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GENEALOGICAL TABLES

OF THE

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BY

MAJOR JAMES D. MACKENZIE


OF FINDON.

INTRODUCTION AND NOTES TO ACCOMPANY  
THE SHEETS.

EDINBURGH:

PRINTED BY M'FARLANE & ERSKINE.

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*Dec. 1928*

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# P R E F A C E.

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Stemmata quid faciunt? quid prodest, Pontice, longo  
Sanguine censeri,  
Si coram Lepidis male vivitur?—*Juvenal*, Sat. viii. 1.

THE materials from which the accompanying Genealogical Tables have been prepared were collected nearly thirty years ago, with infinite pains, by my brother, the late Lewis Mark Mackenzie of Findon. His intention of connecting the whole in a history of the Clan Kenneth was frustrated by his early death; and to this same lamentable cause must be ascribed any incompleteness existing in the details of one or two branches of the clan. The means which existed in years gone by of collecting details of family history in the Highlands are now-a-days not so attainable; the old Highland gentlemen and ladies, whose memories were stored with genealogical treasure, and who, rarely straying from their own immediate settlements, made family history, as handed down by their forebears, the delight of their conversation, are now rapidly leaving the scene; and they have no successors. Perhaps a great deal of that intense interest in localities which connected the places with the persons would necessarily fade and fail when so complete a revolution took place in the ownership of the soil as has come to pass in these latter days. Forty or fifty years ago the greater part of the old Mackenzie possessions in Ross-shire remained in the hands of their ancient lairds, or of the relatives of these; but now it is fact, that where one of such holds ten acres the stranger has a thousand.



Thus it is easy to see why there should be generally less interest now in retaining family history than formerly existed; and it is in order to save from the wreck of time such details as remain—which were laboriously sought for and faithfully transcribed—that I have thought it right to draw out and print, for the information of my clansmen and others, the accompanying Tables.

Besides the oral testimony spoken of, Mr Lewis Mackenzie had the advantage of possessing or referring to copies of most of the MSS. of Mackenzie history existing; and he worked for long periods at his researches in the British Museum, and in the Register House and Advocates' Library in Edinburgh.

The main portion of the work was therefore prepared for me, and it chiefly remained to extend the mass of information thus collected in the more accessible form of "Family Trees," or Tables, showing readily the origin of the different branches, their progression, and their relation to each other.

This has been done in the accompanying twelve sheets of Genealogical Tables, and in the following order, taking the various families in succession, according to the dates of their several ancestors, viz.:

1. Sheet No. 1 gives the main stem of the KINTAIL, SEAFORTH, and CROMARTIE families, with the details of their immediate off-shoots, showing where the various sub-families branched off, to each of whom separate sheets are allotted. On this, the principal sheet, it seemed good, as a matter of historical interest, and to assist in throwing light on some of the individuals, to trace the connection of the early chiefs by marriage with many important families of the time. A good many particulars of interest are inserted through this sheet, which, to avoid confusion, are made as succinct as possible, and are chiefly suggestive of further research. Also, from a collection of extracts from several hundred registers of sasines, retours, etc., many authentic dates have been found and attached.
2. Sheet No. 2 gives the families of HILTON and LOGGIE, the first legitimate ones that branched off from the Kintail stem, with their cadets.
3. Sheet No. 3 shows the numerous families deriving from Hector Roy, founder of the GAIRLOCH branch.
4. Sheet No. 4 gives the family of DAVOCHMALUAK and its offshoots.

5. Sheet No. 5, the families of ACHILTIE, ARDROSS, and FAIRBURN.
  6. Sheet No. 6, the families of SUDDIE, ORD, HIGHFIELD, and others.
  7. Sheet No. 7 gives the families of REDCASTLE and KINCRAIG.
  8. Sheet No. 8 gives the families of KILCOY and its cadets, FINDON, KERN-SARY, etc., with the allied ones of Castle Fraser (Mackenzie-Fraser) and Glenbervie (Mackenzie-Douglas).
  9. Sheet No. 9 shows the succession of the original family of APPLECROSS, with its branches of COUL, TORRIDON, DELVINE (Muir-Mackenzie), and others.
  10. Sheet No. 10 gives the families of SCATWELL, TARVIE, BALLONE, and SCOTSBURN.
  11. Sheet No. 11, the families of ALLANGRANGE, LOGIE, INCHCOULTER, and DUNDONNELL.
  12. Sheet No. 12 gives the GRUINARD family, with the later cadet of AVOCH.
- Supplementary.*—A Supplementary Sheet has been added, giving the descent of some ancient families deriving from the early rulers of the country where the possessions of Clan Kenneth afterwards became fixed, and with whom it was connected by marriage ties. The notable families of Macdougall of Lorn, and of Dunollich or Dunolly, of the Macdonalds, Lords of the Isles, uniting with the family of the Earls of Ross—these have been drawn out in a tabular form, and are added to the collection.

In one or two places—*e.g.*, in the families of Tarvie and of Kernsary—a slight break appears in the continuity, which further research might possibly unite; but rather than imperil the production of the rest by further delay, I have thought it best to leave these in their present state, in the hope that some other member of the clan, possessed of superior knowledge on these particular points, may fill in for themselves what is thus deficient.

It is hoped that these Tables may be of utility to members of the clan, who, having records of only later generations of their own families, may find a difficulty in attaching themselves to any particular branch without the possession of certain landmarks, which they may now hereby obtain.

I am sensible that faults may be found in the work, that the arrangement might in some cases be improved, and that perhaps errors may be discovered—but for such I must crave lenience, con-



sidering the great difficulty there must be in tracing the ramifications of a hundred families for six hundred years, and in placing all of these clearly in view.

It was the intention of my brother also to write a complete history of the clan and its branches, but as this portion of his design is actually being executed in a highly interesting work now publishing at Inverness,\* I have not deemed it necessary myself to add much letterpress to the Tables, believing that authentic and full information will be given in the above work regarding the origin and the possessions of the various families. I have, however, thought it right to give some particulars of the history and traditions of the early Chiefs, and their marriages where discordant stories existed, and to enable those interested *audire alteram partem* of the Fitzgerald controversy.

JAMES D. MACKENZIE.

MOUNTGERALD, *January* 1879.

\* "History of the Clan Mackenzie, and Genealogies of the Principal Families," by the Editor of the *Celtic Magazine*, Inverness, 1877-78.

GENEALOGICAL TABLES  
OF THE  
CLAN MACKENZIE.

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COLIN FITZGERALD.

THE backbone of the Clan is shown in Sheet No. 1, which gives the succession of the main stem of the Kintail and Seaforth family, with its chief branches of Cromartie and others, and the origin of its various offshoots. The descents also of the wives of some of the early Mackenzies have been given; from which it is evident that these chiefs must have been men of power and consideration in the country thus to have allied themselves with many of the principal families of the land.

I have deemed it necessary to commence with the name of the first recorded ancestor of the sept, COLIN or CAILEAN; for whether this individual be called thus, or "Calinus Hibernus" (that is, Colin Fitzgerald), there seems no greater doubt of his actual existence than of that of his immediate successor, whatever be the derivation of this Colin.

In a land where such a medley of blood existed as in the Highlands, where races Pictish and Celtic, Irish and Teutonic, Scandinavian and Anglo-Norman, settled and intermarried, it is vain to seek an autochthonous origin; and if, guided by what has been correctly phrased "the enduring character of Highland tradition,"\* we incline to adopt the generally received derivation from Ireland (from which country indeed proceeded the whole nation of the Scots, and with which constant intercommunion prevailed), the charge of a *want of patriotism*, in ascribing any particular immigration from Ireland, is difficult to understand.

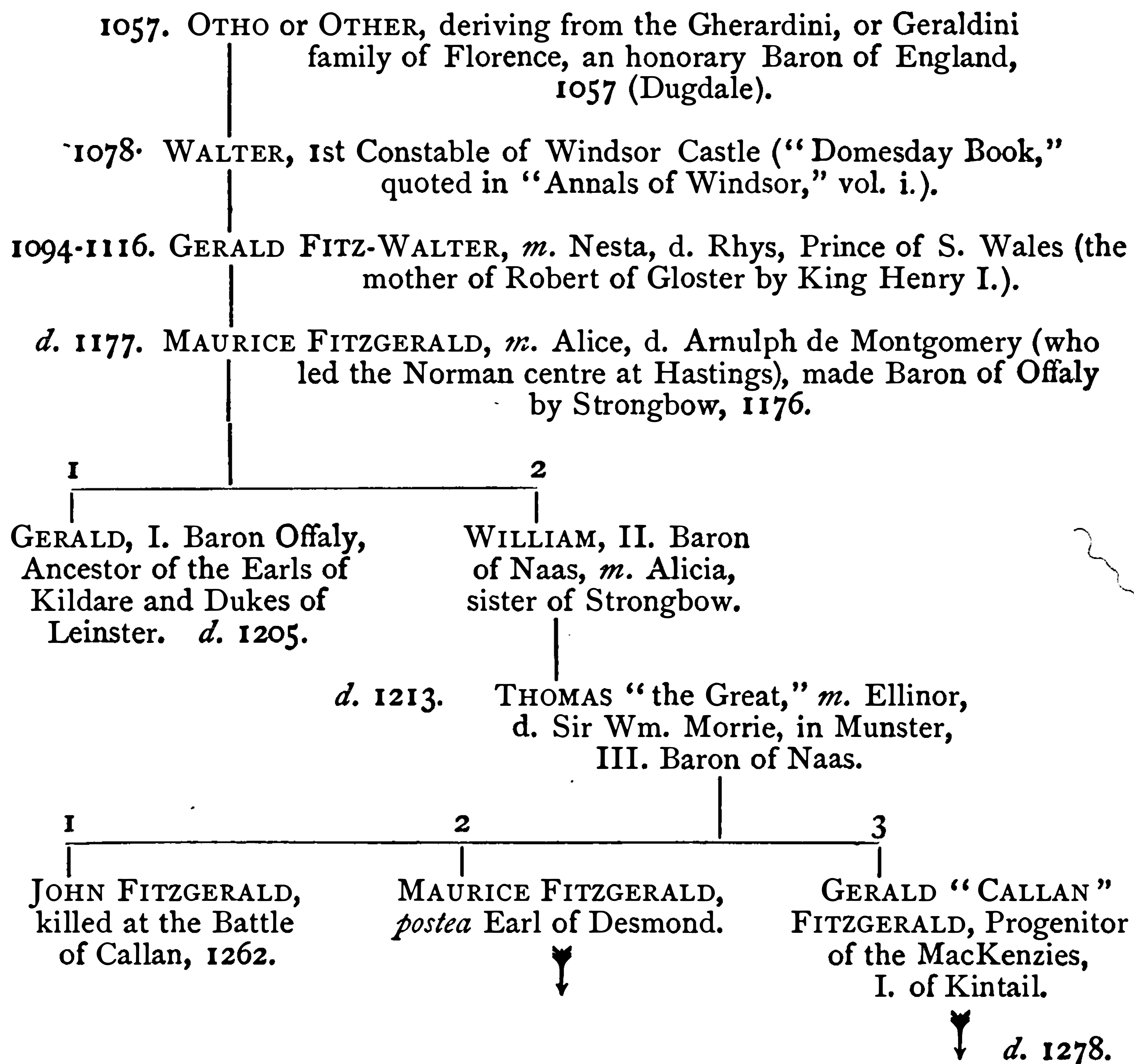
Nor is it correct to allege that the foreign derivation was an invention of the seventeenth century, for the writer of the M'Ra MS. (who died in 1704) speaks (p. 52 of original MS. in my possession) of this tradition of the Mackenzies being "descended of the

\* Skene's "Highlanders," vol. ii., p. 174.



Geraulds" as already an ancient one, and commonly accepted, at the end of the sixteenth century.\*

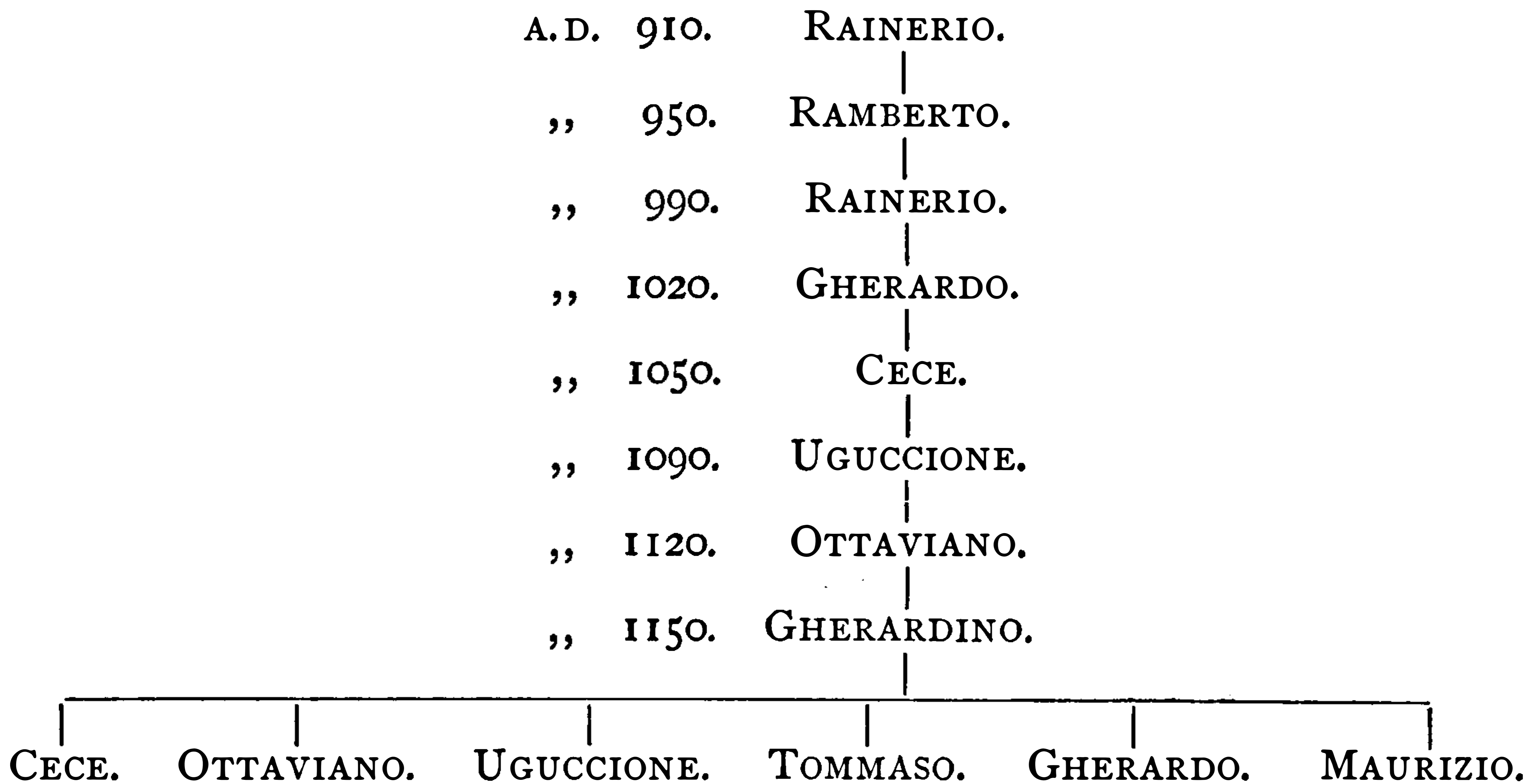
The "Fitzgerald" derivation is given in the MS. of Dr George Mackenzie (the writer and historian of 1708, who was nephew to Kenneth, third Earl of Seaforth), at once the most voluminous and the most exact and valuable of all the Clan histories; and also by the Duke of Leinster in his history of the Earls of Kildare; it is as follows:



The Florentine historian, Gamurrini ("Istoria Genealogica delle Famiglie Nobili Toscane ed Umbre," published Florence, 1671), gives a full and interesting account of the Gherardini family, as a "most ancient and noble" one in Arezzo (Arretium in Etruria) as far back as A.D. 800, and afterwards at Siena, and in the Val d'Elsa, where are still the ruins of some of their castles, until they settled in Flor-

\* As a way out of the difficulty, in a history of the clan now publishing, the author leaves out the name of Colin, as an ancestor, altogether, and begins with the next on the list; he drops Romulus and begins with Numa; begging the whole question by assuming that, "in all probability," the first Mackenzie was "a nephew of William, Earl of Ross" (*Celtic Magazine*, vol. iii., p. 82).

ence, where their pedigree is preserved in church deeds and other instruments from the year A.D. 910. Here they ranged on the Guelphic or popular side, and frequently enjoyed the chief honours of the State. The family still exists in Florence. He gives the descent thus :



In 1150, the Gherardino of the day had six sons, of whom, during civil dissensions in the town, three, Maurice, Thomas, and Gerard, or Gerald, left Florence for France, where they entered the service of King Louis le Jeune, and afterwards of his son, Philip II. This king, being asked by Henry II. of England to find him some Italian officers (*comandanti*) to assist him in the prosecution of his Irish wars—"not wishing to trust either Irish or French"—sent to him the three brothers Gherardini (or as it was also written, Geraldini), who, to show their parentage, had adopted the Norman prefix of Fitz, their name appearing ever after in English chronicles as FITZGERALD. Maurice Fitzgerald is mentioned as the knight who assisted Strongbow in his successes in Ireland; and it is certain that to the services of the Fitzgeralds King Henry was in great measure indebted for the conquest of that country effected in 1172. Nor was he ungrateful, for very large possessions were bestowed upon the brothers, two of whom became ancestors of noble houses in Ireland.

In the above table Gamurrini does not mention Otho, but derives Maurice directly from Gherardino. Dr George Mackenzie's MS. gives a long account of the contemporary Florentine history, and also of the wars in Ireland, leading to an insurrection and the battle of Callan in 1262, wherein John Fitzgerald, the brother of Gerald, was killed, Gerald himself obtaining therefrom, by his valour, the surname of "CALLAN," with the prestige of which name, Gaelicised into CAILEAN, "pulsus ab Hybernia," he came and took service under King Alexander III. of Scotland, at the moment when



that monarch was preparing an attack upon Haco, the Norwegian King of the Isles.\*

After his services at Largs, Colin is said to have been detached for the expedition of Walter Steward against the Norwegians of the Western Isles, for the subjection of whom the fort of Eilean Donan was then built, Colin being made its constable. This stronghold was the key of these western straits and lands, and we find that shortly after, probably to confirm his position there, Colin received from the king a grant of part of the lands of Kintail touching upon the island, and forming part of the territory of North Argyle, the possession of the Earls of Ross. It is not unlikely that this partition of Kintail was not recognised by the earls, and so formed the cause of contention ever after between them and the Mackenzies.

Recent scepticism has, however, been busy with the name of our hero, Colin, and the particular charter in his favour quoted by Lord Tarbat, afterwards first Earl of Cromartie, and others, has been condemned as a forgery on account of a discrepancy thought to be found by the compilers of the "Origines Parochiales Scotiæ" between the names and dates of one of the witnesses. The fact of the ancient record of Iona also having ever existed is doubted, although Tarbat, an authority on subjects of antiquity, quotes it and the charter as having seen them; and Crawford (a careful antiquary also) writes: "The original charter of the lands of Kintail by King Alexander III. to this 'Colino Hybernio,' *is in the hands* of the Earl of Seaforth." † Again, Dr George Mackenzie, the author, writing about 1708 to his relative, William, fifth Earl of Seaforth, says, regarding the charter of 1266, "Which charter is still in your possession." ‡

It were reasonable to expect that if the charter in question were forged, those who invented it should have worded it in a manner more strictly applicable to Colin Fitzgerald than as it appears. Its very ambiguity is in its favour. The fact of Andrew Bishop of Moray's death occurring in 1242 is not proof enough of his name being forged as witness, since the scribe may possibly have entered the name of that prelate by mistake for that of Archibald, his successor—signatures in those days being effected by means of *crosses*, and such errors sometimes happening.

Certain it is, that from early times the tradition has existed of one Colin, of the family of Gerald, who, coming from Ireland, § obtained the lands of Kintail, and was the ancestor of the clan Kenneth;

\* See Fraser-Tytler's "History of Scotland."

† Crawford's "Peerage," ed. 1716, p. 436.

‡ It is even suggested that Tarbat himself forged the documents he quotes, but whatever his faults, bad Latin is not charged against that learned nobleman, who was an original fellow of the Royal Society, and one of its ablest members (*v.* Douglas's "Peerage"). I possess a pamphlet written some years ago to PROVE that no such a man as Napoleon Buonparte ever existed!

§ "Hibernia est proprie Scotorum patria" (Sir George Mackenzie's "Royal Line of Scotland," p. 157).



while old local Kintail story told of the rescue of the king at the hunting-party at Linessee, on the Croe river of Kintail, and of the consequent adoption of the *Cabar Feidh* crest; they related his marriage in Lochalsh, close by, and the murder of his first-born son at the place still pointed out as "Glaic Chailean;"\* and as this was the commonly-accepted genesis of the race at the end of the sixteenth century (*vide ante*), so it continued in credit till recent times.†

And in place of this long-accepted origin, what do its opponents offer us? Just this—that in an ancient parchment found in the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh, in 1833, upon which a date of 1467 is traced, among some crude lists of families thereon deciphered, there appears in one list of a "Clann Cainig," and also in one of a "Clann Anrias," or Ross, the name "Gilleoine na háirde," or Gilleoine of the Aird; from which it is argued that the Mackenzies and the Rosses had this individual, and not Colin, for a common ancestor.‡

It should be noted, however, that in one case, from Gilleoine to Murdoch MacKenneth (who died 1375), eight generations are given; while from the same man to Paul MacTire (date 1366), no less than *thirteen* are detailed, which latter should point to a Gilleoine some five generations further off. Nor does it enhance the credit of these Gaelic MS. pedigrees to find one of them tracing the family of a Campbell in sixty-four generations up to Adam of Paradise!

A few more words respecting this much-vaunted MS. of the Advocates' Library. A highly analytical writer, the author of a dissertation on "The Clan Battle at Perth in 1396" (published London, 1874), rejects the authority of this document in these words (p. 24):

"The MS. of 1450 is a record supposed to have been compiled by one Maclauchlan, of the genealogies of most of the Highland clans, which it carries back to various early periods. In the first place, the very facts of its giving genealogies to *most* of the clans, and of its carrying back some of these genealogies to a period considerably anterior to the year 1000, almost amount to proofs of its unworthiness. Its discoverer (in 1833), Mr Skene, admits indeed that it is not to be relied on before A.D. 1000, but there is no good reason for believing it to be entirely correct one, or even two or three hundred years later. The genealogies of the Seannachies are fully as much entitled to belief as those of the supposed Maclauchlan—perhaps more so, for the reason that they are generally confined to a single clan; and if their testimony is rejected, why should that of

\* Near Balmacara.

† In the *Edinburgh Review* for January 1878, in a notice of "The Earls of Cromartie," by William Fraser, published 1876, is said: "We will, from our knowledge, add to the testimony [that is, in favour of Colin Fitzgerald] of the first Earl of Cromartie that of the last Lord Seaforth, which was certainly given in a remarkable manner. Lord Seaforth died in 1815, and some years previously the late Duke of Leinster visited Ross-shire, and was then acknowledged by the Scotch laird as his superior chief, and as such received his formal homage."

‡ "Transactions of Iona Club," vol. i., part i., p. 54.



Maclauchlan be admitted? Again, the genealogies which the MS. gives of the various clans often differ very considerably from those held by the clans themselves, some of which are of as great antiquity, and therefore entitled to as great regard as the MS. itself. It seems evident, on the whole, that Mr Skene has attached too much weight to this MS. of 1450; and that, whatever its value as a specimen of ancient caligraphy, it is of small value as a record of genealogy."

Dr Browne remarks ("History of the Highlands," 1848, iv. 472): "Whatever weight may be given to it [the MS. of 1450 or 1467] when supported by collateral evidence, it is not alone sufficient authority to warrant anything beyond a mere conjectural inference."

Again, the writer of the "Memorials of the Clan Shaw" (published 1869, appendix, p. 9) says: "I may state in conclusion that, after a more thorough investigation, and after consultations with others capable of forming a judgment on the matter, I have come to the conclusion that I have paid too much deference to the authority of Skene as to the weight of the MS. of 1450. It is now, I learn, the general opinion that it is not thought to be reliable, at least as to the genealogy of the Macintoshes."

I have quoted at this length in order to show what the daylight of the last forty years has wrought on the character of this MS. of "1450," on the authority of which alone—almost—it is sought to demolish the long-cherished traditions of Colin Fitzgerald. What reason, then, is there for rejecting these to bestow effusive credence upon the scanty syllables of this shaky parchment of the Advocates' Library? How much less reason for proceeding thereon to dogmatise on a subject where no positive certainty can ever be expected! Peering into the mist of ages—back to a time when, however high the culture in other parts of Europe, our ancestors were, from their remote position, yet in a state of rude barbarism and ignorance, leaving little more than tales of slaughter to guide their posterity—it were vain to seek a clear determination of origins; and we must be content to accept such details as we find, oral traditions being perhaps the most reliable guide. Sir George Mackenzie says,\* it was ordinary in our Highland families, not only at burials, but at baptisms and marriages, to recite the genealogies for many generations, and we can well therefore understand how such ever-freshened tradition faithfully endured.

The other native descent given in the M'Ra MS. (which combats the Gerald origin) is as likely to be correct as that of the 1450 MS. The writer says, that "the Highland and Irish genealogists and historians, who were obliged to keep a record of all who came from Ireland and became heads of families or chiefs in Scotland," and who were employed and pensioned for that purpose, affirm that there were two brothers, CALEN and GILEAN, descended from some kings in Ireland, whose father, John Dubh M'Gilliechallum, settled in Scot-

\* "Antiquity of the Royal Line of Scotland," p. 22, ed. 1685.





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Here, then, is another "Callenus Hibernus" unconnected with the O'Beolans, Earls of Ross.

As a proof of the non-existence of the first Colin, it is cited that none of his successors bore this name till the days of Colin Cam, XI. of Kintail, *cir.* 1550; but we ought not to ignore the old Kintail tradition (mentioned before) of the killing of Cailean, eldest son of the first Colin, ostensibly because he was not named after his mother's father, Kenneth M'Mahon, as had been promised—a murder, the memory of which was perpetuated in Lochalsh by the locality of Glaic Chailean—a sad warning against the name, and one likely to be efficacious for many later years.\* Dr George Mackenzie gives the following origin of the name: That a battle took place in 1262 at Callan in Ireland, between the family of Fitzgerald of Desmond and the mountaineers, at which one of the sons of Thomas Fitzgerald was killed, and the other, Gerald, was called, from his valour at this fight, Gerald "Callan," *Anglicè* Colin, and in-Gaelic, Cailean. Hence the singularity of the name, which would not, in such a case, be repeated.

The objection made by Skene to the word "Hybernus" denoting *Irish* derivation, is successfully met by Mr William Fraser ("History of the Earls of Cromartie," vol. i., xvi.), who instances a charter of 1342, where the same man is called "of Yrelande" and "*de Hibernia.*"

Again, in opposition to the theory that the first chief of Kintail was "a nephew of Earl William," it should be noted that, far from showing the friendship which might in such case fairly be looked for, the Earls of Ross were the deadly enemies of the Mackenzies, as if these were, from their possessions in North Argyle, a thorn in the side of the earldom.

William, third earl, laying claim to the Western Isles, endeavours to wrest from Kenneth II. of Kintail his stronghold of Eileandonan, esteemed in 1504 ("Don. Gregory," p. 98) a place "rycht necessar for the danting of the Ilis." †

The fourth earl, Hugh, is ever at war with his successor, Kenneth, III. of Kintail; who, siding with Bruce, is admitted ‡ to have received from that king confirmation of his holding of the castle in 1312. Kenneth na Sroine, fourth chief, is actually murdered by William, fifth earl, at Perth, in 1346, after the castle and barony of Eileandonan

\* The story is given in full in a MS. history of the Matheson family, by Roderick Matheson of Mimar, Lochalsh.

† "The castell of Ylen Donen," says a writer of the seventeenth century (*vide* Macfarlane's "Geological Collection"), "is composed of a strong and fair dungeon (dane-jon) upon a rock, with another tower compas'd with a fair barmkin wall, with orchards and trees, all within ane yland of the lenth of twa pair of butts, almost round. It is said that of old that castel consisted of seaven tours." "It was destroyed by a ship of war in 1719, subsequently to a battle fought at Glen-shiel between the royal troops and those of the Pretender" (*vide* "Old Statistical Account," Anderson, p. 280). "One side of the tower or keep, which was eighty feet in height, and ruins of the other buildings, remain" (*Ibid.*, p. 282).

‡ *Celtic Magazine*, iii. p. 85.



had been seized by that potentate in 1342, who is in consequence able to date his precept of infeftment to his brother Hugh from that stronghold.\*

The fifth chief, Murdoch, succeeded, after a long exile, in recovering his lands from the vassals of the Earl of Ross, but the contention only ceased with the death of the last earl, William, in 1372. It is not, therefore, correct to represent the early Mackenzies as vassals and followers of the earls, seeing that they were fully able, generally, to hold their own in opposition to them.

The relationship of the Earls of Ross to the second chief of Kintail, mentioned in Dr George's MS.,† is erroneous. It was William, second earl, who married Joan Comyn, four generations before the Comyn connection of Kenneth, III. of Kintail.

Although the spirit of modern research likes, not only to disturb but also to substitute and weaken, we ought not, for novelty's sake, to shift our anchorage without a certainty of improved holding-ground. In the present case, I do not see that this is offered by the opponents of Colin, I. of Kintail, and therefore I prefer to retain him, from reasons now given, the length of which I trust I may be pardoned for thus extending.

## FOLLOWS THE SUCCESSION OF THE FAMILY OF KINTAIL.

Kenneth II. married Morba, daughter of Alexander M'Dougall of Lorn, and niece of John Comyn, "the Black," Lord of Badenoch, an alliance which must have contributed greatly to the power of the Lord of Kintail and his Scandinavian followers—the M'Ivers, M'Aulays, and Tarlichs, settlers in Kintail. One MS. asserts that his wife was a daughter of one of the M'Ivers. He is said to have been buried at Icolmkill, or Iona, as his father.

Kenneth III., or in some MSS. Murdoch, married, according to the M'Ra MS., the daughter of a M'Aulay in Lochbroom, but this is evidently a confusion with Murdoch V., his wife being Margaret, daughter of David de Strathbolgy, eleventh Earl of Athol, by the sister of the last John Comyn of Badenoch. These De Strathbolgies were Anglo-Norman barons, who, during the intimate relationship which existed between England and Scotland till the times of Edward I., had obtained lands and titles in Aberdeen; in addition to this, they held extensive estates in Kent.‡ It is reasonable to think that this

\* As his son Murdoch is called "*filius Kenethi de Kintaille*" in the charter of 1362, it is evident that this Kenneth at some time possessed the lands which were ravished from him by Earl William and given in exchange to Hugh de Ross.

† See *Celtic Magazine*, vol. iii., p. 47.

‡ See Camden's "*Britannia*," 4to ed. 1610, "*Scotia*," p. 40: "Thomas, a younger son of Roland of Galloway, was, in his wife's right, Earl of Athol, whose son Patrick was by the Bissets" (John Bysset, founder of Beaulieu Priory, and his uncle Walter, in 1242; see "*Charters of Beaulieu Priory*," by Mr Chisholm Batten, pub. 1877, p. 43) "murdered in a feud at Haddington in his



marriage should strengthen the fortunes of the rising house of Kintail, and some clue to the policy of its chief in espousing the cause of Bruce may be found perhaps in the forfeiture by the Crown of England of the English family estates of his wife. There is no doubt that he fought at Bannockburn in 1314. His son—

Kenneth na Sroine, IV. of Kintail, seems to have lost his position, his property, and at last his life at the hands of the merciless William, fifth Earl of Ross, who upon some pretext put him to death at Perth or Inverness, *cir.* 1346; when the lands of Kintail were seized and given to Reginald (or Ronald) of the Isles, and Eileandonan fell into the possession of the Earl of Ross, who excambed it with his brother Hugh after 1362.\* Kenneth married Fynvola (or Finguala),

bed-chamber, and forthwith the whole house where he lodged burnt, that it might be supposed he perished by fire" ("Chronicon Mailros"). "In the earldom there succeeded David Hastings, who had married the maternal aunt of Patrick, whose son that David, surnamed of STRATHBOGY [or Strathbolgy], may seem to be; who a little after, in the reign of HENRY III., King of England, being Earl of Athol, married one of the daughters and heirs of Richard, 'base sonne' to JOHN, King of England, and with her he had a very good inheritance in England" (*see* Sheet No. 1. This was Isabel of Dover and Chilham, who married afterwards Sir Alexander Baliol, died at Chilham, 1292, and is buried in Canterbury Cathedral, where is still her tomb). "Shee bare unto him two sons—JOHN, Earl of Athol, who being of a variable disposition and untrusty, was hanged up aloft on a gallows 50 foote high, as King Edward I. commanded, as he was of higher and nobler blood—being of the king's blood; and DAVID, [XI.] Earl of Athol, unto whom, by marriage with one of the daughters and heirs of JOHN COMIN of Badzenoth, by one of the heirs of Aumar de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, there fell great lands of possessions. His son David" (born 1308, the brother-in-law of Kenneth, III. of Kintail), "who under King Edward II. was other whiles, amongst English earls, summoned to the parliaments in England, and under King Edward Baliol made Lord Lieutenant-General of Scotland, was vanquished by the valorous prowess of Andrew de Murray, and slain in battaile, within the forest of Kenblen, in the yeere of our Lord 1335. And his son David" (who was only three years old at his father's death) "left two young daughters onely—Elizabeth, wedded unto Sir Thomas Percie, from whom the Barons of Barrough are descended; and Philippa, married to Sir Thomas Halsham, an English knight. Then fell the title of Athol unto that Walter Stewart, son of King Robert II., who cruelly murdered James I., King of Scotland, and suffered most condign punishment accordingly. After some years this honour was granted unto JOHN STEWART, of the family of Lorn, the son of James, surnamed the Black Knight, by Joan, the widow of King James I., daughter to John, Earl of Somerset" (by Margaret, daughter of Thomas Holland, Earl of Kent, who, dying in 1437, is with her two husbands buried in St Michael's Chapel at Canterbury), "and niece to John of Gant, Duke of Lancaster, whose posterity at this day enjoy the same" (*see* Sheet No. 1). Camden's "Britannia—Scotia," p. 49: "Rothe-may Castle, the dwelling-place of the Barons of Salton, surnamed Abernethy. Beneath these lieth Strath-bolgy, that is, the Vale by Bolgy, the habitation in times past of the Earls of Athol, who of it assume their surname, but now (1610) the principal seat of Marquesse Huntly."

\* In the Balnagowan charter-chest is the grant by "Wilmus. Comes Rosse, fil. et hæ. dni. Hugonis, quondam Comitibus de Ross. . . . Karissimo fratri nostro Hugoni de Rosse, dno. d. Fylorth et hæ. . . . terras nostras totius Ergadiæ cum pertinen. ; una cum castro nostro de Elandonan, pro omnibus et singulis terris suis, quas pre . . . Hugo habet in Buchania, nobis . . . in merum excambium pro predictis terris nostris Ergadiæ concessio, et specialiter donatis. Testibus



daughter of Torquil M'Leod, II. of the Lews, grandson of the Norwegian King Olave IV. of Man. Dr George Mackenzie, however, relates that Kenneth was murdered by the Earl of Ross at Perth, together with Reginald of the Isles and six of their kinsmen, in their sleep. His only son—

Murdoch "Dubh," V. of Kintail, is said to have been conveyed to the Lews as a child at his father's death; and during the usurpation of Kintail by Earl William, seems to have led a "hole-and-corner" sort of life, being called "Uamhach," or "of the caves;" and the bark of Kintail was at this time all but submerged, until he succeeded in regaining his paternal estates. He married Isabel, the daughter of his friend, M'Aulay of Lochbroom, and with her obtained that country, and Coigeach also, as some say. A charter to him, "Murdoco filio Kenneti de Kintail," by King David II., dated at Edinburgh, 1362, is stated by Lord Tarbat to exist in the charter-chest. He does not detail the lands thus granted, but it is evident that Eileandonan must have still remained in the hands of the Earl of Ross, as it forms part of the excambion before quoted. He had but one son—

Murdoch, VI. of Kintail, called "na Drochaid," or of the Bridge, from an accident which befell his mother at the Bridge of Scatwell. He lived in troubled times, and is said to have fought at Otterburn in 1388, but he guarded well his property, obtaining from King Robert II. (the first Steward king) a charter of Kintail and Laggan-Auchudrum in 1380.\* He took a wife, like his grandfather, from the Norwegian family of M'Leod, Finguala, daughter of the chief of Harris, by whom he had one son, his successor. The date of 1410 is given for his death, but this seems too early, as he is stated by Tarbat to have abstained from assisting the Earl of Ross at the invasion which ended in the battle of Harlaw in 1411.†

Alexander, or Alastair, "Ionraic" ("the Upright"), VII. of Kintail, was sent when young to the king's ward school at St Johnstons, or Perth, as being the holder, or rather the heir, of a barony under the

Alexander, et Alex. d. g. Mor. et Rossen. epis.; fre. Donaldo, Abbate de Feryn; Magistro Thoma de Urchard, Archidiacono Rossen.; dno. Roberto de Cheisholme milite; Adam de Urchard, vic. de Cromathy; Roberto de Munro, Henrico Stynald, Johne. de Terrale, Wilmo. de Olyve, Edmundo de Quychton, Thoma de Dyngevalle, et m. a."—S.D. Alexander Bar was Bishop of Moray from 1362 to 1397. During his prelacy the Cathedral of Elgin was burned (1390) by Alexander, Earl of Buchan, youngest son of King Robert II. by Elizabeth Mure, called "the Wolf of Badenoch." Alexander was Bishop of Ross 1357-1426. There were two successive Donalds, Abbots of Ferne from 1350 to 1383.

\* See Tarbat MS.: "Charter to 'Murdo filius Murdochhi de Kintail,' of Kintail and Laggan-Auchindrom," dated "apud Edinburgh, anno 1380, et regni nostri x. Testibus, Willelmo de Douglas et Archambaldo de Galloway et Joanne Cancellario Scotie."

† Tarbat mentions a charter to him in 1427 by King James I. at Inverness; and also a commission to "Murdo M'Canich de Kintail, anno 1431," granted by Alexander, Earl of Mar, to execute justice upon Alexander Keyle and others—the writ being dated at the castle of Forres.



king, as "ward children or the heirs of these who held their lands ward of the king were wont or bound to go" (M'Ra MS., p. 8); which seems to show that, as alleged by tradition, Kintail and Eileandonan were separate from North Argyll and held directly of the king.

In the charter-chest of Colin, Earl of Seaforth, according to an inventory taken when he was Lord Kintail,\* is one to Alexander from "John of Ila, Earl of Ross, and Lord of the Isles," dated at Dingwall, 2d June 1463, of the lands of Garve and its neighbourhood.

There is a difficulty respecting Alexander Ionraic's first wife, one or two accounts giving him the Lady Agnes Campbell, daughter of Colin, first Earl of Argyll; this, however, is scarcely possible since this Colin succeeded his father in 1453, having married in his minority, and could scarcely furnish a first wife to Alexander, born *cir.* 1398; his eldest son, Archibald, the second earl, being killed at Flodden in 1513, and one of his other daughters marrying M'Leod of Lews, with a charter in 1498. A confusion seems to have arisen from the wife of his great-grandson, Kenneth, X. of Kintail, having married the Lady Elizabeth (or Isobella) Stewart, whose *mother* was a daughter of this Earl Colin. There is overwhelming testimony that the first wife was Anna (a name convertible with Agnes), daughter of M'Dougall of Dunollich, of the lineage of Lorn, though the house of Lorn had long passed away. His second wife was another M'Dougall or M'Coull of Morar, or "Morir," on the mainland.

Thus far the line of Kintail is but a narrow thread, no one of the six previous chiefs leaving more than one legitimate son to succeed him; Alexander Ionraic, however, had several sons who all became the ancestors of families.

Alexander resided in the island of Kinellan, and "had Braan for a mains," which his ancestors kept as rentallers of the king, till Kenneth X. feued Braan, and Colin "Cam" Kinellan.

This chief sent south, says Tarbat, to get confirmation of his lands from the new king, James III., which he did in a charter dated at Edinburgh "anno 1462, et regni domini regis secundo. Testibus Jacobo Archiepiscopo, Andrea Domino, Alexandro Boyd Domino, Gulielmo Cranston, et aliis." His eldest son Kenneth, surnamed "A'Bhlair," was served heir to his father in 1488, "seised by Sir Jo. Smithfeld, notar. pub." † as VIII. of Kintail. He married in his father's lifetime Margaret, illegitimate daughter of John of Isla, the forfeited Earl of Ross, and last Lord of the Isles, finally suppressed in 1494. Putting her away without any assigned cause, Kenneth intimidated his neighbour Hugh, Lord Frazer of Lovat, into granting him his daughter Agnes as his second wife, who survived him.

By his first and only real wife he had one son, Kenneth "Og," who being associated with his lawless cousin, Farquhar M'Intosh, in a con-

\* Seaforth Charters among the Allangrange Papers.

† Seaforth Charters.



siderable disturbance at Inverness, was with him sent to Edinburgh in 1495, as a hostage for preserving the peace, and escaping in 1497, was killed at Torwood, near Falkirk, by the Laird of Buchanan (probably Patrick, 16th laird, killed at Flodden). This Kenneth must have been absent from home after his father's death in 1491, as he was not served heir, and never meddled with the estates. He left two natural sons—one, called Rory Beg, by the Laird of Moniach's daughter, "of whom came the family of Slate;"\* the other of a gentleman's daughter in Cromar, called Thomas, of whom are descended the Mackenzies in Cromar and Glenshee, Slioch Thomas, of which come the principal families of Dalmore (in the Braes of Mar) and Renaway.†

The illegitimacy of the children by Agnes Frazer was the occasion of Kenneth's brother, Hector Roy, usurping the property; but Lord Lovat espousing the interests of his grandchildren, a papal dispensation was obtained legitimatising the family; and after much litigation and dissension, the eldest son of Agnes, John of Killin (so called from the home of his mother at Loch Garve) succeeded to his patrimony.‡

Kenneth's great fight at Kinellan Loch near Strathpeffer, against Sir Alexander M'Donald of Lochalsh, son of Celestine (Gillespic), the brother of John of the Isles, must have taken place before 1488, as his father, Alexander, who died in that year, was alive at the time of Bhlair-na-parc.

He died in February 1491 (or 1492 of our calendar), and was from his connection with the Frazers of Lovat buried at Beaully, where his tomb is still to be seen.§ Before him all the Kintail chiefs are said to have been buried at Iona, though no tombs exist there of them; but this is not singular, considering the immense number of tombs, which have disappeared from this hallowed isle.

John of Killin, IX. Baron of Kintail, who was a boy of eleven at his father's death, succeeded as chief on the murder of his half-brother, Kenneth Og, in 1497; but his uncle, Hector the Tutor, usurped the estates for several years, on the plea of illegitimacy, until obliged by the Lords of Council to cede them to his nephew John in 1511. He married a daughter of Grant of Freuchy (or of "Grant").

By the marriage of Kenneth na Cuirc (the Whittler), X. of Kintail, with the Lady Elizabeth (or Isobella) Stewart, daughter of the second

\* Old Seaforth MS.

† Dr George Mackenzie's MS.

‡ I have lately instituted a close search in the Vatican and other Roman libraries to discover this deed of legitimisation so important to the clan, but as yet without success. It is said, by Tarbat, to have been granted by Pope Alexander VI. (Roderick Borgia), dated "apud Sancti Petri, papatus nostre anno primo, anno Christi 1491."

§ See a drawing of it in "Charters of Beaully Priory." Tarbat says that he built the north aisle of the priory, and did penance there for his irregular marriage. "Kenzocht M'Kenzecht is witness to a bond dated 8th September 1491" (see "Spalding Club Miscellanies," vol. iv., *re* "Mackenzie of Kintail").



Earl of Athol, the royal blood of the Plantagenets was brought into the family (*see* Sheet No. 1), and the strain was continued in the marriage of his son Colin "Cam."

All these latter chiefs were men of note and influence, acting as privy councillors to their sovereign.

The subsequent history being tolerably clear, there is no necessity for further notes on it.

Follows, a List of Kintail and Seaforth Charters, as mentioned by Lord Tarbat, and supplemented by an ancient list, *penes* Allangrange, called "Ane Note taken out of Coline Earle of Seaforth's Inventory, by Tho. Williamsson, his writter when Lord Kintaile."

LIST OF KINTAIL OR SEAFORTH CHARTERS,  
SHOWING THE ORIGINAL ACQUISITION OF THE VARIOUS LANDS.

A.D.	To.	LANDS.	From.	Authority.
1262. ....	.....	The Record of Icolmkill.	.....	Lord Tarbat's MS.
1266. Jan. 9.	Calinus Hibernus.	Totas terras de Kintail.	K. Alex. III.	" "
1362. ....	Murdoco filio Keneti de Kintail.	" "	K. David II.	" "
1380. ....	Murdo filius Murdochi.	" "	K. Robert II.	" "
1427. ....	Murdoch of Kintail.	" "	K. James I.	" "
1461. ....	Alexander Ionraic.	" "	K. James II.	" "
1463. June 2.	" "	Garve, Corrivoulzie, Keanlochluichart, Garbat, Dalnatua, Achlosk, etc. In Earldom of Ross.	John de Isla, Earl of Ross.	Charter Inventory of Colin, I. Earl of Seaforth, and Tarbat.
1477. Sept. ....	" Kenneth A'Bhlair.	In Cullicudden (afterwards excambed).	K. James III. Bishop of Ross.	Tarbat."
1500. May 16.	John of Killin.	The whole lands (in <i>Clare Constat</i> ).	....	Seaforth Charters and Tarbat.
1502. Mar. 10.	John of Killin and Isobel Grant.	Foddertie, Strathgarthie, and Kyllin.	K. James IV.	MK Collections, 1849.
1508. Feb. 25.	Joanni Makkenze de Keantalle.	A re-grant of all the lands, <i>i.e.</i> 40 marks of Kintail, Davoch of Letterfearn, Glensheil, Glenlik, etc.; 2 do. of Croe, etc., with Ellandonan; also Garve, Killin, K'lochliquart, Garbat, Delnatua, Taage, Eskidale, etc., "in unam liberam baroniam de Eilendonan."	"	Abbrev. Mag. Sig. Reg., 1587, xv. 89; Tarbat, and Seaforth Charters.
1522. Sept. 1528. ....	" "	Foddertie and its mylne. Kinchuladrum, Achiltie, and Comrie.	K. James V. Great Seal.	Seaforth Ch. & Tarbat. " "
1538. ....	" "	Strathconan.	"	" "
1540. Dec. 12.	" "	Laggan Achindrum, Kilinan, and Invergarry.	"	" "
1541. ....	" "	Brahan.	"	" "
1542. ....	" "	Forest of Neid and Monar.	By Feu-Char- ter, etc.	" "
1543 July 20.	Joanni Makkenze de Keantalle and wife.	Part of Loch Broom.	Dingwall of Kildun.	" "
1544. ....	Joanni Makkenze de Keantalle.	Half of Cultaleod (Castle Leod and Drynae).	Mowat.	" "
1547. Jan.	" "	The other half, do. do.	Denoon of Davidstown.	" "
1556. June. 1547. Mar.	" " Kenneth na Cuirc.	Confirmation of the above. Tollie and Kinnairdie.	Queen Mary. Sir A. Dow.	" "
1554. Nov. 24.	" "	Kildun's half of Lochalsh.	Queen Mary.	" "
1567. Apr.	" "	Kirklands of Lochbroom, Little Brahan, and fishings.	Chap. of Ross, confir. in 1587.	" "





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