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*William Buchanan*

AN

HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL

ESSAY UPON THE

4

FAMILY AND SURNAME

OF

BUCHANAN.

TO WHICH IS ADDED A

BRIEF INQUIRY INTO THE GENEALOGY AND PRESENT STATE  
OF ANCIENT SCOTTISH SURNAMES, AND, MORE  
PARTICULARLY OF THE HIGHLAND CLANS.

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By WILLIAM BUCHANAN, OF AUCHMAR.

GLASGOW 1723:

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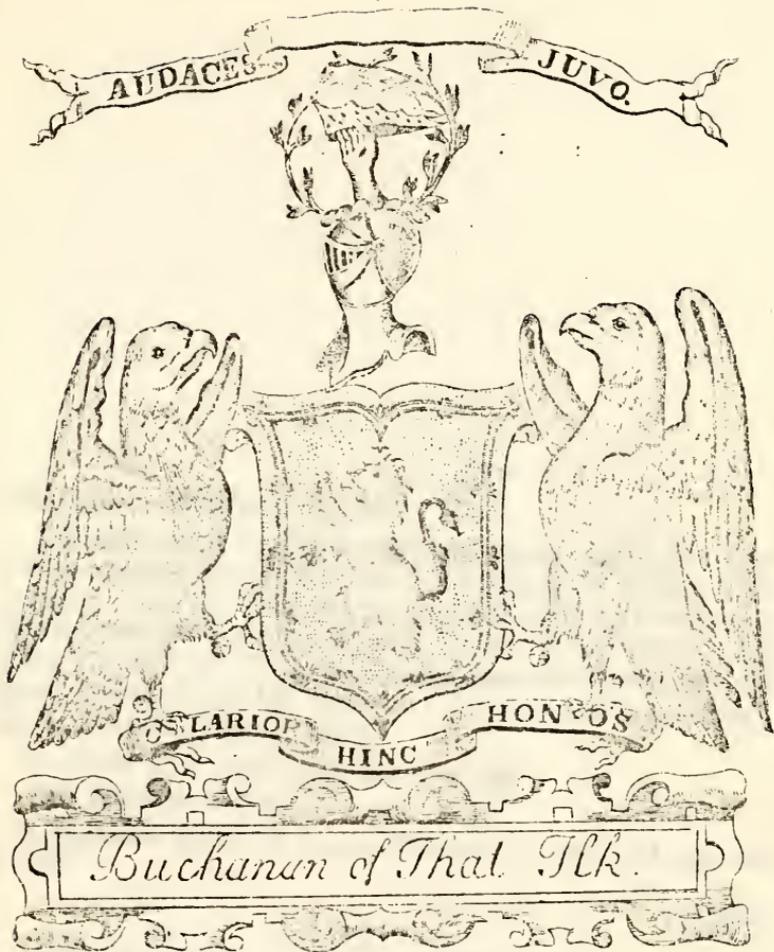
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Buchanan, William, *d.* 1747.

An historical and genealogical essay upon the family and surname of Buchanan. To which is added a brief inquiry into the genealogy and present state of ancient Scottish surnames, and more particularly of the Highland clans. By William Buchanan, of Auchmar. Glasgow, Printed by W. Duncan: Cincinnati, Reprinted by J. A. & U. P. James, 1849.

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## P R E F A C E .

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THE subject of the following book may possibly appear a little too confined to the most part of readers, in regard the affairs of private families can be of so very little concern to the public, and besides genealogies themselves are commonly reckoned so dry and tasteless a thing that very few people think it worth while to be at much pains about them. It is not my design to answer all the arguments which may be urged on this head. I persuade myself no man thinks it lost labor to enquire into the descent of princes, and other eminent personages; and why should it be looked on as altogether unnecessary to know that of private families, especially when they have produced persons of extraordinary characters and reputation in the world? The public historians cannot be supposed to know any thing of such minute passages, without the help of such private memorials; and therefore it is necessary that some one or other should take upon them that lower employment of gathering together the materials that may be serviceable to the higher order of writers. Instead therefore of incurring censure for the choice of my subject, I ought rather to have the thanks of my readers for not going out of my depth, by undertaking what I had not sufficient abilities for.



The family of BUCHANAN has had the honor to produce a great many persons, who make a very considerable figure in our history; and as it is natural for us to be curious about the smallest circumstances relating to great men, those of that temper will here find what in a great measure may serve to gratify their curiosity. Besides, this family is now grown so very numerous, that it cannot but be of very great use to those of the name, or that are any way allied to it, to have a full and distinct account of its affairs. So that though perhaps this treatise may not be of such general use, yet it will at least serve them for whom I principally intended it, to wit, those of the name and family of *Buchanan*.

None of my readers need be afraid of being imposed upon in my management of this work. For though indeed in some cases, where authentic records could not be had, I have been obliged to take up with the best attested, and most generally received traditional accounts, yet for the most part I am supported in what I say, by ancient charters of uncontested authority. And besides, whenever I am obliged to make use of tradition, I always advertise my reader of it; and giving him the most probable account to confirm my own opinion, leave him to make what judgment he pleaseth himself upon the matter.

In giving an account of the family of *Buchanan*, I have been very exact in looking over the writings belonging to it, now in the hands of his Grace the Duke of Montrose, which the Laird of Gorthy was pleased to supply me with. This account, though a great many documents are lost, has been of considerable use to me: as has also the tree of the family of *Buchanan* in Lenny's hands, which



though a great part of it cut off, and some of it contradictory to more certain evidents, yet is in the main a very valuable piece of antiquity. I have had also the perusal of all the writings in the hands of the *Buchanans* of Drumikill, Lenny, Carbeth, Spittel, Auchincleven, and Gartinstarry, which though very distinct, yet would not have been full enough, had I not obtained an ancient chartulary among the records of Dunbarton-shire, containing the whole progress of the Earls of Lennox, and their vassals, from the beginning of the reign of King Alexander II, *Anno* 1214, till the latter end of the reign of King Robert III, which has been of singular service to me. The chartulary of Paisley has also furnished me with several things very useful for my purpose.

Some people indeed of the name of *Buchanan*, from what inducement I will not pretend to determine, have been pleased to refuse me the necessary helps for giving an account of their families. If I have therefore been anyway defective in what relates to them, they have none but themselves to blame for it, who have deprived me of the means whereby I can do them justice, which was my sole intention in undertaking this work.

In order to make this piece of more general use, I have subjoined to it an account of the Highland Clans, in which I flatter myself, the curious will find something that has not yet been touched upon by any of our writers, and which may be very agreeable to such as are fond of our Scottish antiquities; there being not only an abstract of all that our historians have delivered unto us on that subject, but also all the old uncontroverted traditions we have among us relating thereto, which though they cannot be vouched by written authorities, yet it would be



over great incredulity to pay no manner of regard to them; especially since we have for the most part no better documents for the origin of most nations in Europe.

I do not think myself obliged to make any apology for the style of the ensuing sheets. The subject of them excludes every thing of labor and elegance. All that can be looked for in them is plainness and perspicuity, both which it has been my greatest pains to endeavor after. If I have succeeded so as to satisfy those for whom I chiefly intended these pages, I am content, and shall desire no other reward for my labors, than that they will charitably excuse whatever errors I may have fallen into, on account of the sincerity and honesty of my intentions. I submit the whole to the candid reader, and shall no longer detain him from the perusal of the work.



# ESSAY

UPON THE FAMILY AND SURNAME OF

## BUCHANAN.

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I MAY upon very solid grounds presume, that any one who offers to treat of the genealogy of any Scottish surnames, which can lay any just claim to considerable antiquity, especially such as are planted in, or near the more remote or Highland parts of this kingdom, cannot in reason be supposed to have records, or written documents, upon which anything that ordinarily is, or rationally may be advanced upon such a subject, can be founded; there being for the most part little diligence used by these surnames or clans in obtaining, and though obtained, in preserving any such documents; as is evidently instanced by the deportment of the nobility and barons to king Robert the I, upon his requiring them to produce their evidents: there being also many contingencies, particularly the feuds so frequent betwixt families of these clans, carried on to such a degree of violence and animosity, and so detrimental to the private affairs of all concerned therein. Besides, the public commotions, affecting the nation in general, may in reason be imagined a palpable means of the loss of many private evidents in custody of those, subject in a greater measure to such inconveniences, than were many other surnames planted in the more inland places. Though indeed some who



treat of the origin even of some of those last mentioned, are obliged to found their allegations in relation to the origin of these surnames, of which they treat, upon probable and solid tradition. As for instance that exquisite historian of the celebrated surname of Douglass; also the historian of the surname of Lesly; as indeed in general all who treat of that subject use the same method in relation to the more ancient surnames. The reason being obvious which obliges them so to do, if that allegation be as generally allowed, as the same is asserted by the greatest part of our modern writers, that there can be no written record or evident evinced to have existed, or at least be produced of a more ancient date than the reign of king David I, which commenced in the year 1124. So that in that case, all those surnames, whose origin is asserted to be more ancient than the commencement of that reign, must of necessity be founded upon tradition. Upon which account, and more especially that of the practice of the above mentioned historians, I judge it cannot be esteemed any disparagement to me, or to the subject I resolve to treat of, to be obliged to found the account of the origin of the surname of BUCHANAN in general, and of six of the first principal men of that family successively in particular, upon probable and uncontroverted tradition. In conformity to the more modern method used in genealogizing that surname, the origin of the same is extended to a more ancient date than the reign already mentioned. Though meanwhile, I am much more inclinable to join sentiments with those of the more ancient Seneciones, or genealogists, who, upon very solid grounds, contend the generality of our clans, and more ancient surnames, whose origin is truly Scottish, to be the real and genuine progeny of the Gaelian, or Scottish colonies, which in the several junctures before and afterwards, under the conduct of the two kings, Fergus I, and II, came from Ireland, and planted Scotland. And for confirmation of this supposition, these demonstrate, that many of the most potent and ancient surnames in Ireland are of the same denomination, (except what must be al-



lowed to some little difference of the dialect and accent of the Irish language used in both nations) with a great many of the most ancient and modern of our Highland Clans ; as the Odonels and Oniels with our M'Donalds and M'Niels ; M'Custulas, almost the same with M'Auslan, the ancient denomination of the now surname of *Buchanan*, with divers others. A good many of the clans do as yet closely adhere to this ancient kind of genealogy. Some others of them are induced to adhere to a newer form, composed by a set of men some ages ago come in place of the ancient Seneciones, which arrogate to themselves the title of antiquaries. These rejecting the ancient method, as too general, and inconsistent with the notions of these more modern ages, have composed genealogies in their opinion more exact and circumstantial than the former, by fixing upon certain periods of time, the manner and other circumstances relating to the families or clans of whom they treat. But all their allegations being founded upon tradition, and the matters they treat of being generally of more ancient date than the ages of these antiquaries, they are subject to the same inconveniences, and, in my opinion can be allowed only the same measure of historical credit due to the most ancient of the traditions delivered by the former, if equally solid and probable. However, as this last method is that more generally received by, and most agreeable to the taste and sentiments of the greater part of those of the present, and some bygone ages, I shall conform myself thereto as to what I am to offer in relation to the origin and other concerns of the surname of *Buchanan*. And in regard these latter antiquaries do derive the genealogy of some of our Scottish clans, upon very good grounds, from the Danes, rather induced thereto by the fame acquired by the Danes by their martial achievements for some ages in Britain, and Ireland, than upon any other solid ground, or show of truth ; and more especially seeing the progenitor of the surname of *Buchanan* (according to the above antiquaries), was obliged to abandon Ireland, through tyranny of the same Danes, then domineering



over that kingdom, I presume it will not be esteemed too incoherent with the ensuing subject, nor unacceptable to those who shall have occasion of perusing the same, that I should briefly glance at the origin of that people, and some few of those surprising achievements managed by them in Britain and Ireland, and some other parts, as a native introduction to the account of the time, manner, and cause of their ancestors, the *Buchanans*, abandoning Ireland.

The Danes, according to their own and divers other historians, are the native progeny of the ancient Cimbrians, who, as Puffendorf relates, had kings for some ages before our Saviour's nativity, having dominion over Denmark, Norway, Sweden, and some other northern regions. That people was of such a gigantic stature and unparalleled fierceness, as gave occasion to Livy, prince of the Roman historians, to relate them to be framed by nature for the terror and destruction of other mortals. These Cimbrians, in the third consulship of the famous Caius Marius (then the glory, though afterwards the scourge of his native country), to the number of 400,000 fighting men, with their wives and children, went to invade Italy, which put the Romans in no small consternation, concluding their state in a manner lost; and probably it would have been so, had not, as Livy observes, such a brave and politic captain as Marius been their general at that juncture, who by divers stratagems weakened the power, and broke the fierceness of these barbarians, and in conclusion engaged their army, and entirely defeated the same, with the slaughter of 140,000 of them. Their wives and children during the battle being placed in wagons, on both wings of their army, greatly molested the Romans with slings, and other missive weapons, but at last observing the defeat, they in the first place killed their children, and lastly themselves; the women as well as men partaking in a great measure of that fierceness natural to their nation. This fatal defeat struck such a terror to the Cimbrians, as for some ages thereafter deterred them



from encroaching upon the Roman territories, till in the middle of the fifth century of the Christian epoch, having some ages before that changed the name of Cimbrians into that of Danes, they made up a part of that formidable army with which Attila the Great, King of the Huns, attempted to subvert the Roman empire in the reign of the emperor Valentinian III, and year 451. And in regard these were the two most formidable armies that ever invaded the Roman state and empire, and contributed very much towards subverting the same, I shall briefly recount the manner and success of this expedition of Attila, in which the Danes were concerned, and shall then proceed to narrate some of the most considerable actions performed by them in Britain and Ireland.

Attila was king of the Huns, now Hungarians, and did by his courage and conduct bring under his subjection most part of all these nations between the Euxine and Baltic seas, entitling himself Attila the Great, King of the Huns, of the Medes, Goths, Vandals, Gepidæ and Danes, the Scourge of God, and Terror of the world. This magnanimous and ambitious prince resolved to subdue the Roman empire, then in the decline, and in order thereto levied an army of 500,000 chosen men, which, the quality of general and soldiers duly considered, was not only of power to subdue the Roman empire, but as it might seem, the whole known world. Etius, who indeed may be accounted the last of the Roman heroes, being general of the Roman army in Gaul, and being informed of the march of this army toward that country, not only mustered all the forces the Roman empire could raise, but also those of the Visi-Goths, and Alans of Spain, Franks and Burgundians of France, all at that time in confederacy with the Romans; by which means he made up an army equal to that of Attila, and engaged in battle with him in the large plains of Chalons, near the city of Lyons in France. This battle lasted a whole day, with a loss in the end, of 180,000 of Attila's army, and 100,000 of that of Etius. The slaughter was so prodigious, that the waters of a rivulet which traversed the plains where



the battle was fought, were so increased with blood, as carried many dead bodies divers miles with the current thereof. Attila being in a manner defeated, and not in condition to make a safe retreat, caused his camp to be fortified with wagons in the night time, and ordered his army to defend the same to the utmost. Meanwhile having caused a large pile of combustible matter to be erected in the middle of his camp, he ordered, if the enemy should enter his camp perforce, that fire should be put to the pile, and his body burnt therein, to prevent the enemy from triumphing over the same. Etius next morning observing Attila's army in a posture of defense, and considering the loss his own had sustained, thought not fit to assault such a number of desperate men; therefore he drew off his army, and by that means gave opportunity to Attila to march away with his.

The Danes, with their neighbors the Saxons, for some considerable time before, but in far greater numbers after this expedition of Attila, having fitted out a great many long small vessels, by them termed kiuls, and having put a great many of their people on board the same, grievously infested the coasts of Britain, France, Ireland, and the Netherlands with their piracies; but in a greater measure the coasts of England and Ireland. For no sooner had the Saxons wrested the sovereignty of England from the Britons, than the Danes began their attempts upon the Saxons by frequent depredations and rapine committed upon the seacoasts of their dominions; till in the year 858, and reign of Ethelred the first of that name, and fourth monarch of the Saxons, or Englishmen, the Danish king being influenced by Biorn, a discontented Saxon nobleman, sent a numerous army under the command of Hubba his son, and Hungar a Danish nobleman, in order to invade England: who, having first landed in Scotland, judging by the easy conquest thereof, to open their way into England, were herein disappointed, being engaged by Constantine the Scottish king, at Leven Water in Fife, and the one half of their army commanded by Hubba, defeated; but being relieved by



the other part, the Danes, in the night time, marched in all haste to Crail, where their ships rode at anchor, and embarking their army with all diligence, sailed for England, in which arriving, they engaged with Edmund, and Osbright, tributary kings of the East Angles, and Northumberland, killed those two princes in battle, and possessed most part of their dominions. And not only so, but in a short time obliged the Saxon kings of England to pay them a vast tribute yearly, which they augmented at pleasure upon every advantage they obtained, till in the end it became so insupportable, as to put Ethelred the second of that name, king of England, upon a very tragical method of redressing the same, by giving private orders to his subjects to assassinate all the Danes throughout England in one night; which was punctually performed upon the eleventh of November, 1013. But this massacre was not attended with the projected success; for Sueno, king of Denmark, informed of his countrymen's fate, arrived next year with a potent army in England, and having defeated Ethelred in divers battles, obliged him in the end to abandon his dominions, and fly to Normandy; Sueno mean time taking possession of the whole kingdom and retaining possession thereof till his death, as did Canutus his son, Harold and Hardiknout his grand-children, for the space of twenty-six years, with greater authority than any ever did that kingdom. And if the royal line of their kings at that period of time had not failed, and their native country Denmark been harassed with civil wars, in all human probability, England might have continued for a much longer time, if not as yet, under the dominion of the Danes.

English historians assert their countrymen to have been brought to the utmost degree of slavery, during the government of the Danes; there being a Dane quartered in each Englishman's house, and the Englishman being upon all occasions necessitated to show a deal of reverence and respect towards his guest, and to address him always by the title of Lord, which gave a rise to the term of Lurdan, given in after ages to idle useless fellows.



Yea, the English were brought to that pitch of dejection and servile adulation, as to urge their Danish king Canutus to receive divine adoration or honor from them. For which purpose, a vast confluence of his subjects attending that king, near Southampton, he ordered his throne to be placed within the sea-mark, and being set thereon at the season the tide flowed, he commanded the waters to keep back and not to approach him; but the sea disobeying his orders, he was obliged to retire therefrom; upon which he caused to be proclaimed aloud, that none should presume to give divine adoration to any, but to such as the sea and all other created beings behoved to obey. These, and divers such stories English writers relate concerning the servitude imposed upon them by the Danes, whose avarice and ambition was not satiated with the conquest of England, but they did also invade France under conduct of a noble Dane, named Rollo. And though that nation was then governed by Charles the Bald, a very martial prince, yet after a tedious and bloody war, he was obliged to yield to Rollo the province of Neustria, to be possessed by him and his army, the name of which, after obtaining, he changed into Normandy, anno 866. The seventh in descent from Rollo was Duke William of Normandy, who in the year 1066, with a potent army invaded England, and at Hastings engaged in battle with the English king Harold, who with 56,653 of his English soldiers was killed; and Duke William, by that one battle, having entirely conquered England, was afterwards termed William the Conqueror.

The Danes being desirous to try their fortune once more in Scotland, to retrieve the loss lately sustained by them therein, invaded that kingdom the second time, under the command of Hago and Hellricus, in the reign of king Indulsus; but with no better success than at first, being beat back into their ships, and obliged to sail off for England. Notwithstanding these reiterated losses, they with a more numerous army than in any former time, invaded Scotland the third time, in the reign of king Kenneth III, and year 938. The Scottish king



with his army engaged in battle with the Danes at Lantcartie, within a few miles of Perth, in which the left wing of the Scottish army was defeated; which one Hay, with his two sons, observing, who were plowing at the time near the place of battle, pulled the beams off their plows, and entered a straight pass through which the Scots were flying, and beat down promiscuously all who came within their reach. The Danes, amazed at the sudden change, retired to the body of their own army; as did the flying Scots, not a little encouraged, with all speed join theirs: and by a miracle of Divine Providence, within a few hours, obtained a glorious victory, by the assistance of these three heroic persons, being progenitors of the noble and ancient name of Hay.

The Danes, by these repeated defeats being rather incensed, than dejected, with a greater army and more resolute than ever, invaded Scotland the fourth time, under command of Ollaus, viceroy of Norway, and Eneucus, governor of Denmark, in the year 1010, and sixth of the reign of king Malcolm II, who with his army engaged in battle with the Danes at Mortlich, and after a bloody and obstinate battle, defeated that potent army with the death of one of their generals, Eneucus. Sueno the Danish king, governing then in England, sent an army, under command of Camus, to reinforce the remainder of the Danish troops in Scotland; which being done, king Malcolm defeated that army. Also, at Balbride, the Danish general Camus being slain by a Scottish gentleman, called Keith, ancestor of that honorable family, Sueno irritated to a degree, upon intelligence of the late defeat, sent the most potent Danish army that in any age invaded Scotland, under command of his son Canutus. King Malcolm, notwithstanding the vast loss he had sustained in the two former engagements, did with unparalleled resolution and bravery engage in battle with this army also, which continued till night separated them. The Scots keeping the field, were reputed victors, and as such, were addressed next day for peace by the Danes, which was concluded upon very honorable terms to the Scots.



It is recorded, that for a long time after the battle of Luncarty, all Danes and Norwegians who received the honor of knighthood, were solemnly sworn upon all occasions to revenge their countrymen's blood upon the Scots. But that after this last battle fought by king Malcolm, there was a curse imprecated upon all such of those nations as should attempt to invade the cursed Scots; which imprecation, it seems, took effect on the Danes in their two last invasions of Scotland, by Sueno, and Acho, kings of Norway, in the reign of king Duncan I, and Alexander III, of Scotland. The first of these Norwegian kings getting only off so many as manned one ship, and the other scarcely what could man four, of their two numerous armies. So that the Danes, who were a terror and scourge to most of the neighboring nations, reaped no other advantage by their frequent invasions of Scotland, than that the same, upon very good grounds, should be termed *Danorum Tumulus*, the grave of the Danes.

The reason which partly induced me to dwell at such a length upon the wars of the Danes, in Scotland, and conquests in other parts, was to illustrate the Scots' heroic valor and bravery, so conspicuously superior to that of any of their neighboring nations of these times, to the conviction of all who industriously, if not maliciously, endeavor to derogate in any degree therefrom. For though the reason why the Scots, after divers attempts for that effect, continued unconquered by the Romans, be imputed to the inaccessibleness of their country, by which means they were defended, rather than by force of arms; yet no such reason can hold as to the frequent invasions of the Danes; all that war being managed in the open fields, with plain force, and fair-play, as the proverb runs. While at the same time, most other nations, with whom they had dealings, were either obliged to submit to their yoke, or allow them very advantageous conditions, as is evident by what is already mentioned, and no less so by what follows.

In relation to Ireland, the historians of that nation



assert the Danes to have begun their descents and deprivations in the beginning of the fourth century, upon the seacoasts of that kingdom; which obliged Cormackulfada, then king of Ireland, to employ 3000, or as others say, 9000 of the choice men in the kingdom; which number he appointed as a standing army, for opposing the insults, and restraining the rapines of those Danish pirates. These forces were termed Feans, being the ancient Irish term for giants; and their general was termed king of Feans, than which the Irish use no other term as yet in their own language for a general. About the middle of the fifth century, the Irish, with some of our Scottish historians, assert Finmacoel to be general of these Irish forces; whose huge stature and actions against the Danes, and others, are somewhat above measure extolled in divers rude rhimes, in their own language, retained as yet by the Irish, and by some of our Scottish Highlanders. However, this general, with those under his command, gave so many checks to the Danes, as obliged them for some time to desist from infesting his native country. But he was badly rewarded for his good service by his ungrateful countrymen, who esteeming those forces useless in time of peace, and desirous to be free of some little tax of clothes, arms, and provision, ordinarily paid them, upon their refusing to disband, by the permission, or rather contrivance of Corbred the Irish king, Fean with all his forces were assassinated in one night—which inhuman action was not long unpunished. The Danes within a few years thereafter, having with greater numbers and violence than at any former time, infested the coasts of that kingdom, and finding the same destitute of the disciplined troops, which were in use to oppose their insolences, were thereby encouraged to march a good way into the inland country; which having done, with little or no opposition, they fortified themselves in a convenient place, and sending some of their number to Denmark for more forces, which they obtained in a short space, subdued a good part of the kingdom; having fortified and garrisoned a good many of the seaport



towns thereof, and also built throughout the kingdom forts at convenient distances, termed in Irish *Racs*, or wheels, in regard their form was round like that of a wheel. These forts were ordinarily built upon eminences, the inside thereof raised with stone, and the outside faced with square turf, of a considerable height and breadth, that four men might walk a-breast round the same. The buildings were joined round the inside with sloping roofs. There were also two, sometimes more ports, or entries, with stairs mounting to the battlement, and a draw-well or spring within each. The garrisons kept in these, with the others in the fortified towns, so overawed the Irish, that they durst not fall upon any means, or so much as think of regaining their liberty; although they had always elective kings of their own nation, not always of the old line of their kings, but more often of other stems—the state of the country obliging them to chuse men of valor and conduct, without much regard had to their pedigree. These elective kings were rather kings in name, than effect, being in condition for a long time of doing no other service in behalf of their country, than to keep themselves with such as adhered to them in woods, mountains, and other inaccessible places, being intent upon all occasions to cut off such small parties of the Danes, as they found either robbing or purchasing provisions in the country.

Things continued in this state till the year 998, in which the Irish elected a valiant nobleman, and eminently expert in martial fetes, for their king, called Brian Mackennady: who entering upon the government, and pondering with himself what insuperable difficulties he was to grapple with, in supporting the burden of such a disordered state, did fall upon the most effectual methods he could in prudence imagine, for remedying the present inconveniencies; and for that effect having called his whole subjects to a general rendezvous, he elected out of them 9000 men, which number he kept as a standing army in place of the old Feans, terming this new army *Dalghheass*. For the subsistence of these, he imposed



upon that part of the kingdom subject to him, a tax in money, which seems the first of that nature imposed there. This king upon that account was termed Brian-boray, or the taxer, who, with his select band of the Dalgheass, with other forces, prosecuted the war so successfully against the Danes, that he not only defeated them in divers battles, but also obliged them to abandon their whole forts, or *Raes*, throughout the kingdom; and in fine, immured them within the four strong towns of Dublin, Limerick, Cork, and Kingsail. These being supplied by the Danish pirates at sea, king Brian resolved to deprive them of that advantage, by ordering a certain number of ships to be rigged out for clearing the coasts of these Danish pirates. For this purpose, he ordered the provincial kings of Tara, and other nobility, to convey certain quantities of timber to the next adjacent seaports, and among others, Mallmoro Macmurecho, provincial king of Leinster, whose sister was king Brian's queen.—Macmurecho designing to visit king Brian, residing then at Tara, went in company with his servants, who had the care of conveying his share of the timber, of which a large mast, in carrying through a rugged way, stuck between two rocks, so as neither force of horse, nor servants could disengage the same, till at length Macmurecho himself was obliged to dismount, and assist his servants; in which business a silver clasp which he wore in the breast of his purple mantle, was almost torn off, which not regarding, he proceeded on his journey, and arriving at Tara, after some conference with the king, went to visit the queen his sister, who, noticing his mantle, asked, how it came to be so? He telling plainly the manner, the queen desired a sight of it, which so soon as she obtained, she threw it into a fire which was in the room; withal reproaching her brother, in most bitter terms, that he and his predecessors being provincial kings, he should so far degenerate, as to become in a manner a slave to her husband, whose ancestors never exceeded the character of noblemen. Macmurecho's choler, as well as ambition sufficiently inflamed by these speeches, and some others



which passed between him and prince Murcho, king Brian's eldest son, left court in a great rage, and posted to the Danish garrison in Dublin, using what arguments he could with them, to use all diligence in getting supplies of men from the king of Denmark, promising, upon their so doing, to join them with all the forces of Leinster. The Danes being now in desperate circumstances, gladly accepted of his proposals, and dispatching a message to the Danish king, importuned him earnestly, that he should not neglect to send a competent army to their assistance; for that then, or never, the affairs of Ireland were to be retrieved. The king of Denmark, being that Sueno who afterwards conquered England, glad of this opportunity, dispatched an army of 15,000 men for Ireland, under command of Carolus Knutus his brother, and Andreas a Danish nobleman, with all the Danish pirates, and others in garrison in Ireland to join this army; which being done, and Macmurcho joining also with his Leinster men, made up altogether an army of 60,000 men. Of all which king Brian getting intelligence, levied an army of 50,000 men to oppose these invaders, whom he found encamped in the plain of Clantarf, within two miles of Dublin. These two grand armies drawing near one another, neither did, nor could defer joining battle; which was begun, and maintained with equal valor and obstinacy for most part of the day, till towards evening, the left wing of the Irish army began to give ground, which brave prince Murcho observing, (king Brian his father, by reason of his great age, being left in the camp) caused a regiment left there for guard of the old king to be hastily brought out, with which he so vigorously charged the right wing of the enemy's army, commanded by Carolus, as wholly disordered the same, and caused the death of Carolus their general; at whose fall the Danes were so discouraged, that they wholly abandoned the field, flying towards Dublin, the Leinstrians bearing them company, whose perfidious king was also killed, as the just reward of his perfidious rebellion. Prince Murcho with his own guards, too resolutely pursuing a part of the Danish



army which went off in a body, was unfortunately killed, being a prince of the greatest expectation of any ever born in that country. The old king was also killed, by a party of Danes, which accidentally fled near by the camp, and observing the same without any guards, entered it, as also the king's tent, and killing all they found therein, thereafter escaped. There are reported to have been slain in this fatal battle 70,000 men, with all the persons of distinction on both sides. The circumstances of this memorable battle are not only related by the Irish, but also by Marianus Scotus, an unexceptionable historian. The Irish never fully retrieved the loss sustained in this battle; but in the end, by the means of Dermud Mackmurcho, lineal successor of the former, the Irish nation was brought under subjection to the English in the year 1171.

After this fatal disaster, for want of a more sufficient, the Irish were necessitated to elect Maolseachluin for king, whom they had formerly deposed upon account of his incapacity to govern, and he behaved to be much more so at this time, in regard of his great age. This old king could do little good for repairing the disordered state of his country, the remnant of the Danes having secured themselves in their garrisons, and being reinforced with new supplies from England, over which Sueno the Danish king, or as others say, Canutus, his son, had then the sovereignty. So that by these joint Danish forces Ireland was reduced to its former state of servitude, till in some time an occasion was presented to the Irish king of doing service to his country.

Sueno, or Canutus, at this time king of England, and Denmark, his birth-day approaching, which all the Danish officers and soldiers in Ireland resolved to solemnize with great jollity, Turgesius, the Danish general, sent orders to all the Danish officers in Ireland to repair to Limerick, being their principal garrison and his residence, to assist at the solemnity, fearing nothing that the Irish would or could do in such low circumstances. The general at the same time sent orders to the Irish nobility and gentry to send to Limerick against the king's birth-



day 1000, or as others say, 2000 of the most beautiful of their daughters, to dally with the Danish officers at that festival. Of this the Irish king getting intelligence, resolved to send the desired number of the most clear complexioned youths that could be found, clothed in women's habit, with long Irish skiens or daggers below their clothes, with orders, that so soon as they went to bed with their several paramours, being generally drunk on such occasions, they should stab them with these concealed daggers, and afterwards seize upon their guard-house, where their arms were laid by, and if matters succeeded, to give a signal by kindling a large fire upon the town wall; the Irish king with a small party being concealed in a wood near by, in expectation of the event. These Irish viragoes put their orders in execution to the utmost, and having given the concerted signal to the king, introduced him and his party to the town, who without any mercy, or resistance, killed all the Danes in the garrison, being destitute of sense, officers, and arms, reserving their general Turgesius for further punishment, which was inflicted upon him by drowning, which then, and as yet is reputed the most ignominious death among the Irish. Most of all the other Danes throughout the kingdom were shortly after cut off. This massacre was a kind of parallel to another of that nature committed on the Danes in England some little time before this, by command of Ethelred the English king. But as that, so also this fell short of the success projected thereby. For no sooner was the Danish king of England informed of his countrymen's disaster, than he sent a powerful army into Ireland, which with the utmost rigor did prosecute all who had any hand in this late tragedy; so that most of them fell victims to the rage of their inveterate enemies, and those who did not, were necessitated to abandon their native country. Among the number of these was Anselan Buey, or *lair Okyan*,\* son to Okyan, provincial king of the south part of Ulster, being one of the

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\* Pronounced O'Kain.



youths concerned in the above mentioned massacre. These Okyans, with some others of the most ancient and reputed Irish surnames, are asserted to be of the Milesian stem or lineage; as are also the M'Donalds, and some others of our Scottish clans. These Milesians are reputed to be the progeny of the sons of Milesius, Gathelian king of Galicia in Spain, under whose conduct the Gathelians or Scots were first brought to, and planted in Ireland: so that all surnames in Ireland, or Scotland, descended of these, term themselves in their native language, *Clanna Milcy*, or the Milesian progeny.

The time of this Anselan Okyan his leaving Ireland is generally computed to be in the year 1016, and twelfth year of the reign of king Malcolm II. He having landed with some attendants upon the northern coast of Argyleshire, near the Lennox, was by a nobleman, who had a considerable interest in those parts, and in the king's favor, introduced to the king, who took him into his service against the Danes; in which service upon several occasions, particularly those two last battles fought by that king against Canus and Canutus, Okyan so signalized himself, that he obtained in recompence of his service several lands in the north part of Scotland, of which the lands of Pitvhonidy and Strathyre may upon good grounds be presumed a part; which in due place shall be more particularly observed.

Not only the Okyans of the south part, but also the Oniels of the north part, with all the other provincial kings, who enjoyed that title in the kingdom of Ireland, upon the English conquest of that kingdom, were not only obliged to quit their title of kingship, but also a great part of the territories enjoyed by them formerly, and to content themselves with the title of noblemen. The Oniels, formerly kings of the north part of Ulster, were after that conquest entitled earls of Tyrone; as were the Okyans, provincial kings of the south part, entitled lords of Dunseverin: with which family the lord M'Donald of the isles, the laird of Lamond, and other principal families of the Highland clans, have been allied. The circum-



stances of the Okyans in the kingdom of Ireland are at present somewhat low; however upon all occasions wherein they have business or converse with any of the name of *Buchanan* in that kingdom, they adhere closely to them upon account of the ancient relation. This Anselan Okyan, and some of his ancestors called by that name, are in old charters termed Absalon; which difference is not material, in regard the writers of these charters (as it would seem) were not acquainted with the orthography of ancient Irish names, and therefore expressed those which were better known, and could best be rendered in Latin. As is evident by a charter relating to the family of Macpharlan, wherein the progenitor of that surname is termed Bertholoneus; whereas by the manner that name both write, and in an ordinary way of speaking express themselves, their progenitor's proper name behoved to have been Partholanus, or Partholan, a known ancient Irish name: as is also that of Anselan, ancestor of the M'Auslans, now *Buchanan*. So that the manner the clerks of these more ancient times expressed these names, is not to be too much criticised, nor relied upon.

There is a current tradition or account, that this Anselan Okyan married one Denniestoun, heiress of a part, if not the whole, of the estate of *Buchanan*. But this account is not too generally adhered to, because that heiress of the name of Denniestoun, whom that Anselan married, is only reputed to have had some little part of the estate of *Buchanan*, with Drumquhuassils and other lands on the water of Airrick; and because the greater part of the estate of *Buchanan* was given to the same Anselan, by king Malcolm, with other lands, in reward of his service against the Danes. Though indeed the name of Denniestoun was a very ancient and honorable name in the Lennox, and continued to be so for divers ages; Hugh lord of Denniestoun being witness to a charter granted by Malcolm the first of that name, earl of Lennox, to John laird of Lass, in the reign of king Alexander III. As also Robert Lord Denniestoun is recorded to be sheriff of Dunbarton-shire, in the reign of



king Robert I. The male issue of this family failed in the reign of king Robert III,—the lord Denniestoun's two daughters being then married, the eldest to Cunningham of Kilmaurs, and the second to Maxwell of Calderwood. Denniestoun of Colgrain is now the representative of that ancient family.

Anselan Okyan not only was recompenced for his service by king Malcolm with lands of considerable value, but also with very splendid arms; as the same king is recorded to have done to the ancestor of the Keiths, upon his killing of Camus the Danish general, and to others upon the like accounts. The arms assigned by that king to this Anselan upon account of his descent, and more especially upon account of his heroic achievements, are, in a field or, a lion rampant sable, armed, and langued gules, holding in his dexter paw a sabre, or crooked sword, proper. Which arms that surname retained always without the least addition or variation, until that addition obtained upon a very honorable occasion, at the battle of Bauge, as in due place shall be observed. Notwithstanding of the entire affection of that family for several ages to, and dependence upon the family of Lennox, yet the family of *Buchanan* did never by way of concession, or patronage, assume any part of the armorial bearings of that honorable family; albeit it is evident that most other ordinary names of this kingdom, at some time or occasion, assumed some one part or other of their patron or superior's armorial bearings, in conjunction with their own. As for instance, most surnames of Tiviotdale and Douglassdale, assume a part of the Douglasses arms; and those of Murrayland, the arms of the Murrays. So that few of an equal character with that of *Buchanan*, reserved their arms so free of any addition or mixture as that surname did; which is no small argument not only of the honor of the family, but also of the cause and reason of the first granting of these arms.

This Anselan Okyan, agreeably to the most ordinary and received genealogy of that surname, is reputed the progenitor of that surname, and first laird of *Buchanan*,



his son and successor was called John, in whose favor (as I have been informed by gentlemen of very much integrity, who asserted, they had seen the same in custody of the late laird of *Buchanan*) there was a charter granted by Alcuin (as it would seem), first earl of Lennox, in the reign of king Malcolm III, of the Wester Mains of *Buchanan*. But the late laird of *Buchanan* in the decline of his age and judgment, having conveyed his estate to strangers, by that means many of his ancient evidents, as not conducive to the purpose then in hand, are lost, and probably this charter among others. And therefore not having seen the same, I cannot positively determine thereon; but will only place this John, agreeably to the traditional account delivered of him, as son and successor to the first Anselan, and consequently second laird of *Buchanan*. John, his son and successor, conform to the same manner of account, was called Anselan, the second of that name, and third laird of *Buchanan*; whose son and successor is reported to be Walter, the first of that name, being fourth laird of *Buchanan*. This Walter's son and successor is reported to be Girald, or as others say, and that with most probability Bernard, being fifth laird of *Buchanan*. I have been credibly informed, that these three last mentioned lairds are recorded as witnesses in a mortification granted by Aluin earl of Lennox, of the lands of Cochnach, and others, to the old church of Kilpatrick, before the foundation of the monastery of Pasly; and I have seen myself a charter, by which that church, and lands mortified thereto by the same Aluin, or an earl of that name, his successor, are disposed to that abbacy, some little time after the foundation thereof. But not having seen this other charter, in which these three lairds of *Buchanan* are inserted, I leave what concerns the same undetermined. Bernard the last mentioned laird of *Buchanan*, his son and successor was called Macbeath, being sixth laird of *Buchanan*. And this proper name was very ordinary to the Macauslans, before the assumption of the surname of *Buchanan*, as also to that sept of that surname, who, after assumption of *Buchanan*,



have retained as yet the ancient denomination; as for instance, one Macbeath Macauslan, proprietor of that little interest called the barony of Macauslan, in the Lennox, who lived in the reign of king Robert III, and of whose uncommon stature and strength some accounts are retained to this very time. Macbeath, laird of *Buchanan's* age is evidenced by the record after specified in favor of his son and successor, Anselan, the third of that name, and seventh laird of *Buchanan*; who is ordinarily termed, in any record in which he is mentioned, "Anselan, son of Macbeath, and sennescallus, or chamberlain to the earl of Lennox," in written mortifications in the chartulary of the abbacy of Pasly. This Anselan the third, with Gilbert and Methlen his two sons, are inserted witnesses in a charter granted by Malduin earl of Lennox to Gilmore, son of Maoldonich, of the lands of Luss, in the beginning of the reign of king Alexander II, and they are designated in that charter the earl's clients, or vassals. This Anselan the third, besides Gilbert his eldest son and successor, who first assumed the surname of *Buchanan*, and Methlen his second son, ancestor of the McMillans, had a third son called Colman, ancestor of the MacColmans, as shall be elsewhere more fully illustrated.

Anselan, third of that name, and seventh laird of *Buchanan*, having succeeded his father McBeath, as is already said, obtained from Malduin earl of Lennox, a charter of an island in Loch Lomond, called Clareinch, dated in the year 1225. Witnesses, Dougal, Gilchrist, and Amelyn, the earl's brethren. The same Anselan, is also mentioned as witness in a charter granted by the earl of Lennox, of the lands of Dalmanoch in mortification to the old church of Kilpatrick, by the designation of Absalon de *Buchanan*; Absalon being the same name with Anselan, as has been already observed. Though that of Clareinch is the most ancient that can be found in this age, in relation to the family of *Buchanan*, nevertheless, it is very presumable, there were other charters of greater antiquity belonging to that family, the first of them found upon record being of that repute, and charters



having become customary so long before that time ; as is partly instanced by the original charter of Luss, which was of an anterior date to this of Clareinch ; yet the same Anselan, with two of his sons, Gilbert and Methlen, are designated the earl's clients or vassals therein. I have been also informed by some of very good judgment, who went through the late *Buchanan's* evidences, when entire, that they observed one little charter, being the original, of as great antiquity as any other in the kingdom, being reckoned to be granted in, or about the reign of king David I, which with other of these evidences, having since gone through so many hands, may upon very good grounds be presumed to be neglected, or rather lost.

The isle of Clareinch was the slugorn, or call of war proper to the family of *Buchanan*, such like being usual in all other families in these times, and for some following ages. So soon as this call was raised upon any alarm, the word Clareinch was sounded aloud from one to another, in a very little time, throughout the whole country ; upon hearing of which, all effective men belonging to the laird of *Buchanan*, with the utmost diligence repaired well armed to the ordinary place of rendezvous, which, when the lairds resided in that island, was upon a ground upon the shore opposite thereto. That which in these more modern times came in place of the slugorn was the fire-cross, being a little stick with a cross on one end of it, the extremities of which were burnt, or made black by fire. This cross being once set a-going was carried through with such dispatch, as in a few hours would alarm the people of a vast extent of ground.

Gilbert his son, being first of that name, and eighth laird, and who first, by any thing that can be collected, assumed the surname of *Buchanan*, was senescal, or chamberlain to the earl of Lennox, which office his father Anselan enjoyed for some time. There is a charter of confirmation of that of Clareinch, and some other lands of *Buchanan*, granted in favor of this Gilbert, by king Alexander II, in the seventeenth year of his reign, and



of our Lord 1231.\* The same Gilbert is also inserted witness in a charter granted by Malcolm earl of Lennox, discharging the abbot and monks of Pasly of all service and duties prestable by them to the earl, for any lands mortified by him, or his ancestors to that abbacy; which charter is dated at Kenfrew in the year 1274.† To Gilbert succeeded his son Sir Maurice, first of that name and ninth laird of *Buchanan*, as is evident by a charter of confirmation by Malcolm earl of Lennox in favor of Malcolm M'Edolf, son to Gilmichal M'Edolf of west Cameron, of the lands of Gartachorrans, dated at Bellach in the year 1274. Witnesses to the said charter Patrick Graham, Maurice of *Buchanan*, and Duncan, son of Aulay, knights.‡ Sir Maurice had three sons: Maurice, his successor; Allan, who first married the heiress of Lenny; and John, always reputed ancestor of *Buchanan* of Auchneiven. He was succeeded by his son Sir Maurice, second of that name, being tenth laird of *Buchanan*, as is clear by a charter by Donald earl of Lennox to Maurice of *Buchanan*, son and heir to Sir Maurice of *Buchanan*, of the lands of Solloch, with confirmation of the upper part of the Carrucate of *Buchanan*.§ This charter, as do many others granted in these times, wants a date, but by the subsequent service, the time in which this Maurice lived is plainly made appear, he being one of the members of an inquest by Malcolm earl of Lennox, for serving of Mathild, Elizabeth, and Forveleth Lermonts, heirs portioners to Thomas Lermont of Cremennan, their father; the said inquest being at the kirk of Killearn in the year 1320, and fourteenth year of the reign of king Robert I.|| The other members thereof, besides *Buchanan*, were Duncan M'Edolf, Eugen Mackessan of Garchell, Malcolm Macmurdac, Kessan Innes of Finicktenent, Gillespie Macsawel of Ledlewan, John M'Gilchrist, Malise Macalbaine of West Finnick, Gilchrist Mackessan, Gilbert Macpaddo, Gilchrist

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\* Charter among *Buchanan's* old evidences. † Chartulary of Dumbartonshire. ‡ Chartulary of Dumbartonshire. § Charter among Dumbarton's old evidences. || Extract of the above service from the Chartulary of Dumbartonshire.



Macgilbert, and Pakmund Maceggo. All which gentlemen may, upon good grounds, be supposed to have been of most considerable interest and repute of any others in that country, and age; yet in this there is not the least memory of any of them extant, except that of *Buchanan*, a very remarkable instance of that vast alteration and decay, surnames and other affairs, frequently meet with in an ordinary tract of time.

As his father Sir Maurice had, so did also this gentleman adhere to the cause and interest of his prince and country, with much resolution, constancy, and valor, to the evident hazard of his life and fortune, in imitation of his brave patron, that eminent patriot, Malcolm earl of Lennox: who, with the lairds of *Buchanan* and *Luss*, the first the greatest nobleman, the others the best gentlemen, and of best repute and circumstances of any others in these parts of this kingdom, could never by any artifice used by the kings of England, be induced to do any action prejudicial to their own honor, or the interest of their native country; as is demonstrable by their refusing to sign the ragman roll, which few others, or rather none of any tolerable repute or circumstances either durst, or did decline. There is a traditional account that king Robert Bruce, after his defeat at Dalree, near Straithfillan, by Macdougall lord of Lorn and his adherents, came alone on foot, along the north side of Loch Lomond, (being the most rugged way of any other of this kingdom) the day after that battle, to the castle of *Buchanan*; where being joyfully received, and for some days entertained, he was secretly conveyed by the earl of Lennox and *Buchanan* to a place of safety. This report is the more probable, in regard there is a cave near the shore of Loch Lomond, in *Buchanan* parish, termed the King's Cave; it being reported, that king Robert lay over night in that cave in his journey towards *Buchanan*.

This Maurice lived to a considerable age, having obtained a charter of the lands of *Buchanan* from king David Bruce, in the beginning of his reign. He is also witness in the same reign, in a charter by Donald earl of



Lennox to Finlay Campsy, of a part of the lands of Campsy, being designated, in that charter Maurice Macausland, Dominus, or laird of *Buchanan*: whence it is pretty plain that though the surname of *Buchanan* was assumed by Gilbert this Maurice his grandfather, yet he and some of his successors, seemed to have used their ancient surname, as their humors or inclinations led them. Maurice the second, his successor, was Sir Walter, second also of that name, and eleventh laird. He seems to have been a very active gentleman, and made a very bright figure in his time; having made a very considerable addition to his old estate, by the purchase of a great many other lands. There is a charter of confirmation of some of his lands of *Buchanan*, granted in his favor by king Robert II, in which he is designated the king's consanguineus, or cousin, upon resignation of William Boyd of Auchmar, in the hands of Walter of Faslane, lord of Lennox, of the lands of Cameron, Drumfad, and divers other lands.\* Sir Walter lived to a great age, having only one son, John, who married the heiress of Lenny, and died before his father, and was never entered to the estate of *Buchanan*. However, seeing this John had issue, which continued or carried on the line of the family, I shall mention him in order as his father Walter's successor. The clearest document that can be found in relation to him is a charter, granted by king Robert III, in favor of *John Buchanan*, and Janet Lenny, his spouse, in liferent, and to their heirs in fee, of the barony of Pitwhonydy, in the year 1363.† Whether the barony of Pitwhonydy belonged formerly to the family of Lenny, or was part of that which belonged to the family of *Buchanan*, and was at this juncture given off by this John to that of Lenny, cannot be clearly determined, this being the most ancient charter relating to that, or any other lands, in hands of the present Lenny. Nor is there so much as a tradition, that the family of Lenny had any lands before this mar-

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\* Charter among *Buchanan's* old evidences. † Ch. Pencs *Buchanan de Lenny*.



riage, except those possessed by Keir and Lenny, and as is thought, some part of these lands so designated in Midlothian.

This John, twelfth laird of *Buchanan*, is the first mentioned in the genealogical tree of *Buchanan*, there being a part of that tree cut away, the actor, as well as design of that action, being unknown. John laird of *Buchanan* and Lenny had three sons, who came to age; the eldest Sir Alexander, who killed the duke of Clarence at the battle of Bauge, was also himself afterwards killed at the battle of Verneil, anno 1424, being never married. The second was Sir Walter, who succeeded to the estate of *Buchanan*; and the third John, during his father's lifetime, designated of Ballachondachy, and who did, after his father's death, succeed to the estate of Lenny, as the tree of *Buchanan*, and some other evidents among those of *Buchanan* testify, as shall be in due place observed. I will elsewhere briefly recount some of the heroic achievements of that gallant gentleman, Sir Alexander, eldest son to John laird of *Buchanan*, who acquired an addition to the armorial bearing, and a much greater to the honor of his family; and will endeavor to remove some little mistake our historians are in concerning his surname, and meanwhile proceed to the account of Sir Walter, third of that name, and thirteenth laird of *Buchanan*, who upon the death of Sir Alexander, succeeded to his father John, laird of *Buchanan* and Lenny. There is a charter granted by Duncan, earl of Lennox, to Walter, laird of *Buchanan*, of the lands of Ledlewan; and he is witness to a charter by the same earl to John Hamilton, son and heir to John Hamilton of Bardowie, of the lands of Bathernock; most of his evidents in relation to the estate of *Buchanan* being by some contingency or other lost. However he is mentioned by the genealogical tree of the family, and is thereby asserted to be married to Isobel Stewart, daughter to Murdoch Stewart, duke of Albany, and governor of Scotland, and to Isobel, heiress of Lennox his lady. This marriage is further made appear by a charter in the hands of *Buchanan* of Drumikill, granted



by Isobel duchess of Albany, and countess of Lennox, to one Donald Patrick, of a tenement of houses and land next adjacent to the north side of the church-yard of Drymen, dated in the year 1443, witnesses being Andrew and Murdoch, the duchess's nephews, and Walter, laird of *Buchanan*, her son in law, knight, with divers others. Sir Walter had three sons, Patrick, his successor, and Maurice, who was treasurer to lady Margaret, daughter to king James I, and dauphiness of France; having gone to that kingdom with her, there is no further account of him. His third son was Thomas, Carbeth's ancestor. Sir Walter had a daughter married to Gray of Foulis, the Lord Gray his ancestor. To Sir Walter succeeded his son Patrick, first of that name, and fourteenth laird of *Buchanan*. He acquired a part of Strathyre from David Oquhuanan, heritor thereof, in the year 1455, being the date of the charter thereof, confirmed by charter under the great seal, in the year 1458, as is also a charter in his favor under the great seal, of his estate of *Buchanan*, dated in the year 1460. He purchased the lands of Easter Balleun. and in the year 1414, resigned the lands of Drumfad, and Kirkmicheal, in favor of *Walter Buchanan*, his son and heir, which this Walter sold to the laird of Ardkinglass in the year 1513. Patrick laird of *Buchanan*, and Andrew laird of Lenny, made in the year 1455, mutual tailzies of their estates in favor of one another, and the heirs of their own bodies, and past some of their brethren of either side; by which it is pretty clear, they have been no further removed in kindred than cousin-germans: so that the genealogy of both families, as already asserted, will hold good. He was married to one Galbreath, heiress of Killearn, Bamoir, and Auchinreoch, and had with her two sons, Walter, his successor, and Thomas, ancestor of Drumikill; and a daughter Annabella, married to her cousin, James Stewart, of Baldorrans, grandchild to Murdoch duke of Albany. He had also an illegitimate son, Patrick, of whose issue there is no account.

The last mentioned laird of *Buchanan*, being married



to an heiress of the name of Galbraith, and the circumstances of that name being now parallel to that of *Buchanan*, mutual sympathy in a manner obliges me to digress a little, in giving a brief account of that name.

The name of Galbraith is evidently an ancient Scottish surname, the denomination of that name importing in Irish a brave stranger. The first I find upon record of this name was Gillespie, or Archibald Galbraith, being inserted witness in a charter by Malduin, earl of Lennox, to Humphrey Kirkpatrick, of the lands of Colchoun, in the reign of king Alexander II. This Gillespie's son was Maurice, as evinces a charter in his favor of Cartonbenach, now Bathernock, by the above Malduin, earl of Lennox, in the forecited reign. Maurice's son was Arthur, in whose favor there is a charter of Auchincloich and Bathernock, with power to seize and condemn malefactors, with this proviso, that those so condemned be hanged upon the earl's gallows. This charter is of date in the year 1238, witnesses, David Lindsay, David Graham, William Douglass Malcolm, thane of Calentyr, Maurice Galbraith, Auleth, the earl's brother, and Maurice, parson of Drymen. Arthur's sons were William, ancestor of Culcruch, as testifies a charter in his favor by Malcolm earl of Lennox of these lands, and the ancestors of the Galbraiths of Greenock and Killearn: the heiress of the principal family of Bathernock having married a son of the Lord Hamilton, the present Bardowie's ancestor; as did the heiress of Greenock a son of Shaw of Sauchy, Shaw of Greenock's ancestor; and the heiress of Killearn was married to the laird of *Buchanan*. The only remaining family of that name being Culcruch, Galbraith laird thereof fell into such bad circumstances in the time of king Charles I, as obliged him to pass his estate, and go to Ireland, where his posterity are in very good circumstances. Galbraith of Balgair is now representative, the family of Balgair's ancestor being a son of that family.

To Patrick laird of *Buchanan* succeeded his son Walter, fourth of that name, and fifteenth laird of *Buchanan*, as is clear by the charter of resignation in his favor, by



Patrick, his father, in the year 1474. He married the Lord Graham's daughter, whose mother was the earl of Angus's daughter. Of this marriage he had Patrick his successor, who as is confidently asserted, was with a great many of his name, killed at the battle of Floudon, in the year 1513; and John of Auchmar, afterwards Arnpryor and Gartartan; and two daughters, one of them married to the laird of Lamond, the other to the laird of Ardkinglass.

Patrick, the second of that name, albeit his father outlived him many years, yet as in the tree of the family, so also in this place he may be accounted the sixteenth laird. He was married to the earl of Argyle's daughter, her mother being the earl of Huntly's daughter. He had of this marriage two sons, and two daughters, that came to age. His eldest son was George, his successor; his second Walter, Spittel's ancestor. His two daughters were married to the lairds of Auchinbreck, and Calder. He had also an illegitimate son called Robert. Patrick's successor was George, first of that name, and seventeenth laird of *Buchanan*, as is clear by charter under the great seal in his favor of the lands of *Buchanan*, in the year 1530. He purchased the lands of Duchray, and others, as evinces charter thereof, anno 1532. He was made sheriff principal of Dunbarton-shire, anno 1561. He was first married to Margaret Edmonstoun, daughter to the laird of Duntreath, her mother being Shaw of Sauchy's daughter. He had of this marriage John, his successor. He married for his second lady Janet Cuninghame, daughter to Cuninghame of Craigens, being first married to the laird of Houstoun. He had with his second lady William, ancestor of *Buchanan* of Auchmar, in whose favor his father grants charter of the thirteen merk land of Straithyre, in the year 1556. He had also of this marriage one daughter, Margaret, first married to Cuninghame of Robertland, secondly to Stirling of Glorat, and lastly to Douglass of Maines. George was succeeded by John, second of that name, and eighteenth laird of *Buchanan*. His father grants charter in

THE HISTORY OF THE ARMY

The history of the army is a long and varied one, spanning centuries and continents. It is a story of valor, sacrifice, and the evolution of warfare. From the ancient battles of Marathon and Thermopylae to the modern conflicts of World War I and II, the army has played a central role in human history. The development of military technology, from the spear and sword to the machine gun and nuclear weapons, has shaped the way wars are fought. The structure of the army, from the small units of ancient times to the large, complex organizations of today, has also evolved significantly. The role of the army in society, from being a defender of the state to a provider of social services, has changed over time. The history of the army is a testament to the human capacity for organization, strategy, and courage.

The early history of the army is shrouded in legend and myth. The ancient Greeks and Romans were the first to develop the concept of a professional standing army. The Roman legions were the most powerful military force of the ancient world, and their tactics and organization influenced all subsequent armies. The Middle Ages saw the rise of the knightly class and the development of the longbow and the handgun. The Renaissance brought about the use of pike and shot, and the emergence of the modern infantry. The 17th and 18th centuries were characterized by the development of the line infantry and the bayonet. The 19th century saw the rise of the rifle and the development of the modern assault rifle. The 20th century was marked by the development of the machine gun, the tank, and the airplane. The history of the army is a story of constant evolution and adaptation to the changing needs of the world.

The army has always been a source of pride and honor for its members. It is a profession that requires a high level of discipline, courage, and loyalty. The army has provided a sense of purpose and direction for many people, and it has been a source of strength and support for many nations. The history of the army is a story of the human spirit and the power of organized force. It is a story that continues to inspire and inform us today.

his favor, in the year 1552. He died before his father, and was twice married, first to the Lord Levingstoun's daughter, her mother being daughter to the earl of Morton, which marriage was consummated by virtue of a dispensation, in regard of propinquity of blood. There was of this marriage one son, George, who came to age. He married secondly a daughter of one Chisholm, brother to the bishop of Dunblain, and had with her one daughter, married to Mr. Thomas Buchanan, of Ibert, lord privy seal. To John succeeded his son Sir George, second of that name, and nineteenth laird of *Buchanan*, as is clear by charter in his favor, by King Henry, and Queen Mary, of the lands of *Buchanan*, isles of Clareinch and Kepinch, with bell and alms of saint Kessog, dated in the year 1564. This Sir George was married to Mary Graham, daughter to the earl of Monteath, her mother being the lord Seaton's daughter. Of this marriage he had one son, Sir John, and two daughters, Helen, married to Alexander Colchoun of Luss, and Susanna, first married to John M'Farlan of Arrochar, secondly to Campbell of Craignish. Sir George's successor was Sir John, third of that name, and twentieth laird of *Buchanan*, as appears by charter in his favor, by king James VI, of the lands of *Buchanan*, in the year 1618. This Sir John mortified six thousand pounds Scots to the university of Edinburgh, for maintaining three bursars at the study of theology there; and an equal sum to the former to the university of St. Andrews, for maintaining upon the interest thereof, three bursars at the study of philosophy there: and constituted the magistrates of Edinburgh managers or patrons of both mortifications, as the one double of the contract betwixt the said Sir John and the magistrates of Edinburgh, in the hands of the duke of Montrose, among the late *Buchanan's* evidents, does testify. Sir John married Annabella Areskin, daughter to Adam commendator, or Lord Cambuskenneth, being son to the master of Mar, her mother Drummond of Carnock's daughter. He had with her one son, George, his successor, and a daughter married to Campbell of Rahein.



Sir John's successor was Sir George, third of that name, and one and twentieth laird of *Buchanan*. He married Elizabeth Preston, daughter to Preston of Craigmillar, her mother being Hay of Pheinzie's daughter. Sir George, being colonel of Stirling-shire regiment, lost a great many of his regiment and kinsmen at the fatal conflict of Ennerkeithing, in which being taken prisoner, he died in that state in the latter part of the year 1651, having left one son, John his successor, and three daughters, Helen, married to Sir John Rollo of Bannockburn, Agnes, married to Stewart of Rossyth, and Jean to Lecky of that ilk.

John, third of that name, the two and twentieth, and last laird of *Buchanan*, succeeded to his father Sir George.

He was first married to Mary Areskin, daughter to Lord Henry Cardross, her mother being Bellenden of Broughton's daughter, and sister to the first Lord Bellenden. With her he had one daughter Elizabeth, married to James Stewart of Ardvorlich. He secondly married Jean Pringle, daughter to Mr. Andrew Pringle, a minister. With her he had one daughter, Janet, married to Henry *Buchanan* of Lenny. John, last laird, died in December, 1682.

Having thus given a genealogical account of the family of *Buchanan*, it may not be improper to inquire how their estate came to be disposed of upon the extinction of the family. Not to go any further back, it is fit to know, that Sir John *Buchanan*, grandfather to the last laird, by his frequent travels into foreign nations, and other extravagancies, had involved his estate in such an immense debt, that his grand-son found it inconvenient for him to enter as heir, till he had caused Lord David Cardross, his brother-in-law, to compound with the most preferable of his creditors, and upon that composition to apprise the estate: upon which acquisition of Cardross he entered upon the estate as singular successor; nor did he seek for any new right during the life of the Lady Mary Areskin his first lady, who at her death left only one daughter. Some few years after which, he entertained some thoughts of a second marriage, and for that



purpose addressed himself to a daughter of Sir John Colchoun of Luss; between which family and that of *Buchanan* there had been such frequent alliances, and communication of mutual good offices, as rendered the proposal very agreeable to Sir John. The only obstruction that offered sprung from the mutual tailzies between the families of *Buchanan* and Auchmar, whereby both interests were settled upon heirs male. *Buchanan*, in order to remove this difficulty, went to London, and obtained a new charter of his estate upon the right already mentioned, acquired by him from the Lord Cardross; and further procured an additional clause in it, empowering him to dispoise his estate to heirs whatsoever and to whom he pleased. By this means *Buchanan* of Auchmar, nearest heir male and next in succession by the tailzie, was wholly excluded, and his pretensions cut off. *Buchanan's* design however was wholly defeated; the young lady having, much against his expectation, married the laird of Keir, before his return. This disappointment had such effects upon his high spirit, as in a little time threw him into a palsy, and prejudiced him in his judgment, in which unhappy circumstance he continued till his death. A little time before this misfortune befell him, John *Buchanan* of Arnpryor, then a widower, having come into *Buchanan's* family, gained such an influence over him, as to be entrusted with the whole management of his affairs. Arnpryor was not wanting to improve such an opportunity for promoting his own interest, and found means to prevail on the laird to agree to a match between his daughter and Arnpryor's son, then a student of the civil law, that by this means the estate might be kept in the name, failing other heirs of *Buchanan*. The proposal would have certainly taken place, had not the young lady interposed, by refusing her consent; upon which her father, then very much declined in his judgment, conceived so much displeasure against her, as to make a disposition of his estate in favor of Arnpryor, and in prejudice of her right. However, keeping this paper in his own custody, and happening to go to the



bath for the recovery of his health, he in his return fell in love with Mrs. Jean Pringle, and married her, and upon her arrival at *Buchanan*, caused the disposition in favor of Arnprior to be canceled, which gave rise to an inveterate animosity, which continued ever after between him and Arnprior.

In a little time after this marriage *Buchanan*, for reasons we cannot account for, disposed his estate to an old comrade of his, Major George Grant, governor of Dunbarton castle, with this provision, that the major should marry his eldest daughter, and assume the name and arms of *Buchanan*; reserving his own life-rent and his lady's jointure, and settling the estate so as to return to *Buchanan's* heirs male, and failing heirs of Grant's own body, to *Buchanan's* heirs whatsoever. Agreeably to this disposition, Grant made his addresses to the young lady, but was rejected by her with the utmost indignation. The late Lady *Buchanan* has been blamed, as promoting this disposition in favor of Grant; but I have received such information, from people well versed in *Buchanan's* affairs, as fully justifies her. Sometime after this, there was a project formed by *Buchanan* and Grant, of selling so much of the highland lands of the estate of *Buchanan*, as might, together with the price of some woods lately sold, and *Buchanan's* other movables, clear the whole debts affecting the lower barony, or remainder of that estate. These highland lands accordingly were sold to the marquis of Montrose, who, for security of that part sold to him, got infesment of real warrandice upon the lower barony. This bargain being completed, it was suggested to the marquis, that he could not be fully secured in those lands, lately purchased by him, till well informed of the extent of *Buchanan's* debts, and other circumstances of his affairs. For this purpose Arnprior, who of all others best knew those affairs, was prevailed upon to make a discovery of them to the marquis, having for his service therein, and his assistance in evicting the whole estate, obtained the fourth part thereof, burdened with a proportionable part of the debts. Thus,



there having been a debt due by *Buchanan* to Sir James Dick of Priestfield, for which all legal diligence was used, insomuch that the laird, with Drumikill, and some other cautioners, were denounced, and continued more than a year unrelaxed; and Arnpryor, while manager for *Buchanan*, having been ordered to clear this debt, it was accordingly paid, and discharge and relaxation procured for the cautioners, but the principal unhappily was left unrelaxed. This secret once divulged, there was a gift obtained of *Buchanan's* life-rent, and movables escheat, by which his whole movables being exhausted, there was room left for wresting the estate out of his hands, by procuring rights to those debts, for payment whereof these movables were allotted. This project was the effectual means of ruining that estate; for divers adjudications being led in Arnpryor's name, then principal manager for my lord marquis, (the marquis himself, as it seems, being passive in it) *Buchanan's* eldest daughter found herself obliged to resign her pretensions, for a sum of money, in favor of his lordship; and major Grant having a little before his death given up all *Buchanan's* evidences, both the rights and the fortune became to be entirely transferred.

This estate, as all others, was sometimes increased, or diminished, as it fell into the hands of good or bad managers. The lairds of *Buchanan* had, besides their old estate, several lands in the parishes of Killearn, Strablanc, and others in the Lennox. The most flourishing condition it has been in, for divers ages, was upon the last laird's accession to it. For his old estate, which, together with Strathyre, Brachern, and some superiorities, was worth thirteen thousand merks of yearly rent, most of the same arising from steelbow horses, cows, corn, red land, besides casualties, and woods, computed in this age to be worth two thousand pounds sterling each cutting. Besides this, he had the whole estate of Badindalloch, amounting to six thousand merks per annum, which was acquired by Sir John, the late laird's grandfather, for money he was engaged in for



Cunninghame of Glengarnock, proprietor thereof; as also he had the estate of Craigmillar in Mid-Lothian, being ten thousand merks per annum acquired by his father. So that from these three estates the family had near thirty thousand merks of yearly rent. But *Buchanan* having sold Badindalloch and Craigmillar when in health, and that of *Buchanan* going off in the manner we have already mentioned, after having continued six hundred and sixty-five years in that name, and in an uninterrupted succession of twenty-two lairds; by this mismanagement, and want of proper advice from his friends, this flourishing fortune has been destroyed, and the family itself extinguished.

*The Paternal Arms of the Family of Buchanan.*

Or, a lion rampant sable, armed and langued gules, within a double tressure, flowered and counterflowered with flower-de-luces of the second. Crest, a hand coupee holding up a ducal cap, or duke's coronet, proper, with two laurel branches wreathed surrounding the crest, disposed orleways proper; supported by two falcons garnished Or. Ancient motto above the crest, *Audaces Juvo*. Modern motto in compartment, *Clarior Hinc Honos*.



AN ACCOUNT  
OF THE  
FAMILY OF AUCHMAR.

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IN giving an exact account of these cadets, now become families, which came immediately off that of *Buchanan*, and retain that surname, I shall begin with that family last came off the principal one, and consequently next to the same, and shall mention each of the rest in order, according to the times of their several descents off the chief family. In prosecution of this method, I shall begin with the family of AUCHMAR, which, by the original charter thereof, as also by the genealogical account, or tree, of the family of *Buchanan*, is not only clearly evinced to be descended of a son of the laird of *Buchanan*, but also to be the latest cadet of that family. Though the principal family continued in being for the space of one hundred and thirty-five years after this family came off the same, nevertheless, the few second sons, or cadets, which descended of *Buchanan* since that of Auchmar came off, left no male issue; so that by this means Auchmar continued to be the latest cadet of that ancient family.

The interest of Auchmar was for some time tanistrie, or appennage lands, being always given off to a second son of the family of *Buchanan* for patrimony, or rather aliment during life, and at his death returning to the family of *Buchanan*. These lands were in some time



after disposed irreversibly to the ancestor of the present family of Auchmar, and his heirs. The first of which was WILLIAM BUCHANAN, first son, of the second marriage, to George *Buchanan* of that ilk, and Janet Cunninghame, daughter to Cunninghame (for any thing I can find), first laird of Craighens, who was son to the earl of Glencairn. This lady was first married to Patrick, laird of Houston, director of the chancery in the reign of king James V. Houston, with divers other good and loyal patriots, having joined that brave nobleman, John, earl of Lennox, in order to liberate their sovereign from the restraint put upon him by the earls of Arran and Angus, with their associates; and Lennox having engaged with the earl of Arran's army at Linlithgow, or Evanbridge, was there slain, together with Houston, and a great many others of his party. *Buchanan*, after Houston's death, having married his relict, granted charter, in favor of William *Buchanan*, his first son of this second marriage, and his heirs, of the lands of Auchmar, dated the 3d of January, 1547 years. Nor did *Buchanan's* indulgence and liberality to this his son stop here, but he did also, in the year 1556, grant charter, in his favor, of the thirteen merk land of Straithyre, with real warrandice for the same in the Easter Mains of *Buchanan*, being the best portion any second son of that family had got of a long time, or rather at any time before that. After what manner this family lost possession of the lands of Straithyre is not very evident; the most common account, however, of that event is this, that in the time of the civil wars in the reign of king Charles I, particularly in the year 1645, the lands of *Buchanan* being at that time very sadly harrassed, and most of the houses burnt, George *Buchanan* of Auchmar lost upon that occasion the evidents of Straithyre, and, as is also apprehended, the double, lodged in that family's hands, of the mutual tailzie betwixt them and the family of *Buchanan*. After which, Sir John, laird of *Buchanan*, did, in an unjust and oppressive manner, dispossess the said George of those lands, and would have done the same to him in relation



to the lands of Auchmar also, had not the evidence thereof been at that time providentially in the laird of Craigen's custody, which was the only means of their preservation. This, with some other hard usage given by Sir John, created such animosity betwixt these two families as could scarcely be fully extinguished: the said Sir John being accounted the worst, if not the only bad one, of all the lairds of *Buchanan*, and the greatest oppressor of his name and neighbors; whereas, the other lairds, generally taken, are reported to have been the most discreet neighborly gentlemen of any in these parts of this kingdom.

William, the first of Auchmar, was married to Elizabeth Hamilton, daughter to the laird of Inchmahan, (or as I find him sometimes designated, of Eglismachan,) this family having become extinct in the reign of king Charles II, any little remains of that interest fell into Hamilton of Aitkenhead, as nearest heir to Hamilton of Inchmahan. Of this marriage betwixt Auchmar and Inchmahan's daughter, three sons and two daughters came to maturity. The eldest of the sons was Patrick, the second George, and the third Mr. William. Margaret the eldest daughter was married to Cunninghame of Blairwhoish; the second to James Colchoun, merchant in Glasgow.

PATRICK, the eldest son, succeeded to his father William in the lands of Auchmar and Straithyre. He married Helen *Buchanan*, heiress of Ibert, daughter to Mr. Thomas *Buchanan* of Ibert, nephew to the great Mr. George *Buchanan*; which Thomas became lord privy seal, by resignation of that office in his favor by Mr. George his uncle. Mr. Thomas's wife was a daughter of John, laird of *Buchanan*. Patrick above-mentioned died within a few years of his marriage, his children having not long survived him; so that his interest devolved to George his second brother, as is evident by precept of *Clare Constat*, and charter thereupon, in his favor, by John, laird of *Buchanan*, of the lands of Auchmar, dated in the year 1606.



This George, in his eldest brother's lifetime, married Janet Stewart, daughter to Andrew Stewart, who had a beneficial tack (esteemed in these days equivalent to her-itage,) of the lands of Blairgarie, and some other lands, from the earl of Murray, in Straithgartney, and the parish of Callender. He was also the earl's baillie in those parts. That family is now represented by Alexander Stewart of Gartnafuaroe in Balquhidder parish; and is, with the families of Ardvorlich and Glenbucky, (from which three are sprung most of the Stewarts in the southern parts of Perthshire,) lineally descended of James Beg, or little James, son to James Stewart, youngest son to Murdoch, duke of Albany, and governor of Scotland. James Beg was married to Annabella *Buchanan*, daughter to Patrick, laird of *Buchanan*, as testifies a charter, in his and the said Annabella's favor, of the lands of Baldorrans in Stirlingshire, in the reign of king James II. I find also this James witness in a charter, by Isobel, duchess of Albany and countess of Lennox, of a tenement of land in Drymen, in the year 1443, being designated in that charter the duchess's nephew. James's successor was Walter Stewart of Baldorrans, as is clear by charter, in his favor, by Janet Oquhuanan, of a wadset-right the said Janet had upon a part of the lands of Straithyre, of date in the year 1528. From three sons of this Walter, or according to their own traditional account, from a son of Walter, called William, are descended the three families above-mentioned.

GEORGE BUCHANAN of Auchmar had seven sons; Patrick his successor, John, Andrew, Mr. Maurice, William, Robert, and George. He had also two daughters; the eldest married to Colchoun of Camstrodan, the second to captain Pettigroe.

To George succeeded his eldest son PATRICK, as is clear by charter, in his favor, of the lands of Auchmar, dated in the year 1662. He married Agnes *Buchanan*, daughter to William *Buchanan* of Ross. He had by her one son, John, who had issue, and five daughters; Janet, married to *Buchanan* of Cameron, Mary to Thomas



Anderson, Elizabeth to Walter M'Pharlan, Agnes to Galbraith of Armfinlay, and Jean to Nairn of Baturich. He had also an illegitimate son, John, who went to Ireland.

To Patrick *Buchanan* of Auchmar succeeded his son JOHN. He married Anna Graham, daughter to John Graham of Duchray. He had by her two sons and four daughters. The eldest of these daughters was married to Robert Graham of Glenney. The second daughter was first married to George *Buchanan*, son to Arthur *Buchanan* of Auchlossy, and afterwards to Andrew Stewart of town-head of Drymen. The third daughter was married to Robert Stewart of Cailliemore. The fourth to George M'Pharlan, merchant.

John *Buchanan* of Auchmar was succeeded by WILLIAM his son. He married Jean *Buchanan*, daughter to John *Buchanan* of Carbeth. Colin, second son to the said John, married Anna Hamilton, daughter to James Hamilton of Aitkenhead.

The first cadet of the family of Auchmar, was Mr. William *Buchanan*, third son to William the first of Auchmar. This Mr. William went to Ireland, and became manager or factor, for the estate of the family of Hamilton, then lords of Clandeboys, and afterwards earls of Clanbrazil, in the county of Down, which family is now extinct. He married in that country, and had one son, major William *Buchanan*, a very brave gentleman, who was major to George, laird of *Buchanan's* regiment, at the fatal conflict betwixt the Scots and English at Ennerkeithing. The major, upon defeat of the Scottish army, being well mounted, made his way through a party of English horsemen, and though pursued for some miles, came off safe, having killed divers of the pursuers. He went afterwards to Ireland, and purchased an estate there, called Scrabohill, near Newton Clandeboys, in the county of Down. He had two sons, the eldest continued in Ireland, and the younger went abroad. He had also two daughters, both married in that country.



William of Auchmar, had an illegitimate son, called George, whose son John, had a wadset upon the lands of Blairluisk, in Kilmaronock parish, which having sold, he went to Ireland, where divers of his progeny reside near the village called St. Johnstoun, in the county of Derry; from whence, one of them having come to the paroch of Bonneil, had two sons, Archibald at present in Bonneil, who hath three sons, George, a trader at sea; William, a residenter in London; and James, residing near Glasgow. Another, Archibald, being also descended of the said George, resides in Inverary, in Argyleshire.

The second cadet of the family of Auchmar. was Mr. Maurice *Buchanan*, fourth son to George *Buchanan* of Auchmar. He was a preacher in the county of Tyrone, and had one son, James, who had only one son, captain Maurice, who resides near Dublin.

George of Auchmar's fifth son was William, who was a captain in the Swedish service in Germany. He was, upon account of his valor, conduct, and other laudable qualities, very much esteemed; having signalized himself upon divers occasions, particularly in vanquishing an Italian, who in most countries of Europe, had acquired very much fame by his martial achievements, and dexterity always in performing divers feats of arms, having carried the prize in all places he went to, till at last he was overcome by this captain William, no less to his honor, than to the Italian's disgrace. Upon account of this action, he obtained a major's commission, but was within few days thereafter, killed in the said service. He was married to Anna Pennel, an English woman. His children and their posterity have continued in Germany.

George of Auchmar's seventh and youngest son, George, had one son, William, who married at London, having left a son James, who is a merchant in that city. John, Andrew and Robert, George's other sons, their issue is wholly extinct.

Patrick *Buchanan*, of Auchmar, besides John his successor, had an illegitimate son, called also John, who



went to Ireland. He had two sons, Patrick, who went to the West Indies, and is in very good circumstances in that country; and John, who resides near Newton-stewart, in the county of Tyrone, and hath three sons. He had also an illegitimate son, Samuel, who resides in Laggan of Tyrconnel.

The last cadet of Auchmar, is Colin *Buchanan*, brother to the present William *Buchanan* of Auchmar, who for armorial bearing, carries the paternal arms of the family of *Buchanan*, as already blazoned, without any manner of distinction.

I am hopeful by clear and authentic documents, to have demonstrated this family, last mentioned, to be the latest in descent from that of *Buchanan*, notwithstanding that Mr. Nisbet, in his late book of heraldry and genealogy, hath asserted the contrary, by giving it to a certain gentleman, who is among the remotest of the cadets of the family of *Buchanan*. I am surprised he should have fallen into such a mistake, especially after having had much better information conveyed to his hands, by the author of these papers. But I am confident, his accounts of the matter, will not make the least impression on any judicious reader, that shall well weigh what he has only barely asserted, and compare it with the authentic account I have given.



AN ACCOUNT  
OF THE  
FAMILY OF SPITTEL.

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THE case of the family of SPITTEL seems to be much the same with that of divers other families of that name, they having been in possession of several lands, at some little time after they came off the family of *Buchanan*; a great part of which lands are since gone from it, as from other families, by ways and means not easy to be discovered at this distance of time.

The ancestor of the present family of Spittel, and who first obtained these lands, was Walter *Buchanan*, son to Patrick, the second of that name, laird of *Buchanan*. This Walter, and his successor John, their charters of these lands, by bad keeping in turbulent times, are so effaced, and the writing thereof so obliterated, as renders the same in a great measure illegible. However, it is very presumable, that the laird of *Buchanan* gave the lands of Spittel to his son Walter, for patrimony, when he came off the family, notwithstanding of the above inconveniency, that the two first, or original charters of that family labor under. But for further proof of this family's descent off *Buchanan*, there being in divers of our kings' reigns records of justiciary, by which all chiefs of clans were obligated for the good and peaceable behavior of their name, or clan, it is remarkable that in one of these records, in the latter part of king James V, his reign,



Walter *Buchanan* of Spittel, is designated brother-german to George *Buchanan* of that ilk; also in a seasin by the same laird of the lands of Auchmar, *anno* 1547. John *Buchanan*, son and heir to the deceased Walter *Buchanan* of Spittel, the laird's brother, is one of the witnesses. So that George, laird of *Buchanan*, being well known to have been eldest son, and successor to Patriek, laird of *Buchanan*; and by these two documents, Walter *Buchanan* of Spittel, being designated brother to the said George, the descent of this family is cleared beyond all controversy, however little their original writings conduce to that purpose. Walter *Buchanan*, first of Spittel, was married to Isabel Cunningham, asserted to have been daughter to the earl of Glencairn. There is a charter by Andrew Cunninghame of Blairwhoish, with consent of Walter Stirling of Ballagan his curator, in favor of Walter *Buchanan* of Spittel, and Isabel Cunningham his spouse, of the lands of Blairvocky, dated in the year 1535. There is also another charter in favor of the same Walter, by Alexander, Master of Glencairn, of the lands of Arrochymore, dated in the year 1530. Which lands, seem to be given in portion to him with Glencairn's daughter. Walter left one son, John, his successor, and a daughter, married to Walter *Buchanan* of Drumikill.

He was succeeded by his son John, who married Elizabeth Cunningham, daughter to Cunningham, laird of Drumquhuassle, as is evident by an heritable right, by Alexander, earl of Glencairn, to Elizabeth Cunningham, spouse to John *Buchanan* of Spittel, in life-rent, and Edward *Buchanan* her son, in fee of the lands of Merkinch, dated in the year 1553.

EDWARD, first of that name, succeeded to his father John. He married Christian Galbraith, daughter to the laird of Culcruiich, as testifies a charter in his and his said spouse's favor, under the privy seal, dated in the year 1555. He had two sons, Robert his successor, and George.

To Edward of Spittel succeeded his son ROBERT. He married Lawson of Boghal's daughter, and had by her



two sons, Walter his successor, and Andrew. There is a charter under the privy seal in favor of this Robert, in the latter part of queen Mary's reign.

To Robert succeeded his son WALTER. He married Galbraith of Balgair's daughter, and had with her two sons that came to maturity, Edward and Walter.

EDWARD, second of that name, succeeded to Walter his father. He was first married to Edmonstoun of Balleun's daughter. With her he had James, his successor, and John, a captain in George, laird of *Buchanan's* regiment, who was killed at the fatal conflict betwixt the Scots and English at Ennerkeithing. He was secondly married to John *Buchanan* of Ross's daughter, and had with her Robert *Buchanan*, baker in Glasgow, and Edward, who was a man of great learning, and died while at the study of divinity in the college of Edinburgh, and one daughter married to Cunningham of Trinbeg.

JAMES succeeded to his father Edward. He married a daughter of John *Buchanan* of Cashlie, and had with her five sons, Edward, captain John, captain Archibald, Andrew and Walter.

To James succeeded EDWARD, third of that name. He married Christian Mitchel, daughter to Mr. Thomas Mitchel, minister of Kilmaronock, and had with her two sons, John and Thomas, and two daughters.

JOHN, eldest son to Edward *Buchanan* of Spittel, married Margaret Muirhead, daughter to Muirhead of Rashiehill, relict of Mr. Robert *Buchanan* of Arnpryor. Thomas his brother, was married to Napeir of Ballochairn's daughter.

The first cadet of Spittel's family was GEORGE, second son to Edward, first of that name, and third of Spittel. George had one son, William, who obtained a beneficial tack of Arrachybeg in *Buchanan* parish. William had also one son, Donald, who had four sons, William, Duncan, Robert and Walter. Of these William had one son, Donald, lately in Arrachybeg, who left issue. Duncan had one son, John, who has also one son,



Duncan, in the foot-guards. Robert was killed in the year 1645, and had only one daughter, married to James Mc'Gown in Catter. Walter, who mostly resided in Cashill, in *Buchanan* parish, had two sons, John and William, both whereof have male issue. The said Donald had another son, called Walter, maltman in Glasgow, father to Margaret *Buchanan*, who married James Couper, merchant in Port Glasgow, whose only daughter, Agnes, is married to Andrew Crawford, merchant in Port Glasgow. The progeny of the above-mentioned George, are ordinarily termed *Buchanans* of Arrachybeg, or Donald Macwilliam's race.

The second cadet of the family of Spittel, was ANDREW, son to Robert *Buchanan* of Spittel. This Andrew seems to have been a man of education, and was factor to part of the earl of Mar's estate for some time. He bought Blairvocky from Spittel, and having never married, disposed that interest to Walter *Buchanan* his nephew, ancestor to the *Buchanans* of Blairvocky, as shall be hereafter observed. Andrew had one illegitimate son, Robert, who resided for the most part in Arrachymore, in *Buchanan* parish. Robert had four sons, Andrew, James, Robert and Alexander. Andrew had no male issue. Robert had one son, who left no issue. James had one son, Andrew, lately in Auchingyle, in *Buchanan* parish, who had four sons; two of these resided in *Buchanan* parish, one in the parish of Luss, and another in that of Kilmaronock. Alexander had two sons, John in the parish of Killearn, and Andrew, merchant tailor in Glasgow, father to James *Buchanan*, merchant in the Trongate, there.

The third cadet of the family of Spittel, was WALTER, the first of Blairvocky, second son to Walter *Buchanan* of Spittel. There is a contract of wadset, for the sum of one thousand merks Scots, upon the lands of Salloch, by John *Buchanan* of that ilk, in favor of this Walter, dated in the year 1618. Walter of Blairvocky had one son, Alexander, who had four sons, Walter, Alexander, William, and George. Walter's progeny is



extinct. Alexander left only one daughter. George, the youngest, went abroad. William, the third brother, having obtained the interest of Blairvocky, sold the same to John *Buchanan*, younger of Spittel. William, the last of Blairvocky, resided mostly in Ireland. He had four sons, Alexander, William, Walter, and Henry. Alexander, the eldest, resides in Glendermon, within two miles of Derry, being in very good repute and circumstances. William, Walter and Henry, reside near Omagh, in the county of Tyrone, and kingdom of Ireland.

The fourth cadet of Spittel's family was ROBERT BUCHANAN, late deacon of the bakers of Glasgow, being one of the sons of the second marriage of Edward *Buchanan*, second of that name, of Spittel, and *Buchanan* of Ross's daughter. His son Robert *Buchanan*, writer in Glasgow, married *Buchanan* of Drumhead's daughter. He had also two daughters, one married to Mr. Neil Snodgrass, writer in Paisly, who left one son, John Snodgrass, their former children being dead; she was afterwards married to Alexander Wallace, writer in Paisly: the other was married to John *Buchanan*, elder, merchant in Glasgow.

The next cadets of this family are the present Edward *Buchanan* of Spittel's brethren. The first of these, captain John, was captain in the Dutch and English service, during the whole time of the wars betwixt the French, English and Dutch, with their other confederates, from the year 1690, till the last peace; and was also an officer in the service of the Dutch, and some other states of Europe, a good many years before the commencement of these wars. The next brother was captain Archibald, who for divers years before his death was one of the captains of the king's horseguards, being a gentleman inferior to none of his age and station in all valuable qualities. Andrew and Walter, the other two brethren, died both unmarried.

The last cadet of this family is Thomas *Buchanan*, chirurgeon in Glasgow, second son to Edward *Buchanan*, elder of Spittel.



This family came off *Buchanan* immediately before that of Auchmar, Walter of Spittel being uncle to William the first of Auchmar.

It has appeared a little surprising to some, that the family of *Buchanan* should have run through twenty-two generations in so short a time as six hundred and ninety-five years; and yet here we see in this family of Spittel no less than ten generations in the space of about two hundred and twenty-three years, which is a great deal more in proportion than in the former case; and I doubt not but frequent observations of this nature might be made in many other families.



AN ACCOUNT  
OF THE  
OLD FAMILY OF ARNPRYOR.

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THIS of Arnpryor having been for a considerable tract of time one of the most reputed families of the name of *Buchanan*, both upon account of the estate possessed by them, being pretty considerable, as also in regard these gentlemen themselves were for the most part among the best accomplished of that name. Nevertheless, since the middle of the last age, or some little time before, this family is so much decayed, that there can be very little said concerning the same, more than to give some account of what it hath been, and of some few cadets now extant thereof, and who represent the same. The oldest writes of this family being either carried off when the last laird of Arnpryor went to Ireland, or some other way lost; the manner of the descent thereof of the family of *Buchanan* cannot be so clearly illustrated as otherwise it might. The most clear document for that purpose, is the genealogical tree of the family of *Buchanan*, which positively asserts John *Buchanan*, first of Arnpryor, to have been second son to Walter, fourth of that name, laird of *Buchanan*, and of the lord Graham's daughter: which tree being composed, anno 1600, the composers thereof might have lived in or near the latter part of this gentleman's lifetime, so that the account given thereby may fully satisfy all such as are not too much addicted to criticism or needless scrupulosity. The portion this gentleman obtained from his father, the laird of *Buchanan*, was the lands of Auchmar, which at his death returned to the family of



*Buchanan*, as the custom was of appenage, or tanistry lands. The manner of his obtaining of the lands of Arnpryor was pretty singular, being this.

In the reign of king James IV, and for divers ages before, the Meinziases were proprietors of a great part of the parish of Kippen, and some of the parish of Killearn, though scarce any memory of that name remains in either of those parishes in this age. A gentleman of that name being laird of Arnpryor, at the above mentioned juncture, who had no children of his own, nor any of his name in these parts, that could pretend any relation to him, was for some time at variance with one Forrester, of Carden, a very toping gentleman of Arnpryor's neighborhood, who, upon account of his neighbor Arnpryor's circumstances, sent a menacing kind of message to him, either to dispoise his estate in his favor voluntarily, otherwise, he would dispossess him of it by force. Arnpryor not being of power to oppose Carden, and being loath to give his estate by compulsion to his enemy, judged it the more proper, as well as honorable method, to dispoise his estate to some other gentleman who would counter-balance Carden, and would maintain the rightful owner in possession thereof during his life. In this exigency he had recourse to the laird of *Buchanan*, offering to dispoise his estate to one of *Buchanan's* sons, if he would defend him from any violence offered by Carden. *Buchanan* readily accepted of the offer, and so far undervalued Carden, that he sent his second son, then only a child, without any other guard than his dry nurse to oversee him, along with Arnpryor, to be kept by him as his heir. Upon notice hereof, Carden came to Arnpryor's house with a resolution to kill him, or oblige him to send back *Buchanan's* son, and grant his former demands. Arnpryor having gone out of the way, Carden very imperiously ordered the woman who attended *Buchanan's* child, to carry him back forthwith whence he came, otherwise he would burn Arnpryor's house, and them together. The woman replied, that she would not desert the house for any thing he durst do, telling him withal, if he offered



the least violence, it would be revenged to his cost. This stout reply was somewhat damping to Carden, who at the same time reflecting that he would not only be obnoxious to the laws for any violent measures he should take, but also to enmity with *Buchanan*, which he was by no means able to support, therefore followed the safest course, by desisting for the future, either to molest Arnpryor, or frustrate his destination, so that his adopted heir enjoyed his estate, without the least impediment, after his death.

This John *Buchanan* of Auchmar, and Arnpryor, was afterward termed king of Kippen, upon the following account. King James V, a very sociable debonair prince, residing at Stirling, in *Buchanan* of Arnpryor's time, carriers were very frequently passing along the common road, being near Arnpryor's house, with necessaries for the use of the king's family; and he having some extraordinary occasion, ordered one of these carriers to leave his load at his house, and he would pay him for it; which the carrier refused to do, telling him he was the king's carrier, and his load was for his majesty's use; to which Arnpryor seemed to have small regard, compelling the carrier in the end to leave his load, telling him, if king James was king of Scotland, he was king of Kippen, so that it was reasonable he should share with his neighbor king in some of these loads so frequently carried that road. The carrier representing this usage, and telling the story as Arnpryor spoke it, to some of the king's servants, it came at length to his majesty's ears, who shortly thereafter, with a few attendants, came to visit his neighbor king, who was in the mean time at dinner. King James having sent a servant to demand access, was denied the same by a tall fellow, with a battle-ax, who stood porter at the gate, telling, there could be no access till dinner was over. This answer not satisfying the king, he sent to demand access a second time: upon which he was desired by the porter to desist, otherwise he would find cause to repent his rudeness. His majesty finding this method would not do, desired the porter to tell his master that the good man of Ballageich desired



to speak with the king of Kippen. The porter telling Arnpryor so much, he in all humble manner came and received the king, and having entertained him with much sumptuousness and jollity, became so agreeable to king James, that he allowed him to take so much of any provisions he found carrying that road as he had occasion for; and seeing he made the first visit, desired Arnpryor in a few days to return him a second at Stirling; which he performed, and continued in very much favor with the king, always thereafter being termed king of Kippen while he lived.

Arnpryor had also the lands of Gartartan, by which he was sometimes designated, particularly he is so designated in a charter in his favor, by John, commendator of Inchmahomo, of certain lands called Hornhaugh. He obtained charter of the lands of Brachern from John M'Nair, heritor thereof, dated in the year 1530. There is a certain traditional account that the lands of Brachern, after Arnpryor obtained right thereto, were violently possessed by one M'Tormad, captain of a company of outlaws, who with his associates, in number twenty-four, coming to a tavern in Drymen parish, at a place called Chepellairoch; Arnpryor upon notice thereof, came in the night time to the tavern, accompanied with some few horsemen, and finding these outlaws overcome with liquor and sleep, made fast the door of the house where they lay, and then set fire to it, all therein being either burnt, or killed. He afterward gave the lands of Brachern with those of Cashly, to one of his sons. This brave gentleman, with divers others of his name, being killed at the battle of Pinkie, in Queen Mary's minority, he was succeeded by Andrew, his eldest son, as is clear by charter in his favor, and of John *Buchanan* his son and apparent heir of the lands of Arnpryor, dated in the year 1560. There is also a charter by Bartholomew Bane, in favor of the said Andrew, of the Milntoun of Bochlyvie, dated in the year 1557. Andrew had two sons, John his successor, and Walter, to whom his father disponed the Milntoun,



or as others write, Hiltoun of Bochlyvie. There is little account to be had of John, third laird of Arnpryor, or his successors for two descents, upon account of the loss of the principal writes of that family. The last of these who was in possession of Arnpryor, was John, who sold those lands to Sir John, laird of *Buchanan*, and were by him disposed to John *Buchanan* of Mochastel, of Lenny's family, and grandfather to Francis *Buchanan*, now of Arnpryor.

John *Buchanan*, who sold Arnpryor, having gone to Ireland, was killed by the Irish in the year 1641. He had two sons; William, and David, who both died without issue. He had also, three daughters: Dorothy first married to Robert *Buchanan*, one of the butlers of king Charles I. To him she had two daughters, both married in Ireland. She was afterwards married to Colonel Hublethorn, an Englishman, governor of Waterford. She had to him one son, captain Hublethorn, and some daughters. Arnpryor's second daughter, was Alice, married to Cuningham, of Trinbeg. The third, Anna, married to Cuningham of Finnick.

This last Arnpryor had two brethren. Mr. David, a gentleman of great learning, of whom I shall speak afterwards. And captain William, a gentleman of very much courage, and of the greatest art and dexterity in managing a sword of any of his time. He killed an Italian in Dublin, in presence of the Lord Lieutenant, and other nobility of that kingdom; the same Italian having gone through most nations of Europe, always having had the victory of all he encountered with. Captain William, being one of *Buchanan's* captains at Ennerkeithing, a certain English officer, when the two armies advanced near to one another, stepped forth, and challenged any of the Scottish army to exchange some few blows with him. The challenge was accepted by captain William, who though a very little man of person, did in a trice, kill that English champion. This captain William resided mostly in Ireland, in which kingdom his progeny continued.



The first cadet of the family of Arnpryor, was Duncan, second son to John *Buchanan*, first of Arnpryor, in whose favor his father disposed the lands of Brachern, in *Buchanan* parish. He was succeeded by Duncan, his son, who purchased from James Drummond, of Innerpafray, the lands of Cashly, and Gartinstarry, as is clear by charter of these lands in his favor, dated in the year 1468. Duncan's daughter, and heiress, Margaret, married her cousin, John *Buchanan*, of Hiltoun, or Milntoun of Bochlyvie, to whom she conveyed all her father's interest.

The second cadet of the family, was Walter, second son to Andrew *Buchanan*, the second of Arnpryor, to whom his father disposed the Milntoun of Bochlyvie. His son John married the heiress of Cashly and Brachern, as already mentioned. He was killed at the conflict of Glenfroom, between Luss and the M'Grigors. He left two sons, John, and Andrew. John, the second of Bochlyvie and Cashly, sold the lands of Brachern to one Duncan M'Pharlan. This John had two sons, Duncan, who sold the lands of Cashly, except Gartinstarry; and Andrew, who purchased the lands of Ballachneck. Duncan had two sons; John, late Gartinstarry, who had two sons, James, now of Gartinstarry, representer of the family of Arnpryor, and John, maltman in Glasgow. Andrew of Ballachneck, had two sons; John, father to Moses *Buchanan* of Ballachneck, and George, at present in Ballachneck. Andrew, second brother to John, late Gartinstarry, purchased the lands of Nenbolg and Provans-toun, being designated by the latter. Andrew, second son to John first, of Cashly, who went to Ireland, was ancestor to John, Andrew, and William, with others residing near Dungivan, in the county of Derry. There are also descended of this family, Andrew *Buchanan*, merchant in Borrowstouness; James *Buchanan*, wright in Edinburgh: and John *Buchanan*, merchant in England, with Robert *Buchanan*, cordiner in Glasgow, and the progeny of Duncan *Buchanan*, notar in Arnmuir, and others in Kippen parish.



AN ACCOUNT  
OF THE  
FAMILY OF DRUMIKILL.

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THE estate of DRUMIKILL, with a great many other lands in the east parts of the parish of Drymen, (as far as a traditional account may be relied on,) did of old belong to the name of Arral, which name, in the minority of king David Bruce, having associated with the enemies of their prince and country, they, upon the reduction of their adherents, not only continued obstinate in their rebellion, but in further aggravation of their guilt, committed divers other insolencies, which in the end gave just cause for their whole lands being forfeited, and letters of fire and sword being directed against them. The execution of these letters being committed to the laird of *Buchanan*, he did, with no small difficulty and bloodshed, bring the surviving remainder of these Arrals to justice. Among the number of these was Thomas Arral of Drumikill, commonly termed *Taus na Dunnach*, or Thomas the mischievous. The king is said to have offered this gentleman a pardon at the place of execution, which he refused, disdainingly to live after so many of his name, who had lost their lives through his influence, and in his quarrel. After the subversion of these Arrals, *Buchanan*, in reward of his service against them, obtained Drumikill, Easter and Wester Ballats, and some other parts of their lands, lying most



contiguous to his own estate, which the lairds of *Buchanan* retained in their own hands, till the one half of Drumikill, with Easter Ballat, was given to Carbeth's ancestor, as the other half, with Wester Ballat, was given to Drumikill's, at the times the ancestors of these two families came off that of *Buchanan*.

There is a current tradition, that the laird of *Buchanan* gave the half of the estate of Drumikill, with Wester Ballat, and some other lands, formerly belonging to the Arrals, to one of his sons long before the ancestor of the present family of Drumikill came off *Buchanan's* family; and that Thomas, the first of this present race, for his first lady married the heiress of the principal person of the old family. And that which favors somewhat this account is, that the ancestors of the *Buchanans* of Drumhead and Wester Ballat, though always reputed cadets of Drumikill, can produce some evidents of their lands of a date not long posterior to the most ancient now in custody of Drumikill. But having found no document either among the late *Buchanan's* or Drumikill's evidences that can in any measure clear this allegation, I must leave it undetermined, though it be no way improbable, if there had been any such evidences, the same might by some contingency or other be lost, as are a great many of these of *Buchanan*, and the whole of baron MacAuslan's most ancient writes. However this be,

The first of the present family of Drumikill, that is recorded by the genealogical tree of *Buchanan*, and evidences of Drumikill, is THOMAS BUCHANAN, son to Patrick, first of that name laird of *Buchanan*, and of Galbraith, heiress of Killearn, Bamoir, and Auchinreoch, his lady. The first documents relating to this Thomas, is a disposition to him, by Finnoyse MacAulay, heiress of a little tenement in Drymen, called Croftewer; in which disposition he is designated an honorable person, Thomas *Buchanan*, brother-german to Walter *Buchanan* of that ilk; the said disposition being dated in the year 1482. There is a resignation by John Blair of Adamtoun, in



the hands of William, lord Graham, of the lands of Middle Ledlewan, now Moss, for new infestment to be given of these lands to Thomas *Buchanan* of Balleun, brother-german to Walter *Buchanan* of that ilk, dated in the year 1484. Procurators to the resignation are Walter *Buchanan* of that ilk, Patrick Colchoun of Glyn, an John Nenbolg of that ilk. There is a charter also of Balleun, by Walter, laird of *Buchanan*, in favor of this Thomas, some little time before this of Moss, in the same year. There is also charter by Matthew, earl of Lennox, in favor of this Thomas, designated of Balleun, of that part of the half-lands of Drumikill not formerly disposed, called Browster-croft, of date 1491. The same Thomas grants charter of the half-lands of Drumikill to Robert *Buchanan* his son in fee, with reservation of his own, and Geils Cunningham, his spouse's life-rents, dated in the year 1495. This Thomas, upon the death of Thomas *Buchanan* of Carbeth, his uncle, obtained the lands of Gartincaber, which he and his successors retained possession of until Carbeth sold his half of Drumikill to the proprietor of the other half of that estate, upon which occasion Carbeth re-obtained the beneficial tack of Gartincaber, of which a cadet of his family is now in possession. And this seems to be the ground of the error into which some have run, concerning the ancestors of these two families being the same, in regard two Thomases, whose age differed so little, were proprietors of Gartincaber, and sometimes designated thereby. Thomas *Buchanan* of Carbeth's resignation of the half-lands of Drumikill, in the hands of James Halden of Glenegeis, superior thereof, and Glenegeis's confirmation of these lands in favor of Robert *Buchanan*, are dated in the year 1565. Thomas *Buchanan*, first of Drumikill, was married to Geils Cuningham, daughter to Cuningham of Drumquhassil; and by her as far as can be collected, he had four sons, that came to age; Robert his successor, Thomas, afterwards of Moss, William of Baturich, now Drumhead, and John of Drumdash, afterwards of Camochoill and Wester Ballat.



To Thomas first of Drumikill succeeded his son ROBERT, as is evident by the charters in his favor of the lands of Drumikill; as also by charter in his favor of Spittel of Finnick, with boat and boatland of Catter, by Matthew, earl of Lennox, dated at the earl's ancient mansion house of Middle Catter, in the year 1505. This Robert was married to Margaret Hay, of what family not mentioned, and by her had two sons, Thomas his eldest, who, by any thing can be found, was married to Logy of that ilk's daughter. This Thomas was not entered to any of his father's estate, having died young, and long before his father, he being only mentioned as procurator in a seasin of Robert his father, by designation of Thomas *Buchanan*, primogenitus, or eldest son of Robert *Buchanan* of Drumikill. Robert's second son was John, ancestor of *Buchanan* in Wester Cameron. Thomas, last mentioned, left two sons, Robert and Walter.

ROBERT, eldest son to the said Thomas, was served heir to his grandfather, Robert *Buchanan* of Drumikill, by designation of his nephew, and apparent heir, in the year 1518. He died unmarried, at least without issue, and was succeeded by his brother WALTER, as testifies a precept of *Clare Constat* and charter thereon, in favor of him, and Janet *Buchanan* his spouse, in life-rent, and Thomas *Buchanan*, their son, in fee of the lands of Drumikill, dated 1536. I find this Walter mentioned in a bond of an hundred merks due to John Lennox of Branshogle, by Graham of Fintry, Cuningham of Glengarnock, and Galbraith of Balgair, principals, earl of Glencairn, Cuningham of Drumquhassil, and Walter *Buchanan* of Drumikill, cautioners, all in one bond, and subscribed by two nottars, in regard none of all the principals or cautioners could write, except Fintry and Drumikill. This bond was dated in the year 1537, which being in the time when popery prevailed in this nation, and a consummate ignorance of all manner of learning, it is not to be wondered at, that so many laicks should not be able to write, when I have even heard from a gentleman of very good repute, that he had



perused a write of date near that time, in which two of the monks of Paisly were inserted witnesses, for whom the nottar was obliged to sign, in regard these two clergymen were ignorant of letters. *Walter Buchanan* of Drumikill was first married to *Janet Buchanan*, daughter to *Walter Buchanan* of Spittel, by whom he had *Thomas* his successor. He had for second lady a daughter of *Kinross* of *Kippenross*, and had by her *William*, afterward of *Ross*.

To *Walter*, succeeded his son *THOMAS*, as is clear, by the charter already mentioned, with divers others. He was first married to *Logan* of *Balvey's* daughter; secondly, to *Stirling* of *Glorat's* daughter. Of these marriages he had three sons, *William*, his successor; *Walter* of *Conochra*; and *James*, who went to *Ireland*.

*Thomas* was succeeded by his son *WILLIAM*, who married *Semple* of *Fulwood's* daughter, by whom he had three sons, *Walter* his successor; *Thomas* and *George*; which last two went to *Ireland*, where divers of their progeny live in good circumstances. He had also one daughter, married to *Kincaid* of *Auchinreoch*.

*WALTER* succeeded his father *William*, and was married to *Hamilton* of *Kinglassy's* daughter. By her he had two sons, *William*, first of *Craigievairn*; and *Dugal* of *Gartincaber*.

To *Walter* succeeded his son *WILLIAM*, who was married to *Cuninghame* of *Boquhan's* daughter. He had with her three sons, *John*, *William* and *Walter*. The two last left no issue. This *William* sold the estate of *Drumikill* to his cousin, captain *William Buchanan*, second son to *William Buchanan*, first of *Ross*, and afterward purchased from my lord *Napier* the lands of *Craigievairn*, by which he and his successors were afterward designated.

To *William*, first designated *Craigievairn*, succeeded his son *JOHN*, who married *Cuninghame* of *Trinbeg's* daughter, and had by her one son, *William*, his successor; and one daughter, married to lieutenant *James Hamilton*, brother to *Hamilton* of *Bardowie*.



William, present Craigievairn, married Hamilton of Bardowie's daughter, and hath by her a numerous issue.

The first cadet of the family of Drumikill, was THOMAS BUCHANAN, second son to Thomas *Buchanan*, first of Drumikill, who obtained the lands of Moss. He married Agnes Herriot, daughter to Herriot of Trabrown, and had by her three sons. Of these was Patrick, sent to the king of Denmark to require that Hepburn, earl of Bothwel, then prisoner in that kingdom, should be sent to Scotland, in order to be punished for Darnley's murder. This Patrick had no male issue; so that the Moss, by virtue of some certain clause in his father Patrick's charter of the same, returned to the laird of Drumikill, or was purchased by him. Thomas of Moss's other two sons, were Alexander *Buchanan* of Ibert, and the great Mr. George *Buchanan*.

There are some of opinion, that Patrick, Alexander, and Mr. George, were sons of Thomas, eldest son of Robert, second Drumikill. But this supposition is clearly overthrown by a charter among Drumikill's evidences lately perused by me, which had escaped me upon my first perusal of them, being a charter of William, earl of Montrose, to Thomas *Buchanan*, brother-german to Robert *Buchanan* of Drumikill, as nearest heir to Thomas *Buchanan*, his pupillus, that is, as I take it, his nephew, or brother's son, of the lands of Moss. So that the Moss being then the appenage, or second son's portion of the family of Drumikill; and this Thomas, being the only second son existing at that time, obtained these lands, at least during his own lifetime, as the custom of such lands was then, and for a long time thereafter. For further illustration of this matter, I have seen in the hands of George *Buchanan* of Bellachruin, lineal successor of Alexander *Buchanan* of Ibert, and consequently representer of the family of Moss, a discharge by Walter *Buchanan* of Drumikill, to Alexander *Buchanan* of Ibert, his cousin, and emm, discharging his intromission for some years, with the rents of a part of the estate of Drumikill. Which Walter, by authentic documents



already mentioned, is found to be son to Thomas, younger of Drumikill, and grandchild to Robert. And Alexander of Ibert, by the evidences of Gartcalderland, and others, is known to be son to *Buchanan* of Moss, and brother to Mr. George. Whereas if he, and Mr. George had been sons to Thomas, younger of Drumikill, they had undoubtedly been designated brethren to Walter of Drumikill, grantor of the said discharge: and the term of cousin and emm, had been utterly unsuitable and nonsensical; the word emm, importing an uncle, or grand-uncle's son, which was the real relation of these two gentlemen to the said Walter *Buchanan* of Drumikill.

Thomas of Moss's second son, was ALEXANDER BUCHANAN of Ibert, who had two sons, the eldest of whom was Mr. Thomas *Buchanan*, as is clear by charter of Ibert in his favor, by Mr. Thomas Archibald, Vicar of Drymen, of date anno 1567. He became lord privy-seal, upon demission of that office by his uncle, Mr. George. He married a daughter of the second marriage, of John, laird of *Buchanan*; by whom he had two daughters, the eldest married to Patrick *Buchanan* of Auchmar, the second to Captain Henry Cuningham. John, second son to Alexander of Ibert, acquired the lands of Ballachruin, being ancestor to George *Buchanan* of Ballachruin, whose brethren were Moses *Buchanan*, merchant; and Arthur, Wright in Glasgow; and William, who left one son, George, who went abroad. There are also descended of this family, *Buchanan*, lately of Harperstoun; *Buchanan*, portioner of Clober, with some others.

Thomas of Moss's third son, was the said Mr. GEORGE BUCHANAN; of whom being an honor to our name and nation, I shall give a large account, after having finished my account of the family of Drumikill.

The next cadet of the family of Drumikill, to that of Moss, was William *Buchanan* of Baturrich, third son to Thomas *Buchanan* of Drumikill. The first lands obtained after he came off that family, were those of Meikle Baturrich in Kilmaronock parish. He married



one of the name of M'Aulay, heiress of Blairhenachan, now Drumhead, in the parish of Cardross, and shire of Dunbarton; as appears by charter in favor of the said William *Buchanan*, dated in the year 1530. The genealogical tree of the family of *Buchanan*, asserts this William to have been married to Arncaple's daughter; but it seems this M'Aulay of Blairhenachan, whose heiress he married, was a son of the family of Arncaple, so that the error is not very considerable. William first of Blairhenachan's successor, was Robert, who obtained a charter of these lands from Alexander M'Aulay of Arncaple, dated in the year 1552. This Robert made an excambion with Haldan of Glenegeis, of the lands of Baturrich, with those of Blairwhoish, in possession of which Drumhead continues. Robert above-mentioned, had three sons, Robert, his successor; Mungo, first of Tullichewn; and John, or as others say with no less probability, Thomas, first of Drumfad.

Robert, second Blairhenachan, was succeeded by his son of the same name, who had two sons, Archibald his successor, and Robert, who went to Ireland, and resided in Glenmaqueen, in the county of Derry. He had two sons, Archibald and George. Archibald, the eldest of these sons, married his cousin-german, heiress of Blairhenachan, the title of which he changed into that of Drumhead, yet retained. He was father to Archibald, now of Drumhead, who is married to Anderson of Stobcross's daughter, by whom he hath three sons and two daughters. His eldest son, Archibald *Buchanan*, younger of Drumhead, is married to Gilbert *Buchanan* of Bankel's daughter. James and George, his other two sons, both merchants in Glasgow, are unmarried. His eldest daughter is married to Robert *Buchanan*, writer in Glasgow. His other daughter is unmarried. Drumhead had two sisters, the eldest married to Napier of Ballikinrain, the youngest to *Buchanan* of Balfunning.

The first cadet of Drumhead's family, is *Buchanan* of Tullichewn. Mungo *Buchanan*, second son to Robert, second Blairhenachan, who purchased the Spittels of



Creitingaws, from the Dennistouns, coheireesses of these Spittels; the one part thereof from the one of these, with consent of Thomas *Buchanan*, her husband, who seems to be brother to the said Mungo, in the year 1603; the other half of these Spittels from the other heireess, in the year 1605. In which year he got charter of confirmation of the Spittels, from James Denniestoun of Colgrain, superior thereof. Mungo's successor was Robert, who obtained first a tack, and after a feu-charter, from Lodowick, Duke of Lennox, of the lands of meikle Tullichewn. This Robert had two sons, Robert, his successor; and William, who acquired Stuckrodger. Robert of Tullichewn had one son, Mungo, who had four sons, Robert, his successor; James, who acquired a part of little Tullichewn, and had issue; Mungo, writer in Edinburgh, who purchased Hiltoun and Auchintorly, and left issue; and William, now in Tullichewn.

Thomas, youngest brother of Mungo, first of Tullichewn, and third son to Robert, second Blairhenachan, acquired a feu, or wedset-right, of the lands of meikle Drumfad in Glenfroom. His son was called John, designated of Drumfad; which lands this John, or rather his son of the same name, sold, being ancestor to John *Buchanan* of Cattermiln, in the parish of Kilmaronock, and others.

There are also divers of the family of Drumhead besides these mentioned, who reside in the parishes of Dunbarton and Bonneil. William of Stuckrodger, above-named, had one son, William, who mostly resided at St. Ninians, who had two sons, William, who left one son; and James, who went abroad.

The next cadet of Drumhead's family, was WALTER, ordinarily termed Walter in Drymen, because he resided the most part of his time in that village. Having no manner of document, to testify the time and manner of the descent of this Walter, off that of Drumhead, I must leave the same undetermined, though he is always reputed, as also owned by his progeny to be a cadet of the said family. This Walter had two sons, John and



Walter, both notars. John had three sons, Walter the eldest, for whom he purchased the lands of Moss, being grandfather to the present Walter *Buchanan* of Moss, and father to John *Buchanan* of Carstoun. John, the notar's second son was John, grandfather to Archibald *Buchanan* of Balfunning, and father to John *Buchanan* of little Croy. His third son was William, who had one son, who never married. Walter in Drymen's second son, Walter, went to Argyleshire, and settled in Melfort in that shire, in which, and Lismore, divers of his race continue yet. Some others came thence, and settled in Drymen parish and other places.

The last cadet of the family of Drumhead, is GEORGE, the present Drumhead's uncle. He resided the most of his time near Rapho, in the county of Derry, in Ireland. He purchased a pretty good interest in that kingdom. He was a gentleman of a very good character, and very much esteemed in that place. He had two sons, the eldest succeeded to his interest, the youngest was a clergyman.

The third cadet of the family of Drumikill, was JOHN, fourth son to Thomas, first of Drumikill, who for patrimony, got a beneficial tack of Drumdash in Drymen parish. He was killed by the *Buchanans* of Cashill, and succeeded by his son Walter, who sold Drumdash, and obtained a tack of Camochoil, and purchased the Spittel of Wester ballat from the McConvells, heiresses thereof, about the year 1552. He got also a grasoum tack of Wester ballat. He had two sons, John, and Duncan. John, his eldest son, had no male issue, the beneficial tack of Camochoil by that means fell to his daughters. The eldest of these being married to one Blair, conveyed with her the Camochoil, being ancestor to Blair now of Camochoil. John's brother obtained the heritage of the Spittels with tack of Wester ballat. I find this John last mentioned inserted witness in a brieve, directed to Patrick de *Buchanan*, sheriff of Stirling, for infetting of Robert *Buchanan*, nephew and heir to Robert *Buchanan*, of Drumikill. Duncan, the said John's brother, was



ancestor to Patrick *Buchanan* of Wester ballat, who had three sons, John, the eldest, who had issue; Mr. Thomas, writer in Edinburgh; and Duncan, merchant in London. Of this family is descended John *Buchanan*, in Hiltoun, of Rochlyvie; Patrick *Buchanan*, merchant at Kippen Kirk, with some others in these parts. There are also divers of this family in the counties of Antrim and Down, in Ireland.

The fourth cadet of the family of Drumikill was John of Cameron, second son to Robert, second of Drumikill; He was married to Denniestoun of Auchindinnan's daughter. He obtained the lands of Wester Cameron in tack; his son having afterwards purchased the same in heritage, which was sold by Walter, grandfather to the present William in Cameron, to Drumikill. There are few or none of this family remaining, except William, now in Cameron, who hath three sons, Walter, William, and John, all married. William had a brother called George, who went abroad.

There was one Angus *Buchanan* of Finnicktenent, reputed a cadet of Drumikill, and if so, behoved to be a third son of Robert, second laird of Drumikill. The last of that family went to Ireland, more than an age ago. There being no account whether any of that race be remaining in that kingdom or not, there is no great occasion to insist too much upon the descent of the same.

The fifth cadet of Drumikill, was WILLIAM BUCHANAN of Ross, second son to Walter, fourth laird of Drumikill, his mother being Kinross of Kippenross's daughter. He married John *Buchanan* in Gartincaber's daughter, by whom he had three sons, John, his successor; captain William, and George; also three daughters, the eldest married to Cuningham of Trinbeg, the second to *Buchanan* of Auchmar, the third to *Buchanan* of Carbeth. He purchased the lands of Ross from the earl of Glencairn, and was succeeded by John his son, who was thrice married, first to Cuningham of Drumquhassil's daughter, and had by her, one son, and two daughters. The eldest of these daughters was married to Andrew,



laird of M-Pharlan, being mother to the late John, laird of M-Pharlan. The other daughter was married to Robert Taylor of Mansfield, and had issue. John of Ross was secondly married to Crawford of Kilbirnie's daughter, relict to Lindsay of Balquharrage. He had with her one son, William, second laird of Drumikill of that race, and one daughter, married to Edward *Buchanan* of Spittel. He had for third lady, Anna Bickertoun, with whom he had issue.

Captain William, second son to William first of Ross, was thrice married, but had no issue. He purchased the estate of Drumikill from his cousin William, eighth laird thereof; and because he had no issue of his own, disposed that estate to his nephew William *Buchanan*, second son to John of Ross, the captain's eldest brother.

This William of Drumikill married a daughter of MacAulay of Arncaple, and had by her three sons, William, who died unmarried, Archibald, now of Drumikill, and George, who had no issue; also one daughter, married to lieutenant William Bontein, brother to the laird of Airdoch, who had issue. Archibald, present Drumikill, married Jean *Buchanan*, heiress of Ross, daughter of James *Buchanan* of Ross his uncle, and of Margaret Stirling, daughter to Stirling of Law. With her he had four sons and four daughters; George, third son to William first of Ross, was killed in the year 1645, having no issue.

The sixth cadet of the family of Drumikill was WALTER of Conachra in Drymen parish, second son to Thomas, third of that name, and fifth laird of Drumikill. There are none of his male issue living, except Thomas *Buchanan* of Kirkhouse of Strablane, and his children. The said Walter had one daughter, married to John Govean in Drymen, being mother to William Govean of Drumquhassil. The said Thomas had a third son, James, who went to Ireland.

The seventh cadet of Drumikill was THOMAS, second son to William, sixth laird of Drumikill. He, with his



brother George, went to Ireland, where their progeny reside.

The last cadet of that family was DUGAL BUCHANAN, second son to Walter, seventh laird of Drumikill, and brother to William, last of that race of Drumikill, and first of Craigievairn. This Dugal acquired Lower Gartincaber in *Buchanan* parish: he was twice married, having of the first marriage John *Buchanan*, writer in Edinburgh; of the second marriage Thomas *Buchanan*, periwig-maker in Glasgow.

The old Family of Drumikill, of which William *Buchanan*, now of Craigievairn, is representer, by any information I can obtain, for armorial bearing carries the bearing of *Buchanan*; and for distinction, a battle-ax in the lion's dexter paw, pointing towards the chief proper, with helmet in crest, suiting his quality. The motto, *Proscute or Perish*.

The present *Buchanan* of Drumikill bears *Buchanan*; and for distinction, in the lion's dexter paw, a man's heart proper; his crest a dexter hand holding a sword. Motto, *God with my Right*.

*Buchanan* of Drumhead, a cadet of the old family of Drumikill, bears *Buchanan*; for distinction, a bent bow in the lion's sinister paw, and an arrow in his dexter: for crest, a sinister hand holding a bent bow. His motto, *Par fit Fortuna Labori*.



AN ACCOUNT  
OF  
MR. GEORGE BUCHANAN.

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HAVING finished my account of the family of Drumikill, I return, according to promise, to give some memoirs of the famous MR. GEORGE BUCHANAN, who brought such a mighty accession of honor both to his name and country. It agrees not with my design to give a complete history of this great man; for that would be to give a history of Scotland during the age in which he lived, in the affairs whereof he bore so considerable a part. He was born, as he himself informs us, in the year 1506. The death of his father, and the breaking of his grandfather, brought the family under very great difficulties. His mother being left a widow with eight children, did all she could for their education, though under the greatest discouragements. But it was George's peculiar good fortune to be taken notice of by a brother of his mother's, who finding him extremely capable of learning, sent him to Paris; from whence, after about two years' stay, he was obliged to return, by reason of his narrow circumstances, and want of health. After his recovery he became a volunteer in the French troops then in Scotland, but soon falling sick again, went to St. Andrews, and studied logic under the celebrated John Major. He followed him to France the same year, and after having stayed at Paris two years, struggling with his misfortunes, he was called to teach grammar in the college of St. Barbara. This he did for three years. He was brought back into Scotland by a young nobleman, the earl of Cassils, who had kept him with him five years in Paris. He intended to have returned again into France, but was prevented by the king's appointing him governor to



his natural son, the earl of Murray. He had some time before this wrote a poem, which enraged the whole fraternity of Cordeliers against him, and raised him many enemies, with whose reproaches he was so touched, that he began from thenceforward to listen more than ever to the teachers of the Reformation. About this time the king returning from France, made the clergy very uneasy, they being apprehensive, that queen Magdalen, whom he brought along with him, had imbibed the new opinions from her aunt, the queen of Navarre. But the death of that princess soon dispelled their fears. Sometime after a plot was discovered against the king, who upon this found reason to believe, that the Cordeliers had not discharged their duty to him. He therefore commanded *Buchanan* to write some verses. *Buchanan* obeyed without any reluctance, but kept within bounds, and made use of ambiguous expressions. The king not pleased with those verses, commanded him to write sharper, which was accordingly done in the famous *Sylva*, which is called *Franciscanus*. Cardinal Beton hereupon plotted his ruin, and even proceeded so far as to get him thrown into prison, from whence he escaped by his ingenuity, and fled into England. But matters being in such confusion there, that one day the Lutherans were burnt, and the next day the papists, he thought fit to retire again into France; and for fear cardinal Beton, who was then ambassador at that court, should play him some trick, he privately withdrew from Paris, and went to Bourdeaux, whither Andrew Goveanus, a learned Portuguese, invited him. He taught three years there, though not without some dread of the Cordeliers and cardinal Beton, which last had written to the archbishop of Bourdeaux to secure him; but that prelate was so kind as to discover the matter to some of *Buchanan's* intimate friends. After this he followed Goveanus into Portugal, who had orders from the king his master to bring him a certain number of persons fit to teach philosophy and literature in the new university he had founded at Conimbria. All went well as long



as Goveanus lived, but he dying soon after, the learned men who followed him, particularly *Buchanan*, were vexed all manner of ways. They ripped up his poem against the Cordeliers, and reproached him with eating flesh in Lent, though according to the custom of the country. It was also pretended, that in his discourse he had discovered some disgust at the Catholic religion. He was thus plagued with them for above a year together, till at last, for fear of discovery that they had unjustly harassed a man of reputation, they confined him for some months to a monastery, in order to be better instructed. It was there he undertook his admired paraphrase of the Psalms, which has been since prized at such an inestimable rate by the learned world. Having obtained his liberty, he passed into England, but quickly returned to France. Some years after he entered into the service of mareschal de Brissac, and was tutor to his son Timoleon de Cosse, to whom he has inscribed his incomparable poem *De Sphæra*. The mareschal then commanded the French army in Piedmont. *Buchanan* continued five years in that employment, sometimes in Italy, and sometimes in France. He quitted it in 1560. Returning into Scotland after the disturbances occasioned by the faction of the Guises were composed, he went over openly to the communion of the reformed church, and was made preceptor to king James VI, in 1565.

Thus far have we an account of this great man from himself, as he wrote and published it in his own lifetime. His modesty withheld him from giving us a detail of the great honors and prosperity to which he afterwards arrived. However, the histories of that age make it evident, he was for some years in the management of our Scottish affairs. By being promoted to the post of lord privy-seal, he became one of the great officers of state. And his activity in pushing the Reformation gave him such a character with our reformers, that he was chosen by them to preside in one of their general assemblies as moderator, notwithstanding of his being a layman.



Yet these are but a small part of his honors, compared with that lasting glory he has acquired by his admirable writings. His history of Scotland, both for disposition and purity of language, has been looked upon, by all good judges, to come the nearest to the ancients of any performance these latter ages have produced. I know indeed he has been blamed by some people for partiality; but the imputation has never yet been made sufficiently out upon those passages excepted against. He has also been no less censured for maintaining several principles, apprehended to be destructive of government, in his dialogue *De Jure Regni apud Scotos*. It is not my business either to justify or condemn him in this matter. Yet thus much may safely be said for him, that he has laid down no general principles of government, but what have been maintained by the greatest legislators and philosophers of antiquity; and that he has been followed in them by several of the most eminent among the modern writers. If to err be a fault, it is always allowed to be an extenuation of it, to err in good company. And this is all I shall say on the matter.

*Buchanan's* poetical writings have met with a better fate; very few having had the hardiness to detract from the worth of them, and those few that have done it, having gained so little honor by it. He has been admired over all Europe, as the many editions of his works abundantly testify, which, as they are in every body's hands, it would be a very needless piece of presumption in me to give any character of. Nor shall I trouble either myself or the reader with the numerous encomiums of learned men upon him; but conclude with the single testimony of the great Scaliger, whose praise, considering how little he was addicted to bestow it, cannot be suspected.

Imperii fuerat Romani Scotia limes;  
Romani eloqui Scotia finis erit.

As Scotia's realms the Roman power confin'd,  
So here their rest Rome's arts and language find.



AN ACCOUNT  
OF THE  
FAMILY OF CARBETH.

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THERE has been a long continued pretension made by the lairds of Drumikill, that the ancestor, of this family of Carbeth, was a cadet of the family of Drumikill. At what time this pretension was formed, how long continued, or how far acquiesced in, in more ancient times, I cannot positively determine; but am very confident, the late Carbeth, a man pretty well skilled in the genealogy of his own, and other families of his name, did not in the least own any such matter. Though I must own it would be a matter of the utmost difficulty to distinguish these two families, were it not the two charters, after mentioned, being the most ancient pertaining to this family, are so very clear of themselves; which, notwithstanding, does not fully satisfy some of the more nice and critical. For satisfaction of such, I shall here observe some few things, besides what I offered in the account of the family of Drumikill. That which admits of the greatest difficulty in being solved, and is mostly objected, is a service of William, sixth laird of Drumikill, which I perused among others of the late *Buchanan's* evidents, by which the said William is served heir to Thomas *Buchanan*, of Gartincaber, great grandfather to the said William. So that the first charter of Thomas, of Carbeth's ancestor, being that of Gartincaber, it is



presumed, he was ancestor of both the families. For resolution of this, it is very evident that all appenage, or tanistry lands, though always disposed by charter to the second sons of families, did never descend or accresce to their heirs, but did always, upon decease of him to whom these were first disposed, return again to the principal family, and were by that after the same manner reserved for, and disposed to the next second son of the same. This is so very demonstrable, by so many instances, as to need no further confirmation. So that Thomas of Carbeth, being second son to Sir Walter, laird of *Buchanan*, obtained from his eldest brother Patrick, the lands of Gartincaber, during life, after whose death, Patrick gave these lands to another Thomas, his second son: or more probably, Walter, Patrick's successor, disposed these lands to the same Thomas, his brother, being ancestor of the family of Drumikill, as the tree of *Buchanan* plainly asserts; and by this means the service in favor of William, of Drumikill, is very right, whereas, if he had been served to Carbeth's ancestor by designation of Gartincaber, he would be a degree further removed than Walter, of Drumikill, his great grandfather. Yea, the cadets of the family of Drumikill, from the death of Thomas of Carbeth, possessed these lands of Gartincaber till the time of this service, immediately after which, Carbeth obtained the beneficial tack of the same, or rather before this time, as is reported, having then obliged Drumikill to serve heir to his ancestor, in order to make his right thereof to Carbeth the more valid. For further illustration of this matter, it is plain, Thomas of Carbeth's ancestor obtained the lands of Carbeth in heritage some years before any charter can be produced in favor of Thomas, first of Drumikill. So that if these had been one and the same, it cannot be in reason supposed, but that he had been designated by Carbeth, in some one or other of these evidents of Drumikill and Moss, in which he is always mentioned by other designations. Lastly, in that resignation by Thomas *Buchanan*, of Carbeth, of his half of Drumikill, to Robert *Buchanan*,



second Drumikill, anno 1505, he is there designated by Carbeth, without the least intimation of any relation between him and the said Robert, whereas, if the above-mentioned allegation were true, this Thomas the disponer, behoved to be Robert's father, which could not miss to be so specified upon this occasion; whereas, Robert's father in his disposition to him of the other half of Drumikill, in the year 1495, is there designated Thomas *Buchanan*, of Drumikill, ten years before the date of this other write. So that it is very clear, Thomas, first of Carbeth, and Thomas of Drumikill, were two different persons; the first being uncle to the latter; and that Thomas, who disponed his part to Robert, was cousin-german to the first Thomas of Drumikill.

Judging that by what I have here and elsewhere advanced, I have put this matter in a clearer light, than hitherto the same has been done, I shall proceed to the account of the family of Carbeth. The first charter I find relating to the same, is a charter by Patrick, first of that name, laird of *Buchanan*, to his beloved brother, Thomas *Buchanan*, of the lands of Gartincaber, dated in the year 1461, by which, it is clear that the said Thomas, was second or third son to Sir Walter, third of that name, laird of *Buchanan*, his mother being daughter of Murdoch, duke of Albany. This Thomas was the first who acquired Carbeth, as appears by a charter granted by John Halden, of Glenegais, to an honorable person, Thomas *Buchanan*, of Gartincaber, of Meikle Carbeth, dated in the year 1476. There is no record to testify into what family this Thomas married, but it is pretty clear he had two sons, Thomas and John, to whom he gave for portion the beneficial tack of Easter Ballat, which with Balwill, and Kepdourie (the two last being confirmed by charter of Carbeth), seem to have been a part of the Arral's lands, though no evidents concerning the same, if any such were, are now extant.

To Thomas, first of Carbeth, succeeded his son Thomas, who gave away his half of the lands of Drumikill, to Robert *Buchanan*, laird of the other half thereof, in the



year 1505, as is already mentioned. Thomas the second's marriage, is as little known as the first, if he was married at all; however, he seems to have lived a considerable time, having outlived his second brother John, and at length having died without issue.

Thomas *Buchanan*, son and heir to the deceased John *Buchanan*, in Easter Ballat, as nearest heir to his uncle, Thomas of Carbeth, obtained charter from John Halden, of Glenegeis, in favor of himself, and Janet *Buchanan*, his spouse in life-rent, and of Thomas *Buchanan*, his son in fee, of the lands of Carbeth, in the year 1555. This Thomas, the third of Carbeth, is said to have been first married to a daughter of Douglas of Mains, by whom he had Thomas, his successor; and for his second wife, was married to a daughter of the laird of *Buchanan*. By her he had five sons; and one daughter, married to Gregor M'Gregor, Glengyle's ancestor. The sons were John, Walter, William, Archibald, and Robert.

Thomas, third of Carbeth, was succeeded by his son, of the same name, of whose marriage there is no account, nor of that of his successor, being also Thomas, fifth of that name of Carbeth, who had one daughter, married to Galbraith, of Balgair, and was succeeded by his son Thomas, sixth of that name. He married a daughter of Adam Colchoun, merchant in Dumbarton, said to be a son of Luss's, her mother being Lindsay of Bonneil's daughter. He had by her two sons, John his successor, and Walter.

John, first of that name, succeeded his father Thomas; he married a daughter of William *Buchanan* of Ross, and had by her two sons; John his successor, and Moses of Glyn: also two daughters; the eldest married to James Forrester, of Polder, the youngest to John Breece, notar.

John, second of that name, succeeded to his father. He was first married to Cleland of Wardhead's daughter, by whom he had two daughters. The eldest of these, was married to John Callender, of Westertoun, the other, to Thomas *Buchanan*, of Boquhan. Carbeth was secondly married to Margaret Steven, heiress of Easter



Cattar and Finnicktenant; by her he had two sons; John, his successor, and Moses, of Glyn; also one daughter, married to *Buchanan*, of Auchmar.

John, third of that name, of Carbeth, succeeded to his father. He married Stirling, of Kippendavie's daughter, by whom he had two sons, William, his heir, and Moses; and one daughter, unmarried. William *Buchanan*, younger of Carbeth, is married to Kincaid, of Auchinreoch's daughter, by whom he hath issue.

The first cadet of the family of Carbeth, is *Buchanan*, in Gartfarrand in Drymen parish, whose ancestor seems to have been son to Thomas, first of Carbeth, having obtained a beneficial tack from the lord Drummond, then proprietor of Gartfarrands, in which, and other parts of that country, divers of that race continue as yet.

The second cadet of the family of Carbeth, is *Buchanan*, of Easter Ballat, his ancestor being John, second son to Thomas, first of Carbeth. And although Thomas, eldest son to this John, fell into the interest of Carbeth, and left his brother William in possession of Ballat, yet it seems he did not quit the benefit of the tack of Ballat to his brother, till the same was sold off by Thomas, successor to the above Thomas, to Walter *Buchanan*, son to the said William. I find this William, who may be accounted ancestor of the present family of Ballat, mentioned in a discharge for five hundred merks Scots, by Semple, of Craigbat, to *Buchanan*, of Arnpryor, for which it seems this William was cautioner; the date of which discharge was in the year 1576. That which clears the conveyance of the tack of Ballat by Carbeth, is a submission between Thomas *Buchanan*, of Carbeth, and Walter *Buchanan*, in Easter Ballat, who refer any difference between them in relation to Ballat to the determination of John *Buchanan*, in Ballacondachy, John M'Lachlan, of Auchintroig, and Duncan *Buchanan*, of Brachern, upon Carbeth's part, and William *Buchanan*, in Baturrich, and John *Buchanan*, burgess in Dunbarton, his brother, with Andrew Galbraith, in Tomdarroch, upon Walter, in Ballat's part, with Thomas *Buchanan*,



of Drumikill, oversman. These judges decerned the said Walter to pay four hundred merks Scots to Carbeth, for his pretension to Ballat, and decerned Carbeth to maintain Walter's possession of these lands, and warrant him at the hands of his brethren, and all others. This submission is dated in the year 1594, and decret was passed thereon, in January, 1595, there being a great many other persons of repute present, besides parties, who all were obliged to sign by a notar. For any thing I can find, this Walter had two sons; William, who succeeded in Ballat, and Duncan, who acquired the Duchless. William also had two sons; William, his successor, and John, merchant in Stirling. William, third of that name, of Ballat, had three sons; John, Walter, and Alexander. John, of Ballat, had four sons; William, his successor, Walter, now in Ballat, John, and Patrick, merchants in Glasgow. William, late of Ballat's successor, is John, present Ballat,

Of Duncan, the first cadet of Ballat, is descended *Buchanan*, of Duchless, *Buchanan*, lately of Mid Cashly; *Buchanan*, in little Kep, with divers others. John *Buchanan*, merchant in Stirling, was father to John *Buchanan*, present minister of the gospel in Covington, in the shire of Lanark; who hath two sons; Mr. John, a probationer, and Mr. George, student of theology, in Glasgow. Alexander, and Walter, sons to William *Buchanan*, in Ballat, had male issue; as hath also Patrick *Buchanan*, merchant in Glasgow, being uncle to the present Ballat; John, his uncle, hath no issue, nor Walter his other uncle, any male issue.

The third cadet of the family of Carbeth, was John, first son of the second marriage to Thomas, third of that name of Carbeth. This John obtained the tack of Gartincaber. He had two sons; George, and Walter; and two daughters; the eldest married to William *Buchanan*, first of Ross, the other to one M'Auslan. George had four sons; the eldest, John, for whom his father acquired the lands of Blairluisk. John had two sons; George, who went to Ireland, and William. George



sold Blairluisk to his brother William, now of Blairluisk, who hath two sons; George, younger of Blairluisk, and John, merchant in England. George who sold Blairluisk, hath four sons; John, and William, who reside in the county of Tyrone; George, who resides in Munster, and Thomas, in the county of Donegall. John, first of Gartincaber's second son, was Walter, who had no male issue. John had an illegitimate son, Thomas, who went to Ireland, and had one son, John, whose only son, George in Glenmaqueen, had four sons; John, William, Matthew, and George, who reside mostly in the counties of Derry, and Donegall. George of Gartincaber's second son George, was father to Thomas *Buchanan*, in Creitchael, in *Buchanan* parish. He had another son, Andrew, father to George, and Patrick *Buchanan*, in Ledrish, in *Buchanan* parish. George's third son was Thomas, who purchased in heritage a part of Gartincaber. He had two sons; William, who acquired Ardoch, in Kilmaronock parish, and George, late of Gartincaber who left four sons; John, now of Gartincaber, Thomas, merchant in England, Dugal, and Robert. George's fourth son was Andrew, who had three sons; two of these having gone to Ireland, and one residing in Drymen parish. George had also a daughter, married to Andrew *Buchanan*, of Gartachairn.

Thomas, of Carbeth's second son, of the second marriage, was Walter, who obtained a tack of Ballendeorn, in *Buchanan* parish. He had one son, John, who from his low stature, was termed John Beg, or little John. His posterity reside in the parishes of Balfron, and Drymen. The third son of that marriage was William, who obtained a tack of Blairnabord, in the parish of Drymen; his progeny reside mostly in Blairnabord as yet, as also in other parts of the parishes of Drymen and *Buchanan*. There is also one Archibald, a great grandchild of the said William, residing in good circumstances in Virginia; and there is a brother of his in the Dutch service. The fourth of these sons was Archibald, who had one son, John, a writer in Edinburgh, whose posterity, for any thing I can discover, reside in Midcalder. The



fifth son was Robert, who had only one illegitimate son, ancestor to some *Buchanans*, for sometime in Salloch, now in other parts of *Buchanan* parish.

The next cadet to these mentioned, of the family of Carbeth, is Walter *Buchanan*, first of Boquhan; of the time and manner of whose descent off that of Carbeth, I am not well assured. I find him obtain a charter from Sir John *Buchanan*, of that ilk, of the lands of Meikle Boquhan, being designated Walter *Buchanan*, in Drumquhassil. The said charter is dated in the year 1623. He had two sons; Thomas, of Boquhan, and John, who purchased Sheneglish, in Kilmarnock parish. Thomas, of Boquhan, had one son who left issue, being Walter, who married Lennox, of Branshogle's daughter, by whom he had one son, Thomas, who hath three sons; Walter, John, and George. James and William Lennox dying without issue, the interest of Branshogle fell to Thomas of Boquhan's eldest son, Walter, now in possession thereof. John, of Sheneglish, had four sons; Walter, who had one son, Walter, now of Sheneglish; George, who purchased Ledrismore, leaving one son, William, now of Ledrismore. John's third son was James, who acquired Middle Cattar. His fourth son was John, in Little Tullichewn.

The next cadet of the said family is Walter, second son to Thomas, sixth or last of that name, of Carbeth. He had one son, James *Buchanan*, portioner of Cairnoch, in Dundaff.

The next cadet to this Walter, is Moses *Buchanan*, of Glys, brother to the late John *Buchanan*, of Carbeth. He left only one daughter, married to Dennistoun, of Colgrain.

The last cadet is Moses *Buchanan*, of Glys, brother to the present *Buchanan*, of Carbeth, who is married to a daughter of Mr. Archibald Govean, of Drumquhassil, by whom he hath issue.

*Buchanan*, of Carbeth, bears *Buchanan*; and for distinction, a dagger in the lion's dexter paw, pointed upward, or toward the chief, proper. For crest, a helmet, suiting his station. Motto, *Audacia et Industria*.



AN ACCOUNT  
OF THE  
FAMILY OF LENNY.

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THIS family of LENNY is descended from the most ancient cadet which came off the family of *Buchanan*; and although by that means the most remote from the principal family, is nevertheless preferable to some other cadets of later extract, in regard that Lenny descended at two different times off *Buchanan*, of which the first being son to *Buchanan*, married the heiress of Lenny, as did the laird of *Buchanan* a second heiress; as also in regard *Buchanan*, now of Lenny, represents the old family of Lenny of that ilk, which is reported to have been a family of good repute, as far as tradition may be relied on. But there are as few documents relating to, as there are men of, that old family extant in this age, to clear this, or any other matter concerning the same. I have perused a genealogical manuscript of that family in the laird of Lenny's hands, which asserts, that the Lennys, while owners of that estate, had no charters of the same, but a large sword, with which, it seems, he who first of that name acquired these lands had performed some signal achievement, being a means of his first advancement. This, and a relic, being one of St. Fillan's teeth, were held in such veneration, that whoever had those two in possession, presumed he had a very good right to that estate. A tenure much like to



that which is recorded of the estate of Arundel in England, that in old times whoever by whatsoever means obtained possession of Arundel castle, was instantly acknowledged to have a sufficient title to that estate. Nor was this case of Lenny any way singular, a great many others in these more ancient times being circumstantiate after the same manner, as judging it a derogation to solicit for, or in the least rely upon written evidents for security of the possession of their estates, and far more honorable, and suitable to their inclinations, to maintain their possession by their sword, by whatever means acquired. As this symbolical charter of St. Fillan's tooth was a relic much esteemed by the ancient lairds of Lenny; so another relic of the same saint, being one of his hands embalmed, was no less valued by some of our Scottish kings, in those times of ignorance and superstition; it being recorded of this last by some of our historians, that the night before the battle of Bannockburn, the Scottish nobles and principal officers having a conference with king Robert Bruce, concerning the manner of ordering the battle next day, and being solicitous of the event, in regard of the greatness of the English army, being more than quadruple the number of theirs, suddenly a silver box, which was in a coffer in the tent, gave a very great clink; whereupon the king's chaplain ran to the box, and finding St. Fillan's hand therein, being ordinarily kept in that box, however, cried there was a great miracle wrought, in regard he had left the hand in the king's palace in Dunfermline, having taken only with him the empty box, lest that precious relic should by some misadventure be lost, and that at that instant the hand had miraculously of its own accord come, and inclosed itself in the box, which, in his opinion, presaged good success to king Robert and his army in the ensuing battle. This miracle, though invented by the ready wit of the chaplain, being divulged through the army, added no less courage than hope to them of the prosperous event of the approaching engagement.



The first son of the laird of *Buchanan* I find upon record, who married the heiress of Lenny, was Allan, second son to Gilbert, laird of *Buchanan*, in the reign of Alexander III. There is no charter, or other document in Lenny's hands, that any manner does testify this first marriage; any discovery I obtained thereof, being collected from an ancient manuscript register of the earl of Lennox's, and his vassal's charters, among the records of Dunbartonshire, in which I found a charter by Malcolm, earl of Lennox, upon resignation of Allan of Lenny, in the earl's hands of the lands of Drumquhassil, in favor of John, son to the said Allan, for payment of four pennies of blench-duty if demanded. This charter (as do divers other old ones) wants date, but by a subsequent charter is found to be in the reign of king Alexander III, as appears by a charter by Gilmichael M'Edolf of Wester Cameron, termed therein Cameron Timpane, to Malcolm M'Edolf, his son, of the lands of Gartachorrans, dated in the year 1247, in which charter Allan is one of the witnesses, by designation of Allan *Buchanan de Lenny*. Drumquhassil seems to have been the patrimonial estate got by this Allan, at the time he came off the family of *Buchanan*, or from his father, at the time of his marriage with the heiress of Lenny.

Allan's successor, as is evident by the above charter, was called John, whose successor was named Walter, as seems to appear by letters of compromise, or pacification betwixt Maurice and John Drummond, and Alexander Monteath and others of that name, for the slaughter of William, John and James Monteath, brethren to the said Alexander, by these Drummonds. Among others whom the Monteaths include of their friends, in the said letters, is mentioned Walter *Buchanan*, their uncle, who behoved to be either laird of *Buchanan* or Lenny, in regard there were not any other families of note, of the families of *Buchanan* extant in that age, except those of *Buchanan* and Lenny. But the traditional account most generally asserted, is, that the said John's son was called also John, who



had a son, his successor of the same name; which last John, having no male issue, Janet, his daughter and heiress, was married to John, the second of that name, laird of *Buchanan*, as testifies a charter in the public archives by king Robert III, in favor of John de *Buchanan*, and Janet de Lenny, his spouse, of the barony of Pitwhonidy, dated in the year 1393. These lands of Pitwhonidy, seem to have been a part of *Buchanan's* old estate, in regard there is no evident relating thereto, extant before this one granted in favor of *Buchanan*, nor is there so much as any traditional account, of any lands belonging to the old family of Lenny, except those of that name in Perthshire, and a part of those so designated in Mid-Lothian. I was for some time surprised at Lenny's retaining the name of *Buchanan*, and not rather having assumed the surname and arms of Lenny; but observe the reason to be very plain, that the laird of *Buchanan*, having married the second heiress of Lenny, would not upon that account, change his surname; and John, his third son, who succeeded to that estate, being always termed *Buchanan* during his father's lifetime, neglected to assume that of Lenny, as did his successors in all time thereafter, partly moved thereto as is reported, by some disobligation put upon them by the survivors of the name of Lenny. By the death of John, laird of *Buchanan's* eldest son at the battle of Vernoil, and in consequence thereof, by Walter, the second son's succeeding to the estate of *Buchanan*, the estate of Lenny was conveyed in favor of John, the third son, ordinarily designated John of Ballacondachy, being a farm room in the barony of *Buchanan*, given by his father to him for patrimony, before the estate of Lenny was conveyed in his favor. Though this John of Ballacondachy continued the line of present lairds and family of Lenny, and as such is mentioned in the genealogical tree of the family of *Buchanan*, yet neither by this, nor any other evident in Lenny's hands, can there be an account obtained of this John's marriage, nor whether at Allan *Buchanan*, his first son's marriage with the heiress



of Lenny, or at *Buchanan's* marriage with the second heiress of the same, Keir married the coheirress, and with her obtained the half of the estate; that marriage of Keir by the traditional account, and with much more probability, seeming to have been at the first of these two junctures. Neither is it evident by any document I could find in Lenny's hands, by what means Keir obtained the superiority of Lenny's half of that estate, in regard of his being married (as is generally reported) to the younger of the sisters, or coheirresses. All that is offered for clearing of this point, being a traditional narration, that Walter, laird of Lenny, in the beginning of the reign of king James IV, had committed some frivolous crime, which was construed in these times to be a kind of sacrilege, for which being cited before the next ecclesiastical judge, he disobeyed all citations given upon that account, till in the end, being excommunicated for his contumacy, he was thereafter delated to the civil magistrate; but giving as little obedience to the one, as to the other, he was prosecuted with the utmost rigor, being not only denounced rebel, but, as is reported, also forfeited, the gift of which, or more probably, of Lenny's life-rent escheat, was purchased by Keir, who reaped no advantage thereby, Lenny retaining possession of his estate by force, till in the end, one Shaw of Camsmore, an intimate comrade of Lenny's, was influenced (as the story goes) by Keir either to apprehend, or kill Lenny. Shaw, judging the first somewhat impracticable, resolved upon the last method, which he performed while at the hunting with Lenny, by stabbing him behind his back and killing him. After which Keir obtained possession of Lenny's estate, which he did not enjoy long. For Shaw, meeting Lenny's lady and children upon a time, in a very mean condition, and the lady upbraiding him with her husband's murder, he was possessed with such horror of the fact, and detestation of Keir, his influencer, as put him upon the resolution of expiating Lenny's murder by that of Keir, which he accordingly performed by killing of Keir, as he met him occasionally near Stirling.



After which Keir's and Lenny's successors adjusted the matter so, that upon Lenny's holding his estate of Keir, he should pass from any other demand he had upon the same, which being then agreed to, continues so to this day.

John, first laird of Lenny, of the second line, and ancestor to the present Lenny, was succeeded by Andrew, his son, as appears by\* charter by James II, in the year 1458, in favor of the said Andrew *Buchanan* of Lenny, of the barony of Pitwhonidy, with the lands of Culeuchard and Ledunchard in life-rent, and to John *Buchanan*, his son in fee, and to their heirs-male; which failing, to Walter Patrick *Buchanan* of that ilk, his other son, and his heirs-male; which failing, to Archibald, Walter, George and Gilbert, Lenny's other sons, and their heirs-male; which failing, to Lenny's other heirs whatsoever: a very strange kind of a tailzie; *Buchanan*, and two of his sons, though he and Lenny were but cousin-germans, being preferred in that charter of tailzie to four of Lenny's sons, and his brother, if these last mentioned were legitimate. At what time these lands contained in the above charter went off from that family, cannot be determined, neither is there any necessity of inserting any more of the charters of that family, some of the immediate successors of Andrew last mentioned, not being entered; so that any charters which are extant of some of the latter lairds, are so very late as there is not the least occasion of mentioning them. I shall therefore give account of the laird's marriages, and of the cadets of that family, as mentioned in a manuscript collected from the charters, and other documents in the hands of Lenny, with a genealogical tree of his family, composed from that manuscript, it being asserted by both, that Andrew, second laird of Lenny, was married to a daughter of Lockhart of Barr, by whom he had John, his successor. He had also other four sons, Archibald, Walter, George and Gilbert.

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\* Charta penes Buchanan de Lenny.



John, third laird of Lenny, was married to Mushet of Burnbank's daughter, and had by her Patrick, his successor; which Patrick married Semple of Fulwood's daughter, by whom he had Walter, his successor, who was killed by Shaw of Camsmore. He married a daughter of Halden, laird of Glenegeis, by whom he had John, his successor, who married the earl of Monteat's daughter. This John, in company with Patrick, second of that name, laird of *Buchanan*, with a good many others of best account of his name, was killed at the battle of Flowdon, *anno* 1513.

To John, succeeded Robert, who was first married to Graham of Inchbrachie's daughter, relict of the laird of Ardkinglass. He had for second lady, Mushet of Burnbank's daughter.

Robert, first of that name, laird of Lenny, was succeeded by Robert, the second of that name, who was married to Stirling of Ardoch's daughter, by whom he had Robert, his successor, and John, his second son, grandfather to the present Lenny.

Robert, third of that name, laird of Lenny, was married to a daughter of Campbel of Lawers, by whom he had one son, Robert, who died unmarried, and one daughter, married to captain Archibald Campbel, son to the laird of Dunstafnage, being mother to doctor John Campbel of Torry.

Robert, the second of that name, had also another daughter, who was married to Mr. Donald Campbel, a son of the above-mentioned family, who had nine daughters, the eldest of which was married to baron M'Corcadell, the second to M'Dugal of Gallanach, the third to M'Lachlan of Kilchoan, the fourth to M'Lean of Shouna, the fifth to Campbel of Inchdrenich, the sixth to Campbel of Fasnacloch, the seventh to Campbel of Finrocraan, the eighth to Reid of Achaorran, the ninth to Campbel of Fevard.

Robert, last of that name, laird of Lenny, dying without issue, he was succeeded by John *Buchanan*, his cousin-german, son to John *Buchanan*, second son to



Robert, second of that name, laird of Lenny, his mother being Stirling of Ardoch's daughter. John, laird of Lenny last mentioned, married the laird of M'Pharlan's daughter, by whom he had two sons, John, his eldest son, married Lennox of Woodhead's daughter, and died without issue. His second son was Henry, who upon his brother's death succeeded to the estate of Lenny. He was first married to a second daughter of *Buchanan* of that ilk. He married secondly a daughter of Campbel of Lawers, having by both a numerous issue.

The first cadet of the family of Lenny, according to the genealogical manuscript of that family, was Walter, third son to Andrew, laird of Lenny. This Walter obtained a beneficial tack of Mochastel in Callander parish, from Balfour, lord Burleigh's ancestor, then proprietor thereof. Walter's son was called Andrew, whose son Patrick, had one son, Alexander.

This Alexander had two sons, John his eldest, and Walter, who obtained from his father the wedset or feu-right of the lands of Glenny in Monteath, his eldest brother, John, having preferred the tack of Mochastel to the heritage of Glenny, possessed the same, allowing his brother that of Glenny. The last of that race who possessed the same, was captain James *Buchanan*, grandchild to the above Walter, who lived a good part of his time, and died a captain in Douglass's regiment in France; being never married, he sold his interest of Glenny to Walter Graham of Gartmor's family. Captain James had an uncle called Alexander, who obtained from Cuningham of Drumquhassil, a beneficial tack of the lands of Gartachairn in Drymen parish.

This Alexander had two sons, Andrew, who feued Gartachairn from my lord Napier, then proprietor thereof, and George. Andrew of Gartachairn had two sons, Alexander his successor, and George, late bailie in Glasgow. Alexander of Gartachairn had three sons, George, now of Gartachairn, Thomas *Buchanan*, maltman in Glasgow, and Andrew, tailor in the said town.



Bailie George had four sons, George, his eldest son, maltman, Andrew, Neil, and Archibald, merchants in Glasgow.

George, second son to Alexander, first in Gartachairn, had three sons, John, who went abroad, Alexander, and William, residing in Edinburgh.

John in Mochastel, had two sons, Robert, his eldest, and Archibald, ancestor to *Buchanan* of Torry; Robert had one son, Walter, who had two sons, John, and Arthur. John, the eldest, sold his tack of Mochastel, and acquired afterwards the lands of Arnpryor, Straithyre, and a part of the lands of *Buchanan*. He had one son, Mr. Robert, who had also one son, Francis *Buchanan*, present Arnpryor.

Walter in Mochastel's second son, Arthur, purchased the lands of Auchlessy. He had six sons that came to age, the eldest, John, who went abroad; the second, James, now of Auchlessy; the third, Walter, now Caornach; the fourth, Robert, who left one son, James, maltman in Dumblain; the fifth, George, who left no issue; the sixth, Alexander of Dullater, residing at present in his ancestor's old possession, Mochastel.

John, first of that name, in Mochastel's second son, Archibald, had two sons, John of Torry, and Robert, who was killed by the English, and left one son, Archibald. John of Torry had two sons, Archibald of Torry and Robert. Archibald of Torry had three sons, John, present Torry; Archibald, who left no issue; and Andrew who had one son, James. John of Torry's second son, Robert, had five sons that came to age, the eldest whereof, is John of Greathill, in St. Ninian parish. His other sons were Archibald, Charles, Alexander, and Duncan. There are also of the family of Mochastel, some of the *Buchanans* residing in Straithyre, with others in the parishes of Callendar and Kilmadock.

The second cadet of Lenny's family, was John Moir, or meikle John, ancestor to doctor John *Buchanan*, who left no issue, and to John *Buchanan* in Toddleburn, with divers others about Dumblain, and Straithallan.



The third cadet of Lenny's family is Sir John of Scotsraig, second son to Robert, first of that name, laird of Lenny. His estate of Scotsraig went with a daughter of his, to a son of the earl of Marr, and since has been conveyed to divers others.

The same Robert had a third son, James, merchant in Edinburgh, who purchased the estate of Shirrahal in Orkney. He had one son, Thomas, who sold Shirrahal, and had three sons, Arthur for whom he purchased the estate of Sound; John, for whom he acquired the estate of Sandside; and William, to whom he left the estate of Russland; all whose progeny is extinct, except one daughter, left by Thomas, late of Sandside, being heiress of that estate.

By any account I could obtain from the two sons of Robert, second of that name, laird of Lenny, are descended the greatest part of those *Buchanans*, residing in the parishes of Campsy and Bathernock. One of these two sons, whose name was John, having first settled in Bancleroch, now Kirktoon in Campsy parish, and having gone thence to Bankier, had three sons, whereof the eldest was Gilbert, whose posterity continue in and near Bankier; his second son was William, who came to Blairsketh in Bathernock. This William had a son of the same name, father to William *Buchanan*, merchant in Glasgow, and Gilbert *Buchanan* of Bankel, present dean of guild in Glasgow.

There is also descended off this family, Walter *Buchanan*, late of Orchard, who dying without heirs-male, his interest devolved upon his eldest daughter, and was conveyed by her, to William Atkin, merchant in Glasgow, her husband, and now proprietor thereof. Orchard had another daughter, married to Andrew Gray of Christoun, near Glasgow; another to Robert Alexander, merchant, and late bailie in Glasgow; and another, unmarried.

There are cadets of Lenny's family of a late extract, called Alexander Roye's progeny, being only a small number of the vulgar sort, residing for the most part in Callendar parish.



The above-mentioned being all the cadets, according to the manuscript frequently spoken of, or any other documents I could obtain, descended off the family of Lenny, who retain the surname of *Buchanan*, I shall in the next place mention those of other denominations descended of the same.

The first, and most considerable of this last sort, are the Macwatties. The ancestor of these was Walter, son to John, second of that name, laird of Lenny. This Walter, was ordinarily termed Wattie in Callintuy, being the name of the place of his residence. He had a son called John, who came to the Lennox, and resided in the parish of Luss. John, according to the ordinary custom of those, and even of the present times among the Highlanders, had his surname changed into a patronymical one, derived from his father's proper name, being thence termed John Macwattie. He having nine sons, who all had issue, was the cause of that new name's becoming in a small process of time pretty numerous. Some families of these Macwatties, after the conflict of Glenfron, having left the parish of Luss, settled in the parishes of Killearn and Strablain; these, quitting that of Macwattie, reassumed their right surname of *Buchanan*, and those of Lenny's family in both the above parishes, with some few in the parish of Campsy descended off these Macwatties, so many of them at least, as continued in the parish of Luss, and other Highland places, retain the surname of Macwattie yet, the principal person of these, being Alexander Macwattie in Glenmacoirn, in Luss parish. There are some of these Macwatties in the shire of Argyle, and in the county of Tyrone in Ireland.

The second cadet of this last sort descended of the family of Lenny, are the Macaldonichs, deriving that surname from a certain person of Lenny's family named Muldonich, being an ancient Scottish christian name, and in some parts of the Highlands in use yet, from whose name his progeny obtained the surname of Macmal-donichs, or contracted as above, and most ordinarily



expressed. At what time the ancestor of these came off the family of Lenny, cannot be well determined; however, they always own themselves to be of the said family, and the more to remove any scruple thereanent, have mostly now, as did some of their friends the Macwatties, as already observed, assumed the surname of *Buchanan*. So that the old surname of Macaldonich will in a short time, turn into desuetude.

The last cadet of those of other denominations, descended off the family of Lenny, was the ancestor of those termed Macrobs, so denominated, from one of that family called Robert, by contraction Rob, whence his progeny obtained this surname. The number and character of these are very inconsiderable, they residing mostly in the parishes of Callendar and Kilmadock, as do the Macaldonichs, mostly in the lower parts of Straithern, and Straithallan, and some other places of Perthshire. And these are all the cadets of other denominations I could discover to be descended off the family of Lenny.

The armorial bearing of *Buchanan* of Lenny, is *Buchanan*, being a lion rampant sable, armed, and langued gules, within a double tressure, flowered and counter-flowered, with flower-de-luces of the second, quartered with those of Lenny, being sable, a cheveron, betwixt two bear heads crazed in chief, and a boar head as the former in base, argent; muzzled gules; on the chief point of the cheveron, a cinque foil of the first; first and third, *Buchanan*; second and fourth, Lenny. Crest, a helmet suiting his quality. Motto, *Nobilis est Ira Leonis*



AN ACCOUNT  
OF THE  
FAMILY OF AUCHNEIVEN.

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THE first of this family was John, third son to Gilbert, laird of *Buchanan*, who first assumed the surname of *Buchanan*, whose eldest son was Sir Maurice, his second Allan, first of Lenny, and the third John, first of Stainiflet, who is inserted witness in a charter by Malcolm, earl of Lennox, to Patrick Lindsay, of the lands of Bonneil. He is also, with John Napier, of Kilmahew, Allan of Faslane, father to Walter, of Faslane, afterward lord of Lennox, and Maurice Galbraith, witness to a charter by the same earl to the said Patrick, of his being tosheagor, or principal forester of Lennox\*. And though these charters want dates, yet, by comparing them with those having dates granted to some of these witnesses themselves, and others in which they were witnesses, they are found to be in the latter part of the reign of king Alexander III. So that Gilbert, being the very first found by any manner of record to have assumed the name of *Buchanan*; and he having flourished in the latter part of the reign of king Alexander II, and a good part of the reign of king Alexander III, in which last, the above mentioned John, is inserted witness by designation of *Buchanan*; he cannot, with any shadow of reason, be presumed any other than son to the said

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\* Chartulary of Dunbartonshire.



Gilbert, it being clear to a demonstration, there were no others designated by that surname, at that time, but himself and his children; all others descended before, as the M'Auselans, M'Millans, and M'Colmans, having either retained the ancient surname, or assumed others, in use at this present time. And as it is fully evident, the ancestor of this family was a son of the laird of *Buchanan*, by the continued acquiescence of the lairds of *Buchanan*, although there were no other evidence to that purpose; so, hence, it appears, that the pretension of Auchneiven's being a cadet of Lenny, can by no means be admitted; in regard Allan, who first married the heiress of Lenny, and the above mentioned John, were cotemporaries, and both witnesses, in the charter mentioned, and some others, by designations not in the least insinuating any thing as the latter's being either son, or cadet, of the former. Auchneiven's ancestor seems to have possessed a considerable interest in Dunbartonshire, being not only proprietor of Stainiflet, Auchinreoch, and some other moor-lands near the town of Dunbarton, but also of a great deal of ground next adjacent to the town itself, known as yet by the name of *Buchanan's* Aikers; likewise, a part of the ground upon which many of the houses of that town are built, there being paid ground-mail for the same by the builders and possessors. Those lands continued with this family till about the year 1590, when John *Buchanan*, of Stainiflet, sold them with all his other interest in and about Dunbarton, being mostly now in possession of Sir James Smollet, as are also the most ancient evidents that pertained to that family; all now in custody of the present Auchneiven being only the evidents of Auchneiven, and Lecher, of a more modern date than those of Stainiflet.

The first of those of Lecher I find upon record, is a resignation by Neil M'Ilroy, heritor thereof, of the lands of Lecher and pertinents, to George *Buchanan*, of Stainiflet, dated in the year 1482. The said right, with that of the lands of Ibert, for good service done, and to be



done, was confirmed to the said George, by William, lord Graham, in the year 1489.

George's successor was Patrick, whose successor was called Thomas, as appears by charter of the two parts of Lecher, by William, earl of Montrose, to Thomas *Buchanan*, son and heir to the deceased Patrick *Buchanan*, of Stainiflet, and Elizabeth Edmonstone, daughter to the laird of Duntreath, his spouse, in life-rent, and their heirs, in fee, dated in the year 1558.

Thomas's successor was John, who sold Stainiflet, as appears by precept of Clare Constat, in his favor, as heir to Thomas his father, by John, earl of Montrose, of the lands of Lecher, dated in the year 1581. This John had two sons; Walter his successor, and Dugal, who went to Ireland, some of whose posterity having returned, reside at Linlithgow, and Queensferry; and others remained in Ireland. Of this Dugal, is descended William *Buchanan*, gardener in Glasgow.

To John succeeded Walter, who was married to Edmonstone, of Balleun's daughter, as appears by a seizin in her favor, in life-rent, of the lands of Lecher, by John *Buchanan*, father to this Walter, dated in the year 1628, by whom he had John, his successor, as is clear by charter in his favor by James, earl of Montrose, afterward marquis, of an annuity of three chalders of victual, payable irredeemably out of the lands of Auchneiven, dated in the year 1630, as also a precept of Clare Constat, by James, marquis of Montrose, with seizin thereon, to the above mentioned John, of the lands of Auchneiven, dated anno 1668. Walter, of Auchneiven's second son, was Walter, late deacon of the bakers, in Glasgow, who had four sons; John *Buchanan*, merchant in Glasgow, Walter, maltman there, George, baker there, and Thomas *Buchanan*, master of a ship belonging to the said town. He had also two daughters; Marion, married to Robert Graham, merchant in Glasgow, and Janet, married to George Currie, merchant in that city. John, of Auchneiven, was married to Elizabeth Crawford, daughter to John Crawford, por-



tioner of Partick. He had by her, John, his successor, and Walter *Buchanan*, writer in Glasgow, who acquired the lands of Teucherhill, in the parish of Meikle Govan.

John, of Auchneiven, last mentioned, was married to Graham, of Killearn's daughter, and had by her one son, John *Buchanan*, present Auchneiven, who is married to Graham, of Killearn's daughter; and one daughter unmarried.

The *Buchanans* of the third of Lecher, are cadets of Auchneiven; as also John *Buchanan*, baker, and late deacon convener in Glasgow, father to John *Buchanan*, late deacon of the bakers there, who had three daughters; the eldest married to William Anderson, merchant in Glasgow, the second to George Danziel, wright in the said town, the third to Robert *Buchanan*, of Arnpryor, whose daughter is married to the laird of Bardowie.

Also, the ancestor of those *Buchanans* lately in Borland, now in other parts of *Buchanan* parish, was a cadet of this family. James *Buchanan*, uncle to these last mentioned, went to Ireland in the beginning of the reign of king Charles II. John, eldest son to the said James, being a person of good parts, and education, became lord mayor of Dublin, and upon that account obtained the honor of knighthood; he purchased a good estate near that city, of which his son is now in possession, who, with some other sons of his, and a brother, and others of this family, reside in Leinster, and other places of that kingdom.

The latest cadet of Auchneiven's family is John, son to the deceased Walter *Buchanan*, writer in Glasgow, being the present Auchneiven's cousin-german, and present proprietor of Teucherhill.



AN ACCOUNT  
OF THE  
BUCHANANS  
OF  
MILTOUN, CASHILL, ARDUILL,  
AND  
SALLOCHIE.

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ALTHOUGH the descent of the ancestors of those I am to treat of in this place be more late off the family of *Buchanan*, than that of some others already mentioned, nevertheless, having obtained no manner of written document tending to the illustration of their descent, but only a traditional account of the same, by which means there cannot be very much advanced concerning them; I have chosen for that reason, not only to treat of them jointly, but also to place the account of them after that of others, whose descent can be cleared by written, and therefore more convincing documents, or authorities.

As for the family of *Miltoun*, neither I, nor any other of the name of *Buchanan*, I had ever occasion of conversing with, had the least knowledge of, or correspondence with any such family; all found upon record concerning the same, being a description, or blazon of the armorial bearing of *Patrick Buchanan*, son to *Buchanan*, of *Miltoun*, a cadet of *Buchanan*, of that ilk, mentioned in *Mr. Nisbet's Treatise of Heraldry*, lately published, in which is given no manner of account of that family's genealogy, but



only what relates to the above mentioned gentleman's bearing as a cadet thereof. So that, all I can offer concerning this family, is founded upon a traditional account I had from a certain gentleman, who was an officer in the laird of *Buchanan's* regiment, in the year 1645, at which time that regiment being in garrison, in Inverness, one Colin *Buchanan*, of Miltoun of Peatty, a gentleman of good repute, and whose interest lay within a few miles of the town of Inverness, kept very much correspondence with *Buchanan* and his officers, while in garrison in that town. He was descended, by any thing can be collected from any account given then out, of Maurice *Buchanan's* son, who was treasurer to the Dauphiness of France, in the reign of king James I. And, though there can be no account had of any of that family's having correspondence with any other of their name in these more southern parts, in which the same is most numerous these many years bygone, nevertheless, it is very presumable this family is still in being; at least, it seems, by their arms, to have been so not long ago, it being evident the late laird of *Buchanan* changed his motto from *Audaces juvo*, into, *Clarior hinc honos*, in the latter part of his time, to which last that of Mr. *Buchanan*, Miltoun's son, plainly alludes, his bearing being *Buchanan*, within a double border, gules, charged with eight crescents, argent, with a rose in crest, slipped, gules; motto, *Ducitur hinc honos*. The *Buchanans* of the Isle of Sky, seem to be descended of Miltoun.

The ancestor of the *Buchanans*, of Cashill, was always reputed an immediate cadet of the family of *Buchanan*; the first of these having obtained the lands of Cashill from the laird of *Buchanan*, by which that family was designated, and retained possession thereof for some ages, until about the latter part of the reign of queen Mary, Robert *Buchanan*, of Cashill, and Walter *Buchanan*, his son, fell at variance with Thomas *Buchanan*, in Arduill, their kinsman, and neighbor, in which contest the said Thomas, and his son Duncan, were both killed by those of Cashill, for which cause the laird of *Buchanan*, dis-



possessed them of Cashill; whereupon, Walter, Robert's eldest son, went to Ireland, where divers of his posterity remain yet. One of these having come thence, and settled in Argyleshire, was ancestor to William *Buchanan*, of Glens, who hath brethren, and some other relations in that country. William's two sons, are John *Buchanan*, younger, merchant in Glasgow, and James, merchant in Tarbet. Robert of Cashill had another son, who went to Braidalbin, and was officer to one of the lairds of Glenorchy, the present earl of Braidalbin's ancestor, from which office his posterity were termed M'Amhaoirs, or officer's sons, of which there were some lately in *Buchanan* parish, but now extinct. There are others of that name yet in Braidalbin, but they maintain no correspondence with the name of *Buchanan*.

The ancestor of the *Buchanans* in Arduill was Robert Coich, or mad Robert, well known to be son to Patrick, second of that name, laird of *Buchanan*, in the reign of king James IV, as by uncontroverted tradition is asserted. He was upon account of his passionate or precipitant temper, termed Coich, or mad, more especially from two mad adventures of his. The first of which was, his being engaged, under a great penalty, to present a certain malefactor to the laird of *Buchanan*, and the person to be presented dying before the prefixed time of presentation, mad Robert's surety was charged to pay the penalty; whereupon he went to the place where the principal was interred, and having digged up his corpse, carried the same and threw it upon the court table, before the laird and company, protesting thereupon to be free of the penalty for non-production. The laird, and others present, being somewhat surpris'd at this uncommon action, frankly acquitted the penalty, lest a greater inconveniency might ensue upon refusal. The second of mad Robert's adventures was his killing a gentleman, who belonged to the lord Graham, for no other reason, but that the said gentleman, by his lord's orders, was going to uplift the rents of certain lands in the upper part of *Buchanan* parish, then belonging to the



lord Graham, and which Robert disdained should be possessed by any other than a *Buchanan*, it being contiguous to their estate.

The lord Graham, justly incensed at this action, had recourse to *Buchanan*, for reparation, which seeing not very practicable to be had of the actor, and *Buchanan* having satisfied my lord of his not being accessory to that affair, my lord was obliged, for preventing future inconveniences, to make an exchange of the lands in *Buchanan* parish, with those of Bamoir, lying near to his other estate, and which then pertained to *Buchanan*.

Mad Robert had only one son, called Patrick, who, as his father had that of Coich, had the nickname of courrui, or champion; the reason of giving that epithet to him being this. The families of Argyle and *Buchanan* being at variance in this Patrick's time, Argyle, and *Buchanan*, each of them attended with a select party of horsemen, according to the custom of these times, met accidentally at Cramond-water, the one coming from, the other going for Edinburgh; these two parties standing upon each bank of the river, and neither of them venturing to enter the same; at length, Patrick *Buchanan*, mad Robert's son, couching his spear, and setting spurs to his horse, jumped boldly, with no little noise, into the river, and passed through, *Buchanan* with his party following him. Upon which, Argyle's party stood a little aside, and left the passage clear. Upon Patrick's jumping into the water, Argyle said in Irish to the laird of Kilmartin, who stood next him, "by St. Martin, that is a massy champion;" in Irish, courrui, whence Patrick was always termed afterwards, the courrui, or champion. He had four sons; Finlay, Alexander, Thomas, and Patrick. Of Finlay, the eldest of these, are descended, Alexander *Buchanan*, father to James *Buchanan*, now of Cremannan, who, with his sons, resides in Ireland; Mr. James *Buchanan*, who purchased the lands of Cremannan, and having no issue, disposed those lands to the present James, of Cremannan, his nephew. The *Buchanans*, possessors for a long time of Blairour, in Drymen parish,



of which John *Buchanan*, in Easter Balfunning, Thomas *Buchanan*, stabler in Edinburgh, with some others, are also descended off the said Finlay.

Of Alexander, Patrick's second son, are descended the *Buchanans*, for some time possessors of Ballantone, and Gaidrew, of Drumquhassil.

Of Thomas, the third son, are descended the *Buchanans* in Wester Arduill, in *Buchanan* parish, ordinarily termed Donald M'Thomas, his race.

Of Patrick, the fourth son of Patrick the courruil, is descended Finlay *Buchanan*, in Laggan, of Tyrconnell, in Ireland, who has some brethren, and other relations of that race, residing near Rapho, and some other places of that kingdom.

The *Buchanans*, in Sallochy, their progenitor, as those others last mentioned, conform to any traditional account can be obtained, was an immediate cadet of the family of *Buchanan*, his name being Gilbert, whence his progeny were termed ordinarily, M'Gilberts, or Gilbertsons. The first possession given to this Gilbert, was Sallochy, in *Buchanan* parish, of which his posterity retained possession for divers generations. That family was divided into several branches, one of these continuing in the old possession, till of late years, John, last of this branch, died without male issue.

Another branch of this family went to Kilpatrick, and settled in Forgiestoun, whose issue having spread through some other parts of Kilpatrick, and Bathernock, any of them who yet exist, pretend to be of Lenny's family, seeing the greater part of the other *Buchanans* of these, and some neighboring places, are really of the family of Lenny. Besides those already mentioned, there are some small heritors, with divers farmers of the name of *Buchanan*, in Middle and East Calder, as also near Langholm, in the south country, of whose descent I could obtain no distinct account: so that I must leave the same undetermined.

Having completed (conform to what instructions I could obtain), all I designed to treat of in relation to the



family of *Buchanan*, and the cadets thereof, who retain that surname, I proceed next to the account of the cadets of that family who pass under other denominations, nevertheless are known, and own themselves to be cadets of the family of *Buchanan*. And though it be an inversion of the method I have hitherto used, I shall begin with the most ancient, and most reputed of these.



AN ACCOUNT  
OF THE  
MACAUSELANS.

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IN regard the M<sup>c</sup>AUSELANS are the only sept, or cadet of the family of *Buchanan*, though of another denomination, that have yet retained the ancient surname by which the family of *Buchanan* was denominated, I shall therefore treat of these in the first place, as being the eldest cadets, and those of that name in Scotland, and Ireland, complexly taken, of the best account of any other cadets of that family, whence they derived their origin. And though all the evidents of any considerable antiquity, which belonged to the baron M<sup>c</sup>Auselan, are long ago lost, so that all that can be obtained for illustration of the descent of that family, is a traditional account of the ancestor of the present family of M<sup>c</sup>Auselans, being a second son of one of the Auselans, generally reputed to be the first of the three so named, and who first acquired the lands of *Buchanan*; yet this account, though the exact time of the M<sup>c</sup>Auselans descent cannot be so exactly known, is fully confirmed by the evidents of the family of *Buchanan*, by which it is clear to a demonstration, that their surname for divers ages was M<sup>c</sup>Auselan, before the assumption of that of *Buchanan*, and that the laird of *Buchanan*, as also the barons M<sup>c</sup>Auselan in all times thereafter, owned the descent of that sept of M<sup>c</sup>Auselans, to be as above related. There



was indeed a groundless pretense sometime made of the baron M'Auselan's being the elder branch of the family, seeing he still retained the ancient surname, being of the same import with the like pretensions made by the families of M'Arture, now Campbel of Strachyr, and M'Pherson of Cluny; the first pretending to be descended off the family of Lochow, while Oduin, before the assumption of Campbel, the other from that of M'Cattan, before that family assumed the surname of M'Intosh, and so both the more ancient. But as these long ago upon just grounds ceded their pretensions, so also have the M'Auselans. Their estate, by any of their documents now extant, was never known to amount to more than the little interest of about twenty pounds sterling of yearly rent, possessed by the late baron M'Auselan, which seems to have been the patrimony given to the first of that family, upon his descent off M'Auselan, laird of *Buchanan*. Nor is the supposition less groundless, that Sir Alexander, designated M'Auselan, a knight of Lennox, who acquired the addition to the armorial bearing of *Buchanan* at the battle of Bauge, might probably have been baron M'Auselan, and not *Buchanan*; seeing the latter surname was assumed some considerable time before that achievement; but this supposition is still further frivolous upon divers accounts, it not being probable, that a person of so little interest, could be knighted at such early times, while a great many of the best quality with difficulty obtained that honor, and if any of that family had so done, it is improbable they would have allowed *Buchanan* to assume these arms, without the least opposition at any time therefore. It is also evident that the lairds of *Buchanan* used, and were designated by the surname of M'Auselan upon divers occasions, for a long time after the assumption of *Buchanan*; as for instance, in a charter by the earl of Lennox to Finlay Campsy, of a part of the lands so named, to which Maurice, laird of *Buchanan*, is witness by designation of M'Auselan, though grandchild to Gilbert, who first assumed *Buchanan*. So



that it is no matter of admiration, that the monks of Pluscarden, who relate the adventure of Sir Alexander, and living at such vast distance from the place of his residence, might happen to designate him by his ancient surname, and best known to them, rather than by one so lately assumed.

The first of these M'Auselans I could find upon record, is Malcolm M'Auselan, inserted witness in a charter, by Malcolm, earl of Lennox, of the lands of Luss, in favor of John, laird thereof, in the reign of king Alexander III. This Malcolm (though few or none in these old charters are fully designated) seems to have been baron M'Auselan, the lairds of *Buchanan* having generally disused that of M'Auselan, before the date of this charter. I find no more of these recorded, but a traditional account of one M'Beth, baron M'Auselan, a person of uncommon stature and strength, who lived in king Robert the third's time, and seems to have been contemporary with Sir Alexander M'Auselan, or *Buchanan*, which makes the supposition already mentioned the more improbable; Alexander, last baron M'Auselan, having only one daughter, who was married to a gentleman of the name of Campbell, after whose death, she sold her interest to Sir Humphrey Colchoun of Luss, her superior. The remainder of the Scotch M'Auselans, reside mostly in Lennox. But the greatest number and of best account of that name, reside in the counties of Tyrone, Derry, and Down, in the north of Ireland. The ancestors of the principal men of these last, were Andrew, and John M'Auselans, sons of the baron M'Auselan, who went out of the parish of Luss to that kingdom, in the latter part of the reign of king James VI. This Andrew had a son called Alexander, upon whom he bestowed a good education, by which means, becoming a prudent, active gentleman, he obtained a commission in the army, in time of the civil wars, in the reign of king Charles I. At the end of those wars, partly by debenture, partly by purchase, he acquired the estate of Resh and Ardstaw in the county of Tyrone. He had two sons, the eldest



whereof, Oliver of Resh, was one of the most sufficient gentlemen in these parts of that kingdom. In the year 1698, he was high-sheriff of that county, and influenced most of his own name throughout the country, to settle in and near his own estate, which at first scarce amounting to five hundred pounds sterling of yearly rent, he increased in such a manner, as to leave to his son a clear estate of fifteen hundred pounds *per annum*. He was twice married, and left by both a numerous issue. His successor hath a lodging in a little town called Strabane, where he ordinarily resides, and for which place he serves as member of parliament, as his father did for many years. Oliver's brother is called Andrew, having an estate called Ardocheyl, who, and a great many others of good circumstances of the name of M'Auselan, reside in the counties already mentioned.



AN ACCOUNT  
OF THE  
MACMILLANS.

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NEXT in antiquity to the MacAuselans is the sept of the MACMILLANS; for, as the MacAuselans are generally reputed to be descended of Anselan, first of that name laird of *Buchanan*, so the MacMillans' progenitor is known to be second son to Anselan, the third of that name. And though the first be the more ancient, this in respect of number is by far the most considerable of any other cadet of whatever denomination. There is no document, in so far as I could discover, in the hands of any of this sept, to clear their descent off the family of *Buchanan*, but only an uncontroverted tradition, which asserts their ancestor to be brother to the first who assumed the surname of *Buchanan*. Which is the more to be relied on, in regard I find the same to agree in all respects with a written document lately found, by which that descent is clearly illustrated, by a charter, by Malduin, earl of Lennox, to Gilmore, son of Muldonich, of the estate of Luss, in the reign of king Alexander II, in which, Anselan, laird of *Buchanan*, with Gilbert, his eldest son, who first assumed the surname of *Buchanan*, and Methlan, his second son, ancestor of the MacMillans, are inserted witnesses. So that, notwithstanding a fond opinion obtained for some time, of their obtaining that denomination from their ancestor's being bald, in Irish *Maoilain*, and thence *MacMailans*, or bald-man's sons, yet there is not the least show of reason for any such supposition, after such a clear evident for evincing the



contrary, and a more probable reason of that denomination is found out. For it is clear, that MacMethlan can be no otherwise pronounced in Irish than as the MacMillans pronounce their name.

This Methlan is not found to have left his native country, but having a great many sons, one or two of these went to Kintyre, upon account of a friendship then much cultivated betwixt the families of the great MacDonald and *Buchanan*; the first being some small time before allied with the principal person of the O'Kyans, of which family that of *Buchanan* was originally descended.

By this means Methlan's sons, being *Buchanan's* grandchildren, met with a very kind reception from the lord MacDonald, who, for his service, allowed to one of them a considerable estate in Knapdale, in the south-west part of Kintyre, who for his heroic achievements was termed "the great MacMillan of Knap," as is asserted by an account of his family, conveyed to my hands by MacMillan of Dunmore in Knapdale, being the principal man of that name, or sept. Who further adds, that in all times bygone, as also at present, he, and his whole sept did, and do own themselves to be descended of the family of *Buchanan*; and that one of his ancestors caused to be built a very pretty chapel in Kilmorie of Knap, for devotion and burying-place, in which there is a fine cross, with divers other figures neatly cut in stone, and a great many characters engraven thereon scarcely legible, which intimate the founder's name to have been *Æneas MacMillan*, who, or some of his ancestors, built a large tower in addition to Castlesuin, or MacSuin's castle; the other part of that castle, according to tradition, being built by the progenitor of the Maxwells, upon his first coming from Ireland, and settling for some time in Knapdale, being descended of the great clan MacSuin in Ireland, and then naming the castle MacSuin's castle, or Castlesuin, as now termed. It seems very probable, that upon MacSuin's leaving that country, and settling in the southern parts, his neighbor MacMillan got possession



of the castle, and upon that occasion built the additional tower thereto, which he termed "MacMillan's tower," as the first was denominated from MacSuin. There is a tradition, that a brother of MacMillan, who went first from this country with him in the time of the civil wars after the death of king Alexander III, went from Argyleshire to Galloway, and settled in that country, being the progenitor of the MacMillans of Galloway. The principal man of these is MacMillan of Brockloch. There are also divers other heritors, and a good number of the vulgar sort of the name in that country, who acknowledge their origin to be the same with the MacMillans of Argyleshire.

The cause of the MacMillans losing the greatest part of their estate in Knapdale, is reported to have been their joining the lord MacDonald their superior, in aiding James, earl of Douglas, in that rebellion against king James II, anno 1455. Another of Methlan's sons, being brother to MacMillan first of Knap, went to Perthshire, and settled in Lawers. This MacMillan had ten sons, whom Chalmers, then laird of Lawers, offering by force to dispossess of these lands possessed by them, could not get the same effectuated till he obtained from king David II, letters of fire and sword against them, which orders, with the assistance of the sheriff of that shire, he with the utmost difficulty put in execution, obliging most of them to abandon that country, and go to their friends in Argyleshire; whence some of these returning in process of time, obtained a part of their ancient possessions in Lawers, and were ancestors to the MacMillans (though much decayed) in Ardownaig, and other parts of Braidalbin. This account is asserted by a brieve (of which I had a transcript) obtained some years ago by one serjeant MacMillan, descended from the MacMillans of Galloway, in the gray dragoons, from one of the kings of arms in England. By this brieve it is further asserted, that it was Methlan himself that settled in Lawers, and that some of his sons went first and settled in Argyleshire, upon the said letters of fire



and sword being put in execution against them by Chalmers, laird of Lawers.

A son of the great MacMillan of Knap, who resided in a certain place in Kintyre, called Kilchammag, having killed one Marallach Moir, a certain stranger, of great account, who had settled in these parts, and seems to have been a great oppressor of his neighbors, which gave rise to the contest betwixt him and his neighbor MacMillan; for this he was with six of his friends, his associates in that action, obliged to take boat, and flee to Lochaber, and in this exigency having recourse to the laird of Locheal, he was received into his protection, and allowed possessions in his lands. These changing their surnames a little from MacMillan, into that of MacGilveil, to this day retained, some small time after their settlement in Lochaber, there came one of them, and settled in a place called Badokennan, at the head of Lochfine in Argyleshire, being progenitor to the MacGilleils of Glenera and Glenshira, with others in those parts.

There was another of the family of Knap, called Archibald Baan MacMillan, who having killed a certain man of repute, was so closely pursued upon committing the slaughter, that coming by the earl of Argyle's residence, he was forced into the earl's kitchen for refuge, where the cook, being at the same time baking, hastily caused MacMillan to exchange clothes with him, and fall to bake, which prevented his being apprehended, or discovered by the pursuers; after which this MacMillan, and his progeny, assumed the surname of MacBhaxters, yet retained by them. Those of this name reside mostly in Cowal in Argyleshire; the principal man of them being Nivein MacBhaxter in Glendarowal. They term themselves in English, Baxters. Whether those of that name in the more Lowland parts be of the same stem, (though it seems probable,) is more than I can positively determine.

The principal person of the MacMillans of Argyleshire, is Duncan MacMillan of Dunmore; his interest and residence is upon the south side of Lochtarbet, in



Knappdale, in the shire of Argyle. There are also MacMillans of Coura, and of Clochbrecks, with a very considerable number of the vulgar sort dispersed through that shire.

The MacGilveils of Lochaber are mostly planted upon both sides of Locherkek in Lochaber, and live generally under and are close dependants upon the laird of Locheal, and upon all expeditions make up a company of an hundred men, with officers, all of that sept; not reputed the worst of Locheal's regiment, being generally employed in any desperate enterprise that occurs. These had a controversy not many years ago with another sept, reckoned the most desperate in all those parts, termed MacLonvies, dependants also of Locheal; these last having murdered one of the MacGilveils, the actors being twelve in number, betook themselves to the mountains, being outlaws before, upon which some of the MacGilveils addressed Locheal, telling him, if he would not allow them to revenge this murder upon the actors, they would destroy the whole sept without distinction. Locheal granted their request, upon condition they would only prosecute the guilty, which they so effectually did, that in a few days they either killed or brought to justice the whole number of them, having not lost one man of their own number, though divers were wounded. The principal persons of this sept are the MacGilveils of Murlagan, of Caillie, and Glentean.

There are a great number also of the MacMillans in the parishes of Leud, and Army, in the county of Antrim, and other places of Ireland. The persons of best account of them in that kingdom, is lieutenant John MacMillan of Killre, in the county of Derry, having an estate of five hundred pound sterling, per annum; also doctor MacMillan in Lisburn, a person of good repute and circumstances; and MacMillan of Glenseise, and others.

MacMillan of Dunmore carries *Buchanan*, for distinction, upon a chief, parted per barr, gules, three mollets, argent.



AN ACCOUNT  
OF THE  
MACCOLMANS.

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THE ancestor of the MACCOLMANS was Colman, third son to Anselan, third of that name, and seventh laird of *Buchanan*, being brother to Gilbert, who first assumed the surname of *Buchanan*, and to Methlan, ancestor of the MacMillans. Colman was an ordinary Christian name of old in this kingdom; as, for instance, Colman, bishop of Lindisfarn in Northumberland, and afterwards abbot of Icolmkill, in the reign of king Ferquhard I. Also one of the Scottish nobility, who made an oration against concluding the league with France, in the reign of king Achaius.

The time and cause of this Colman's son's going to Argyleshire is not very evident, but it seems very probable to be in the reign of king Alexander III, within a short space of his cousin MacMillan's going into that country, whose good reception there might have been the principal motive of his cousin MacColman's following him. The only written document I find relating to the MacColmans is a charter, or life-rent-right, granted by Duncan MacPharlane, of a part of his lands, to Christian Campbell, daughter to Sir Colin Campbell of Lochow his lady, dated in the year 1395, and in the reign of king Robert III. The trustees employed by Sir



Colin to see this right completed were John Campbell, dean of Argyle, and John MacColman.

I had an account of the MacColmans transmitted to me by that judicious and learned gentleman, the reverend Mr. Alexander MacColman, minister of Lismore and Appin, which justly deserves the greater regard and credit, seeing it exactly agrees with that sent me by MacMillan of Dunmore, near the same time, in relation to his clan, as also with a written document, which came to my hands several years after receipt of the said account. That delivered me by Mr. Alexander MacColman concerning the origin of that sept, asserts, that the ancestors of the MacMillans and MacColmans were brethren of him who first assumed the surname of *Buchanan*, though the same be not testified by any written document, but by a continued and inviolable tradition handed down from one generation to another, with which they are satisfied, always cheerfully acknowledging their original descent to be off the family of *Buchanan*, though they cannot so very distinctly tell the manner and circumstances of the same.

There is also a very great evidence of the MacColmans' blood-relation to the name of *Buchanan*, from this, that notwithstanding of the great distance betwixt the respective residences of these two names, and upon that account the seldomness of their mutual converse, or correspondence with one another, yet they have the same inviolable love and entire respect for the name of *Buchanan*, that they have for one another of their nearest relations, although no preceding acquaintance or good offices intervene.

Moreover, although the MacColmans have resided in Mucarn, and other adjacent places in Argyleshire, upwards of four hundred years, yet they never gave any bond of Manrie, or other acknowledgment to, or had the least dependance upon, any person or clan in these parts, though there is no other sept in the same circumstances in all those countries, but what are obliged to give some such bond or acknowledgment. The



principal places in which these reside are Mucarn, and Benedera loch in Upper Lorn, in the shire of Argyle. The men of best account of them are Mr. John MacColman, son to the said Mr. Alexander, who hath a little interest in Lismore; also another Mr. John, brother to the same Mr. Alexander, who hath ten sons, all men of good repute.

Besides these, there are sixty effective men of that name in these parts.

There is another sept of these MacColmans in Kintail, in the earl of Seaforth's land, descended of one Mr. Murdo, (or, as the Irish term it,) Murcho MacColman, who went from Argyleshire into that country, near two hundred years ago. These are termed in Irish MacAmbhaisdir, or Mastersons, but term themselves in English Murchisons, from Murcho, their ancestor's ancient name. The principal man of these is Murchison of Ouchtertyre, in the parish of Locheilg, in Kintail. These term themselves Dowes when in the Lowlands, and assert the Dowes upon Forth and other places to be descended of them, which Dowe of Arnhall, the principal person of that name, in a great measure owned, there being upon that account great intimacy betwixt the late laird of *Buchanan* and him; but both their estates being gone to other families, through want of male issue, that correspondence betwixt the two names is ceased.



AN  
ACCOUNT OF THE ORIGIN  
OF THE  
SPITTELS.

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THERE is no written document to evince the circumstances of the descent of the name of Spittel, off the family of *Buchanan*; though an uncontroverted tradition, and a continued pretension by the family of *Buchanan* to the name of Spittel, and the acquiescence of the generality of that name in the pretensions made to the same, in a great measure clear the origin of the name of Spittel to be as is generally asserted.

The ancestor of that name was son to Sir Maurice *Buchanan*, of that ilk, who flourished in the reign of king Alexander III. The reason given for his assuming the surname of Spittel being, that he was admitted into that order of knighthood called knight-templars, or cruch-backs, which order was instituted about the eleventh century of the Christian epoch, for defense of the Christian religion; more especially of the temple and cross of Jerusalem, which, as the Roman legend has it, was miraculously found by Helena, mother to Constantine, the first Christian emperor, after much search made by her orders in and about the place of our Saviour's crucifixion. For preserving it, the empress caused a stately temple to be built at Jerusalem, and dedicated to the Holy Cross, whence, in after ages, a great many, if not



innumerable pieces, were sent by the popes of Rome, of that supposed cross, for good sums of money, to popish princes, and other potentates, insomuch that one of their own writers affirms, that if the thousandth part of these pieces had been of the real cross, it would have soon broken the back of Simon, of Cyrene, in carrying it. However, the above order of knights was chiefly instituted for defense of that cross; and having the portraiture thereof, between their shoulders, upon their upper garments, they were thence termed, cross-backs, or cruch-backs, and from the temple in which the cross was kept, templars. There were a vast deal of lands throughout Christendom mortified to this order, for keeping up hospitality in entertaining such poor pilgrims, as in those days of superstition, were going to the Holy Land to perform their devotions; whence, their order obtained the name of the hospitallers, and their lands Spittels, many of which yet retain that name. And though the templars and they seem to have been originally of one order, yet they afterwards were distinct, the templars being afterwards known by the name of knights of St. John, afterwards Rhodes, and now of Malta. However that be, the hospitallers became, in process of time, so scandalous for their wicked lives, that the pope upon pretense thereof, or as some say, instigated by Philip the Fair, king of France, who had formed a design of getting his sons invested in a great part of these knights' lands, in the year 1330, sent his positive orders, or bulls, to exterminate this whole order, and sequestrate their lands. These orders were for most part observed, most of these knights being without mercy put to the sword, except such as were preserved by some potent friends. The pope shortly repenting his orders in giving so many lands, devoted once for sacred, to be now bestowed on secular uses, recalled his promise of giving the same to the French king, and others, and thereafter, mortified these lands to the knights of St. John, above mentioned. Nevertheless, a great part of these lands, in despite of all the pope could do, were kept by those laicks



who first seized the same, upon the extinction of the hospitallers.

Among others who kept their part, was this son of *Buchanan*, who from these spittel lands, possessed by him, assumed the surname of Spittel (his son being Adam Spittel, of Ledlewans), besides which, he had Easter Baleuen, Blairwhoish, and other lands in the parishes of Strathblane, and Killearn; being a considerable estate with the spittel lands. All which, having made a purchase, as it would seem, of some other place, the said Adam Spittel disposed in favor of his cousin, Walter, laird of *Buchanan*, by charter dated in the year 1394, and fourth year of the reign of king Robert III.

This Adam was ancestor to Spittel, of Leuchart, in Fife, which family since that of *Buchanan* was extinct, has kept no manner of correspondence with any of the name, so that, neither by perusal of any of his evidences, nor by converse with the gentleman himself, could I have the opportunity of obtaining a distinct account of the time and manner of his acquiring his present estate, nor the reason of his omitting to marshal any part of *Buchanan's* armorial bearing with that he now bears. The most obvious reason to me, of his so doing, is, that his predecessor being in orders, and by that means prohibited an armorial bearing, his successors, if they acquired their estate by marriage, assumed those of the family they matched into; if by purchase, arms most suitable to their own inclination. Spittel, of Leuchart, being a gentleman of a good estate, in the shire of Fife, is the principal person of that sept; there being, besides those in Fife, divers of that name in the straith of Monteath, and other places of this kingdom.



AN  
ACCOUNT OF THE ORIGIN  
OF THE  
MACMAURICES, MACANDEOIRS,  
MACCHRUITERS, AND MACGREUSICHS.

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THERE are two several septs of these MacMaurices, descended off the family of *Buchanan*, at two different junctures of time. The ancestor of the first of these septs, for any thing can be found, was an illegitimate son of Maurice, second of that name, laird of *Buchanan*, in the latter part of the reign of king Robert I, and beginning of king David II. The first of these I find upon record, is Arthur MacMaurice, being witness in a charter by Eugen MacKessan, of Garchel, in favor of Celestin MacLachlan, and Arthur MacNeil, of that part of the estate of Garchel, called Auchintroig, Gartclach, &c., in the reign of king Robert III. Those of this race reside mostly in the heads of Straithern, and Straithallan, and a few of them in the parish of Callender. The other sept of these MacMaurices, is descended of one stooping Maurice, illegitimate son to Walter, fourth of that name, laird of *Buchanan*, in the reign of king James III. This Maurice is reported to have been of a very huge stature, but withal so very coarse and unhandsome as gave occasion for his being little regarded; so that in the time of king James IV, the laird of *Buchanan*, with most of his name, having gone to the battle of Flowdon, left Maurice with some other invalids to oversee affairs



at home; there being at that time some feud or variance between MacKenzie, laird of Kintail, and *Buchanan*; Kintail thought this a fit time to carry on the same, and sending for that effect one Kenneth MacKenzie, a brother, or some other near relation of his own, with eighty men, to harass *Buchanan's* lands: these came to a hill between Drymen and *Buchanan*, in sight of the latter, and being fatigued, lay down among the heather, to take some little repose. Meanwhile, Maurice getting some notice of the advance of this party, went to get surer intelligence, and passing accidentally near the hill upon which the party lay, Kenneth, the captain, observing him, went alone to him, to get information of the state of the country. Maurice seeming to take little notice of him, went still on, giving no satisfactory answer to any of his demands; which at length so exasperated MacKenzie, that he gave Maurice a stroke with his sword, not being at the trouble of drawing the same; which was no sooner done, than Maurice gave him such a stroke with his battle-ax, as clave his head to the teeth, whereupon he returned instantly to *Buchanan*, and alarmed the country. The party in a little time awaking, and finding their captain in that bad posture, returned with all speed back, without doing the least violence. The place where this action was done, yet retains the name of Kenneth's plain.

A grandchild of this Maurice, having killed a servant of my lord Glencairn, who resided in Kilmarnock, was obliged to leave his native country of *Buchanan*, and go to the village of Scoon, north of Tay. His posterity in these parts are termed Morrcises, or Morisons. Some of these came thence and settled upon Forth, between Stirling and Culross, of whom are descended most of the Morisons in those parts. There are also some of this last sept in the parish of *Buchanan*, who retain their ancient name of MacMaurice, but very few in number.

The ancestor of the sept of the MacAndeoires, is also reputed a cadet of the family, being reported to be a man of prudence and sagacity, who went to Argyleshire along



with Walter, laird of *Buchanan's* daughter, married in the reign of King James III, to Campbel, laird of Ardkinglass; who, in regard there was no other of his surname in that country, was thence termed Deoir, or a sojourner, whence his posterity were termed MacAndeoirs. This sept reside mostly in a place called Arskeotnish, near the village of Kilmichael, in Glasrie, as also upon the side of Lochow, in MacLachlan, of Inchchonnel's lands. The principal person of these, is MacAndeoir, of Kilchoan, near Kilmichael, in Glasrie. These are dependants of the laird of Ardkinglass, seeing their ancestor went first there with his lady.

The MacChruiters were of a long time reputed *Buchanans*, having for divers ages resided in these lands, in the upper parts of the parishes of *Buchanan*, and Callender, pertaining to the lairds of *Buchanan*, but are now wholly decayed in those parts. The few of that name now extant, reside in Argyleshire, but maintain no correspondence with the name of *Buchanan*. They obtained their surname from some one of their ancestors being a harper, and were thence termed Macchruiters, or Harpersons.

The MacGreusichs are so denominated, from one of their ancestors being a cordiner, termed in Irish, Greusich, whence his posterity were thereafter termed MacGreusichs, or Cordiner-sons. These are of the same origin with the MacAndeoirs; that *Buchanan* who went to Argyleshire with the laird of Ardkinglass's lady being ancestor to both septs. These MacGreusichs reside in Gaunnans, upon the west side of Lochlong, and between that and Lochgoyle, in Ardkinglass's lands, being as their friends the MacAndeoirs, dependants on that gentleman. There is also a small number residing upon Lochgoyleside, termed MacNuyers, of Evan Glass, or Gray Hugh's race, of the same origin with the MacGreusichs, and own themselves *Buchanans*. Those already mentioned are all the cadets of other denominations directly, or immediately descended off the family of *Buchanan*,



As for the MacWatties, MacAldonichs, and MacRobbs, being all those of other denominations descended off the family of Lenny, I made mention of them in the account of that family. Those cadets of other denominations descended off the family of Drumikill, are the Risks, so named from their ancestors being born upon the Risks of Drymen. These mostly reside in the parishes of Drymen, Balfroun, and Killcarn, and some few of them in the straith of Monteath. The second cadets of this kind, are the MacKinlays, so named from a son of Drumikill, called Finlay; those lately in Blairnyle and about Bellach, are of this sort, as also those in Benachra, and about the water of Finn, in Luss parish. The MacKinlays in some other parts of these parishes are MacPharlans. The third of these cadets, was ancestor of the MacTomases, so named from one Thomas, of Drumikill's family. It is also pretended, that the Yuilles are descended off a son of Drumikill's, born upon Yuil-day. This pretension is adhered to by some of the name of Yuille, by others not.



A BRIEF ACCOUNT  
OF THE  
MARTIAL ACHIEVEMENTS  
OF THE  
FAMILY OF BUCHANAN,  
AND  
OTHERS OF THAT NAME IN THE PUBLIC SERVICE OF THEIR  
PRINCE AND COUNTRY, AND OTHER OCCASIONS.

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THE nature of public history not permitting notice to be taken of all the gallant actions of private men, many very singular achievements of persons bearing the name of *Buchanan*, have by that means been passed over in silence, so as to be capable of being vouched no other-ways than by private memoirs, or traditional accounts. However, we find from these, that many of the name of *Buchanan*, have not been wanting to signalize themselves, in as eminent a manner as any of their station. For not to mention the vigorous efforts and constancy of ANSELAN, progenitor of that surname, in the quarrel and service of the Scottish king and nation against the Danes, the inveterate enemies of both, which was the cause of his obtaining that first and splendid part of the armorial bearing of *Buchanan*; our historians also celebrate the signal adherence of SIR MAURICE, one of his successors, to the interest of his country, during a greater part of the wars managed after the death of king Alexander, a clear evidence of which, (as already hinted,) is his not having signed the ragman-roll, vio-



lently imposed by king Edward the first of England, upon most of any considerable account throughout the kingdom, though this gentleman at the time was honored with knighthood, and upon divers accounts, much preferable to a great many, whose names are found at that bond of allegiance to the tyrannical king, who allowed none to refuse it, but such as adventured so to do at their utmost hazard. Nor was this gentleman's successor of the same name of less bravery and attachment to the welfare and honor of his native country, having accompanied his patron, Malcolm, earl of Lennox, in all the dangerous adventures the earl was concerned in, during the reign of king Robert I, and the minority of his son, king David II.

The next who signalized himself for the honor of his country, was SIR ALEXANDER, eldest son to John, second of that name, laird of *Buchanan*, who procured the addition after-mentioned, to the armorial bearing of *Buchanan*. The circumstances of the adventure in which this gentleman was concerned, and the action by which he signalized himself, being briefly thus :

Charles, the first of that name, king of France, becoming frantic, and his queen, with the assistance of the duke of Burgundy, making up a party against Charles the dauphin, to whom of right the government of the kingdom did belong, and who was therefore the more favored and supported by his countrymen ; this created such jealousy in the adverse party, as put them upon all imaginable methods of supporting their own interest ; in order whereto, they had recourse to Henry the fifth of England, an aspiring young king, who had not quite lost thoughts of the old pretensions of king Edward III, his great grandfather, to that kingdom. He therefore readily accepted of the queen's invitation not to invade, but to accept in a manner of the kingdom of France, of which the dauphin, by her influence, was disinherited by his father. Upon the view of these advantages, king Henry went to France with a good army, and having defeated the dauphin's army at Agincourt, and after-



wards proceeded to Paris, where he married the French king's daughter, he was constituted not only regent of France, during the king's indisposition, but also his successor in the kingdom. Thus having ordered matters in France to his satisfaction, he returned in triumph to England, leaving his brother, Thomas, duke of Clarence, his vice-gerent and general of the English army. The dauphin in this exigency sent ambassadors to Scotland, in the year 1419, being the last year but one of the regency of Robert, duke of Albany, imploring aid against the English. In compliance with this request, the regent in the beginning of the year 1420, sent over a supply of seven thousand volunteers, under command of John, earl of *Buchan*, his own son, and Archibald, earl of *Wigtoun*, eldest son to the earl of *Douglas*. These forces arriving in France, some few days before Easter, (which festival was then, and is yet very religiously, if not superstitiously, observed among the Romanists,) upon which account, there was a cessation of arms agreed upon for some days betwixt the Scots and English: in confidence whereof the former remained in much security: of this the duke of Clarence being informed by one *Fregosa*, an Italian, who deserted from the Scottish army, he upon the intelligence, resolved, notwithstanding of the cessation, to take his advantage of the Scots, fearing more harm from the experienced valor of that small number, than most of the French forces besides. So keeping his design secret, upon Easter Sabbath he ordered all his horsemen to arm, judging these sufficient for the enterprise, and by a hasty march arrived in a few hours at the Scots quarters, in a little town in the province of *Anjou*, called *Bauge*, near which was a river traversed with a stone bridge, and guarded by a party of French, who upon Clarence's arrival, deserted the post. Upon this alarm, *Hugh Kennedy*, a Scotch captain, with thirty archers advanced to the bridge, and for some time defended the same, 'till Clarence ordered two hundred of his curassiers to dismount, and with push of spear, beat *Kennedy* and his small party, destitute of



defensive armor, from their post. But while this was a-doing, the earl of Buchan, with two hundred Scottish horsemen, arrived at the bridge, which Clarence observing, left the passage clear to the Scots, and drew up his men in order of battle. The Scottish general, as soon as he got his men together, advanced toward the enemy, and charged them with very great bravery, which was received by the English with no less resolution, being superior both in number and experience. So that after a sharp dispute, the Scots were scarce able to maintain their ground; till in the heat of the action, Sir Alexander *Buchanan* meeting the duke of Clarence, who was very conspicuous upon account of a coronet beset with a great many jewels affixed to his helmet, with his couched spear with the utmost vigor made toward him; the duke in the same posture met his antagonist, upon whose breast-plate the duke's spear slanting, *Buchanan* pierced at once through his left eye and brain, whereupon he instantly fell from his horse. *Buchanan* in the mean time getting hold of the coronet, and putting the same upon the point of his spear, cried to his countrymen to take courage, for that there was a token he had killed the English general, which the English noticing, made no further resistance, but committed their safety to their horses' heels, there being killed of them, besides Clarence, twenty-six officers, and other persons of quality, and near three thousand soldiers, besides two thousand taken prisoners, with very little loss to the Scots, there being none of account killed upon their side.

This victory, as it gave a great check to the affairs of the English, did no less erect the drooping circumstances of the French, of which the dauphin was so sensible, that he created the earl of Buchan his master of horse, and Wigtoun, high constable of France, and rewarded all the other persons of distinction according to their merits, particularly *Buchanan*, whom he bountifully rewarded, and for preservation of his heroic achievement, added to his former bearing, a second



treasure round the field, flowered and counterflowered, with flower-de-luces of the second, and in a crest, a hand coupee, holding a duke's coronet, with two laurel branches wreathed round the same; which addition was retained by the family of *Buchanan* in all time thereafter.

Mr. George *Buchanan*, who seems never to have been careful in advancing the honor of his name, asserts that the common report was, that Clarence was first wounded by Sir John Swinton, and afterwards beat from his horse by the earl of Buchan. But the assertion of the book Pluscarden, and the additional arms, being so plain a monument of that action, clear the truth thereof, as above related, beyond all manner of controversy. *Buchanan* is reported to have sold the coronet to Stewart of Darnly for one thousand angels of gold, and Darnly to have pawned the same to Sir Robert Houstoun for five thousand angels. This gallant gentleman, with a great many more of his countrymen, was killed by the English, through the treachery, desertion, or cowardice of the French, in conjunction with them at the battle of Ver-noille, in the year 1424.

The next of that family who lost his life in the service of his prince, was PATRICK, second of that name, laird of *Buchanan*, who, with most of his name, was with king James IV, at the battle of Flowdon, in which *Buchanan* himself, John, laird of Lenny, and divers others of the name, were killed, in the year 1513. Though our public histories give no account of this gentleman's death, on that occasion, nor of a great many others of quality, who lost their lives in that fatal engagement, nevertheless, there are accounts to be found of the same in most of the families, whose principal men were lost at that juncture.

GEORGE, laird of *Buchanan*, with his name and dependants, was at the battle of Pinkie, in queen Mary's minority, in which *Buchanan* of Arnpryor, and divers others of the name lost their lives. The same George was also at the battle of Langside, in which he behaved



very honorably; and no less so did George, third of that name, laird of *Buchanan*, father to the late laird, who being colonel of Stirlingshire regiment, during the whole of the civil wars in the reign of Charles I, was with his regiment (most of the officers, and a good many of the soldiers thereof, being of his own name,) at the battle of Dunbar, as also at the fatal conflict of Ennerkeithing; at the last of which, *Buchanan*, with Sir John Brown, colonel of Mid Lothian regiment, with their two regiments, stopped the passage of the English army over Forth for some days, and would have continued so to do till relief had come from the king's grand army, then encamped at Stirling, had not major general Holborn, commander in chief of that party of the Scottish forces, (biassed as was thought with English gold) commanded these brave gentlemen to abandon their post, and allow the English free passage, which when effected, the general drew on these two regiments with that of brave Sir Hector McLean, mostly composed of his own name, to an engagement with the best part of the English army; Holborn himself, with his regiment of horse, wheeling off without firing one shot, and leaving these three regiments of foot to the mercy, or rather merciless rage of the enemy, they after a most valiant resistance, even much greater than could be expected from their number, were in the end overpowered, and mostly cut to pieces. The laird of McLean, with most of any account of his name, was killed, as also a vast number of the name of *Buchanan*, the laird himself, with Sir John Brown, and some few other officers being made prisoners, in which condition *Buchanan* continued unreleased till his death, in the year 1651.

It may be upon good grounds presumed, that divers others of the lairds of *Buchanan* were concerned in a great many other battles, and other grand transactions managed in this nation, though a particular account of these matters cannot be so easily obtained. However, the above mentioned instances, of which there are accounts, are sufficient testimonies of these gentlemen's



willingness upon all occasions, to evidence their duty in behalf and service of their prince and country.

As the lairds of *Buchanan* were ordinarily among the first who appeared in the public service of their country, so they were frequently obliged, according to the too general custom of the more ancient times, to maintain some private quarrels with some neighboring names, and being for the most part unjustly provoked, came very rarely off with disadvantage.

The first of these private quarrels that is reported to have been, was with the Arrals, then a numerous name in the Lennox, and whose perverse and insolent disposition was very singular, insomuch, that upon report of any quarrel, or slaughter in these parts, in which that name resided, those not present, upon hearing thereof ordinarily asked, who, besides the Arrals? judging, whoever were seconds, the Arrals behoved to be first in any such adventure. Nevertheless, in that contest already glanced at betwixt the *Buchanans*, and that name, the same was brought so low, that there scarce remained thereafter the least memory of it.

Their next controversy is reported to be with the Galbraiths, in the reign of king James II, being the most numerous and potent name of the Lennox in that age. The reason of this contest, is said to be the laird of *Buchanan's* marrying a gentlewoman of the name of Galbraith, heiress of Killearn, Bamoir and Auchinreoch. The Galbraiths grudging very much that so good an estate should be carried off by a stranger, and in regard they could not justly withhold those lands, they resolved to take the advantage of these times, which, being very turbulent, favored such projects, to detain them from *Buchanan* by violence. This began the quarrel, which continued for sometime with mutual slaughter, and did in the end terminate not only in the loss of what the Galbraiths so much struggled for, but also of divers of themselves in the action; the last of them being Galbraith of Benachra and Benraes, who resided in a little castle, situated in a small island of Lochlomond, called



yet the Galbraith's isle, whence he committed a great many hostilities upon most of the neighboring gentlemen: and if at any time deprived of his boat, he would swim with his clothes and arms tied betwixt his shoulders, and in that manner take a boat from the next adjacent shore, and carry the same into his isle. Of this practice *Buchanan* being informed, caused plant an ambush in the next isle to Galbraith's, which intercepted him while in his swimming posture, and dispatched him, to the no small satisfaction of his neighbors.

There were divers other hostilities carried on betwixt that of *Buchanan* and some other neighboring families, not necessary here to be mentioned; as there were also betwixt the family of Lenny and two several neighboring clans, at two different junctures; betwixt the family of Drumikill, with the like number of clans; and also betwixt Carbeth and a certain elan in their neighborhood. In all which contests, though after a great deal of bloodshed, those families came off with the same honor and advantage that the principal family were wont to have in their encounters.

The name of *Buchanan* was so numerous in heritors, and the castle of *Buchanan* so centrally placed in respect of the interest and residences of these heritors, that the laird of *Buchanan* could, in a summer's day, call fifty heritors of his own name to his house, upon any occasion, and all of them might with conveniency return to their respective residences against night, the furthest of them not being above ten miles from *Buchanan*.

The name of *Buchanan*, since the principal family became extinct, consists of, or is classed into four classes, or families; the first of these, being a certain number of heritors, and their dependants, who are immediately descended off the family of *Buchanan*, or the latest cadets thereof, who, though they keep entire friendship with, yet have no dependence upon, any other family of the name. The principal person of these is *Buchanan* of Auchmar, there being of this class ten heritors. The next is the family of Drumikill, the principal person or



head of which is *Buchanan* of Craigievairn, there being of this family seventeen heritors. The third is *Buchanan* of Lenny, of which family, himself included, there are ten heritors. The fourth is the family of Carbeth, of which, Carbeth himself included, there are fourteen heritors. The heritors of the MacAuselans, MacMillans, MacColmans, and Spittels, all immediately descended off that of *Buchanan*, being added to the first class, makes the same the most considerable of the four



A BRIEF ACCOUNT  
OF  
SOME LEARNED MEN  
OF THE  
NAME OF BUCHANAN.

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THERE have been several learned men of the name of *Buchanan*, besides Mr. George, of whom already, particularly

Mr. THOMAS BUCHANAN of Ibert, nephew to Mr. George, upon whose demission the said Mr. Thomas succeeded in the office of lord privy-seal: before which he was a preacher, and a learned and eminent divine: being a great promoter of the Reformation, he was consulted in all points any ways difficult that occurred in those times; upon which account he is very often mentioned in the Histories of Knox and Calderwood.

There was another Mr. THOMAS BUCHANAN, son to Thomas second of that name, young laird of Drumikill. He was minister of Syres in Fife, in the reign of king James VI, and was of the greatest learning and esteem of any of his time.

Mr. ROBERT BUCHANAN, provost of the collegiate church of Kirkheugh in St. Andrews, in the beginning of the reign of king James VI, was very famous for philosophy and theology, being, for any thing I can find, of the old family of Arnpryor.

Mr. DAVID BUCHANAN, second son of William *Buchanan* of Arnpryor, was a gentleman of great learning: he



flourished in the latter part of the reign of king James VI, and beginning of the reign of king Charles I. He wrote a large natural history, which was not completed at the author's death, and therefore never printed, to the great loss of the learned and curious. He wrote also a large Etymologicon of all the shires, cities, rivers and mountains in Scotland, which was printed, though not in many hands; from which I find Sir Robert Sibbald quotes some passages in his history of the shires of Stirling and Fife.



A  
BRIEF INQUIRY  
INTO THE  
GENEALOGY AND PRESENT STATE  
OF  
ANCIENT SCOTTISH SURNAMES.



AN INQUIRY  
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INTENDING to give an account of the origin of some of the most considerable clans in Scotland, I think it necessary to advertise the readers in the entry, that they are not to expect such distinct and well vouched relations of things transacted at so great a distance of time, as in matters of more recent memory. The history of all nations and people, in their origin, depends upon the authority of immemorial tradition, which if it be not a good one, is at least the only one can be obtained in all such cases. I have, therefore, made use of it in the ensuing treatise, wherever more authentic documents were wanting, and when other circumstances gave the strength of probability to the traditional accounts.

The existence of any surnames, as now used, before the reign of king Malcolm Canmore, which commenced in the year 1057, is vigorously controverted by a great many of this age; and that the first surnames which commenced in, or shortly after that reign, were local surnames, or these denominated from the lands first acquired by the assumers of these surnames. This supposition upon due examination will be found of no great weight, if the least regard be had to our public histories, and some other records, there being no desig-



nation more frequently mentioned in our histories than that of Phylarchæ, or chieftains of tribes, which, in all rational probability, can admit of no other construction than chiefs of surnames, or clans, agreeably to those of that station in these modern ages. It is very absurd to assert, that there were chieftains of tribes in these times, and yet allow them no tribes to be chieftains of, and is the same thing in effect, as to call one by the name of a king, and yet allow him to have no kingdom; or to speak of a general, and at the same time deny him any soldiers. Though it may be urged against this assertion, that these Phylarchæ were the king's governors of provinces, inhabited by tribes of different denominations: yet this is no way probable, it being evident from our history, that in the reign of king Eugenius VIII, about the year 740, Murdac was governor of the province of Galloway, and in the reign of king Solvathius, anno 770, Cullan, governor of Argyle, and Duchal, governor of Athole. All these being designated by the particular provinces governed by them, and existing in the same ages that the Phylarchæ were not only existing, but in their full splendor; as they continued for many ages thereafter, and of a quite different office and designation, sufficiently demonstrates the Phylarchæ to have been different from the governors of provinces. Nor could these have been governors, or captains of the two or three tribes of the Brigantes, and Silures, to which, by some, the Iceni are added; into which the Scottish people were in ancient times divided, in regard the Phylarchæ are said to be very numerous, being counsellors in civil, and captains in martial affairs under our Scottish kings. Whereas, if there had only been captains of these tribes, their number had been no more than three, which is highly improbable, and the more so, in regard only the first of these three tribes is mentioned, or applied ordinarily to the Scots, by any unexceptionable authors. Much less are we to rely on these newly invented fictitious names of Gadani, Novantes, Ladeni, and such like names of tribes assigned to the ancient inhabitants of each prov-



ince, or shire in this kingdom, to be met with in divers, especially of modern writers, none of which have the least signification in, or affinity with the undeniable native language, used by those to whom these terms are given; whereas, the terms of Gathelians denoting their origin, and Albinich, importing their country, though far more ancient terms than any of the other, are as yet in the native language retained by the progeny of the ancient Scots. So that it may be presumed the above names of the several tribes, had not been so wholly disused, had the same ever been really in use, or of any import in their language; these terms seeming to have been invented by such as had little knowledge of the language, and other circumstances of those to whom they assigned them, and therefore, no great reason to assign the Phylarchæ who had a real existence to these tribes, which, in all appearance, had no other than a fictitious one.

Nor can it be well imagined with what show of reason it can be denied, that the ancient Scots were composed of divers surnames in common with other nations, such as the Grecians, who, though called by the general denomination of Grecians, and more particularly by their several provinces, as, Beotians, Spartans, &c., yet at the same time, surnames were in use among them; as, the Heraclidæ, from their progenitor Hercules; Pelopidæ, from Pelops; Mirmidons, so denominated from their frugality, or laboriousness. Also among the Romans, distinct surnames were no less frequent than among the former; as, the Fabii, from their ancestor Fabius; the Manlii Torquati, so denominated from their ancestor Manlius Torquatus. Among the English, the ancestor of the surname of Piercy, ancient earls of Northumberland, obtained that surname upon account of their ancestor piercing the eye of king Malcolm III, with a spear, at Alnwick. Also the Turnbills, in Scotland, are said to have first got that surname from one of their ancestors turning of a mad bull, which made an attempt upon king Robert I. Nor were surnames in these more



ancient times only used among the more polite nations, but also among the more barbarous; as the Achmenidæ, among the Persians; Arsacidæ, among the Parthians; and so in general among most of the known world. And it is very remarkable, that notwithstanding of the various revolutions, and grand mutations, which have fallen upon the country, and people of Italy, since the declination, at least, extinction, of the Roman empire, yet some remainder of the ancient surnames with little variation continue as yet in that country; as some of the Vitellii, of which family was Aulus Vitellius, a Roman emperor. And we find Chiapinius Vitellius, a principal officer under the prince of Parma in the wars of Flanders, not much above an age ago, being of that ancient surname. The Irish also contend in their histories, that they can carry down the descent of the O'Neils, O'Donnells, O'Lachlins, O'Bryans, MacRories, and others, termed by them, the Milesian progeny, from certain sons of Milesius, king of Spain, being captains of the first colony of Crathelians, or Scots, which from Spain first arrived, and settled in Ireland.

The Welch, and some English writers assert, that the ancestor of the surname of Tudor, of which was king Henry VII, was originally descended from Cadwallader, last king of the Britons, who flourished about the year 668, of the Christian epoch. To instance the fondness of the people for having the origin of their most famous men screwed up to as great a pitch of antiquity as possible, yea, sometimes above measure, I observed in Harrison, an English writer, the genealogy of Hengist, first king of Kent, and planter of the Saxons in Britain, carried up to Noah, and names assigned to each of his progenitors through all that long pedigree. Though indeed, I in no manner approve of such vain glory, I as little do so of the opinionativeness of some of our writers, who endeavor all they can to deprive their country of that which other nations esteem their honor, and which a great many upon much worse grounds, and much less satisfying authorities, use their utmost efforts in



asserting by extolling the antiquity of their nation and surnames.

The principal reason of some people decrying the antiquity of the last is, that those writers will not allow private evidences, judged by them the only infallible records, to have had any existence before the reign of king David I, and therefore what is recorded of any surnames is not to be relied on before that time. But as the first part of that supposition is not so infallible as these would make private evidents, so no more is the last part of it; it being well known, that there is lately found among our public records a charter by king Duncan I, grandfather to king David, as also, a charter by Ethelred, one of king Malcolm III's sons, of lands called Admor, to the Culdees of St. Andrews, granted in his father's time, and to which he is witness. And as these, so divers others of equal if not greater antiquity, might be found upon due inquisition in our public records, and some private hands. Yea, Speed, and other English historians, mention that there is a charter in the public records of that nation, granted by king Athelstan, to one Paulan, a Saxon gentleman, of the lands of Rodham, in Yorkshire, with divers others by king Edgar, Ethelred, and other Saxon kings, long before the reign of king David. So that, if these Saxon kings be allowed to have granted charters, in those more ancient times, who received both their religion and letters from the Scots, I see no reason of denying those of this kingdom the same matter; though probably a great many of the most ancient have been canceled, and others carried into foreign parts, in the time of the wars, after the death of king Alexander, and at the reformation.

And though there were no other record than our public histories, concerning divers of our surnames, and other affairs, if no credit must be allowed to any thing recorded therein before the reigns of king Malcolm III, and king David I, the loss would be found much greater than could readily be compensated by any supposition newly advanced, however specious, tending to the sub-



version of a history, as well founded in all circumstances, as is requisite for any of that kind.

To this, therefore, I shall appeal in relation to what I am to offer in further prosecution of the above mentioned subject, and by the same, will endeavor to illustrate a good many of our most considerable surnames, whose progeny of the same denomination is found in this age to have existed in several junctures, and different reigns, divers ages before the time prefixed by those modern writers.

My first instance is of the surname of Murray. Our historians relate a people of that denomination, to have arrived in this kingdom in the reign of king Corbred I, and for possessions, to have got Murray land, retaining that name yet; of which tribe, in regard of their armorial bearing being mollets, accounted by heralds the most ancient, and that the ancient and once numerous surname of Sutherland, is reputed a branch of the same; the present surname of Murray, may without the least inconsistency, be not only presumed, but even admitted to be originally descended; especially seeing in the reign of king Donald V, anno 900, there is mention of a controversy maintained with much slaughter, between the Murrays and Rosses, both being considerable surnames at that time, which is more than two centuries before the time assigned for the commencement of surnames. And that which in a great measure confirms my allegation in relation to the Murrays is, that among the first of our surnames, that of Murray is found upon record by private evidents, and is thereby known to have been a potent and numerous name.

For further instances, we have the Grahams, in the time of king Fergus II, anno 404, of which, with the Dunbars, there is again mention made in the reign of king Indulfus. Now as was before observed of the surname of Murray, the surname of Graham within so small a tract of time after this reign, being found upon record by private evidents, leaves no room to doubt of its being the genuine offspring of those already mentioned.



In the same manner also, the Dunbars, of which the potent name of Hume is a branch, may be asserted to be the progeny of that considerable person of that name mentioned in the foresaid reign, notwithstanding of some late writer's asserting one Gospatrick, a Saxon, who left Northumberland, and settled in the Mers, about the reign of king Malcolm IV, to be ancestor of the Dunbars. But the contrary plainly appears, by the current testimony of divers of our historians, who maintain that surname's descent from one properly called Barr, one of king Kenneth the Great's captains, who in the wars against the Picts, and upon the subversion of that people, obtained an estate in the Mers, being a part of the Picts' dominion, and upon the acquisition of those lands named the same Dunbarr, which, in the ancient language, imports the fort or habitation of Barr, whence his progeny assumed the surname of Dunbarr. Nor does it infer any inconsistency, that the principal person of that name had besides his estate in the Mers, the estate of Bengelly, in Northumberland, of which he retained possession till the Scots were dispossessed of that whole province by the unjust avarice of king Henry II, of England.

The third and most clearly documented instance of any hitherto advanced, is that of the illustrious surname of Douglas, in king Solvathius' time, in the year 770. Of which surname, Sir William Douglas went lieutenant to prince William, king Achaius's brother, in the army sent by that king to the service of Charles the Great, first emperor of the West, and king of France, upon the conclusion of the league between France and Scotland; after which, the said Sir William, having settled in Tuscany, was ancestor of the family of the Douglassii there, and in the low countries, who have always retained the ancient surname, and bearing of the family of Douglas, in Scotland; and also a close correspondence therewith, as may be seen by the exquisite history of that surname here, and also by the history written by Umberto de Lorato of those others abroad, which could not have been very practicable to be so exactly done,



had not the surname of Douglas been so denominated in the reign in which that brave gentleman, a branch thereof, left this kingdom. The progenitor of the surname of Douglas, is reported by some antiquaries, to have been a son of MacDuff, thane of Fife, who, upon his so much signalizing himself in the battle against Donald Baan, obtained his surname not from his black gray armor alone, as is commonly asserted, but from his surname of MacDuff, or Duff, termed in Irish, Du, or Duy, from whence and his gray armor, he was upon that occasion termed MacDuiglas, and thereafter more briefly and properly Douglas.

However this be, there are not other instances wanting to confirm what has been advanced on the present subject; such as the ancestor of the surname of Hay, who with his two sons, by their valor, gained that signal victory for the Scots, against the Danes, at the battle of Loncarty, in the reign of king Kenneth III. He by our historians, is expressly asserted to be surnamed Hay at that occasion.

The ancestor of the surname of Keith is also memorable in our history for killing of Camus, the Danish general, in the reign of king Malcolm II. We have also an account of Duncan MacDuff, who was thane of Fife, in the reign of MacBeath, and is recorded to have been a person of great power and authority, and chief of a numerous and potent surname, as the many considerable branches descended of that family near those times clearly evince, such as the Weymesses, MacIntoshes, and Shaws, with divers others. The first of these derive their surname from caves, with which the sea-coasts of those lands first acquired by the progenitor of that name abounds; caves being termed in Irish, Uaimh, which can be no other way rendered in English than Weymess. The surname of Hume has also the same etymology, all the difference being than the *H*, or note of aspiration, is more plainly pronounced in the last of these surnames.

These above adduced being not only of a date much



more ancient than the period by some writers assigned for the commencement of surnames in general, but also in these times in which the said are found upon record both potent and numerous, which cannot be in reason thought to have been effected in an instant, or even a small tract of time; it seems therefore much more reasonable to presume, that they, with some others long ago extinct, or not expressly recorded, and others hereafter to be mentioned, were the genuine progeny of the Phylarchæ, and others anciently planted at several junctures in this kingdom, than to conclude them and all our other surnames in a manner upstarts, in regard each of them cannot (as I suppose few others can) produce such distinct evidents concerning their several origins, as may satisfy such as reject all that suits not their particular humors, however inconsistent with reason, or the nature of the matter canvassed, the same may sometimes fall out to be.

Next falls to be considered that assertion of local surnames derived from the lands of the assumers, to have commenced in the reign of king Malcolm III, and to be the most ancient surnames, and that there was no other surname, or method of distinguishing persons, in use before that time, but what was assumed either from bodily properties, applicable to particular persons, as Roy, or Baan, from the red or flaxen color of a person's hair; Balloch, from spots on the face; Bacah, from a halt in one's leg: or from some quality of mind, as Coich, mad or passionate, and such like. It is also asserted, that these names then used were sometimes derived from a person's father's christian name, as James son of John, with others of that kind, none of which were of longer duration than the person's own time so denominated. And so there was room left for new surnames each generation. All which, if true, would argue us to have been a more confused and rude set of people, than our very enemies could have wished, or ever gave us out to be.

As to local surnames, it is to be observed, that the



greater part of them are derived from proper significant terms in the English language, terminating mostly in *town*, or some other term in that language; which language cannot be documented to have commenced in the reign of king Malcolm III, even in England, much less to have been either spoken, or understood in Scotland, over all which Irish was the native language used by the inhabitants then, and for some ages thereafter; it being severely enacted, that none should either use or learn the Saxon, or Teutonic, which was that used in England, lest by that means there should be any correspondence with the Saxons when enemies. Yea, so far was the mixture of Teutonic, and old Cimbric, or Danish, from being either perfect or pleasant, that William, the Norman Conqueror, upon his conquest of England, endeavored all he could, as did also some of his successors, to suppress or abolish that language entirely, and bring the French in place thereof, which in a great measure was effected. So that it was at a long distance after his time ere that compound of the said three languages, and the Latin, termed now English, was introduced, and longer time ere the same was brought to any measure of perfection; so that it is somewhat ridiculous to assert, that surnames, which in the least can lay any just claim to antiquity, could be derived from any significant terms in a language scarcely known, and far less used in this kingdom before the reigns of king Alexander II, and III, who, by their successive marriages with the daughters of the kings of England, their frequent commerce and correspondence with that kingdom, and the resort of divers English to, and settlement in this, made that language, though even in those times very unpolite, to be in some measure used here.

Nor will it be found upon record, that these local surnames are generally of a more ancient standing than the reign of the first of these two kings; and even then the assumers of these local surnames had other surnames, not only at the time, but also a good many for



divers ages before the assumption of the local ones ; as Houston's ancestor had that of Padvinan before that of Houston ; *Buchanan* that of MacAuselan before that of *Buchanan* ; and so a great many others. However, in the reigns of king Alexander III, and king Robert I, the English language having become pretty much in use, it is probable those kings, as did some of their successors, encouraged the assumers of new surnames from their lands, in order to carry off some dependants and cadets from the too numerous and potent clans, by that means diminishing their numbers, and weakening their union, so formidable often to the kings themselves, who rationally concluded, that few were so free of ambition, and careless of their own interest, as not to chuse to be a kind of chief of his sept, or at least expected some one of his progeny in a little time would be so, and to be in the king's favor and protection, rather than be subject to the imperious commands of their chieftains, which often tended to the ruin of themselves and their dependants. Moreover, many of English extract, who upon divers accounts settled in this kingdom, in the time of the wars betwixt the death of king Alexander III, and the beginning of the reign of king David II, judged it their interest to change their former, and assume new surnames from their lands, or some other occasion ; by that means, in some small process of time, to bring in oblivion their extract and nation, both so justly odious at that time to the people they resided among. So that as the most probable time of the commencement of these surnames is hereby pointed out, so also the extract of them, upon a due inquisition, will be found to be English.

For further illustration of this subject, it is unanimously agreed by our historians, that upon the subversion of the Picts, being more than two hundred years before the reign of king Malcolm III, a great part of the land possessed by the said people, obtained new denominations, from the proper names of those brave captains to whom king Kenneth assigned the lands in recompence of their



service in conquering the ancient possessors thereof; as, for instance, that peninsula formerly called Ross, was then called Fife, from the proper name of a nobleman called Fife, whose surname was Macduff, and whose progeny continued thanes of that country for divers ages thereafter. As was at the same time the country called anciently Horestia, termed afterwards Merns and Angus, from the proper names of two brethren betwixt whom that country was divided.

Nor seems the other supposition concerning epithetical surnames to be much better founded, as derived from some properties of person's bodies, or qualities of their mind. These epithetical designations must be owned to have been in use in some preceding ages, and even in the present, in all places where the Irish language is used, or prevails; though at the same time there is not the least reason of allowing these epithets to have been ever used in place of surnames, or that persons so designated had no other surnames save them, which indeed are mostly to be met with in private evidents, the clerks of which being mostly churchmen, were so stupid, and supinely negligent, and so very careless of the instruction or advantage of future ages, as for the most part to neglect all other designations of persons, except those epithetical ones so much used then, and by which persons were well enough known, though of no longer duration than their own times; which seems neither to have been regarded nor considered by those unthinking clerks, more than their frequent omission of inserting dates in charters, and other evidents written by them. So that if it be argued, that surnames did not commence, or that persons had none, because not designated by them in most of those reputed unerring private evidents, it may as well be argued, from the omission of inserting dates in those evidents, that no certain or stated epocha of time commenced, or was known, at the time of writing those evidents in which the same is omitted. As these private records, or evidents, so much at present relied on, are most frequently defective in respect of the



particulars above-mentioned, and some others, so neither are our public histories wholly free of such imperfections in relation to full designations of persons; as, for instance, that Donald Baan, in king Solvathius' time, by most of our historians is no otherwise designated, and therefore by our modern writers judged to have had no other surname than the epithet of Baan assigned, upon account of his flaxen hair; yet archdean Ballenden, translator of Boetius' history, fully and truly designates him Donald Baan MacDonal'd, governor of Jura. He seems to have been tutor to the great MacDonal'd, while minor, or his deputy in some parts of his vast territories. Also another Donald is no other way designated by our historians, than Donald Balloch, or spotted Donald, who lived in the reign of king James I, and was brother to Alexander, lord of the Isles, who, with his clan, are very well known to be MacDonal'ds for a great many ages before that time. Malcolm Beg, who succeeded to Gilbert, laird of *Buchanan*, in the office of senescall or chamberlain to the earl of Lennox, in the latter part of the reign of king Alexander III, and beginning of king Robert I, is always designated, in all charters in which he is inserted, granted by that earl, Malcolm Beg, or little; yet he is found, by very authentic documents in the hands of the earl of Perth, and in the public records, to have been surnamed Drummond, and one of the earl's ancestors. The same Malcolm's father, in a charter by the earl of Lennox, in the reign of king Alexander II, is designated Gilchrist Drummond.

I have observed charters of no earlier dates than the reigns of king James V, and queen Mary, with others in the two preceding reigns, to be the most carelessly and rudely written, most confused and unexact in designations of persons inserted therein, and in divers other circumstances, of any of the kind to be met with in any preceding age, some being therein designated from epithets applicable to their fathers, as John, son of black William; Thomas, son of long or tall Donald, and such like. Yea, in this present age there are two



gentlemen of Sir Donald MacDonal'd's family, and Ke-pach's, termed Donald Gorm, or blue Donald, whose progeny, if existing an age or two after this present, would with a deal of reason, judge it most ridiculous in any to assert, that their ancestors were not of the surname of MacDonal'd, because more frequently designated, at least termed, by the epithet Gorm. So that it seems consistent with reason, that the asserters of epithets in place of surnames refuse the existence of any other surnames in these three last ages, in which those epithets are most frequent in evidents, or otherways allow persons to have had other surnames together with them in more ancient times.

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That people known by the denomination of Scots, of which our Scottish nation is at present composed, may in respect of the origin of the same, be divided into four different distinct classes, or divisions. The first of these classes consists of these surnames whose origin is purely Scottish, being the genuine progeny of the ancient Scots, which from Ireland at different junctures and occasions arrived and settled in Scotland. The second class is composed of such as came from South Britain, or England, at the time of the four grand conquests of that kingdom, and upon some other accounts, and settled here. The third class or division consists of such French, as upon account of the mutual amity and correspondence commenced by the league betwixt Scotland and France, in Charles the Great and king Achaius' reigns, and continued for a great many ages thereafter, upon which, and divers other accounts, a great number of French settled in this nation, of whom are descended a great number of very considerable families. The fourth and last division, being the least of the four, consists mostly of such Danes and Norwegians as were naturalized by our Scottish kings, and obtained pos-



sessions in this kingdom upon divers occasions, being upon the accounts permitted to continue in this kingdom, after their countrymen were obliged by king Alexander III, to yield or quit their possession of the northern isles of Scotland, of which they had got a grant from Donald Baan the usurper, for their assistance in supporting him in his usurpation, and by virtue of that grant, retained possession for two hundred years, till obliged to abandon those isles by king Alexander, about the year 1280. However, divers of Danish extract, having, by alliance, and other means, before the said time, obtained considerable estates, were allowed to continue by the benevolence of king Alexander, and the successive kings of Scotland. So that these, with some few others in conjunction with them, of different extracts from the three classes above-mentioned, make up the fourth class, or division, of Scottish surnames.

The first example by which I shall illustrate the class first mentioned, shall be the surname of STEWART, being not only of an extract or descent purely Scottish, but also the only Scottish surname whose ancestor was an immediate son, or lineal descendant, of the race of our ancient Scottish kings. The time and manner of whose descent, though treated of by divers of much greater abilities than I can pretend to, nevertheless agreeably to the account given by our Seneciones, or Shanachies, but especially according to that delivered by a certain genealogical account of that illustrious family, composed in the reign and dedicated to king Charles II, by an unknown author, (which little pamphlet is as well vouched, if not better, than any thing ever I could discover upon that subject,) I shall deliver the origin of that family in the manner following.

Kenneth the Great, king of the Scots, subverter of the Picts, had three sons, Constantine his successor, Ethus, and Gareth. This last had one son, Dorus, whom Mr. Abercromby makes son to Ethus the swift, being by that account grandchild to king Kenneth, as well as by the other, the difference being concerning his father. Gareth,



father to Dorus, was first thane of Lochaber. Doire or Dorus had two sons; Kenneth, by some erroneously termed Murdac, and Ferquhard, father to Donald, who murdered king Duff, for which he and his progeny were exterminated. Kenneth had two sons; Murdac his successor, and Gareth thane of Athol. Murdac was married to Dunclina, daughter to king Kenneth III, by whom he had two sons; Bancho his successor, and Alexander: also four daughters; the first married to one of the ancestors of the Douglas's, another to Donald, thane of Sutherland, the third to Angus, ancestor of the Camerons, and the fourth to Malcolm MacRory, lord of Bute.

Bancho, with three of his sons, and his brother-in-law, Hugh Douglas, was murdered by order of the tyrant MacBeath; his fourth son, Fleance, having escaped, and fled to Wales. Bancho's two daughters were married to MacDuff, thane of Fife, and Frederick, ancestor of the Urquharts. Fleance, by Maria Mnesta, daughter to Griffith ap Lewellin, prince of Wales, had Walter, first of the surname of Stewart, being married to Christian, daughter to Allan, lord of Bretaign, in France, by whom he had Allan his successor, who had two sons; Walter his successor, founder of the abbey of Paisley, *anno* 1160, and Simon, ancestor of the Boyds. Walter's successor was Allan the second, whose successor was Walter the third, high justiciary of Scotland. He had two sons; Alexander his successor, and Robert, lord Torbolton, who, by marriage of the heiress of Sir Robert Croc, obtained with her the estates of Croukstoun and Darnly, and was ancestor of the family of Darnly, afterward of Lennox; notwithstanding that, Mr. Abercromby makes Allan, son of John, commonly termed of Bute, ancestor of that family. Alexander had two sons; James his successor, and Walter, who, by marriage of the heiress of Cummine, earl of Monteith, got that earldom, and thereupon changed his surname to Monteith. He had two sons; Murdo his successor, and Sir John Monteith of Rusky, ancestor of the surname of Monteith, and who betrayed Sir William Wallace. Murdo, earl of



Monteith, had one son, Allan, who, by marriage of the heiress of MacDuff, earl of Fife, obtained that earldom, who, having one daughter, conveyed those estates, by marriage, to Robert Stewart, second son to king Robert II, and first of the Stewarts. Both estates, through forfauler of duke Murdo, his son, fell to the crown. Alexander's third son, by Jean MacRory, heiress of Bute, was John, killed at the battle of Falkirk, *anno* 1298.

James, High Stewart, had one son; Walter, married to Marjory Bruce, daughter to king Robert I, by whom he had one son, Robert, named Bleareye: his mother, when big with child of him, being killed, by a fall from her horse, at that place of Renfrew moor called Queen Bleareye's Cross, the child, by a doctor there present, was cut out of her belly, and the instrument with which the operation was performed having touched his eye, the same continued to be always tender thereafter, which gave him the epithet of Bleareye. Upon the death of his uncle, king David II, without male issue, he obtained the crown of Scotland, by designation of king Robert II, of whose successors I refer to our public histories.

The second principal branch of that great family, was the family of Lennox, lineally descended from Robert, lord Torbolton, already mentioned, his son being Allan, first lord Darnly, who had two sons; John his successor, and Allan, who acquired the lands of Faslane, and others, in the Lennox. Allan, of Faslane's son Walter, by marriage of Margaret, heiress of Donald Lennox, earl of Lennox, obtained that earldom; whose son, Duncan, earl of Lennox, had only two daughters; Isabel, the eldest, married to Murdo, duke of Albany, who, with his father-in-law, the earl of Lennox, and his own two sons, Walter, and Alexander, was, by order of king James I, executed, *anno* 1424, and their estates forfeited.

John, second lord Darnly, had two sons; Allan his successor, and Robert, first lord of Aubigny, in France. Allan, lord Darnly, married Lilius, second daughter to the last mentioned Duncan, earl of Lennox, and, by her,



by gift of her father's forfaulter, got the earldom of Lennox, whose issue enjoyed the same till the reign of king James VI, that the earldom was conferred upon Esme, lord Aubigny, whose grandchild died without issue, in the reign of king Charles II. The earldom having devolved upon an illegitimate son of that king, he sold the same lately, reserving only the title. Of this family are descended the earls of Traquair, and Galloway, with a great many others; the earl of Moray being descended of a son of Murdo, duke of Albany, and the earl of Bute of a son of king Robert III.

Of all other ancient surnames of Scottish descent, or origin, the heroic surname of DOUGLAS justly merits to be mentioned next to that of Stewart; but having briefly touched that surname already, and there being a particular history of the same, I shall insist no further thereon, than to declare, that I agree with the sentiments of those antiquaries who assert the progenitor of, and who first assumed the surname of Douglas, to have been a son of MacDuff, thane of Fife; for which there are divers arguments used, not necessary to be in this place enumerated.

From the same ancient surname of MacDuff, as already hinted, is descended the surname of WYMESS, the ancestor thereof being Eugenius, son to Constantine, third earl of Fife, in the reign of king Alexander I. It is asserted, the Lesleys and Abernethies are of the same stem with Wymess; but I could not obtain any exact account of the time and manner of the descent of either of these two last off that of MacDuff.

The next instance is of the surname of CAMPBELL, which is of an ancient Scottish origin, however otherwise asserted by some of our historians. I shall briefly glance at the genealogy, and some other matters, relating to this surname, conform to two accounts of the same, in manuscript; the one of these, composed by Mr. Alexander Colvil, from evidents, and other records, of the family of Argyle; the other account, by Neil MacEwen, who, and his ancestors, for divers ages, have been



seneciones, or genealogists, of the said family. This last derives the ancient surname of Oduibhne, now Campbell, from Mervie Moir, or Mervin the Great, son to the famous Arthur, king of the Britons, and of Elizabeth, daughter to the king of France, which behoved to have been Childebert, the fifth in descent from Pharamond, who was contemporary with king Arthur.

Mervin is reported to have been a wild untractable man, and upon that account rejected by the Britons, though neither this nor any other circumstance relating even to the existence of such a person is any way consistent with probability; for though there be no great reason of so doing, yet there are a great many who doubt of the existence of king Arthur himself, in regard some of his countrymen, in their writings, have so much blended the account of his life and actions with so many ridiculous and monstrous fables, as have very much prejudged the credit due to his existence and heroic achievements. This brave king is recorded to have began his reign in the year 518, and in a reign of twenty-four years to have gained twelve victories, with the assistance of Goranus, king of the Scots, and Lothus, king of the Picts, over the Saxons, till in the end he expelled most part of them, and obliged such as stayed in his kingdom to be in subjection to him. But much prosperity having rendered him and his subjects too insolent, they endeavored to defraud Mordred, king of the Picts, of the British crown, which, through defect of Arthur's issue, justly belonged to him, which was the occasion of a bloody battle betwixt them, in which both these kings lost their lives, and so shattered the state of the Britons, that it could never be retrieved thereafter, till in the end ruined by the Saxons. King Arthur was not only very much esteemed by the Britons, but also by most others, being accounted one of the world's nine worthies, of which three were Jews, Joshua, David, and Judas Macabeus; three Christians, Arthur of the Britons, Charlemaign of France, and Godfrey of Bulloign; three Pagans, Alexander the Great, Julius Cæsar,



and Hector of Troy. But as for Mervin, this pretended son of king Arthur, there is no probable ground for the existence of any such person, it being plainly recorded, by all such histories as make mention of this king, that he never had any issue, nor was ever married to any but his queen Gwyvanor, who survived himself; nor would the British and French historians have wholly omitted a matter of that importance, were there the least ground for the same; neither would the Britons, however wild or foolish he might be, have passed by that king's son, whom they so much valued, and confer their crown upon one Constantine, a nobleman, who had no manner of pretence thereto; much less would Modred, the Pictish king, being only king Arthur's cousin-german, contend for a crown, which, by so plain a right, pertained to another. So that, although by this account the surname of Oduibhne is said to have got that denomination from the marriage of Ferithar Olla, the fourth in descent from Mervin, with a daughter of Diarmuid Oduibhne, a principal nobleman of Ireland, and to have not only obtained from this Diarmuid the denomination of Oduibhne, but also that of Siol Diarmuid, by which that surname is in Irish frequently designated; yet this supposition is wholly groundless, there being no instance of any ancient Scottish or Irish surnames obtaining their ancient or principal denomination by any such means. Some of the progenitors of this surname are by the said account reported to have been married to grandchildren of Con Centimachus, and Neil the Great, two of the most famous kings that ever reigned in Ireland; so that, if they were used to take denominations from such families as they married into, the same would much rather be assumed from names of one of those kings, than from that of any nobleman their subject.

But passing this topic, I come to the account most consistent with probability, in relation to the origin of that surname. The ancestor of the same was Diarmuid Oduibhne, who, as one of the principal Phylarchæ, or captains, came from Ireland with some of the Scots,



who either in king Fergus's time, or in that of one of the two colonies, which at different junctures came from that kingdom, and settled in Argyle and the isles adjacent. For though the generality of our historians, more especially genealogists, rather to please the taste of those of the modern times, than in any great measure to promote the truth, or at least probability, use their utmost efforts to assign some plausible manner, and stated period, concerning the origin of ancient surnames; yet all amounts to no more than probable conjecture, supported only by probable and solid tradition, of which that most consistent with sound reason, and probability, ought most to obtain: so that, in the accounts of the origin of this, or any other of our ancient Scottish surnames, there is as little absurdity in presuming the same to be the offspring of those who first settled here, as, by a specious kind of story to assert them, descended at such a time, and from such a person, some eight or nine hundred, or a thousand years ago, there being as few written documents to confirm the last, as the first of these accounts. Nor is it in reason to be supposed, as I have hinted already, that the whole progeny of those Scots, who are recorded to have settled before, at, and in some process of time after the coming of King Fergus I, here, to be so totally mouldered away, and extinct, as that few or none of these surnames now in being, and of an ancient Scottish extract, can be pretended to be their genuine progeny, but that each surname must be put to the shift of framing a later origin for themselves, which, when effected, is not a whit better founded, nor more satisfactory to people of understanding, than the former method; to which, lest I appear too closely to adhere, I shall relate the account most agreed to, conform to the more modern method of genealogizing, in relation to the origin of the above-mentioned surname.

Thus, in place of Mervie, or, as others call him, Smervie Moir, supposed son of king Arthur, these other genealogists, with a greater show of probability, mention



Diarmuid Oduibhne, a very famous Irish nobleman, and much celebrated for valor and other heroic achievements by the Irish historians, who, having come to Scotland in the beginning of the reign of king Goranus, or Coranus, about the year 512, married a daughter of the said king, of whom he begot Ferithar Uor, or Ferithar the dun. From this Diarmuid, according to the above antiquaries, the surname obtained the two designations of Oduibhne, and Siol Diarmuid, who flourished in, or some little time after that of king Arthur, which gave rise to the story of his being son to that king, as also of divers of his posterity being called Arthurs, whence no inference can be deduced of their descent from king Arthur, that christian name being used among the Irish long before king Arthur's time: as, for instance, Cormac MacArtur, son of Arthur, to-named Ulfada, or long beard, king of Ireland, a great many years before the time of Arthur, king of the Britons; as also a great many others, of account, in Ireland, in very ancient times. This Diarmuid seems either to have been of the same origin with the sept of Scottish Oduibhnes, and therefore to have been by them, at the juncture, assumed for Phylarcha, or chieftain; or, which is more probable, to be lineally descended from the first Diarmuid, and upon account of the grandeur by marriage of the Scottish king's daughter, and other achievements, to have been accounted the progenitor of that surname, and from whom the same was first so denominated.

Ferithar Uor was married to a great grandchild of Neill the Great, to-named Naoighealla, or nine hostages, whom he is recorded to have had in his custody, at one time, from several Spanish and British princes, with whom he had been at variance, being thence termed keeper of nine hostages, and one of the most famous of the Irish kings. Ferithar Uor's successor was Duibhne, or Duina, an ordinary christian name in those times. Duina's successor was called Arthur, whose mother was Murdac, thane of Murray's daughter. There is no account of the family this Arthur married into: however,



his successor, called Ferithar Olla, or the physician, is reported to have been married to one Diarmuid Oduibhne's daughter, which is a grand mistake, as already observed. Ferithar Olla's successor was Duibhne Faltdearge, or Duina red hair; he is said to have been married to a grandchild of Neil the Great, which is no less an error than that above-mentioned, as appears from the vast distance of time betwixt these two. His successor was Ferithar Fionruadh, or whitish-red. His successor was Duina Dearg, or red, his son being Duibhne Doun, or Duina the brown, from the color of his hair. His successor was Diarmuid MacDuine, or son of Duina.

This Diarmuid MacDuina had two sons; Arthur with the red armor, either from artificial color, or frequent coloring thereof with blood. The second son was Duina white tooth. The eldest of these, called Art Armdhearg, or Arthur red armor, had three sons; Sir Paul Oduine, or MacDuine, knight of Lochow, of which estate all his progenitors already mentioned were proprietors. This Sir Paul was termed Paul Ansporrain, or Paul with the purse, being treasurer to king Malcolm III, as is commonly alledged. His two brethren were Arthur Dreinuch, of whom descended Macarture, of Inchdreiny, and others of that name, upon Lochow side. The other brother was called also Arthur, of whom descended the family of Darnly, in Lennox, lately extinct. Of the first of these two Arthurs descended also the family of Strachur, which, though recorded to be descended of one of the knights of Lochow, some generations after the assumption of the surname of Campbell, yet it is not so probable as the above descent, in regard of the long continued pretension of the family of Strachur to more antiquity than that of Argyle, which could be founded upon no other ground than that above related.

Diarmuid MacDuibhne's second son, Duina white tooth, had one son, called Gillecollum, or Malcolm Oduibhne, who first married the lord of Carrick's daughter, by whom he had three sons. The eldest of these,



Gilmorrie, was ancestor of the MacNeachts of Lochaber, and other parts of Argyleshire. The second son was Carcarua, ancestor of the MacUilins, or rather Mac-Ailins, in Ireland. The third son, Duncan Drumanach, in regard he resided beyond Drumalbin, was conform to this genealogy, ancestor of the Drummonds. But that surname refuse this, and assert their ancestor to have come to Scotland with queen Margaret, queen to king Malcolm III, and while the ship, in which the queen was, happened to be in very much danger by a storm, that the dexterity of that gentleman, in piloting the same, was a great means of the preservation of the ship and passengers, whence he obtained the surname of Drummond, importing the top of the waves, as is very much illustrated by the armorial bearing of that surname, being three barrs waved, or undec.

Malcolm Oduin, after his first lady's death, went to France, and married the heiress of the Beauchamps, or, as in Latin, *Campus Bellus*, being niece to the duke of Normandy. By her he had two sons, Dionysius and Archibald, who, from the inheritance got with their mother, changed their surname from Oduin to Campbell. Dionysius, the eldest, continued in France, and was ancestor of a family, designated Campbell, in that kingdom, of which family was count Tallard, a Mareschal of France, carried prisoner to England in the reign of queen Anne, and divers others of quality. The second brother came to Scotland, as some say, an officer in William duke of Normandy's army, at his conquest of England, *anno* 1066. And coming to Argyleshire, married his cousin Eva Oduin, only daughter to Sir Paul Oduibhne, or Paul Ansporrain. She being heiress of Lochow, and he having retained this surname of Campbell, as did his successors, the whole clan of Oduibhne, in a small tract of time, in compliance with their chief, assumed that surname, as did many others in this kingdom upon the like occasion.

This Archibald, who first assumed the surname of Campbell, his successor was called Duncan, who, by



marriage of one called Dorothy MacFiachir, heiress of the upper part of the barony of Lochow, united these two estates. He was succeeded by Colin the Bald, who married a niece of king Alexander I: or, as others, with no less probability, assert, of king Alexander II. This Colin was instituted master of the household to the king, and the king's lieutenant in the shire of Argyle, and west isles. Colin's eldest son was Archibald. He had a second son, Hugh, ancestor of the old house of Loudon, in the shire of Ayr, they having got that estate by Crawford, heiress thereof, as did her ancestor acquire the same by marriage of the only daughter of Sir James Loudon, heiress of that estate. The race of the old Campbells of Loudon terminating also in an heiress, in the reign of king Charles I, Campbell of Lawers, descended of a son of Glenorchy, by marriage of the said heiress, obtained that estate, being afterwards chancellor of Scotland, and grandfather to Hugh, the present earl. Colin the Bald had also two illegitimate sons; the eldest, Taus Corr, or Thomas the singular; he was ancestor of the MacTausers, or Thomsons, of Argyleshire, and some other parts. The name of the other illegitimate son was Iver, of whom the MacIvers of Glasrie, and other parts.

Colin the Bald, was succeeded by his son Archibald, who had two sons; Duncan, his successor, and Dugal, ancestor of the old family of Craignish. Archibald was succeeded by his son Duncan, whose successor was Dugal. His successor was Archibald, who married the lord of Carrick's daughter, by whom he had Colin Moir, or the Great, being so both in body and spirit. He married a daughter of one Sir John Sinclair, by whom he had his successor, Sir Neil. This Colin Moir was killed by his neighbor, John MacDougal, lord of Lorn, at a place called the Strein, being a ridge of mountains between Lorn and Lochow. It is thought the family of Argyle derived the designation of MacCuillain Moir from this Colin; but I am more apt to believe that designation was derived from Colin, first earl of Argyle, and chancellor of Scotland, in the reign of king James II. Sir



Neil was married to lady Marjory Bruce, sister to king Robert, which was the occasion of the close adherence of Sir Neil, and his son, Sir Colin, to the interest of that prince, and performing many signal services to him and king David II, his son. Sir Neil had a son called Dugald, or rather Duncan, ancestor of MacDonarchy, now Campbell, of Inverraw, and other gentlemen of that name, the said Duncan's mother being a daughter of Sir John Cameron, Locheal's ancestor, and second lady to Sir Neil. He had another son, Sir John, of Moulin, afterwards earl of Athole. The further account of this surname is set forth at large in Mr. Crawford's peerage, to which I refer the reader.

There is also of ancient Scottish descent, the surname of Ogilvie, descended of Bredus, a brother, or rather son to the famous Gilchrist, earl of Angus, who flourished in the reign of king William, of Scotland, and was married to that king's sister.

The surname of Kennedy is in like manner of great antiquity in this kingdom, being originally descended of that once potent surname of the MacKennedys, of Ireland; of which surname was that brave king, Brian Kennedy, to-named Boraimh, or taxer, being contemporary with our king Malcolm II.

Thus having adduced a sufficient number of instances for the illustration of surnames of an ancient Scottish descent, being the first class of Scottish surnames, I shall next proceed to give instances of these whose descent is from England, being the second class of these surnames, now reputed Scottish ones.

The first instance I shall adduce of the same, is the surname of Graham, which, according to *Buchanan*, and some others of our historians, and antiquaries, is descended from one Fulgentius, a nobleman lineally descended from the ancient kings of the Britons, who, in the beginning of the third century of the Christian epoch, with an army of his countrymen, attempting to free themselves and country from the Roman servitude, their just endeavors were nevertheless frustrated by the superior power



of their adversaries, in which exigency, Fulgentius, and divers of his associates, were obliged to flee for refuge to Donald, first of that name, king of the Scots, then at war with the Romans; who not only gave a very kind reception to these strangers, but bestowed estates upon Fulgentius, and some other principal men of them, whose posterity remained always thereafter in Scotland. The principal person of Fulgentius' progeny, having, after the fatal battle of Dun, in which Eugenius, king of the Scots, with the greatest part of his nobility, and others of any account of the Scottish nation, were killed by Maximus, the Roman legate, in conjunction with the perfidious Picts, gone with divers other Scots into Denmark, he continued there till the restoration of king Fergus II, anno 404, or, as Boece, 423.

That person of Fulgentius's race who went to Denmark, whose proper name was Græme, married in Denmark, and his daughter was married to king Fergus II, though others relate, that Græme's daughter was mother to king Fergus, being married to Erthus, his father, which carries little probability; in regard Græme was not only a principal assistant to king Fergus in his own lifetime, but was after his death elected governor, or regent of the kingdom, during the minority of his son Eugenius, and having in that time broke over the wall of Abercorn, greatly harassed the dominions of the Britons; so that from that adventure, that wall is said to have obtained the denomination, retained as yet, of Graham's dyke, which denomination others assert to be taken from the emperor Severus, who repaired that wall, which was first begun by Julius Agricola, in the reign of the emperor Domitian. The reason given for the last is, that Severus being born in Africa, was of a very black and swarthy complexion, and that thence the Dyke was termed Grim's Dyke, Grim in Irish signifying black or swarthy, whence the Scottish word grim is derived. However this be, the first seems most probable; nor can these great achievements in Eugenius' minority be imputed to Græme, by reason of his too great age, whereas,



the translator of Bœtius calls Fergus's mother Rocha, daughter to a nobleman of Denmark, called Roricus, or rather Rodericus. And that which very much evinces Græme's origin as above asserted, is, that his grandchild Eugenius upon assumption of the government (as our historians relate), gave for pretence of the war commenced by him against the Britons, the restitution of his grandfather Graham's land.

Our history gives no account of the posterity of this Græme for some ages. The first to be met with of them is, that Graham, who, with Dunbar, and the forces of Lothian, appeared in the rear of the Danes when in battle with king Indulph, and his army, which was the occasion of the defeat of the first. The next was Constantine, married to Avila, daughter to Kenneth, one of the ancestors of the Stewarts, in the year 1030. And in the year 1125, William de Graham is witness to the foundation charter of Holyroodhouse, in the reign of king David I. The said William's son, Sir David, got charters of Charletoun, and other lands in Forfarshire, in the reign of king William of Scotland; as did his son, another Sir David, from Malduin, earl of Lennox, of the lands of Strablane, and from Patrick Dunbar, earl of Dunbar, or March, of the lands of Dundaff and Straithcarron, in the reign of king Alexander II; as did his successor, also David, the lands of Kincardine, from Malise Foreteth, earl of Straithern, in the reign of king Alexander III. Before all which lands mentioned in the above charters, that surname seems to have been in possession of Abercorn, Eliestoun, and other lands in Lothian. And though one Moor is reported to have had Abercorn, in the reign of king Alexander III, yet in all probability he has had but some part thereof, acquired from the Grahams, which after having continued some little time with Moor, returned to the Grahams again, and went from them with Margaret, heiress thereof, to James, brother to the earl of Douglass, in the reign of king James I.

There were two principal families of this name in



the reign of king Alexander III; the one being of Abercorn. Both these are mentioned among the *Magnates Scotiae*, in cognition of the debate between Bruce and Baliol anent the Scottish kingdom, as also inserted in that famous letter written by king Robert I, to the pope, in the year 1320. These two thereafter were united when Patrick Graham, of Eliestoun, and Kilbride, second son to Sir Patrick Graham, of Kincardine, in the reign of king Robert III, married the only daughter and heiress of David, earl of Straithern, and by her obtained that earldom; whose son, Malise, was deprived of the same by king James I; in regard that estate was entailed to heirs male; but he gave Malise, in lieu of Straithern, the earldom of Monteath, anno 1428, whose posterity continued for nine generations earls thereof. William, the ninth earl, having no issue, disposed his estate to the marquis of Montrose, and died anno 1694.

The first cadet of this family, was Sir John Graham, of Kilbride, Gartmore's ancestor. And the last cadet of any repute was Walter, ancestor to Graham, of Gartur.

The next in antiquity of surnames thus descended, and who were obliged to leave their native country by the Romans, are by some antiquaries reported to be the Seatons, though there be little to be found in any of our private records concerning that surname till the reign of king David I, when Alexander de Seaton is mentioned, as also his son Philip, in a charter of those lands, which for the most part, that family enjoyed till of late, in the reign of king William. The famous and loyal Sir Christopher Seaton, who was married to Christian Bruce, sister to king Robert I, is very much celebrated in the account of the wars managed after the death of king Alexander III, and no less so is that heroic action of his son Sir Alexander, in keeping of the town of Berwick, though at the expense of the lives of his two sons, both executed by the orders of that rigorous prince, king Edward III.

Those surnames which were obliged to abandon England through the tyranny and oppression of the Normans,



upon the conquest of England, are so very numerous, that I can only mention some few instances of the same.

As first, the Levingstons, derived from Levingus, a proper name frequent among the Saxons, as was also Alphingus, or as it is ordinarily expressed, Elphingus, ancestor of the Elphingstons. These with a great many others, ancestors of divers of our principal surnames, came to Scotland with Edgar Atheling, and his sister Margaret, queen to our king Malcolm III, some little time after the Norman conquest, and were all courteously received, and many of them endowed with estates, by that magnificent prince. The ancestor of the Levingstons, having settled in West Lothian, denominated these lands first acquired by him Levingston, from his own proper name, which continued to be so for some descents. The first of that surname found mentioned in any private record, is called Levingus, in the reign of king David I. This name was aggrandized by two several means, first by Sir William Levingston's marriage with the heiress of Callender, and with her obtaining that estate, in the reign of king David II. Secondly, by Sir Alexander, this Sir William's grandchild, being governor of Scotland, in the minority of king James II.

As the Levingstons gave denomination to their lands in West Lothian, so the ancestor of the Elphingstons after the same manner, denominated the lands first acquired by him in Mid Lothian, which by an heiress in the reign of king James I, came to the Johnstons, that part of the estate in Stirlingshire called formerly Airthbeg (as Mr. Crawford asserts), being retained by the heir male, and changed into that of Elphingston.

The Hamiltons, Hepburns, Grays, and a great many others, are of a more late descent from England than these already mentioned. All I shall observe concerning them is only in relation to that of Hamilton, the descent of which from England, seems to be of greater antiquity by far, than what is generally asserted by our historians; and though not much to be valued upon other accounts, I am more apt to join sentiments with the author of the



English Peerage, who affirms the ancestor of the Hamiltons to have come to this kingdom in the reign of king William. And that which in a great measure confirms me in this opinion, is a charter in the register of Dunbarton, pertaining to Hamilton, of Bardowie, granted by Duncan, earl of Lennox, to John Hamilton, of Bathernock, now Bardowie, upon resignation of John Hamilton, his father, of those lands in the year 1394, and in the reign of king Robert III. So that the lord Hamilton's son, who married Galbraith, heiress to Bathernock, being named by all who write of that surname, David, and owned to be a later cadet than the ancestors of the Hamiltons of Preston, Innerwick, Bathgate, and a great many others, evinces these writers either to be in an error, in relation to the descent of those of Bardowie, or which is more probable, in that of the surname in general, as to their ancestors coming to Scotland in the reign of king Robert I. For though it be evident, that by some several descents Bardowie's ancestor is later than divers cadets of that family, yet by the above charter in 1394, being only eighty-eight years posterior to the coronation of king Robert I, the grandfather of that John, in whose favor that charter was granted, must be allowed to have existed at, if not before the coronation of the said king, and consequently before the time allotted for the first coming of the ancestor of the surname of Hamilton to this kingdom.

The next class of Scottish surnames is those whose descent is from the French, being also a very considerable part of our Scottish surnames. The first instance of these, is the surname of Frazer, so denominated from the three strawberry leaves, termed in French, *frases*, which that surname use for armorial bearing. Some other surnames of a French extract have also obtained denominations from the same cause; as the Sharps, Purvesses, and others. The Frazers are said to be descended of Peter, count of Troile, who came to Scotland some little time after the league between Scotland and France. That surname is not only found upon record, but to have been divided in divers great branches



or families, in the reigns of king Malcolm IV, and king William; one of which in the reign of the latter was chancellor of Scotland. That great man, and royal patriot, Sir Simon, so famous in the reign of king Robert I, was lord of Tweeddale, and resided in Oliver Castle, in that country. The Tweedies, now possessors of that castle, and adjacent estate, are supposed to be descended of the ancient Frazers. Lovat's ancestor, was also called Simon, his mother being a sister of king Robert I. From this last Simon the lords Lovat are always termed MacShimes, or contractedly MacImmey, the same with Simpson, whose family is by far the most numerous of any other of that surname.

The Sinclairs are also of a French descent, being earls of Orkney, afterwards of Caithness; William, or rather Henry, earl of Orkney and Caithness, being chancellor in the reign of king James II, and of the greatest grandeur of any nobleman of his age. Also the Montgomeries, as their arms and motto evince, are of a French, or as others assert of a Norman origin; as are also the Bruces; and the Baillies, thought to be descended of the ancient Balliols; and the Browns, with a great many others too numerous to be here mentioned.

The fourth and last, and indeed the least class of Scottish surnames, is those whose descent is from Denmark, and some other northern regions. Some antiquaries, more especially, our heralds, presume the Ramseys, Carnegys, and Monroes, to have come originally from Germany, by reason of their armorial bearings. The Grants assert themselves to be of a Danish descent, from Aquin de Grand, or Grant. Sir John de Grant is one of these mentioned, in the debates which fell out after the death of king Alexander III. The Menzies also contend to be of a Danish extract, as also some others, more especially of the clans as shall be hereafter specified.

Having thus briefly illustrated by instances the several classes of Scottish surnames, I shall proceed next to an account of the clans, or those whose surnames commence with Mac, of which such as are nobilitated being so fully



treated in the Scottish Peerage, shall not therefore be touched in this place; nor the MacDowalls of Galloway, MacIvains, MacGuffogs, MacCullos, and some others, who though of an ancient Scottish extract, yet having no manner of correspondence or agreement in language, habit, or any other circumstances with those most properly termed clans, shall not here be insisted upon. I shall therefore confine myself wholly to the highland clans, which are ordinarily conjoined in our old records and acts of parliament.



AN ACCOUNT  
OF THE  
MACDONALDS.

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HAVING already offered some few arguments for evincing of some of the clans, and other surnames of a Scottish extract, to be the genuine progeny of the ancient Scots, who at different junctures planted the western parts of Scotland, I shall not in this place further insist upon that subject, but proceed to an account of the MacDonalDs, who for many ages were of the greatest esteem, and deservedly had the precedency of other clans. For had not their fate been to be planted in the most remote corners of this kingdom, and by that means no object or occasion offered of exerting that valor and vigor so very natural to them, their actions had been recorded in as bright characters as those of the Douglasses, or any others of our heroic surnames.

The chieftain, or Phylarcha of this tribe or clan, and from whom the principal men thereof are descended, according to Mr. Welsh, and some other Irish, also some of our Scottish seneciones, or genealogists, about a century before our Saviour's nativity, was Coll, to-named Vuais, who had two cousin-germans of the same name, they being by three several sons, grandchildren to Con Cendhathack, or Constantine Centimachus, king of Ireland, so named from his fighting a hundred conflicts in his time against foreign invaders of his kingdom, and homebred rebels, as the Irish history asserts. From these three



Colls, some of the most ancient of the clans deduce their descent, and as these are termed descendants of the Milesian stem, so they are also designated Sliochd nan Colluibh, or the posterity of the Colls, in like manner as the Campbells are designated both Clanoduibhne, and Siol Diarmuid, the children of Duina, and progeny of Dermid, two of the most famed of their ancestors.

Coll Vuais's son was called Gillebreid, or as our histories name him, Bredius. This Bredius, in the reign of king Ederus, about fifty-four years before our Saviour's nativity, with an army of his islanders, entered Morvern, and the other western continent, which, having with great barbarity depopulated, he was in his return met by king Ederus, with an army, and entirely defeated. Bredius hardly escaping by absconding himself in a cave, was thence termed Bredius, or Gillebreid, of the cave. However, after the king's departure, he obtained new forces, by which he obliged the inhabitants of these parts to become his tributaries, in which he was not disturbed by king Ederus, then under some apprehensions of an invasion by Julius Cæsar, who at that juncture had invaded the south parts of Britain.

Bredius's son was called Sumerledus, from whom the chieftains of that clan were for some ages designated MacSoirles, or Sumerledsons, as Richard Southwell, an English writer, in his account of the petty kings, or reguli, of some of the British Isles, while under the dominion of the Norwegian kings, asserts, who says that those reguli possessed all the isles round Britain, at least Scotland, except those possessed by the son of Sumerledus, being most of our Ebudæ, or Western Isles, then possessed by the MacDonalDs.

Sumerled's son was called Rannald; Rannald's son was called Donald, which name continued for several successive generations, and from which that clan obtained their denomination. The first of these Donalds, of the Isles, found upon record, was that Donald, who, about the year 248, of the Christian epoch, in the reign of king Findoch, made a descent upon the continent of Argyle,



but being defeated by the king, was killed with a great many more of his men: for revenge of whose death, his son, of the same name, anno 262, and first year of the reign of king Donald II, with an army entered the continent, and being encountered with an army hastily levied by the king, that prince was defeated by the Islanders. The king dying of his wounds in a few days, Donald of the Isles, usurped the government, and retained the same for twelve years, at the end of which he was killed by Cratlinth, king Findoch's son, who kept down his successors, as did some of the succeeding kings. They made no great disturbance for a considerable time, till in the year 762, one of these chiefs of the Isles, called Donald, made an insurrection, but was defeated by king Eugenius. That insurrection made by Donald Baan is elsewhere mentioned.

The chiefs, or principal persons of this surname, as soon as the title of Thane came to be used, were among the first of our nobility dignified therewith, by the title first of Thaners of the Isles; and afterwards Thaners of Argyle, upon account of that large tract of land possessed by the chiefs of that surname, besides Kintyre and Knapdale, all along the western sea coasts of Argyleshire. Of these were the two successive Sumerleds, mentioned in the reigns of king Malcolm IV, and king Alexander I, of Scotland. The last of these two Sumerled's successor was Reginald, or Rannald, mentioned in the records of the Abbey of Paisley, being founder of the Abbey of Sanda. Rannald's son was Donald, mentioned also in a mortification made by him to the Abbey of Paisley.

Donald had two sons; Angus, or Æneas, his successor, and Alexander, progenitor of the MacAlasters in Argyleshire. This Angus upon account of a mortification made by him, is mentioned in the records of the Abbey of Paisley. Angus had also two sons; Alexander his successor, and John, ancestor of the Maceans, of Ardamurchan, now almost extinct. To Alexander, mentioned in some old records of Argyle, succeeded Angus Moir, or the Great, who, with two thousand men, was with king



Robert Bruce at the battle of Bannockburn. Angus's successor was also called Angus, being married to a daughter of Okeyan, lord Dunseverin, in Ireland. His successor was John, who very much aggrandized his family by marrying of lady Margaret Stewart, daughter to king Robert II, as is evident by two charters by that king in his favor, by designation of his beloved son-in-law, of the lands of Moydert, and Croydert. This John had four sons; Donald, his successor: John, of Glins, ancestor of the earl of Antrim, in Ireland; Alexander, by some said to be ancestor of the MacDonalds of Keppoch, but both, by what I can find, are errors; and Allan, who was ancestor of the captain of Clanronald; whereas, Keppoch's ancestor is reported to have been Rannald, son to Alexander, of Argyle, and the Isles, in the reign of king Alexander III.

Donald, lord of the Isles, married a daughter of Walter Lesley, who, in right of his wife, daughter of William, last earl of Ross, was earl of that estate. He had one son, who left only one daughter, heiress to that earldom; which daughter having become a nun, disposed her estate to John Stewart, earl of Buchan, second son to Robert, earl of Fife and Montieth, then governor of Scotland. The lord of the Isles, judging himself prejudged by the said right, applied to the governor for redress, but to no purpose; whereupon, resolving to assert his right by arms, he, for that effect, levied ten, or, as most assert, twelve thousand men, and marching through Murray, was encountered, with an army of equal number, by Alexander Stewart, earl of Marr, the bravest general of his age, at a village called Harlaw, in the year 1411; betwixt whom was fought the most bloody conflict that for many ages had been observed to have been fought betwixt native Scottish men, till night parted them. Next morning, observing their mutual loss, they marched off with the small remains of their several armies. However, the lord of the Isles, in a little time thereafter, took possession of the earldom of Ross, and left the same to his successor, Alexander,



designated earl of Ross, Kintyre, and Incheval, or west Isles. He had also another son, Donald Balloch, or spotted Donald, who, upon the accession of king James I, to the throne, and his depriving his brother, Alexander, lord of the Isles, of the earldom of Ross, and imprisoning him, levied an army of ten thousand men, and being engaged at Eunerloch, by the Stewarts, earls of Marr and Caithness, their army was defeated by that of Balloch, with the death of the earl of Caithness, one of the generals: but upon the king's approach with another army, Donald Balloch was deserted by a great many of his forces, and was obliged to flee to Ireland, where, at king James's desire, he was executed.

Alexander, earl of Ross and the Isles, was married to the earl of Huntley's daughter, by whom he had three sons, John, his successor, Hugh, first of Slate, ancestor of Sir Donald MacDonald, and, as most assert, Alexander, ancestor of Glengary. John, earl of Ross, married a daughter of James, lord Levingston, by whom he had issue, and being deprived, by forfeiture, of the earldom of Ross, for some disloyal practices, in the minority of king James III, his other estate was conveyed, in favor of Donald, grandson to this John, by Angus, his natural son. This Donald also dying without issue, king James V took the estate into his own hand; but this does not hold with the assertion of most of the seneciones, who record the affairs of this surname. They controvert the above account, by asserting that this Donald, last lord of the Isles, died in the reign of king James VI, and leaving no issue, the king took the estate into his own hands, and afterwards disposed it to a brother of the earl of Argyle, who dying without issue, all those lands fell into the family of Argyle, as they yet continue. That which confirms this opinion is, that the lord of the Isles is mentioned in Knox's History, to have received pay from Henry VIII, king of England, in the time of the earl of Arran's regency, which was after the death of king James V. It is also asserted, that the ancestor of MacDonald of Slate, was son to Angus, lord of the Isles, and



brother to that John who was married to a daughter of king Robert II, and that the ancestor of MacDonald of Lergie came off the family of MacDonald much about the same time. But, seeing there are more who adhere to the first than the last account, I shall leave the same to be determined by those better seen in the concerns of that name; observing, only, that MacDonald of Slate hath always been reputed the chief family of that surname, since the extinction of the lords of the Isles, and, as such, is always designated, by way of eminency, MACONEL, or MACDONALD, without any further distinction.

This surname was formerly, and at present, divided into six different families, which retain the surname of MacDonald; and other six families, which pass under other denominations, yet own their descent to be off the family of MacDonald.

The first of those families who retain the surname of MacDonald, is that of Slate, being not only the latest descended, but also possessed of the most plentiful estate, of any other of that surname, both in the isle of Sky and the western continent of Morvean and Croydert. The present MacDonald of Slate is a boy, being son to James MacDonald of Orinsay, second brother to the late Sir Donald. The next principal man of that family is William MacDonald, present tutor of Slate, and youngest brother to the said Sir Donald. The principal residence of that family is the castle of Dun-tuilm, situated in the north part of the isle of Sky. They have also another place of residence, adorned with stately edifices, pleasant gardens, and other regular polices, called Armodel, upon the south coast of the same isle.

The second family of that surname, of most repute, next to that of Slate, in respect of estate, and all other circumstances, is that of Clanronald; the principal man of which is designated captain of Clanronald, and in the Irish language MacMhicaillain, or the son of Allanson; it seeming that his proper name, who was progenitor of this sept, and came first off the family of MacDonald,



was Allan. The whole tribe is also termed Siolailain, or the progeny of Allan. The person of best repute of this family, next to the captain, is MacRonald of Bencula. This family, having an old quarrel with the surname of Fraser, determined the same by a formal conflict, in the time of the regency of queen Mary of Guise, mother to queen Mary of Scotland, at the village of Harlaw, famous for the battle, fought formerly thereat, by Stewart, earl of Mar, and MacDonal, earl of Ross. There were said to be upwards of two thousand men on both sides, of which scarce a hundred are said to have survived that fatal conflict. The northern branch of the name of Fraser was in a manner cut off; but Providence favored them so far, that eighty of their principal men left their wives with child, all of whom were delivered of sons, who all came to age. The principal residence of the captain of Clanronald is Castletirim, in the western continent of Moydert, where a good part of this gentleman's estate lies, the other part lying in North and South Uists, in the first of which isles the captain ordinarily resides.

The third family, of best repute, of that surname, is MacDonal of Glengary. The next principal man of this family, to Glengary, is Angus MacDonal, brother to the late Glengary, a gentleman of good account and circumstances. Glengary's interest lies mostly in that part of Lochaber, within the shire of Inverness. Glengary, in their native language, is designated MacMhicallester, or the son of Alexander. This gentleman's residence is the castle of Innergray, in Lochaber; but that castle not being now in repair, he resides in an island, in a loch, called Locheavich, in the said country.

The fourth principal family of this surname is that of Kepoch, ordinarily designated MacHicrancill, or the son of Ronaldson. His residence is in Kepoch, in the lower part of Lochaber, which, together with Glenroy, the property whereof belongs to the laird of MacIntosh, being a large tract of land, is possessed by the present Kepoch, and hath been so for divers ages by his ances-



tors, without any other acknowledgment to MacIntosh, than such a gratuity as they thought fit to give. The late laird of MacIntosh, in the year 1687, endeavoring to dispossess Kepoch of these lands by force, raised twelve hundred of his own men, and obtained from the government the concurrence of a company of the regular forces, under command of captain MacKenzie of Suddey. Kepoch, with a few more than the half of that number, encountered with MacIntosh and his party, and entirely defeated the same, with the death of captain MacKenzie, and a great many others, having taken MacIntosh prisoner, and obliged him to renounce his pretensions to those lands, for which Kepoch was denounced rebel; but the revolution coming on the subsequent year, he was not further prosecuted for that affair, and the present laird of MacIntosh having given him a new grant of these lands, he continues in possession of the same. Next to this family are Ronald, Alexander, and Angus, brethren to the present Coll MacDonald of Kepoch.

The fifth principal family of this surname is that of Largy. This gentleman's residence is in the south part of the peninsula of Kintyre, within four miles of the Mule, or cape of Kintyre. The next man of account, to this family, is MacDonald of Sanda, residing in the said country.

The sixth principal family of this name, is MacDonald of Glencoe, his residence being in Polliwig, in Glencoe. The next principal man, of this family, is MacDonald of Attriatain, in the same country.

The first of those families, of another denomination, which derive their origin from that of MacDonald, is that of MacCallaster, the principal man of which is MacCallaster of Loup, whose principal residence is in Airdpatrick, upon the south side of the west Loch-Tarbit, in Knapdale, in the shire of Argyle. The next principal man, of this family, is MacCallaster of Tarbit, in the same shire.

The second principal family, of those of another denomination, is that of MacNab, his principal residence



being at Kinally, in Braidalbin, in the shire of Perth. This gentleman is recorded to be descended of a son of the first abbot of Inchchaffery, whose surname was MacDonald, in the beginning of the reign of king Alexander II. The lairds of MacNab had of old a very good interest in those parts, but lost the greatest part thereof upon account of their assisting of MacDougal, lord of Lorn, against king Robert Bruce, at the conflict of Dalree. There are MacNabs of Incheun, and Acharn, with several other landed gentlemen, besides the principal family in those parts. There is also a pretty numerous sept of the MacNabs, in the county of Dune-gale, in Ireland, who term themselves MacNabanies, but own their descent from the Scottish MacNabs, or Abbotsons.

The third family, of this kind, is that of the MacIntyres, the principal person of these being MacIntyre of Glencoe, in Glenorchy, in the shire of Perth. The other heritors, of that name, are the MacIntyres of Corries, and Cruachan.

The fourth family, of this kind, is that of MacAphie, whose ancestors, for many ages, were lairds of the isle of Collinsay, which was violently wrested from that family, in the beginning of the reign of king Charles I, by Coll Keitach MacDonald, who lost his life, and unjust purchase, in the time of the civil wars: but the interest was never restored to MacAphie. The greatest part of that name reside in Lochaber, and Upper Lorn.

The fifth of these families is that of MacKechoirn, whose principal residence is at Killellan, within two miles of the cape of Kintyre. The sixth, and last, is that of the MacKechnies. The interest of the principal person of these was at Tangay, in the south part of Kintyre.

Besides these mentioned, there are divers other small clans, who, though not descended from, yet of a long time have been dependants upon the MacDonalds; as the MacKinnings of the isle of Sky, whose chief is the laird of MacKinney, a gentleman of a good estate in that isle,



and in Mull, and depending on the family of Slate. The MacWalricks, also, who derive their origin from one Ulrick Kennedy, a son of the family of Dunures, who, for slaughter, fled, divers ages ago, to Lochaber; his progeny, from the proper name of their ancestor, deriving their surname of MacWalricks; the principal person of whom is MacWalrick of Linachan, in Lochaber, who, with his sept, are dependants of the family of Kepoch; as are the MacKenricks, being originally MacNaughtans, dependants on the family of Glencoe. The MacGillmories, and others, are dependants on the family of Glengary; as are the MacIlrevies on the family of Clanronald, with divers others, too numerous here to be mentioned.

The MacDonalds, in their achievements, or armorial bearings, have four several kinds of bearings; as first, Or, a lion, rampant, azure, armed, and langued gules. Second, a dexter hand coupee, holding a cross crosslet, fitchie sable. Third, Or, a ship, with her sails furled salterwise, sable. Fourth, a salmon naiant, proper, with a chief waved, argent.



A BRIEF ACCOUNT  
OF THE  
SURNAME OF MACDOUGAL,  
PARTICULARLY OF LORN.

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THE surname of MACDOUGAL, though now somewhat low, yet, in respect of the ancient power, grandeur, and antiquity thereof, deserves in justice to be mentioned next to that of MacDonald; the chiefs, or principal men of that surname, being, for some considerable time, dignified with the title of lords of Lorn, a country of a very large extent, and of old valued a seven hundred merk land. These lords of Lorn, from the beginning of the reign of William the Lion, till the reign of king Robert I, were of the greatest power of any other of the Highland clans; the family of MacDonald being very much depressed, in those times, by reason of the insurrections made against the government by the two successive Sumerleds, chiefs of that surname. It might be rationally presumed, that the MacDougals of Lorn are originally descended of the family of MacDougal of Galloway, if not absolutely, at least among the most ancient families of Scotland; the armorial bearing of both these families, which is the most authentic document can be adduced in this case, differing very little in any material circumstance. Nevertheless, the MacDougals of Lorn, for any thing I can find, refuse their descent to be from those of Galloway, making it from one of these colls already mentioned in the genealogy of the MacDonalds, at least from the Milesian race of the



ancient kings of Ireland, in common with some others of the most ancient Highland clans.

The first to be met with on record of these lords of Lorn, is Duncan, who, in the latter part of the reign of king William, founded the priory of Ardhattan in Lorn, who had two sons, Alexander, his successor, and Duncan. Alexander married a daughter of John Cumine, lord of Badenoch, chief of that potent and numerous surname. Of this marriage he had John Bacach, or halting, his successor. This John, lord of Lorn, upon king Robert I his killing John Cumine, lord of Badenoch, Lorn's cousin, at Dumfries, became upon that account an inveterate enemy to that king, and his interest, and as such used his utmost efforts in molesting Sir Neil Campbell, of Lochow, the king's brother-in-law, and other loyalists in those parts. For relief of whom the king with a party of his friends, marched for Argyleshire, but before he could join his friends there, the lord of Lorn with an army vastly superior to his, encountered him and his small party at Straithsillan upon a plain, called as yet from that event Dalree, or king's plain, and did so far overpower the king's forces, that after a sharp conflict he entirely defeated the same. The king himself narrowly escaped being either killed, or taken, one of Lorn's soldiers having taken hold of his scarf, worn bendways over his shoulder, and though the king knocked the soldier dead with a steel mace, yet he did not let go his hold till the king was obliged to loose the buckle which fastened the scarf, and to leave the same in the soldier's hands; which large silver buckle was of late extant in the hands of the laird of MacDougal, if not as yet, as a memorial or trophy of that victory. The king was again assaulted by three robust fellows of Lorn's men, called Maccanorsoirs, who encountering him in a strait pass, one of them seized his bridle, and another his leg, and the third jumped on behind him; nevertheless such was the unparalleled valor and presence of mind of that heroic prince, that in the end he dispatched those three ruffians, and escaped, but was



necessitated to quit his horse, coming on foot for two miles of very bad way, to the upper end of Lochlomond, and for twelve miles more through woods and precipices all along the north side of that Loch, having lodged the night, the battle was fought, in a cave in Craigyostane, in the parish of *Buchanan*, called as yet the king's cave, and as is asserted by tradition, having come next day to Maurice, laird of *Buchanan*, he conducted him to Malcolm, earl of Lennox, by whom he was preserved for some time, till he got to a place of safety.

This John, lord of Lorn, as soon as king Robert had obtained possession of his kingdom, had his estate forfeited, and given to Steward of Innermeth and Dining, a descendant of the family of Darnly, who (as many of our historians say), married a daughter of the lord of Lorn; which if he did, it was upon the same account that Levingston, of that ilk, married a daughter of Patrick, lord of Callandar, forfeited at the same time, both being done for the better securing of their rights to those estates, against the pretensions of the nearest of both those surnames to the same. This lordship continued with the Stewarts for four descents, till in the reign of king James III, the same was conveyed, by marriage of the three coheiresses of John, last lord Lorn, to the earl of Argyle, and the Campbells of Glenorchy and Ottar.

There are none now remaining of the male issue of Stewart, lord Lorn, at least in those parts, except Stewart of Appin, whose ancestor was Dougal, son to Stewart, second lord Lorn, of which estate he got that of Appin, retained as yet by his representative, who, with those of his family, always associates with the other clans. Next to Appin is Stewart of Ardsheal, who, with a good number of gentlemen, and others of that family, reside in those parts.

The dependants on the surname of MacDougal, are the MacOleas, MacAheirs, and others. The principal residence of John, present laird of MacDougal, is the



castle of Dunolich, in Mid Lorn, being one of the ancient mansions of that family. The person of best account, next to the laird of MacDougal, is MacDougal of Galanach, there being divers other gentlemen of that name residing in those parts.

The armorial bearing of MacDougal of Lorn is, quarterly, first and fourth, in a field azure, a lion rampant, argent, for MacDougal. Second and third, Or, a lymphad sable, with flame of fire issuing out of the topmast, proper, for Lorn.



AN ACCOUNT  
OF THE  
SURNAME OF MACNEIL.

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THIS surname of MACNEIL being one of the most ancient of our Scottish clans, is originally descended from that once potent and flourishing surname of the O'Neils of Ireland. These O'Neils were divided into two great tribes, the one termed the northern, and the other the southern O'Neils. The first of these, for a great many ages, until the English conquest, were provincial kings of North Ulster. After the English conquest, the title of king being abrogated throughout that kingdom, the successors of the kings of Ulster were designated earls of Tyrone, till, in the reign of queen Elizabeth, Shaan O'Neil, earl of Tyrone, with others of his countrymen, made an insurrection against that queen. But her better fortune prevailing, this family, in a short time thereafter, became extinct, the lineal representative of it being now John O'Neil, Esquire, of Shaan castle, in the county of Antrim, a gentleman of the Protestant religion, and of one of the most considerable fortunes in that kingdom. He is manager to the earl of Antrim's affairs, the earl himself being minor, who is a nobleman of the greatest estate of any of Scottish descent, in that kingdom, whose ancestor was John, second son to John, lord of the Isles, by the lady Margaret Stewart, daughter to king Robert, the second of that name, and first of the Stewarts. This John's lineal successor was Sorely Buey,



or fair Sumerled MacDonald of Glins, who went to Ireland, as some say, in the reign of king Henry VII, of England, or, as others, more probably, in the reign of queen Elizabeth, where he so far signalized himself in the queen's service against Tyrone, and others in arms against her, that, at the end of those wars, the queen, in recompense of his services, gave him that estate, of which his representative is yet in possession.

Ketine, and other Irish historians, derive the origin of the O'Neils from Neil, son to Milesius, king of Galicia, in Spain, who, with Hiber, Erimon, and Ir, his three brethren, came with the first Gathelians, or Scots, who, by conquest of Ecta, Ketur, and Tectius, kings of the Dedannins, the ancient inhabitants of that kingdom, obtained the sovereign possession of the same. The MacNeils of Scotland, a branch of those of Ireland, are reported to have come here with the first Scots, who, from Ireland, planted Argyleshire, and the Western Isles, being, for some ages bypast, divided into two considerable families, these of Barra, and Tainish, who, of a long time, have contended for chiefship, or precedency; but the matter is generally determined in favor of MacNeil of Barra, who, of all other Highland chiefs of clans, retains most of the magnificence and customs of the ancient Phylarchæ. He is in possession of the isle of Barra, which is of a pretty large extent, also of some small isles around it. Mr. Martin, composer of the Western Isles, asserts, that MacNeil of Barra can produce evidents, for thirty-six descents, of his family's possession of that isle, besides a great many old charters, most of which are not legible. However this be, he is accounted one of the most ancient chieftains of the Highland clans. His principal residence is the castle of Keismul, situated in a small island of the same name, divided by a small canal from Barra, and of no more extent than what the castle, and a large quadrangular area, or closs, round it, occupieth. MacNeil of Tainish, the next principal person of this surname, resides in Knapdale, in Argyleshire, in which are also



MacNeil of Galiachiol and Tarbart. There is also another gentleman of that name, laird of the isle of Collinsay, once the property of the MacAphies. There are a good many more gentlemen, of the surname, in the Western Isles, and the continents of Kintyre and Knapdale.

The armorial bearing of Barra is, quarterly, first, azure, or, as others, gules, a lion rampant, argent. Second, Or, a hand coupee, fess-ways, gules, holding a cross croslet, fitchee, in pale, azure. Third, Or, a lymphad sable. Fourth, parted per foss, argent, and vert, to represent the sea, out of which issueth a rock, gules. Supporters, two large fishes.



AN ACCOUNT  
OF THE  
SURNAME OF MACLEAN,  
OR  
MACGILLEAN.

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THIS brave and heroic surname is originally descended from that of Fitzgiraldd, in Ireland, being once the most potent surname of any other of English extract in that kingdom. Speed, and other English historians, derive the genealogy of the Fitzgiraldds from Seignior Giraldo, a principal officer under William the conqueror, at his conquest of England, anno 1066. This Giraldo got from the conqueror the lordship of Windsor, from which he was afterwards designated of Windsor, as were his posterity, from his proper name, Fitzgiraldds, or Giralddsons. Maurice Fitzgiraldd, grandchild to this first Giraldd, by orders of Strongbow, earl of Pembroke, with four hundred and ninety men, in the year 1169, went in aid of Dermud MacMureho, provincial king of Leinster, to Ireland, being the first Englishmen, who, in a hostile manner, invaded that kingdom, whatever Atwood, and other obscure English writers, assert to the contrary. The ground of Fitzgiraldd's invasion being briefly as follows:

In the reign of Roderick O'Conor, last principal king of Ireland, the said Dermud took away by force O'Rork, provincial king of Meath's lady, or queen, which injury, while O'Rork endeavored to resent, he, and his party were defeated by the Leinstrians; in which exigency, having recourse to the principal king, he was so effectually assisted by him as obliged MacMureho, after some



defeats, to abandon Ireland, and betake himself to the court of king Henry II, of England, to whom, relating his misfortune, he implored his aid for recovering his principality, which, upon being done, he offered to resign in his favor. King Henry being a prince who measured the justice of most causes, if in any way beneficial to him, by the length of his sword, would willingly have complied with MacMurcho's request, had he not been engaged in a war with France. However, he issued out proclamations authorizing any of his subjects, that pleased to adventure in behalf of that justly distressed prince, promising to maintain them in possession of what they could acquire in that kingdom; upon which Richard Strongbow, earl of Pembroke, a nobleman, no less powerful than popular, in Wales, condescended to go to Ireland with Dermud, upon condition that, upon recovery of Leinster, he should give him the same, and his only daughter in marriage, which being readily agreed to, Pembroke sent first over Maurice Fitzgiraldd, as already mentioned, and went afterwards himself, with greater forces; and, having defeated the Irish in a conflict, recovered Leinster, and married MacMurcho's daughter. King Henry hearing of his subjects' success, patched up a peace with France, and, in the year 1170, or, as others, 1171, went over into that kingdom, with an army of twenty thousand men, and, by the assistance of the treacherous Leinstrians, obtained a victory over O'Conor, the principal king, who in a short time thereafter died. After his death the king of England settled his conquest of that kingdom, as the same has continued ever since, notwithstanding of the many efforts, at divers junctures, used by the native Irish for shaking off that yoke.

The family of Strongbow, in a little time, became extinct; to which, in grandeur, succeeded that of Fitzgiraldd, being divided into two powerful families, the earls of Desmond and Kildare, concerning each of which two I shall relate a certain remarkable passage, ere I proceed to my designated subject. The first is in



relation to that of Desmond, of which family were seven brethren, in the beginning of the reign of queen Elizabeth, or rather queen Mary, of England, who, being accused of some practices against the government, were, by the queen's orders, carried into England, and relying either on their innocence, or the interposition of powerful friends, appeared very cheerful for some hours after they went on board, till at length enquiring at the captain the name of the ship, they were told it was named the Cow; upon hearing of which they all fell a-weeping; the reason of which sudden change being demanded by the captain, he was told there was an old prophecy among the Irish, that seven brethren, the most noble of the kingdom, should be at once carried to England, in the belly of a cow, none of which should ever return, and now, though the thing appeared to be very ridiculous, they were afraid that it would be accomplished; as accordingly it was, none of them having ever returned, some of them banished, others executed, and their estate forefaulted, so that, in a short time, that flourishing family was ruined. The other, relating to Kildare, is, that in the reign of king Henry VII, of England, that earl was very ungovernable, against whom frequent complaints were made to the king, concluding with this, that all Ireland could not govern the earl of Kildare. Then, said the king, shall that earl govern all Ireland. Upon which he sent him a commission for being lieutenant of that kingdom, which unexpected favor had such effect upon him, that he continued afterwards a very dutiful and loyal subject to that king.

There are divers other good families of this kingdom descended of those two honorable families, as the MacKenzies, of Colin Fitzgiral, son to the second earl of Desmond, who, for his service at the battle of Largs, against the Danes, *anno* 1264, obtained from king Alexander III, the lands of Kintail, from whose son, Kenneth, the MacKenzies are denominated, by contraction instead of Kennethsons. The Adairs, and divers others, are also descended of the Fitzgiralds; as are the MACLEANS,



so termed contractedly, but more properly MacGilleans, Fitzgiral, brother, as some say, to Colin, ancestor of the MacKenzie. But others, with more probability, assert this Gillean to have been a son of the earl of Kildare, and, either at, or in a little time after his cousin's coming, to have come to Scotland, where, falling into great favor with MacDonald, lord of the Isles, he obtained from him the lands of Aros, afterwards, in a small time, the whole isles of Mull, Tyree, Coll, and others, being a very large estate. While the family of MacDonald continued in grandeur, MacLean was always his lieutenant in martial expeditions, as in the battle of Harlaw, in which MacLean, and Irwin of Drum, upon account of some ancient quarrel betwixt their families, and having no knowledge of one another till they had got it from their armorial bearings, or coats of arms, painted, as was usual in those times, upon their shields, engaged hand to hand, and died both upon the spot.

MacLean, with his name and dependants, was at the battles of Flowdon and Pinky; as was Hector MacLean, and his regiment, consisting of six hundred men, at the conflict of Innerkeithing, in the reign of king Charles II, in which he, and his regiment, after a valiant resistance, were killed by the English, few or none escaping. This surname has been known, for some ages bygone, in bravery and loyalty, to be inferior to no other of this kingdom. The laird of MacLean's estate was evicted for debt, by the present duke of Argyle's grandfather, and is now in the duke's hands. Hector, the present laird, is abroad. The principal residence of the lairds of MacLean is the strong castle of Dowart, situated upon the north shore of the isle of Mull. There was another impregnable fort belonging to this family, at a little distance from Mull, called Kerniburg.

The next to the laird of MacLean, is MacLean of Brolois. The person of best estate now, of that name, is MacLean of Lochbuy, who hath a good castle and estate in Mull. There is MacLean of Coll, being a



considerable island at some leagues distant from Mull. There is also, upon the opposite continent to Mull, a gentleman of good account, designated MacLean of Ardgower. He is designated ordinarily MacMhicewin, or the son of Hughson, his ancestor, a son of the laird of MacLean, being properly named Hugh. There are also a great number of other gentlemen of that name in those parts. There is a gentleman, termed MacGuire, of Uluva, being a pretty large isle to the south-west of Mull, of which this gentleman is proprietor, and was a dependant upon the family of MacLean while in a flourishing condition, but since the decline of that family, continues peaceable in his own island, not much concerned with any affairs that occur in any other part of this kingdom. There is in Athole, and other northern places, a sept termed the MacOlays, some of which are in Stirlingshire, termed MacLays, descended also of the family of MacLean.

Divided by a small arm of the sea from the west point of Mull, is the isle Iona, or I-colm-kill, famous for the ancient monastery and church situated therein, and no less so upon account of the burial-place of forty-eight of our Scottish kings, with divers of the kings of Ireland and Norway, as also of most of the principal families of our Highland clans. The ruins of these once stately edifices and monuments evince their beauty when in repair. There are two singular kinds of stones to be found there, of which are a great many tombs and crosses, and which composes the very mould round that church, and of which consists a great deal of the more ornamental parts of all these structures; the one of them being of a crimson red color, the other white, the nature of which cannot be easily discovered. These stones, in outward appearance, resemble marble, but are much harder, and not so brittle, and are somewhat porous, and fully as light as any ivory or ebony. There is none of that kind of stone to be found in any other part of Britain or Ireland, but only in that island, and in another little ruinous church,



dedicated to St. Colm, close by the Mule of Kintyre, called Kilchollumkill.

The laird of MacLean, for armorial bearing, hath four coats, quarterly. First, argent a rock gules. Second, argent a dexter hand fess-ways, couped gules, holding a cross crosslet fitchee, in pale azure. Third, Or, a lymphad, sable. Fourth, argent, a salmon naiant proper, in chief, two eagles' heads erased a fronte, gules. Crest, a tower embattled, argent. Motto, *Virtue mine Honor*. Supporters on a compartment. Vert, two selchs proper.



AN ACCOUNT  
OF THE  
SURNAME OF MACLEOD.

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THE origin of the surname of MacLEOD, is evidently found, and by that name always acknowledged, to be Danish, one of the ancestors of the same in king William's reign, being the king of Denmark or Norway's vicegerent over the isles, belonging to that king, along the coasts of Scotland, from whose proper name of Leodius, that surname derived the denomination of MacLeods. From two sons of Leodius, called Torquil, and Norman, that surname was divided for a considerable time into two principal families of Siol Torquil, and Siol Tormaid, or the progeny of Torquil, and Norman. The first of these was proprietor of Lewis, and the second of Harrise, from which two estates these families were designated. Which families, at the expulsion of the rest of their countrymen by king Alexander III, were in such favor with the king, and some of his principal nobility, that they were allowed to continue in possession of their large estates, and also obtained the benefit of being naturalized. After which they continued for divers ages in a flourishing condition, till in the reign of king James VI, that MacLeod of Lewis had the misfortune of falling into some disloyal practices, for which he was forfeited. King James having a design of civilizing and improving that large and fertile island, thought that a fit opportunity of falling on that



project, and in order thereto, gave a grant of the Lewis to certain gentlemen of the shire of Fife, for payment of a small sum of feu-duty, and some other casualties. MacLeod of Lewis dying, these gentlemen thought to get their design with all facility accomplished, but were very far disappointed; for notwithstanding that they built pretty good houses near one another, in the form of a village, for their mutual defence, yet Murdo MacLeod, bastard son to MacLeod of Lewis, with some of his father's tenants and dependants, assaulted the Fife lairds in their village, and having fired their houses, obliged them all to become his prisoners, and for preservation of their lives, to swear, that with the utmost diligence they would abandon the island, and never return, which was punctually performed. The king finding this method would not do, gave in a short time thereafter a grant of the Lewis to the earl of Seaforth, who, with his clan, residing upon the opposite continent, obtained possession thereof, and the more easily, in regard the said Murdo MacLeod died about that time; after which, for security of his possession, Seaforth, or, as others say, one of his sons, married a daughter of the last MacLeod of Lewis, and retained possession of that estate in all time thereafter without disturbance. Since the extinction of the family of Lewis, the principal person, and chief of that surname, is MacLeod of Harrise, being a gentleman of the greatest estate of any of our Highland clans; his principal residence is the strong castle of Dunvegan in Sky, in which isle the most part of his numerous clan reside, of whom are a great number of gentlemen of good account.

The person of that name (for any thing I can find) next to MacLeod's family, is MacLeod of Tallisker. Those of other denominations, descended of that surname, are the MacGillechollums, the chief of which is MacGillechollum of Raarsa, a considerable island near Sky. He hath a pretty numerous clan, not only in those parts, but also in the shires of Perth, and Argyle, though some in the last of these shires term themselves



MacCallums, pretending to be Campbells; but it is generally thought these are led so to do, more by interest than by justice, there being no satisfying reason given by them of their being a different stem from those others of that name, who own themselves to be MacLeods. The second sept descended of the MacLeods, is the MacCriomans, whereof there are divers in the above-mentioned two shires. The third sept is that of the MacLewis, some of which are in the shire of Stirling.

MacLeod carries for arms, azure, a castle triple towered, and embattled, argent, masoned sable, and illuminated gules.



AN ACCOUNT  
OF THE  
MACINTOSHES,  
AND  
MACPHERSONS.

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THE surname of MacINTOSH, as a genealogical account thereof in my hands, and all other accounts of the same, assert, is descended of that ancient and heroic family of MacDuff, thane and afterwards earl of Fife. The ancestor of that name, according to the above 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 Fife 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 Murray land, 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 or government of the castle of Inverness, with considerable interest in land in Peaty, Breachly, and other adjacent places to that castle, with the forestry of the forest of Straithherin, all which family belonged to some of the rebels. The country people of those 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 designated, 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 denominated always thereafter, but transmitted the same as a surname to his posterity, which is yet retained; though, as it would seem, there was one of his sons, who, instead of MacIntosh, chose rather to derive his surname from this Shaw's proper name, being ancestor of the Shaws of Rothemurchas in Badenoch, one of whose sons, called Ferquhard Shaw, having settled in Mar, was ancestor of the Ferquhardsons there, the principal person of which is Ferquhardson of Innercauld, a gentleman of a good estate. There are also Ferquhardsons of Inverray, and a good many more gentlemen of that surname in those parts. These are termed in Irish, MacKinlays, from Finlay Moir, one of their ancestors, who bore the royal standard at the battle of Flowdon, 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 it is pretty clear our southern Shaws, of which Shaw of Greenock is chief, are of the same stem.

Angus, the fifth in descent from Shaw MacDuff, married the only daughter and heiress of Gilpatrick, son of Dougal Dall, or Dougal the blind, son of Gilcattan, in the year 1291. This Gilpatrick was chief of the tribe of clan Chattan, whose estate and chiefship by this marriage was conveyed to the family of MacIntosh, whence he was for a long time designated captain of clan Chattan. The principal person of that name, next to the laird of MacIntosh, is brigadier MacIntosh of Borlum. There are also MacIntoshes of Aberardor, Stron, Connidge, and a great many others of good account of that numerous surname. MacIntosh of Monnywaired, 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 Monnywaired refuses this, and differs, both in his surname, and armorial bearing, from the other MacIntoshes, always designating himself Toshach, and asserting that his ancestor was a son of the earl of Fife.



The clan Chattan derive their origin from the Chatti, a German tribe, which is said to come here long before the expulsion of the Picts, there being no other ground for this allegation, than the affinity of the denomination of this surname to that tribe. But the account of the family of MacIntosh, with more probability, derives the origin of that name, MacCattan, or GilChattan, from Ireland, and so to be accounted an ancient Scottish name, that of Cathan being an ancient Scottish proper name; as, for instance, St. Cathan, one of our primitive Scottish christians, or saints, 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 names of St. Colm, and St. Patrick, with a great many more of that kind.

The principal person, or chief, of the 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 Kingusie in Badenoch, was assumed by the clan 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, ancestor of Inveressy. Some of this Ewan Baan's posterity assumed the surname of MacMurrich's, or Murdosons, from their ancestor's proper name; others of them 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 clan, next to 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 of 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 Lochabar, called Lochmoy, and thence the isle of Moy. He hath another castle



called Delganross, upon the north side of the river of Spey, in the head of Murray, or shire of Inverness.

The laird of MacIntosh carries quarterly, Or, a lion rampant, gules, as cadet of MacDuff. Second, argent, a dexter hand couped fess-ways, grasping a man's heart, pale-ways, gules. Third, azure, a bear's head, coupé, Or. Fourth, Or, a lymphad, her oars erected in saltyre, sable, upon account of the marriage with the heiress of clan Chattan. Crest, a cat saliant proper. Supporters, two cats, as the former. Motto, *Touch not the Cat, but a Glove.*

MacPherson of Cluny, carries parted per fess, Or, and azure, a lymphad, or galley, her sails furled, her oars in action of the first: in the dexter chief point a hand coupee, grasping a dagger pointing upward, gules, for killing Cummine lord Badenoch: in the sinister point, a cross crosslet, fitchée, gules. Motto and crest, the same with those of MacIntosh.



A BRIEF ACCOUNT  
OF THE  
ROBERTSONS,  
OR  
CLAN DONNOCHIE.

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THE surname of ROBERTSON is descended of one Duncan Crosda, or crossgrained, a son of Macdonald, lord of the isles, about the reign of king William the Lion; but I did not enumerate this surname among the descendants of other denominations of that family, in regard that of Robertson hath for divers ages been reputed a distinct surname, and had no dependance upon that of MacDonald. So that although this above account be the most generally received in relation to the descent of that surname, I am not positive how far it is acquiesced in by those of the same. However, this surname of Robertson hath been of good repute for some ages bygone; those of that surname are in Irish termed Clan Donnochie, or Duncansons, so denominated from the proper name of their ancestors; but in English termed Robertsons, from one Robert, chief of that name, who signalized himself very much in the reign of king James I, and apprehended Robert Graham, one of that king's murderers.

The surname Skene are said to be descended of the family of Strowan, and obtained the name of Skene for killing a very big and fierce wolf, at a hunting, in company with the king, in Stocket forest in Athole; having



killed the wolf with a dagger, or skene, as the arms and motto of that surname clearly evince. Also the Colliers are of this surname; one of the same being closely pursued for slaughter, did hide himself in a coal-pit, and so escaped. Of this are Collier, earl of Portmore, and divers others of good account in Holland. Robertson of Strowan, is chief of that name. His residence is with most of his clan in Athole, at Strowan castle.

His arms are, three wolf heads erased, gules, with a monstrous man in chains, for compartment upon account of one of his ancestors seizing the above-mentioned Robert Graham.



AN ACCOUNT  
OF THE  
SURNAME OF MACFARLANE.

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THE laird of MACFARLANE (whose ancestor, Gilchrist, son to Aluin, and brother to Malduin, both earls of Lennox, obtained the lands of Arrochar about the year 1200, in the reign of king William), being now reputed heir-male of that great and ancient family, it will not be amiss, before I proceed to give an account of his family, to premise something concerning the antiquity and origin of the old earls of Lennox, from whom he has the honor to be descended.

Peter Walsh, in his Animadversion on the History of Ireland, derives their descent from Mainus, son of Corus, provincial king of Leinster, who is said to have come to Scotland, in the reign of king Fincormachus, and to have married Mungenia, that king's daughter. This Mainus being surnamed Lemna, the estate he obtained from the said king was called Lemnich, or Lennox, which in after ages became a surname to his posterity: but this account seems too fabulous to deserve any credit.

Our own antiquaries, with far greater probability, which is also confirmed by a constant and inviolable tradition, derive the origin of this ancient family from Aluin, or Alcuin, a younger son of Kenneth III, king of Scotland, who died in the year 994. From this Aluin descended, in a direct male line, Arkil, who was contemporary with king Edgar, and king Alexander I, and



seems to have been a person of considerable note in both these reigns.

His son, Aluin MacArkill, i. e. the son of Arkill, as he is designated in old charters, was a great favorite at court, in the reigns of king David, and Malcolm IV, as is evident from his being so frequently witness to the grants and donations of both these princes to churches and abbacies, particularly to the church of Glasgow,\* and the abbacy of Dunfermline.†

His son and successor, called also Aluin, next earl of Lennox, was, according to the devotion of those times, a liberal benefactor to the church, for he mortified the lands of Cochnach, Edinbarnet, Dalmenach, with a great deal of other lands, to the old church of Kilpatrick, in honor of St. Patrick.‡ Which mortification is on very good grounds supposed to have been made before the foundation of the abbey of Paisley, *anno* 1160. This earl Aluin left issue, (besides others whose posterity is long since extinct,) two sons; Malduin his successor in the earldom, and Gilchrist, ancestor to the laird of MacFarlane. Malduin was succeeded by his son Malcolm, and he again by his son of the same name, who was father to Donald, the last earl of Lennox of that family, whose only daughter, Margaret, was married to Walter Stewart of Faslane, son to Allan of Faslane, second son to Stewart, lord Darnly. The old family of Lennox being thus extinct for want of male issue, and having produced no cadets since Gilchrist came off the same, it is pretty evident that the laird of MacFarlane is latest cadet, and consequently heir-male of that ancient family. Having thus cleared my way, I proceed to the account of the surname of MacFarlane.

Gilchrist, ancestor to the laird of MacFarlane, obtained, by the grant of his brother Malduin, earl of Lennox, *terras de superiori Arrochar de Luss*, very parti-

\* Extract of the Register of Glasgow.

† Churtulary of Dunfermline. See also Sir James Dalrymple's Historical Collections.

‡ Register of Dunbarton.



cularly bounded in the original charter, which is afterwards confirmed in the records of the privy seal.\* Which lands of Arrochar, so bounded, have continued ever since with his posterity, in a direct male line, to this day. This Gilchrist is witness in a great many charters, granted by his brother Malduin, the earl of Lennox, to his vassals, particularly to one granted, by the said earl of Lennox, to Anselan, laird of Buchanan, of the isle of Clareinch, in Lochlomond, dated in the year 1225. As also to another, granted, by the said earl of Lennox, to William, son of Arthur Galbreath, of the two Carrucates of Badernock, dated at Fintry, *anno* 1238. In both which charters he is designated "Gilchrist Frater Comitiss."

He left issue, a son, Duncan, designated in old charters "Duncan Filius Gilchrist, or MacGilchrist," who had a charter from Malcolm, earl of Lennox, whereby the said earl ratifies and confirms *Donationem illam quam Malduinus, Avus meus Comes de Lennox, fecit Gilchrist Fratri suo, de terris de superiori Arrochar de Luss*. This Duncan is witness in a charter, by Malcolm, earl of Lennox, to Michael MacKessan, of the lands of Garchel and Ballet. He married his own cousin, Matilda, daughter to the earl of Lennox, by whom he had Maldonich, or Malduin, his successor, concerning whom there is little upon record.

Malduin's son and successor was Partholan, or Parlan, from whose proper name the family obtained the patronymical surname of MacPharlane, or Parlansons, being, as is asserted, for three descents before the assumption of this, surnamed MacGilchrists, from Gilchrist already mentioned. Some of these last have retained that surname as yet, who nevertheless own themselves to be cadets of the family of MacFarlane.

Parlan was succeeded by his son Malcolm MacPharlane, who got a charter from Donald, earl of Lennox, upon the resignation of his father Parlan, son to

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\* Charta in Rotulis Privati Sigilli.



Malduin,\* wherein he is confirmed, by the said earl, in the lands of Arrochar, formerly called the Carrucate of MacGilchrist, together with four isles in Lochlomond, called Island-vow, Island-vanow, Island-row-glass, and Clang, for four merks of feu-duty, and service to the king's host. Although this charter, as many other ancient ones, wants a date, yet it is clearly evident, that it was prior to another, granted by the same earl, to the said Malcolm, laird of MacFarlane, whereby the earl discharges him and his heirs of the four merks of feu-duty, payable by the former charter, both for by-gones, and for the time to come. This is dated at Bellach, May 4th, 1354.†

To Malcolm succeeded his son Duncan, sixth laird of MacFarlane, who obtained from Duncan, earl of Lennox, a charter of the said lands of Arrochar, in as ample manner as his predecessors held the same, which is dated at Inchmirin, in the year 1395.‡ This Duncan, laird of MacFarlane, was married to Christian Campbell, daughter to Sir Colin Campbell, of Lochow, sister to Duncan, first lord Campbell, ancestor to the present duke of Argyle. For clearing of this, there is still extant, in the Register of Dunbarton, a charter, by Duncan, earl of Lennox, confirming a life-rent charter, granted by Duncan, laird of MacFarlane, in favor of Christian Campbell, daughter to Sir Colin Campbell of Lochow, his wife, of the lands of Clanlochlong, Inverioch, Glenluin, Port-cable, &c. This charter is dated also in the year 1395.

For brevity's sake I omit giving an account of this Duncan's successors for several descents, it being sufficient for my present purpose to take notice that, in the reign of king James IV, Sir John MacFarlane of that ilk, married a daughter of the lord Hamilton, by whom he had two sons; Andrew, his successor, and Robert MacFarlane, first of the branch of Inversnait. He married, secondly, a daughter of the lord Herries, by whom he

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\* Register of Dunbarton. † Ibid. ‡ Ibid.



had Walter MacFarlane of Ardliesh, ancestor to the family of Gartartan. To Sir John MacFarlane of that ilk, succeeded Andrew, his son, who married lady Margaret Cunninghame, daughter to William, earl of Glencairn, who was lord high treasurer in the reign of king James V. By her he had issue, Duncan, his successor.

This Duncan, laird of MacFarlane, was one of the first, of any account, who made open profession of the Christian religion in this kingdom. He joined the earls of Lennox and Glencairn at the fight in Glasgow-moor, *anno* 1544, against the earl of Arran, who was governor in the minority of queen Mary. He was afterwards, together with several of his name and followers, slain, valiantly fighting for his country, at the battle of Pinky, Sept. 10th, 1547, leaving, by Anne, his wife, daughter to Sir John Colquhoun, of Luss, only one son, Andrew.

This Andrew, laird of MacFarlane, inherited not only his father's estate, but also his zeal for the Protestant religion, which he evidently showed on several occasions; particularly when queen Mary, after her escape out of the castle of Lochleven, endeavored to re-establish Popery, and for that end had got together a great deal of forces: he, hearing thereof, immediately raised no less than five hundred of his own name and dependants, with whom, joining the earl of Murray, who was then regent, they encountered queen Mary's forces at the village of Langside, May 10th, 1568, where the laird of MacFarlane and his name behaved so valiantly, first galling and then putting to flight queen Mary's archers, that they were acknowledged by all to be the chief occasion of obtaining that glorious victory.\* In consideration of which signal piece of service, in defending the crown, he got, among other rewards, that honorable crest and motto, which is still enjoyed by his posterity, viz: a demi-savage proper, holding in his dexter hand a sheaf of arrows, and pointing with his sinister to an imperial crown. Or. Motto, *This Ill Defend*. He married

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\* Petrie's Church History. Godscroft's History of the Douglasses.



Agnes Maxwell, daughter to Sir Patrick Maxwell of Newark, by whom he had three sons; John his successor, George MacFarlane of Mains, who got a disposition from his father to the Mains of Kilmarnock, but died without issue, and Humphrey MacFarlane of Bracheurn.

John, next laird of MacFarlane, married, first, Susanna Buchanan, daughter to Sir George Buchanan of that ilk, her mother being Mary Graham, daughter to the earl of Monteith, by whom he had no issue. He married, secondly, Helen, daughter to Francis Steuart, earl of Bothwell, by Margaret Douglas his wife, daughter to the earl of Angus, by whom he had Walter his successor. Thirdly, he married Elizabeth, daughter to the earl of Argyle, by whom he had Andrew MacFarlane of Drumfad; John, predecessor to George MacFarlane of Glenralach; and George, ancestor to MacFarlane of Clachan. Fourthly, he married Margaret, daughter to James Murray of Strowan.

His son and successor Walter, married Margaret, daughter to Sir James Semple of Beltrees, by whom he had two sons; John his successor, and Andrew MacFarlane of Ardess. Which John married Grizel, daughter to Sir Coll Lamond of that ilk, by Barbara, his wife, daughter to Robert, lord Semple. But having no male issue, he was succeeded by his brother Andrew, next laird of MacFarlane, who marrying Elizabeth, daughter to John Buchanan of Ross, had by her two sons; John his successor, and Walter, a youth of great hopes, who died unmarried. John, late laird of MacFarlane, married, first, Agnes, daughter to Sir Hugh Wallace of Wolmet, by whom he had no surviving issue: he married, secondly, lady Helen Arbuthnot, daughter to Robert, lord viscount of Arbuthnot, by whom he had three sons; the present laird of MacFarlane, William, and Alexander.

The other families of this surname are, first, the family of Clachbuy, several of which are dispersed through the Western Islands: their ancestor was Thomas, son to Duncan, laird of MacFarlane, in the reign of king Robert III, from whose proper name they are frequently



called MacCauses, or Thomas-sons. Secondly, the family of Kenmore, who are pretty numerous; their ancestor was John, a younger son of Duncan MacFarlane of that ilk, in the reign of king James I. Of this family is Robert MacFarlane of Achinvenalmore in Glenfroom, James MacFarlane of Muckroy, and Walter MacFarlane of Dunnamanich in the north of Ireland. Thirdly, MacFarlane of Tullichintaul, whose predecessor was Dugal, a younger son of Walter MacFarlane of that ilk, in the reign of king James III. Of this family are descended John MacFarlane of Finnart, Malcolm MacFarlane of Gortan, and Mr. Robert MacFarlane, minister of the gospel at Buchanan. Fourthly, MacFarlane of Gartartan, whose family is pretty numerous in the shire of Perth. His ancestor was Walter MacFarlane, eldest son, of a second marriage, to Sir John MacFarlane of that ilk, by his wife, a daughter of the lord Herries, in the reign of king James IV. Of this family is John MacFarlane of Ballagan. Fifthly, MacFarlane of Kirktown, in the parish of Campsy, and shire of Stirling, whose ancestor was George MacFarlane of Merkinch, younger son to Andrew, laird of MacFarlane, in the reign of king James V. Which George went afterwards and settled in the north, where his posterity continued till they bought the lands of Kirktown. Sixthly, there is also one Parlane MacFarlane, or MacWalter, of little Auchinvenal, who pretends that his ancestor Walter, was a natural son of one of the earls of Lennox, a long time after MacFarlane came off that family. But this account is controverted by the laird of MacFarlane, who asserts his predecessor to have been a cadet of his family, which is also owned by all the surname of MacWalter, Auchinvenal himself only excepted, who also never denied it till of late.

The surname of MacFarlane is very numerous both in the west and north Highlands, particularly in the shires of Dunbarton, Perth, Stirling, and Argyle; as also in the shires of Inverness, and Murray, and the Western Isles; besides there is a great many of them in



the north of Ireland. There is also a vast number of descendants from, and dependants on, this surname and family, of other denominations, of which those of most account are a sept termed Allans, or MacAllans, who are so called from Allan MacFarlane, their predecessor, a younger son of one of the lairds of MacFarlane, who went to the north, and settled there several centuries ago. This sept is not only very numerous, but also divers of them of very good account, such as the families of Auchorrachan, Balnengown, Drumminn, &c. They reside mostly in Mar, Strathdon, and other northern countries. There are also the MacNairs, MacEoins, MacErrachers, MacWilliams, MacAindras, MacNiters, MacInstalkers, MacLocks, Parlans, Farlans, Gruamachs, Kinniesons, &c. All which septs own themselves to be MacFarlanes, together with certain particular septs of MacNuyers, MacKinlays, MacRobbs, MacGreusichs, Smiths, Millers, Monachs, &c.

The laird of MacFarlane had a very good old castle in an island of Lochlomond, called Island-row-glass, which was burnt by the English during Cromwell's usurpation, and never since repaired. He has also another pretty good house and gardens in an island of the same loch, called Island-vow. But his principal residence is at Inverloch, or New Tarbet, which is a handsome house, beautified with pleasant gardens, situated in the parish of Arrochar, and shire of Dunbarton, near the head of that large loch, or arm of the sea, called Loch-long, where there is excellent fishing for herring, and all other sorts of sea-fish.

The laird of MacFarlane's armorial bearings is Argent, a saltier engrailed, cantoned with four roses gules, which is the arms of the old family of Lennox. Supporters, two Highlandmen in their native garbs, armed with broad swords and bows proper. Crest, a demi-savage, holding a sheaf of arrows in his dexter hand, and pointing with his sinister to an imperial crown, Or. Motto, *This I'll Defend*. And on a compartment, the word *Lochsloy*, which is the MacFarlane's slughorn, or *Crie de Guerre*.



AN ACCOUNT  
OF THE  
SURNAME OF CAMERON.

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THE most ordinary account delivered of the origin of the surname of CAMERON is, that in the latter part of the reign of king William, or the beginning of the reign of king Alexander II, a principal person of those Danes, or Norwegians, then in possession of most of our northern Scottish isles, named Cambro, did marry the daughter and heiress of MacMartin, proprietor of that part of Lochaber now possessed by Locheal, chief of that surname of Cameron. And as MacIntosh did not change his surname upon his marrying the heiress of the principal person, or chief, of the MacCattans, but instead thereof many of that surname went into that of MacIntosh; so also in this case the above-mentioned Cambro not only retained his own name, upon his marriage of the heiress of the principal person, or chief, of the MacMartins, a very old clan in that country, but also from his own proper name transmitted the surname of Cameron to his posterity, which, in a tract of time, becoming the more powerful, the whole remains of the MacMartins went into that surname.

I find it asserted in the genealogical account of the surname of Campbell, that Sir Neil Campbell, who flourished in a part of the reigns of king Alexander III, and king Robert I, for his second lady, married a daughter of Sir John Cameron, Locheal's ancestor. But that



account cannot hold, in regard Sir Neil was only married to Mary Bruce, sister to king Robert, who survived him, and was after his death married to Fraser, lord Lovat. But others, with more probability, assert that Sir John Cameron's daughter was second lady to Sir Colin, successor to Sir Neil. This Sir John Cameron, upon very good grounds, may be presumed to have been one and the same with him designated John de Cambron, or of Cameron, who was one of the subscribers of that letter, sent by king Robert I, and his nobles, to the pope, *anno* 1320.

The Camerons, or clan Chameron, seem to have been a name of considerable antiquity before the reign of king James I, in regard of the figure that clan made in that king's reign; for, being in conjunction with Donald Balloch, brother to the lord of the isles, they, with very considerable loss, defeated an army sent against them by the king; but, in a short time thereafter, the desertion of that clan, with the clan Clattan, so broke Balloch's measures, that he was obliged to disband his army, and flee to Ireland. The Camerons, as most other neighboring clans, while the family of MacDonalld continued in a flourishing condition, were dependants on the same: but after the extinction of that great family, each of these clans came into an independent state, setting up upon all occasions for themselves, as at this present time. The laird of Locheal, in the latter part of the reign of king James VI, married Campbell of Glenorchy's daughter, aunt to the late earl of Braidalbin. Of this marriage he had Sir Ewan his successor, a very well accomplished gentleman, who performed a great many signal services against the English, in the reigns of kings Charles I, and II, having defeated, at one conflict, with very much loss to the enemy, a party of two hundred English, and at another wholly in a manner cut off a party of eighty, there escaping only two centinels. In one of these adventures, a robust fellow of the enemy grappled with Sir Ewan, and tripped up his heels, and while the Englishman was searching for his dagger to stab him, Sir Ewan got hold with his teeth of the Englishman's throat, and in a few



minutes deprived him of his life. Upon the Restoration of king Charles II, he bestowed the honor of knighthood upon that gentleman, who always continued faithful to his interest. This Sir Ewan married the laird of MacLean's daughter, by whom he had John his successor. Secondly, he married Barclay of Urie's daughter, by whom he had also issue. John, present laird, is abroad; he married Campbell of Lochnell's daughter, by whom he had Donald his son, and several other children. The nearest to that family is captain Allan Cameron, brother to Locheal, who is also abroad. Locheal's principal residence is in Auchincarry in Lochaber, where he hath a large house, all built of fir planks, the handsomest of that kind in Britain. There are also the Camerons of Glendeshery, Kinlochlyon, and a good many more gentlemen of considerable estates, and a great many of the vulgar sort of this surname in Morvern and Lochaber.

The dependants on this surname are a sept of the MacLauchlans, the MacGilveils, MacLonveis, MacPhails, and MacChlerichs, or Clerks, who, with the MacPhails, or Pauls, are originally Camerons, with some others. There is also MacMartin of Letterfinlay, in Lochaber, being the principal person of the old sept of the MacMartins, who, with that whole sept, own themselves now to be Camerons. The Camerons also contend that the surname of Chalmers is descended of a cadet of their surname, who, having gone some years ago into the French service, assumed the name of Camerarius, or Chalmers, for that of Cameron, as more agreeable to the language of that country. One of this Chalmers's progeny having continued in France, was ancestor to the lord of Tartas, and others of that name in that kingdom: another of that name having returned to Scotland, was ancestor to the Chalmers's of the shire of Aberdeen, and other parts of this kingdom.

The Camerons of old, as some heralds record, carried for arms, Or, two bars gules. But now, argent, three pallets gules. Or as some, argent, pally barry gules; as I have seen a seal of Locheal's cut.



AN ACCOUNT  
OF THE  
SURNAME OF MACLAUCHLAN.

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THE surname of MACLAUCHLAN hath been of a long time reputed one of our ancient clans, being originally descended of the surname of the O'Lauchlans of Ireland, the principal person of whom, according to Mr. Walsh, and other Irish historians, was, in the second century of the christian epocha, provincial king of the province of Meath, which dignity his successors enjoyed for many descents, till some little time before the English Conquest, the family of O'Rork obtained that principality. This surname is asserted to be of the Milesian stem, or that of the ancient kings of Ireland, and the progenitor thereof to have come to Scotland with the first who from Ireland planted Argyleshire. I have heard some of this name affirm, that the laird of MacLauchlan had a charter of his estate from king Congallus II, but cannot assent too far to any such assertion, there being no evidences of that antiquity as yet found out, at least any mention made of such, in any place or record in this kingdom, though there may be a traditional account, that the above surname was in possession of their estate in that reign, or before the same, which is no way inconsistent with probability.

The laird of MacLauchlan, chief of that surname's estate of Strathlauchlan, and principal residence, being the large and ancient castle of Castlelauchlan, are



in the lower part of Upper Cowal, near the north side of Lochfyne, in the shire of Argyle, in which most of his clan reside. The next to that family is Colin MacLauchlan, the present laird of MacLauchlan's uncle. There are also the MacLauchlans of Craigtairrow, Inchchonell, and divers other heritors of that surname in the said shire; as also MacLauchlan of Auchintroig, in the shire of Stirling, in favor of Celestin MacLauchlan, one of whose ancestors, Duncan, earl of Lennox, confirms a charter, granted by Eugen MacKessan of Garchels, to one of the said Celestin's ancestors, which confirmation is dated in the year 1394, and eighth year of the reign of king Robert III. There is another numerous sept of the MacLauchlans residing in Morvern and Lochaber, the principal person of these being MacLauchlan of Corryuanan in Lochaber. Of this family is MacLauchlan of Drumlane in Monteith, with others of that surname there. Those of this sept residing in Lochaber, depend upon the laird of Locheal, as already mentioned.

MacLauchlan for Arms hath four coats quarterly. First, Or, or as some, argent, a lion rampant gules. Second, argent, a hand coupee fess-ways, holding a cross crosslet fitchee, gules. Third, Or, a galley, her oars in saltyre, sable, placed in a sea, proper. Fourth, argent, in a base undee, vert, a salmon naiant, proper. Supporters, two roe-bucks proper. Motto, *Fortes et Fidus*.



AN ACCOUNT  
OF THE  
SURNAME OF MACNAUCHTAN.

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THE surname of MACNAUCHTAN, though now low, hath been a surname of very great antiquity, and for a long tract of time of much esteem, and possessed of a very considerable estate in Argyleshire. This surname was so denominated from the proper name of Naughtan, being that of one of the progenitors of the same, and an ancient Scottish proper name. The ancestors or chiefs of this surname are reported to be for some ages designated thanes of Lochtay, and also to be possessed of a great estate betwixt the south side of Lochfyne and Lochow, parts of which are Glenera, Glenshira, Glenfine, and others.

The first of this name, mentioned in our public histories, was Duncan, laird of MacNaughtan, an assistant of MacDugal, lord of Lorn, against king Robert Bruce, at the battle of Dalree, for which he lost a part of his estate; but afterwards he, or rather his son, was a loyal subject to that king, and to king David II, his successor. The present laird of MacNaughtan's father, Sir Alexander MacNaughtan, was one of the bravest and best accomplished gentlemen of his age, and a very close adherent to the interest of kings Charles I, and II, in all their difficulties; so that, in recompence of that gentleman's loyalty and signal service, king Charles II, at his restoration, not only bestowed the honor of knighthood



upon him, but also a liberal pension during life, the latter part of which having spent at court, he died at London.

There is a very considerable gentleman of this name in the county of Antrim in Ireland, whose ancestor was a son of the family of MacNaughtan. He hath a good estate called Benbardin, and a pretty castle in which he resides, there being also divers of his name residing in his estate, and other parts of that country. Those of other denominations descended of this surname, are the MacKenricks, descended of one Henry MacNaughtan, a sept of the MacNuyers, especially those of Glenfine; the MacNeits, MacEols, and others. It is a clear demonstration of the antiquity of a surname, that many branches, especially of other denominations, are descended off the same; it being evident, that in order of nature such things are not suddenly brought to any bearing, but gradually, and in a considerable progress of time.

The present laird of MacNaughtan is in possession of no part of his estate, the same being evicted some years ago by creditors, for sums no way equivalent to the value thereof, and there being no diligence used for relief thereof, it went out of the hands of the family. MacNaughtan's eldest son, being a very fine gentleman, was a captain in the Scottish foot-guards, and was sometime ago killed in Spain; his only surviving son, John, being a customhouse officer upon the eastern coast. MacNaughtan's estate, called MacNaughtan's-Letter, being a pretty good estate, lies upon the west side of Lochfyne, within a little way of that loch, in the shire of Argyle. His principal residence is the castle of Dundaraw, situated upon a little rocky point, upon the west shore of Lochfyne, contiguous to his own estate.

The armorial bearing of the laird of MacNaughtan is, quarterly. First and fourth argent, a hand fess-ways coupee, proper, holding a cross crosslet fitchee, azure. Second and third argent, a tower embattled, gules, and a demy tower for crest. Motto, *I hope in God.*



AN ACCOUNT  
OF THE  
SURNAME OF MACGREGOR.

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THE surname of MACGREGOR, once a numerous name, and in possession of divers considerable estates, hath of a long tract of time been accounted one of the ancient Scottish surnames, or clans, being denominated from the proper name of Gregor, ancestor of that surname, being a known ancient proper Scottish name. Those of this surname assert their progenitor to have been a son of one of the Scottish kings of the Alpinian race, more especially of king Gregory; but our historians are generally agreed that king Gregory never married, and was not known to have any issue, either legitimate or illegitimate. However that be, that this surname is descended from one properly so called, a son, or some other descendant of another of the kings of Alpinian race, is no way inconsistent with probability. But that surname having lost their estates at different junctures, and by various contingencies, is a mean of the loss also of any evidents relating to the manner and time of acquiring those estates, and that were any way conducive for evincing the descent of the family: the best document now extant, in their custody, being their armorial bearing, which insinuates pretty clearly, that the said name was either descended of some of the stem of the Scottish kings, or that they had done some piece of signal service for some one of the kings, and kingdom, though the circumstances of either of these cannot at this distance be fully cleared. I find, in the genealogi-



cal account of the surname of Campbell, that Sir Colin Campbell of Lochow, who had divers great offices from king Malcolm II, had a daughter married to MacGregor, laird of Glenurchy, and that of this marriage was Sir John MacGregor of Glenurchy, a person of very good account in the reign of king Malcolm III. The chief of that name is very well known to have been for many generations lairds of Glenurchy, and to have built the castle of Balloch, or Taymouth, at least to have had their residences there, and also to have built castle Caolchuirn, in the west part of that country. How this estate was lost is not very evident; but it is probable, that the name of MacGregor, being so near neighbors, might be induced or obliged to join MacDugal, lord of Lorn, against king Robert I, and upon that account lost a good part of their estate; as the MacNaughtans and MacNabs lost a part of theirs for the same cause. However, the first of the name of Campbell who got that estate of Glenurchy, was black Sir Colin Campbell, second son to Sir Colin Campbell of Lochow, in the latter part of the reign of king James II, or in the beginning of the reign of king James III, being ancestor of the present earl of Braidalbin. Besides the chief family of Glenurchy, there was also MacGregor of Glenlyon, who, having no issue, nor near relation, disposed his estate to a second son of Sir Duncan Campbell of Glenurchy, being ancestor of Campbell of Glenurchy, in the beginning of the reign of king James VI. There was also MacGregor of GlenIre, who was forfeited in the same reign, the laird of MacGregor having also near the same time sold the last lands that family had in those parts, called Stronmiolchon; so that since that time, viz. the latter part of the reign of king James VI, the lairds of MacGregor had no estate, till the principal branch of that family became extinct in the reign of king Charles II, the chiefship devolving upon Malcolm MacGregor, descended of a collateral branch of the chief family, whose son, Gregor MacGregor, in the reign of king William, dying without issue, was succeeded by Archi-



bald MacGregor of Kilmanan, whose male issue being all dead, and those few who pretend nearest relation to him being of mean repute and circumstances, made (as is reported) a formal renunciation of the chiefship in favor of Gregor MacGregor of Glengyle, who is lineally descended from a son of the laird of MacGregor.

This surname is now divided into four principal families. The first is that of the laird of MacGregor, being in a manner extinct, there being few or none of any account of the same. The next family to that of MacGregor is Dugal Keir's family, so named from their ancestor Dugal Keir, a son of the laird of MacGregor; the principal person of that family is MacGregor of Glengyle, whose residence and interest is at the head of Lochcattern, in the parish of Callander, in the shire of the Perth. The third family is that of Rora, the principal person of which is MacGregor of Rora in Rannoch, in the shire of Perth. The fourth family is that of Brackley, so denominated from Brackley, of which the principal person of that family was not long ago proprietor.

Those of other denominations descended of this surname, are the MacKinnins, being a pretty numerous clan in the isle of Sky; the principal person of that clan hath a pretty good estate in the isles of Sky and Mull. How far this pretension is acquiesced in, I cannot determine; but am confident, that gentleman's armorial bearing differs very much from that of the surname of MacGregor. Another branch of another denomination is that of MacCarras, a pretty numerous sept in the north parts of Perthshire. There are also the MacLeisters, MacChoiters, and divers others, descended of that surname; of which the armorial bearing is,

Argent, a fir tree, growing out of a mount in base vert, surmounted of a sword bend-ways, supporting on its point an imperial crown, in dexter chief canton proper, importing the descent of that surname from one of our kings, or the same having done some signal service to the crown. Motto, *Undoe and spare not.*



AN ACCOUNT  
OF THE  
SURNAME OF COLQUHOUN:  
AND THE  
ANCIENT LAIRDS OF LUSS,  
BEFORE THE ASSUMPTION OF THAT SURNAME.

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THE ancestor of the surname of COLQUHOUN was Humphrey Kilpatrick, in whose favor Malduin, earl of Lennox, grants charter of the lands of Colquhoun, in the reign of king Alexander II. That of Kirkpatrick, or Kilpatrick, always reputed the place in which St. Patrick the apostle of Ireland was born, is presumed to have obtained that denomination in very ancient times; as is evident by a charter, by Aluin, earl of Lennox, mortifying some lands to the old church of Kilpatrick, before the foundation of the abbey of Paisley, *anno* 1160, that being then, and as it would seem for a long time before, so designated: from which, and the adjoining village of the same denomination, was an ancient surname in those parts denominated, of which was that Humphrey, who first acquired the lands of Colquhoun, which lands were so named before he acquired the same; the import of which denomination being a sea-coasting corner, or point, to which the former situation of those lands, especially of that now termed Dunglass, the ancient mansion-house thereof, very well agrees; rather than to that from Connaucht in Ireland, or any other to that purpose pretended for the denomination of that surname. The first who assumed the surname of Colquhoun, was Ingram, the above Humphrey's



successor, being so designated in the charter of Luss, by Malcolm, earl of Lennox, to Malcolm, laird of Luss, confirming John, laird of Luss, his charter to his son of those lands, in the beginning of the reign of king Robert I. This Ingram's successor was Robert of Colquhoun, who is mentioned, as also his successor of the same name, in divers charters by Malcolm the second, and Donald, earls of Lennox.

To Robert, the second of that name, of Colquhoun, succeeded Humphrey of Colquhoun, who, in the year 1394, and fourth year of the reign of king Robert III, married the daughter and heiress of Godfrey, laird of Luss; however otherwise asserted, that at that time the laird of Luss married the heiress of Colquhoun, it being evident that the family of Luss of that ilk, or, as others, Lennox of Luss, was the greater family, both in respect of antiquity and estate, than that of Colquhoun; so that being the greater, it cannot be presumed he would have quitted his surname, and assumed that of the lesser upon his marriage with the heiress thereof: as, for instance, MacIntosh, Locheall, and Shaw of Greenock, with many others, whose ancestors, though married to heiresses equal to themselves, retained their surnames: and so it may be thought would Luss upon marrying the heiress of Colquhoun. For further illustration of this matter, Godfrey, laird of Luss, is witness to a charter granted by Duncan, earl of Lennox, in the year 1394; as also Humphrey of Colquhoun is witness in another charter, of the same date, by the same earl; and in the charter of Camstroddan, confirmed by the same earl, in the year 1395, being the very next year, the same Humphrey Colquhoun is designated "of Luss," and Robert, Camstroddan's ancestor, is designated "Robert Colquhoun, his brother:" so that, by the above charters, the time and manner of the marriage of the laird of Colquhoun with the heiress of Luss is fully illustrated.

The most ancient charter now extant of the lands of Luss, is a charter by Malduin, earl of Lennox, to Gil-



more, son of Muldonich, of the 'lands of Luss.' This Muldonich, or another of Gilmore's ancestors, is upon very good grounds asserted to be a son of the earl of Lennox, and to have retained the surname of Lennox, or, as others, assumed that of Luss, and retained the same till the marriage of the heiress with Colquhoun. The above charter was in the reign of king Alexander II, but it is thought the estate was given off to one of the ancestors of that family before that charter, though the same be the oldest now extant in their hands. To Gilmore succeeded Maurice, being only mentioned witness, by designation of Luss, in a charter by the earl, to Maurice Galbraith, of the lands of Auchincloich. Maurice's successor was Sir John of Luss, in whose favor Malcolm, earl of Lennox, grants charter of the lands of Luss, and superiority of Banra, and the adjacent isles belonging in property to Gilmichal, Gilmartin, and Gillecondad, surnamed Galbraiths. To Sir John succeeded Malcolm, in whose favor Malcolm, second son of that name, earl of Lennox, grants charter of confirmation of Luss, with the property of Easter Glinn, in the reign of king Robert I. Malcolm's successor was Duncan, in whose favor Donald, earl of Lennox, grants charter, and he is a frequent witness in others of that earl's charters. The last laird of Luss was Godfrey, already mentioned.

Humphrey Colquhoun, first of that name, laird of Luss, granted charter of the lands of Camstroddan and Auchigavin, to Robert Colquhoun, his brother, and his heirs male, which failing to another Robert, and Patrick, his other brethren; which charter was written at Luss, and subscribed by the laird, and confirmed by Duncan, earl of Lennox, at Inchmirrin, his mansion-house, upon the 4th day of July, 1395, being the fifth of the reign of king Robert III.

To Humphrey succeeded Sir John, who was married to the lord Erskine's daughter. He was first governor of Dunbarton castle, afterwards of the castle of Inchmirrin, and being enticed, under a show of friendly



conference, or parley, to come out of his garrison, by means of Lauchlan MacLean, and Murdo Gibson, commanders of an army of islesmen, who harassed Lennox in the minority of king James II, was, by an ambush planted for that purpose, treacherously slain, with one hundred and twenty of his men. I have seen this Sir John designated, in an old Scottish Chronicle in manuscript, "Sir John Colquhoun of Luss and Sauchy," the lands of Sauchy and Glyn being reported to be given to Malcolm, laird of Luss, by king Robert I, for his service at the battle of Bannockburn.

Sir John's successor was called Sir John, who was married to the lord Boyd's daughter. He was for some time treasurer to king James III. His successor was Sir Humphrey, married to the laird of Houston's daughter. His second son was Patrick of Glyn, who had a daughter married to Murray of Tullibairn, who had to him seventeen sons. To Humphrey succeeded John, who married the earl of Lennox's daughter, by whom he had John his successor, and James, ancestor of Colquhoun of Kilmardinny, of which family is Colquhoun of Craigtoun; and two daughters, married to the lairds of Houston and Kilbirny. John, fourth of that name, laird of Luss, was married to the earl of Montteath's daughter, by whom he had Sir Humphrey his successor, Alexander, afterwards laird of Luss, and John. Sir Humphrey was married to the lord Hamilton's daughter, by whom he had one daughter, married to Campbell of Carrick. This Sir Humphrey fought the conflict of Glenfroon, against the MacGregors, and was afterwards killed in Benachra castle by the MacFarlanes, through influence of a certain nobleman whom Luss had disoblged. He was succeeded by Alexander his brother, who married Helen, daughter to the laird of *Buchanan*, by whom he had five sons; Sir James his successor, Sir Humphrey of Balvey, Alexander of Glins, Walter, and George. Sir Humphrey, Walter, and George, died without issue.

Sir James of Luss married the earl of Montrose's



daughter, and had by her Sir John his successor, Sir James of Corky, and Alexander of Tullichewn. Sir John married Baillie, heiress of Lochend, by whom he had three sons, who died all unmarried, and eight daughters, three of whom only had issue, being Lilius, the eldest, married to Stirling of Keir, Christian to Cunningham of Craighends, and Helen to Dickson of Inveresk.

To Sir James succeeded his brother, Sir James of Corky, who was married to Cunningham of Bellyechan's daughter, by whom he had Sir Humphrey his successor, and James. Sir Humphrey was married to the laird of Houston's daughter, by whom he had no children that came to age, but one daughter, Anne, who being heiress of that estate, was married to James Grant of Pluscarden, second son to Grant of that ilk, who, upon the death of Sir Humphrey, succeeded to the estate of Luss, and in a little time thereafter, through decease of brigadier Alexander Grant, his elder brother, without issue, succeeded also to the estate of Grant, being now in possession of both those great and ancient estates, designating his eldest son for laird of Grant, and his second son for laird of Luss. The principal residence of the lairds of Luss is Rosdoe, pleasantly situated in a little peninsula, upon the south shore of Lochlomond, in the parish of Luss, and shire of Dunbarton.

The next to the family of Luss, of that name, in this kingdom, is Colquhoun of Tullichewn. There is also in the parish of Luss, Colquhoun of Camstroddan, descended of a son of the said family in the reign of king James V. There is Colquhoun of Garscaddan, in the parish of Kilpatrick, descended from the family of Camstroddan, in the minority of queen Mary. There is also Colquhoun of Craigtoun, a cadet of the family of Kilmardinny, as already mentioned. Those of other denominations descended of this surname are the Cowans, pretty numerous in the shire of Fife, and in the east parts of the shire of Stirling. The chief person of that name is Cowan of Corstoun, in Fife. Also the



MacMainesses, who are not very numerous. There is also a sept of this surname very numerous in Appin, and other places of Upper Lorn, called Mac-Achounichs.

The armorial bearing of Colquhoun of Luss is, argent, a saltyre engrailed, sable. Supporters, two hounds sable, collared argent. Crest, a hart's head coupee, gules. Motto, *Si je puis*.



AN ACCOUNT  
OF THE  
SURNAME OF LAMOND.

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THE surname of LAMOND did not upon most occasions associate with most others of the more remote clans. Nevertheless, upon very solid grounds, it hath been always accounted a surname of great antiquity and esteem; the same for divers ages being in possession, and the chiefs thereof lairds, or rather lords, of all Lower Cowal, a very fertile country, and of a large extent, though most part thereof, at several junctures and occasions, (of which the circumstances cannot in this age be discovered), was wrested out of their hands. The name itself did also sustain very great loss, or diminution, in the time of the civil wars, in the reign of king Charles I, having joined with the marquis of Montrose's party, who stood for the king's interest. Upon the defeat of the Marquis at Philiphaugh, and suppression of that party, the Lamonds for some time defended themselves in their chief's castle of Towart; but being besieged by a party of the Parliament's forces, were obliged to yield themselves prisoners of war, and as soon as they came into the enemy's hands were all put to the sword; as were also near the same time a great number of the MacDougals and MacNeils, who defended themselves for some time, in the fort of Dunabarty in Kintyre, against lieutenant-general Lesley, after the defeat of Alexander MacDonald's army at



Largy: Lesley having given quarters to a party of Irish, who, with the above clans, defended that fort, did put all the Scots, without distinction, to the sword, of which the most part were of those mentioned, with some MacDonalds, after they had surrendered at discretion; so that none of these surnames are any thing so numerous ever since as formerly.

The surname of Lamond is asserted to be descended of Lamond O'Neil, a son of the great O'Neil, provincial king of North Ulster. The chiefs of this surname were allied with very honorable families both in Scotland and Ireland; as with the families of Argyle, MacDonald, Luss, Buchanan, Okyan, lord Dunseverin, and other families in Ireland. I find Duncan MacLamond, who seems to have been laird of Lamond, mentioned witness in a charter, granted by Duncan, earl of Lennox, in the reign of king Robert III. This surname is always in Irish termed MacLamonds, or clan Lamond.

Archibald, late laird of Lamond, married Margaret, daughter to colonel Hurry, by whom he had no issue; so that the estate went to Dugal Lamond of Stiolaig, as being nearest heir male. He married Margaret, sister to James, earl of Bute, by whom he had five daughters, the eldest whereof, Margaret, is married to John Lamond of Kilfinan, whose eldest son is to succeed to the estate of Lamond. There are of other denominations descended of this surname, the MacLucases, or Lukes, MacInturners, or Turners, MacAlduies, or Blacks, MacIlwhoms, and Towarts. The laird of Lamond, since the demolition of his castle of Towart, by the above-mentioned siege, resides in Ardlamond, in Upper Cowal. The principal gentlemen of that name are the Lamonds of Silvercraig, Lamond of Willowfield, who, with some other gentlemen, and most others of that surname, reside in Lower Cowal. There is also descended of a son of the laird of Lamond, Burdon of Fedale, in Strathern, with others of that name there, having got that estate by marriage of the heiress thereof some ages ago.

There is also in Argyleshire a gentleman of a small



estate, designated MacOrquodale of Faintislands. His interest lies upon the south side of Lochow, and he is accounted one of the most ancient gentlemen, of his own station, in that shire, or probably of any other in this kingdom, it being with assurance asserted, that the cause of his ancestor's getting that estate was for taking down the head of Alpin, king of the Scots, by night, off the walls of the capital city of the Picts, where these had affixed it, and upon bringing the same to king Kenneth the Great, he was for that service recompenced with that estate, possessed by his successor as yet; and that there was a charter granted of the said estate by king Kenneth, which is reported to have been sent, upon his earnest request, to Sir George MacKenzie, to be perused by him, some little time before the Revolution, and that the same was not got back. However this be, that gentleman is reputed to be of very great antiquity by all in these parts; but I could not obtain any distinct account of the same, or of his armorial bearing.

There was also a gentleman of a good estate in Kintyre, designated MacKay of Ogendale, which family continued in a very good repute for a good many ages. The principal family is lately extinct. There continues a considerable number of that surname as yet in Kintyre, and the north of Ireland; so that I am very apt to think that the ancestor of the northern MacKays, of which the lord Rae is chief, was descended off this ancient family of that name in Kintyre, rather than from one Forbes, a son of Forbes of Ochanochar, as is asserted by some modern writers.

Lamond for armorial bearing carried sometimes azure, a mond, or globe argent; but the most ancient and more ordinary bearing of that family is azure, a lion rampant, argent. Crest, a hand coupee proper. Motto, *Ne percus nec spernas*.



AN ACCOUNT  
OF THE  
SURNAME OF MACAULAY.

---

As divers of the most ancient surnames in the western parts of the Lennox derive their origin from the family of Lennox; so also the surname of MACAULAY may, upon good grounds, be presumed to be descended off that ancient family. For confirmation of this allegation, in a charter, by Malduin, earl of Lennox, to Sir Patrick Graham, of the carrucate of Muckraw, one of the witnesses is Aulay, the earl's brother: as also in another charter, by the same earl, to William, son of Arthur Galbreath, of the two carrucates of Bathernock, and carrucate of Kincruich, now Culcruich, the witnesses are, Duncan and Aulay, the earl's brethren. This Aulay is mentioned in divers other charters of the said earl; as also the said Aulay's son, and successor, designated Duncan, son of Aulay or MacAulay, knight, is inserted in a charter, by the said earl, to Walter Spreul, of the lands of Dalquhern, and in a great many others. I find no mention of this Duncan's successor. The next to be met with, and to be presumed of that family, is Arthur, designated of Arncaple, being witness in a charter, by Duncan, earl of Lennox, to Murdae, son of Arthur Dinin, of the lands of Drumfad and Kirkmichal; so that this Arthur might be grandchild to Sir Duncan last mentioned. There is a current tradition, that this family or surname, was designated "Arncaples of that ilk," for



some time, until, from one of the chiefs of that family, properly called Aulay, the whole surname was so denominated. But there is much more ground for the first than the last of these suppositions, in regard of the small interval betwixt the time of the above Sir Duncan MacAulay, and that surname's being found upon record to be so denominated as it continues to this present time.

The next of that name to the family of Arncaple, is the representative of major Robert MacAulay, a gentleman of a good estate in Glenerm, in the county of Antrim in Ireland, in which county a great many of that surname reside. There is also a numerous sept of that surname in Caithness and Sutherland, who own their descent off the family of Arncaple, and that gentleman to be their chief. The MacPheidirans of Argyleshire own themselves to be originally of this surname. The principal residence of the laird of Arncaple is the castle of Ardincaple, in the shire of Dunbarton, situated upon the north side of the Frith of Clyde, opposite to the town of Greenock.

The armorial bearing of MacAulay of Arncaple is, gules, two darts their points conjoined in base, in form of a cheveron reversed argent, surmounted of a fess checky of the second and first. Crest, a boot coupee at the ancle, with a spur thereon proper. Motto, *Dulce Periculum.*



## NOTE.

THIS book was first published in 1723. A second edition appeared in 1773. (See Notes by Sir Walter Scott, in the "Lady of the Lake.") And in 1820 it was published in the fourth volume of "Miscellanea Scotica," by Robert Chapman, Glasgow. Both of the first editions are out of print, hence the necessity for this reprint in 1849, procured by a few of the name of Buchanan, who wished to preserve it in their families. It is not offered for sale to the public.

Many changes have taken place in Scotland since this book was first published, but none so remarkable as in the Highlands. The ancient patriarchal system, maintained in those mountain regions from the earliest ages, has given way to the march of improvement and modern civilization, and the broadsword of the warlike Highlander has been exchanged for the peaceful ploughshare.

The head of the Clan,—the Laird or Chief,—is now a title of respect more than authority, and the clansmen shift for themselves as best they may. Many of the old estates still remain in possession of the descendants of the former chieftains, but all feudal or patriarchal authority is at an end, and the Highland Chief with his hundreds of warlike followers, marching to join the standard of his native prince, or on a *foray* to the Lowlands, lives but in the history of the past.

The state of the Highland Clans as they once existed, has of late years occupied much of the public curiosity. The works of Sir Walter Scott excited a deep interest by the vivid delineation of the mountain scenery, and his faithful pictures of the manners and customs of this primitive people.

The charm thrown around this wild and picturesque country, by the great Wizard of the North, "has environed the subject with a halo of romantic glory, brightening the pages of history, and causing an enthusiastic attention to all that relates to this land of the mountain and the flood." (LOGAN.)

Since the publications of Sir Walter Scott, several valuable works on the Highlands have appeared. The "Scottish Gael,"



by James Logan, 1 vol., 1833; "Brown's History of the Highlands," 1843, 4 vols.; and Logan's splendid work, the "History of the Clans of the Highlands of Scotland," 2 vols. fol., 1845, with beautiful illustrations of the dress, arms, and clan tartans,—are amongst the most valuable. In the "New Statistical Account of Scotland," 1835 to 1845, will also be found brief histories of many of the old families of the Highlands. From the above works, extracts will be given.

"The Highlands of Scotland are naturally well adapted for the preservation of the inhabitants in a state of distinct and independent clanship; divided into valleys, and surrounded by lofty mountains, the various tribes were separated by permanent and well known boundaries."

"The Highlanders were an interesting part of the Scots nation; the descendants of the aboriginal Celts, who signalized themselves by a determined and effectual resistance to the utmost efforts of the Romans, who had subdued the southern provinces." "Their simple patriarchal manners and government, did not lead to much intercourse with strangers, their habits to no wants that could not be supplied within themselves. The sea, and numerous rivers and lakes, afforded an abundance of fish, the woods and mountains a variety of fowl and venison; and those who attempted agriculture, found the valleys highly productive."

"Thus secluded, their traditions and songs celebrated the exploits of their own nation, and the locality of description fostered the spirit of independence,—the lofty notions of their own unconquered race, and jealous pride of ancestry, so remarkable in the Highlanders." "Hence, they tenaciously preserved their primitive institutions, their costume, language, poetry, music, &c., &c., and remained for many ages but little known to the rest of the kingdom."

"Even so late as the Rebellion of 1745, the Highlanders were regarded by their Lowland neighbors, as but little better than savages; but since that period they have been better known, all Europe has admired the martial achievements of the Highland regiments, and in the late continental wars, they covered themselves with glory. The history and antiquities of so singular a people, soon opened a copious source of speculation and literary discussion, which still engages the attention of the public." (LOGAN.)

In "Brown's History of the Highlands" a map is given, designating the locality and boundaries of each clan. The country of the Clan Buchanan was in the West Highlands, on the north side of Loch Lomond, in Stirlingshire, a part extending into Dunbartonshire. The Parish of Buchanan formed a portion of it. The neighboring clans were the M-Gregors and M-Farlanes on the north, the Stewarts and Drummonds on the east, the Colquhouns and the Lowlands were on the west and south. The old family seat of the chief, or laird, was Buchanan House, the present residence of the Duke of Montrose.

It is a superb establishment, commanding a fine prospect of lake and mountain scenery, with richly wooded grounds around the mansion, and a lawn containing 750 acres. "The scenery around Loch Lomond is singularly bold and beautiful, and for extent, variety and magnificence, is not surpassed, if equalled, by any lake in Great Britain." (*New Statistical Account of Scotland.*)

"This clan never figured conspicuously in political history, owing to the smallness of its territory; but its military history is very honorable; Sir Maurice,



the chief, would not sign the bond of fealty to King Edward I, of England, 1296, to which so few had the courage to withhold their names, and he stood firmly in the Bruce's favor throughout all his disheartening wars." "At the battle of Beauge, Sir Alexander Buchanan killed the Duke of Clarence, 1424, for which an addition was made to the family coat of arms." Buchanan and Lennie both fell at Flodden, 1513. "And the clan fought bravely for Queen Mary at Pinky and Langside, 1547. Sir George Buchanan had command of a regiment during King Charles's wars, and they acquitted themselves with their usual valor at Dunbar and Inverkeithing." (LOGAN.)

The clan took an early and active part in the Reformation, and the celebrated George Buchanan, next to John Knox, was one of its ablest advocates. In the Rebellion of 1715, and also of 1745, the clan took sides with the Hanoverian succession, as representing the Protestant interests, and in the latter year went out under the banners of Argyle. A small portion of the clan joined the fortunes of Prince Charles, and suffered severely in his cause; Francis Buchanan, chief of the Buchanans of Arnprior, was taken prisoner at the battle of Culloden, and executed at Carlisle, 18th October, 1746.

But their fame rests more upon their literary eminence than their martial exploits.

"Besides the classical Buchanan, they can boast of Doctor Buchanan, celebrated for his valuable works on the Civil and Natural History of India; and Dr. Claudius Buchanan, who is entitled to respect and gratitude, for having by his writings and labors excited the British nation to send the blessings of education and religion to their Indian empire." (*New Stat. Account of Scotland.*)

"The Highlanders have been accused of indifference to everything but martial renown; but we find Sir John Buchanan in 1618, 'mortifying' £6,000 for the maintenance of three students of theology in the university of Edinburgh, and an equal sum to that of St. Andrews, for the maintenance of three students of philosophy there." (LOGAN.)

"The Highland chieftains long held their lands as allodial possessions, and they accepted feudal charters with great reluctance, esteeming it a mark of dependence quite unworthy of their rank and descent, to hold their estates by 'a writing on a sheepskin;' 'by our swords we first acquired these lands, and by our swords we shall retain them,' was the haughty reply of these proud chiefs. A branch of the Clan Buchanan, who possessed the lands of Lennie, held them by the preservation of a large sword, with which their ancestor first acquired them. Whoever had the custody of this weapon, and a tooth of St. Fillan, were presumed to have a good title to the estate." (LOGAN.)

"The Buchanans are a numerous clan in 'the Lennox' and adjoining counties; besides the McAuselans, they recognise as clansmen some other branches whose names are common in this district, particularly the Zuils and the Risks. Many of the Buchanans have settled and prospered in Glasgow, where they established a Charitable Society for the poor members of the clan in the Lennox and elsewhere, which distributes the interest of their capital, amounting to over 2,500 dollars per annum, among all their branches, whatever be their name." (*New Statistical Account of Scotland.*)

It is creditable to the thrift of the clansmen to say, that the calls upon this fund are not numerous, and it is yearly accumulating.

"The celebrated Deanston Cotton Works, employing 1,100 hands, and amongst the most perfect in the kingdom, were established in 1785, by the Messrs. Buchanan, of Carston,—four brothers, the eldest of whom, Archibald,



was the pupil and intimate friend of Sir Richard Arkwright, the great inventor in cotton machinery, and his first agent in Glasgow." They induced the young Highlanders to work in their factory, and by thus directing their attention to a new channel of useful industry, pointed out the road to many a fortune in after life.

The Scotch have always been remarkable for their enterprise, and have found their way into every clime in the known world. The Buchanans, like their neighbors, were fond of emigration, and are widely scattered over the globe. The first and principal removals were to the north of Ireland, where the name is now very numerous, and where many of them have prospered, and filled important civil and military offices in the country. Some settled in France and Germany; and amongst the earliest settlers in the United States and Canada, the name is found. Many went direct from Scotland to America, but most from the north of Ireland.

In Scotland many of the name own good estates within the boundaries of the old clan and the vicinity; amongst others may be named the following. viz. John Buchanan, of Carbeth; Thos. B. Buchanan, of Boquhan; Mrs. M'Donald Buchanan, of Ross and Drumnakilt; Andrew Buchanan, of Auchentorlie; John Crose Buchanan, of Auchintoshan; John Buchanan, of Ardoch and Baturich Castle; Major Buchanan, of Cambusmore; Alexander Buchanan, of Arnprior; Robert Buchanan, of Drumpellier; &c., &c.; and although the principal estate has passed into the hands of the Duke of Montrose, and the title of "Buchanan of that ilk" is now extinct; yet the original estates of several of the cadets of the old hairs, still remain in possession of their descendants, and have remained in their families for hundreds of years. Arnprior, Lennie, Carbeth, Auchmar, Drumnakilt, &c., &c.

The clan tartan (plaid) of the Buchanans is a rich and showy pattern, of green, red and yellow, with chequers of medium size.

The badge, worn in the bonnet, is a sprig of the large bilberry.

The slogan, or war shout, was "Clar-innis," (an island in Loch Lomond). "At this cry" (says Logan) "50 heritors with their followers all of the name, could be assembled in a few hours. The greatest strength of the clan was supposed to be about 1,200 fighting men.

Buchanan of Lennie claims to be the present chief.

The native tongue of the Highlanders was the Gaelic; the clans bordering on the Lowlands could also use the Scottish dialect. The Gaelic has of late years gradually given way to the latter, and will soon only be known in the remote districts.

The Scotch have been celebrated for their attention to genealogy, and have produced numerous family histories. In the Highlands particularly, the system of clanship made it necessary to keep an exact account of the principal families, that the patriarchal authority of the chief might be duly maintained. Their love of "kith and kin" to the remotest degree of relationship, forms an interesting feature in their national character, and, "clannish as the Scotch," has become proverbial.

*Cincinnati, 2d June, 1849.*



# I N D E X

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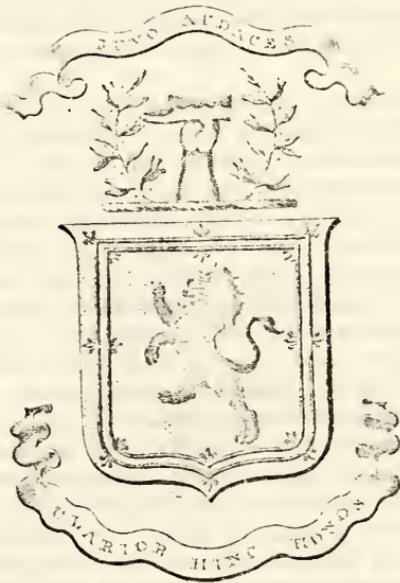
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*Handwritten text, possibly a name or title, partially obscured by a large mark.*

*0/1*



*Alexander Buchanan.*



## BUCHANAN.

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The Scottish Highlanders connect the ancient Irish with modern civilization—the era of the round towers and the Danish invasion, with the age of the scientific method; the days of the ancient Feans, whence the appellation of Fenian, with this Nineteenth Century, in which, by commerce and utilitarianism at large, the romance of humanity has been quite evaporated, or metamorphosed into life-painting of a life less large and heroic in pageantry, if covered with a greater number of layers of civilization.

Yet this ancient stock has afforded at least one President of the United States, in the person of James Buchanan.

The first glimpse that authentic history affords of the stem of this family is offered in connection with the battle of Limerick—a sort of Celtic St. Bartholomew, with a nobler and more patriotic purpose. After six centuries of struggle, Ireland had succumbed to the rule of the Danish hordes, which, from the fourth century to the eleventh, had indulged in almost annual invasions of England, Scotland, and Ireland. The order of Feans—giants—was first instituted in Ireland to repel these irruptions; and their general was termed King of the Feans, still the native Irish term for general. The less ancient order of Dalgheass was, upon the destruction of the order of Feans in the fifth century, instituted as a sort of national guard, notwithstanding the vigilance of which the Danes succeeded in bringing the Irish under subjection, with Sueno, the father of Canute, as King of Denmark, England and Ireland, both held by Scandinavian usurpation.

The Limerick slaughter is generally referred to this year, and was executed by one of those witty stratagems by which the insolence of an enemy is sometimes turned to his destruction. Sueno, in honor of his birthday, ordered a general *fete* and celebration throughout the kingdom; and the Danish Governor of Ireland distributed orders to all the department commanders to repair to Limerick to assist at the festival, ordering the Irish nobility, his vassals, to send in a couple of thousand of the most beautiful of their daughters to amuse the Danish officers. The nobility, apparently submitting, thus introduced into the city a couple of thousands of Irish youth, yet beardless, dressed as women, and concealing long Irish skeins or daggers in their



skirts, with orders to assassinate the Danish officials in their tipsiness, and possess themselves of the guard-house. Successful in this, the conquerors gave the signal to an Irish band concealed in the adjoining woods; and a massacre, only paralleled in contemporary annals by that instigated by Ethelred in England, was the consequence.

One of the Irish boys who on that fatal night entered Limerick as liberators, was Anselan Buey Okyan, pronounced Buey O'Kane, and corrupted into Buchanan. These Okyans are reputed to belong to the Milesian stem of Irish nobility.

This somewhat traditional massacre must have occurred at the opening of the eleventh century—for in 1016 Anselan Buey Okyan (or Anselan O'Kane the Fair) emigrated to Scotland, where he was introduced by a nobleman, probably one of the ancient earls of Lennox, to King Malcolm II., who employed him in service against the Danes, then under the famous Canute, to whom tradition attributes the story of Canute and the sea. Having won honorable distinction in several battles with the Danes, the young adventurer was granted estates in the North of Scotland, inclusive probably of Pitwhondy and Strathyre, and a coat of arms, which is substantially the present blazon, and is described as: Or, a lion rampant sable, armed and langued gules, holding in his dexter paw a sabre proper.

Descended from the Ulster Irish princes what insignia belonged to Okyan previous to this grant, annals have left no record; and thus the family dates from the Scottish stem of Anselan the fair, with estates in the north about the year 1125—possibly a trifle later, possibly a trifle earlier.

It was first a dependence of the earls of Lennox, but never assumed any of the armorial designations of that ancient Scottish family, though this was the custom in those days, as is evidenced by the fact that most of the surnames of Tiviotdale and Douglassdale assume parts of the Douglass arms, and those of Murrayland the arms of the Murrays.

Tradition records that Anselan Okyan married one Dennistoun, by whom he had a son named John, in whose favor Aleuin, Earl of Lennox, made a grant of the Wester Main. Third in order comes another Anselan, and is succeeded by Walter as fourth lord, his son Gerald (or Bernard) succeeding to the title, to be succeeded by Macbeath, of which Macbeth is a Shakespearian form. Anselan son of Macbeath, and seventh lord, was again the recipient of a grant from the Earl of Lennox, of an island in Lake



Lomond. The grant, dated 1225, identifies the island as Clareinch, a dissyllable that afterward became the war-cry or slogan of the Okyans, the passing of which from mouth to mouth was the signal for all the effective forces of Okyans to rendezvous on the shore in sight of the island-seat of the family. This slogan was superseded by the fire-cross signal, which consisted of a faggot crossed at the end, with a bar marked at the extremities by fire. Gilbert, son of the last-named, and first to assume the surname of Buchanan, was succeeded by Sir Maurice, who had three sons—Maurice, his successor; Allan, who married the heiress of Lenny; and John, the reputed ancestor of a third ramification of this antique family.

The second Sir Maurice was contemporary with Robert Bruce and the famous Sir William Wallace; and the annals record that the former, after his defeat at Dalree, by Macdougall of Lorn and his adherents, wandered alone and on foot to Lake Lomond, where he was secreted by Sir Maurice, after lying over night at King's Cave, near that sheet, with which is associated the legend of the spider; and finally conveyed to a place of safety. Then comes another Walter, a second John, and then the famous Sir Alexander, through whose valor the battle of Bauge was won to the Scots and the dauphin of France in the year 1420. He engaged the English general, the Duke of Clarence, in single combat, and, slaying him, turned the tide of victory. For this service the dauphin rewarded him with the following addition to the family arms:—A second tressure round the field, flowered and counterflowered, with *fleurs de lis* of the second, and in a crest a hand *coupee* holding a duke's coronet, with two laurel branches wreathed round the same; which addition was retained by the Buchanans ever after. Alexander fell at the battle of Vernoil in 1424, and was succeeded by Sir Walter, his brother, to whom Lennox granted the estate of Ledlewan, who married Isabel, daughter of the Duke of Albany.

From the third son of this Sir Walter comes the Carbeth limb of the family tree, whence its known American representatives are descended.

The family has, since the days of the historian of Scotland, born in 1506, held the position of one of the most illustrious literary families of Scotland, having been identified from George, the author of "De Sphæra," "De Jure Regni apud Scotos," to the present day, with Scottish historical writing and the poetry of the



North. In the time of the Reformation George Buchanan was, next to John Knox, its ablest advocate.

The Carbeth *stirps*, one of the six descended from the famous An-sclan, dates from Sir Thomas of Gartincaber, who acquired Carbeth about the year 1476, and had two sons, Thomas and John, and was succeeded by the former. Three Thomases of Carbeth follow; then three Johns and one William, which brings the record within the limits of the present century.

From the third cadet of the Carbeth stem came John of Blairlusk, whose first son, George, relinquishing his Scottish honors, emigrated to Ireland, and settled in Tyrone county. Of his four sons, John and William erected families in the county of Tyrone, George in Munster, and Thomas in Donegall. William was succeeded by his son Patrick, who in his turn was succeeded by Robert, the ancestor of the Pennsylvania stock centred in Meadville. Robert had two sons—Thomas, late a military celebrity in Cumberland county, Penn., and Alexander.

A second American stock, representative of the Carbeth lords, descends from George of Munster, is located at Louisville, Ky., and was, in 1857, represented by two brothers, George and Andrew; while from Thomas of Donegall was descended the late President of the United States, James Buchanan; a namesake, recently British Consul at the port of New York, was descended from John of Tyrone. Belonging to this branch also are the Buchanans of Northern New York; Thomas, who married a kinswoman, a Livingstone; their son George, who was the father of the well-known authoress, Mrs. Gildersleeve Longstreet, of New York city.

Thomas of Cumberland county had four daughters, who were all living in 1857, but without issue. Alexander, of the same county, was the father of five sons and two daughters, to wit, Robert, James, Mary, Alexander, Thomas, Sarah, and John, of whom Robert, the eldest, removed to Cincinnati, carrying the stock West; four died early, and, John excepted, without issue, and two; Alexander and Mary, settled at Meadville. Robert of Cincinnati left one son, Charles M., married about the year 1856; Alexander, the third son, had five sons and four daughters; John left one daughter; Mary, who married a Mr. Compton, had three sons and four daughters; and Sarah, whose husband was Dr. Ellis, of Meadville, left a daughter.

To return to the direct line, Sir Walter was succeeded by his eldest son, Patrick, who in turn resigned the lordship to his son

James Buchanan (1772-1851), father of the late Mrs. Alexander Buchanan of Meadville, and great-grandfather of Mrs. Buchanan.



Walter, the fourth of the name, in 1474. The next in the succession was Patrick, the second of the name, whose wife was daughter of the Earl of Argyll. After George, the seventeenth laird, came John, who married a daughter of Lord Livingstone. The succession was continued regularly to the twenty-second laird, who was John, the third of the name, and who married for first wife Mary, daughter of Lord Henry Cardross, and died in 1682, leaving two daughters. With him the lairdship, after continuing in the name six hundred and sixty-five years without interruption, expired, the estates having been put out of entail by his immediate predecessors, and now became entirely alienated, and the title, "Buchanan of that Ilk," extinct. The estates passed into the hands of the Duke of Montrose.



At the present time many of the name of Buchanan hold possessions within the bounds of the old clan and the vicinity, and the descendants of the cadets of the old lairds keep the estates



which have remained in the families for hundreds of years. Among the latter are Arnprioy, Lennie, Carboth, Auchmar, and others.

Buchanan of Lennie claims to be the present chief.

The clan plaid or tartan of the Buchanans is green, red, and yellow, with chequers of medium size. The badge worn in the bonnet is a sprig of the large bilberry.

The paternal arms have descended with trifling alteration for eight and a-half centuries, reckoning to the present date. The blazon, as seen in the engraving, is described as follows:—

Or, a lion rampant sable, armed and langued gules, within a double tressure, flowered and counterflowered with fleur de lis of the second.

Crest: a hand couped holding up a ducal coronet proper, with a laurel wreath inclosing it, disposed orleways proper.

Supporters: two falcons garnished or.

Ancient motto above the crest: "Audaces Juvo." I favor the daring.

Modern motto in compartment: "Clarior Hinc Honos." From this a brighter honor.

The Family of Buchanan of Blairwocky, a branch of the family of the Buchanans of Spittal, is represented in Canada by the descendants of Doctor John Buchanan (1769-1815) of the 49<sup>th</sup> Regiment of Foot, who was born at Eccles Green, near Fintona, in the County of Tyrone, Ireland, where his father, Alexander Buchanan (1716-1810) lived. Dr. Buchanan came to



Canada in the early  
part of Isaac Brock, 49<sup>th</sup>  
York, in 1802, and died  
at Quebec in 1815. He  
married Lucy Richardson  
who died at ~~the~~  
Lower Canada, in 1803 and  
had three children, the eldest  
being Alexander Buchanan  
Q.C. (1798-1851), of Montreal,  
for many years the leader  
of the Bar of Lower Canada.  
His fourth son, ~~was~~ Alexander  
Brock Buchanan of Montreal,  
born in 1832.

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Erms of Buchanan.

Black Lion with red  
tongue & red holes  
upon its feet upon a gold  
ground, <sup>finely</sup> prickled with black.

The tressure or inner  
~~curved~~ <sup>curved</sup> line of shield is  
black with purple fleur  
de lis. The crest is a  
gloved hand of buff  
holding a purple bent  
cap with a jewelled coro-  
net upon it, & surmount-  
ed by two branches of  
Saurcel. Helmet of polished  
steel; two falcons in  
black garrisoned with  
gold. The upper motto  
has letters of gold upon a  
black & white shield & below  
the lower one has letters  
of gold upon a red & black  
ground & are.



Aspirations to Success  
Henceforth Honor is  
More Valuable

E 881  
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### **Buchanan Castle : A Great Sporting Estate**

A WRITER of rather more than a century ago, extolling the scenery of the immediate neighbourhood of Buchanan Castle, the Stirlingshire seat of the Duke of Montrose, remarked that it had been "the theme of Mr. Walter Scott, in his much admired poem of *The Lady of the Lake*." The romantic associations of the place are, indeed, many, for not only are Loch Lomond and the "Ben" of that name near at hand, but the parish was once the home of Rob Roy and his sons whose exploits were mostly performed in that countryside. In very early days all the rugged acres thereabouts were the appanage of the family of McAslan who adopted the name of Buchanan when they obtained a grant of the lands. When the last Buchanan of Buchanan died in debt the estate was bought by the Grahams, who have been there ever since. Formerly their great abode was called Buchanan House or Place, but when its modern successor was built in the Scottish baronial style it was re-named Buchanan Castle. It stands at the foot of the Grampians, with the towering mass of Ben Lomond behind it

and the River Endrick flowing close by. The situation is superb even for Scotland, and the sporting amenities are second only to its wild picturesqueness. Thus Loch Lomond, which forms part of the estate, provides good salmon fishing, and there is first-rate trouting in the Endrick. The shooting is even more remarkable. It extends over 18,000 acres, many thousands of which are moorland carrying a large and increasing head of grouse. Naturally, on such ground, there are snipe also, with plenty of partridges and pheasants. The letting of a shoot of 'his character is not an everyday occurrence, and the Buchanan Castle game-books should be a fascinating study. (To be let; Messrs. Knight, Frank & Rutley.)

**Properties Disposed of:**

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