lion	No Lion
Mackintosh	Macpherson
Macbean	Gillies
Shaw	Gillespie
Macduff	Macgillivray
Farquharson	Macintyre (some)
McCombie	
McRitchie	
McLachlan	
XI Fergussons (some)	
MacEwens (some)	
Macphie (some)	

(Note: The Argyleshire MacLachlans have two of their quarters the same as Macintosh, the lymphad and the Lion Gules).

It is curious to find that neither the Banffshire Duffs nor the Tosachs have the lion or any portion of the Clan Chattan arms proper.

Of those using the Lion Mackintosh and Macbean alone assumed the Lymphad. The MacGillivrays, though so closely

connected with Mackintoshes, and even at sometimes leading the Clan, never assumed the lion, and were content with the hand and dagger and the cross, without the Lymphad. The Macintyres, Argyleshire people, did not assume the lion, but used the ordinary Clan Chattan Cat.

Of those having the Lion, the Shaws & Farquharsons assumed a tree (possibly they, like the Macgregors, who also had a tree, regarding themselves as Autochthones, or Sylvan Scots); but the Shaws also used the hand and dagger.

(Note: Both they and the Macphersons have the story this refers to the slaying of a certain Black Comyn. Many years ago, when walking down Glen Tilt, I came on a stream which was called the "Burn of the Bowels". On enquiring as to the origin of the name, I was told that Black Comyn had been slain there).

No Davidsons indicate descent from the Clan Dhail of Badenoch by their arms.

The cat was used as a crest by most of the Clan Chattan families, but not by all. Differences as to the cat being sitting, or leaping, or rampant show nothing. It does not till near the middle of the seventeenth century. The Sutherlands were first to assume it.

The chief fact apparent from the foregoing analysis is this, that a certain number of the families, those bearing clerical names especially, never used the Lion, and the general result appears to be, that, so far as they go, the armorial bearings favour the idea that a portion of Clan Chattan must have come from the western coast, and that some change led eventually to the arms of Clan Chattan, being, in the case of many of its tribes, associated with those of families of different origin.

General Results. The conclusion to which the foregoing enquiry appears to point is this, that the Clan Chattan originated in Bute or in the adjoining parts of Argyleshire about the seventh century; that they were gradually pushed northwards, especially after the total defeat of the Lord of the Isles in 1165, or after the resettlement of Argyle in 1220; and that by some process of displacing of other tribes, or "how otherwise" they had reached Tor Castle near Fort William, before the date, probably in the end of the thirteenth century, when the Macintoshes, or those who afterwards got the name, obtained the hegemony of the Clan, by a marriage with the heiress of Dougal Phaul, the then head of the race, and transferred it to the east. In whatever points they differ, the Mackintoshes and the Macphersons seem always to have agreed as to the fact of the marriage; but the story would be more satisfactory if so many difficulties in Highland Succession were not solved by similar stories of marrying heiresses. The former say they got the leadership by this marriage, with the latter have always maintained that they carried on the male line. Whether, as many think, it was early after the defeat of Donald Balloch, or about 1431, that the Mackintoshes got the leadership, is immaterial for our purpose.

Their family and their clan names, the difference of their armorial bearings, and the unwillingness with which the weaker followed

the stronger clan, all indicate that the two races considered that there was a radical difference between them.

XII Their clerical and western names, and their geographical position all seem to point to the Macphersons representing the original western race; while the Mackintoshes and Shaws were probably aboriginal races which always occupied the eastern districts. It may be said generally, that in the course of about seven hundred years the headquarters of Clan Chattan moved from near Bute to near Inverness, or about 120m miles. While the whole subject is involved in much obscurity, these observations are offered with much diffidence. They may perhaps suggest lines to enquiry to some, who have the leisure, which I have not at present, to pursue them to a satisfactory conclusion.

I must add a few words concerning two Clan Chattan names.

1. **Clan Chewell.** I hope that it may be possible to say a few words about Clan Chewell without arousing Celtic susceptibilities, as I shall express no opinion as to the modern names of the contending parties, or the result of the duellum at the Inches in Perth.

We find in the list of those put to harm in the Act of the Scottish Parliament, “Slurach, tum frates ejus, tum omnes Clan Quhwil” the cause for their outlawry being the slaughter of the Sheriff of Angus and others at Glasclune.

On looking at that list, there will appear strong grounds for identifying Clan Chewell with Clans near the heights of Angus, and occupying parts of Perthshire and Aberdeenshire. These are some of them:

- 1) The phrase “Omnes” seems to indicate several septs.
- 2) Next because the name follows those of the neighbouring clans of Perthshire, Duncanson (or Robertson) and Macnair, and is followed by the name Mowatt, which was at last time known on the Upper Dee, if not at Abergeldie, not very far from it.
- 3) Because the Earl of Crawford, holding lands in Upper Forfar, was directed to act against them.
- 4) Because the town of Aberdeen was directed to act against them, in any case probably a “brutum fulmen” but ridiculous, if Clan Chewell was on the other side of the Grampians.
- 5) Because some of the chiefs of that district, however designated at that time, were closely connected by marriage with the Duncansons, the leaders of the raid.
- 6) We may assume (but this is comparatively unimportant) that Slurach was the head of all Clan Chewell.
- 7) I believe there is not such Celtic word as Slurach; it is probably a transcriber’s mistake for Sheach, and we know that the name occurred at that period among people near the heights of Angus.

***In the Act of 1594
“Clanchewill” is
placed between
Clanchattan and
Clanchamron***

Is there anything in later accounts to make it improbable or impossible than Clan Chewell were the tribes just indicated.

(Note: Another interpretation might make Slurach and his

brothers stand for one sept, the Has, or Shas, of the Inches; while omnes Clan Quhwel taken apart, would make Clan Chewel, the other sept of the fight).

All writes argue in saying that Clan Quhele fought at the Inches in 1396. Its leader was either Sha, son of Ferquhar, or Christie son of John, probably the former. In either case, ther is nothing inconsistent with the accounts we have just had of Clan Chewell. Our next notice of Clan Chewell is in Major, wh wrote about 1520. He says that the tribes Chattan and Kaurl deserted the Lord of the Isles in 1429; that they were of the same blood, following one head of the race. After what we have seen of the geographical distribution of Clan Chattan, theer is nothing surprising in finding that on the great occasion of a rising of the Lord of the Isles, its eastern tribes should join the standard of the head of Clan Chattan. Major places the names clan Chattan, Clan Kauel and Clan Cameron in close connection. We do not hear of Clan Chewell again, even in unauthentic history, for a long period, not till 1594. But then it is very distinctly mentioned, and apparently for the last time, in an Act of the Scottish Parliament which enumerates most of the Clans.

Some interesting results are gained by placing in juxtaposition the names of clans or of broken men, as pointed out in Acts of Parliament in 1392, 1587 and 1594. The two last are nearly the same, yet they deserve to be enumerated separately.

1392	1587	1594 (Broken men)	1594 General List
Duncanson (Donnachie)	Clan Donachie	Menzies	Clan Donnachie
	Menzies of Athole	Fergusson	Clan Chattan
Macnair	Clan MacThomas (in Glenshee)	Spalding	Clan Chewil
Brieson	Ferguson	Mackintosh (in Athole)	Clan Chameron
Ayson	Spalding	MacThomas (in Glenshee)	
Clan Quhewil	Mackintosh (in Athol)	Farquharson (Braes of Mar)	
Mouat	Clan Cameron	Next crossing the Grampians	
	Clan Quhattan	MacInpherson	
		Grant	

The close proximity of Clan Quhewil to clan Donnachie, or the Robertsons in Athol, is thus maintained for two centuries. In 1392 we have Clan Chewil immediately after the Duncansons, Macnairs etc; and in 1594 we have only clan Chattan intervening between clan Donnachie and Clan Chewil.

In the list of 1587 Clan Chewil is not mentioned separately, but Clan Chattan is, and is so, a long way apart from the tribes next Clan Donnachie, which I have included in a bracket. If we remove Clan Chattan from its place in the list of 1594 (and it most certainly can not represent the bracketed tribes) and add Farquharsons to the list of 1587, the names stand thus:-

1587	1594
Clan Donnache	Clan Donnachie
Menzies	
MacThomas	
Fergusson	
Spalding	Clan Chewil
Mackintosh (in Athol)	
Farquharson	
Clan Chameron	Clan Chameron

I think this comparison affords a very strong presumption that the Clan Chewil of 1594 were the set of tribes, the “omnes Clan Chewil” already very plainly identified by the list of 1392, as having been engaged in the fight at Glasclune. I trust that I have made myself intelligible in the above comparisons. The majority of Gaelic scholars consider Chewil to be a form of Doughail or Dougal, when Dougal is made to do duty for the Camerons, and even for the Mackintoshes or Macphersons through Dougal Phaol, according to the view the etymologist takes, of the battle of the Inches. Others tell us that Chewil or Quhewil means proud. Possibly the derivation which makes the name Chewil, Kael, Joula, Fiunla is much better.

2. With respect to the name of Gow or Smith, of which there seem to have been two septs in Clan Chattan (and the name Gow is common all over the Highlands) tradition says it is derived from the Smith who fought who fought at the Inches, and tradition equally says Mathe returned with the victors to Badenoch, to Strahtnairn and to Donside. Which of these traditions is the most probable? Wyntoun does not allude to the extra combatant. Bower says he was a man of Perth, of moderate stature. The confirmation of Fordun in the Bodleian says he was a man of the same parentela as the missing man. All accounts of him say that he bargained for payment and future support; none say anything of his having gone off with the victors.

As tradition has turned the sellularious into a bandy-legged Smith, it seems most probable that the popular version of him has arisen from the Macphersons having in their early genealogy a certain personage called the Gow Chrom, or Crooked Smith, a great mechanical genius.

Names sometimes considered Clan Chattan ones.

- 1) The main reason why the Sutherlands have sometimes been considered to belong to Clan Chattan, has been that, in common with them, they have for the last 240 years used the crest of a cat, and that their head has been popularly believed to be called the Great Cat.

There was usually friendship between the Sutherlands and the kin of Clan Chattan, but never anything more; the two races did not adjoin each other; they never acted in concert. The Sutherlands, or natives of Sutherland, were called Cathoo; their Earl, the Moriveir Cattey, was not the great cat, but the Maormor of Kathie or Sutherland.

Whether the original name of Kathoo can in any way have

been connected with the wild cat of the country, is not a question of much importance, but doubtless the assumption of a cat as a crest was in the case of the Sutherlands a play on the sound of Kathoo, as it was in the case of the Inverness-shire tribe a play on the sound of Katan. The Sutherland arms had not the most remote analogy with those of Clan Chattan.

- 2) Probably on account of the sound of their name, for the idea does not seem to have been supported by any agreement the Keiths have sometimes been supposed to have been members of the Clan Chattan confederation. One of the Earls-Marischal in 1715 even advanced a claim of consanguinity, to influence some of the Clan Chattan tribes during one of the rebellions, and the Keith of Ravelston had a lymphad in his arms. When Mackintosh and Macpherson of Cluny were disputing in 1672 about precedency, Earl-Marischal supported the claims of Cluny as being allied to him, and the Earl of Wemyss advocated those of Mackintosh in token of their both being descended from Macduff. But such matters of compliment never prove much.
- 3) If any Duffs, or MacDuffs, were members of the Clan Chattan they were very unimportant ones. The name was once a great one in Fife, and in the upper parts of Morayshire and Banff. The name lost its importance five centuries ago, but has remained in these two last districts, but scarcely as attached to Celts. There were a good many Duffs, probably much more Celtic, near Dunkeld. Some of the southern Clan Chattan came near them.
- 4) The Camerons have sometimes been supposed to have been members of Clan Chattan; they lay west of the Macphersons, and latterly separated from them by the Clan Ian or clan Ronald of Lochaber. They occupied lands about Loch Arkeg, of which the Mackintoshes were owners, with whom, in consequence they had many deadly feuds. These were the lands near Tor Castle, which, according to tradition, Mackintosh got by marrying the daughter of Dougal Phaol. These local fights are well known in clan history; and there is a tradition of a fight between the Mackintoshes and the Camerons even in Fortingall in Perthshire. It is difficult to determine the relations between Clan Cameron, and Clan Chattan. The name Cameron, well known in early times in the Low Country, somehow came to be attached to a race of MacMartins dwelling about Loch Eil. The name McClerich was common among the Camerons as well as among the Macphersons. Macphail was a Clan Chattan name, and certain Macphails were followers of the Camerons. The Macbeans, who lived about Inverness, had the tradition that they were originally Camerons or Macgilonys. There were families of Camerons on Speyside and on Donside, in close connection with Shaws and Farquharsons. There is a curious tradition, that at one time the Camerons, being greatly reduced in numbers by war, got a supply of Farquharsons from Braemar as colonists. Another tradition is that the

Camerons are the remains of the Comyns, who were displaced by Clan Chattan; but why should the Macphersons have been their friends, and the Mackintoshes their enemies, when the whole clan Chattan race detested the Comyns? The tradition or assertion that the Camerons fought at the Inches is an additional complication; while the crownstone of confusion is laid by Major's saying, according to the common version, that Clan Chattan, and Clan Cameron followed one leader, the head of the race.

However, this difficulty has been removed, by its being discovered that Major in reality talks of Clan Katan and Clan Kael, not clan Katan and Clan Cameron, as having the same leader. Nevertheless, it is very remarkable that, writing in 1520, Major talks of Clan Katan, Clan Kael and Clan Cameron together, just as the Act of Parliament of 1594 places them in the same concatenation. Although the arms of the Camerons do not indicate any relationship with Clan Chattan, yet the connection of the two clans is worthy of further investigation.

5) The Dallases of Cantray, though not of Clan Chattan blood, usually followed their neighbour Mackintosh.

Authorities: Books of Spalding & Iona Clubs; Shaw's Moray; Pennants Tour; Martins Western Islands; Sir K Gordon's History of Sutherland; Douglas' Baronage; The Statistical Account of Scotland; Fraser Mackintoshe's Antiquarian Notes; Mr Skene's Highlanders; and I have derived assistance from replies kindly made to me by Dr John Stuart, Mr Skene, Mr G Burnett, Dr Reeves, and especially by the Revd Dr Thomas MacLaughlan; also by my Phylarch, Cluny Macpherson. I have also seen two M.S. Histories in the possession of Cluny, about 200 years old.

PART 43 – Clan Chattan

They are simply the descendants of a head or chief of a tribe named Gillicattan, after the popular saint under whose special protection he was placed on baptism. The name does not of itself imply any closer connection with the Saint that of Gillicallum (once very common among the Macphersons) does with St Columba

It has been supposed by some that these (The Clan Chattan) are a branch of a great German tribe – the Catti; by others that they have derived their name from their Clan Badge, the mountain cat. There is little, however, to encourage the belief that either of these accounts of the origin of the name “Chattan” is correct; while there is much reason to believe, that, as in other cases specified, the name is Ecclesiastical, and that the clan is in reality the Clan of St Cattan, a well known Scottish Saint. The name is found in other connections, as in “Kilchattan,” a church in Argyleshire, and “Ardchattan”, a district and parish in the same county. One of the branches of the confederation – the Macphersons – acknowledge as their ancestor Duighall Dall McGillichattan. This “Gillichattan” is just the “Servant of St Cattan”; and if the name be derived from him, it is decidedly ecclesiastical. In the Gaelic M.S. of 1469, there is a Genealogical Tree of this tribe given, beginning with “Genelach Clann an Toisich an so” i.e. “Clann Gillicatain”. The account runs thus “William Agus Donail da Mhic William Mhic Fherchair ic William ic Gillerintel ic Fherchair,” and so on till it comes to “ic Machtain, ic Gillicatain, a fuil Clann Gillicatain”; or, in English, having traced the tribe to Gillicatan, the writer says, from whom descend the Clan of Gillicattan. If this account be correct, and there does not seem to be any reason to doubt it, this, one of the largest and most powerful of the Highland Clans, bears an ecclesiastical designation, and it is in reality the children of St Cattan. This does not in the least touch the argument for the identity of the Cattaich of Sutherland with the Clan Chattan of Inverness-shire, but it disposes very completely of the argument for the descent of the latter from MacDuff, Thane of Fife. We suspect there would be little difficulty in tracing the tribe to a period anterior to the existence of the said MacDuff. And here it may be observed, that there is every probability that these tribes are a remnant of the ancient Moravians dispersed by Malcolm the Fourth for their adherence to a rival candidate for the Scottish Crown. One branch of the Confederation, the McPhersons, bears the designation “Clann Mhuireach” (the sons of Murdoch); and it is said that they derived this name from a certain Murdoch who was Parson of Kingussie.

(Note: McPherson is an ecclesiastical designation, being a form of “The Son of the Parson”; the word “Parson” however being (derived, not from the English “Parson”, but the Latin Persona”, like the English term.)

No, No, Clann Mhuiriach, their constant appellation means “descendant of Murdoch”. Had

It is remarkable, however, that this Murdoch does not appear in the older Genealogical Trees of the Clan Chattan; and this story of the race would appear to be a recent one. There is another race calling themselves latterly McPhersons, in the Hebrides, who are also Clann Mhuireadhach, but they are cognate with the Clann Mhuireadhach of Ireland, and have no connection with the McPhersons of Badenoch. Is it not possible that the name “Siol Mhuireadhach” may mean, not the Children of Murdoch” but the “Men of Moray”. This is a

they derived it from Moray, they would have been known as Na Moraich as the Murays are.

conjecture, but not an improbable one. What is there less likely about their carrying with them the name of Moray to Badenoch, than the Murrays carrying it into Perthshire? But however it may be with respect to this designation, there is little room to doubt that the general name of the Confederation, the Clan Chattan is an ecclesiastical one.

(McLauchlans "Celtic Gleanings")

PART 44 – Genealogies of the Highland Clans**Gaelic M.S. written circa A.D. 1450**

Do Yenelach Clann an Foisig anso I Clann Gillacatan. William agus Donaill da Mic William ic Fearchair ic William ic Gillamitie ic Fearchair ic Disiab ic Gillancrist ic Aigh cobtach ic Eogan ic - - - - - ic ic Niell Lachlan ic Siubue ic Diseab ic Leoid ic Isead ic Fearchair ic Gillacrist ic Maccolaim ic Donaill neuabarta ic “Canngilla” ic Muircha ic Suibue ic Tead ic Neachlan ic Gillacatan a fuil Clann Gillacatan ic Gallbrait ic Diarimadd neuabarta “an fear leigin” ic Eric ic Dlait ic Fearchair foda ic Fearadaig

Translation**The Genealogy of the Mackintoshes, or Clanchattan**

William and Donald were the two sons of William son of Fearchar son of William son of Michael son of Ferchar son of Shaw son of Gilchrist son of Hugh the Victorious, son of Ewan son of - - - - - grandson of Neill. Lachlan son of Siven son of Shaw son of Leod son of Shaw son of Ferchar son of Gilchrist son of Malcolm son of Donald called (“**of Cowall**”) son of Muirich, son of Siven son of Heath son of Nachlan, son of Gilbert son of Diarmid called (“**the Leinster man**”) son of Eric son of Shait son of Ferchar foda son of Feredach.

*The crooked**The broad or fat***Collectana de Rebus Albanicis**

Note: It will be observed that the McIntoshes are here made a part of the Clan Chattan, and their origin deduced from Gillicattan More, the well known founder of that Clan, a much more credible story than the improbable fiction of their ascent from Macduff, Thane of Fife.

PART 45 The Clan Chattan

Dr John Macpherson, London, finding it to be a sort of standing joke in Scotland that, though most people had heard of Clan Chattan, no man knew who its members were, thought he might attempt to elucidate the subject by consulting books of authority on such matters, and making some enquiries. Accordingly he studied various antiquarian club-books and local histories, and derived assistance from replies kindly made to him by Dr John Stuart, Mr Dkene, Mr G Burnett, Dr Reeves and especially Dr Thomas Maclauchlan; also by his phylarch, Cluny Macpherson, the possessor of two manuscripts histories about two hundred years old. The result was a series of notes, communicated to the Scotland Society of Antiquaries, and, when printed, filling twenty four quarto pages of the Society's Papers. The confederation of clans known as Clan Chattan, also as Clan na Cait, seems to have derived its name from a Saint, either born in Bute or a Dalriad. The Dalriads were a colony of Scots from Ireland, who settled permanently in Argyleshire, and founded the kingdom of "Dalriada" in Albany, or "The Scots in Britain". This saint lived and died a saint or devotee in Bute. The exact chronology is not precisely ascertained, but Colgan assigns the year 560 as that of his death. Only one place in Ireland is named after him, Kilkattan, near Londonderry, but he gave his name to Kilchattan and Suid Chattan in Bute. He had churches named after him in the islands of Colonsay, Gigha and Luing. He is found as patron saint of Abbey Ruthven, not far from Perth, and the Priory of Ardchattan, in Argyleshire, was doubtless named after him. In early times it was common to assume the name of a patron saint, and to call yourself his servant or ghillie; and just as we have amongst Mussulmans Gulan Mohamed, servant of Mohamed, so we have among the Celts, Gillichattan, Gilbride etc, devotees of St Katan, St Bridget. There is therefore no reasonable doubt that the great name of Gillichattan Mor was derived from the Saint of Bute.

The date when Clan Chattan was first spoken of is uncertain. The earliest official document which recognises the Clan Chattan is of the year 1467, but Bower, writing about 1440 speaks of Clan Chattan in 1429. Bellenden, in his translation of Boece, about 1525, is the first who talks of the clan having been at the Inches of Perth in 1396, and this probably owing to a misprint in the original of Clan Quhete for Quhele. He calls it Quhettan.

It has usually been considered that Clan Chattan consisted of sixteen tribes or septs. The following is a sort of average list of the chief septs belonging to Clan Chattan some 250 years ago:- Shaw, Mackintosh, Farquharson, Macpherson, Davidson, Clarke, Macphail, Macgillivray, Macbean, Maccombie, Macqueen, Gillies, Macintyre, MacWilliam, Tard, Tarlich, Ay. Other smaller names connected with the Clan are Macgillicattan, Cattenach, Gillespie, Gilchrist, Gillanders, Gillipatrick, Gow, Tosh, Macduff, Macewen, Macphies, Mackinlay, Maclauchlan etc. Names sometimes assigned to the Clan Chattan are Camerons, Sutherlands, Keiths and

Dallas.

At the close of the 16th century and in the early part of the 17th, the country from close to the town of Inverness up to Strathnairn and Strathdearn, and as high as Rothiemurchus, was occupied by the Mackintoshes and their immediate followers the Macgillivrays, Macbeans, Clan Farel, Clan Farlich and others. In and about Rothiemurchus was the ancient race of Shaw. In the valley of the Spey, west of the Shaws, and especially occupying Badenoch, were the race of Macphersons, with the allied tribes of Gillies, and Gillespie, and the Clan Dhail, or Davidson, already in a state of decay. Farther west, and separated from other clans from the Macphersons, near Loch Arkeg, lay certain lands held by the Mackintoshes. But occupiers of these lands, the Camerons, did not bear the more usual Clan Chattan names. The Clan Chattan are represented by Serley, in the middle of the 16th century, as occupying Badenoch and various other districts, Mackintosh being Dux of their tribe.

It is agreed on all hands, that during the first half of the 14th century, Mackintoshes, Macphersons and Shaws, or the races who afterward went by these names, were all engaged in uprooting the Comyns. It is further agreed that Clan Chattan, was, from the year 1350, involved in sanguinary contests with the Clan Cameron, defeating them at Invernahavon (the date usually assigned for the battle is 1370) and about 1428, having destroyed almost the whole race. There is no very early evidence of fighting between Macphersons and Mackintoshes, or those who afterwards passed by those names.

Dr Macpherson says of the famous battle on the Inches at Perth in 1396: "It seems now to be generally admitted that the fight was between two tribes of Clan Chattan. Some elementary facts must be admitted by all, and are not open to doubt, as that the fight originated from Clan Quhwel having taken a part in the raid on Angus, that the combatants were Clan Quhwill and Clan Ha, under the leader Sha Beg, son of Farquhar, and Christie Johnson. For 125 years after the fight, history merely mentions that there was a feud between two kindred tribes, and that the representation of government, the Earl of Crawford, acting on the side of Angus, and the Earl of Moray, acting on the side of the districts of the Spey, thought it expedient to foment the quarrel, with a view to the best men on both sides slaughtering each other. That the supremacy of one Clan over another was to be determined by the fight is first suggested by Boece about 1520. Whoever may have been the combatants at Perth, it is generally admitted that the Macphersons refused to co-operate with the Mackintoshes at Invernahavon, and they certainly took the opposite side when they held out the Castle of Ruthven in 1595."

Dr Macpherson then takes up the differences of race as shown by genealogies, the Clan Chattan names beyond their usual limits, comparison of armorial bearings, etc. The conclusion to which the enquiry appears to point is thus stated:

“The Clan Chattan originated in Bute, or in the adjoining parts of Argyleshire, etc, etc”.

It seems that the cat was used as a crest by most of the Clan Chattan families, but not by all. Differences as to the cat being sitting or leaping, or rampant show nothing. It does not appear till the middle of the 17th century. The Sutherlands were the first to assume it. The Sutherlands, or natives of Sutherland were called Kathoo; their Earl the Morar Catti, was not the great Cat, but the Maormor (or ruler) of Kathie or Sutherland. Whether the original name of Kathoo can have been in any way connected with the wild cat of the country is not a question of much importance, but doubtless the assumption of the cat as a crest was, in the case of the Sutherlands, a play on the sound of Kathoo, as it was in the case of the Inverness-shire tribes, a play on the sound of Kattan.

J.C. 31 Dec. 1874

PART 46 The Combatants at the Inch of Perth – Origin of Clan Chattan

In a recent number of the Courier you gave extracts from the work of Dr Macpherson, in which it is said that there were two branches of the clan Chattan who fought against each other in the above sanguinary conflict. Now, I remember a very interesting communication on the subject, which appeared in the Courier several years ago, showing, I think, very clearly that the “Clan Kaye” of the Saxon Historians meant the Clan Dhai, or Davidsons – sept of the Mackintoshes; and the “Clan Quhele” the Clann Dhughail of Strone – a sept of the Camerons; and there is a strong presumption in favour of this view afforded by the circumstances of the times. It is well known that these two Clans had for generations waged a deadly and a very bloody feud about the possession of the lands of Glenlay and Locharkaig in Lochaber, and that thus they kept the whole neighbourhood in turmoil. Various means were tried to bring them to order, but in vain, and I have no doubt that the weak and cruel Government of the Duke of Albany, would regard it as a piece of able Hatecraft to get these two turbulent races to weaken one another by the destruction of thirty of the leading men of each on the North Inch – and very probably the fate of the famed Kilkenny Cats was anticipated and earnestly desired for them both.

Considering the notoriety of this feud, and the very natural explanation of the names as above, it appears most probable, if not certain, that the Mackintoshes and the Camerons were the combatants at Perth. The article I refer to was written by the late Dr Macintyre, Kilmonivaig – a very able local antiquary.

As to the origin of the Clan Chattan I have no intention of disputing with Dr Macpherson on so knotty a subject. Etermining the origin of any of our Highland Clans is, in its way, as difficult a task as finding out the sources of the Nile. St Cathan, an Irish saint, of the 8th century, may be the ancestor, and the fact that the MacVurichs, another branch style themselves Macphersons “Children of the Parson” seems to show that the numerous confederacy known as the Clan Chattan, were, at least, good sons of the church in olden times. But it is worth observing that there are those styling themselves Cattanaich, not Clann ic elle Chattain – simply Catti, not “sons of servant of St Cathan”; and there is an apparent probability in the simpler name being also the older. Again the country of Sutherland is known in Gaelic as “Cattaoth” the side or district of the cat; while in our earliest records, we have Cat-honesia including it and Caithness.

Further we have Cat as one of the seven mythical sons of Cuithne, the common ancestor of all the Northern Picts or Caledonians; and as far as I know, every branch of the Cattan Confederacy wears the badge of the wild cat for a crest. This shows a common origin, but does not help us to see what the origin is; for Cat is common not only to the Gaelic and English language, it is to be found with slight variation in the French and German, and exists in Latin at Catus. The first man that

styled himself “of the wild cat” then, may have been Cet leuton or Roman; and this leads one to refer to the Catti of Hesse, mentioned in Latin history. It is very possible that some of them may have migrated North of Scotland – given its name to Cat-taobh, or Sutherland, and its origin to the Clan Chattan. Various writers besides Pinkerton maintain the Teutonic descent of Scotsmen. Dr Latham in his edition of Pritchard’s “Eastern Origin of the Celts” makes Quithne or Crutheni, luetheni or Poussions, and there are old traditions confirmatory of this view. I will close my desultory letter by a story pointing in the same direction giving my authority for it. Some twenty years ago, Prince Traldeman, of Prussia; was travelling through the Highlands when he passed through the Caledonian Canal, the late Major Duncan Macpherson of Drummond happened to be on board the steamer. He generally wore a plaid of Macpherson tartan, fastened by a large silver brooch, on which the wild cat was conspicuously engraved. The Prince’s medical attendant (whose name I have unfortunately forgotten) on observing this, introduced himself to the Major, enquired minutely about the crest, and all who bore it – said he himself was descended from the Catti of Hesse, all of whom were distinguished by the Cat badge. He further said that they had a tradition of some of the tribe having long ago settled in the North of Scotland, and on the strength of all this claimed undoubted cousinship with the Major. He promised on his return home to investigate the matter further, but I never heard that he had done so.

I am quite aware that this story proves nothing as to the question before us. The Prussian may have been a visionary or a deceiver; but to you, Mr Editor, who well knew Major Macpherson, I need no say that on his part there was no mis-statement, for no man had more of the puscafides of simple sterling truthfulness than he had; and having had the account directly from himself I have thought it worth mentioning.

I have written with quite wholesome remembrance of the warning motto “Touch not the Cat but a glove” and hope that none of my remarks will draw forth his claws against me: but the above gossip observations may stir up some antiquarian of the Clan to make further enquiry into a subject which is always interesting to Highlanders.

A Highlander

From Inverness Courier of 21 Jan. 1875

PART 47 Origin of Clan Chattan

Sir, I have read with pleasure the candid remarks of a Highlander on Clan Chattan in your issue of 21st inst. The idea of a German origin of the Clan, and of its direct descent from the bellicose Catti of Tacitus has always been pleasing to the imagination, but is apparently unsupported by any historical facts or consistent traditions. The statement of the German Gentleman, when on his travels in the Highlands, that many families in Hesse Cassel use the Cat in their armorial bearings, is strictly accurate, and may be confirmed any day by a reference to the monument of the family of Katzenellenbogen in particular. Even if there were direct evidence to show that the Catti, an inland tribe, ever reached the seaboard, or sailed to Scotland, still the earliest accounts make that tribe German, not Celtic or Gaelic. How then could such a race come to speak Gaelic, and have Celtic usages like Clan Chattan? The use of the cat in armorial bearings arose doubtless from a play on the sound of the cat, which was present alike in the Catti of Germany, in the Cattach of Sutherland, and in the Clan Chattan. In Scotland the Maormors of Sutherland, who were the first to use the cat in armorial bearings, never belonged to Clan Chattan. Sutherland was called Kattaobh, and its inhabitants Kattach. A Highlander says that Kattanach has nothing to do with Kattan, but is merely the old cat or Kaith. In that case the word should be the one first mentioned for the natives of Sutherland, Kattach, or race of Cat; but as Donalach means racer of Donald, and Leodach race of Leod, so must (as Gaelic Scholars tell us) Kattanach mean race of Kattan. By the way, no one says that St Kattan was the ancestor of Clan Chattan; he was the patron saint whose name the race adopted. Further, I may say that the cat was assumed as a crest at so late a period by most Highland families that its adoption merely indicated the line of opinion on the subject which was prevalent in an uncritical age 200 years ago at furthest. With respect to the knotty point of who fought at the Inches, and whether one party was the Camerons, it is first alluded to in my paper on Clan Chattan names, but it has been discussed pretty freely within the last six years in the London Scotsman and in Notes & Queries. In the absence of any family records, or of anything like uniform tradition, the best way of investigating the question seems to be to determine who the two races named by the oldest chronicler, Wyntoun, were – viz: Clan Ha and Clan Quhele. A quantity of evidence documentary and geographical, has seemed to me to show that the Camerons could not have been Clan Quhele – but I shall not now go into the question. The early history of the Camerons, and of their relation to the Clan Chattan, has been very imperfectly made out.

I am, etc
John Macpherson

London, Jany. 29 1875

PART 48 The Roll of the Names of the Landislordis and Baillies of Landis in the Hielandis and Iles. Quhair broken men hes duelt and presentlie deullis 1587

This and the following **Roll of Clans** are appended to a long and important Act of Parliament regarding the Police of the country entitled “For the quieting and keeping in obedience of the disordonent subjectus, inhabitants of the boundaries, Hielandus and Iles, commonly called “The General Band” or Bond.

Landlordis and Baillies

- 1 The Duke of Lennox
- 2 The Laird of Buchanane
- 3 The Laird of MacFarlane of Arroquhar
- 4 The Laird of Luss
- 5 The Laird of McCawla of Ardincaple
- 6 The Laird of Marchinstoun
- 7 The Laird of Glenngyis
- 8 The Earl of Glencarne
- 9 The Laird of Drumquhassill
- 10 The Laird of Kilcreuch
- 11 The Tutour of Menteith
- 12 The Laird of Knockhill
- 13 Hary Schaw of Cambusmoir
- 14 The Laird of Kippanross
- 15 The Laird of Burley
- 16 The Laird of Keir
- 17 The Master of Levingstoun
- 18 The Lord of Down
- 19 The Lord of Drummond
- 20 The Laird of Tullibardin
- 21 The Laird of Glenorchy
- 22 The Laird of Lawaris
- 23 The Laird of Weyme
- 24 The Abbot of Inchaffray
- 25 Coline Campbell of Ardbeich
- 26 The Laird of Glenlyoun
- 27 The Erle of Athoill
- 28 The Laird of Grantullie
- 29 The Laird of Strowane-Robertsone
- 30 The Laird of Strowane-Murray
- 31 The Laird of Wester Wemyss
- 32 The Laird of Abbotsishall
- 33 The Laird of Feling
- 34 The Laird of Inchmartine
- 35 The Laird of Purie-Fothringhame
- 36 The Laird of Moncrieff
- 37 The Laird of Balleachane
- 38 The Barroun of Faudourie
- 39 The Erle of Erroll
- 40 The Erle of Gowry
- 41 The Laird of Cultybragane
- 42 The Lord Ogilvy
- 43 The Laird of Clovay
- 44 The Laird of Fintray
- 45 The Laird of Edzell
- 46 The Erle of Mar
- 47 The Master of Elphinstoun

- 48** The Erle Huntlie
- 49** The Master of Forbes
- 50** The Laird of Grant
- 51** Makintosche
- 52** The Lord and Tutour of Lovate
- 53** Cheisholme of Cummer
- 54** The Larde of Glengarry
- 55** Mackanyie
- 56** The Laird of Fowlis
- 57** The Laird of Balnagown
- 58** The Tutour of Cromartie
- 59** The Erle of Suthirland
- 60** The Laird of Duffus
- 61** James Innes of Fouchis
- 62** The Erle of Caithnes
- 63** The Erle Merschall
- 64** The Lord Oliphant
- 65** The Laird of Goquhowy
- 66** The Laird of Dunnibeyth
- 67** Mackay of Far
- 68** Torquill McCloyd of Cogoych
- 69** The Laird of Garloch
- 70** Makgillichallum of Roarsay
- 71** McCloid of the Harrich
- 72** McKynnoun of Strathadell
- 73** McCleud of the Lewes
- 74** McNeill of Barray
- 75** McKane of Ardnamurchin
- 76** Allan McKane of Ilandterum
- 77** The Laird of Knoydert
- 78** McClane of Dowart
- 79** The Laird of Ardgowir
- 80** Johnne Stewart of the Appin
- 81** McCoull of Lorne
- 82** McCoull of Roray
- 83** The Laird of Lochynnell
- 84** The Laird of Caddell
- 85** The Laird of Skermouslie for Rauchry
- 86** McConddoquhy of Inneraw
- 87** Angus McConeill of Dunyveg and Glennis
- 88** The Laird of Lowip
- 89** The Schiref of Bute
- 90** The Laird of Camys
- 91** Erle of Ergile
- 92** Laird of Auchinbrek
- 93** The Laird of Ardkinglass
- 94** McNauchtane
- 95** McLauchlane
- 96** The Laird of Lawmont
- 97** The Laird of Perbrak
- 98** The Laird of Duntrune
- 99** Constable of Dandy, Laird of Glastry
- 100** The Laird of Elanegreg
- 101** The Laird of Otter
- 102** The Laird of Coll
- 103** Makcloyne of Locbuy
- 104** McFee of Collowsay
- 105** The Lord Hamilton

The Roll of the Clannis (in the Hielandis and Iles) that hes Capitane, Cheiffis, and Chiftanes quhome on thay depend, oft tymes aganis the willis of their Landislordis; and of sum speciale personis of branchis of the saidis Clannis, 1587.

- 106 Buchananis
- 107 McFarlanis, Arroquhar
- 108 McKKnabbis
- 109 Grahmes of Menteth
- 110 Stewart of Buchquihidder
- 111 Clangregour
- 112 Clanlawren
- 113 Campbellis of Lochnell
- 114 Campbellis of Innerraw
- 115 Clandowill of Lorne
- 116 Stewarts of Lorne, or of Appin
- 117 Clans McKane of Avrict
- 118 Stewarts of Athoill, and pairtis adjacent
- 119 Clandonoquhy in Athoill, and pairtis adjacent
- 120 Menyessis in Athoill, and pairtis adjacent
- 121 Clan McThomas in Glensche
- 122 Fergussonis
- 123 Spaldingis
- 124 Makintosches in Athoill
- 125 Clancameroun
- 126 Clanrannald in Lochquhaber
- 127 Clanrannald of Knoydert, Modert and Glengaray
- 128 Clanleurd of the Lewes
- 129 Clanleurd of Barray
- 130 Clanneil
- 131 Clankynnoun
- 132 Clan Jeane
- 133 Clanquhattan
- 134 Grantis
- 135 Fraseris
- 136 ClanKanye
- 137 Clanandreis
- 138 Monrois
- 139 Murrays, in Sutherland

**Roll of the Broken Clans in the Highlands and Isles 1594
(from an Act of Parliament, for punishment of thift, reiff, oppression, and Sourning)**

Oure soverane Lord, and his estatis in this present Parliament, considering that nochtwithstanding the sundrie actis made be his Hienes, and his maist nobill progenitouries, for punishchment of the authoris of thift, reiff, oppressioun, and sorning, and masteris and sustenaris of the vis; yit sic hes bene, and presentie is, the barbarous cruelties and daylie heirschippis of the wickit thevis and lymmaris of the Clannis and surenames following, inhabiting the Hielandis and Iles; Thay ar to say:-

- 140 Clangregour
- 141 Clanfarlane

- 142 Clanlawren
- 143 Clandowill
- 144 Clandonochie
- 145 Clanchattane
- 146 Clanchewill
- 147 Clanchamron
- 148 Clanronald in Lochaber
- 149 Clanranald in Knoydart, modert and Glengarie
- 150 Clanleyid of the Lewis
- 151 Clanleurd of Harriche
- 152 Clandonald, South and North
- 153 Clangillane
- 154 Clanoyioun
- 155 Clankynnoun
- 156 Clanneill
- 157 Clankenyie
- 158 Clanandries
- 159 Clanmorgan
- 160 Clangun
- 161 Cheilphale
- 162 and also many brokin men of the surname of Stewartis, in
- 163 Athoill, Lorne, and Balquhedder
- 164 Grahames in Menteth
- 165 Buchannanis
- 166 McCawles
- 167 Galbraithis
- 168 McNabbis
- 169 McNabrichis
- 170 Menzies
- 171 Fergussonis
- 172 Spadingis
- 173 McIntoscheis, in Athoill
- 174 McThomas in Glensche
- 175 Ferquharsonis in Bra of Mar
- 176 McInphersonis
- 177 Grantis
- 178 Rossis
- 179 Frasseris
- 180 Monrois
- 181 Neilsonis
- 182 and utheris inhabiting the Schirefdomes of Ergyle, Bute
- 183 Dunbartane, Striviling, Perth, Forfar, Aberdene, Bamf, Elgin,
- 184 Forres, nairne, Innernes, and Cromertie, Stewartries of
- 185 Stratherne and Menteith, etc.

Notes:

- 1 Ludovick, second **Duke of Lennox**; whose father Esme, Lord of Aubigny in France, (son of John, Lord of Aubigny, third son of John, third Earl of Lenox, of the Stewarts), was created by King James VI Earl of Lennox, 5th March 1579-80, and Duke of Lennox 5th August 1581.
- 2 Sir George Buchan of that ilk, second of that name, and according to Auchmar, 19th **Laird of Buchanan**. The lands of this ancient family lay chiefly in the Highland Districts of Menteith and Lennox, in the vicinity of Loch Lomond and Loch Katrine, and are now possessed by the Duke of Montrose.

- 3 **Andrew Macfarlane** of that ilk, chief of his ancient clan, descended in the male line, from Gilchrist, a younger son of Alwyn, second Earl of Lennox, of the old family.
- 4 **Humphrey Colquhoun of Luss**
- 5 Awlay, afterwards **Sir Awlay Macawlay of Ardencapill**, one of the principal vassals of the Duke of Lennox.
- 6 **Sir Archibald Napier of Merchistoun** and Edenbellie, father of John Napier of Merchistoun, the celebrated inventor of the Logarithms. He possessed considerable lands in the Earldoms of Menteith and Lennox, and likewise in Ardownane (or Ardeonaig) on the south side of Loch Tay, in virtue of his descent from Elizabeth, daughter of Murdac de Menteth, and sister and one of the co-heiresses of Patrick de Menteth of Rusky.
- 7 **John Haldane of Glenagies** (now called Gleneagles) descended from Agnes, the other co-heiress of the abovementioned Patrick Menteth of Rusky, through whom he possessed considerable lands in the districts of the Highlands mentioned in the preceding note.
- 8 **James, seventh Earl of Glencairn**, connected with the Highlands by marriage, his first wife being eldest daughter (by the second marriage) of Sir Colin Campbell 6th Laird of Glenurchy.
- 9 **John Cunningham of Dunquhassil** was served heir to his father, John C of D, in the £5 lands, old extent, of Portnellon, Galbraith, and Tullochdu, with the islands of Loch Lomond adjacent to the same, in the Dukedom of Lennox 1613. This ancient family descended from Andrew Cunninghame, said to have been a younger son of Sir Robert Cunningham of Kilmaurs, and to have lived in the reign of David II.
- 10 **James Gilbraith of Kilcreuch**, in the Lennox, is mentioned 1584-5 and Robert Galbraith was laird of Kilcreuch anno 1593.
- 11 **George Graham**, tutor or guardian to John sixth Earl of Menteith of the Grahams.
- 12 **James Shaw of Knockhill** in mentioned 1584-5, and William Shaw of Knockhill in 1599 (Knockhill in Menteith).
- 14 - - - **Stirling of Kippanross**.
- 15 **Sir Michael Balfour of Burleigh**, who was superior, if not proprietor, at this time of the lands of Mochaster, etc in Menteith.
- 16 **Sir James Stirling of Keir**.
- 17 **Alexander, afterwards 7th Lord Livingston**. This family possessed the lands of Callander and Corriechrombie, in Menteith with other lands in the Highlands of Perthshire.

- 18 **James Stewart** 1st Lord Doune, father of the “Bonny Earl of Murray.
- 19 **Patrick**, 3rd Lord Drummond
- 20 **Sir John Murray of Tullibardine** in Strathearn. This Baron also possessed lands in Balquhidder.
- 21 Duncan, afterwards **Sir Duncan Campbell of Glenurchy**, 7th Laird, one of the most potent of the Highland Barons.
- 22 John, afterwards **Sir John Campbell of Lawers** (whose ancestor was a cadet of the family of Glenurchy). He possessed considerable lands both in Breadalbane and Strathern.
- 23 **James Menzies** of that ilk, or of Weyme, proprietor of extensive lands in Breadalbane, Strathtay & Rannoch.
- 24 **James Drummond**, Commendator of Inchafferay, and laird of Innerpeffrey, possessor also of lands in Balquhidder. He was brother of Patrick, Lord Drummond, and was created, in 1609, Lord Maderty. His grandson, William, 4th Lord Maderty, was created Viscount Strathallan in 1686.
- 25 Brother to **Sir Duncan Campbell of Glenurchy**. His lands lay in the vicinity of Lochearnhead.
- 26 **Colin Campbell of Glenlyon**, descended from the House of Glenurchy.
- 27 **John**, 5th **Earl of Atholl**, of the Innerleath Line.
- 28 **Sir Thomas Stewart of Grandtully**, descended likewise from the House of Innerleath, proprietor of many lands in Strathtay.
- 29 **Donald Robertson** of Strowan in Atholl.
- 30 **John Murray** of Strowan in Strathearn. His daughter was married after this period to Eoin Dubh Macgregor (afterwards killed at Glenfrune in 1603) brother to Allaster Macgregor of Glenstray, chief of the Clan Gregor.
- 31&32 There were two families in Fife, **Wemyss of Wester Wemyss** and Scott of Abbotshall, the heads of which are probably meant here.
- 33 **Sir David Maxwell** of Feling in Forfarshire. He may have possessed lands in the Brae of Angus.
- 34 **Patrick Ogilvie of Inchmartine**, proprietor of lands in the South Eastern Highlands of Perthshire.
- 35 **Thomas Fotheringham of Powrie**, also a proprietor in the Brae of Angus.
- 36 **William Moncrieff**, of that ilk, proprietor of the lands of

Culdares, and Fenaiffis in Breadalbane, which he afterwards sold to Sir Duncan Campbell of Glenurchy. These lands had been possessed by the family of Moncrieff for several centuries.

- 37 **Sir James Stewart of Ballechin** (descended from a natural son of King James II. This family was formerly styled of Stinks).
- 38 **John Macduff**, alias Ferguson (Baron of Fandowie, in Atholl, was executed for his accession to Gowries Conspiracy 1600).
- 39 **Francis, 8th Earl of Errol**. This nobleman possessed Logyalmond, part of Inchmartine, and other lands on or near the Highland Line.
- 40 **James Ruthven, 2nd Earl of Gowrie, and 5th Lord Ruthven**; he possessed lands in Strathardill and Strathbrane, in the South Eastern Highlands of Perthshire. He died in 1588 in his 14th year.
- 41 **Alexander Reidheuch of Cultebragan**. His lands lay in and near Glenleidnoch, in the Earldom of Strathern. Edward Reidheuch, fiar of Cultebragan is frequently mentioned in records at this period.
- 42 **James, 6th Lord Ogilvy of Airly**. This nobleman had large possessions in Glenisla, and other parts of the Brae of Angus.
- 43 **Alexander Ogilvy of Clova**, was alive in 1559. James Ogilvy was served heir to James Ogilvy of Clova, his father, in the lands of Clova, etc 1623. The lands of this family lay principally in the Brae of Angus.
- 44 **Sir David Graham of Fintry**, Knight, a considerable proprietor in Forfarshire, was alive in 1577. This family descended, it is said, from a younger son of the Grahams of Kincardine, afterwards Earls of Montrose.
- 45 **Sir David Lindsay of Edzell**, proprietor of Glenesk and other lands in the Highlands of Forfarshire.
- 46 **John Erskine, 7th Earl of Mar**, proprietor of Braemar, etc.
- 47 **Alexander**, afterwards **4th Lord Elphinstone**. This noble family seem to have possessed Corgarffin in Banffshire, Kildrummy, etc, etc.
- 48 **George, 6th Earl, and afterwards 1st Marquis of Huntly**, Lord of Badenoch and Lochaber.
- 49 **John** afterwards **8th Lord Forbes**. This family possessed large Highland estates near the sources of the Don, in Aberdeenshire.
- 50 **John Grant of Freuchy**.
- 51 **Lauchlan Macintosh of Dunaughton**, Captain of the Clan

Chattan.

- 52 **Simon, 8th Lord Lovat and Thomas Fraser of Knockie and Strichen**, his uncle and guardian.
- 53 **Alexander Chisholm of Strathglass** was alive anno 1578. John Chisholm of Comer is mentioned anno 1613.
- 54 **Donald Macangus (Macranald) of Glengarry**, proprietor also in right of his grandmother (Margaret, sister and co-heiress of Sir Donald de Insulies of Lochalsh) of the half of the lands of Lochalsh, Lochcarron and Lochbroom in Ross-shire.
- 55 **Colin Mackenzie of Kintail**, whose grandfather had acquired from Dingwall of Kildun, half of the lands of Lochalsh, Lochcarron and Lochbroom which Dingwall had inherited from his mother, Janet, the other co-heiress of Sir Donald of Lochalsh.
- 56 **Robert Munro of Fowlis**, said to have been the 15th Baron of that ancient house.
- 57 **Alexander Ross of Balnagown**, descended in a direct line from Hugh Ross of Rarichies, second son of Hugh, the 6th Earl of Ross, of the old family.
- 58 **John Urquhart of Craigfintry and Culbo**, guardian to the grand-nephew Thomas, afterwards Sir Thomas Urquhart of Cromarty.
- 59 **Alexander, 11th Earl of Sutherland**
- 60 **Alexander Sutherland of Duffus** was alive in 1555. William Sutherland of Duffus, probably his son is mentioned in 1605.
- 61 It has not yet been ascertained that lands in the Highlands this individual possessed.
- 62 **George Sinclair, 5th Earl of Caithness**
- 63 **George, 4th Earl Marischall**
- 64 **Lawrence, 4th Lord Oliphant**. He possessed among other lands, Berrydale in Caithness, on account of which he appears to be included in this Roll.
- 65 **Patrick Mowat of Boquhally**, a considerable proprietor in Caithness is mentioned in 1564. Magnus Mowat of Boquhally is mentioned 1598.
- 66 **William Sinclair of Dunbeath**, in Caithness
- 67 **Hugh Mackay of Far**, father of Donald, first Lord Reay.
- 68 **Torquil MacLeod** was the eldest son of Roderick Macleod of the Lewis by that Baron's second marriage with a daughter of Mackenzie of Kintail. During his father's lifetime, he held the estate of Cogeach, and was known by that title; but on his

father's death he claimed the estates and style of Macleod of Lewis his title to which was disputed.

- 69 John Mackenzie of Garloch.**
- 70 Malcolm Macleod, or Macgillechalum of Rasay,** nearest heir male at this time of the Macleods of Lewis after the descendants of the body of Roderick Macleod of Lewis.
- 71 William Macleod of Harris, Dunvegan and Glenelg,** chief of the Siol Tormaid.
- 72 Lauchlan Mackinnon of Strathwardill in Skye,** and of Mishnish in Mull, chief of his ancient tribe.
- 73 Roderick Macleod of the Lewis, Cogeache and Assint,** chief of the Siol Torcuil.
- 74 Roderick Macneill of Barray.**
- 75 John Maccain or Macian of Ardnamurchan,** chief of an ancient tribe sprung from the family of the Isles.
- 77 Alexander Macranald of Knoydart,** chieftain of his tribe, an ancient branch of Clanranald.
- 78 Lauchlan afterwards Sir Lauchlan Maclean of Dowart,** a brave and gallant soldier, as he proved himself by his conduct at Glenlivat in 1594.
- 79 Eioin MacLean of Ardgour,** representative of an ancient branch of the family of Dowart.
- 81 Dougal Macdougall of Dunolly.**
- 82 Allan Macdougall of Raray.**
- 83 Archibald Campbell, 2nd Laird of Lochnell,** killed at the Battle of Glenlivat 1594.
- 84 John Campbell of Calder or Cadder,** frequently written Cadell.
- 85 Sir Robert Montgomery of Skelmorlie,** who seems at this time, to have possessed the small island of Rachry, or Rachrin, lying near the coast of Antrim.
- 86 Dougal Macconachy (Campbell) in Inneraw,** head of an ancient sept of the Campbells.
- 88 Alexander macallaster of Loupe** in Kintyre.
- 89 John Stewart,** Sheriff of Bute
- 90 Hector Bannatyne of Kames,** in Bute
- 91 Archibald, 7th Earl of Argyle** then a minor. His principal guardian was John Campbell of Calder.

- 92 Duncan Campbell of Auchinbreck**
- 93 Sir James Campbell of Arkinlass**
- 94 Malcolm Macnauchtane of Dundaraw**
- 95 Archibald Maclauchlan of Strathlauchlan**, or of that ilk
- 96 James Lamont of Inveryne** or of that ilk
- 97 Colin Campbell of Barbrek**
- 98 John Campbell of Duntrune**
- 99 James**, afterwards **Sir James, Scrymgeour of Dudope**, Constable of Dundee and proprietor of the barony of Glasry in Argyle-shire which had been in the possession of this family for many generations.
- 100 _ _ _ _ _ Campbell of Elangreg**
- 101 Archibald Campbell**, younger of the other mentioned in 1580.
- 102 Hector Maclean of Coll**
- 103 John Maclean of Lochbuy**
- 104 Murdoch Macphee of Cononsay (Macfee)**
- 105 Lord John Hamilton**, afterwards **Marquis of Hamilton**. He is brought in here as the proprietor of the Isle of Arran.
- 117 The Clan Eoin or Macdonalds of Glencoe** whose chief was patronymically styled “Mac Eoin Abrach”.
- ? The Macdonalds in the Braes of Lochaber**, commonly called the Macdonalds of Keppoch
- 132 The Clan Eoin of Ardnamurchan**
- 137 The Rosses**, of whom Balnagown was chief.
- 140** An undesirable precedence seems to be assigned to the Clan Gregor in this Roll.
- 145** It will be observed that the Clan Chattan and Macphersons are distinguished from each other in this Roll.
- 146** It is doubtful at present what tribe is indicated by “Clan Chewill”. Its locality seems to have been somewhere in Badenoch or Lochaber.
- 152** The Clan Donald South were the Clan Eoin-mhor of Isla and Kintyre. The Clan Donald North were the Clan Hirsteuais of Sky and North Uist.
- 154** Clan Eoin of Adnamurchan, probably.

- 159** Mackays of Strathnaver
- 161** A Sept of the Mackays, descended from one Paul Macneill Mackay.
- 169** “McStrabrichis” a contraction probably for “MacEoinabrichis” , the Glenco Macdonalds.
- 176** See note 145
- 181** “Neilsoisis” Conjectured to mean another sept of the Mackays, called by Sir Robert Gordon Seill Neill.

PART 49 – Untitled, but has Clan Chattan written in pencil at the top of the page

In the days of Barbarism and misrule, when right and wrong were determined by the sword, several feeble and unimportant clans or families in Scotland united themselves under one common head for mutual protection and defence against their more powerful neighbours.

In the province of Moray, the Macphersons, Macbeans, Shaws, Macgillivrays, Macqueens, Macphails, Smiths, Catteighs, etc, etc, entered into a combination of this nature and denominated themselves the Clan Chattan, under the direction of the Laird of Mackintosh, who was called Captain of the Clan Chattan. MacIntosh signifies the Chief or Leaders son. The era of the association is lost in tradition as there are no written records of it. The tales of family ostentation are not to be depended on, and it would be an insult in this enlightened age to obtrude them as authentic genealogy or history. That the family of MacIntosh is ancient cannot be questioned. It is equally certain that it has many cadets and respectable alliances, and has had considerable weight in many private and public transactions in the county./

The story of tradition is, that a son of Duncan Macduff, 5th Earl of Fife, who died 1154 came North, and had lands granted to him in the vicinity of Inverness; and the 5th in descent from him, Angus, married Eva, heiress of Dowal Dal, chief of Clan Chattan, obtained his estate. In a bond of manrent between the Laird of MacIntosh and the Macphersons, 1609, they acknowledge him to be their chief. In many royal Charters, royal letters and other writs he is also designed Captain of Clan Chattan.

Angus' son, William, succeeded to him. To William succeeded his son Lauchlan, and to him his son Farquhar. To him his Uncle Malcolm Beg. He died 1457. His son Duncan succeeded; to him succeeded his son Ferquhar, who died in 1514 without male issue. His relation William, grandson of Malcolm by his third son, Lauchlan, succeeded, and was murdered 1515 by his clan. His brother Lauchlan succeeded, and was also murdered by his clan 1524. His son William succeeded, and was put to death by the Earl of Huntly at Huntly Castle 1550; for which the Earl paid an assythment, or compensation, of lands to a considerable extent, that as yet are parts of the MacIntosh estate. His son Lauchlan succeeded and died, 1606; he was succeeded by this grandson Sir Lauchlan who died in 1622. His son William died 1660 and was succeeded by his son Lauchlan who died in 1704. His son Lauchlan died 1731 without issue, and was succeeded by William his near relation, who died in 1740 without issue. To him succeeded his brother Angus, who married a daughter of Innercauld, and died without issue in 1770. To him succeeded Aeneas, his near relation, who married a daughter of Sir Ludovick Grant of Dalvey but has no children.

The Macphersons are one of the small clans that associated themselves under the Captain of the Clan Chattan. It is said

that they derive their name from an ancestor who was parson of Kingussie, and married. Be this as it may, they are numerous and occupy a great part of Badenoch. Their Chief is Macpherson of Clunie. In 1660 Andrew was laird of Clunie, whose son Ewan was father of Duncan, who died in 1722 without male issue. The nearest male heir was Lauchlan of Nuid, who was great grand nephew of the mentioned Andrew. Lauchlan's son Ewan engaged in the rebellion of 1745 and was forfeited. He left a son, Duncan by Janet, daughter of Simon Lord Fraser of Lovat, who is a Colonel in the Army, and had his estate restored to him by an Act of Parliament in 17xx?

There is another respectable family of this name, Macpherson of Innereshie, who are of some antiquity, and now have a handsome estate. George, the late proprietor was married to a sister of General Grant of Ballindalloch, and had two sons and several daughters. His eldest son William is a bachelor; his other son John, was married and retired from the army to enjoy a country life. He has two sons and a daughter. From this country was the notorious James Macpherson, the Editor of Ossian's Poems. He died in 1796 after purchasing considerable property in Badenoch.

PART 50 – Contract of Friendship between Aeneas Lord Macdonell and Aros formerly Aeneas Macdonell of Glengarry and Duncan Macpherson of Cluny 1673

At Annat and _____ the twentieth day of October, and the day of 1thVIc seventie three years: It is contracted and agreed and condescendit upon betwixt the parties afternamed, to witt, ane noble and potent Lord Aeneas Lord McDonell for himself and takeing burden upon him for the name and Clan of McDonalds as Chiefe and principall man thereof, and for his remanent kinsmen, wassails dependents and followers, on the one pairt: and the verie honourable Duncan McPherson of Cluney for himself and takeing burden upon him for the hail name of Mcphersons and som others called Old Clan Chattan as Chiefe and principall man thereof on the other pairt, in the maner and to the effect underwritten: That is to say Forasmuch as both the saids parties doe seriously considerthe ancient love, mutual friendship and kindness that hath been observed and inviolable kept betwixt their antecessore; and understanding that pollecie and Christian dewtie oblidges them to pursue and observe the same in all tyme coming; Therefore both the saids parties for themselves, ther aires and successore and taking burden upon them in maner abovementioned, Bind and oblige them mutually to one another in maner afterfollowing viz- the said noble and potent lord for himselfe and takeing burden upon him as said is Binds and Oblidges him, his aires and successors to owne and love fortifie assist and defend the said Duncan Macpherson, his aires and successors, the heall name of Mcpherson and all others his kinsmen friends dependers and followers with all his power and abilitie; and that against all deadlie, the Kinges Majestie his autorite and lawfull superior excepted, in their lawfull adoes and affairs; and siclyke the said Duncan Macpherson of Cluney for himselfe, and takeing burden upoun him in maner above expressed Binds and Oblidges him his aires and successors to honour owne aide fortifie concurre with assist and defend the said noble Lord, his kinsmen friends dependers and follower, and their successors in all tyme comeing with all his might against all deadlie in their lawfull adoes and concernments of honour and fortune, the Kinge's Majestie his autorite and their lawfull superiors excepted etc, etc. In Witness quhair of both the saids parties have subscribed their presents etc, etc written be John Mcpherson wryter in Inverness before thir witnesses respective viz to the subscriptione of the said noble lord – and to the said Duncan Macpherson of Cluney's Mr Angus Mcpherson wryter in Edinburgh, Malcolme Macpherson of Crubenmoir and the said John Mcpherson – sic subscribiter MacDonell. D Mcpherson of Cluny An Mcphersone witness, Malcolm Mcphersone witness John Macpherson witness.

The following notes are written in red ink after the above article:

This contract of friendship appears to have been concocted immediately after the great debate with Macintosh before the

Privy Council in 1672, as to the Chiefship of Clan Chattan. Sir Eneas Macpherson was probably the instigator and former of it. In his 'Loyal Dissuasive' (addressed to Cluny) he says:

"Be sure to enter into a firm friendship with some of the neighbouring Clanns and families "x x x x" but if these are too remote Glengarrie is nearer hand and must be much changed if he is not much als yours as his own."

"Mr Angus Macpherson wryter in Edinburgh" was probably the gentleman afterwards so well know as Sir Aneas Macpherson, Knight.

PART 51 – The Clan Chattan

The Clan Chattan

During the 17th and 18th centuries the Clanchattan was a flourishing clan; and the present (1836) Alexander Macintosh Captain and Chief of Clanchattan, besides his estates in Badenoch, still possesses the lands in Lochaber so long disputed between his ancestors and the Macdonalds of Keppoch. The Macphersons or Clanvurich have, during the same period, succeeded in establishing themselves as a separate clan from the Macintoshes, although not without a struggle. At the head of Clanvurich is the present Ewen Macpherson of Cluny, commonly called Cluny Macpherson, who styles himself also Chief of Clanchattan. It is, however, well known and easily proved that the title of Captain and Chief of Clanchattan has been enjoyed by the family of MacKintosh for at least four hundred years. The Clanchattan (under which term I comprehend the Macintoshes and their followers) and the Clanvurich have both distinguished themselves as zealous and gallant supporters of the claims of the house of Stuart.

The Clan Cameron

From the time of the submission of Allan Cameron of Lochiel to the Government continued to prosper; and with some trifling exceptions, the various branches of this tribe still enjoy their ancient possessions. The celebrated Sir Ewin Cameron, commonly Ewin Dubh of Lochiel, succeeded about the year 1664 in making a satisfactory arrangement of the longstanding feud with the Mackintoshes by which, in consideration of a sum of money paid to him, he was left at length in peaceable possession of the disputed lands of Glenluy and Locharkaig. This family, like many others, was constrained to hold its lands from the Marquis of Argyle and his successors. The Clan Cameron took an active part in all the rebellions in favour of the House of Stuart; and the chivalrous character of the "Gentle Lochiel" who led his clan in 1745-6 has left an impression which will not readily be forgotten.

The Clan Chattan

The original possessions of the Clan Chattan, who are said by some to have had a common origin with Clanchameron, seem to have been in Lochaber. From this district it is probable that the clan Chattan proceeded to settle in Badenoch, on the forfeiture of the Comyns, in the reign of Robert Bruce. Here the tribe became very numerous, and was divided into several branches, one of which, and the most important, the MacKintoshes, kept up also a connection with Lochaber, while other branches were entirely confined to Badenoch. William Macintosh, the chief of the clan, received in 1336 a grant of the lands of Glenluy and Locharkaig in Lochaber, from John of Isla, afterwards Lord of the Isles. From this time a deadly feud prevailed between the Clan Chattan and Clanchameron regarding these lands,

which lasted, with little interruption, for upwards of 300 years. In the 15th century Malcolm Macintosh, then the chief was involved in another feud with the descendants of Alexander of the Isles, Lord of Lochaber, the origin of which has been noticed in the account of Clanranald of Lochaber, given above. This feud was kept up for more than 200 years. Although this Malcolm had, along with the Captain of the Clanchamerson, deserted Alexander, Lord of the Isles in 1429, he afterwards contrived to make his peace with that nobleman, from whom he received a confirmation of his lands in Lochaber, (AD 1443-7) and a grant of the office of Bailliary of that district. Duncan, son of Malcolm, is styled in 1467, Captain and Chief of Clanchattan. He was in great favour with John, Earl of Ross, whose sister, Flora, he married and his eldest son was Ferquhard, who engaged, during his father's life, in the insurrection of Alexander of Lochalsh in 1491, as has already been noticed. In addition to their lands in Lochaber, the Captains of Clanchattan had large possessions in Badenoch, (in which district they resided) which, from the middle of the XVth century, were held under the Lords of Gordon and Earls of Huntly; so that their allegiance was divided between the latter and the Lords of the Isles.

PART 52 – The Clan Chattan

The Clan Chattan

Of the Clan chattan little or nothing authentic is known previous to the last six hundred years. Their original home in Scotland, their parentage, even their name have been disputed. One party brings them from Germany, and settles them in the district of Moray; another brings them from Ireland, and settles them in Lochaber; and a third makes them the original inhabitants of Sutherland and Caithness.

With regard to their name there is still greater variety of opinion: the Catte, a Teutonic tribe; Catoo “the high side of the Ord of Caithness”; Gillicattan Mor, their alleged founder, said to have lived in the reign of Malcolm II, 1003-1033; Cat, a weapon, - all have been advanced as the root name. We cannot pretend to decide on such a matter, which, in the entire absence of any record of the original clan, will no doubt ever remain open to dispute; and therefore we refrain from entering at length for the reasons for and against these various derivations. Except the simple fact that such a clan existed, and occupied Lochaber from some time, (how long cannot be said) before the 14th century, nothing further of it is known, although too elaborate genealogies of it are extant, - one in the M.S. of 1450 discovered by Mr Skene; the other (which, whatever its faults, is no doubt much more worthy of credence) compiled by Sir Aeneas macpherson in the 17th century.

Mr Skene, on the authority of the M.S. of 1450, makes out that the clan was the most important of the tribes owning the sway of the native Earls or Maormors of Moray, and represents it as occupying the whole of Badenoch, the greater part of Lochaber and the districts of Strathnairn, and Strathdearn, holding their lands in the chief of the crown. But it seems tolerably evident that the M.S. of 1450 is by no means to be relied upon; Mr Skene himself says it is not trustworthy before AD1000, and there is no good ground for supposing it to be entirely trustworthy 100 or even 200 years later. The two principal septs of this clan in later times, the Macphersons and the Mackintoshes, Mr Skene, on the authority of the M.S., deduces from two brothers, Neachton and Neill, sons of Gillicattan Mor, and on the assumption that this is correct, he proceeds to pronounce judgement on the rival claims of Macpherson of Cluny, and Mackintosh of Mackintosh to the headship of Clan Chattan.

Mr Skene, “from the investigations which he has made into the history of the tribes of Moray, as well as into the history and nature of Highland traditions” conceives it to be established by “historic authority” that the Macphersons are the lineal and feudal representatives of the ancient chiefs of the Clan Chattan, and “that they possess the right by blood to the chiefship, of which no charter from the crown, and no usurpation however successful and continued can deprive them”. It is not very easy to understand, however, by what particular process of reasoning Mr Skene has arrived at this

conclusion. For supposing it were established “beyond all doubt” as he assumes it to be, by the M.S. of 1450, that the Macphersons and the Mackintoshes are descended from Neachtan and Neill, the two sons of Gillichattan more, the founder of the race, it does not therefore follow that “the Mackintoshes were an usurping branch of the clan” and that “the Macphersons alone possessed the right of blood to that hereditary dignity”.

This is indeed taking for granted the very point to be proved, in fact, the whole matter in dispute. Mr Skene affirms that the descent of the Macphersons from the ancient chiefs, is not denied, which is in reality saying nothing to the purpose; because the question is not whether this pretended descent has or has not been denied, but whether it can now be established by satisfactory evidence.

To make out a case in favour of the Macphersons it is necessary to show – first, that the descendants of Neachtan formed the eldest branch, and consequently were the chiefs of the clan, secondly, that the Macphersons are the lineal descendants and feudal representatives of the same Neachtan, whom they claim as their ancestor; and lastly that the Mackintoshes are really descended from Neill, the second son of the founder of the race, and not from Macduff, Early of Fife, as they themselves have always maintained. But we do not observe that any of these points has been formally proved by evidence, or that Mr Skene has deemed it necessary to fortify his assertion by arguments, and deductions from historical facts. His statement, indeed, amounts first to this – that the family of Machetti, the descendants of Head or Heth, the son of Neachtan were “identical” with the chiefs of Clan Chattan,” and that the Clan Vurich or Macphersons, were descended from these chiefs. But, in the first place, the “identity” which is here contended for, is imagined rather than proved; it is a conjectural assumption rather than an inference deduced from a series of probabilities; and secondly the descent of the Clan Vurich from the Machettis rests solely upon the authority of a Celtic Genealogy (the M.S. of 1450) which, whatever weight may be given to it when supported by collateral evidence, is not along sufficient authority to warrant anything beyond a mere conjectural inference. Hence so far from granting to Mr Skene that the hereditary title of the Macphersons of Cluny to the chiefship of Clan Chattan has been clearly established by him, we humbly conceive he has left the question precisely where he found it. The title of that family may be the preferable one, but it yet remains to be shown that such is the case.

Tradition certainly makes the Macphersons of Cluny the male representatives of the chiefs of the old Clan Chattan; but even if this is correct it does not follow therefore that they have now, or have had in the last 600 years, any right to be regarded as chiefs of the Clan. The same authority, fortified by written evidence of a date only about 50 years later than Skene’s M.S. in a M.S. history of the MacKintoshes, states that Angus, 6th chief of Mackintosh, married the daughter and

only child of Dugall Dall, chief of Clan Chattan, and with her obtained by lands occupied by the Clan, with the station of leader, and that he was received as such by the Clansmen. Similar instances of the abrogation of what is called the Highland Law of Succession are to be found in Highland History, and on this ground alone the title of the MacKintosh chiefs seems to be a good one. Then again we find them owned and followed as Captains of Clan Chattan even by the Macphersons themselves up to the XVIIth century, while in hundreds of charters, bonds and deeds of every description, given by Kings, Lords of the Isles, neighbouring chiefs, and the septs of Clan Chattan itself, is the title of Captain acceded to them – as early as the time of David II. Mr Skene, indeed, employs their usage of the term Captain to show that they had no right of blood to the headship – a right they have never claimed, although there is, perhaps, no reason why they should not claim such a right from Eva. By an argument deduced from the case of the Camerons – the weakness of which will at once be seen on a careful examination of his statement – he presumes that they were the oldest cadets of the Clan, and had usurped the chiefship. No doubt the designation Captain was used, as Mr Skene says, when the actual leader of a clan was a person who had no right by blood to that position, but it does not by any means follow that he is right in assuming that those who are called Captains were eldest cadets. Hector, bastard son of Ferquhard MacKintosh, while at the head of his clan during the minority of the actual chief, his distant cousin, is in several deeds elyted Captain of Clan Chattan, and he was certainly not oldest cadet of the House of MacKintosh.

It is not for us to offer any decided opinion respecting a matter where the pride and pretensions of rival families are concerned. It may therefore be sufficient to observe that, whilst the Macphersons rest their claim chiefly on tradition, the MacKintoshes have produced and triumphantly appealed to Charters and documents of every description in support of their pretensions; and that it is not easy to see how so great a map of written evidence can be overcome by mere calling into court tradition to give testimony adverse to all credibility. The admitted fact of the MacKintosh family slyting themselves captains of the Clan does not seem to warrant any inference which can militate against their pretensions. On the contrary, the original assumption of the title obviously implies that no chief was in existence at the period when it was assumed; and its continuance unchallenged and undisputed, afford strong presumptive proof in support of the account given by the usurpation appears to be altogether preposterous. The right alleged by the family of MacKintosh was not direct but collateral; it was founded on a marriage, and not derived by descent; and hence, probably, the origin of the secondary or subordinate title of Captain which that family assumed. But can anyone doubt that if a claim founded upon a preferable title had been asserted, the inferior pretension must have given way? Or is it any xxx probably that the latter would have been so fully recognised, if there had existed any lineal descendant of the ancient chiefs in a condition to prefer a claim founded upon the

inherent and indefeasible right of blood?

Further, even allowing that the Macphersons are the lineal male representatives of the old Clan Chattan chiefs, they can have no possible claim to the headship of Clan Chattan of later times, which was composed of others besides the descendants of the old Clan. The MacKintoshes also repudiate any connection by blood with the old clan Chattan, except through the heiress of that clan who married their chief in 1291, and, indeed, such a thing was never thought of until Mr Skene started the idea, consequently the Macphersons can have no claim over them, or over the families which spring from them. The great body of the Clan, the historical Clan Chattan, have always owned and followed the chief of MacKintosh as their leader and Captain – the term Captain being simply employed to include the whole – and until the close of the 17th century, no attempt was made to deprive the MacKintosh chiefs of this title.

Among many other titles given to the Chief of the MacKintoshes written the last 700 years are, according to Mr Fraser MacKintosh, those of Captain of Clan Chattan, Chief of Clan Chattan, and Principal of Clan Chattan. The following on this subject is from the pen of Lachlan Shaw, the historian of Moray, whose knowledge of the subject entitled him to speak with authority. It is printed in the account of the Kilravock Family issued by the Spalding Club “Eve Catach, who married Macintosh, was the heir-female (Clunies ancestor being the heir-male) and had Macintosh assumed her surname, he would (say the Macphersons) have been Chief of the Clanchattan according to the custom of Scotland. But this is an empty deduction (distinction?). For if the right of Chieftanry is *jure sanguinis*, inherent in the heir-female, she conveys it, and cannot but convey it to her son, whatsoever surname he takes; *nom jura sanguinis non proscribunt*. And if it is not inherent in her, she cannot convey it to her son, although he assumes her surname. Be this as it will, McIntoshes predecessors were, for 300 years, designed Captains of clan Chattan, in royal charters, and commissions, in bonds, contracts, history, heraldrie, etc; the occasion of which title was, that several tribes or clans (every clan retaining its own surname) united in the general designation of Clan Chattan; and of this incorporated body, MacIntosh was the head leader or Captain. These united tribes were Macintosh, Macpherson, Davidson, Shaw, MacBean, MacGilivray, MacQueen, Smith, MacIntyre, MacPhail, etc. In those times of barbarity and violence, small and weak tribes found it necessary to unite with, or come under the patronage of more numerous and powerful clans. And as long as the tribe of Clanchattan remained united (which was till the family of Gordon, breaking with the family of MacIntosh, disunited them, and broke their coalition) they were able to defend themselves against any other clan.”

In a M.S. probably written by the same author, a copy of which now lies before us, a lengthened enquiry into the claims of the rival chiefs is concluded thus:- “In a word, if by

the chief of Clan Chattan is meant the heir of family, it cannot be doubted that Cluny is Chief. If the heir whatsoever is meant, then unquestionably MacKintosh is chief; and whoever is chief, since the Captaincy and command of the collective body of the clan Chattan was for above 300 years in the family of MacKintosh, I cannot see but, if such a privilege now remains, it is still in that family". In reference to this much disputed point, we take the liberty of quoting a letter of the Revd W G Shaw, of Forfar. He has given the result of his enquiries in several privately printed brochures, but it is hoped that ere long he will place at the disposal of all who take an interest in these subjects the large stores of information he must have accumulated on many matters connected with the Highlands. Writing to the Editor of this book he says, on the subject of Chiefship of Clan Chattan:- "Skene accords too much to the Macphersons in one way, but not enough in another.

"(Too much) He says that for 200 years the MacKintoshes headed the Clan Chattan, but only as Captain, not as chief. But during these 200 years we have bonds etc cropping up and then in which the Macphersons are only designated as (M or N) Macphersons of Cluny. Their claim to headship seems to have been thoroughly in abeyance till the middle of the 17th century.

"(Too little) For he says the Macphersons in their controversy (1672) before the Lyon King, pled only tradition, whereas they pled the facts.

De Jure the Macphersons were chiefs, de facto they never were, and they only claimed to use the title when clanship began to be a thing of the past, in as far as fighting was concerned..

"The Macphersons seem to have been entitled to the Cheiftainship by right of birth, be de facto, they never had it. The might of Mackintosh had made his right, as is evidenced in half a hundred bonds of manrent, deeds of various kinds, to be found in the share of Cawdors' and Spalding Club Miscellany papers. He is always called Capitane of Captane of Clan Quhattan, the spelling being scarcely ever twice the same."

Against MacKintoshes powerful claims supported by deeds, etc, the following statements are given from the Macpherson M.S. in Mr W G Shaw's possession.

Mutinied! There could be no mutiny where there was no authority. The quarrel was Mackintoshes, and the Macphersons who had joined him, merely as friends withdrew when he had offended them.

I

In 1370, the head of the Macphersons disowned the head of the MacKintoshes at Invernahavon. Tradition says the Macpherson withdrew from the field without fighting i.e. **Mutinied!** on a point of precedence between him and MacKintosh.

II

Donald More Macpherson fought along with Marr at Harlaw, against Donald of the Isles with Macintosh on his side, the

two chiefs being then on different sides (1411).

III

Donald Oig Macpherson fought on the side of Huntly at the battle of Corriche, and was killed; MacKintosh fought on the other side (1562).

IV

Andrew Macpherson of Cluny held the Castle of Ruthven AD1594 against Argyle, Mackintosh fighting on the side of Argyle.

See this Bond which is subscribed by the Representative of the Three Branches into which the whole Clan was divided. Mr Mackintosh Shaw's statement is a gross misrepresentation.

(Note: Mr Mackintosh Shaw says that, in 1591 Huntly obtained a bond of manrent from Andrew Macpherson and his immediate family, the majority of Macphersons remaining faithful to the Mackintosh. Statements II & III are founded only on the Macpherson M.S.)

The Macphersons, from motives of expediency may have agreed to recognise Mackintosh as Captain of the whole Clan Chattan. As Chief, they could not have done so.

This tends to show that when the Macphersons joined with the Macintoshes it was (they alleged) voluntarily, and not account of their being bound to follow Macintosh as chief.

In a loose way, no doubt, MacKintosh may have been called Chief of Clan Chattan, but Captain is a title generally given in deeds of all kinds. He was Chief of the MacKintoshes, as Cluny was Chief of the Macphersons – by right of blood; but by agreement amongst the Shaws, Macgillivrays, Clarkes, (Clerach), Clan Dai, etc renewed from time to time, MacKintosh was recognised as Captain of Clan Chattan.

We cannot forbear as a fit moral to this part of the subject, the conclusion come to by the writer of the M.S. already quoted:- "After what I have said upon this angry point, I cannot be of the opinion, that in our day, when the right of Chieftanrie is so little regarded, when the power of Chiefs is so much abridged, when armed convocations of the lieges are discharged by law, and when a clan are not obliged to obey their chief unless he bears a Royal Commission, - when matters are so, 'tis my opinion that questions about Chieftanrie and debates about precedency of that kind are equally idle and unprofitable, and that gentlemen should live in strict friendship as they are connected by blood, by affinity, or by the vicinity of their dwellings and the interest of their families".

The Clan Chattan of History was composed, according to Mr Fraser Mackintosh of Drummond, of the following clans, who were either allied to the Mackintoshes and Macphersons by genealogy, or who, for their own protection or other reasons, had joined the confederacy:- The Mackintoshes, Macphersons, MacGillivrays, Shaws, Farquharsons, Macbeans, Macphails, Clan Farrie, Gow (said to be descended from Henry the Smith, of North Inch fame), Clarkes, Macqueens, Davidsons, Cattenachs, Clan Ay, Nobles, Gillespies. "In addition to the above sixteen tribes, the Macleans of Dochgarroch or Clan Fearlach, the

Dallasses of Cantray, and others generally followed the Captain of Clan Chattan as his friends". Of some of these little or nothing is known except the name; but others, as the Mackintoshes, Macphersons, Shaws, Farquharsons, etc have on the whole a complete and well detailed history.

Mackintosh

**Clan Shea i.e. Shaw –
the S being silent in
the aspirated form.**

**The Mackintoshes of
Glentilt (or Tosachs)
derived their
surname from the
office or dignity.
Thee were many
parsons altho' there
is only one clan who
owe their surname of
the office.**

According the Mackintosh M.S. Histories (the first of which was compiled about 1500, other two dated in the 16th century all of which were embodied in a Latin M.S. by Lachlan Mackintosh of Kinrara about 1680) the progenitor of the family was Shaw or Sheach, a son of Macduff, Earl of Fife, who for his assistance in quelling a rebellion among the inhabitants of Moray, was presented by King Malcolm IV with the lands of Petty, Breachly and the forestry of Strathearn, being made also Constable of the Castle of Inverness. From the high position and power of his father, he was styled by the Gaelic-speaking population Mac-an-Toisich, i.e. "son of the principal or foremost". Tus, tos, or tosich is "the beginning or first part of anything" whence "foremost" or "principal". Mr Skene says the tosich was the oldest cadet of a clan, and that Mackintoshes ancestor was oldest cadet of Clan Chattan. Professor Cosmo Innes says the Tosich was the Administrator of the Crown lands, the head man of a little district, who became under the Saxon Title of Thane hereditary tenant; and it is worthy of note that these functions were performed by the successor of the above Shaw, who, the family history says, was made Chamberlain of the Kings revenues in those parts for life". It is scarcely likely, however, that the name of Mackintosh arose either in this manner or in the manner stated by Mr Skene, as there would be many Tosichs and in every clan an oldest cadet. The name seems to imply some peculiar circumstances, and these are found in the son of the Great Thane or Earl of Fife.

**6th Chief – of what or
whom? sic
generations of a
following**

Little is known of the immediate successors of Shaw Macduff. They appear to have made their residence in the Castle of Inverness, which they defended on several occasions against the marauding bands from the West. Some of them added considerably to the possessions of the family, which took firm root in the North. Towards the close of the 13th century, during the minority of Angus MacFerquhard, 6th Chief, the Comyns seized the Castle of Inverness, and the lands of Geddes and Rait belonging to the Mackintoshes, and these were not recovered for more than a century. It was this chief who in 1291-2 married Eva, the heiress of Clan Chattan, and who acquired with her the lands occupied by that Clan, together with the station of leader of her father's Clansmen. He appears to have been a chief of great activity, and a staunch supporter of Robert Bruce, with whom he took part in the Battle of Bannockburn. He is placed second in the list of Chiefs given by General Stewart of Garth as present in this battle. In the time of his son William the sanguinary feud with the Camerons broke out which continued up to the middle of the 17th century. The dispute arose concerning the lands of Glenbuy and

Locharkaig, which Angus Mackintosh had acquired with Eva, and which in his absence had been occupied by the Camerons. William fought several battles for the recovery of these lands, to which in 1337 he acquired a Charter from the Lord of the Isles, confirmed in 1357 by David II, but his efforts were unavailing to dislodge the Camerons. The feud was continued by his successor, Lauchlan, 8th Chief, each side occasionally making raids into the others country, if one of these there is said to have occurred the well-known dispute as to precedence between two of the septs of Clan Chattan, the Macphersons and the Davidsons. According to tradition, the Camerons had entered Badenoch, where Mackintosh was then residing, and had seized a large "spreagh". Mackintosh's force which followed them, was composed chiefly of these two septs, the Macphersons, however, considerably exceeding the rest. A dispute arose between the respective leaders of the Macphersons and Davidsons as to who should lead the right wing, the chief of Mackintosh being superior to both was appealed to, and decided in favour of Davidsons. Offended at this, the Macphersons, who, if all accounts are true, had undoubtedly the better right to the post of honour, withdrew from the field of battle, thus enabling the Camerons to procure a victory. When however they saw that their friends were defeated, the Macphersons are said to have returned to the field, and turned the victory of the Camerons into a defeat, killing their leader Charles Macgillonie. The date of this affair, which took place at Invernahavon, is variously fixed at 1370 and 1384, and some writers make it the cause which led to the famous battle on the North Inch of Perth, 26 years later.

As is well known, great controversies have raged as to the Clans who took part in the Perth fight, and those writers just referred to decided the question by making the Macphersons and Davidsons the combatant clans.

Wyntoun's words are:

"They three score were clannys twa,
Clahyuuche Qwhewye and Clachiugha,
Of thir twa kynnys wor they men
Thretty again thretty then,
And thare they had thair chieftanys twa,
Scha Farquharis son ewes ane of thay,
The tother Christy Johnesone."

On this the Revd W G Shaw of Forfar remarks "one writer (Dr Macpherson) tries to make out that Clan Gha or Ha was the Clan Shaw. Another makes them to be the Dhai or Davidsons. Another (with Skene) makes them macphersons. As to the Clan Quhele, Colonel Robertson (author of "Historical Proofs of the Highlands") supposes that the Clan Quhele was the Clan Shaw, partly from the fact that in the Scots Act of Parliament of 1392 (Vol 1 p217) whereby several clans were forfeited for their share in the raid of Angus (described in Vol 1) there is mention made of Murach omnes Clan Quhele. Then otheres again suppose that the clan Quhele was the Clan MacKintosh. Others that it was

the Clan Cameron, whilst the Clan Gha was the Clan-na-Chait or Clan Chattan.

From the fact that, after the clan battle on the Inch, the star of the Mackintoshes was decidedly in the ascendant, there can be little doubt but that they formed at least a section of the winning side, whether that side were the Clan Gha or the Clan Qhhele.

Wyntoun declines to say on which side the victory lay. He writes:

“Wha had the waur fare at the last
I will nocht say.”

It is not very likely that subsequent writers knew more of the subject than he did, so that after all we are left very much to the traditions of the families themselves for information. The Camerons, Davidsons, Mackintoshes and Macphersons all say that they took part in the fray. The Shaw's tradition is, that ancestor, being a relative of the Mackintoshes, took the place of the aged chief of that section of the Clan, on the day of the battle. The chronicles vary as to the names of the clans, but they all agree as to the name of one of the leaders, viz:- that it was Shaw. Tradition and history are agreed on this one point.

“One thing emerges clearly from the confusion as to the clans who fought, and as to which of the modern names of the contending clans was represented by the clans Gha and Quhele, - one thing emerges, a Shaw leading the victorious party, and a race of Shaws springing from him as their great – if not their first – founder, a race who for ages afterwards lived in the district and fought under the banner of the Laird of Mackintosh.

(Note: The Mackintosh M.S. of 1500 states that Lauchlan Mackintosh, Chief, gave Shaw a grant of Rothiemurchus ‘for his valour on the Inch that day’)

As to the Davidsons, tradition which vouches for the particulars of the fight at Invernahavon expressly says that the Davidsons were almost cut off, and it is scarcely likely that they would, within so short a time, be able to muster sufficient men either seriously to disturb the peace of the country, or to provide thirty champions. Mr Skene solves the question by making the Mackintoshes and Macphersons the combatant clans, and the cause of quarrel the right to the headship of Clan Chattan. But the traditions of both families place them on the winning side, and there is no trace whatever of any dispute at this time, or previous to the 16th century as to the chiefship. The most probable solution of this difficulty is, that the clans who fought at Perth were the Clan Chattan (i.e. Macphersons, Mackintoshes and others) and the Camerons. Mr Skene, indeed, says that the only clans who have a tradition of their ancestors having been engaged are the Mackintoshes, Macphersons and Camerons, though he endeavours to account for the

presence of the last named by making them assist the Macphersons against the Mackintoshes. The Editor of the memoirs of Lochiel, mentioning this tradition of the Camerons, as well as the opinion of Skene, says, "It may be observed that the side allotted to the Camerons (viz the unsuccessful side) affords the strongest internal evidence of its correctness. Had the Camerons been described as victors it would have been very different".

The author of the recently discovered M.S. account of the old Clan Chattan already referred to, says, that by this conflict, Cluny's right to lead the van was established; and in the meeting of Clan Chattan he sat on Mackintosh's right hand, and when absent, that seat was kept empty for him. Henry Wynde likewise associated with the Clan Chattan, and his descendants assumed the name of Smith and were commonly called Sliochd a Goro Chrom.

Lauchlan, chief of Mackintosh, in whose time these events happened, died in 1407, at a good old age. In consequence of his age and infirmity, his kinsman, Shaw Mackintosh, had headed the thirty Clan Chattan Champions at Perth, and for his success was rewarded with the possession of the lands of Rothiemurchus in Badenoch. The next chief, Ferquhard, was compelled by his clansmen to resign his post in consequence of his mild, inactive disposition, and his uncle Malcolm (son of William MacAngus by a second marriage) succeeded as 10th Chief of Mackintosh and 5th Captain of Clan Chattan. Malcolm was one of the most warlike and successful of the Mackintosh chiefs. During his long chiefship of nearly 50 years, he made frequent incursions into the Cameron territories, and waged a sanguinary war with the Comyns, in which he recovered the lands taken from his ancestor. In 1411 he was one of the principal commanders in the army of Donald, Lord of the Isles in the Battle of Harlaw, where he is by some stated incorrectly to have been killed. In 1429, when Alexander, Lord of the Isles and Earl of Ross, broke into rebellion at the head of 10,000 men, on the advance of the King into Lochaber, the Clan Chattan and the Clan Cameron deserted the Earl's banner, went over to the royal army and fought on the royal side, the rebels being defeated. In 1431 Malcolm Mackintosh, Captain of the Clan Chattan, received a grant of the lands of Alexander of Lochaber, uncle of the Earl of Ross, that chieftain having been forfeited for engaging in the rebellion of Donald Balloch. Having afterwards contrived to make his peace with the Lord of the Isles, he received from him between 1443 and 1447 a confirmation of his lands in Lochaber, with a grant of the office of Bailliary of that district. His son, Duncan, styled Captain of the Clan Chattan in 1469, was in great favour with John, Lord of the Isles and Earl of Ross, whose sister, Flora, he married, and who bestowed on him the office of Steward of Lochaber, which had been held by the his father. He also received the lands of Keppoch and others included in that Lordship.

On the forfeiture of his brother-in-law in 1475, James III granted to the same Duncan Mackintosh a charter of date

July 4th 1476, of the lands of Moymore, and various others in Lochaber. When the King in 1493 proceeded in person to the West Highlands, Duncan Mackintosh, Captain of the Clan Chattan, was one of the chiefs, formerly among the vassals of the Lord of the Isles, who went to meet him and make their submission to him. These chiefs received in return royal charters of the lands they had previously held under the Lord of the Isles, and Mackintosh received a charter of the lands of Keppoch, Innerorgan, and others with the office of bailiary of the same. In 1495 Farquhar Mackintosh, his son, and Kenneth Oig Mackenzie of Kintail were imprisoned by the King in Edinburgh Castle. Two years thereafter, Farquhar, who seems about this time to have succeeded his father as Captain of Clan Chattan, and Mackenzie, made their escape from Edinburgh Castle, but, on their way to the Highlands, they were seized at Torwood by the Laird of Buchanan. Mackenzie, having offered resistance, was slain, but Mackintosh was taken alive, and confined at Dunbar, where he remained till after the Battle of Flodden.

Farquhar was succeeded by his cousin William Mackintosh, who had married Isabel McNiven, heiress of Dunachton: but John Roy Mackintosh, the head of another branch of the family, attempted by force to get himself recognised as Captain of Clan Chattan, and failing in his design, he assassinated his rival at Inverness in 1575. Being closely pursued, however, he was overtaken and slain at Glenesk. Lauchlan Mackintosh, the brother of the murdered chief, was then placed at the head of the Clan. He is described by Bishop Lesley, as “a verrie honest and wyse gentleman, an barroun of gude rent, quha keipit hes hole kin, friendes, and tennents in honest and guid rewll”. The strictness with which he ruled his clan raised him up many enemies among them, and, like his brother, he was cut off by the hand of an assassin. “Some wicked persons” says Lesley “being impatient of virtuous living, stirred up one of his own principal kinsmen, called James Malcolmson, who cruelly and treacherously slew his Chief”. This was in the year 1526. To avoid the vengeance of that portion of the clan, by whom the chief was beloved, Malcolmson and his followers took refuge in the island in the loch of Rothiemurchus, but they were pursued to their hiding place and slain there.

Lauchlan had married the sister of the Earl of Moray, and by her had a son William, who, on his father’s death was but a child. The clan therefore made choice of Hector Mackintosh, a bastard son of Farquhar, the chief who had been imprisoned in 1495 to act as Captain till the young chief should come of age. The consequences of this act have already been narrated in their proper place in the General History. On attaining the age of manhood, William duly became head of the Clan, and having been brought up by the Earls of Moray and Cassilis, both his near relatives, was, according to Lesley, “honoured as a perfect pattern of virtue by all the leading men of the Highlands”. During the life of his uncle, the Earl of Moray, his affairs prospered; but shortly after the nobles death, he became involved in a feud with the

Earl of Huntly. He was charged with the heinous offence of conspiring against Huntly, the Queen's Lieutenant, and at a court held at Huntly at Aberdeen, on the 2nd August 1550, was tried and convicted by a jury, and sentenced to lose his life and lands. Being immediately carried to Strathbogie, he was beheaded soon after by Huntly's Countess, the Earl himself having given a pledge that his life should be spared. The story is told, though with grave errors, by Sir Walter Scott, in his *Tales of a Grandfather*, by Act of Parliament of 14th December 1557 this sentence was reversed as illegal, and the son of Mackintosh was restored to all his father's lands, to which Huntly added others as assythment for the blood. But this act of atonement on Huntly's part was not sufficient to efface the deep grudge owed him by the Clan Chattan on account of the execution of their chief, and he was accordingly thwarted by them in many of his designs.

In the time of this Earl's grandson, the Clan Chattan again came into collision with the powerful Gordons and for four years a deadly feud raged between them. In consequence of certain of Huntly's proceedings, especially the murder of the Earl of Moray, a strong faction was formed against him, Lauchlan, 16th Chief of Mackintosh, taking a prominent part. A full account of these disturbances has already been given in the *General History*.

In this feud Huntly succeeded in detaching the Macphersons belonging to the Cluny branch from the rest of Clan Chattan, but the majority of the sept, according to the *M.S. History*, remained true to the Chief of Mackintosh. These allies, however, were deserted by Huntly when he became reconciled to Mackintosh, and in 1609 Andrew Macpherson of Cluny, with all the other principal men of Clan Chattan, signed a bond of Union, in which they all acknowledged the Chief of Mackintosh as Captain and Chief of Clan Chattan. The Clan Chattan were in Argyle's army at the Battle of Glenlivet in 1595, and with the Macleans formed the right wing, which made the best resistance to the Catholic Earls, and was the last to quit the field.

Cameron of Lochiel had been forfeited in 1598 for not producing his title deeds, when Mackintosh claimed the lands of Glenluy and Locharkaig, of which he kept forcible possession. In 1618 Sir Lauchlan, 17th Chief of Mackintosh, prepared to carry into effect the act of outlawry against Lochiel, who, on his part, put himself under the protection of the Marquis of Huntly, Mackintosh's mortal foe. In July of the same year, Sir Lauchlan obtained commission of fire and sword against the Macdonalds of Keppoch for laying waste his lands in Lochaber. As he conceived that he had a right to the services of all his clan, some of whom were tenants and dependents of the Marquis of Huntly, he ordered the latter to follow him, and compelled, such of them as were refractory, to accompany him into Lochaber. This proceeding gave grave offence to Lord Gordon, Earl of Enzie, the Marquis' son, who summoned Mackintosh before the Privy Council, for having, as he asserted, exceeded his commission. He was successful in obtaining the recall of Sir Lauchlan's

commission, and obtaining a new one in his own favour. The consequences of this are told in Vol 1 Chap X.

During the wars of the covenant, William 18th Chief, was at the head of the Clan, but owing to feebleness of constitution, took no active part in the troubles of that period. He was, however, a decided loyalist, and among the Mackintosh papers, are several letters, both from the unhappy Charles I, and his son Charles II, acknowledging his good affection and service. The Mackintoshes, as well as the Macphersons, and Farquharsons, were with Montrose in considerable numbers, and in fact, the great body of Clan Chattan took part in nearly all noble's battles and expeditions.

Shortly after the accession of Charles II, Lauchlan Mackintosh, to enforce his claims to the disputed lands of Glenluy and Locharkaig against Cameron of Lochiel, rallied his clan and assisted by the Macphersons, marched to Lochaber with 1200 men, of whom 300 were Macgregors. About 300 were armed with bows. General Stewart says: When preparing to engage the Earl of Breadalbane, who was nearly related to both chiefs, came in sight with 500 men, and sent them notice that if either of them refused to agree to the terms which he had to propose, he would throw his interest into the opposite scale. After some hesitation his offer of mediation was accepted and the feud amicably settled. This was in 1665 when the celebrated Sir Ewen Cameron was chief, and a satisfactory arrangement having been made, the Camerons were at length left in undisputed possession of the lands of Glenluy and Locharkaig, which their various branches still enjoy.

In 1672 Duncan Macpherson of Cluny, having resolved to throw off all connection with Mackintosh, made application to the Lyon Office to have his arms matriculated as Laird of Cluny Macpherson, and "the only and true representative of the ancient and honourable family of the Clan Chattan". This request was granted; and, soon afterwards, when the Privy Council required the Highland chiefs to give security for the peaceable behaviour of their respective clans, Macpherson became bound for his clan under designation of the Lord of Cluny, and chief of Macphersons; as he could only hold himself responsible for that portion of the Clan Chattan which bore his own name, and were more particularly under his own control. As soon as Mackintosh was informed of this circumstance, he applied to the Privy Council and Lyon Office to have his own title declared, and that which had been granted to Macpherson, recalled and cancelled. An enquiry accordingly instituted, and both parties were ordered to produce evidence of their respective assertions, when the Council ordered Mackintosh to give bond for those of this clan, his vassals, those descended of his family, his men, tenants and servants, and all dwelling upon his ground, and enjoined Cluny to give bond for those of his name of Macpherson, descended of his family, and his men, tenants and servants "without prejudice always to the laird of Mackintosh". In consequence of this decision, the armorial bearings granted to Macpherson were recalled, and they

were again matriculated as those of Macpherson of Cluny.

Between the Mackintoshes and Macdonalds of Keppoch, a feud had long existed, originating in the claim of the former to the land occupied by the latter, on the Braes of Lochaber. The Macdonalds had no other right to their lands than what was founded on prescriptive possession, whilst the Mackintoshes had a feudal title to the property, originally granted by the Lords of the Isles, and, on their forfeiture, confirmed by the crown. After various acts of hostility on both sides, the feud was at length terminated by “the last considerable clan battle which was fought in the Highlands”. To dispossess the Macdonalds by force, Mackintosh raised his clan, and assisted by an independent company of soldiers, furnished by the Government, marched towards Keppoch, but on his arrival there, he found the place deserted. He was engaged in constructing a fort in Glenroy to protect his rear, when he received intelligence that the Macdonalds, reinforced by their kinsmen of Glengarry and Glencoe were posted in great force at Mulroy. He immediately marched against them, but was defeated and taken prisoner. At that critical moment, a large body of Macphersons appeared on the ground, hastening to the relief of the Mackintoshes, and Keppoch, to avoid another battle was obliged to release his prisoner. It is highly to the honour of the Macphersons that they came forward to the occasion so readily to the assistance of the rival branch of the Clan Chattan, and that so far from taking advantage of Mackintosh’s misfortune, they escorted him safely to his own territories, and left him without exacting any conditions or making any stipulations whatever as to the Chiefship. From this time forth Mackintoshes and Macphersons continued separate and independent clans, although both were included in the general denomination of the Clan Chattan.

At the revolution, the Mackintoshes adhered to the new Government and as the chief refused to attend the Viscount Dundee, on that nobleman soliciting a friendly interview with him, the latter employed his old opponent Macdonald of Keppoch to carry off his cattle. In the rebellions of 1715 and 1745, the Mackintoshes took a prominent part. Lauchlan, 20th chief, was actively engaged in the '15 and was at Preston on the Jacobite side. The exploits of Mackintosh of Borlum in 1715, have been fully narrated in our account of that year.

Lauchlan died in 1731, without issue, when the male line of William, 18th chief became extinct. Lauchlan’s successor, William Mackintosh died in 1741. Angus, the brother of the latter, the next chief married Anne, daughter of Farquharson of Invercauld, a lady who distinguished herself greatly in the rebellion of 1745. When her husband was appointed to one of the three new companies in Lord Loudon’s Highlanders, raised in the beginning of that year, “Lady” Mackintosh traversed the country, and, in a very short time, enlisted 97 of the 100 men required for a Captaincy. On the breaking out of the rebellion, she was equally energetic in favour of the Pretender, and in the absence of Mackintosh, she raised

two battalions of the Clan for the Prince, and placed them under the command of Colonel Macgillivray of Dunmaglass. In 1715 the Mackintoshes mustered 1500 men under old Borlum, but in 1745 scarcely one half of that number joined the forces of the Pretender. She conducted her followers in person to the rebel army at Inverness, and soon after her husband was taken prisoner by the insurgents, when the prince delivered him over to his lady, saying that “he could not be in better security, or more honourably treated.”

At the Battle of Culloden, the Mackintoshes were on the right of the Highland army, and in their eagerness to engage, they were the first to attack the enemy’s lines, losing their brave Colonel and other officers in the impetuous charge. On the passing of the act for the abolition of the heritable jurisdiction in 1747, the land of Mackintosh claimed £5000 compensation for the hereditary office of Steward of the Lordship of Lochaber.

In 1812, Aneas Mackintosh, the 23rd Laird of Mackintosh, was created a baronet of the United Kingdom. He died 21 January 1820, without heirs male of his body. On his death, the baronetcy expired and he was succeeded in the estate by Angus Mackintosh, whose immediate xxxxs had settled in Canada. Alexander, his son became Mackintosh of Mackintosh, and died in 1861, his son Alexander Aneas, now of Mackintosh, succeeding him as 27th Chief of Mackintosh, and 22nd Captain of Clan Chattan.

The funerals of the chiefs of Mackintosh were always conducted with great ceremony and solemnity. When Lauchlan Mackintosh, 19th chief, died, in the end of 1703, his body lay in state from 9th December that year till 18th January 1704, in Dalcross Castle (which was built in 1620 and is a good specimen of an old Baronial Scottish mansion, and has been the residence of several chiefs) and 2000 of the Clan Chattan attended his remains to the family vault at Petty. Keppoch was present with 220 Macdonalds. Across the coffins of the deceased chiefs are laid the sword of William, twenty first of Mackintosh, and a highly finished claymore, presented by Charles I, before he came to the throne, to Sir Lauchlan Mackintosh, Gentleman of the Bed Chamber.

The principal seat of Mackintosh is Moy Hall, near Inverness; the original castle, now in ruins, stood on an island in Loch Moy.

The eldest branch of the Clan Mackintosh was the family of Kyllachy, a small estate in Inverness-shire, acquired by them in the 17th century. Of this branch was the celebrated Sir James Mackintosh. His father, Captain John Mackintosh, was 10th in descent from Allan, 3rd son of Malcolm, 10th Chief of the Clan Mackintosh of Kyllachy, as the eldest cadet of the family invariably heeded the appointment of Captain of the Watch to the Chief of the Clan in all his wars.

Macpherson**Swen = McQueen**

The Macphersons, the other principal branch of Clan Chattan, are in Gaelic called Clan Vuirich, or Muirich, from an ancestor of that name, who, in the Gaelic M.S. of 1450, is said to have been the “son of Swen, son of Heth, son of Nachton, son of Gillichattan, from whom came the Clan Chattan”. The word Gillichattan is supposed by some to mean a volary or servant of St Kattan, a Scottish Saint, as Gillichrist (Gilchrist) means a servant of Christ.

The Macphersons claim unbroken descent from the ancient chiefs of the Clan Chattan, and tradition is in favour of their being the lineal representatives of the Chiefs of the Clan. However, this point has been sufficiently discussed in the history of the Mackintoshes, where we have given much of the history of the Macphersons.

It was from Muirach, who is said to have been chief in 1153, that the Macphersons derive the name of Clan Muirich of Vuirich. This Muirich was Parson of Kingussie, in the lower part of Badenoch, and the surname was given to his descendents of his office. He was the great grandson of Gillichattan more, the founder of the Clan, who lived in the reign of Malcolm Canmore and having married a daughter of the Thane of Calder had 5 sons. The eldest, Gillichattan, the third of the name and Chief of the Clan in the reign of Alexander II, was father to Dougall Dall, the chief whose daughter Eva, married Angus Mackintosh of Mackintosh. On Dougall Dall's death, as he had no sons, the representation of the family devolved on his cousin and heir-male. Kenneth, eldest son of Eoghen or Ewen Baan, second son of Muirich. Neill Crom, so called from his stooping shoulders, Muirich's 3rd son, was a great artificer in iron and took the name of Smith from his trade. Farquhar Gilliriach, or the Swift, the 4th son, is said to have been the progenitor of the MacGillivrays, who followed the Mackintosh branch of the Clan Chattan; and from David Dubh, or the swarthy, the youngest of Muirich's sons, were descended the Clan Dhai, or Davidsons of Invernahavon.

(Note: This is the genealogy given by Sir Aneas Macpherson. From another M.S. genealogy of the Macphersons, and from the Mackintosh M.S. History, we find that the son of Kenneth the alleged grandson of Muirich, married a daughter of Ferquhard, 9th of Mackintosh cir 1410, so that it is probable that Sir Aneas has placed Muirich and his family fore than a century too early.)

One of the early chiefs is said to have received a commission to expel the Comyns from Badenoch, and on their forfeiture he obtained for his services a grant of lands. He was also allowed to add a hand holding a dagger to his armorial bearings. A M.S. genealogy of the Macphersons makes Kenneth chief in 1396, when a battle took place at Invernahavon between the Clan Chattan and the Camerons, details of which and of the quarrel will be found in the General History, and in the account of the Mackintoshes.

In 1609 the Chief of the Macphersons signed a bond, along with all the other branches of that extensive tribe, acknowledging Mackintosh as Captain and Chief of Clan Chattan; but in all the contentions and feuds in which the Mackintoshes were subsequently involved with the Camerons, and other Lochaber clans they were obliged to accept of the Macphersons and as allies rather than vassals.

Andrew Macpherson of Cluny, who succeeded as Chief in 1647, suffered much on account of his sincere attachment to the cause of Charles I; and his son Ewen was also a staunch royalist. In 1665 under Andrew, the then Chief, when Mackintosh went on an expedition against the Camerons, for the recovery of the lands of Glenluy and Locharkaig, he solicited the assistance of the Macphersons, when a notarial deed was executed, wherein Mackintosh declares that it was of their mere good will and pleasure that they did so; and on his part it is added "I bind and oblige myself and friends and followers to assist and fortify and join, with the said Andrew, Lauchlan and John Macpherson, all their lawful and necessary adoes, being thereabouts required." The same Andrew, Lauchlan and John, heads of the three great branches of Macphersons, had on the 19th of the preceding November given a bond acknowledging Mackintosh as their chief. In 1672, Duncan Macpherson of Cluny, Andrew's brother, made application to the Lyon Office to have his arms matriculated as Laird of Cluny Macpherson and "the only and true representative of the ancient and honourable family of Clan Chattan". This application was successful, but as soon as Mackintosh heard of it, he raised a process before the Privy Council to have it determined as to which of them had the right to the proper armorial bearings. After a protracted enquiry, the Council issued an order for the two chiefs to give security for the peaceable behaviour of their respective clans, in the terms given in the account of Mackintosh. The same year, Cluny entered into a contract of friendship with Aneas, Lord Macdonell and Aros "for himself and taking burden upon him for the haill name of Macpherson, and some others, called old Clan Chattan, as Cheefe and principal man thereof".

It is worthy of note that this same Duncan made an attempt which was happily frustrated by this clansmen, to have his son-in-law, a son of Campbell of Cawdor, declared his successor.

On the death without male issue of Duncan Macpherson in 1721 or 1722, the chiefship devolved on Lauchlan Macpherson of Nuid, the next male heir, being lineally descended from John, youngest brother of Andrew, the above mentioned chief. One of the descendents of this son of John of Nuid, was James Macpherson, the resuscitator of Ossianic Poetry. Lauchlan married Jean, daughter of Sir Ewen Cameron of Lochiel. His eldest son, Ewen was chief at the time of the rebellion of 1745.

In the previous rebellion of 1715, the Macphersons, under

their then chief, Duncan, had taken a very active part on the side of the Pretender. On the arrival of Prince Charles in 1745, Ewen Macpherson of Cluny who the same year had been appointed to a company in Lord Loudon's Highlanders, threw up his commission, and, with 600 Macphersons, joined the rebel army after the victory at Presonpans. The Macphersons were led to take an active part in the rebellion chiefly from a desire to avenge the fate of two of their clansmen, who were shot on account of the extraordinary meeting of the Black Watch (now the 42nd Regiment) two years before, an account of which is given in the history of that Regiment. Ewen Macpherson, the chief, at first hesitated to join the prince; and his wife, a daughter of Lord Lovat, although a staunch Jacobite, earnestly dissuaded him from breaking his oath to Government, assuring him that nothing could end well that began with perjury. Her friends reproached her for her interfering – and his clan urging him, Cluny unfortunately yielded.

At the Battle of Falkirk, the Macphersons formed a portion of the first line. They were too late for the Battle of Culloden, where their assistance might have turned the fortune of the day; they did not come up till after the retreat of Charles from that decisive field. In the subsequent devastations committed by the English army, Cluny's house was plundered and burnt to the ground. Every exertion was made by the Government troops for his apprehension, but they never could lay their hands on him. He escaped to France in 1755 and died at Dunkirk the following year.

Ewen's son, Duncan, was born in 1750, in a kiln for drying corn, in which his mother had taken refuge after the destruction of their house. During his minority, his uncle, Major John Macpherson of the 78th foot, acted as his guardian. He received back the estate which had been forfeited, and entering the army became Lieutenant Colonel of the 3rd Foot guards. He married 12 June 1798, Catherine youngest daughter of Sir Ewen Cameron of Fassifearn, baronet, and on his death 1817 was succeeded by his eldest son Ewen Macpherson of Cluny, the present chief.

In Cluny Castle are preserved various relics of the rebellion of 1745, among the rest the Princes target & lace wrist ruffles, and an autographed letter from Charles, promising an ample reward to his devoted friend Cluny. There is also the black pipe chanter on which the prosperity of the House of Cluny is said to be dependent, and which all the members of the Clan Vuirich family believe fell from Heaven, in place of the one lost at the conflict on the North Inch of Perth.

The war cry of the Macphersons was "Craig Dhu" the name of a rock in the neighbourhood of Cluny Castle. The chief is called in the Highlands Mac Mhuirich Chluainidh" but everywhere else is better known as Cluny Macpherson.

It is, and always has been "Cluainidh"

Among the principal cadets of the Macpherson family were the Macphersons of Pitmean, Invereshie, Strathmashie, Breakachie, Essie, etc. The Invereshie Branch were chiefs

of a large tribe called Siol Gillies, the founder of which was Gillies or Elias Macpherson, the first of Invereshie, a younger son of Ewen Baan or Bane (so called from his fair complexion) above mentioned. Sir Eneas Macpherson, tutor of Invereshie, advocate, who lived in the reigns of Charles II and James VII, collected the materials for the History of the Clan Macpherson, the M.S. of which is still preserved in the family. He was appointed Sheriff of Aberdeen in 1684.

George Macpherson of Invereshie, married Grace, daughter of Colonel William Grant of Ballindalloch, and his elder son William, dying unmarried in 1872, was succeeded by his nephew George, who on the death of his maternal grand-uncle, General James Grant of Ballindalloch, 13 April 1806, inherited that estate, and in consequence assumed the name of Grant in addition to his own. He was MP for the County of Sutherland for 17 years, and was created a Baronet, 25 July 1838. He thus became Sir George Macpherson-Grant of Invereshie, Inverness-shire and Ballindalloch, Elgin-shire. On his death in November 1846, his son Sir John, sometime secretary of Legation at Lisbon, succeeded as second Baronet. Sir John died December 2 1850. His eldest son Sir George Macpherson-Grant of Ballindalloch & Invereshie, born August 12 1839 became the third Baronet of this family. He married July 3 1861, Frances Elizabeth, younger daughter of the Revd Roger Pocklington, Vicar of Waterby, Nottingham-shire.

We can refer only with the greatest brevity to some of the minor clans which were included under the Great Confederacy of the Clan Chattan.

Macgillivray

The Macgillivrays were one of the oldest and most important of the septs of Clan Chattan and from 1626, when their head Ferquhard MacAllister, acquired a right of the lands of Dunmaglass, frequent mention of them is found in extant documents, registers, etc. Their ancestor placed himself and his posterity under the protection of the Mackintosh, in the time of Ferquhard, 5th Chief of Mackintosh, and the clan have ever distinguished themselves by their prowess and bravery. One of them is mentioned as having been killed in a battle with the Camerons about the year 1330, but perhaps the best known of the heads of this clan, was Alexander, fourth in descent from Ferquhard who acquired Dunmagalss. This gentleman was selected by Lady Mackintosh to head her husband's clan on the side of Prince Charlie in the '45. He acquitted himself with the greatest credit, but lost his life as did all his officers except 3 in the Battle of Culloden. In the brave but rash charge made by his battalion against the English line, he fell shot through the heart, in the centre of Barrels regiment. His body, after laying for some weeks in a put where it had been thrown by the English soldiers, was taken up by his friends and buried across the threshold of the Kirk of Petty. His brother William was also a warrior, and gained the rank of Captain in the old 89th regiment, raised about 1758. One of the three officers of the Mackintosh

Battalion who escaped from Culloden was a kinsman of these two brothers – Farquhar of Dalcrombie, whose grandson Niel John McGillivray, is the present head of the Clan. The Macgillivrays possessed at various times, besides Dunmaglass, the lands of Aberchallader, Letterchallen, Largs, Faillie, Dalcrombie and Daviot. It was in connection with the succession to Faillie that Lord Ardmillan's well known decision was given in 1860 respecting the legal status of a clan.

In a Gaelic lament for the slain at Culloden, the McGillivrays are spoken of as:

“The warlike race
The gentle, rigorous, flourishing
Active, of great famed beloved,
The race that will not wither, and has descended
Long from every side,
Excellent MacGillivrays of the Doune”

Shaw

(Note: The Shaw arms are the same as those of the Farquharsons following, except that the former have not the banner of Scotland in bend displayed in the second and third quarters)

The origin of the Shaws, at one time a most important clan of the Chattan Confederation, has been already referred to in connection with the Mackintoshes. The tradition of the Mackintoshes and Shaws is “unvaried” says the Revd. W G Shaw of Forfar, that at least from and after 1396, a race of Shaws existed in Rothiemurchus, whose great progenitor was Shaw Mor, who commanded the section of the Clan represented by the Mackintoshes at the Inch. The tradition of the Shaws is, that he was Shaw, the son of James, the son or descendent of Farquhar; the tradition of the Mackintoshes – that he was Shaw, MacGilchrist, - mac-lan, Mac-Angus, - Mac-Farquhar – Farquhar being the ancestor according to both traditions, from whom he took the name (according to Wyntoun) the Sha Farquharis son.

(Note: The date of part of the Mackintosh M.S. is 1490. It states that Lauchlan, the Chief, gave Shaw a grant of Rothiemurchus “for his valour on the Inch that day”. It also states that the remarkable fortitude, and that he fought with his clan at the Battle of Largs in 1263. More than this, it states that Duncan, his uncle, was his tutor during his minority, and that Duncan and his posterity held Rothiemurchus till 1396, when Malcolm, the last of his race, fell at the fight at Perth – after which the lands – as above stated were given to Shaw Mor).

The tradition of a James Shaw, who had bloody contests with the Comyns, which tradition is fortified by that of the Comyns, may very likely refer to the James, who according to the genealogies both of the Shaws and Mackintoshes, was the son of Shaw Mor.

Mr Shaw, of Forfar, who is well entitled to speak with authority on the subject, maintains that prior to 1396, the Clan now represented by the Mackintoshes, had been (as was common among the clans) sometimes designated as the Clan Shaw, after the succession of chiefs of that name, especially the first, and sometimes as the Mac-an-Toiseach, i.e. of the Thanes son. Thus from its first founder, the great clan of the Isles was originally called the Clan Qua or race of Constantine. Afterwards it was called the Clan Colla, from his son Coll, and latterly the Clan Donald, after one of his descendents of that name. so the Macleans are often called Clan Gilleon after their founder, and first chief; and the Macphersons, Clan Muirich, after one of the most distinguished in their line of Chiefs. The Farquharsons are called Clan Fhuinla, after their great ancestor Finlay Mor. There is nothing more probable, therefore – I should say more certain – than that the race in after times known as Mackintoshes, should at first have been as frequently designated as Na Si 'Aich, The Shaws, after the Christian name of their first chief, as Mackintoshes after his appellative description or assignation. It is worthy of remark that the race of Shaws is never spoken of in Gaelic as the Clan Shaw, but as 'Na Si 'Aich – The Shaws, or as we would say Shawites. We never hear of MacShaw, sons of Shaw, but of Na Si Aich – The Shaws. Hence prior to 1396, when a Shaw so distinguished himself as to found a family, under the wing of his chief, the undivided race, so to speak, would sometimes be called ' Mackintoshes', or following of the Thane's sons, sometimes the Clan Chattan, the generic term of the race, sometimes Clan Dhugaill (Quehele) after Dougall Dall, sometimes Na Si 'Aich, the Shaws or Shawites, after the numerous chiefs who bore the name of Shaw in the line of descent. Hence the claim of both Shaws and Mackintoshes to the occupancy of Rothiemurchus. After 1396, the term Na Si 'Aich was restricted as all are agreed, to the Clan developed out of the other, through the prowess of Shaw Mor.

Shaw Mor Mackintosh, who fought at Perth in 1396, was succeeded by his son James, who fell at Harlaw in 1411. Both Shaw and James had held Rothiemurchus only as tenants of the chief of Mackintosh, but James' son and successor, Alister "Ciar" (i.e. Brown) obtained from Duncan 11th of Mackintosh in 1463/4 his right of possession and tack. In the deed by which David Stuart, Bishop of Moray, superior of the lands confirms this disposition of Duncan, and gives Alister the few, Alister is called "Allister Kier Mackintosh". This deed is dated 24 September 1464. All the deeds in which Alister is mentioned call him Mackintosh, and not Shaw, thus showing the descent of Shaws from Mackintoshes, and that they did not acquire their name of Shaw till after Alister's time.

Alister's grandson, Alan, in 1539 disposed his right to Rothiemurchus to Edon Gordon, reserving only his son's life rent. Alan's grandson of the same name was outlawed for the murder of his step father, some 50 years later, and

compelled to leave the country. Numerous Shaws, however, are still to be found in the neighbourhood of Rothiemurchus, or who can trace their descent from Alister Kier.

Besides the Shaws of Rothiemurchus, the Shaws of Tordarroch and Strathnairn, descended from Adam, younger brother of Alister Kier, were a considerable family; but like their cousins they no longer occupy their original patrimony. Tordarroch was held in wadset of the chiefs of Mackintosh, and was given up to Sir Aneas Mackintosh in the end of last century by its holder at the time, Colonel Alexander Shaw, 7th in descent from Adam.

Angus Macbean vic Robert of Tordarroch signed the bond of 1609 already mentioned. His great grandsons, Robert and Aneas took part during their father's life in the rebellion of 1715; both were taken prisoners at Preston and were confined in Newgate, the elder brother dying during his imprisonment. The younger Aneas succeeded his father, and in consideration of this, taking no part in the '45 was made a magistrate, and received commissions for his three sons, the second of whom, Aneas, rose to the rank of Major General in the army. Margaret, daughter of Aneas of Tordarroch, was wife of Farquhar MacGillivray of Dalcrombie, one of the three officers of the Mackintosh regiment who escaped from Culloden. Aneas was succeeded by his eldest son, Colonel Alexander Shaw, Lieutenant-Governor of the Isle of Man under the Crown. He gave up the Wadset of Tordarroch to Sir Aneas Mackintosh and died in 1811.

From the four younger sons of Alister Kier, descended respectively the Shaws of Dell (the family of the Historian of Moray, the Revd Lachlan Shaw) of Dalnavert, the representation of it devolved in the last century on a female, who married xxxx Clark; the Farquharson, who in time acquired more importance than the Shaws; and the Shaws of Harris, who still retain a tradition of their ancestor, Iver MacAlister Ciar.

Farquharson

The immediate ancestor of the Farquharsons of Invercauld, the main branch, was Farquhar of Ferchard, a son of Alister Keir Mackintosh or Shaw of Rothiemurchus, grandson of Shaw Mor Farquhar, who lived in the reign of James III, settled in the Braes of Mar, and was appointed Baillie or hereditary chamberlain thereof. His sons were called Farquharsons, the first of the name in Scotland. His eldest son, Donald, married a daughter of Duncan Stewart, commonly called Duncan Downa Dona, after the family of Mar, and obtained a considerable addition to his paternal inheritance, for faithful services rendered to the Crown.

Donald's son and successor, Findla or Findlay, commonly called from his great size and strength, Findla Mor, or great Findla, lived in the beginning of the sixteenth century. His descendents were called Macfanla or Mackinlay. Before his

time the Farquharsons were called in Gaelic, Clan Eracher or Earachar, the Gaelic for Farquhar, and most of the branches of the family, especially those who settled in Athole, were called Mac Earachar. Those of the descendants of Findla Mor, who settled in the lowlands had their name of Mackinlay changed into Finlayson.

*** Roy**

Findla Mor, by his first wife, a daughter of the Baron Reid* of Kincardine Stewart, had four sons, the descendants of whom settled on the borders of the counties of Perth and Angus, south of Braemar, and some of them in the district of Athole.

His eldest son, William, who died in the reign of James VI, had four sons. The eldest John, had an only son Robert, who succeeded him. He died in the reign of Charles II.

Robert's son Alexander Farquharson of Invercauld, married Isabella, daughter of William Mackintosh of that ilk, Captain of the Clan Chattan and had three sons.

William, the eldest son, dying unmarried, was succeeded by the second son John, who carried on the line of the family. Alexander, the 3rd son, got the lands of Monaltrie, and married Anne, daughter of Francis Farquharson of Finzean.

The above mentioned John Farquharson of Invercauld, the 9th from Farquhar the founder of the family was four times married. His children by his two first wives died young. The his third wife, Margaret, daughter of Lord James Murray, son of the 1st Marquis of Athole, he had two sons and two daughters. His eldest daughter, Anne, married Eneas Mackintosh of that ilk, and was the celebrated Lady Mackintosh, who, in 1745, defeated the design of the Earl of Loudon, to make prisoner Prince Charles at Moy Castle. By his fourth wife, a daughter of Forbes of Waterton he had a son and two daughters, and died in 1750.

His eldest son, James Farquharson of Invercauld, greatly improved his estates both in appearance and product. He married Amelia, the widow of the 8th Lord Sinclair, and daughter of Lord George Murray, lieutenant general of Prince Charles' army, and had a large family who all died except the youngest, a daughter, Catherine. On his death in 1806, this lady succeeded to the estates. She married 16th June 1798, Captain James Ross RN (who took the name of Farquharson, and died in 1810), 2nd son of Sir John Lockhart Ross of Balnagowan, Baronet, and by him had a son James Farquharson, a magistrate and deputy lieutenant of Aberdeenshire, representative of the family.

There are several branches of this clan, of which we shall mention the Farquharsons of Whytehouse, who are descended from Donald Farquharson of Castleton of Braemar and Monaltrie, living in 1580, eldest son, by his second wife, of Findla Mor, above mentioned.

Farquharson of Finzean is the heir male of the Clan, and claims the chieftainship, the heir of line being Farquharsons

of Invercauld. His estate forms nearly the half of the parish of Birse, Aberdeenshire. The family, of which he is representative, came originally from Braemar, but they have held property in the parish for many generations. On the death of Archibald Farquharson of Finzean, in 1841, that estate came into the possession of his uncle, John Farquharson Esq, residing in London, who died in 1849, and was succeeded by his 3rd cousin Dr Francis Farquharson. This gentleman, before succeeding to Finzean, represented the family of Farquharson of Balfour, a small property in the same parish and county, sold by his grandfather.

For a most interesting account of the loyal services, see Grants Legends of the Braes of Mar, and for their origins and antiquity see Sir Aeneas Macpherson's Vanity Exposed

The Farquharsons, according to Duncan Forbes "the only clan family in Aberdeenshire", and the estimated strength of which was 500 men, were among the most faithful adherents of the House of Stuart, and throughout all the struggles in its behalf constantly acted up to their motto "Fide et Fortitudine". The old motto of the Clan was "We force nae friend, we fear nae foe". They fought under Montrose and formed part of the Scottish army under Charles II at Worcester in 1651. They also joined the forces under the Viscount of Dundee in 1609, and at the outbreak of the rebellion of 1715 they were the first to muster at the summons of the Earl of Mar.

In 1745, the Farquharsons joined Prince Charles and formed two battalions, the one under the command of Farquharson of Monaltrie, and the other of Farquharson of Balmoral; but they did not accompany the Prince in his expedition into England. Farquharson of Invercauld was treated by the government with considerable leniency for his share in the rebellion, but his kinsman, Farquharson of Balmoral, was specially excepted from mercy in Act of indemnity passed in June 1747.

The Macbeans, Macbanes or Macbains

The name Macbean is much more likely to have been derived from St Baithan, commemorated in the names of many places in Inverness-shire. Bean, as a Christian name occurs frequently in the Genealogy of the Macphersons of Strathmashie as Benjamin. A colony of Macbeans has been for a long time located in the Barony of Dunachton in the parish of Alvie in Badenoch.

See Lord Byron's Ballad of Gillies Macbane.

The Macbeans, Macbanes or Macbains derive their name from the fair complexion of their progenitor, or according to some, from their living in a high country, beann being the Gaelic name for a mountain, hence Ben Nevis, Ben Lomond, etc. The distinctive badge of the Macbeans, like that of the Macleods, was the red whortleberry. Of the Mackintosh clan they are considered an offshoot, although some of themselves believe they are Camerons. It is there that a division of the Macbeans fought under Lochiel in 1745, but a number of them fought under Golice or Gillies MacBane, of the House of Kinchoil, in the Mackintosh Battalion. This gigantic Highlander, who was 6ft 4 ½ "in height, displayed remarkable prowess at the Battle of Culloden.

If the Macbeans were an offshoot of the Mackintoshes as stated in the preceeding paragraph, the seeking of protection at the hands of their chief appears to have been a very unusual xxxxx procedure.

“In the time of William, first of the name, and 6th of Mackintosh, William Mor, son to Bean Mac-Domhnuill-mor, and Farquhar, after they had slain the Red Comyns Steward at Innerloch, came according to the History, to William Mackintosh, to Connage, where he then resided, and for themselves, and their posterity, took protection of him and his. No tribe of Clan Chattan, the History relates, suffered so severely at Harlaw as Clan Vean”. (See F.M. Antiq. Notes).

Macphail

The Macphails are descended from one Paul Macphail goodsir to that Sir Andrew Macphail, parson of Croy, who wrote the History of the Mackintoshes. Paul lived in the time of Duncan, first of the name, and 11th of Mackintosh, who died in 1496. The head of the tribe had his residence at Inverarine, in the water of Nairn. (FM.S. A. N)

Gow

According to Mr Fraser Mackintosh, there is a tradition that the Gows are descended from Henry, the Smith, who fought at the North Inch Battle, he having accompanied the remnant of the Mackintoshes, and settled in Strathnairn. Being “Bandy-legged” he was called ‘Gow Chrom’. At any rate this branch of Clan Chattan has long been known as “Sliochd an Gow Chrom”. Gow is a ‘smith’, and thus a section of the multitudinous tribe of Smiths may claim connection with the great Clan Chattan.

Macqueen

The head of the Macqueens, was Macqueen of Corrybrough, Inverness-shire. The founder of this tribe is said to have been Roderick Dhu Revan MacSweyn or Macqueen, who about the beginning of the 15th century, received a grant of territory in the county of Inverness. He belonged to the family of the Lord of the Isles, and his descendents from him were called the Clan Revan.

The Macqueens fought under the standard of Mackintosh, Captain of Clan Chattan, at the Battle of Harlaw 1411. On 4th April 1609 Donald Macqueen of Corrybrough signed the bond of manrent, with the chiefs of other tribes composing Clan Chattan, whereby they bound themselves to support Angus Mackintosh of that ilk as their Captain and leader. At this period, we are told, the tribe of Macqueen comprehended twelve distinct families, all landowners in the counties of Inverness and Nairn.

In 1778, Lord Macdonald of Sleat, who had been created an Irish Peer by that title two years before, having raised a Highland Regiment, conferred a lieutenancy in it on a son of Donald Macqueen, then of Corrybrough, and in the letter dated 26 January of that year, in which he intimated the appointment he says, “It does me great honour to have the sons of Chieftains in the Regiment, and as the Macqueens have been invariably attached to our family, to whom we

believe we owe our existence, I am proud of the nomination.” Thus were the Macqueen acknowledged to have been of the Macdonald origin, although they ranged themselves among the tribes of Clan Chattan. The present head of the Macqueens is John Fraser Macqueen Q.C.

Cattanach

The Cattanachs, for a long period few in number, are, according to Mr Fraser Mackintosh, perhaps, better entitled to be held descendents of Gillichattan Mor than most of the Clan.

The force of Clan Chattan was, in 1704 estimated as 1400; in 1715, 1020; and in 1745, 1700.

PART 53 – Gordon of Glenbucket Affair

March 1724 Gordon of Glenbucket had been invested by the Duke of Gordon in some lands in Badenoch by virtue of a wadset. The tenants, Macphersons, felt aggrieved at having a new landlord put over them, and refused to pay any rent. Glenbucket consequently raised a process at law for their ejection, a measure which was then as much calculated to engender murderous feelings in Scotland, as it has since been in Ireland.

Five or six of them, young fellows, the sons of gentlemen including Alexander Macpherson, son of Breakachie, Andrew Macpherson, son of Benchar; and John Macpherson, nephew of Killihuntly, came one evening to Glenbucket's house, which they entered as seeming friends. He was sickly and under the influence of medicine, and was sitting on his low framed bedstead, preparing to go to rest. They told him they had come to express their regret for the dispute which had happened – they were now resolved to acknowledge him as their landlord and pay him rent – and they had only to entreat that he would withdraw from the legal proceedings he had entered upon. While addressing him in this manner, they gradually drew close to him, in order to prevent him from defending himself against their contemplated onslaught, for they knew his courage and vigour, and that he was not far from his arms. They then suddenly fell upon him with their dirks, and having him for the moment at advantage, they gave him many wounds, though none that were deadly. He contrived, amidst the bustle, to lay hold of his broadsword, which lay on the tester of his bed, and thus armed he soon drove the assassins from the house. Burt, who relates the incident, remarks, with just surprise that it took place within sight of the Barrack of Ruthven.

The young men above named, being believed to be the perpetrators of this crime, were soon after outlawed for failing to attend the summons of the Court of Justiciary. They were so far under terror of the law, that they found it necessary to take to the bent, but they nevertheless continued with the arms in their hands, and, in company with others who had joined them, lived tolerably well by Spulzie committed on the Duke of Gordon's tenants in Badenoch.

In November 1725 General Wade is found sending a circular to the offices commanding the six highland companies, ordering them in compliance with a request from the Duke, to use diligence in discovering and taking three outlaws, and any who might harbour them in order to their being brought to justice. This effort however, seems to have been attended with no good effect, and in the ensuing July, the Duke wrote to the General expressing his "free consent that application be made for taking off the sentence of fugitation against six associates of the three assassins" namely, John Macpherson of Ballachroan, Elias Macpherson of Coraldie, Alexander Macpherson, nephew to Killihuntly, William Macpherson, son to Essich, Donald Macpherson, son to John Oig Macpherson

in Muccoul, and Lachlan Macpherson of Laggan provided they delivered up their arms, and promised to live as obedient subjects to King George in future.

His Grace, at the same time expressed his opinion, that it was 'absolutely necessary for the peace of Badenoch' that the three principals on the attack on Glenbucket should be brought to justice. The General accordingly ordered fresh and vigorous efforts to be made for the apprehension of these persons. We learn from Burt that they were ultimately forced to take refuge in foreign countries.

Alexander Pennecuik of Edinburgh has a poem entitled **A Curse on the Clan Macpherson occasioned by the News of Glenbucket being murdered by them.**

May that cursed clan up by the roots be plucked
Whose impious hands have killed the good Glenbucket
Villains for worse than infidel or Turk,
To slash his body with your bloody durk!
A fatal way to make his physic work!
Rob Roy and you fight 'gainst the noblest names,
The generous Gordons and the gallant Grahams,
Perpetual clouds shall through your black clan reign,
Traitors 'gainst God, and rebels 'gainst your King,
Until you feel the laws severest vigour,
And be extinguished like the base Macgregor.

PART 54 – James Macpherson of Invernahaven

December 1695 In Scotland, justice had at this time as heretofore, a geographical character. It did not answer for a Highlander to be tried too near the lands of his feudal enemies. On the other hand, he was to be tried in Edinburgh, his accusers were likely to find the distance inconveniently great, and prefer letting him go free.

James Macpherson of Invernahaven was under citation to appear before the Lords of Justiciary at Inverness, on a charge of having despoiled John Grant of Coryglass of certain oxen, sheep and other goods in June or July 1689, 'when Dundee was in the Hills'. The Laird of Grant being Sheriff of Inverness, and other Grants engaged in the intended trial, Macpherson, though protesting his entire innocence, 'professed to have no hope of impartial justice', yet he appeared at the citation, and was immediately committed close prisoner to the Tolbooth of Inverness, where he was denied the use of a pen and ink, and the access of his friends, so that he expected nothing but a summary execution!

On his petition, the Privy Council ordained (December 10) that he should be liberated under caution, and allowed to undergo a trial before the Court of Justiciary in Edinburgh. He accordingly presented himself before the Lords on the last day of the year, and was committed to the Tolbooth of Edinburgh. On the 28th January he petitioned for entire liberation, as Grant of Coryglass failed to appear to urge the prosecution; and, with the concurrence of the Laird of Grant, a member of the Privy Council, this petition was complied with.

Privy Council Record

PART 55 – The Forest of Gaick

The glen which forms the principal feature of this range lies a few miles south of the western extremity of Strathspey. Its hills, though smooth and not very high, are so steep and bare, that they not only afford little, and sometimes no facilities for approaching deer, but are such sheer declivities, that those who admire the exercise of rolling down the Observatory Hill of Greenwich, might there enjoy the recreation of whirling, like the rock of Sisyphus, from the top to the bottom of an acute slope eight or nine hundred feet in height. In consequence of these abrupt descents in snow storms, the glen is subject to terrific avalanches, by which the deer sometimes suffer, a herd of ten stags and hinds were suddenly overwhelmed, in sight of a celebrated deer hunter, and gentleman of Strathspey, who was stalking them at the moment, when the rolling volume of snow descended the mountain, and buried them in its bosom. Some years afterwards, by an awful catastrophe of the same kind, when on a hunting expedition in the same glen, he himself, the party by whom he was attended, with all their dogs, and the house in which they lodged, were swept away on the night of a tremendous hurricane, in the first week of January 1800. The persons who thus perished were the leader, Captain John Macpherson of Balachroan, more commonly known by the personal appellation of “An Caipitean dubh” or the patronymic of “Iain dubh, mac Alastair”, and four attendants, Donald MacGillivray, John Macpherson, Duncan Macpharlan and another man named Grant. Several other persons had been appointed by Balachroan to accompany him, but they had been prevented by various causes, and upon the morning preceding the disaster, the rest had set out for the forest without them, and intending to remain for some days, had taken up their lodging in a stone-built hut used as a forest lodge, and which stood immediately under one of the long bare slopes above described. The following account of the manner in which they perished, is given by a contemporary, who resident in Strathspey at the time, was well acquainted with the parties who perished, and many times received from those by whom their bodies were found, a relation of the circumstances which he has communicated, and which he personally confirmed, by visiting in the ensuing summer, the scene of the destruction.

“The night upon which the event happened was terrifically stormy, even beyond anything of the kind remembered in that high and mountainous district; yet as the forest hut was substantially built, and the party well supplied with provisions, their friends felt no anxiety for their safety, until the third day after the tempest. When, however, they did not return, alarm was excited in the Strath, and four or five of their friends set out in search of them. Upon reaching the glen, they discovered that the house had disappeared and upon approaching its site, a vast volume of snow at the foot of the hill explained their fate. Early in the next day, all the active men in the country assembled, and proceeded to Gaic, and upon digging into the snow where the house had stood, the dead bodies of four of the party were found, in the

following positions: Balachroan lying in bed upon his face, Grant and John Macpherson also in bed, with their arms stretched out over each other, and MacGillivray in a sitting posture, with one of his hands at his foot, as if in the act of putting on or taking off his shoes. The body of Macpharlan was not found until after the disappearance of the snow, when he was discovered at a considerable distance from the house. This was accounted for, by the supposition that he was standing when the avalanche came down, and thus presented to the rolling volume, had been carried away in the general wreck of the building, of which nothing was left above the foundation stones; while the beds of the rest having been only heath spread upon the floor, were protected from removal by the baseline of the wall. With the lost body, the course of devastation was found strewn along in the foot of the hill, the stones of the house were carried to the distance of 300 or 400 yards, and apart of the roof and thatch for nearly a mile; the guns were bent, broken and twisted in every possible shape, and by some their extraordinary contortions were attributed to electricity; but the cause was sufficiently explained, by their having been mixed with the stone, and timber of the house when in rapid motion, for the building was constructed in a substantial manner, the walls having been of stone four feet high, and the area divided in the centre by a strong stone partition; such a weighty mass of materials, rolled down with so much violence, and for such a distance, would satisfactorily account for the state of the guns intermingled amidst the ruins. The destruction of the forest hut was not the only catastrophe of that terrible night; part of an adjacent sheep fank, and of a poind fold at Lochan Tullach, about two miles distant, were also swept away; and from the south side of Loch Errach, an immense body of earth and trees was carried across to the north shore, where it is still to be seen, at least a quarter of a mile distant from the place whence it was torn.

The awful character of the destruction in Gaic, immediately excited superstitious imagination, and in a short time it was exaggerated into a supernatural romance. By some, the house was said to have been torn to pieces in a vortex of thunder and lightning, launched by the vengeance of Heaven against sinners; by others it was attributed to a whirlwind raised by the devil, for the same chastisement; while the detention of those who were prevented from accompanying the lost party was ascribed to dreams, warnings, and other supernatural interpositions to save them from the wrath to come. The greater number of these fables however, were invented by one of those Goules who themselves haunt like legion "among the tombs", and had then begun to desecrate the sacred solitude of the Highlands. By this wretch, a Southern resurrectionist, the legends of Gaic were propagated for the purpose of spreading superstitious terror, to keep the people within their houses after dark, and thus leave the roads and churchyards free to his operations.

The memory of the 'Captean Dubh' is still retained among his clan with the deep regret and regard. By the few yet living

intimates of his friendship, he is esteemed as a man who, in mental and bodily qualities, had few equals, and, no superior in the Highlands; kind, generous, brave and charitable, full of noble patriotism for his clan, and if a formidable opponent, none ever sought his aid, or conciliated his enmity, without receiving prompt assistance and immediate reconciliation. His purse, as well as his talents, was ever at the service of the poor, the oppressed, and all who stood in need of assistance; and often he suffered considerable losses in supporting the rights of those who were unable to maintain their own. Active, intelligent, superior, in all things, he was a dangerous enemy but an unspoken ally; and the most bitter foe had only to seek his amity, and he immediately became his friend. His mind was full of generosity, kindness and sensibility; and if he had faults, they were errors of his age, and not of his own heart. In his latter days his liberality in assisting others embarrassed his own affairs; but in every trial, his conduct was distinguished by honour and integrity. Amidst his misfortunes he was deprived of his wife, after which he went little into society, but in his old age, spent many of his days like the ancient hunters, alone in the hills of Gaic or the corries of Beann-aller, and with no other companion than his 'Cuilbheir' and 'his grey dogs'. Such was one of the last true deer-stalkers of the old race if gentlemen, a man, who, if we lived a hundred years we should not see again.

The informant was a Mr McHardy, an excise officer, and the Captain's son was Gillies who afterwards attained the rank of Colonel in the army. Captain John was born in 1724 and in the '45 must have been 21 years of age.

We have been informed by a gentleman, who was the companion of the son of Captain McPherson, who is the principal character in the following narrative, that, when the Captain was a boy, he was servant at Knappach at the time of the rebellion in 1745. A party of his majesty's troops, on their way south, seizing the cattle from the different farms in their line of march, helped themselves to two cows and a valuable horse belonging to Knappach. Young McPherson soon after came up with them, and was engaged to drive the cattle, and having arrived at Dalwhinnie, at a distance of 13 miles, he was appointed with some others to watch them through the night. When he found the rest of the Watch dozing, he separated his master's two cows from the rest, and put them on the way home; he then mounted the horse, and was at Knappach long ere daylight, when he awoke his master, and informed him of what he had done. He then returned to Dalwhinnie, where he appeared in the morning as if he had never left his post, and was rewarded for his assistance in driving and watching the cattle. Having at length obtained a commission as Captain in a Highland Regiment, he was employed in his native district on the recruiting service, and as the means of obtaining recruits were not in those days very scrupulous, he fell into a degree of dislike in the countryside.

He succeeded, however, in enlisting thirty who became ensigns, forty who rose to the rank of lieutenant, besides many others. Our informant also corroborated the statements of the following narrative, and gave some

additional particulars which we are not aware have been previously published:-

In the beginning of January 1800 Captain McPherson set out with four attendants to stalk for deer among the mountains that skirt the parish to the South. They took provision with them sufficient to serve from Monday to Friday, on which day they intended to return. They were to lodge in a house in the valley of Gaick, generally inhabited by herdsmen, but then unoccupied. It was built of stone, with couples driven into the ground for greater stability. It stood on a rising ground at the foot of one of the lofty mountains, which nearly surround the valley, fronting the North West. The first two days of the sojourn of the hunters were calm and frosty. On Wednesday evening there came on a dreadful storm of wind and snow from the South East, which increased to a hurricane during the night. This continued till Friday forenoon, when the weather became settled.

As Captain McPherson and his party did not return on Friday evening, fears began to be entertained for their safety and a messenger was despatched on Saturday to ascertain the cause of their delay. On approaching the place where the house had stood, he was surprised to find that it had entirely disappeared, and that the whole place was covered with an immense depth of snow. Having discovered a hat and a powder flask, he naturally dreaded that the Captain and his companions had perished. Having communicated these facts on his return, a party of about twelve men set out for the spot early on Sabbath morning. On approaching the spot, the ruins of the house were discovered among the snow, in some instances scattered to a distance of two or three hundred yards. After a long and laborious search, they discovered the only remaining vestige of the house under a depth of snow at least six feet. Four of the bodies were discovered, and from their position it appeared that the unfortunate men, had been retiring to bed, when the direful event took place. Captain McPherson was sitting with his coat off on the remains of a bed, leaning forward with his elbows on his knees, with one hand grasping the wrist of the other, which supported his head. In the other room other two of the party, one of them a McPherson from Glentruim, lay in each other's arms, half out of bed, with the greyhounds across their feet. The fourth, Angus MacGillvray, fox hunter, was lying upon his back on the fragment of a long seat, with a thigh bone broken, one shoe on, a quid of tobacco in his mouth, and covered with stones and turf. Two guns were found on the middle of the floor – one of them bent, and the other broken to pieces. The body of the remaining sufferer, Duncan Macfarlane, a man of nervous temperament, who had jumped up and got out of bed, was found six weeks afterwards, when the snow had abated, lying at a distance of two hundred yards, partly undressed. In account for this lamentable catastrophe it may be stated that the immense mass of snow that covered the site of the house lay in a straight line between a steep part of the hill and a stream that flowed at its base. Beyond the boundaries of this bank, the snow was quite thin on all sides, and in a few days

completely disappeared. The rubbish of the house, and the body last found, all lay in the direction of the valley, clearly indicating that the force operated in that direction, which was likewise that in which the wind blew so furiously – thus leading to the inference that an avalanche had destroyed the building, and formed a grave for its unfortunate occupants. This inference is further supported by the fact that, between the time of the catastrophe and the discovery of the last body, an immense mass of snow fell from the same hill, and rested at the back of the former building, and was only arrested by the remainder of the mass that had fallen before. Duncan McKay, who lived in a croft not far from Captain McPherson's farm, wrote a Gaelic Hymn on this melancholy occasion, called the "last Christmas of the century".

We have been unable to procure more than the first stanza, which almost spontaneously takes the following form in English:-

"The last Christmas of the Century –
 Late, late may it come again;
 There came no pleasure in his train
 But anguish and sorrow.
 Awake before your locks are gray,
 Quicken your footsteps on the moor,
 See that your shelter is secure,
 Ere dawneth tomorrow!"

The names of the parties that perished were then introduced, and the bard insinuated, that, had they fallen fighting against the French, there would have been less cause for lamentation!

One of those providential deliverances, depending apparently on insignificant causes, occurred on this occasion. Lachlan Mackenzie, carrier between Kingussie and Inverness, and a remarkably keen sportsman, was asked by Captain McPherson to accompany him, but he declined the invitation, on account of the **badness of his shoes**, and thus he escaped the catastrophe that overwhelmed his neighbours.

I will not shock you with an account of this country where the prophecy of famine seems about to be fulfilled; nor will I distress you with particulars at present, of the death of your acquaintance. It was a wonderful occurrence and shall be explained hereafter. He took a romantic fancy of going to hunt deer in the desert hills, for a Christmas feast, which he had projected. He and three or four attendants, sheltering in a hut, were surprised at night by something like a whirlwind, or avalanche; in short, they were buried in the ruins of the hut. You can have no idea what a gloom has overspread us. Mrs Grant was always partial to him. There are so many tender, as well as strange circumstances involved in this dismal tale, that the mind cannot shake off the impression.

Taken from Mrs Grant of Laggan's letters

The Black Captain

A gentleman, usually called the Black Captain, perished together with his company, in the snow, whilst on a sporting expedition in the Highlands, near Kinrara February 1802. It was well believed in the neighbouring counties that he had a compact with evil spirits, and that it required twelve men with all their force, to keep down the lid of the coffin whilst it was nailed.

The most awful occurrence however, known to have taken place in the Forest of Gaick, happened on New Year's Day 1799. A party of huntsmen, headed by a gentleman of the name of Macpherson, proceeded the previous night to a hut or bothie in the hill, that they might be out early in the morning in quest of the deer. A tremendous thunderstorm, accompanied with wind and snow, came on, and by the morning the hut was destroyed, the stones scattered about, and every inmate of it perished; not one having survived to explain the catastrophe. Some have imagined that the accident was occasioned by an avalanche of snow, from the adjoining height; others, that electricity was the cause; and of course, the country people have their tales and surmises of a blacker and more fearful character. The guns of the party were found twisted, most probably from the effects of lightning; but the men themselves seem to have been suffocated in bed, for only one of the bodies was found a little way beyond the spot on which the hut stood.

1834

Gaick is memorable for a catastrophe whereby a Captain Macpherson, Ballachroan, and a party of deer stalkers met their death on New Year's morning 1799, by an avalanche of snow, which overwhelmed the bothy in which they were asleep. The Black Captain, as he was called, was one of those by whose instrumentality the Duchess of Gordon helped in raising the Gordon Highlanders. He was highly unpopular, owing to the arts by which he had enticed his quota of recruits from their homes, and his end was deemed a special judgment.

1865

I have always heard it asserted that Donald was the elder brother.

“Lieutenant John Macpherson in Major Johnston's Highland Regiment, and Donald Macpherson his brother, who is married and hath issue are descended of Phoness”

Douglas' Baronage – Macpherson of Phoness

Copied from a stone in the old Churchyard, Kingussie

Sacred to the memory of
 Captain John Macpherson, Balechroan,
 Late of the 82nd Regiment.
 Who died
 2nd January 1800
 Aged 76 years.

Note in red ink

Capt. John married in 1777 Anne, daughter of Hugh Macdonald of Ovie, and widow of John Macpherson of Inverhall (Fear a Cnocan) by whom he had issue Gillies, afterwards Colonel, and two daughters viz: Helen married to Capt. Macbarnet who had a large family of sons and daughters, none of whom married, and Isabella married to Mr Shearer.

Colonel Gillies married an Irish lady, and died leaving issue.

PART 56 – Call-Chachaig

**Cumha do'n Chaptein Mac-Mhuirich, Fear Bhail-a-chrodhain, a chailleadh an Gabhaig 's a bhliathina 1800
Le Calum-dubh Mac-an t-Saoir
Forn "Alastair, a laoih mo cheille"**

S'beag ioghnadh mi bhi dubhach,
Air feasgar, 's a 'ghrian le bruthach,
Bheir mulad air suilean scruthadh,
'Se'n Nolluig so 'thuindaidh' chairt-dubh orm,
Cha b 'l'n Eiric 'an ait an unhair,
Ged a bhithinn gu brath ri Cumha,
S'nach teg thu 'chaidh slan le d'bhuidhinn,
A dh'imich do Ghachaig nan Aighean.

Na'n tigeadh e slan, an Caiptein,
Am Bragh 'dach' s lain og Mac-Phearsain,
An Granndach 's Mac-Pharlan (cha b'fhasa),
Chu bu diubhail gui de'n tochdar,
Ged nach eigeadh na eidhich ghlasa-
Ged a vhiodh na miolchoin tachdta;
Na'n tegeadh tu 's d' ogannaich dhachaigh,
'San t-aog a bhi'm prìosan fo fhalasan.

Na'm bu mhise maor a'phrìosain,
Cha-n fhagainn a chionta gun muse:
Mo chomhdach air phaipeirean sgrìbhte –
Air bialaobh luchd-breith agus binne.
'Scuinteach muirpachada a dhiteadh,
Gu'n cuirt 'e gu grad do an rioghachd,
'An ceargal air slabhrindhean-iariunn,
'S a chumail a staigh leth-cdiad bleathna!

'S' ceolmhor gach reannag a chi mi,
Tha 'n Saoghal ' n a bhriagadair-inntinn,
Cha'n fhaic mi thu 'siubhal na frithe,
Le d' ghillean, s le ragha nam miolchon-
Fuivhaidh laghach 'bha neith, ro dhireach,
Bhuaileadh am ball air an disne,
Tha cuileanan geartha, gun chireadh,
On la Shaisgeadh tu'n clachan na sgìreachd.

'Stuair 'bhiodh tu ni fiadhach beinne,
S tric a bha muse 'n am ghille,
Le d' lomhainn, beagan air dheireadh,
A' futheamh ri fuaim di theine;
'Stuair stuireadh tu nis an eiled,
Bhiodh toll air a bran le d'pheileir-
Marbhaich na h-earbaig, 's a' choilich,
An dohrain, na liath-chirc, 's an t-suimaich.

Cha-n fhaca mi barr aig duin' ort,
Dhìriadh nan carn 's nam mullach,
Mharbhadh nam fiadh 's a' mhonadh,
Fharraing nan lann, 's bu ghuinich,
Bhualadh nan darn 's a' chunnart-
Dh – aindeoin no dheoin bu leat buidhinn-
'Sgach cuis vhiodh morchuis 'us urrain.

Rinn stoirm call ‘am braigh’ ghlinne,
 Bha cruinneachadh mor ‘s an fhireach,
 A; fuilau dachaigh nan gillean,
 S’an phir Mhoir nach gabhadh giorrag:-
 Marach an treun-eich mhire,
 Ceann-feadhna au am na h-iomairt,
 Jhe chorra sgeith do chuinnidh,
 Nach d’rinn riamh de ‘n t-saoghal cillean.

S’beag ioghnadh thu ‘n tus nam fear bairraicht,
 A laoch nach brodh fada mu’n mhalaig,
 A phaidheadh fear thogail na carraid:
 Gur cairdeach thu ‘dh-Alastair Garrach,
 Do Mhac-Dhugaill mor a Lathniru;
 Jarl Antruim ‘us Mac-ic-Ailein,
 Oidhre Dhum-Fuilm nam fear fallain
 D’am bu shuainea leoghann ‘s lamh-fhala.

***The Captain’s mother
 was a daughter of
 Macdonald of
 Aberarder, the oldest
 cadet of the House of
 Keppoch, known as
 Sliochd Tighe Iain
 Duibhe from their
 progenitor.***

Olc air mhath le luchd do mhe-ruin,
 Na am b’aithne, gu’ n deonduin d’muse;
 Pearsanaich do shloinneadh dereach,
 Captein thu air sliochd Ghilliosa,
 ‘Choisinn am blar a bha ‘m Piorait,
 A leag an trup Gallda gu h’iseal;
 S’bann Dohmnallach ‘thug gluu ‘us ceoch dhut,
 A’mach a’ teachlach Jarl Ile.

Ged a tha mi ‘n drasd air m’aineol,
 ‘Sann a bha mi og ‘nam leanadh,
 An duchar d’athar ‘s do sheanar;
 An t’eas fo bhaile nan gallan,
 Far am bi crodh-laoigh air ghleanna,
 Innathar breidgheal fuaghal anairt,
 An latta ‘n ‘ailteach fion gun cheannach,
 ‘Sor ‘g a shoirt fial do luchd-ealaidh.

Na’m bu daoin’ a bheireadh dhinn thu,
 ‘an Cluanidh bhiodh toiseach na strithe,
 Cha b’fhad a bhiodh d’ eiric gun diolaidh,
 Bhiodh toiral air fir na tire,
 Le caisimeachd sgal na peoba,
 Thoirt-d’aichmheil a mach gudileas;
 Mu’n telleadh an Cat-mor ‘s a linne,
 Bheodh fiul air an lon, S feoil ‘g a sioladh!

***Written in pencil
 between lines 6 & 7:
 “Ha h connaidh
 camhath”***

‘S cruaidh an sgeal nach eudar fhulang-
 Leann-dubh air a chloinn a dh’fhuirich,
 Mu’n Phearsanach a’ s sar’ ghlan buille,
 Bun thairraing e lamh on nileuu,
 ‘Leag am flur ‘s an grainne mullaich,
 Gu’n d’fhag sid do bhraithrean gun fhas,
 Mar Oisean ‘bha daonnan ri tiureadh
 An deis na Feinne-dall air tulaich

**Written in pencil
between the this vers
and the one above:
“An deigh bas (Thu)
Fear Fhionn s’e dall
air tuileach”**

Oid’ agus athair an fheumddich,
‘Choibhreadh air aircich ‘s air regnich-
Na’m b’urrainn mi dheanainn luch dhut,
Ghleidhenn cuach-ioclaint na Feinn ‘dut’
Ihug Fionn Mac-Cumhail a’ h-Eisinn,
Thogainn a rethist on eng thu
Bhiodh Bail-a-Chrodhain fo eithneas,
‘S do mhaithin ago I do dheoch-reite.

Guma slan Shig e dhachaigh,
Oighr lain-oig Mhic-a-Phearsain,
An Caiptein ‘tha ‘n arm Chlann-Ailpeiu,
Ma bheir ean dualchas o’athair,
Eighear a-mach air thus feachd e
Fbidh muirnn ann an duthaich nam bodon-
Cuinidh fear le mead na dealta,
An deigh dorcha na h’oidhiche shig maduinn.

An coignear a bh’arms an eiginn,
Sheid gaoth ‘su sneachd as na speuran,
Chuir an taigh-cloich as-a-cheile,
Naidheachd as bronach rih’ eisdeachd,
Ur faotainn ‘n ur laidhe fo chreuchdau,
Gun chomas labhairt no sgeula!
Air son dorbadh na fala chaidh cheusash,
Dean trocair ri ‘n anma’ le reite.

***With sincere apologies for any errors in the poem above. Not being a
gaelic speaker and trying to decipher the hand written work, there are
bound to be several errors.***

Shelagh Macpherson-Noble

PART 57 – Le Calum-dubh

**Cumha Iain Oig MhicPhearsain
Chailleadh an Gadhaig an 1800, mar gum b'ann
Le athair, Alastair Mac Uilleim, am Fotharais**

Le Calum-dubh Mac-au-t-saoir

Leam bu mhuirneach an comunn
Dh'fhalbh gu sunutach Mu'n Nollaig do'n aird,
Shealg air rìgh nan damh donna,
Gad fhuair sibh garbh choinneamh 'sa ghleann.

Mu'n ro chall bu mhor mulad
Ghabh sibh tamh an ugh monaidh 's e fas,
Dh'fhag sud fir air bheag caille
Agus nmathan gun bhried air an ceann.

'Sann an fabhaig au duine
Thuair mi m'ailleagan ur 's e gun chainnt;
Bho'n la dhealaich au mur nuit
'S tearc am aighear ri sugradh gu brath-

Chaoidh cha dean mi gair 'eibhenn
Cha mho theid mi dh'eisdeachd luchd-cuiul;
He chorra mo sgeithe
An deigh Shaisgeadh an cage fo'n'iur.

Dh'fhas thu daicheil so phearsa,
'S bha ball-searc ort ri fhaicinn 'sa ghuius,
Cha robh cron ort ri aireambh
Bho do mhullach gu sailean do bhuinn.

Bu tu marbhach a choilich
Agus earban an doire nan geug
Agus namhaid na h-eillid,
De mu'n deilinn nach tolladh tu bein.

'Stuair bha Eubh'anns a gharradh
Fhug i an-t-ubhal bhain dheth na gheig
Dh'itheadh I 's thug I do Adhamh
'S dh'fhag suds inn air dhroch charradh nan deigh.

Thi thug seachad na faintean
Air da chlar nuair fhuair Maois ead so bheinn
Seall an taobh so le cairdeas,
Audich mise 's mi n drasda gun cheill.

'Suui nuir chraobh air a snaigheadh
A's I air lubadh 's air laidhe bhain,
Bha 'm flur b'aird air a chrathadh,
'Scuid ubhlan gun gleidheadh air an Iar.

Bhuail an t-aog arm a shaighead,
Mo dha thaobh chaidh ghath-neimh au sas,
An airt aoibhneis a' s aighir
Tha cheidh bhuaireadh g'am chaitheambh gach Iar.

Tha do chairdean bochd truagh dheth
'S ead ga d'conndraichinn supp 's tu fo 'lic
Mor sgaoth sheillean am bruachan
Caoidh na meal'air am fuadach o'n sgip.

'Sghad bhios mise ri tuireadh
Mu 'n tig moil-chu no duine bho'n dun;
Ghadhaig riavhach mo dhunaich
Rimestorm feadhaich a mhonaidh droch thurn.

Dh'eirich cuer agus cathadh
Tein-athair agus gaoth as gach taobh
'S bronach mise ga leughadh
S wach teg thu chaoidh dh'eisdeachd mo sgeul

Dh'eirich storm anns na speuran
Theich na nealtan 'sa ghealach air chall
Cha nobh guan ann ri fheuchainn
Chluinnteadh farum aig geugau le sram

Chluinnteadh fuaim aig mac-talla
Mar thiunn mara 'tachairt ri tir ghoath;
Ruith an nair 's bhris a ghlanne
'S chaochail sumagh nam fir gheala 's au deabh.

This dha'n eirich sinn ruisgte
Nuair thig slannighear nan dul fos na cinn,
Glac an anam 's gabh curam
Dheth na daoine chaidh mhuchadh 'sa ghleann.

With sincere apologies for any errors in the poem above. Not being a gaelic speaker and trying to decipher the hand written work, there are bound to be several errors.

Shelagh Macpherson-Noble

PART 58 – Captain Gillios Bhailechrodhain

Nan mhealadh mi mo bhreac,
Ged nach 'eil mi failt do stor,
Mur h-eil mi eultrom aighreach
'S deadh naidheachd air tighinn oirnn
Mu mhac Caiptein Baile-chrodhain;
Js tub hi fathact beo,
An deigh tighinn thun na duthcha
Gu muirneach 'S tu gun leon.

S'muirreach leam do chumalas
O'm bhar thu d'ghuillan crion,
B'aillergan is ulaidh thu
Thuair wram anns gach tir,
Bu shomhladh craobh d'on chulliouu dhuit
Nach b'urrainn cach a shniomh,
'S a 'phairc bu ghallan mullaich thu
Measg bhun do choille chrion.

S'muirreach leam gu'n d'Stainig thu
A nall air bharr nan tonn;
Gu ma slan do'n Chaiptean sin
Leis au leis au long,
'S clui a bhi do'n Hereasdal
A stuir l steach gu fonn,
'S a dhion thu ans na blaraibh
'S an iomadh cas so mhor.

He chorra-sgeith air Pearsanaich
An Caiptean sin Gillios,
D'au duthchas a bhi bagarrach
'Nam aisith thoirt gu sith,
Lamh threun air eudainn eascairdean
A sgoileas bras a lion
Luchd a bhosd 's nan spad-fhocal
'Non cab gu'n chuir thu 'n t-saian.

Bu leat each cruidheach filleadach
Nach tilleadh ceum air ais,
Thu fein a bhi 's an deolaid,
'S do shrian a bhi a' d'ghlaie,
'Se'a cruadal thug buaidh-larach dhuit
'Sgach ait an d'rerin thus stad,
S'bu chliuthar am Mac Gaidheal thu
'S a champ ri am nan srad.

Nan srad mar bhoillegeadh dealanaich,
'S na feileirean na'n dean,
An mair bbha Camp America
M'air coinneamh anns an Phraing,
Bu shamhladh ri fraoch beinne iad
'Na theine anns a'mhart
Bhiodh cuid duibh 'g iarraidh cheithreannan,
'S cuid eile ruth le glean.

Tha thu foinnidh, fuiealta,
Is bha sud dileas duit,
Mar sheabhag treau nach strìochdadh
Gun an t-ian a bhi f'a spuir,
Bha thu coloch, fireant.
An am chuir sios nan trup,
Frian cha 'n eol domh museadh
Delt u'tha rioghalachd a d'fhuil.

Cha 'n eil cron ri aireamh ort,
Mar d'fhailnich air mo bheachd,
Ach mar gu'n telgt an camus thu,
Gach cuaimh is ball mu'n seach
Mar mhnaoi ri naoidhean raidhe,
Tha do Chairdeas ris gach neach,
Js tha thu uasal ardanach
Ma labhrar suit gu bras.

An nair a thig au Lunasdainn
'S Moirear hunndaidh measg nan can,
Bedh tus ann mar bu dutchas duit
'San fhrith air chal nam fradh;
Marthar damh na buirich leat,
'S bidh surd air gleusadh sgian,
S'bidh grealaichean 'g an sguradh ann,
Sior rusgeadh dhuib nam bran.

Marthar boc's an doire leat,
Js coileach dubh on gheig,
Cha tearnar nait an eilid
Is do pheilurean 'n a deigh,
An am bhi teirneadh beinne dhiut,
Air cromadh do na ghrein,
S do mhial-choin deanamh cheith reannan
Do shionnach ruadh an t-sleibh.

Mo dhuil gu 'm faic mi fathast thu
An tigheadas ro mhor,
Is gu 'm bi fion 'g a chaitheadh
Aig na maithibh aig do bhord;
Bha sud am Baile-chrodhainn
An nair bha d'athair bes,
Fion is cuirm 'g a caitheadh
Mar ri aighear agus ceol.

Tha aois orm 'S tha easlaint orm,
Is tha mi lag gun treoir,
Tha'n t-Aog agus a theachdaireachd
Gle ghrad a'tighinn a' m'choir
Ach bha mi laider astarach,
Ged nach faic mi mis achsgles,
Is gabhaidh mi mo chead dhiot
Onach fad a bhios mi beo.

PART 59 – Oran

Air a chall mhor thachair ann an Gadhaig fridh na'm fiadh aig
Duic Gordon, Am Baideineach, ann am bliadhna 1800.

An nollaig mu dheireadh d'on chiad,
Cha chuir sinn l'n cumitas na'm mios,
Gu ma h'anamoch thig l ris,
Bu ghriomach a bheann-githe i.

Cha d'fhag l subhaltach sinn,
Cha d'fhuair l beannachd 'sa'n tir
Cha d'hainig sonas n'a linn
Ach mu-hoil inntinn 's an shocciar.

Sheid a ghaobh am fridh na'm fiadh,
Nach cualas a leithid nomh,
Chuir l breitheanas an ghiomh,
A bha gun cheill gun fhathamas.

Dalladh a bhreitheonais chruaidh
Mhuirt a fhein 's na bh'ann a shlugh,
Bha prionns 'an athar mu'n cuairt,
'S gu'n d'fhuair e buaidh an latha sin.

Duisgibh mu'm fas sibh leath,
'S dluitheadh ur cas air an t-sliabh,
Feuchaibh 'm bi tir fasga' deart'
Mu'n a'theid a ghrean a ludhe naibh.

Rinn sinn an cruinneacha fonn,
'Scha b'ann gu cluich air a bhall
Spionaidh na'n dorp as an fhang,
'N griomh a bh'ann bu sgrathail'e

'S duilich leam in lile th'ann
Air am bi moron a cainnt,
Bha eirer na'n corp air a cheann,
Na dh'iompaich ann an'pathadh iad.

Fhuir a cholunn a ceusadh cruaidh
'Sa ghleonn dorcha 'snach robh truas,
Mu'n do thog na spioraid suds,
Gu sonas buan na'm flaithibh ead.

Mur shaighdibh leine 'n cridhe 'n t-sluaigh,
O'n thog e chreach 'sa 'n an-uair
Ach curibh ur doigh am feul an naim,
'S gu m faigh sibh'n suaimhneas noimhibh iad.

Bha cruaidh fhortan dha 'sa'n dan,
Thionail e fear dheth gach sraid,
Gu bothon nach do choisreg iad
Mu thoiseach snaoim na'n clachairean.

Bu chruaidh an cath 'san seideadh garbh,
As nach b'urrainn aon fhear falbh
Dh' innseadh ciamar chaidh do 'n 't-sealg,
Dheth 'n laraidh mharbh thoirt naidheachd dhuìu.

'S coma cramar thig am bas,
Co dhin 'sa mhaise na sa charn
Moladh sibhe Ti na'n gras,
Gu vheil fear tearnaidh feitheadh Euieu.

Na tugaibhse breth lochdach luath,
Air ciamar thainig an nair,
'Sann o'n bhreithe mhor tha shuds,
Gheibh sinn duais 'n ar'n abhagais.

Recruitigeadh dubh gun agh,
Cha robh e neamh leis ach na spairn,
'S chuir e saltraigeadh dheth ainm,
Bhios luchd aingidh 'g aithris air.

A chasg mi'riun a's droch sgeul,
Tha trean m'ordin-sa gu leir,
'Stha teaghlach Baile-chrothain fhein,
Cuir mo spies an amhuras.

Gur h'e 'n t-oicheir – dubh so bh'ann,
Chuir e cul ri thigh 's ri chlann,
Na'n tuiteadh e'n cath na Frairg,
Cha bhiody a bhas cho farranach.

Domh'll MacFhionlaidh na'm beann
Domh'll na Fulaich a bh'ann
Le a lothainn ghasda gun fheall,
A' Seumas Grandd a feitheamh air.

'S mor an iondrainn duibh e,
An tuu faothaid chuir 's gach beann,
Eidear machair shios na'n Gall,
A's suas gu ceann Strath – h aragaig.

Bu ghill 'e bheireadh spors do Righ,
Le choin 's le ghunna gun chlith,
Bha e conspuinneach sa'n srith,
'S bu mhin 'sa ghabhail rathaid e.

Donnach MacPharlain gun fheall
B'e deagh fhear an tighe bh'ann,
Lamh fhoghainteach an Strath 's an glean,
Nath faiceadh call an atharaich.

Bu mhath leis pailteas m'a laimh,
'S cha b'ann gu fhalach air cach,
Air a sporran cha bhiodh snaoim
'N uair thigheadh am a chaitheadh dha.

B'fhear spors e, Comuinn a's graidh,
Ged thug e seal nainn air chall,
Mu'n d'fhas e odhar, anard chaich,
Thug pailteas lamh gu cairidh e.

Bha lain og a Fotharais ann,
An geard a bhaile rinn e bearn
Ged fhagadh d athair dall,
Cha b'immisg anns a bheathas e.

Bha e og gu tighinn m'chainnt,
Cha nobh m'eolus air ach gann,
Tha mi cluinntinn aig luchd daimh,
Gu'm b'iondrain anns 'n talamh s'e.

Squiridh mi thuireadh nach fheach,
Cha'n urrainn mi tuilleadh chuir sios,
'S don' an ceol do'n Nollaig e,
Aig a mheud 's a sgar e sinn.

S'lon d'ur anamaibh ur sith,
'S na h-ainmeannan fhaighirin sgribht,
'N oighreadhc is gile na ghrean,
Choisinn Rìgh an'n airgeal duinn.

Gach neach tha g'imeachd fo an spur,
Their gur e a neo-chiont fhein,
Tha ga shaoradh a dhroch theum,
Iha spioraid breig a labhairt ris.

Ach bruidhnich 'n linn a thig a naird,
Am mìle bleadhna so slan,
Air a bhrietheanas so bh'ann
'S'n sgrios a bh'ann sa chathadh ud.

A cheathrar a fhuair pronnadh chuamh,
Tha 'u lathd tighinn gun dail,
Nuair dh'fhosglair leabhair na'n gras,
Gu'm faighear sabhailt fhathasd ead.

Gaidhaig dhubh na'm feadau fiar,
Nach robh ach na striopaich neamh,
Na bona bhuidsich ga'n toirt san lion,
Gach fear lus 'm bu mhiannach laidhe lea.

PART 60 – Malcolm Mcpherson of Phoness

When the command of the army by the death of General Wolfe, devolved on General Townshend, he observed an old Highlander in the front of the army, laying about him with the most surprising strength and agility, bearing down all opposition, till almost spent with fatigue, he retired behind a breast work of dead bodies, most of whom he had slain with his own hand; where he drew his breath a little; and then casting off his upper coat which encumbered him, he again returned to the charge, and at very blow brought a Frenchman to the ground. The General, full of admiration at this intrepid behaviour, ordered him to be brought to him after the engagement, and having bestowed on him the enconiums which his gallant behaviour deserved, he asked him, how he could leave his native country, and follow the fortunes of war, in such an unfavourable clime, at such an advanced age. He replied that his hatred to the French, on account of their perfidious behaviour on many occasions, had made him leave his family at seventy years of age, as a volunteer, in order to be revenged on them before his death; and he hoped on that day, he had not affronted himself, his King or his country. General Townshend was so well pleased with the magnanimity of the brave fellow, that he brought him home with him, and presented him to Pitt, by whom he was presented to his Majesty; who has been preciously pleased to give him a lieutenants commission, with the liberty of serving in any corps, or in any country he chooses; or if he shall incline, to retire to his family and his friends, to have a Lieutenants full pay during his life. When he walks along the streets of London, the people, as he passes, with loud acclamations and huzzas cry "There goes the brave old Highlander, long live the gallant old boy".

His broadsword with which he so nobly revenged himself on his country's foes, is a most excellent one, and has descended from father to son, as a particular legacy, for upwards of 300 years; and he is extremely fond of it, and takes it to be with him every night.

(The gentleman here mentioned is Malcolm Macpherson of Phones in Badenoch. An action has depended for some time before the Court of Session for evicting his estate from him; and he writes from London to his agent to take care of the old douchas; not to let either xxxxs or xxxxs, get the mailing; that the swrod and the mailing must remain together, the one to defend the other, adding that his promotion comes on so fast, that he hopes to be a Colonel yet, though he is not nearly 73 years of age. PS. He is since come to Edinburgh).

Extract from a letter from London – Scots Magazine Vol XXI p661 1759.

In a publication of the day it is stated that an old Highland gentleman, of 70 years of age, who had accompanied Fraser Regiment as a volunteer, was particularly noticed for the dexterity and force with which he used his broadsword, when his regiment charged the enemy. On two occasions small parties of them were ordered to advance sword in hand, and drive the sharpshooters out of some brushwood on the right from which they galled the line. This old man's conduct particularly attracted the notice of General Townshend, who sent for him after the engagement, and praising his gallant behaviour, expressed surprise how he could leave his native country at such an advanced age and follow the fortunes of war. He was so struck with the old man's magnanimity, that he took him to England along with him, and introduced him to Mr Pitt. The Minister presented him to the King, who was graciously pleased to give him a Commission, with leave to return home on full pay. This gentleman was Malcolm Macpherson of Phoness, in the County of Inverness. A long and ruinous law-suit, and as he himself said, a desire of being revenged on the French, for their treacherous promises in 1745, made him take the field as a soldier. A near relation of his of the same name, (Viz. General Kenneth Macpherson of the East India Company's service, a brother of the two Macphersons [Malcolm Samuel or Aneas and Andrew as another authority gives their names] shot for Mutiny in the Black Watch in 1743) acted nearly in a similar manner. In the year 1770 he formed the resolution of going to India, where he was appointed a Cadet, and living to a great age, obtained the rank of Lieutenant General, and died there in the year 1815, leaving a handsome fortune to his relatives in Badenoch.

Stewart's Sketches Vol I p333

Everyone has heard of the brave Macpherson, who with his trusty ferrara mowed down whole ranks of the Gallic foe, in that memorable battle where the immortal Wolfe expired in the arms of victory. His Captain, who had marked the incredible valour of the gallant Caledonian, saw him, after the fate of the glorious day was decided, set himself down by a heap of Frenchmen, slain by his valiant arm, wipe the dust and sweat from his sunburnt brow and refresh himself with a hearty pinch from his snuff mill. The King, on the regiment's return to Britain, expressed a desire to see the brave old Highlander, who, introduced by his Captain, his Majesty presented his hand to Donald to kiss; honest Donald unacquainted with the ceremonial of the courts, and thinking the King asked for a pinch of his snuff, clapped his horn into the monarch's fist, accompanied by a hearty squeeze. The King laughed heartily, accepted a pinch, made Donald a lieutenant, and have him half-pay for life.

PART 61 – Macphersons of Phoness (contd)**Report and Commission for Donald Ferguson J.C.
E.P. Macpherson's Executry**

At Edinr. 19 June 1854. Patrick Arkley, Advocate,
Commissioner.

Present James Tod W.S. for Donald Ferguson
Compeared Mr William Forbes Skene, W.S. Edinr, who
being sworn re depones I have been in the habit for many
years of turning my attention to the examination of old
papers and documents connected with questions of xxxxx
and genealogy and am familiar with the language of such
documents and their meaning as understood at the time.
Being shown Nos 27 & 28 of Process being certified copies
of a document titled "Claim John Macpherson lawful son to
John Macpherson of Invernahavon against the persons after
named and designed" & likewise of another document being
the execution of the summons against certain of the parties
therein named and the principal claim itself being the original
if No 27 placed in his hands and having been referred to the
following passages therein "acclaims of Allan Macdonald son
to Angus Macdonald xxx. Item, Malcolm Macpherson of
Phoness the sum of £26 -16/- Scots as loss & damage
sustained by the pursuers through the said Malcolm
Macpherson his not having delivered to the Pursuer conform
to fraction and agreement between them in August or
September last by past, the number of fourscore ten
wedders sold by the Defender to the pursuer, and which
number and four wedders more being one to the score he
conducted and agreed to deliver to him at Dalwhinnie about
the time aforesaid xxx.

**Macdonalds of
Gallowie**

Item, Donald Macpherson broyr to Phoness £4.4/- Scots –
Depones I have no doubt whatever that the expression
brother to Phoness means and would be used at the time as
meaning that the said Donald Macpherson was brother to the
proprietor of the lands of Phoness, and I am further of
opinion that it affords premafacie evidence that he was
brother to the Malcolm Macpherson of Phoness mentioned in
the previous part of the Extract, & being referred to following
part of the execution No 28 of Process – "and lawfully
summoned, warned & charged Donald, Samuel, Malcolm,
Mary and Jean & Donald Macpherson of Nessintullich" –
Depones I am of opinion in comparing the execution with the
claim that it affords evidence that the summons as directed
against Donald Macpherson brother to Phoness was
executed agt him as "in Nessintullich" and being further
shown No 29 of Process, and the principal instrument of
Protest having been placed in his hands in which occurs the
following "directed to Donald Macpherson brother to
Phoness in Nessintullich (signed) Accepts Donald
Macpherson" Depones that the expression "Brother to
Phoness" means and was used at the time to mean that he
was brother to the Proprietor of Phoness. Depones that the
impression "in Nessintullich" means that he was either
portioner of the lands of Nessintullich occupying the whole or

**The Samuel Malcolm
in Nessintullich are
probably the two
brothers in the Black
Watch who were shot
for meeting in 1748.**

**In Valuation Roll of
1691 "Alex.
Macpherson of
Phoness" is entered
as proprietor of
Nessintullich**

a part of them as a tenant or as a Wadsetter. - Compeared also (on the 20th) Cosmo Innes, Esq Advocate, who “concur with the said W F Skene in omnitus”.

Interlocutor

Inverness, 6 July 1854

Having advised the closed record, claims & Productions & whole process finds, First, that the late A P Macpherson of Phoness died intestate in June 1853, 2nd that Malcolm Macpherson of Phoness as the great grandfather of the said deceased; 3rd that in the person of the said A P Macpherson the line of Malcolm Macpherson expired; 4th that Malcolm Macpherson has a brother Donald who was married to Emily Stewart; 5th that of this marriage was born Ellen Macpherson who on her second marriage married the father of the claimant Donald Ferguson whose only surviving child he is. Therefore finds the propirquity of the said Donald Ferguson as alleged established. Infers him to the office of executor Dalioe qua nearest of kin to the deceased according and Decerns (signed) W R Colquhoun.

Note: It seems unnecessary to go at length into the evidence which the claimant Ferguson has so distinctly produced. His case has been prepared with great care and is satisfactory. The deceased was son of Lieut. William Macpherson, who was the son of Angus who was the son of Malcolm the Daft. This Malcolm appears to have had two sons Angus and Donald, the latter of whom married and had children who died young. (The direct line of Malcolm the Daft is extinct). Angus had 3 daughters who died unmarried and William the father of the deceased. It is clearly shown by parole & written evidence that this Malcolm who seems to have possessed as Laird from about 1720 to 1775 or thereby had a brother Donald, & the parole testimony as to his marriage with Emily Stewart about the year 1731 is sufficient. The absence of an entry in the Parish Register of Blair Atholl is accounted for very clearly, there being no register in existence prior to 1743. The birth of Ellen of this marriage is also shown by parole testimony, etc, re & therefore the claimant is entitled to the character he claims.

**Malcolm was born
1686 or 1687**

(Intd) W.A.C.

PART 62 – Cha'n e na h-uile la 'bho=ios mord aig Macantoisich

(It is not every day Macintosh holds a court)

Toshach, or Macintosh of Monyraird, Chamberlain to the Earl of Perth, held a regality court at Monyraird, it is commonly reported he caused one to be hanged each court day, in order to make himself famous, and to strike terror into the thieves, which severity occasioned the above saying.

The place where the gibbet stood, is still known by the name of Gallows-know; he at a certain time of the year used to make his vassals wade into a lake near that place and he who waded farthest, was under the necessity of paying a cow, as a particular mark of the chiefs regard. This was, by the bye, an odd method of paying a compliment.

By a genealogy of the family found in the Countess of Caithness' Bible in the library at Taymouth, of which I have seen a copy, they are descended of Edward, a son of Macintosh of that Ilk, though they always denied this, and differed both in surname and armorial bearing from the others Macintoshes, calling themselves Toshach, i.e. Thane, first or Chief, whereas the other Macintoshes call themselves Macantoisich or Mackintosh, ie. Thane's son; both designations allude to their descent from the famous Macduff, Thane of Fife. The last Toshach of Monyraird went to Carolina forty or fifty years ago.

Note:

**Malcolm was born
1686 or 1687**

PART 63 – Cha bhi Toisich Air Ririnidh, is cha bhi Tirinidh gun Toisich

Tirinie will never be without a Macintosh, neither will there ever be a Macintosh of Tirinie

A ridiculous prophecy concerning an ancient family in Perthshire, now extinct; the tragical story of their being killed by the Cummings may or may not, perhaps, be unentertaining to the reader.

About the beginning of the XIVth century, great animosities had arisen betwixt this family and that of the Earl of Badenoch and Athole, which was said to have been occasioned by the Earl's Lady, who is reported to have had a most voracious appetite; to gratify which, she was under the necessity of oppressing her tenants to an extreme degree. It is said that she devoured a choppin of marrow every day, besides a profusion of other dainties. Be extra vagancies of this kind, she so far reduced her estate, that her tenants were no longer able either to pay their rent, or till the ground; thus situated, she was obliged to have recourse to her more wealthy neighbours, by soliciting presents from them, which, to this day, in Scotland, goes under the denomination of thigging.

After ranging the country in search of presents, she was giving an account to the Earl of her success among her friends and that the great Macintosh of Tirinie had given her 12 cows and a bull.

This piece of generosity instead of making him thankful for such a valuable present, only tended to excite his envy at the opulence of his neighbour; he dreaded his greatness, and from then afoorth devised his destruction; to facilitate which he gave out that that gentleman had been too familiar with his lady; this he thought was a specious pretext, and a sufficient ground of quarrel, and only waited a favourable opportunity for executing his design, which he soon accomplished; he surrounded Macintosh's Castle of Tomafur, a short mile from his own Castle of Blair Athole, in the silent hour of this night, and most cruelly massacred the whole family in their beds; this done he seized upon his possessions, which, except his own were the most extensive in that country.

Near Macintosh's place lived an old man, who held a small piece of land of him, for which he only paid a bonnet yearly, and always got his master's old one in return; for this reason, it is still called Bonnet Croft, and the tenant was called the Big Stone Curle, because he built his house beside a large stone, which served as a side or gable to it.

This man was the first that entered his master's house after the murder; shocked at the sight and overwhelmed with grief for the loss of his benefactor, in vain he examined their dead bodies, to try if there was any remains of life; at last he turned up the cradle where an infant lay, of the name of Owen, and to his no small joy and surprise found him alive, covered with sweat and almost crushed to death with the

weight of the cradle and cloaths; he carried away the child privately to the nearest relation, by the mother's side, Campbell of Achnabreck in Argyleshire. The old man who carried him thither had a watchful eye over him, and came often to see him, but on account of the greatness of the Cummings everywhere in Scotland, it was thought prudent to conceal his birth for some time. At length he grew up to manhood, was a very promising youth, and an excellent bowman, which made his aged conductor entertain hopes of his being some time other able to revenge some time or other the massacre of his family.

Coming one time to see him, and perceiving his dexterity at hitting the mark, it gave him great pleasure; he now thought the boy fully qualified for taking the field against his enemy; "The grey breast of the man who killed your father is much broader" says he, and, with all the feeling of a faithful servant, and dependent on the family, informed them of his birth, etc. The youth listened with the utmost concern, and feeling deeply for the treatment of his parents, could not refrain from bursting into tears, and implicitly gave himself up to the direction of his guardian. Being impatient for the recovery of his birth-right, and the punishment of the perpetrators of the massacre, he, in conjunction with his venerable friend, solicited his relatives for a select band of warriors to recover his possession, which was readily granted. Accordingly 30 men well armed were raised, who immediately set out and arrived at his own castle, where they remained till he got intelligence from his nurse. Calling at her home late in the night, she was diffident of admitting him, until he breathed through the key hole of the door, that she might be sure he was no imposter; and being told that his adversary with his train, were making merry at a house just opposite, he divided his small army into two divisions, one of which was posted betwixt Cumming and his castle; and the other commanded by Owen and the old man, went to attack him.

Cumming fled to his castle, where he was met by the other division, who saluted him with a shower of arrows, at which he was forced to fly up a narrow valley called Glen Tilt, hotly pursued; one of the men blowing his nose got it shot off at a small brook called Aldan sroin au duine, i.e. The nose man's brook; another man being shot through the belly, at a brook called Ald na marag i.e. The pudding brook because his entrails came out.

Owen took a near cut round a hill, and got before Cumming where he waited for his coming up. The old man at Cumming's approach, who by this time was accompanied only by two men said "There comes the great Cumming, the murderer of your family, if you let him escape you will certainly fall by my hands" at which Owen drew an arrow, and nailed Cumming's hand to his head, as he was wiping the sweat off his brow, from the other side of a small lake called Loch-loch, where a cairn was raised to his memory, still called Cumming's cairn.

Whether the above happened before or after the war betwixt the Cummings and the MacKintoshes in the north, I cannot exactly determine; but much about that time a desperate battle was fought betwixt the two clans at Leac na Maigh, near Moy, not far from Inverness, where the Cummings were defeated with great slaughter. This did not, however end the quarrel. As Macintosh on his way home passed through a wood, his servants (who had gone a considerable way before their master) were found hung up upon the trees at the wayside when their chief came up. At last Cumming of Rait pretended to make peace; and with an intention to destroy the whole clan, he invited Macintosh with his followers to a feast. Macintosh was to be placed at the head of the table, and Cumming himself was to be at his right hand; the rest of the clans were to be seated in the same manner i.e. a Cumming on a Macintosh's right hand from the Chief down to the lowest man, as a particular mark of friendship now commenced between them; a bull's head was to be brought in as a signal to the Cummings, for every man to stab his left hand neighbour, being a Mackintosh. But, unluckily for Cumming, he revealed his design to a gentleman who was a well-wisher to Macintosh, and for the better security, took his oath to keep it secret; the gentleman, however, contrived a method to reveal it to Macintosh without breaking his oath.

As they were walking in the fields, he desired Macintosh to stand on one side of a large stone that lay in their way, while he went to the other, and in Macintosh's hearing told Cummings plot to the stone; upon which Macintosh convened his clan in all haste, who were no sooner got together, than an invitation was sent them for the feast, and, according to the custom of the times, it was cowardly not to accept of it. Accordingly they went well prepared. Cumming them on the way, and told them his method of entertainment, and hoped they would be so kind as to comply with it. Macintosh answered that he would not; but on the contrary would give Cumming the preference, otherwise he would not enter. Cumming with some reluctance at last agreed to it; both clans seated themselves according to the last proposal; the Mackintoshes had their eye constantly on the door; at last the bull's head appeared, and the Macintoshes drew their daggers, and treated the Cummings in the same manner in which they were intended to be treated themselves.

By private quarrels of this kind, and their opposition to King Robert Bruce, that great and powerful clan were almost cut off.

I have gleaned this story from the common tradition of the country, and although it has much the appearance of a romance yet it is founded on the truth.

PART 64 – The Battle of Invernahavon

As a clan battle took place here, which had considerable effect at the time and afterwards on the clans now named McPherson, McIntosh and Cameron, the writer will give the reader some information on the subject. The general Gaelic name for all the above families is 'The Clan Chattan', from the first ancestors being called 'Gillichattan-mor' (after a well known St Catan). The ancestors lived very early in the eleventh century, and had (according to the M.S. of 1400) two sons – Neil, from whom the McIntoshes come, but only in the female line, and Neachtan from whom the McPhersons and Camerons. The eldest son's male line failed but the son of the heiress of that branch, named Eva, took the title of 'Captain' of the Clan Chattan, which was resisted by the Clan Dhai, or McPherson and Cameron leaders.

This was towards the close of the 14th century, much contention for the Chieftainship ensued, and ended in the battle of Invernahavon, which took place in 1386. It has been above said, that there were none with the surname McPherson at that date; they were the 'Clan Dhai' a Gaelic designation, from one of their ancestors, "Heth", and pronounced 'Ha' or 'Yha'. The grandson of Heth was 'Murich' who, it is stated, being a churchman, came more into favour and his name was afterwards adopted, hence the McPhersons are now invariably 'Clan Mhuirich'. It must also be remarked, on the designation of 'Clan Dhai' there never was a clan called Davidson. At Invernahavon the McIntoshes were successful, and then directly after it, the ancestor of the Camerons appears to have separated from the rest of the Clan Chattan, and likely taking with him a considerable body of followers, he would be very acceptable as a vassal to the then Lord of the Isles, and from whom they are reported to have got the lands of Lochail in Lochaber. An old author (John Major) says the Clan Chattan and Clan Chattan were of the same origin, and followed the same chief. This was written in 1572. At the date of the battle of Invernahavon (1386) the chief and leader of the Camerons is, by their tradition said to have been Allan McOchtry, i.e. Allan, son of Ochtrid: this was in the reign of Robert II and not I.

The Shaws were never a clan, or in any way of much account.

In the battle of Invernahavon there was, no doubt, on the McIntosh side, a clan which appears afterwards, called 'Clanquhele', they, the writer considers, were the Shaws of Rothiemurchus. This Clan joined the ancestors of the Clandonachy, or Robertsons of Atholl, in the Raid of Angus, in 1391, for which they were all forfeited. The leader of the Clanquhele, on that occasion, is called 'Sherach' which is most justly supposed to be miswritten for 'Sheach' i.e. Shaw, then we find that there was afterwards another effort by the McPhersons to obtain their right to the chiefship, but owing to the defection of the Cameron leader, and the superior power and possessions of the McIntoshes, the

PART 65 – The Battle of Invernahavon No 2

**“Am fear nach Cluinda rium, Cha chunnd au iris”
(The man who keeps no account of his good acts to me
I'll repay without measure)**

Said by Henry Wynd at the conflict betwixt the Macphersons and Davidsons on the North Inch of Perth.

I cannot forbear taking this opportunity of pointing out a mistake of the Scottish Historians (though briefly related in Shaw's History of Moray) a mistake they have been led into, by their ignorance of the Gaelic language, and the similarity of the two names Clan Mhic Dhai, i.e. the Davidsons, and the Clan Mhic Aoi, i.e. the Mackays. I must crave the indulgence of relating at length the story which gave rise to the above saying.

In the year 1291, Macdonald King of the Isles (which title he acquired in virtue of an invitation from the other chiefs to lead them against the Danes and afterwards by a marriage with the heiress of the Danish monarchy in Sky) sent his nephew angus Macintosh of that ilk, to Dougall Dall Macgillichattan, chief of the Clan Chattan, to acquaint him that the King intended to visit him. At this time it was a custom when the King or Lord paid a visit to any of his vassals, that he was presented with the daughter, or failing a daughter, the wife of the vassal, for his companion for the night, if required. This barbarous custom, though seldom practised Macqillichattan knew would not be dispensed with upon this occasion; and having an only daughter, in order to prevent the bad consequence he foresaw would happen, he offered this daughter in marriage to Macintosh, together with his estate, and the Chieftainship of Clan Chattan. This event accordingly took place, and Macintosh by this means became Captain or leader of the Clan Chattan.

The greatest part of MacKintosh's estate thus acquired being a considerable time to let to the Camerons, and they having often refused to pay the stipulated rent, Macintosh was often obliged to seize their cattle in consequence of which, several conflicts ensued between them, with various success, but as that of Invernahavon in Badenoch gave rise to the one on the North Inch of Perth, I shall briefly relate both.

About the year 1296, the Camerons convened their numerous clans and dependants, together with such others as they could prevail upon to assist them, as the Campbells, Macdonalds, etc to make reprisals on Macintosh, who knowing their intention, soon collected an equal force, consisting also of several clans, under the general name of Clan Chattan, to oppose them; but when the two armies came in sight, an unreasonable difference arose betwixt two of these clans viz the Macphersons and Davidsons; though they both agreed that Macintosh should command the whole, as Captain of the Clan Chattan, yet they could not agree who should have the right of the other; Macpherson of Cluny contended for it, as chief of the Clan Chattan, and Davidson

of Invernahavon, as being head of another branch equally ancient. The dispute was at length referred to Macintosh as Captain, who imprudently decided in favour of Davidson of Invernahavon, which gave such offence to Macpheson of Cluny, that he drew off his men, who stood idle spectators, while the Macintoshes and Davidsons, overpowered by numbers, were defeated. Macintosh, being irritated and disappointed by the behaviour of the Macphersons, on the night following, sent his own bard to the camp of the Macphersons, as if he had come from the Camerons, to provoke them to fight which he accompanied by repeating the following satirical lines:

Tha luchd na foilleadh air an tom,
Is am Balg-Shuilich donn na dhraip;
Cha b'e bhur cairdeas ruinn a bh'ann
Ach bhur lamh a bhi tais.

i.e.

The false party are on the field, beholding the chief in danger, it was not your love to us, that made you abstain from fighting but merely your own cowardice.

This reproach so stung Macpherson, that calling up his men, he attacked the Camerons that same night in their camp, and made a dreadful slaughter of them, pursued them to the food of Bin-inhais, and killed their chief Charles Macgilony, at a place called Coire Thearlach i.e. Charles Valley.

Though the above conflict put an end to the dispute with the Camerons at that time, yet it created another equally dangerous between the Macphersons and the Davidsons, these were perpetually plundering and killing each other; insomuch, that the King sent Lindsay, Earl of Crawford, and Dunbar, Early of Moray, two of the greatest noblemen in the Kingdom, to compromise matters and reconcile them. This being found impossible to do without bloodshed, gave rise to the celebrated trial of valour on the North Inch of Perth, which happened on Monday before the feast of St Michael, in the time of Robert III, in the year 1396.

The Scottish Historians say that it was fought between the Clan Chattan and Clan Kay, the last they supposed to be the Mackays, instead of the Clan Cay or Davidsons, which occasioned their mistake, the Mackays not even inhabiting near, but at a great distance from Clan Chattan.

It was agreed that the Macphersons and Davidsons should each choose thirty men from the general clans, who were to fight before the King and court, and the conquerors were ever after to be the Superior.

The North Inch of Perth was chosen as the field of battle and the combatants were allowed no other weapons but broadswords.

The day appointed being come, both parties appeared, but upon mustering the combatants, the Macphersons wanted

one of their number, he having fallen sick; it was proposed to balance the difference by withdrawing one of the Davidsons, but so resolved were they upon conquering their opponents, that not one would be prevailed upon to quit the danger. In this emergency, one Henry Wynd, a foundling, brought up an an hospital at Perth, commonly called An Gohb crom, i.e. the Crooked Smith, offered to supply the sick man's place for a French crown of gold, about three half crowns sterling money, a great sum in those days.

Everything being now settled, the combatants began with incredible fury, and the crooked smith being an able swordsman contributed much to the honour of the day, victory declaring for the Macphersons, of whom only ten besides the Gohb Crom were left alive, and all dangerously wounded. The Davidsons were all cut off, except one man, who remaining unhurt, threw himself into the Tay and escaped.

Henry Wynd set out from Perth after the battle, with a horse load of his effects, and swore he would not take up his habitation till his load fell, which happened in Strathdone in Aberdeenshire, where he took up his residence. The place is still called Leac ic a Ghobhain i.e. the Smiths Dwelling. The Smiths or Gows and Macglashans are commonly called Sliochd a Ghobh Chruim i.e. the descendants of the Crooked Smith; but all agreed that he had no posterity, though he had many followers of the first rank, to the number of twelve, who were proud of being reputed the children of so valiant a man; and the more to ingratiate themselves in his favour, they generally learned to make swords, as well as to use them, which occasioned their being called Gow i.e. Smith. His twelve apprentices spread themselves all over the Kingdom. Most of them took the name Macintosh, those who write otherwise own their descent from them, though many of them are Macphersons, etc.

Smith of Balharry's motto "Caraid an am feum" i.e. A friend in need seems to allude to the Gohb Crom's assisting the Macphersons on the above occasion.

As soon as the Gohb Crom had killed a man, he sat down to rest, and being perceived by the Captain, he demanded the reason; the other answered that he had performed his engagement, and don enough for his wages; the Captain replied that no wages would be counted to him he should have an equivalent for his valour; upon which he immediately got up to fight and repeated the above saying.

Pen. Macin Pen Macp Buchan Abercrom. Hist. of Moray etc, etc.

"In the battle on the North Inch of Perth, thirty men appeared on each side, armed with bows, axes, swords and daggers, but without defensive armour. The number resembles the triple oath of "three Thanes and twenty seven leal men". By which the Lord of a prison from which a thief escaped was bound to clear himself; the equipment was probably that required in the old "Scottish Service". It is generally

supposed that the contest was for the Cheiftainship of the Clan Chattan, but it seems very doubtful that this was the case. The oldest account of the battle, which took place on 28th September 1396, is contained in a memorandum in the Reg. Moxxx p382, which says that 30 of the Clan Hoy fought 30 of the Clan Quhele “qual fiorma pax non poterat intra duas parentila” Four years previously in the 2nd Year of Robert III, the latter clan had figured as Clan Qwhevil under Slurach and his brothers, in the raid upon Angus, celebrated by Wyntoun bk iX, C14 Act, Parl Scot V 1 p217. They were the victors and Clan Hoy disappears for ever; but the Clan Cheuille figures in a Roll of Clans of XVIth century as a distinct family from the Clan Chattan and Macphersons. Col de Reb Alb p39.

Note on Wager of Battle: Robertson’s “Scotland under her Early Kings” 1862 p 272.

PART 66 – The Battle of Invernahavon No 3

The occasion of this battle is detailed in the M.S. History of the Family of Mackintosh, as follows:

The lands of Mackintosh in Lochaber being possessed by the Camerons, the rents were seldom earned but by force and in cattle; the Camerons, irritated by the poinding of their cattle, resolved to make reprisals, and marched into Badenoch, about four hundred men strong, commanded by Charles McGilony. Mackintosh informed of this, in haste called his friends and Clan to meet together. The Mackintoshes, Macphersons and Davidsons soon made a force superior to the enemy; but an unseasonable difference was like to prove fatal to them. It was agreed by all that Mackintosh, as Captain of the Clan Chattan, should command the centre of the army; but Cluney and Invernahavon contended about the command of the right wing; Cluney claimed it as Chief of the ancient Clan Chattan, of which the Davidsons of Invernahavon were but a branch. Invernahavon, pleaded, that to him, as the oldest branch, the right hand belonged, by the custom of Scottish Clans. The contest was spun out till the enemy wee at hand; and then Mackintosh, as umpire, imprudently gave it in favour of Invernahavon. The Macphersons, in whose country they were met, and who were as numerous as both the Mackintoshes and Davidsons, being greatly offended, withdrew as spectators. The conflict was very sharp; by the superior number of the Camerons many of the Mackintoshes and almost all the Davidsons were cut off. The Macphersons could no longer bear to see their brave neighbours and friends overpowered. They rushed in on the Camerons and soon gave them a total defeat. The few that escaped, with their leader, wee pursued from Invernahavon, the lace of battle, 3 miles above Ruthven in Badenoch, over the river Spey, and Charles MacGilony was killed on a hill in Glenbanchor, which is called Cor Horlich, i.e. Charles' Hill.

PART 67 – The Battle of Invernahavon (in Gaelic)

Chuireadh am blar aiumeil so, mic ‘n bheil sinn au dasda gu eachdraidh aithghearr thoirt seachad, o cheann teann air cuig ceud bliadhna. Iha au t-aite anns an do chuireadh e ann an siorr amachd Inbhirneis, agus faodor fhaicinn o’n rathad mhor leo-san a bhios a suibhal froimh Bhaideanach. Tha e thall mu choinneamh na creige moiré gruamaich ris an abrar Crag Dhubh, fagus do’n chricheadar sgireachd Lagain agus sgireachd Cui-a-ghusiaich, for am bheil an Spe agus Truim a coinneachadh a cheile.

B’iad Clan Mhirich, Clann au Toissich, Clann Dhaibhidh, agus Clann Chamshroin na fineachau a bha’s a chomriag so, agus bha’n t-aobhar o’n d’eirich a chomh-stri ni-eiginn mar leanas: Bha fearann aig Mac-an-Toiseach ann an Lochabar mar tha aige fathask; agus aig an am sin, an nair bha gnoth michean air au dearamth le lambachas laidir, a chionn ‘s nach robh lagh no binn a’ cur easgail air daoinibh bha na Camshronaich, a bha’n an treathanaich air oighreachd Mhic-au-Toiseich, air nairibh a’ dultadh a mhail a phaidpeadh dha. Co dhuibh bha iad s’a chair no’s an encoir ann bhi cumail a mach nach robh nab ha e tagradh dhigheach dha fhastainn theagamh nach eil e nise gle fhursad a dhearbhadh. Ach bha so ‘na aobhar stri agus consachaidh entorra ‘s an am. Mu dheireadh thag Mac-an-Toiseich air falbh cuid do chradh naa ualha mar aicheomhail, agus is e so bu cheann-fath do bhlar Inbhir-na-amhann. Chuir na Comshronaich rompa gu’n cuiradh iad dioghattas an gnìomh air Mac-an-Toiseach air son an duid feudalach. Thisnail iad frin agus na ghabhadh am pairt thog iad orra fo’n armaibh, agus dh’imich iad air au ahgaidh gus an d’phainig iad gu Inbhir-na-h-amhann. Air do Mhic-an-Toiseach fios a bhi aige gu’n robh na Camshroinach a’ tighinn, Chruinnich e a chuid Shiaigh agus rinn e deas gu garbh chomhdhail aa thoirt dhoibh. Bha Clann Mhuireich gus Clann Dhaibhidh le cheille gu bhi comhnadh nan Toiseach an aghaish nan Camshronach; ach direach’n uair bha iad gu dhol an ordugh baiteil thuit e mach gu mi’-shealbhach gu’n d’eirich eas-aonachd entorra mu dheidhinn a chinnidh bu choir a bhi air an eaimh dheis, agus nach faigheadh tighearna Chluannidh an t-urran sin tharruing e fein ‘s a chuid dhaoine air an ais, agus shuidh iad air cnoc a’ gabhail beachd air a chomhriag, gun bhuille bhualadh fad an latha. Dhlu’thaich na fineachan a nis air a cheile, Clann Chamshroin, Clann an Toiseich agus Clann Dhaibhidh ann an ordugh Catha fo an binn-fheadhna fa letti, agus
 “Bha bratach aig tuath dha fhein,
 Sa ghaisgich bu treun m’a chruaidh”
 Bhuail iad air a cheile gu gord, a’ cogadh leis au treughantas ghabhaide sin air son an robh an suiusire na Gaidhil riamh cho iomraideach: Inhair an wimairt ghailbheach so min fhoda, agus is comadh ceatharnach calma a bha ‘n a shineadh air an araich mu’n do ghuaadhaich taobh seach trobh. Mu dheireadh gh’eill Clann0an-Toiseich agus Clann Dhaibhidh. Cha b’urrainn iad seasamh ni b’fhaide roiuh ionnsuidhean sgatharra Chloinn Chamshroin, agus theich iad ris a’ mhonadh a tha air taobh theath na Spe ‘ airan ruagadh bis na-h-Abraich.

An deidh do Cloinn Chamshroin pilltinn o bhi Cantiunn an namhdean chaith iad an oidche air Creagan no Breagaich am braigh Noide Moire, gun fheamh gun eagal Cho luath 's a thainig an t'anmoch chuir Mac-an-Toiseich roimhe gu'n d'thugdh e oidheirp le dealtachd air ni a dh'fhairslich air le spionadh. Chun's gu'n ciureadh e Clann Mhureich agus Clann Chamshroin 's a cheile dheabh e car innleadhdach a shoirblich leis. Chuir e a bhard gu tighearna Chluainnidh ga bhrosunchadh mar gu'n d'thigeadh e o MacDhomhniull Dhibh, leis na brethraibh a lanas:
 "Tha luchd na foille air an tom
 'S am balg-shuileach aonn 'u a dhraip
 Cha b'e bhur cairdeas ruin a bha'nn
 Ach hur lamh fein a bhi tais".

Air do thighearna Chluainidh a chaidh thareil so chluinatinn o'n bhard a thainig mar shaoil esan, a mhac Dhomhnuill Duibh, thogear gun dail le chuid feachd, agus thainig e air na Camshronaich gun fhios gun fhaireach. "Thuir MacDomhniull Dubh tha e air a radh "Scorsa caismeachd an oidche sin ann aisling. Am feadh 's a bha e'u a chadal 'S chason am broilleach a bhrathar altruim, 'g au cuinail bla'th, bhrudair e gu'n robh na mucan 'ga thionndadh, agus mhosgail e le leithid do bhrioshadg S nach morn ach do Inharbhe a bhrathair altruim leis a'bhreab a thug e dha". Ged bha Clann Mhuireich'n an tamh an de, "ars eson, airddha dusgedh "Cha bhi an duigh". Theich Clann Chamshroin au sin a mach ris a'mhonadh. Rugadh air aon diubh a bha air dheireadh air cach, a thaobh a shean aois, agus mhar bhadh e aig taobh sruthain a tha 'm braigh Noide, da'n goirear o'nam sin "Caochan-a Bhoduish" Chum iad suas rathiad Dhruim Uachdiar, seachad air Coire Thearlaich, Coire Uilleim agus Coire nan Cisteachan far an do thuit moran duibh.

Thionnadaich ead an sin a stigh gu Ceann Loch Eireachd, agus chum iad air an aghaidh suas ri taobh tuach an liuch. 'Nuair rainig iad Ceonn Loch-Pataig, sh'fheuch iad aon nair eile ri iad fein dhion, agus ri bacadh a chuir air an luchd torachd. Am measg nan laoch a bha telgeadh bha Clann Dubh Macgain, duine treun a bha tagha aid cuspaireachd. 'Nuair bha dol seachad fa Chrag Dhubh, an latha noimh sin, dh'fharraid e d'a Cheann Cinnidh, co' chas bu mhaith lies a chur deth eun beag a bha 'n a sheasamh air craoibh. Thregair a Cheann Cinnidh gum bu mhaith leis a chiur na coise deise, agus rinn Clann Dubh sin air iartas. Air au taobh eile bha Tearlach Mor MacGill onfhaidh, a bha mar au ceadna 'na dhuine treun ainmeil, agus 'n a cheann tige. Choinnich an diltus so, agus thilg iad au saighdeon, ach cha robh iad deonach a cheile Chuimseachadh. 'Se C'aobhai do so gun robh gne charideis entorra a thaobh comhaltais Bha Ceann Dubh Maclain 'n a sheasomh air Meal Iard Laoich, agus an gaisgeach eile thall ma choinnean. Air do Thigeasna Chluainidh ujpail a churn ach robh iad da rereadh chronnaich e Ceann Dubh Maclain.

"chuimsicheadh tu'n de", arse san, cas deas an eoin bhig, an uaira dh'earr mi ort, agus an diugh cha chuimsich Tearlach

mor Mac Gill onfhaidh!” Bha Tearlach mor gu so ag eigheach – “Tharom is tharad a Cheann- Duibh” ach a nis dh’eigh Ceann Dubh ris, - Annam is anad a Thearlach”, - agus air dha so a radh thilt iad ‘n au dithis, agus thuit iad le cheile aig au aon am. Thogadh carn far an do thuit Tearlach, ris an abrar “Carn Mhic Ghill onfhacdh” gus an latha ‘n dingh Cha robh Ceann Dubh Mac Iain fathasd marbh ‘n uair thog a chair dean tro e, ga thoirt dhachaidh, an duil gu’m biodh e be’o; ach cha robh iad ach mu mhile air falbh leis ‘n uair thilg e ‘n deo, aig alt ris an abrar o sui “caochan Cheann Dhuibh”.

Tha cuid am barail gu’n do mharbhadh Mac Gill onfhaidh aig monadh a tha os ceann Thorais da ‘n ainm Coire Thearlach, ach o’n chaidh radh a cheana chithear nach eil e cho cottach gur an an sin a thuit e. Gidheadh feudaidh e bhi gur ann naith-se a fhuair an Coire so ainm; oir tha a air aitheris gu’m bu tric leis a bhi fannthinn feadh nam monaidhean eadar Lochaber agus Authol, far am faiceadh e fein iomchuidh, agus gu’m abhaist dha radh, gu’m f’iad feidh nam beim a chuid-se feudail.

Air do Mhac Ghill onfhaidh tinteam, thair Clan Chamshroin as a ris, a’cumail suas ris na beanntaibh, ‘S na naimhdean fathasd air an toir, gus au d’rainig iad fagus do’n amhainn Trieg, air creochaibh Lochabair. Thuit moran duibh air an t-slighe, gu h’araidh aig an uchdaich d’an goireor Sleabh Loraig; agus bu cho dein a leanabh an ruaig mu thuinchioll deich mile fichead, ‘s nach robh ach airneamh ro bheag dhuibh a fhuair beo dhachaidh, a dh’ennseadh au sgeol.

PART 68 – The Battle of Invernahavon No 4

The rout of the Camerons through the hills of LochLaggan followed that action of the Clanns which gave origin to the desperate and mortal feud decided by the ordeal of battle on the Inch of Perth in the year 1396. The chroniclers who have recorded this event, though they have amplified the horrors of the civil war by which it was preceded, have given no hint of its cause, and by their barbarous orthography have so far disguised even the names of the conflicting clans, that to those otherwise unacquainted with their identity they are entirely equivocal, or wholly unintelligible. By Wyntoun they are named the “Clanhynnhe-Qwhewyl” and the “Clachinyha”. These words are confused compounds, in which the appellations of the tribes are blended with their general designation, “Clann; and should be thus divided – “Clahymhe-Qwhewye” and “Clachin-y-ha” – meaning those names pronounced by the Highlanders “Clann-ic-Kul” and “Clann-ic-Kai”, but written in Gaelic “Clann-ic-Dhughail”, and “Clann-ic-Dhaidh” – The Clan Dugaldson, and the Clan Davidson. The transition in the false orthography is sufficiently natural to an ear ignorant of Gaelic; for the final “c” of “ic” in both patronymics being blended with the aspirated sound of the same letter in the initial of the succeeding names, pronounced almost as “Kul”, and “Kai” – according to the Gaelic articulation, and the value of letters in the days of Wyntoun, should leave the preceding vowel “i” a sound nearly expressed by the synonymous letter “y” or the aspirated “h-e”, irregularly used by Wyntoun. The reading is corroborated by the universal tradition of the Mid Highlands, according to which the belligerent tribes were the “Clann-ic-Dhaidh, or Davidsons of Badenoch, and the neighbouring Clann-a-Pherson”, or male and chief branch of the clan Chattan”. This is confirmed by the history of Boethuis, and the Chartulary of Moray; the first of which gives the names as “Clan Kay” and the “Clan Chattan”, and the last the “Clan Hay”, and the “Clan Qwhwle”. In both these authorities, the names for the first party, are evidently the same with “Clanny-Ha” of Wyntoun, and all are visibly errata from the oral communication of the Gaelic appellation pronounced “Clann-ic-Kai” for the letter “c” in the word “ic” and the smaller initial name in the sound in the name by which it is followed, are so blended, that to unfamiliar ears they would seem indifferently “ic-Kai” or “ic Ai” which accidental modification in the organs of the hearer reconciles to an identity the different modes of expressing the sound used by Wyntoun, Boethius, and the Chartulary of Moray. The various names given for the second clan are equally deducible from the traditionary original; for while by Boethius it is designated after the general blood title of the race through all its branches, by others it is given in its own local patronymic; when, at an early period, the Clann-a-Pharsoin bore for a time the appellation “Clann-ic-Dhughail”, from one of its chiefs named Dughall¹. The oral transmission of this title “Clann-ic-cul” is for middle age authority, expressed rather more accurately than usual in the names “Clann-he-Qwhwle” and “Clan-Qwhible” pronounced in the old Scots “Clan ich Kiul” and “Clan Kule”. The repetition of the letter “w” equivalent to “u”

having been used to represent the long accent of that vowel in the Gaelic Dhughail.

[Note 1] The sound may perhaps be better expressed to the English eye if written “Clan-ic-Kuil” which at the same time approaches towards the representation used by the Chronicler, “Clan-he-Qwhewyl”. In Gaelic the aspirated “d”, expressed by the addition of the letter “h” is sounded nearly as k, very nearly equivalent to the old Scots “q” in “Quidder” etc; and the aspirated “g”, written “gh” is quiescent in the middle of words. Thus the patronymic of Dhughail, in ordinary colloquial utterance, sounds “ih-Kuil” nearly the same as the articulation of the orthography used by Wyntoun, which, according to its old Scots alphabet, would approach the sound of “he-Kuuil”. Preceded, however, by the xxxxx, the initial D is not aspirated; hence in the abstract denomination of the Clan, without the affiliation, etc, “ic”, its name would be written “Clan-Daibh”, and sounded Clan “Dai”. It is evident therefore, that the variations of the Chroniclers proceeded from one having followed the aspirated, and another the unaspirated form, in the first of which, as before observed, “Clann-ic-Dhaidh” would sound to strange ears “clan –i-Kay”, and if the last it is very easy to trace how “Clan Daidh” pronounced “Clan Dai” lost its initial “D” and lapsed into “Clan ai” or as these vowels were accompanied by a sense of aspiration, became “Clan Hay”. In the original between the thick articulation of the Gaelic “nn”, at the end of the word “Clann” and the broad and partially aspirated sound of the “Ai” in the middle of the surname “Daidh”, the initial “D” has but a feeble power, and thus in the Saxon ear, it became absorbed in the adjoining sounds, and left only the expression of “Clann-Ai”, or accompanied by the aspiration of the vowel, and according to the Scottish Orthography “Clan Hay” as it appears in the Chartulary of Moray.

[Note 2] Such changes of appellation from successive chiefs remarkable for some personal distinction, or peculiar step in the genealogy of the Clan, were not uncommon in the various ancient tribes. Thus from its founder, the great Clan of the isles was originally called the “Clan-Cuin” or race of Constantine, which it bore until his importance was eclipsed by his son Coll, from whom it derived the name of “Clan-Colla” Donald, since whose time it has descended as the Clan Donald.

[Note 3] The barbarous jargon into which the low country scribes reduced Gaelic names, is often such as to render them totally unintelligible to any except those otherwise acquainted with the persons and places which they disguised. In some instances the metamorphoses amount to a ludicrous gibberish, grotesque to the eye, and erroneous to the understanding, confounding the original word with another of an absurdly different meaning as MacO’Neil for MacDhomhnuill, and Macun Tosh for MacIntosh. But the most amusing series of examples is to be found in the various gymnastics of the alphabet through which it has pleased these Protean Scribes to exercise the flexibility of

the names “Moidart” and “Moidartach” as “Mud-wort”, “Midart” and “Dedart”, - “Niederdsche”, “Inawdertyke”, “Mordertyke” and “Mowdeworp”! by which last the renowned “Iain Muidartach” has been transformed into a Mole!”

Without, however, discussing these details, in which none but Highland Genealogists, will take any interest, we will relate the tradition of the first event which gave origin to the celebrated and sanguinary feud so fatal to the central clans.

When the direct line of the great Clan Chattan had terminated in the daughter of Dugald-dall, the estate was conveyed by marriage to the Cean-tigh of the MacIntoshes, the eldest cadet of the race, and consequently the farthest removed from the succession of the Chieftainship. The clan being thus left without a head in the lineal male line, was divided into several cadet branches, of which the principals were the MacPhersons, the Davidsons, and the MacGillivrays, three septs descended from three brothers, the nearest male branches from the stem antecedent to the last direct chief, and of whom, as well as of the whole race and name of Clan Chattan, the head of the Siol-Pherson, coming from the elder brother, by all the laws and usages of clanship was the undisputable chief MacIntosh, however, as possessor of the great body of the clan territory, acquired by his ancestor through marriage with the heiress, being much more powerful in estate, was ambitious to be acknowledged Chieftain of the blood as well as of the lands; but this assumption being wholly repugnant to the salique law of the clans, was repelled as an untenable usurpation, and appears to have lain dormant for a considerable time. All those, however, who adhered to the just superiority of the Clan-a-Pherson, were by degrees expelled from the domains of the pretender, and upon the ruins of the Cummings in Badenoch the MacPhersons and the Davidsons acquired a large portion of their territory in that lordship, where they finally established themselves. By these desertions, however, the lands of MacIntosh became so much depopulated that to recruit his tenants he transplanted from Brae-Mar and the adjoining country a considerable number of Camerons, whom he settled on the lands of Loch-Eil, Loch-Lochie, and Loch-Arcaig, and who there laid the foundation of the present Clan Cameron. In the course of time, however, these feudatories desired to acquire independence and resisting the superiority of MacIntosh, refused to continue the payment of their rents and services. In the period which had followed their colonisation, they had become so powerful and numerous, that their “owr-lord” deserted as he was by the male branches of the Clan Chattan, was unable to reduce them; and in his apprehension of losing both his tenants and their lands, he was compelled to such assistance from “Clann-a-Pharsoin” and the “Clann-ic-Dhaidh”. These clans prompted by the strong claims of their blood, would not refuse aid to the oldest cadet of their tribe, against a race entirely stranger, and an unjust insurrection; and, having promised the function of their forces a plan was formed for a united expedition into Lochaber. Upon intelligence of this coalition MacDhomhnuill Duibh resolved to anticipate the

The quarrel was Macintoshes, and as Principal in that quarrel, he had the right (his friends and allies consulting) to make such a disposition of his forces as he should think most advantageous to his cause.

invasion, and, assembling his clan, marched into Badenoch. Before his arrival however, the allied tribes had united, and awaited his approach at “Inver-na-h-Amhann”, a small plain at the junction of the Truim and the Spey, and immediately in front of the residence of the chief of the Clann-ic-Dhaidh. When the Camerons appeared, and the order of battle was forming, it was the universal understanding that the chieftain of the Clann-a-Pharsoin should take the general command, as the undoubted male heir and blood chief of the whole race of the Clan Chattan. By an artful policy, however, MacIntosh defeated this acknowledgement of his rival. Without provoking his defection by the unreasonable advancement of his own pretensions to compromise the supremacy of Macpherson, and maintain the appearance of an arbitrary superiority in himself, he prompted the Ceann-tigh of the Clann-ic-Dhaidh to claim the command in battle, not on account of personal title, for, being descended from a younger brother to the ancestor of Mac-a-Pharsoin, that could not be proposed, but as an appointment from MacIntosh. The chieftain of the Davidsons flattered by this precedence, without perceiving the policy of his adviser, advanced this claim, which, as might have been expected, was indignantly repelled by the Mac-a-Pharsoins. MacIntosh endeavoured to compromise the question by citing his own concession in yielding the command of this own people to MacDaidh, adding that, as principal in the quarrel, it was reasonable that he should have the choice of the leader of the forces assembled for his aid. The Macphersons, however, penetrating his view towards the chieftainship, insisted upon blood right of their own head, and upon the obstinate combination of the two “pretenders” the Clann-a-Pharsoin abandoned the line of battle, crossed the Spey, at its confluence with the Truim, and retired to a small eminence, about 400 yards from the field where they remained during the ensuing action. The conflict was short but very sanguinary; the MacIntoshes and Davidsons were routed with great slaughter. MacDaidh and seven of his sons were killed within 200 yards of his own house, and the defeated party only escaped a greater loss by crossing the Spey, under command of the hill occupied by the Macphersons, where the Camerons did not think it prudent to pursue. Immediately after the battle the victors passed the Truim, advanced along the right bank of the Spey as far as Beann Bhreachd; and with the evident intention of invading MacIntosh’s country, crossed the Spey below Ballachroan, and halted for the night in a fine position, upon the height of Brigach. Meanwhile, MacIntosh having collected his broken followers, retreated by the west side of Craig-dhubh, and established his bivouac between Clunie and Daluashalg, at a place called ever since “Reidh-au-Toiseich” “MacIntosh’s Place”. Burning with revenge both against the Macphersons and the Camerons, and perceiving by the march of the last, their intention of invading his country, he conceived a design for embroiling them with each other, and checking the advance of the enemy into his territories. For this end, he summoned a bard, and instructing him to compose a villainous verse against the Macphersons, directed him to proceed immediately to their headquarters, and repeat it to

their chief as a message from MacDhomhnuill-duibhe. The bard departed on his mission, and having reached the gathering of the Macphersons, and obtained access to the chief, announced that he had something to deliver from the Clan Cameron, and claimed freedom and personal safeguard whatever he might have to repeat. Having received an assurance of full license, he pronounced the following verse:

“Bha luchd na foille air au tour
 ‘Sam balg-shiuleach do na draip
 Cha ‘b’e bhur cairdeas a bha ruin
 Ach bhur lamh bhi gu rais”

The traitors stood on the knoll
 While the dismayed were in jeopardy
 It was not your friendship for me
 But your cowardice which restrained you.

These lines had the desired effect. The chief and his Clan were exasperated in the highest degree at the wanton insult and challenge thus thrown in his face, and immediately determined to pursue and attack the Camerons before daylight. According to the customary respect for the inspired order, the bard was not only protected but hospitably entertained and dismissed with sufficient evidence that the stratagem of his master was about to take effect. The hours of darkness being short, for it was the month of May, immediate preparations were made for the pursuit, and about midnight the Macphersons set forward in silence and with great speed. They arrived at Brigach before daylight, but when they reached the position which had been occupied by the Clan Cameron, they found it deserted, and soon obtained intelligence that they had suddenly abandoned the height, and were in full retreat towards the West. The cause of this abrupt decampment has never been understood. By some it has been supposed that the Camerons had received exaggerated intelligence of reunion of all the septs of the Clan Chattan, and a combined movement to surprise them, by others, that they feared to penetrate into a hostile country, leaving the whole Clan Chattan assembled in their rear, and that, disagreeing among themselves, they fell into discordance, and broke up for their return home. As soon as the Macphersons ascertained the route which they had taken, they pursued them with all possible speed, marching by the south of Phoiness, Etrage, and Dalanach. They overtook them above the latter place, and immediately attacked them. The Camerons appear to have been seized with one of those sudden panics which sometimes accompany a night retreat and their loss was great in the first onset. The death of one of their remarkable leaders, named Charles, is still commemorated in the name of the place where he fell, and which is yet called “Coire Thearlaich” “Charles’ Coire”. From this place a running fight was maintained for about 15 miles through the mountains of LochPataig, where the pursuit was discontinued for weariness of the pursuers, and the entire dispersion of the pursued. Along the whole line of the fight from Dalanach to

Tradition has it that the Chief of the Camerons during the night had a horrible dream of being worried by wild beasts, and that in the height of his terror while still dreaming dealt his foster brother, who slept at his feet, such a kick that he nearly killed him. Starting up in a great fright he related his dream exclaiming “Ma bha Clann Mhuirich na’n tamh au de cha bhi au diugh Togaith oribh. [If the Clan Mhuirich were idle yesterday they will not be so today. Let us march]. And they set off in all haste. This incident was stated to me by James McIntyre, an old Highlander from Glentruim in Badenoch, who ided in Edinburgh about 1866 aged upwards of 80 years.

In the traditional stories of the battle he is invariably called Ceann dubh Maclain. The name Ceann Dubh nic Cheann dubh occurs occasionally in the Session Records of the Parish of Kingussie about 1725.

Loch Pataig, there is scarcely a burn or a Coire which is not distinguished by the name of some remarkable individual there killed in the chase. The last distinguished person who fell was the chief of the Camerons himself. He was remarkable for his skill in archery, and to the last continued in the rear of the flying people, picking off the pursuers with his arrows, and protecting the retreat of the fugitives at every burn and ravine. He was thus engaged when they were overtaken by a celebrated Ceann-tighe of the Macphersons called Maclain Ceann-dubh, the best Bowman of that clan, and perhaps in some degree, from their common propensity of the same art, an intimate friend of MacDhomhniull-duibhe. In the pursuit he had severely paralysed the fugitives, and killed several of their best men; but, when he saw his friend before him, as he drew his bow, he cried "Tharan, 'us tharad a Thearlaich, - Over me and over you Charles.

[Note 1] From the name of his residence at Ceann-hubh – he is equally called Ceann Dubh Maclain, as the name of propriety is prefaced in the title of the Chief of his clan "Clunie MacPherson".

[Note 2] These wards are still commemorated in the old verse

"Tharam us tharad, a Thearlaich!
Tharam, us tharad, a Thearlaich!
Umani, us umad, a Thearlaich,
Umani, us umad, a Cheann-Duibh!"

Cameron, seeing the arrow fall beyond him, immediately understood the signal, and returned his shot with the same forbearance. A few arrows were then interchanged – but with deadly effect at indifferent persons; when Mac-a-Pharsoin coming up, and seeing the fatal shots of the Chief, and the misdirected shafts of Maclain, cried out indignantly "Where is your old hand, Ceann Dubh?" "Had you a Cameron to your mother?" Stung with that sarcasm from his Chief Maclain called to his friend "Umani, us umad a Thearlaich!" "For one, and for you, Charles", - and both fell transfixed by the next arrows. Not far from Loch Patag, at Dal an Luncart, by Loch Errach side, the place where the Chief of the Camerons fell is still marked by a cairn, called "Carn-Mhic-Dhomhniull-duibhe".

Such was the origin of the deadly and sanguinary feud, which, afterwards engaging all the neighbouring clans in its animosity, involved the Central Highlands in an exterminating war. According to the traditions which we have gathered, upon the discovery of the treachery practiced by MacIntosh, and executed by his bard, reconciliation was effected between the MacPhersons and the Camerons; but the insult offered to the form by the Clan Daidh was immediately followed by hostilities of the most desperate nature, in which MacIntosh assisted the Davidsons, - and the Camerons, to advance their own quarrel against their superior, joined with the MacPhersons. In the deadly contest of these four clans, all their inferiors, kindred and allies were soon associated, and a period of vindictive conflicts, and fierce devastation

spread desolation through the mid Highlands, until terminated by Campfight or ordeal of battle on the Inch of Perth. During the process of the feud, the Davidsons, then a very powerful race, were almost exterminated, and ever since that period they have ceased to exist as a Clan; while the MacPhersons were so reduced, that for many generations they were unable to make any considerable head, among their neighbours. Meanwhile while the strength of the great auxiliaries having been much less impaired, MacIntosh availed himself of the reduction of the two principal male branches of the Clan Chattan to advance his pretensions of the Chieftainship, which have since been maintained by his descendents – a claim contrary to the law, usages, and genius of the Highland Clans, and never assumed but in usurpation – precisely similar to that of Edward III to the Crown of France, and as firstly repudiated by the male lines of the Clan Chattan, as the dominion of the English by the people of Philippe de Valois.

PART 69 – The Macnivens and the Cave of Raitts

In the preceding part of this (last) note we have mentioned the settlement of the Macphersons and Davidsons upon the lands of the Cummings in the Lordship of Badenoch. This acquirement, however, was not effected without a struggle. A great part of the estate obtained by the Clan-a-Pharsoin was tenanted by an ancient and considerable race named MacNivens, who, from time immemorial had held their tenures under the Cummings. Impatient of the authority of a new superior, and ambitious of advancing their own independence after their emancipation from the last, they took every occasion to oppose, embarrass, and insult the strangers. The Chieftain of the MacNivens resided at Breackachie, immediately opposite to Clunie, one of the principal possessions of the Macphersons, so that there were frequent occasions for animosity towards their people. The temper of hostility generated by these discords was at last aggravated into an open feud by a gross insult offered to the family of Clunie. Between the lands of Clunie and Breachachie, at a place called "Beala'-tart", there is a shallow in the Spey, which is only fordable in dry weather (from whence its name "Beala-tart", the dry weather ford) and by this the cattle of the Macphersons having crossed the water, and strayed upon the grounds of Breachachie, were immediately pointed by the macNivens. Desirous of avoiding any irritation which might be excited among men mutually ill-disposed, Clunie sent his daughter only attended by women, to relieve the imprisoned fold. Regardless, however, of her rank and sex, she was ignominiously insulted; and though the cattle were returned, it was rather a challenge than a surrender; for the tongue of the bull was cut out, and tied to his tail, which in those days was an outrageous provocation; according to the old feudal degradation for cowardice or flight in battle, when a man, after having been deprived of his arms was made to draw out his tongue with his fingers saying "Nithing!, Nithing!, Nithing! – "Paltroon! Paltroon! Paltroon! Such significant an insult, was, therefore, a declaration of war, on the part of the MacNivens; and the Macphersons lost no time in vindicating their honour.

Clan attacks were generally made at night. A few days after the outrage offered to the daughter of Clunie, Alasdair Coint, "Cana tighe," or head of the MacPhersons of Pitmain, in Strathspey, gathered a hundred of the most resolute men, and before sunrise all the houses of the MacNivens were laid in ashes, and every man put to the sword except 18 who escaped to the woods of Raites, then a part of the great forest which covered a large extent of Badenoch, and the glens and braes around Strathspey, the Laich of Moray and the Monaidh-Liath.

In one of the recesses of that deep wild, the refugees built a strong stone house, and in the bank against which one of its gavels was abutted, excavated a large cell, the entrance to which was closed by a slab of rock in the walls, which formed the "Back-turraf" or rear stone of the hearth, and against

which the fire was burning during the day; thus acting in the double capacity of concealing the retreat, and in winter warming it without a vent. In this den, the MacNivens dwelt in security for several years, subsisting by the chase in the forest, and occasional depredations upon the cattle of the Macphersons. As time wore on, they never relaxed their precautions, always making their predatory expeditions by night and never going abroad beyond the hours of twilight except in the long days of summer, when even in Badenoch, there is scarcely any positive darkness. Footsteps however, were traced in the wood; at length the house was discovered by some hunters and the recurrence of frequent “creachan”, or abductions of cattle raised a suspicion that both were connected to the missing MacNivens. Several attempts were made to surprise them in their habitation, but this only increased their vigilance, without any discovery of the secret. At last irritated by some particular losses among his own cattle, Alasdair Coint, determined upon making a personal attempt at discovery. For this purpose he feigned an ill state of health, and confined himself to his house, until his beard had grown to a sufficient length for disguise, when, clothing himself as a sick beggar, he penetrated into the woods of Raites, and proceeded alone to the suspected house. He timed his arrival to a late hour in the evening, and pretending to have lost his way in the forest, and be almost expiring with hunger and fatigue, entreated for some food, and a lodging for the night. The former was freely and liberally given by the woman who appeared, but the latter was steadily refused till at last, affected by the apparent distress and torpid exhaustion of the poor mendicant, their resolution was overcome, and they permitted him to lay down in a corner of the house. As soon as he had finished his meal, he appeared to fall into a lethargic slumber, but, like Ulysses in the porch of Ithaca, his eyes were abundantly vigilant; and about midnight, when the fire had gone out, and all was still and dark, his attention was roused by the soft step of one of the women, a grating jar behind the hearth and immediately the wall opened, and he saw the shadows of the secreted men steal across the dim light of the little window, and through the enclosing door, and in the next moment, the sound of their steps went round the house, and passed away into the wood; after which, the heavy jar was again heard at the wall, and all remained quiet during the night. As the dawn began to break, the latch of the door was carefully lifted, the dark shadows glided through the twilight, the clank and jar was again audible, and they vanished one by one into the wall, which closed without leaving a trace of its deception. Alasdair, however, had seen enough to mark their disappearance at the hearth, the size of a “back-turraf” did not fail to fix his observation when the light grew clear, and having received an ample meal to break his fast, he affected much restoration by his good cheer and long rest, and taking his leave with many expressions of gratitude, made the best of his way to his own house. As soon as he arrived, he gave directions for secretly assembling his followers, and proceeding to Raites the same evening, about nightfall, reached the house of the MacNivens. As before, none but women were visible, but to their astonishment, his

men proceeded to extinguish the fire, and pulling down the wall, compelled the concealed fugitives to come forth, and beheaded them all upon the stump of a tree before the door.

**PART 70 – An Account of the Macintoshes & Macphersons
(by Buchanan of Auchmar)**

The surname of Macintosh as a genealogical account thereof in my possession, and all other accounts of the same assert, to descended of that ancient and heroick family of Macduff Thane, and afterwards Earl of Fife. The ancestor of that name, according to the above named account was Sheagh or Shaw Macduff, second son to Constantine, third earl of Fife, and great grandchild to Duncan Macduff, last Thane, and first earl of that name. This Shaw Macduff went with King Malcolm IV as one of his Captains in that expedition he made against the rebellious Murrays and other inhabitants of Murrayland, in the year 1163. After the suppression of that rebellion, Shaw Macduff in reward of his eminent service upon that occasion, obtained from the King the constablership of government of the Castle of Inverness, with a considerable interest in land in Peaty, Breachly, and other adjacent places to that Castle, with the forestry of the forest of Strathern, all which formerly belonged to some of the rebels. The country people of these parts, upon notice of Shaw's descent, gave him the name of Macintoshich, or Thane's son, the old title of Thane, by which his ancestors were so long designed obtaining more among the vulgar than the new one of Earl, so lately brought into use. So that he continued not only himself to be so dominated always thereafter, but transmitted the same as a surname to his posterity, which is yet retained, tho' as it would seem there was one of his sons who instead of Macintosh, chused rather his surname from this Shaw's proper name, being ancestor of the Shaws of Rothimurchass in Badenoch, one of whose sons called Ferquhard Shaw, having settled in Marr was ancestor of the Ferquharsons there, the principal person of which is Ferquharson of Invercauld, a gentleman of good estate. There are also Farquharsons of Inverey and a good many more gentlemen of that surname in those parts. These are termed in Irish McKinlays, from Finlay Moir one of their ancestors who bore the Royal Standard at the battle of Howden or Pinky, in which he was killed. There are divers gentlemen, and others of the vulgar sort in the Northern parts, who retain the surname of Shaw, so that is pretty clear that the Southern Shaws, of which Shaw of Greenock is chief, are of the same sort.

Angus, the 5th in descent from Shaw Macduff, married the only daughter and heiress of Gilpatrick, sone of Clanchattan, whose estate and Chiefship by this marriage was conveyed to the family of Macintosh, whence he was for a long time designed Captain of the Clan Chattan. The principal person of that name, next to the Laird of Macintosh is Brigadier Macintosh of Borlum. There are also Macintoshes of Aberarder, Stron, Connidge and a great many others of good account of that numerous surname.

Macintosh of Monnywaird, by this account is reckoned the first cadet of the family of Macintosh, descended of Edward, son to the second laird of Macintosh, about the year 1200, but Monnywird refuses this, and differs both in his surname

and armorial bearings from the other Macintoshes, always designing himself Toshach, and asserting that his ancestor was a son of the Earl of Fife.

The Clanchattan derive their origin from the Chatti, a German tribe, which is said to have come here long before the expulsion of the Picts, there being no other ground for this allegation than the affinity of the denomination of the surname of that tribe. But the account of the family of Macintosh with more probability, derives the origin of that name McCattan or Gilchattan from Ireland and so to be accounted an ancient Scottish name, that of Cattan, one of our primitive saints or Christians, to whom was dedicated the priory of Ardchattan in Lorn, and some others in this Kingdom and from the proper name of this saint was named Gillecattan, as Gillecollum and Gillepadrick were from the proper name of St Colm and St Patrick, with a great many more of that kind.

The principal person or Chief of Clan Chattan in the reign of King David I dying without male issue, his brother Murdo, in Irish termed Muriach, Parson of the Church of Kinguissy in Badenoch, was assumed by the Clan Chattan for Captain or Chief, who had two sons Gillecattan his successor, and Ewan Baan, or Hugh the fair, his second son, who had three sons, Kenneth ancestor of the Macphersons of Cluny, John ancestor of Pitmean and Gilchrist (Gillios) ancestor of Inveressy. Some of this Ewan Baan's posterity assumed the surname of McMurrichs or Murdosons, from their ancestors proper name, others of Macphersons from his function, but both acknowledge one Chief, being Macpherson of Cluny, whose estate and residence as also that of his clan is in Badenoch. The principal person of that surname next to that of Cluny, is Macpherson of Nuid. There are also Macphersons of Inveressy, Pitmean, with a good many other gentlemen of both the above mentioned septs in Badenoch, and the adjacent places, being accounted so many off the best men of the clans. The principal residence of the laird of Macintosh, is in an isle of a loch upon the border of Lochaber, called Lochmoy, and thence the Isle of Moy. He hath another castle called Delganross, upon the north side of the river Spey, in the head of Murray, or shire of Inverness.

The laird of Macintosh carries quarterly Or, a lion rampant, gules, as cadet of McDuff. 2nd Argent, a dexter hand couped fessways, grasping a man's heart, paleways Gules. 3rd Argent, a boar's head couped, Or, 4th Or, a Lymphad, her oars erected in Saltyre, Sable, upon account of the marriage with the heiress of Clan Chattan. Crest, a cat salient proper, supporters two cats, as the former motto, touch not the cat gloveless.

Macpherson of Cluny carries parted her fess, Or, and Azure, a Lymphad, or galley, her sails furled, her oars in action of the first, in the dexter chief points a hand couped grasping a dagger pointing upwards, gules, for killing Cummin, Lord of Badenoch, in the sinister point, a cross crosslet fitches, gules. Motto and crest the same with those of Macintosh.

The King of the Macauselans, a sept of the Buchanans, Auchmar makes the following observations.

“There was indeed a groundless pretence somewhat made of the Baron Macauselan being the elder branch of the family, seeing he still retained the ancients surname, being of the same import with the like pretensions made by the families of Macarture now Campbell of Strathchyr and Macpherson of Cluny, the first pretending to be descended of the family of Lochow, while O’duin, the other from that of McCatan, before that family assumed the surname of Macintosh, and so both the more ancient. But as these long ago, upon just grounds preceded their pretensions, so also have the Macauselens.”

PART 71 – Macpherson (by Lauchlan Shaw)

An account of the original of the Clan Chattan is published in the Dictionaries of Collier, Moreri & C, too long to be transcribed here. I am sorry the author if it discovered more vanity than historical knowledge. His fetching the Clan Chattan from Germany because Tacitus mentions the Catti in that country is a poor playing with the gingle of words. The marrying Gillicattan mor to the sister of Brude, King of the Picts, is mere vanity without any foundation. It is to me probable, from the names (Muriach, Ewan, Colum, Gilicolum) so frequent among Clan Chattan, that they came originally from Ireland, and either took their name from, or gave their name to Catav, now Sutherland, their ancient residence. Sutherland, in Erse, Catav, and Caithness Gualav, were anciently called Cateneciasis, et Ultra Montim viz Ord. In Erse Cad is Altus high, and Gual is humilis, low plain. And so Catav (from Cad, High, and Taobh or Tav, a side) is the high side of Ord, and Gaul av is the low side of it. The very nature and figure of the country confirmeth the etymology; and the inhabitants might have taken their name Catach from the country. Or, if they were so called from St Cattan or Cathain, an ancient Scottish saint to whom the priory of Ardchattan in Lorn was dedicated, and the priory of Learinch in Lewis abu' exuvie Saneti Cattani asseruant-ur "where the remains of St Cattan are preserved". Keith Catal, they might have given their name to the country. In this I shall not determine, and shall only add, that their antiquity at Catav was such, that I have not heard of any inhabitants in that country before them.

At what time and upon what occasion, they removed from Caithness and Sutherland into Lochaber, I found not. The current traditions is, that they were expelled because Gillicattan, their chief disobeyed a call to the royal standard probably in the beginning of King Mal. II's reign, which commenced 1004, and who then called his subjects into the field against the invading Danes. The conjecture seemeth to be favoured by this, that their chief was commonly called Gillicattan-more o' Gualav, implying that he came, or was driven from Caithness.

From Gillicattan More, some of them are called MacGillichattans. The general name is Catenach; from Muriach they are termed Clan Mhuirich, and from Gillicattan Clerach, Parson of Kingussie, they go now in Badenoch by the name of Macpherson. At what time they came from Lochaber into Badenoch I find not. Surely it was not all at one time, and probably the forfeiture of Cummine Lord Badenoch by King Robert Bruce, made room for them in that country.

It is the common tradition, that Gilli-Cattan-more lived in the reign of King Malcolm II, Cent XI; and the most probable account I find of his descendants for about 200 years is as follows: (1) Gilli-Cattan Mor was father of (2) Dougal, Father of (3) Gilli-Cattan, and David Dow ancestor of Invernavon. Gilli-Cattan was father of (4) Muirach More, who had two

sons Kenneth and Gili-catan (Clerach). (5) Kenneth had no issue and was succeeded by his brother (6) Gili-catan Clerach, Parson of Kingussie, who resigned his pastoral charge, married and became Chief of the Clan. He had two sons Gili-Patrick and Ewan Bane (7) Gili-Patrick was father of (8) Donal Dal, whose only child Eva married Angus Macintosh of that ilk, about 1292. The direct male line failing thus the Chieftonry devolved to the descendants of Ewan Bane, second son of Gili-Cattan Clerach. Ewan Bane died about anno 1296 leaving 3 sons viz Kenneth, ancestor of Clunie, John ancestor of Pitmean and Gelis the first of the family of Inveralbie (Invereshie?) These and their descendants assumed the surname of Macpherson, from the said Parson of Kingussie, but that posterity of David Dow of Invernahavon were called Clan Dabhi in my time.

In the 14th Century the Clan Chattan possessed the greatest part of the country of Badenoch, and lived happy and respected; but a fatal discord between two of the tribes, broke their harmony, and occasioned the memorable combat on the North Inch of Perth in the year 1396. The Earls of Crawford and Morry, by Comissioners attempted to reconcile them, but without success; therefore they proposed that 30 on each side should decide the quarrel by sword, in presence of the King and nobility. The parties like the Roman Horatii and Duratii accepted the motion; but when they were met on the day appointed, one of the Clan Chattan had absented through fear, and a smith named Henry Wyne offered to supply his place for a crown of gold, about 7/6 in value. The conflict was fierce and desperate; of the Clan Coy, 29 were beheaded, and the 30th escaped by swimming the Tay; and of the Clan Chattan, 19 were killed. The victory was much owing to Henry Wyne, which gave use to the proverb "He did very well for his own hand, as Henry Wyne did." His posterity (called Sliochd a Gune Chrain – the issue of the stooping smith) were incorporated with the Clan Chattan.

The family of Clunie from Ewan Bane continued the succession, but I cannot pretend to give the names of the representative before the last century. I know that in 1660 Andrew, was laird of Clunie, whose son Ewan was the father of Duncan who died in 1722 without male issue. The direct line thus failing, the nearest collateral male was Lachlan Macpherson of Nuid, (son of William, who was son of Donald, whose father John was brother to the foresaid Andrew of Clunie). Lachlan in 1722 had the designation of Clunie, and, by Joan, daughter of Sir Ewan Cameron of Locheiel was father of a numerous issue, of which the eldest son Ewan of Clunie, rashly engaged in the rebellion of 1745, and was forfeited. He left a son by Janet, daughter of Simon, late lord Lovat, called Duncan.

Clunie beareth for arms – Parted per Fess – Or, and ay, a Lymphad, sails trussed and oars in action, of the first. In the dexter chief point, a hand couped fessways, grasping a dagger, point upward, Gule. And in the sinister, a cross crosslet fitchee, of the last. Crest a cat serjant proper Motto

Touch not the Cat Gloveless.

PART 72 – Clan Chattan

In the days of barbarism and misrule, when right and wrong were determined by the sword, those Clans or families who were but feeble in comparison to others united themselves under one common head for protection and defence against their more powerful neighbours. In the province of Moray, in particular the McPhersons, McBeans, Shaws, McGillivrays, McQueens, McPhaills, the Davidsons etc entered into a combination of this nature, and denominated themselves Clan Chattan, which since the period of record viz, the end of the 12th Century, to the time when it might be expected such an association would cease, continued under the direction of the Laird of MacIntosh, who was called Captain of the Clan Chattan. As the question of honour and privilege derived from the Captainship of the Clan Chattan has long been a subject of dispute between the McPhersons and the MacIntoshes, and but very little is known generally of the era of this remarkable association, I doubt not but that I might find a ready pardon from many of my readers, were I to be more prolix than my present limits will allow, in detailing its history. An account of the origin of the Clan Chattan is to be found in the Dictionaries of Collier, Morri, in the family papers of the McPhersons and McIntoshes, from which I have been favoured with extracts, and in Shaw's History of Moray; but these accounts are too long and contradictory to be copied here. I shall only state what appears to me to be interesting, from the sources to which I have access.

The clan Chattan originally comprehended none but McPherson, or such as came with the head of the family from Caithness, which they peopled from Germany, and to which they gave name viz the Ness or promontory, where the Catti landed, there being little doubt, notwithstanding the arguments adduced to the contrary by some writers, that they were a part of the Catti whom Tacitus mentions, and Caesar found inhabiting the northern parts of the Kingdom. Caithness and Sutherland were then styled *Catenesiacis et ultra montem*, and the inhabitants were afterwards called *Catach*, or *Catenach*, from the country, as above named, or from St Cattan or Cathan a Cathnessian Saint, to whom the Priory of Ardchattan in Lorn, and that of Searnich in Lewis, were dedicated. From Caithness and Sutherland they removed to Lochaber and thence to Badenoch, but at what precise period is uncertain.

Tradition says it was in the time of Malcolm II, which was before the McIntoshes were known in that country, they having only obtained a footing there in the reign of Malcolm IV, when the Moray men, as a first reward of their rebellion, were expelled by Royal Edict from that province, and when it was again peopled by strangers from the South, among whom was that branch of the family of MacDuff which became the Chief of the McIntoshes, as will be shown when I come to give some account of that Clan. It has been said that Gillicattan More, the Chief of the settlers from Caithness, was expelled from thence for refusing to join the Royal Standard against the Danes, but a more probable

supposition is that he and his people finding their habitations untenable by reason of the frequent visits of these invaders, they resolved on removing to a more safe and pastoral country, as they seem to have been originally a peaceable people. As strangers they would be long exposed to injuries from the aborigines among whom they had taken up their residence, and they would find it necessary closely to unite for the purpose of repelling aggression, in consequence of which they became in time equally experienced in war and depredation, with their neighbours. As people were then distinguished by the name of the country from which they came, as appears even in our own days, such as Sutherland and Murray, or Moray, from the original removal of the inhabitants of these counties, the followers of Gillicattan retained for a long time the name of Catach or Catenach. The forfeiture of Cummine, Lord Badenach, in the time of Robert the Bruce, may have opened to them, from Lochaber, the country which they now possess. The most probable account of the descendants of Gillicattan More, comprehending the origin of the name McPherson, and nearly a period of 200 years, is as follows:- Gili Catan More was father of Dougal, father of Gillicattan and David Dow, ancestor of Invernahavon. From Gili Cattan More, they got the name of Mac Gili Cattan, while the progeny and adherents of David Dow were denominated the Clan Dhai, or Dathi i.e. Davidsons. From Muirach More, the son of Gili Cattan, the Catenach were termed the Clan Muirach. Muirach More had two sons, Kenneth and Gili Cattan Clerach; (i.e. the Clerk or Priest). Kenneth had no issue, and was succeeded by his brother Gili Cattan Clerach, the Priest or Parson of Kingussie, who on the death of his brother resigned his pastoral charge, married and became Chief of the Clan, who were then called Macphersons i.e. son or sons of the Parson. Gili Cattan Clerach had two sons, Gili Patrick and Ewan Bane. Gili Patrick was father to Dougal Dal, whose only child Eva married Angus McIntosh of that Ilk, about anno 1292. The manner in which this marriage took place shows strongly how little influence the civilising dictates of Christianity had upon the times. The account says that McDonald, King of the Isles (which title he acquired in virtue of an invitation from the other Chiefs to lead them against the Danes, and afterwards by a marriage with the heiress of the Danish monarchy in Sky) sent his nephew Angus McIntosh of that Ilk, to Dougal Dal MacGillicattan, Chief of the Clan Chattan, to acquaint him that the King intended to visit him. At this time it was a custom when the King or Lord paid a visit to any of his vassals, that he was presented with the daughter, or failing a daughter, the wife of the vassal, for his companion for the night, if required. This barbarous custom, though seldom practised, MacGillicattan knew would not be dispensed with on this occasion; and having an only daughter, in order to prevent the bad consequences he saw would happen, he offered this daughter in marriage to McIntosh, together with his estate, and the Chieftainship of Clan Chattan. This event accordingly took place, and McIntosh by this means became Captain or Leader of the Clan Chattan. The direct male line of the McPhersons failing thus, the Chieftainry of that Clan devolved to the

descendants of Ewan Bane, second son of Gili Cattan Clerach. Ewan Bane died about 1296, having three sons, viz Kenneth, ancestor of Clunie, John ancestor of Pitmain, and Gillies the first of the family of Invereshie. The family of Clunie from Ewan Bane, continued the succession, but I cannot pretend to give correctly the names of the representatives before the last century. In 1660 it would appear Andrew was laird of Clunie, whose son Ewan was father of Duncan, who died in 1722, without male issue. The direct line thus failing, the nearest collateral was son of Donald, whose father John was brother to the aforesaid Andrew of Clunie. Lachlan in 1722 had the designation of Clunie, and by Jean, daughter of Sir Ewan Cameron of Lochiel, was father of a numerous issue, of which the eldest son, Ewan of Clunie, rashly engaged in the rebellion of 1745, in consequence of which his lands were forfeited to the Crown. After a lapse of nine years concealment in Badenoch, during which he had as many “hair-breath” escapes as the Pretender himself from those sent in search of him, Ewan contrived to get to France, and served for some time as Colonel in the French Service. He died at Drouy (Douay?) in French Flanders, and was buried in his own garden, being a Protestant. Ewan was married to Janet, daughter of Simon Lord Lovat, by whom he had Duncan, the present possessor of the Estate of Clunie, to whom the lands were restored in 1787. It should be noticed among such memorable of times happily gone by, when those who were the bravest suffered the hardest fate, (it matters not now from what cause) that at a time when the owner of the estate of Cluny was roaming a proclaimed outcast, and his noble mansion reduced to ashes by order of the commander of the royal army, his lady, Lord Lovat’s daughter, was delivered of the present Col. D. McPherson, in a Kiln, where she had take up her abode, destitute of even comfort. McPherson quarters upon his crest a Galley with sails trussed, and oars in action, indicative of the voyage of the Catti from Germany to Caithness, and a cat, supported by a Celtic warrior on each side, grasping a dagger, point upwards. Motto – Touch not the Cat but (without) a Glove.

The McIntoshes, it has been observed, are a branch of the family of Duff, or MacDuff, the son of Duff, Earl or Thane of Fife. Tosch or Tosach, a word of Gaelic or Irish origin, probably from Tus, i.e. first, was a name given to the Thaness, or Caledonian Primores, which, together with the prenomen Mac, signifying son, and an, of, gives the origin of the name Mac-an-Tosh, or Toshach, i.e. Thaness son.

The history of the family is as follows:- Shaw Macduff, second son of Duncan, fifth Earl of Fife, who died anno 114, is said to have had a command in the army of Malcolm IV, against the Moravienses about 1160, and upon quelling that rebellion was made Governor of Inverness, and had also granted him some lands near to it. This is highly probable, for when Prince Henry, only son of King Davie I died anno 1152, and the King declared Malcolm, the son of Henry successor to the Crown, he committed him to the foresaid Duncan, Earl of Fife, to carry him through all the countiesw

and town to have him proclaimed Heir to the Crown.

In this tour, Shaw Macduff accompanied his father, and got into favour of the young Prince. Shaw fixing his residence in the north, and being called Mac-an-toshich, i.e. "The Thane's Son" this became the surname of the family. His son, who was also named Shaw was 36 years Governor of the Castle of Inverness, which he bravely defended against the Lord of the Isles. By a daughter of Sir Hary Sandyland he had Farquhar, William and Edward, ancestor of Monivaird, Chamberlain to the Earl of Perth, who it is said held a regality court at Monivaird, where on every court day, he caused a person to be hanged, in order to make himself famous, and to strike terror into the thieves, which occasioned the proverb "Cha' n e na huile latha bhios noid aig Macantoishich" - "it is not every day Macintosh holds a court"; nor at this rate was it much desired that he should. The place where the gibbet stood is still known by the name of the Gibbet Knowe. He died about 1209. Farquhar had no issue, and was succeeded by Shaw, son of William, and, by a daughter of the Thane of Calder, was father of Farquhar, who fought at the head of his clan against Haco, King of Norway, in the battle of Largs, anno 1263. By Mora, daughter of Angus Oig, Lord of the Isles, he had Gnaus, who married Eva the only child and heir of Dowal Dal, Chief of the Clan Chattan, or descendant of Mac-Gilli-Cattan, as has been already observed. By her, he obtained the lands of Locharkeg, Glenbuy and Strathlochie, which remained with the family till they were sold to Lochiel in 1665. Argyle paid the purchase money, and is superior of the lands. In consequence of the marriage, here commenced the Union of the Clans of McPherson and McIntosh when the Chief of the latter became Captain of Clan Chattan. In a bond of manrent, dated 4th April 1609, and pauted by the McPhersons and McIntosh, they name him "Our Chief as it was of auld, according to the Kings of Scotland, their gift of Chieftainry of the hail Clan Chattan." But if there were such a royal gift, it is now lost. Yet it cannot be doubted that the McIntoshes, MacPhersons, McBeans, Shaws, McGillivrays, McQueens, McPhails, Smiths, McInnes's etc as one incorporated body did own McIntosh for their Captain and leader for about 300 years.

Having gone into the genealogy of the family of McPherson, for the purpose of illustrating their claim to the Chieftainship of the Ancient Clan Chattan, I trust it will not be deemed foreign to the subject briefly to trace the descent of the highly respectable and rival family of McIntosh since the head of that Clan became in place of McPherson, the Chief of the Clan Chattan.

It is as follows:- Angus, by his wife Eva, had a numerous issue, and dying about 1346, his eldest son William, married a daughter of Rory More MacLeod of Lewis, and had Lachlan, who fought the Camerons at Invernahavon, as will be afterwards noticed, and by a daughter of Fraser of Lovat had Farquhar; this gentleman, being of a peaceable disposition, lived a private life, and resigned the Chieftainry

and fortune in favour of his Uncle Malcolm Beg, who brought a battalion on the battle of Harlaw Anno 1411, and for his conduct there obtained the lands of Brae Lochaber, in 1447.

By a daughter of McDonald of Moidart, he had Duncan, William of Kyllachie, and Lachlan Badenoch, and died 1457. Duncan, by Florence, daughter of McDonald, Earl of Ross, had Farquhar, who died 1514 without male issue, and was succeeded by William, son of Lachlan Badenoch, who married Isabel McNiven, heiress of Dunachton, he was murdered in Inverness, by one of his own clan in 1515; of him came Strone. His brother Lachlan Oig, succeeded, and married Jean heiress of the line of Gordon of Lochinver, and was also barbarously murdered by some of his clan in 1524. His son William married a daughter of Findlater, and was treacherously murdered in Huntly Castle by that Earl's orders, anno 1550, for which Huntly paid a compensation in lands. His son Lachlan Morr was a gentleman greatly respected, for his behaviour in the battle of Glenlivet, afterwards noticed, 1594. He married a daughter of Lord Kintale, and died 1606, of his sons are descended the families of Borlum, Aberarder and Corrybrough. His eldest son Angus died at Padua in 1593; by the daughter of the Earl of Argyle he left a son, Sir Lachlan, who was, for some time, a gentleman of the Bed Chamber to Prince Charles: he married a daughter of the Laird of Grant, and died in 1622, leaving two sons, William and Angus of Daviot. William, by a daughter of Graeme of Fintry, had a son and dying in 1660, Lachlan married the daughter of Lindsey of Edzel, and dying in 1704, his son Lachlan succeeded, but died in 1731 without issue, and was succeeded by William, son of Lachlan of Daviot. This gentleman dying in 1740 without issue, was succeeded by his brother, Angus who married a daughter of John Farquharson of Invercauld and died in 1770 without issue. He was succeeded by his nephew Aneas, son of Alexander, 3rd son of Lachlan of Daviot, the present laird of McIntosh.

McIntosh's motto is the same as Clunie's. He quarters for arms, a Lyon for Macduff, supported by two wild cats. He bears also a dagger, pointing downwards alluding to the McIntoshes cutting off the Cummings in their own Castle of Raites, an account of which follows:-

Cumming, the Earl of Badenoch and Athole, was denominated the Wolf of Badenoch. The great and powerful Clan of the Cummings were almost cut off by private quarrels, and their opposition to King Robert Bruce. Their war with the Macintoshes was long, and of the most inveterate kind. A desperate battle was fought betwixt the two Clans at Leac na Maigh, near Moy, not far from Inverness, where the Cummings were defeated with great slaughter. This did not however, end the quarrel. As McIntosh on his way home, passed through a wood, his servants (who had gone a considerable way before their master) were found hung up upon the trees at the wayside, when their Chief came up. At last Cumming of Rait pretended to make peace; and with all intention to destroy the whole

Clan, he invited McIntosh with his followers to a feast. McIntoshe was to be placed at the head of the table, and Cumming himself was to be at his right hand; the rest of the two Clans were to be seated in the same manner i.e. a Cumming on a McIntosh's right, from the Chief down to the lowest man, as a particular mark of their friendship now commenced between them; a bull's head was to be brought in as a signal to the Cummings, for every man to stab his left hand neighbour, being a McIntosh. But unluckily for Cumming, he revealed this design to a gentleman who was a well-wisher to McIntosh, and for the better security took his oath to keep it secret; the gentleman, however, contrived a method to reveal it to McIntosh without breaking his oath. As they were walking the fields he desired McIntosh to stand on one side of a large stone that lay in their way, while he went to the other, and in McIntosh's hearing told Cummings plot to the stone; upon which McIntosh convened his Clan in all haste, who were no sooner got together, then an invitation was sent for them to feast, and, according to the custom of the times, it was cowardly not to accept it. Accordingly they went well prepared. Cumming met them on the way, and told them his method of entertainment, and hoped they would be so kind to comply with it. Macintosh answered that he would not, but, on the contrary, he would give Cumming the preference, otherwise he would not enter; Cumming with some reluctance at last agreed to it; both clans seated themselves according to the last proposal; the Macintoshes had their eye constantly on the door; at last the bull's head appeared, and the Macintoshes drew their daggers, and treated the Cummings in the same means in which they were intended to be treated themselves.

PART 73 – The Battle of Invernahavon

Invernahavon, from Inver, mouth and avon, a river, in Badenoch. Buchanan in his life of James I mentions a conflict which took place between the Catanei et Cameronii. The occasion of the battle is detailed in the Manuscript History of the family of McIntosh as follows:-

The lands of McIntosh in Lochaber being possessed by the Camerons, the rents were seldom levied but by force and in Cattle; the Camerons irritated by the poinding of their cattle, resolved to make reprisals, and marched into Badenoch about 400 men strong, commanded by Charles McGilony. McIntosh informed of this called his friend and clan to meet together; the McIntoshes, McPhersons, and Donaldsons soon made a force superior to the enemy; but an unreasonable difference was like to prove fatal to them; it was agreed by all that McIntosh, as Captain of the Clan Chattan, should command the centre of their army, but Cluney and Invernahavon contended about the command of the right wing.

Cluney claimed it as Chief of the Ancient Clan Chattan of which the Davidsons were but a branch. Invernahavon pleaded, that to him, as the oldest branch, the right hand belonged, by the custom of the Scottish clans. The contest was spun out until the enemy were at hand; and then McIntosh, as umpire; imprudently gave it in favour of Invernahavon. The McPhersons in whose country they were met, and who were as numerous as both McIntoshes and Davidsons, being greatly offended withdrew as spectators. The conflict was very sharp; by the superior numbers of the Camerons, many McIntoshes, and almost all the Davidsons were cut off. The McPhersons could no longer bear to see their brave neighbours and friends overpowered; they rushed in upon the Camerons, and soon gave them a total defeat: the few that escaped with their leader, were pursued from Invernahavon, the place of battle, three miles above Ruthven in Badenoch, over the River Spey; and Charles McGilony was killed in a hill in Glenbanchir, which is still called Cor-Harlich, i.e. Charles' Hill. The lands of Keppoch which McIntosh also got as part of the dowry of Eva, the daughter of Donal Dal Macgillicatan, were possessed in like manner, rent free, by the McDonalds for 300 years. They were always ready to give battle at term day and no rents could be obtained from them but by force. These McDonalds of Keppoch are amongst the oldest Clans in Scotland but being poor and few in number, from their proneness to this kind of warfare with their superiors, they never became formidable beyond the bounds which they occupied.

PART 74 – The Battle of the Inch

But these conflicts among the Clans had not always the maintenance or acquisition of property for their object. Revenge was a principle which they cherished long, and gratified with singular asperity. In consequence of the above mentioned (Battle of Invernahavon) decision of McIntosh, the McPhersons and Davidsons did little but slaughter one another for many years. The trial of valour betwixt these two Clans on the North Inch of Perth had its origin in the preference given to the Davidsons at Invernahavon. This fight can hardly be said to come within my present limits, but as the account of it is curious, and tends to illustrate other subjects, I shall briefly detail the circumstance attending the bloody fray, of which the King (Robert III) and his nobility were spectators. It took place in 1396. It being found impossible to reconcile the two Clans, the King sent Lindsay, Earl of Crawford, and Dunbar, Earl of Moray, two of the greatest noblemen in the Kingdom to compromise matters between them. The historians who have noticed the event, say that it was fought betwixt the Clan Chattan and Clan Kay, the last they supposed to be the McKays, instead of the Clan Mhic Dhai, pronounced Coy or Davidsons. The Clan Mhic Aoi lived at a great distance from the Clan Chattan. It was agreed that the Macphersons and Davidsons should each choose 30 men from their several clans, who were to fight before the King and Court, and the conquerors were ever after to be the superior. The North Inch of Perth was chosen as the field of battle, and the combatants were allowed no other weapons but broadswords. The day appointed being come, the McPhersons wanted of their number, he having fallen sick; it was proposed to balance the difference by withdrawing of the Davidsons, but so resolved were they upon conquering their opponents that no one would be prevailed upon to quit the field. In this emergency one Henry Wynd, a foundling, brought up in an hospital at Perth, offered to supply the sick man's place for a French Crown of Gold about three half crowns sterling money, a great sum in those days. This smith was commonly called the Goble Crom i.e. the Crooked Smith. Everything being now settled, the combatants began with incredible fury, and the Crooked Smith, being an able swordsman contributed much to the honour of the day, victory declaring for the Macphersons, of whom only ten besides the Goble Crom were left alive, and all dangerously wounded. The Davidsons were all cut off except one man, who, remaining unhurt, threw himself into the Tay and escaped.

Henry Wynd set out from Perth after the battle with a horse load of his effects, and swore he would not take up his habitation until his load fell, which happened in Strathdon in Aberdeenshire, wher he took up his residence. The place is still called Leac 'ic a Ghobhain, i.e. the Smith's dwelling or croft. The Smiths, or Gows, and McGlashans are commonly called Sliochd a Ghobh Chrìum, i.e. the descendants of the Crooked Smith, but all agree that he had no posterity, though he had many followers of the first rank, to the number of twelve, who were proud of being reputed the children of so

valiant a man; and the more to ingratiate themselves in his favour, they generally learned to make swords as well as to use them, which occasioned their being called Gow, i.e. Smith. Smith of Balharry's motto "Caraid an am feum" i.e. a friend is need" seems to allude to the Gobh Crom's assisting the Macphersons on the above occasion.

PART 75 – A Creagh**1690**

A picturesque glimpse of the Highland marauding of this period was obtained some years ago at second hand from the memory of William Bane Macpherson, who died in 1777 at the age of a hundred. He was wont to relate that, when a boy of twelve years of age, being engaged as Buchaille (Herd Boy) at the summering (i.e. summer grazing) near Dalwhinnie, at Biallid, he had an opportunity of being an eye witness to a creagh and pursuit on a very large scale, which passed through Badenoch. At noon on a fine autumnal day in 1689 his attention was drawn to a herd of black cattle amounting to about six score, driven along by a dozen of wild Lochaber men, by the banks of Loch Errochd, in the direction of Dalunchart in the forest of alder, now Ardverikie. Upon enquiry, he ascertained that these had been lifted in Aberdeenshire, distant more than 100 miles, and that the reivers had proceeded thus far with their booty free from molestation and pursuit. Thus they held on their way among the wild hills of this mountainous district, fare from the haunts of the semi-civilised inhabitants, and within a day's journey of their home. Only a few hours has elapsed after the departure of these marauders, when a body of nearly 50 horsemen appeared, toiling amidst the rocks and marshes of this barbarous region, where not even a footpath helped to mark the intercourse of society, and following on the trail of the men and cattle which had preceded them. The troop was well mounted and armed, and led by a person of gentlemanlike appearance and courteous manners, while attached to the party was a number of horses carrying bags of meal and other provisions, intended not solely for their own support, but as would seem from the sequel, as a ransom for the creagh. Signalling William Ban to approach, the leader minutely questioned him about the movements of the Lochaber men, equipment, and the line of their route. Along the precipitous banks of Loch Erroch this large body of horsemen wended their way, accompanied by William Ban, who was anxious to see the result of the meeting. It bespoke spirit and resolution in those strangers to seek an encounter with the robbers in their native wilds, and on the borders of that country, where a signal of alarm would have raised a numerous body of hardy Lochaber men, ready to defend the creagh, and punish the pursuers. Towards nightfall they drew near to the encampment of the thieves at Dalunshart, and observed them busily engaged in roasting, before a large fire, one of the beeves, newly slaughtered.

A concert of war was immediately held, and on the suggestion of the leader, a flag of truce was forwarded to the Lochaber men, with an offer to each of a bag of meal and a pair of shoes in ransom for the cattle. This offer, being viewed as a proof of cowardice and fear, was, contemptuously rejected, and a reply sent to the effect that the cattle, driven so far, and with so much trouble, would not be surrendered. Having gathered in the herd, both parties prepared for action. The overwhelming number of the pursuers soon mastered their opponents. Successive discharges of firearms brought the greater number of the

Lochaber men to the ground, and in a brief period only 3 remained unhurt, and escaped to tell the sad tale of their countrymen.

The following is written in the book in red ink.

Badenoch seems to have enjoyed almost entire exemption from the depredations of the Lochaber men, altho' I have heard it said by the old people, that the cows of widows there were marked in a peculiar way on the tail to secure them from being lifted by the Lochaber men, who knowing the sign held such property sacred.

PART 76– Act of Proscription of the Clan Chattan dated 22nd June 1534

Item, it is ordain't, and stated, that for [samekle as the Capitane of the] Clanquhattane callit Makintosche lot [his kyn, friendis, assistaris, and pairt] takaris, hes bene doaris, committaris - - - - of grete slauchteris, heirschippis, birningis, mur [thouris] - - - - barnys, preistis, byrning of kirkis, and other grete - - - - crymes - - - - within this realme, and specialie upoun the inhabitantis of Ar [der[sere, pertaining to the Bishop of Ross; and wes nevir profitable to the Kingis grace nor realme in weir nor pece; thairfoir that lettreis be direct till the Sheriffs, and thair deutes of Aberdene, Banff, Elgen, Forres, Cromarty, Nairne, and Innernes, to command and charge all and sundrie our Soverane Lordis liegis that nane of thame tak upoun hand to naime or obey to this Makintosche, callit Capitane of the Clanquhattane nor to name utheris in tyme to cum, nor that nane be naimit nor chosen Capitanis of that Clan, nor nane callit of the Clanquhattane fra this furth; because the Kingis Grace, with awifs of the Lordis of his Counsale, hes dischargeit and cryit doun perpetuallie the said Capitane and Clan and name of mackintosche, and all uther maner of heid or Chiftane of that sorte of the Canquhattane; but thai to serve the Lord or Laird under quhome or upoun quhais landis thay duell, as utheris Kingis Liegis dois; and that all our Soverane Lordis liegis be chairgit heirto under the pane of deid; and that it be ane point of dittay, in the Justice –air gif oine comis in the contrair hereof; & ordainis the Justice Clerk present and to cum to tak dittay heirupoun as effeiris.

[This act follows some instructions, much obliterated, to the Earl of Huntly for repressing the Clan Chattan. The instructions appear from the few words which can still be read to have been particularly severe; yet they do not seem to have produced much effect. William MacKintosh, Captain of the Clan Chattan was executed in or about the year 1500 by the Earl (or as some say, by the Countess) of Huntly. It can hardly be supposed, however, that this was in consequence of an act of Council, dated 18 years before, and while Macintosh was in minority]

Note to readers: *The dashes in the text above have been copied directly from the Invereshie book.*

Shelagh Macpherson-Noble

PART 77– Clan Chattanis Bond 1543

2nd May 1543. See also Bond dated 12th of said month & year.

**John McWilliam
McAllan & Donald
McWilliam McAllan
were Kyllachie
Macintoshes**

**Dugal Ban, Hugh
Roy, Syne
McDuncan, Allister
McQueyn, William
McQueyn, Donald,
son of John Dow,
William Riach
McHector, Donald
Mor McDougall Mor,
Aye McJohn
McThomas, Donald
McJohn McDuncan,
William McJohn
McDuncan, Bean
Macpherson, William
McGillios McPaul,
Angus McAngus
McWilliam, Donald
Macpherson,
Thomas McAlister,
John McAngus,
Angus McRobert**

**Angus McRobert
who is the last
signatory here, and
whose name appears
in the Bond of 1609
is alleged to have
been a Shaw of
Tordarroch.**

At Inverness, the second day of Maii, in the yeir of God JMVc fourtie thre yeiris, ther persones underwritten Jhone William Allansone, Donald Wilzeam Allansome, Dowll Bayne, Huchone Roy, Sloyne McConquhie, Allaster McGregor, William McGueyn, Donald McAnedoy dwelland in Pettin; Wilzeam Reoch McAychin, Donald Moir McWlmoir, Aye McAne McThomas, Donald McAne McConquhie, Wilzeam McAne Makconquhye, dwelland in Strathnern; Bean Makfarsone, Donald Makfarsone, Thomas Macallister, Wilzeam McGilleis McFail, Angus Angus Wilzeamsone, Jhone Angus-sone, Angus McRobert, has bundin and oblist thame faithfullie, etc, to a noble and potent lord, George erle of Huntlie, etc: that forsamekle as Wilzeam McIntoshe, sone and apperand air to Lachlan McIntosche of Dunnachtane, quhome God assoilze has bundin hym to give his band of manrent, for himself, and as kyn of the Clan chattan, to the said erle, etc, that gyve in hapins the said Wilzeam McIntosche to failze, and break his bond of manrent, in his service to the said erle, etc in that cace, we and ukane of us sall leif the said Wilzeam etc; and is content this thair bond be registrat, in form of Act, in the commissar bukis of Inverness, and ilkane of thame, under the pane of cuising, to keip the samen. In witness heirof, ilkane of the saidis personis hes subcriuit this obligacioun, with thair handes on the pen led be the baronne of Kilrawock.

Huchone Ross of Kilravak,
At the command of the neams about wrytin
Spaed Club Miscell. Vol IV p 260

PART 78– The Clan Farsons Bond 1591

Be it kend to all men be thir presentis, that we quhais names are heir order writin hes maist voluntarlie bund and sworne, and be the tenour heirof bindis and sweiris theme selfis upon the sacrat euangell, in presence of the witness heir onderwretin, lealalie, faithfullie, and treulie to serve in all actioun and causs agannis quhat sumever ane noble and potent lord George erll of Huntlie, lord Gordoun and Badzenocht etc, under the danger of threathe and lautie, and tinsell of all richtis and takis of our nowmis and possessions presently to expyr, efter we faille in our faithfull service; in faithe and witness quharof, we have sworne and subcruit thir presentis witht our handis, at Huntlie the XVI day of May 1591, befor thir witness.

***Sliochd Kynich vic
Ewan or 1st Branch***

Andrew Macpherson in Cluny 'Makfersone'
Jhone Macpherson in Braukaucht
James Makfersone (Pittourie)
Paul Makfersone (Dalrady)

***Kioch Gillios vic
Ewan or 3rd Branch
Sliochd Iain vic Ewan
or 2nd Branch
represented by
Strathmashie***

Donald Makallester Roy (Phoness)
William Mackane vic William (Invereshie)
Kynache Makconald vic Nele (Strathmashie)
With our handis at the pen led be Jhone Makfersone in Braukauche, at our command, becauss ourselfis culd nocht wryt.

***Sliochd Iain vic Ewan
or 2nd Branch
represented by
Invertromie family***

Alester Mor McFarquhar McThomas (Invertromie)
with my hand at the pen

Allester McFarquhar (Invertromie)
with my hand led

and Thomas McFarquhar (Invertromie)
with my hand at the pen led be Allester Oig McFarquhar at their command.

**PART 79– Vindication of the Macphersons of Badenoch,
To his Grace the Duke of Gordon, 1699**

Whereas we are informed that William McIntosh, of Borlum, Baillie of Badenoch, hath reported one of the most wicked, malicious, and notorious lyes that his serpentine witt could invent, or the devell could indyte to him, to witt that the country men of Badenoch, of the name of McPhersone, and particularly the fewers, hade sent message to him with John McPherson Younger of Dalrady, declairing that thair only ground of quarrel with him, and accuseing him of malversations, was be reason of his close noticeing his Grace the Duke of Gordones interest against them, and in particular his marche with the said fewers; and if he did forbear so to doe, that he would be as acceptable to them as any Baillie that ever they hade, and now seeing such a pernicious and malicious lye (which certainly was never hatcht or contrived without the concourse and inspiration of the father and author of lyes) might tend to the raising sedition twixt the superior and his vassells, and to the utter and quite depriving of the vassells of there superiors countenance and favour, and might encite him toenmitie against them (which certainly was their malicious enemies designe) theirfoir, and in confutation of the said hellish intention, we have thought fite to declair, lyk as we underscribers do hereby declair, upoun our soul and conscience, and as we hop to be saved at the great day of judgment, that we never sent any such message to him, nor so much as talked of any such matter to the said John McPherson or any else. Lykeas, I the said John McPherson hereby solemly swear upon my soul, and as I expect to be saved, that I never received any such message from the country, or any one of them, nor did delivair the samen to the said Baillie, nor hade the least ground to doe it from them, neither did I do it of my own accord.

William McPhersone of Noid
Malcome McPhersone Breakachie
Alex. McPhersone of Phones
J. McPhersone of Ardbylache
J. McPhersone Younger of Dalraddie
E. McPhersone in Dellifour
J. McPhersone of Pitterhirne
A. McPherson Stramassie
Alex McPherson of Etterishe
A. McPherson of Crathie croy
J. McPherson of Balchron
J. McPherson of Cullinluid
J. McPherson of Wester Glenbenchor
J McPherson of Pitmean
A. McPhersone of Kyllihuntly
John McPherson of Dalradie

PART 80 – The Rentail of the Lordship of Huntlye

Lochabre
Mamoir XI – Mark Land
Euerie mark land payis to my lord tua mark, uide fourscoir
markis in payment.

This lands possesseit be Allane Camerone McOildowy
Memorand. Thair is fyve mark land moir nor the fourtie mark
land in Mamoir, for the quhilk Allane hes payit nothings,
thairfoir to be tryitt.

This XI mark land contenes the tounes followings:
Bellachaillus fourtie bollis ferm
Ownich saxtein bollis ferm
Culchinnay selt to Ewin McEwin
Incheroye
Coreoynnan
Blairinclerache
Correcheirrachane
Glenschellache tua d. land payes. Let to Ewin McEwin
Strontainchan tua d. land payes Let to Ewin McEwin
Cluiferne
Luntarra
Blairinfoillache VII d. land payes four marks, half mark,
selt to Ewin McEwin

Toildye
Blairchirne four d. land payes thre marks
Drumirbane
Cauldwart moir
Cauldwart Beige
Kyndlochlyone
Achintoir
Leppinreduche, half d. land payes

Gargavache XI mark land
This fourtie mark land payis to my lord fourtie markis
allanerlie
Silvester McRandell possessor theirof
This fourtie mark land contenis the tounes followinge:
Kilmenevack, ane mark land
Brackletter fyve mark land
Innachane tua mark land
Kailchonnar thre mark land
Inche sex mark, half makr
Clioneck tua makr land sett in Teilbowe
Monesse ane mark 4sh
Auchmogoachin 2 mark 8sh
Innerlarge 2 mark 8sh sett in Teilbowe
Innerseatt 3 mark 12sh sett in Teilbowe
Blairouer Beige 3 marks half mark
Ternedriche 3 mark
Auchmeche 3 mark 11jsh 111jd

Glenaoes tene mark land, payis yeirlie to my lord
Ten marks allanerly
This land possessit be Alexander Cameron contenis the
tounes followinge:

Blairindryme
Auchlagane
Auchindowie
Auchingone
Auchdeachie

Dauchenessye XI mark land deuyditt, and occupeit as followis payis yeirlie to my lord four scoir marks be the possessouris under wretin:
Maickrandell possessis threaten mark land and ane halffit hairof containd the tounes followinge:
Lyntallye 4 marks
Battalloche Beige and annat 4 marks
Blairoure Moir 4 marks
Half Stronava 1 mark half mark

Allane Camerone and Duncan McMartyne possess twelf mark and ane land thairof, containd the tounes followinge:
Mackomer thre marks
Battallache Moir and Laeroy 4 marks
Duncan McMartyn possessor
Letterfinlay, Innerlay, Eutarlanes 3 marks land
Half Stronava
Half McComer
Donald McInnes woir possess fyve mark land thairof, containd the tounes followinge:
Scheane
Petmacklassiche
Cullinros
The officear, tene mark land thairof, containd the tounes followinge:
Tua Lenachanes
Auchinchene
Auchadrome and Sleis-chegarvoche, ten mark land in Lochabre, possessed be McInnesToir. This land is wadset to Glengarie in anno 1607 under reversion of ane thougand libs, but tacks
Total Lochaber 210 merks

The Rentail of the Lordship of Badyenoche at Kitsandoy 1603

Easter Lambulge four pleuches, payis yeirlie
Maill Fyve lib. Sex sh. Auchtd
Multer Four bollis
Custom Tua martis, tua toadderis, ilk tenent ane kyid or ane lamb, viij pultie, with careaige and carreaidge and due service

Waster Lambulge tua pleuches, payis yeirlie
Maill Thre lib, sex sh. Auchtd
Multer Tua bollis
Custom Ane martt, ane wadder, four pultie, ilk tenent any kyid or ane lamb with careaige and dewe service

Kynrara Moir four pleuches, payis yeirlie
Maill Fyve lib. Sex sh. Auchtd
Multer Four bollis
Custom Tua martis, tua wadderis, aucht poultre, ilk tenent

ane kyid or ane lamb, with careaige and dewe service

Gortincreif tua pleuches payis yeirlie

Maill Fyftie thre sh. Four d

Multere Tua bollis

Custom Ane martt, anew adder, four pultre, ilk tenant ane kyid or ane lamb, with areaidge, careidg, and due service

Dalphour four pleuches, payis yeirlie

Maill Fyve lib. Sex sh. Auchtd

Multure Four bollis

Custom Tua martis, tua wadderis, aucht pultre, ilk tenent ane kyid or ane lamb with areaidge, careaidge, and dewe service

Pettechaerne four pleuches, payis yeirlie

Maill Fyve lib. Sh sex auchtd

Multer Four bollis

Custom Tua martis, tua wadderis, aucht pultre, ilk tenent any kyid or ane lamb with areaidge, careaidge and dewe service

Dalreadye and Kyntarchar four pleuches, payis yeirlie

Maill Fyve lib sex sh. Auchtd

Multer Four bollis

Custom Tua Martis, tua wadderis, aucht pultre ilk tenent, etc, etc

Pettourye tua pleuches and the third of tua pleuches payis yeirlie

Maill Thre lib alewin sh tua d

Multer Tua bollis, tua firlottes, tua pecks and tua part pecks

Custom Ane martt, and third part martt, anew adder and third part wadder, sex pultre, ilk tenent ane kyid or lamb etc

Kyncraggye four pleuches payis yeirlie

Maill Fyve lib sex sh. Auchtd

Multer Four bollis

Custom Tua marttis, tua muttoun, aucht pultre, ilk tenent and kyid or ane lamb with etc

**Malcohn tosche
occupies this toun in
fie.**

Easter Reatt four pleuches, payis yeirlie

Maill Aucht lib

Multer Four bollis

Custom Tua marttis, tua wadderis, aucht pultre, ilk tenent, etc

Midle Reatt four pleuches, payis yeirlie

Maill Fyve lib. Sec sh. Auchtd

Multer Four bollis

Custom Tua marttis, tua wadderis, aucht pultre, ilk tenent ane kyid or ane lamb etc

Waster Reatt four pleuches payis yeirlie

Maill Fyve lib sex sh. Auchtd

Multer Four bollis

Custom Tua martis, tua wadderis, aucht pultre, ilk tenent ane

kyid or ane lamb.

Suma of the Parochin of Skeralnay

Maillis	£60. 4. 6
Multer	42 bolls, 2 F, 2 ½ P
Martis	21 1/3
Muttoun	21 1/3
Lambis or Kyds	12
Pultre	86

Parochine of Kyngusie

Kingusie Beige four pleuches payis yeirlie
 Maill Fyve lib. Sex sh. Auchtd
 Multer Four bollis
 Custome Tua martis, tua wadderis, aucht pultre, ilk tenent
 ane kyid or ane lamb, etc etc

Ardbrelache four pleuches payis yeirlie
 Maill Fyve lib. Sex sh. Auchtd
 Multer Four bollis
 Custom Tua martis, tua wadderis, aucht pultre, ilk tenent
 ane kyid or ane lamb, etc

Kyngusie Moir four pleuches payis yeirlie
 Maill Thre lib sex sh. Auchtd
 Multer Tua bollis, tua firlotts
 Terme Tuentie four bollis
 Terme Auchtein bollis
 Custom Ane martt, anew adder, ane lamb, aucht pultrie,
 with the service, areaidge and careaidge
 Gillechallam McSoirll ane quarter thairof, sett for fyve years,
 entres 1603, sex bollis tua pecks of his victual sauld to him
 the yeiris conteint in this set, at tua marks the boll

Mylne of Kyngusie payis yeirlie
 Maill Aucht lib
 Custom Ane dosan capons
 Sett for ayne bolles victual to Alexander Gordon of Beldornye,
 Myln of Kingusie, and the Abbey croiftis sett to Ingram Scoit
 for thre years, his entres at Sitsunday, jaj Vic and sewin
 years, for yeirlie payment of ane chalder

**Sett for thre yeiris
 entres at Witsunday
 1603 yeirs. Garsome
 thre years, tua
 hundrethe libs
 thairof ane half at
 Mertimes next, and
 the wther at
 Bartholme day
 thairefter**

Petmeane tua pleuches payis yeirlie
 Maill Fyiftie thre sh four d
 Multer Tua bollis
 Custom Ane martt, anew adder, ane kyid or ane lamb, four
 pultre, ane stean butter, tua stein cheis, with areaidge,
 careaidge, and dew service

Thomas McAllester McThomas, tenent to the hail
 Bellochroan four pleuches, payis yeirlie
 Maill Fyftie thre sh four d
 Multer Tua bollis, tua firlottis
 Terme Tua chalderis
 Terme Twentie four bollis

Custom Ane martt, anew adder, and lamb, aucht pultre with careaidge and dewe service

Wedsett Stroyne four pleuches payis yeirlie

Maill Fyve lib sex sh. Auchtd

Multer Four bollis

Custom Tua martis, tua wadderis, aucht pultre, ilk tenent any kyid or ane lamb with careaidge and dewe service

James Glas alias Mackintosche tenent

Macinetoche hes this dauche in fie (The above note indicated the extent of the 'davoch' a question that has often been discussed. "This dauche" contained "four pleuches" see also Bannacher)

Clone four pleuches payis yeirlie

Maill Fyve lib sex sh. Auchtd

Multer Four bollis

Custom Tua marttis, aucht pultre, ilk tenent and kyid or ane lamb, with service areaidge and careaidge (Payis in lambes)

Macometosche hes this dauche in fie. Lettoch in Gaelic means Leth or half Davoch

Lauchlane Macintosche tenent Bannacher four plueches payis yeirlie

Maill Fyve lib sex sh. Auchtd

Multer Four bollis

Custom Tua martis, tua wadderis, aucht pultre, ilk tenent ane kyid or ane lamb, with careaidge and service.

(Payis in Lambs)

Macolnitosche in fie

Lauchlan Macintosche tenent Mylne and Croiftis thairof payis yeirlie

Maill Sex lib thraten sh. four d

Lauchlane Macintosche tenent Balletmoir four pleuches, payis yeirlie

Maill Fyve lib. Sex sh. Auchtd

Multer Four bollis

Custom Tua marttis, tua wadderis, aucht pultre, ilk tneent ane kyid or ane lamb, withe areaidge, careaidge and dewe service.

Ballet beige tua pleuches payis yeirlie

Maill Fyftie thre sh. Four d

Multer Tua bollis

Custom Ane martt, anew adder, four pultre, ilk tenent ane kyid or ane lamb, withe service and careaidge

Nesintullich and Innernavine four pleuches payis yeirlie

Maill Fyve lib. Sex sh. Auchtd

Multer Four bollis

Custom Tua marttis, tua wadderis, aucht pultre, ilk tenent ane kyid or ane lamb, withe service areaidge and careaidge

Ester Crobine tua plueches, payis yeirlie

Maill Fyftie thre sh. Four d

Multer Tua bollis

Custom Ane mart, ane wadder, four pultre, ilk tenent ane kyid or ane lamb, withe service, acreaidge and careaidge.

Wester Crobine tua pleuches payis yeirlie
Maill Fyiftie thre sh. And four d
Multer Tua bollis
Custom Ane mart, anew adder, four pultre, ilk tenent ane kyid or ane lamb withe etc

Presmukra tua pleuches payis yeirlie
Maill Fyiftie thre sh. Four d
Multer Tua bollis
Custom Ane mart, anew adder, four pultre, ilk tenent, etc

Dallandache tua pleuches, payis yeirlie
Maill Fyiftie thre sh. Four d
Mutter Tua bollis
Custom ane martt, anew adder, four pultre, etc

Ettras tua pleuches payis yeirlie
Maill Fyiftie thre sh. Four d
Multer Tua bollis
Custom Ane martt, anew adder, four pultre, etc
James Macintosche McQuilglas tenent to the haill reservand
always the fischinge to serve the place

Foynes and Laichlanye tua pleuches payis yeirlie
Maill Fyiftie thre sh. Four d
Multer Tua bollis
Feynd Aught bollis
Custom Ane martt, anew adder, four pultre, ilk tenent ane kyid or ane lamb, service, areaidge and careaidge

Nuidmore four pleuches payis yeirlie
Maill Fyiftie thre sh. Four d
Multer Tua bollis, tua firlottis
Custom Ane mart, anew adder, ane lamb, aucht pultre, ilk tenent and kyid or etc
Terme Thratie tua bollis ferme
Wictuall Auchteen bollis ferm wicttuall

Nuidbeige four pleuches payis yeirlie
Maill Fyve lib. Sex sh. Auchtd
Multer Four bollis
Custom Tua martiss, tua wadderis, aucht pultre ilk tenent ane kyid or etc

Ruthven three pleuches payis yeirlie
Maill Four libs.
Multer Thre bollis
Custom Ane martt, ane half martt, anew adder ane half wadder, sex pultre, ilk tenent ane kyid or ane lamb, etc

Mylne Ruthven payis yeirlie
Maill Four libs.

Innertromyie four pleuches payis yeirlie
Maill Fyve lib, sex sh. Auchtd
Multer Four bollis
Custom Tua marttis, tua wadderis, aucht pultre, ilk tenent, etc

Killehuntlye four pleuches payis yeirlie
 Maill Fyve lib. Sex sh. Auchtd
 Multer Four bolis
 Custom Fua marttis, tua wadderis, etc

Croift thairof payis yeirlie
 Maill Twentie sex sh. Auchtd

Inneruglas tua pleuches payis yeirlie
 Maill Fyiftie thre sh, four d
 Multer Tua bollis
 Custom Ane martt, anew adder, four pultre, ilk tenent, etc

Summa of the Parochin of Kyngusie

Maillis	£110
Multer	73 bolis 2 fir
Terme	173 bolis
Teynd	8 bolis
Marttis	33 ½
Muttoun	33 ½ wedders
Lambis or Kids	22
Capones	12
Pultre	146
Butteir	1 stone
Cheis	2 stone

Parochine of Lagane

Olvey and Corealdye four pleuches payis yeirlie
 Maill Fyve lib. Sex sh. Auchtd
 Multer Four bollis
 Custom Tua marttis, tua wadderis, aucht pultre, ilk tenent,
 etc
 Ewin McFarlen (McFargen), ane quarter

Clounye thre pleuches payis yeirlie
 Maill Four lib
 Multer Three bollis
 Custom Ane martt and half martt, ane wadder and half
 wadder, sex pultre, ilk tenent ane etc
 Andro McFarlen (McFargen) to the hail

Wedsett in James Macintoshe handis

Pettegovan tua pleuches payis yeirlie
 Maill Fyiftie thre sh. Four d
 Multer Tua bollis
 Custom Ane martt, anew adder, four pultre, ilk etc

Wedsett in james Macintosche handis

Gaskmoir four pleuches payis yeirlie
 Maill Fyve lib. Sex sh. Auchtd
 Multer Four bollis
 Custom Tua marttis, tua wadderis, aucht pultre, etc
 James Macintosche tenent

Blairovey Moir and Gargask four pleuches, payis yeirlie
 Maill Fyve lib. Sex sh. Auchtd
 Multer Four bollis

Custom Tua martiss, tua wadderis, aucht pultre etc

Crathemoir and Gargagar fyve ;pleuches, payis yeirlie

Maill Sex lib.

Multer Fyve bollis

Custom Tua marttis and half martt, tua wadderis and half wadder, ten pultre, ilk tenent, etc

Mylne thairof

Crathecroy tua pleuches pais yeirlie

Maill Fyiftie thre sh. Four d

Multer Tua bollis

Custom Ane martt, anew adder, four pultre, etc

Kyilarnoche thre pleuches payis yeirlie

Maill Four lib

Multer Thre bollis

Custom Ane martt and half martt, anew adder and half wadder, sex pultre, ilk tenent, etc

Garvey Moir tua pleuches payis yearlie

Maill Fyiftie thre sh. Four d

Multer Tua bollis

Custom Ane martt, anew adder, four pultre, ilk, etc

Waster Schyroche tua pleuches payis yeirlie

Maill Fyiftie thre sh. Four d

Multer Tua bollis

Custom Ane martt, anew adder, four pultre, ilk, etc

Garvey Beige tua pleuches payis yeirlie

(same as other lands of same extent)

Ester Schiroche tua pleuches payis yeirlie

Maill Fourtee sh.

Multer Tua bollis

Custom Half a martt, half a wadder, four pultre, ilk tenent ane kyid or ane lamb etc

Fearfaddoune four pleuches payis yeirlie

Maill Fyve lib. Sex sh. Auchtd

Multer Four bollis

Custom Tua marttis, tua muttoun, aucht pultre, ilk etc

Ord tua pleuches payis yeirlie

Maill Fyifte thre sh. Four d

Multer Tua bollis

Custom Ane martt, anew adder, four pultre etc

Stramasie tua pleuches payis yeirlie

(same as above)

Blairovey Beige tua pleuches payis yeirlie

(same as above)

Gascolonye tua pleuches payis yeirlie

(same as above)

Cattelleitt tua pleuches payis yeirlie
(same as above)

Brackachye tua pleuches payis yeirlie
(same as above)

Summa of the Parochine of Lagane

Maillies	£66.18.4
Multer	43 bolls
Marttis	25
Wadderis	25
Lambis	19
Pultre	102

Paroche Skeirinche

Dauache Breis Countelawe and Corearnistaill Moir four
pleuches payis yeirlie

Maill Sewin lib. Sex sh. Auchtd

Multer Four bollis

Custom Tua marttis, tua wadderis aucht pultre etc

Ferlatt and Corearinstaill Beige four pleuches payis yeirlie

Maill Fyve lib. Sex sh. Auchtd

Multer Four bollis

Custom Tua marttis, tua wadderis, aucht pultre, etc

Innermerkye four pleuches payis yeirlie

Maill Fyve lib. Sex sh. Auchtd

Multer Four bollis

Custom Tua marttis, tua wadderis, aucht pultre service
areaidge and careaidge tua dosan pultre

Summa

Maill	£5. 6. 8
Multer	12 bolls
Marttis	6
Wadderis	6
Pultre	16

Paroch of Kynchardyne

Waster Tulloch four pleuches payis yeirlie
(same as other lands of same extent)

Ester Tulloch four pleuches payis yeirlie
(do)

Rymoir tua pleuches payis yeirlie
(do)

Garthmoir four pleuches payis yeirlie
(do)

Summa

Maill	£18.13 4
Multer	14 bolls
Martis	7
Wadders	7
Poultre	28

Rentaill of MacKintosche fie lands within the Lordschip of Badzenoch sett at Witsunday ja jvic and sewin years

Schephire ane dauch payes yeirlie

Maill Sex lib

Custom Tua marttis, tua muttoun, tua dosan pultre withe service

Allester Mackintosche, younger, ane quarter callit Cho gin fyntra

Johne Dowe McCoull ane quarter callit Choignechie

Lauchlan Angoussoun callit Cogyskallan

Angus Williamson the fourt quarter callit Cogynafern

The quarter occupeit be Lauchlane and Allester payes the maill marttis and service, onlie conform to this rental

Item – Angus Willeamsones quarter payes onlie aucht marks for all deuaties

Item – Johne Dowe McCoull payes the full rental

Dunachtanes, Mekle and Lytill, Mylne and Croift thairof and the third part lands of Petourye, nine pleuches and third part pleuche

Sett to Johne Mackintosche for the spaice of thre years, his entres beginnand att Witsunday jajvic and sewin years, for yeirlie payment of ane hundrethe libs money. Inem. My Lord hes geiin to him ane discharge for the yeir of God jajvic and sewin years.

Dallavert ane dauche payes yeirlie

Fourtie markis

Kynraranakill ane dauche payes yeirlie

Maill Fyve libs sex sh. Auchtd

Multer Four bollis

Custom Tua marttis, tua muttoun, tua lambis, aucht pultre withe service

Summa

Maill	£148
Multer	4 bolls
Marttis	4
Wadders	4
Lambs	2
Pultre	32

PART 81 Borlums Minute 28th August 1637

At Ruthven of Baidenach the twentie aucht day of August the year of God j aj vic thrattie and seven yeiris, the sight nobill and potent Marqueis George, Marqueis of Huntly, with consent and assent of Dame Anna Campbell, Marquesse of Huntly, on the ane part, and Lauchlane McKintosche of Borlum and Heleine Gordonne spouse to the said Lauchlane on the withir pairt, have agried, concludit and condesendit upone the particular Articles and consiciounes underwrittin, quhair upone ane contract and written infestments and securities ar to be extendit, viz the saidis Lauchlane McKintoische and Heleine Gordonne his said spouis sll at the feast and term of Whitsunday next to cum, in anno jajvi thrattie and eight yearis, mack payment and satisfaction to the said nobill marqueis of all and hail the soume of sex thousand markis money usuall of Scotland, but langer delay; for the quhick souje the said nobill lord and spouis sall infest and seas the said Lauchlane McKintosche meritabilie, and the said Heleine Gordonne his spousis is lyfrent and to the airis maill landfullie procreate (to the said Lauchlane) or to be procreat betwixt thame, quheikis failzeing Lauchlan, his airis maill and asseuages quhatsumevir heyritabilie, in all and hail the toun and lands of Balliamor with that pendicle callit Corranach with all and sundrie thair housis, biggingis, woods, scheallingis, giessingis, pairtis, pendicles, and pasturage loseit and wont, except in the said nobill lord his forrestis, reservand also libertie of the commone woods pertaining to the saidis lands [fiish for his lordhips owine proper use] and also for the use of the contry men that war in use of befor, to cutt of the saidis woods for the use of thair husbandrie extending the saidis lands to ane dauchland, byond within the parochin of Kingussie, lordschipt of Baidenoch, and sherifdom of Inneres, be ane sufficient feive infestment, to be holden of the said nobill lord, his airis maill and asseuages, for yeirlie payment of the soume of fiftie markis money furth of the saidis dauch landis with tua wadderis, tua lambis, tua geis, ane dussone pultre, and ane stane weght of butter, four lang carriage, with service inhaisting hunting and wither publict conventionnes, as the said dauache land was in use to do befor the making heirof, togidder also with service to the Maines of Ruthvene yeirlie, on the samye dauche land was in use and wnet to do viz: and also the saidis Lauchlane McKintosche, his said spouis, thair subtennentis and inhabitantis of the saidis landis, fissing thair compeirance yeirlie before the said nobill lord and his baillies in Baidenoch at four heid courtis in the yeire, and all sic to ther necessor occasionnes in his Majestic and his hyne commissionairis service, being lauchfullie requirit and also observing such with headis a rent staying of dire, cutting of wood, and witheris of that kind as is contenit in the fewe infestments granted be the Earll of Marre to his wassallis in the bray of Marre, and with dubling of the said fewe deties in the caice of not tymous payment of the saeyne, as is conteined in the saidis infestmentsis quhiick enfestment above written sall contune all claussis recessar with absolute warrandice at all handis heward entres, and againis all

deidlie; as also the said nobill lord sall assigne and dispone to the said Lauchlane McKintosche his spouis and thair foirsaidis, suche ryt as his lordship hes or may heireftir acquirie of the tynds of the saidis landis and sall warrant and frie thame of all taxationnes tynd, maillis, impositionney annuities, or witheris, wither for stock or teynd of the saidis landis, to the said feast and tume of Witsunday next to cum, quhick sal be the said Lauchlane McKintosche and his spouis their entrie to the saidis landis, and to the ulifting of the maillis and decoties of the samyne therafter; the said Lacuhlane relewand the said nobill lord of the saidis taxationnes, teynd, maillis, annuities and wither impositionnes efter the said terme, ethe said nobill lord to be bound in warrandice bot from his owin fact and deid alternarlie; reservant always all and quhatsummevir tackis and assidacionnes, lang or schoirt, sett be the said nobill lord att ony tyme befor the maiking heirof, to the tennentis and possessors of the saidis dauache land, to be brinkit, joysint, and possessit be thame during the sett, and ay and quhill the isscheme and outrinning of the said tackis, for payment of the yeirlie deweties and utheris specified and conteinit if thuse tackis and assidacivnes to the said Lauchlane, his spouis and there foirseidis; and fordder the said nobill marqueis sall enter and admit the acres and assignayes of the said Lauchlane, in and to the said landis fudie, butt ony soume of money except dubling of the said fewe deweties, and also sall dispone to the said Lauchlane his nonentruer and lyverent escheat, quhairservir the so myne sall acquire, provydding the horning be not let att the said nobill lord his owin instance. Item, the said nobill lord sall cauis the said nobill lady and his spouis subscrywe the saidis infestments, and to denuid herself of hir rycht of the saidis landis omni alis modo, in favour of the said Lauchlane McKintosche, his said spouis and there foirsaidis. Item, in caice it sall happen the said Lauchlane his spouis or there foirsaidis to failzie in payment of the saidis fewe deweties, in that to poynd and distrenggie the saidis landis or any pairt thereof thairfor; and farder the said Lauchlane and his tenentis inhabitantis of the saidis landis sal be astrickit to greed thee comeis growand upone the said land at the Milne of KnigusyMoir as thai ware in use and wont, and sal pay the accustomet knaveschift thairfor alternertie, and heir winto borth the saidis pairties bindis and obleissis theme, and arr content this presents be insut and registered in the buikis of counsell and sessioun, to have the streuth of ane decret of his lords thairof interpoint heirts, with letres of horning on one simple charge of sex dayes, and witheris neccfear to be direct as neid beis; and to that effert constitutes thair lauchfull procurators. In witness qhhaif with the saidis pairties have subscruit their presents, day, month, yeire, an a plaice forsaid, befor thair witnessis, Sir Alexander Grodon of Claony, truucht barronat, James Gordoun of Letterfurie, and William Gordoun, noter, wreitter heiroff.

J Gordoun Witnes
J Michell Witness

Huntlye

Note: the following is written in pencil underneath the above text:

“Gordonhall” very probably derives the name from the above William Gordon – the Gaelic name being the Notary’s Hollow – Lag an Notar

PART 82 The Final (Written) Page in the Invereshie Book

Written in pencil.

The preceding pages were copied by:

- Mary Macpherson Grant wife of 4th Bart, and by G Macpherson Grant 2nd Son of 3rd Bart.

The original belonged to Alex Macpherson, banker, Kingussie who left it to his sister who lent it to above xxxx – who after copying about 180 pages returned the original to the banker's sister. Almost immediately she died and the original went to the children of the banker who lived in England and from whom xxxx could never get the book to complete, as he never could trace their whereabouts. These would be some 200/400 pages still to copy out. This would be about 1913 or so.

Letter from Tom Macpherson glued to the last page (page 404)

From Tom Macpherson MP
Afterwards created Lord Macpherson of Drumochter

Fairstead
Great Warley
Essex

This book – together with several bundles of papers & notes was given to me in 1946 by Alastair Macpherson Grant to be put with some other clan records & papers in custody of Clan Macpherson Association.

Tom Macpherson
3.2.49

Finally (written in biro at the side of the above letter)

List of contents added and the book handed into the keeping of the Curator on 19/8/61

J. S. Macpherson