

THE MACLEODS

Being a short historical and
genealogical account of their
Chiefs and Cadets

BY

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Dunvegan Castle
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The Drawing Room, Dunvegan Castle, Skye

To

FLORA
MRS MACLEOD OF MACLEOD
28th of Dunvegan

*This short account of
the Macleods
is
affectionately
dedicated*

FOREWORD

It is a gracious thought of the Rev. Donald MacKinnon, and one for which we owe him much gratitude, that he should have prepared this pamphlet for us as we gather from all parts of the world to celebrate our common fellowship at Dunvegan Castle on May 23rd, 1950.

Clann is Gaelic for children. The children of MacLeod are meeting where their fathers met long ago ; and when we part, some going to homes on the other side of the world, perhaps never to see Dunvegan again, each one will carry away memories of a great family reunion, and, with this booklet, some small knowledge of our common heritage and history.

FLORA MACLEOD OF MACLEOD.



FLORA, MRS MACLEOD OF MACLEOD
XXVIIITH CHIEF



DUNVOGAN CASTLE—THE ENTRANCE FRONT

THE MACLEODS OF DUNVEGAN

SIOL TORMOID.

The accredited ancestor of the MacLeods was Leod, son of Olave the Black, who, by the help of Paul Balkeson, Sheriff of Skye, succeeded, about 1223, to the Kingdom of Man and the Western Isles. Olave is said to have married Christian, daughter of Farquhar, Earl of Ross, and their son was Leod, who had Paul Balkeson as his "constant friend in all his dangers and distresses". On the death of Balkeson, who was Lord of Skye as well as Sheriff, Leod became heir to all his possessions, which included Uist and Harris. Leod received Lewis from his father, Glenelg from his grandfather, the Earl of Ross, and, by his marriage to the daughter of MacRaild, Lord of Dunvegan, he secured Duirinish, Bracadale, Minginish, Lynedale, and a large share of Trotternish, lands which belonged to his father-in-law. Leod thus became territorially one of the greatest and most powerful chiefs in the Isles. He died c. 1280, and was buried in Iona.

By his marriage to MacRaild's daughter, Leod had two sons; Norman, in Gaelic *Tormod*, and Harold, in Gaelic *Torcul*. From the latter, the Lewis branch of the clan derive their patronymic *Siol Torcuil*, and from the former, the Skye branch are known as *Siol Tormoid*. The MacLeods of Skye are perhaps more frequently known as *Siol Leoid* than as *Siol Tormoid*. Most historians assert that Norman was the elder son and Torquil the younger, and hence Norman received the larger share of his father's domains. He ceded Waternish to Torquil, who also came into possession of the islands of Raasay and Rona. Norman died before his father, Leod, who was succeeded by his grandson, also Norman.

(1)

Norman was the second chief of the Harris, Skye and Glenelg branch of the great clan MacLeod, and for a time he was Sheriff of Skye and the Long Island. He was considered one of the best soldiers of his time, and it is said that he fought at the battle of Bannockburn.

Such accounts as we have of him say that he lived to a very old age, and that to the end his appearance was patriarchal. He is portrayed as wearing a white flowing beard, which was so long that he had to tuck the end of it under his girdle. He died at his castle in the island of Pabbay in Harris, about 1320, and was buried with his father in Iona. Norman MacLeod married Christina, daughter of the Lord of Lovat, and sister of Sir Alexander Fraser, who married Mary, sister of Robert Bruce, King of Scotland. By her, he had three sons: (1). Malcolm; (2). Leod; and (3). Godfrey. Leod is said to have followed Edward Bruce to Ireland, where he lost his life, and Godfrey became a monk.

The third chief was Malcolm, Norman's eldest son, who was a man of great strength and courage. When a youth, he was passing through the woods of Glenelg on his way from Beaully to Skye. He was attacked by a wild bull, which had been "the terror and the scourge of the inhabitants". The courageous chief got into grips with the ferocious animal, and so fierce was the combat that he tore away one of the bull's horns, which he carried away, as a trophy of his prowess, to Dunvegan, where it still remains, having been converted into a drinking horn. It is said that this encounter with the Glenelg bull gave the MacLeods their crest, which is a bull's head, and their motto: "Hold Fast". In after life, Malcolm became very corpulent, and being a man of kindly disposition he was known as *Calum Reamhar Math* (Malcolm the Fat and the Good). He died in the Castle of Stornoway, when on a visit to his cousin, the MacLeod of Lewis, and his body was conveyed to Iona, where it was buried beside his father and grandfather. He married Martha, daughter of the Earl of Mar, by whom he had four sons, as follows: (1). John, who succeeded; (2). Norman; (3). Murdo; and (4). Malcolm Og. Norman, the second son, lived in Berneray, where his descendants continued until the time of Sir Roderick Mor MacLeod, and were known as the old MacLeods of Berneray to distinguish them from those of Sir Norman MacLeod, to whom his father, Sir Roderick, gave the island. Murdo, the third son, received the lands of Gesto in Bracadale, and his descendants, who numbered among them very distinguished men, have been known as the MacLeods of Gesto. Malcolm Og, the fourth son, settled in Argyllshire, and he has been claimed as the progenitor of MacCallums.

John, chief Malcolm's eldest son, appears to have been a man who could not control his temper at any time, and there are many

traditions regarding his fiendish behaviour towards friends and foes, and even members of his own family were not excepted. He was succeeded in the chiefship by his second son, William, known as "William, the Cleric", for he had been educated for the church. He proved himself a mighty warrior, and a statesmanlike chief, and raised his clan to a place of honour among the island clans. It was during his chiefship that the battle of Sligachan, which greatly enhanced the reputation of the MacLeods and their chief, was fought. Donald, the son of John, 1st Lord of the Isles, resolved to wrench from the MacLeods their lands in Skye in order to confer them on one of his own brothers. He sent a strong body of Macdonalds, under the leadership of his brother, to invade Skye, and, despite the vigilance of MacAskill of Rudha an Dunain, MacLeod's coast-watcher, they effected a landing at Eynort in Minginish, and moved rapidly eastwards to Carbost and Drynoch, leaving behind a wide trail of devastation. At the head of Loch Sligachan, however, the invaders encountered a powerful force of MacLeods. A furious battle was fought, in which the Macdonalds were thrown into hopeless confusion, and those of them who managed to escape fled across the hills and moors to Eynort, pursued by the victorious MacLeods. On arrival at Eynort, the panic-stricken Macdonalds discovered that the MacAskills had taken possession of their boats and had them moored some distance from the shore. There was no way to escape for them, and the MacLeods, it is said, cut them to pieces. The Macdonald leader, somehow, made his escape, for he lived for seven years after the battle of Sligachan, which took place in 1395. After the defeat of the Macdonalds, William MacLeod lived in peace, and died about 1402.

He married, according to Alexander Mackenzie, a daughter of John MacLean of Lochbuy, Mull, and had issue, as follows: (1). John, his successor; (2). Norman; and (3). George. Norman had two sons, William and Alexander (*Alasdair*). From the former were descended the MacLeods of Borline, and from the latter the MacLeods of St. Kilda, whose most illustrious member was Mary MacLeod, the poetess. George went to France and settled in Lorraine, where his descendants were known as "de Loet" and "von Leot".

William MacLeod's successor was John, known as *Iain Borb* (John the Truculent), who was a minor at the time his father died. A Tutor had to be appointed, and the choice was a most unhappy

one, for it fell to a relative, known as *Iain Mishealbhach* (John, the Ill-fated), and under him the clan lost the place of prestige it had won during the chiefship of William. But when Iain Borb—he earned the sobriquet *Borb*, because of his fiery temper—came of age, and undertook the management of affairs, he, by his valour and tact, soon restored the clan to something of its former greatness and power. He was present at the head of the MacLeods at the battle of Harlaw in 1411, where he was wounded by an arrow in the forehead. The wound never healed properly, and was ultimately the cause of his death. Once when engaged in fencing with one of his retainers at his castle on Pabbay in Harris, he flew into a temper because his opponent showed that he was a better swordsman than his chief. Throwing away his sword, he began to wrestle with him, and, in the course of the contest, the chief fell to the ground, his wound burst open, and he bled to death. This happened about 1442.

Iain Borb married a granddaughter of the Earl of Douglas, by whom he had two sons and two daughters, as follows: (1). William; (2). Norman, the progenitor of the MacLeods of Water-nish, with whom we shall deal later on; (3). Margaret, who married Roderick MacLeod, VIIth of the MacLeods of Lewis; and (4). Finvola, who married, as his first wife, Lauchlan Bronach MacLean, VIIIth of Duart, with issue.

The successor of Iain Borb in the chiefship was his elder son, William, known as *Uilleam Dubh* (William, the Black), who was a renowned and brave chief. He is said to have been killed at the battle of Bloody Bay off the coast of Mull, at which he was present, and was buried in Iona, the last of the chiefs of MacLeod whose dust was committed to the sacred soil of that island. He married a daughter of John MacLean of Lochbuy, and had an only son, Alexander, and an only daughter, who married Lauchlan MacLean of Duart.

(2)

Alexander, known in the Isles as *Alasdair Crotach* (Alexander, the Humpbacked), succeeded to the chiefship at a very dark time in the history of the clan. The MacLeods had lost heavily at the battle of Bloody Bay. Angus, Lord of the Isles, although unacknowledged as such by the Crown, lost no time in improving his victory at Bloody Bay,. He sent a force of Macdonalds to Skye. Trotternish was overran by them, and Duntuiln, then a MacLeod

stronghold, was captured, and taken from the MacLeods. Some years later, the Macdonalds again invaded the MacLeod territory. Landing at Eynort, they laid waste Minginish, Bracadale and Duirinish, up to the very gates of Dunvegan. Alasdair Crotach was in Harris at the time, but, having heard of the Macdonald invasion, he returned to Skye, and landed at Glendale, where he was joined by the MacLeods of Lewis. He arranged his force on the brow of a hill, overlooking the river Hammer, and waited there the coming of his own clan, which was being summoned to arms by a clansman, Donald Mor of Meadle, Bracadale. As soon as the MacLeods arrived, the battle began. At first the Macdonalds were winning, but Alasdair Crotach's mother arrived on the scene with the Fairy Flag, which was no sooner displayed than the tide of battle turned in favour of the MacLeods. It is said that the leader of the Macdonalds was killed by MacLeod's hereditary lieutenant, Murdo MacAskill, who raised the head of the slain leader, Donald Gruamach, on the point of his spear, and the MacLeods immediately struck up a lament. The Macdonalds at once took in the situation, and fled from the field in disorder, followed by the MacLeods, who mercilessly cut them down. So terrible was the carnage, says an old account of the battle, that the ravens gorged themselves full for many a week. The battle of Glendale is said to have been fought about 1490.

On the forfeiture of the Lordship of the Isles in 1493, the Isles were vested in the Crown. Alasdair Crotach secured royal charters for his lands in Harris and Skye. He endeavoured to obtain a claim to Sleat and Trotternish, which had been held formerly by his family, but he was only recognised as steward of these districts. In return, the chief of Dunvegan was ordered to provide and maintain one galley of twenty-six oars, and two of sixteen oars, to be used in the service of the Crown whenever desired, and to preserve the nests of falcons on his domains for the king.

During the remainder of the reign of James IV., Alasdair Crotach was loyal to the Government, but, when, after the king's death on the field of Flodden, an attempt was made to resuscitate the island Lordship, Alasdair became very active in support of Sir Donald Macdonald of Lochalsh, who claimed the forfeited dignity. Soon, however, the Dunvegan chief became dissatisfied with Sir Donald's conduct, and conspired to seize his person and hand him over to the Regent Albany. Warned of the plot, Sir Donald made

his escape, but MacLeod and his associates apprehended two of his brothers and gave them over to the Government in the hope of mitigating their own crimes. Although remission was at first withheld, it was ultimately granted, and Alasdair went to Edinburgh, in 1515, when he was pardoned for past offences.

Other attempts were made by the Macdonalds for the recovery of the Lordship of the Isles, and the MacLeods were involved. Finally in 1540, King James V. headed an expedition in person by sea to the Isles in order to restore law and order in these remote parts. On arrival of the royal squadron on the west coast of Skye, Alasdair Crotach and several of the principal men of his clan were seized and forced on board to interview his majesty. It does not appear that the Dunvegan chief was made a prisoner, but he had to give hostages as a guarantee of his allegiance and good behaviour in the future, and to that end his son, Norman, accompanied the King on his voyage to the south.

It would appear that soon after the royal visit to the Isles, Alasdair Crotach resigned large tracts of his lands to his son, William, and that within a few years he abdicated the chiefship, and retired to Rodil in the vicinity of the monastery of St Clement, a church, which he had generously endowed with lands, which he had rebuilt, and in which he had prepared for himself, nineteen years before his death, a magnificent tomb. He died in 1547, and was the first of the MacLeod chiefs to be laid in Rodil, all his predecessors, as we have noted, having been buried in Iona. He married a daughter of Allan Cameron, XIIth. of Lochiel, with issue. The following tradition regarding Alasdair Crotach's marriage is recorded in the *Bannatyne Manuscript*: "Lochiel was on a visit to Alasdair Crotach, who was still unmarried, though by no means young. Lochiel asked him why he never married. He replied that he was a humpback, and he could not expect that any young lady of good family would ever love him. Lochiel replied that he had ten daughters, of whom Alasdair might have his choice. Alasdair shortly afterwards returned Lochiel's visit, and was duly presented to his host's family. They all, from the eldest to the ninth, declared that nothing should induce them to marry so fierce-looking and deformed a person. The youngest, who was also much the handsomest of them all, expressed her delight at the resolution of her sisters, and avowed the partiality she had felt for their guest from the first moment she beheld him, remarking that she loved strength

and wisdom, while they loved a smooth face and straight limbs, which often concealed imbecility and worthlessness. She became Alasdair's happy wife, lived to a very advanced age, and is buried beside him at Rowdell ". By this lady, he had three sons, and two daughters, as follows : (1), William, who succeeded ; (2). Donald, who was murdered about 1557 ; (3). Norman, who succeeded to the chiefship in 1560 ; (4). a daughter, who married James Gruamach of Castle Camus, Sleat, and was the progenitor of the Kingsburgh family ; and (5). a daughter, who married Hector MacLean, IVth. of the MacLeans of Lochbuy, with issue.

Alasdair Crotach was succeeded by his eldest son, William, who was advanced in years, when he undertook the burdens of chiefship. He married Agnes, daughter of Hugh Fraser, 3rd Lord Lovat, with issue, an only daughter, Mary. The period, following William's death in 1551, was beset with many difficulties for the clan, for Mary's great wealth attracted the attention alike of chiefs and nobles, who intrigued for the rights of wardship. It is not our intention to go into these matters here.

When William passed away, his brothers, Donald and Norman, were abroad, and the clan took, as chief, John, known as *Iain a'Chuill Bhain* (John, the Fair-haired), who was a great-grandson of Norman, brother of William, who is said to have been killed at the battle of Bloody Bay. " John of the Fair Locks " was very popular with the clan. Towards the end of his chiefship, Donald, the exiled brother of William, returned to Skye apparently with a view to press his claims to the chiefship. A meeting was held at Lynedale in the parish of Snizort to discuss the matter, and, after a lengthy discussion, it was decided to leave John in possession of the chiefship, but that, on his death, the succession would revert to Donald or his heir. The decision of the clan that Donald should succeed John did not commend itself to John's second son, who, while the principal men of the clan were still at Lynedale, conspired to put an end to the life of his cousin that stood between himself and the chiefship. So, when all had retired to rest, chief John's son, also John, forced his way into Donald's tent, and murdered him in his sleep. For this outrage, he was outlawed by the clan.

A few months after the Lynedale meeting, John, the Fair-haired, died, and was buried at Rodil. After the funeral, the clansmen elected his grandson, who was a minor, to the chiefship.

But when the funeral ceremony of the late chief was taking place at Rodil, John, the murderer of Donald MacLeod, was on his way to Dunvegan Castle, which he succeeded in capturing, and where he established himself. John managed, by cruelly murdering his own relatives, and by maintaining a powerful garrison in the castle, to enforce his will on the clan, and to secure his hold on the estates for a period of about three years. During that time he never ceased to plot against the life of Norman, the brother of Donald, whom he had murdered at Lynedale, both of whom were sons of Alasdair Crotach.

With the help of Argyll, and Macdonald of Sleat, Norman MacLeod returned to Skye, where the most influential members of his own clan gathered round him. When the usurper at Dunvegan heard of Norman's arrival, he shut himself in the castle, but, fortunately for Norman, the warden of the Castle, Torquil MacSween, was friendly towards him, and so, when he appeared before the castle, the gates were opened to him, and he entered. John escaped by a secret passage to a boat, which conveyed him to Harris. On arrival at the castle of Pabbay, he found it closed against him, and he and his friends set sail for Ireland, where he was captured and put to death.

Norman MacLeod, the third son of Alasdair Crotach, now came to his own, but by his diabolical behaviour towards all the male representatives of all his own nearest relatives and all the descendants of John, the Fair-haired, he alienated the affections of his people. He was able, somehow, to gather together a band of leading clansmen, from each of whom he extracted an oath of secrecy, and to each of whom he allotted a victim, which, on pain of death, must be murdered on an appointed night. The carnage that took place throughout Skye and Harris on that night must have been terrible, for John, the Fair-haired, alone had ten sons, and they and all their descendants, with one exception, were foully murdered. To this cruel chief must also be attributed the Massacre of Eigg. Norman died in 1585. He married, as his first wife, Julia, daughter of Hector Og MacLean, XIIth. of Duart, and, by her, he had : (1). William, his heir and successor ; (2). Roderick, who succeeded his brother, William : (3). Alexander, progenitor of the MacLeods of Minginish ; (4). Margaret, who married, as his second wife, Donald Gorm Macdonald of Sleat ; and (5). Christina, who married Torquil, son of Roderick MacLeod, Xth. of Lewis. Norman MacLeod

married, as his second wife, Janet, daughter of the Earl of Argyll, with issue : (6). Florence, who married Lauchlan MacLean, IVth. of the MacLeans of Coll, with issue.

(3)

Norman MacLeod, whose hands were so deeply stained with the blood of friends and foes, was succeeded by his eldest son, William, who, it would appear, was a man of a singularly attractive personality and a capable chief. The period of his chiefship, however, was not long, for he died early in 1590. He was succeeded by his son, John, whose mother was Janet, daughter of Lauchlan Mackintosh, XVth. of Mackintosh. John was a delicate lad, and died in 1595. His uncle, Roderick, known to history as *Ruairidh Mor*, who had acted as Tutor during the previous five years, became chief.

Roderick Mor was perhaps Dunvegan's greatest chief. It is impossible here to do more than indicate the many important matters, national and local, with which his name is associated.

In 1594, the year before he succeeded to the chiefship, he voluntarily enlisted his services in support of Hugh O'Donnell's rebellion in Ireland. Queen Elizabeth complained to the Scottish Government, and Roderick MacLeod was reprimanded for his indiscretion. He apologised, and his apology was accepted. But two years later, he lost entirely the royal favour, but the reason for this is not clear. His estates were declared forfeited and he himself a rebel, but, by his strong character and tenacity of purpose, he retained his ancient patrimony intact, and also the freedom of his person. Although he had forfeited the King's favour, he was extremely anxious to regain it, and for that purpose applied to the Earl of Argyll to act as intermediary. By June 1610, he was restored to the King's favour, though not by the good offices of Argyll, and received a remission for all crimes which he might have committed in the past, except treason and witchcraft, and in the following year he got a new charter for all his lands. In 1613, Roderick undertook the long journey to London to see the King, probably by royal invitation. The King evidently was deeply impressed by Roderick Mor's personality, for he bestowed on him the honour of knighthood, and wrote letters to the Privy Council, recommending him to the favour of the Council, ordering that steps should be taken to punish those who had wronged him, and en-

joining them to make him a Justice of the Peace, "not doubting that he sal be found not unworthy of zat imployment". In 1616, he received a permit to visit the Court whenever he chose. After this date Sir Roderick was a law-abiding subject of the King.

His relations with the Macdonalds of Sleat were for a long period very unhappy. Prior to 1600, the two clans were as friendly as to join in the Irish expedition in support of Hugh O'Donnell, and Roderick's daughter married Donald Gorme Mor of Sleat. But the closing years of the sixteenth century found the two clans bitterly opposed to each other. The cause of the inter-clan warfare is said to have been as follows. Roderick's sister, who had married the chief of Sleat, having sustained an injury to an eye, seems, in consequence, to have lost favour with her husband, who made up his mind to get rid of her. Macdonald callously sent her home to Dunvegan, mounted on a one-eyed horse, attended by a one-eyed groom, and followed by a one-eyed dog. The arrival of this pathetic procession at Dunvegan naturally roused Roderick's ire, and, when Donald Gorme refused to give an explanation of his conduct or take her back, the chief of Dunvegan immediately carried fire and sword into Trotternish. The Macdonalds retaliated by invading Harris, which they laid waste. The MacLeods invaded North Uist, where they were defeated at the battle of Carinish. Roderick then went in person to obtain assistance from the Earl of Argyll, and when he was away from Skye, the Macdonalds took the opportunity of landing at Eynort, and, meeting the MacLeods, under Alexander of Minginish, the chief's brother, at *Bruach na Frithe* (The Brae of Anger), they defeated them, killing many of them, and taking their leader prisoner. By this time both clans were exhausted, and their chiefs were not indisposed to listen to the advice of Argyll and Huntly, who were acting for the King. Reconciliation was effected, and the two clans agreed to live in peace with each other. The battle of *Bruach na Frithe* or, as it is more often called, the battle of *Coire na Creiche* (The Corrie of the Foray), was the last great battle between the MacLeods and the Macdonalds. To celebrate the peace, a great festival was held at Dunvegan. The Chief of Sleat and all the principal cadets of his clan, with all his train, attended. MacLeod's piper, Donald Mor MacCrimmon, welcomed the Macdonalds by playing the famous piobaireachd: *Failte nan Leodach* (MacLeods' Welcome), and MacArthur, Sleat's hereditary piper, reciprocated the friendly greeting by playing Macdonald's Salute.

At Dunvegan, Sir Roderick Mor MacLeod lived on a magnificent scale. He was surrounded by a retinue of gentlemen who were always there with their own retainers. He had around him his pipers, harpers, bards and jesters. He was seldom without having some noble guest to share his hospitality. His death took place at Fortrose, in 1626. He married, between 1590 and 1598, Isabel, daughter of Donald Macdonald, VIIIth. of the Macdonalds of Glengarry, and, by her, had issue, as follows : (1). John, his heir ; (2). Roderick, afterwards Sir Roderick of Talisker, progenitor of the family of Talisker ; (3). Norman, afterwards Sir Norman of Berneray, progenitor of the family of Berneray ; (4). William, progenitor of the MacLeods of Hammer ; (5). Donald, progenitor of the MacLeods of Greshornish ; (6). Margaret, who married, as her first husband, Hector MacLean of Duart, and, as her second husband, Aeneas Macdonald of Glengarry ; (7). Mary, who married Sir Lauchlan MacLean of Duart, with issue ; (8). Marion, who married John Macdonald, Xth. of the Macdonalds of Clanranald, with issue ; (9). Janet, who married John Garbh MacLeod of Raasay, without issue ; (10). Florence, who married Donald MacSween of Roag, with issue ; and (11). a daughter who married Lauchlan MacLean of Coll, with issue.

(4)

When, John, Sir Roderick MacLeod's eldest son, succeeded to the chiefship of the clan, in 1626, the land was at rest from the warfare, which had devastated Skye and the Isles during the previous centuries. He was a big man physically, and so was called *Iain Mor*. He was a man of culture, and was certainly a man of peace, who pursued the policy advanced by his father during the latter years of his life. A strong Presbyterian, he went south to Edinburgh, in 1637, to adhibit his name to the *Supplication and Complaint, against the Book of Common Prayer* (Laud's Liturgy), and, in 1639 he refused to help King Charles, when he appealed to him. Even the Marquess of Montrose failed to persuade John MacLeod to join him in his campaigns against the Covenanters. This chief of Dunvegan died in September 1649. His wife was Sibella, daughter of Kenneth, 1st Lord Kintail, and they had issue, as follows : (1). Roderick, his heir and successor ; (2). a son, who died young ; (3). John, who succeeded Roderick ; (4). Mary, who married Sir James Macdonald of Sleat ; (5). Marion, who married Donald Macdonald, XIIIth. of Clanranald ; (6). Julia, who married Sir

Allan MacLean of Duart, with issue ; (7). Sibella, who married Thomas Fraser of Beaufort, Xth. Lord Lovat, with issue, among others, Simon, Lord Lovat, who was beheaded in 1746 for the part he played in the 'Forty-Five ; and (8). Margaret, who married Sir James Campbell of Lawers, without issue.

The next chief was Roderick, who was under age, when his father died. Roderick MacLeod of Talisker was appointed Tutor and became leader of the clan. When Charles II., in January 1650, summoned the clans to take up arms on his behalf, the clan MacLeod immediately obeyed. A combined force of Skyemen and Harrismen, under the command of MacLeod of Talisker and MacLeod of Berneray, joined the royal army early in 1651, and marched into England, where at Worcester, later in the year, the royalists were severely defeated. No clan suffered like the MacLeods, and so heavy were their casualties that it was agreed to exempt them from military service for many years. Roderick of Talisker escaped from the field and succeeded, after many hardships, to make his way back to Skye. Norman of Berneray was captured, and tried, but an error in the indictment saved his life. Many prisoners were shipped off to serve as slaves in the West Indian plantations.

Shortly after the Restoration, Roderick, the young chief, travelled south to London to pay his respects to the King, who received him coldly. The Skye chief returned home a disappointed man, for the King never alluded to the sacrifice the clan MacLeod had made for him. Roderick, it is said, vowed that, so far as he could help it, his clansmen would never again rise in support of a Stuart. Whether Roderick made such a vow or not, the fact remains that the clan never again went into the field on behalf of a Stuart. He married Margaret, daughter of Sir John MacKenzie of Tarbat, by whom he had a son, Norman, who died in childhood, and a daughter, who married Stewart of Appin. Roderick died in January 1664, and was succeeded by his brother, John, known as *Iain Breac*.

Iain Breac found his family on the brink of ruin, on account of his father's "foolish good nature", and his brother's "extravagance". According to Canon MacLeod, Iain Breac "displayed great ability in dealing with financial difficulties, and by prudence and sound judgment restored the fortunes of his family". The Canon continues : " But he was a great deal more than a good man of business. He was a great and good chief. He lived among his



DUNVEGAN CASTLE—THE SEAWARD FRONT



IONA CATHEDRAL, BEFORE RESTORATION, SHOWING THE TOMB OF
LEOD, THE FOUNDER OF THE FAMILY OF MACLEOD

people, and ruled over them with remarkable wisdom and sagacity, and he won the love and respect of all classes". Iain Breac lived in great state at Dunvegan, where he maintained his pipers, the MacCrimmons, his bardess, Mary MacLeod, and his harper, Roderick Morrison. His wife was Florence, daughter of Sir James Macdonald of Sleat, by whom he had : (1). Roderick, his heir and successor ; (2). Norman, who succeeded Roderick ; (3). William, who died, when a student at Glasgow ; (4). Isabel, who married Robert Stewart of Appin ; and (5). Janet, who married Sir James Campbell of Auchinbreck, with issue. Iain Breac MacLeod died at Easter in 1693.

His successor was his elder son, Roderick, who was a student at the University of Glasgow, when he received news of his father's death. He and his tutor, Martin Martin, afterwards the author of *A Description of the Western Islands of Scotland*, hurried home to Dunvegan to attend the funeral, which took place at Rodil, and not at Inverness, as stated by Canon MacLeod, in his *The MacLeods of Dunvegan*. Almost immediately after the funeral, young Roderick, who would appear to have been a minor at the time, started off for London and the Continent, having Martin Martin as his travelling companion. After his return, he married, in February 1694, Lady Isabel, daughter of Sir John MacKenzie of Tarbat, and sister of George, 1st Earl of Cromarty, with issue, an only daughter, Anne. After his marriage, Roderick made his home at Fortrose, Ross-shire, where he died, on 26th June 1699, of consumption, and he was buried there on 11th July. He has been greatly maligned for his neglect of Dunvegan and his people, but non-residence was forced on him because of his delicate constitution, and not because of any dislike to his island home or to the customs and manners of his people. The alleged changes brought about at Dunvegan during the short period of his chiefship should perhaps be charged against those in authority there, and not against Roderick, who was an invalid all the time at Fortrose. Martin Martin, who knew him intimately and attended him on his deathbed, has left on record : " He was the kindest friend I had on earth ".

Roderick was succeeded by his brother, Norman, who was a minor. Roderick, before his death, " declared Mr Alexr. McLeod sole Tutor to his brother and administrator of his affairs and ordered Sir Donald to assist him ". Mr Alexander MacLeod was Norman's cousin on his mother's side, and so was Sir Donald Macdonald, 4th Baronet of Sleat, the former being a son of his aunt, Catherine,

and her husband, Sir Norman MacLeod of Berneray, and the latter being a son of his maternal uncle, Sir Donald Macdonald, 3rd Baronet of Sleat. Young Norman was delicate like his brother, Roderick, and did not long enjoy the chiefship. He married, in September 1703, Anne, daughter of Hugh, 11th Lord Lovat, with issue, a son, born after his father's death. This was Norman, who was known as *The Wicked Man*.

During Norman's minority, the management of the estates was carried on by a small body of the principal men of the clan, who performed their duties in such a business-like way that a vast fortune was accumulated, and to it Norman, on coming of age, fell heir. Norman, however, proved a great disappointment to his friends. He was vain, fond of display, and gave himself over to extravagance and riotous living. He aspired to be a member of parliament, and contested his native county. At first, he was unsuccessful, but, in 1741, he succeeded, after much intrigue and bribery, and represented Inverness-shire from that year until 1754. In 1724, he married Janet, daughter of Sir Donald Macdonald, 4th Baronet of Sleat. She, because of his unfaithfulness, was forced to leave him, and he married Anne, daughter of William Martin of Inchfure. By his continued career of extravagance, he emptied the family coffers, and brought the estates to the edge of bankruptcy. Perhaps it was to augment his dwindling monetary resources that he became implicated in the abduction of Lady Grange, whose tragic story is well known. In connection with the 'Forty-Five, Norman gave his support to the cause of King George, although, it is said, he had been one of the chiefs, who had encouraged Prince Charles Edward Stuart to come over. But such double-dealing would be quite in keeping with what we know of Norman's character. He well deserved the appellation—*The Wicked Man*. His grandson, General MacLeod, has left on record that Norman "was the first of our family, who was led by the change of manners, to leave the patriarchal government of his clan, and to mix in the pursuits and the ambitions of the world". He died, in 1772, at St Andrews, where he was buried, and where his tombstone may still be seen.

His family of five children consisted of two by his first wife, and three by the second, as follows: (1). John, who married, in 1751, Emilia, daughter of Alexander Brodie of Brodie, with issue, one son and five daughters, one of the daughters, Alexandra, becoming the wife of Charles MacKinnon, chief of the MacKinnons,

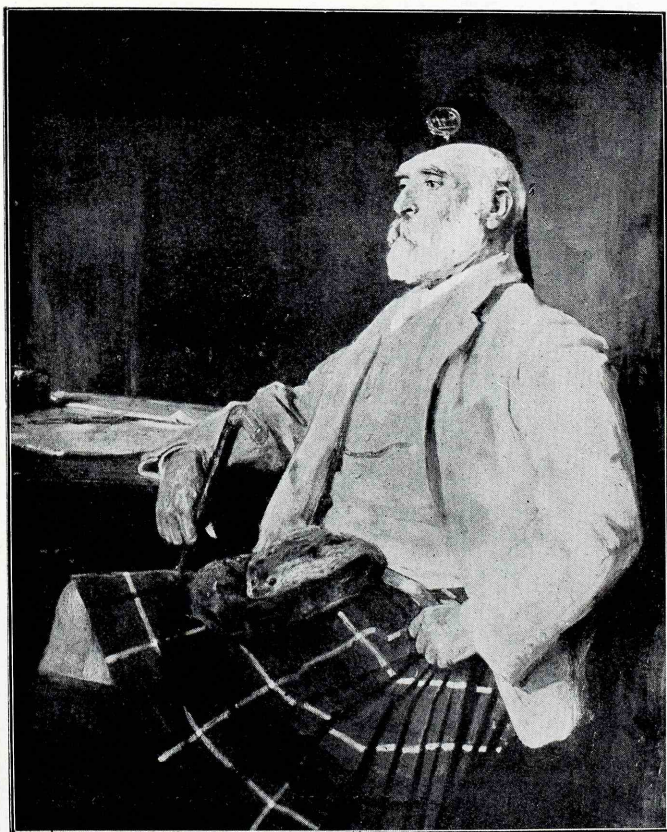
with issue ; (2). Emilia, who married Captain Augustus Moore, Salston, Ireland ; (3). Elizabeth, who married Sir James Pringle, 4th Baronet of Stitchill, with issue ; (4). Anne, who married Professor Hill, St Andrews, with issue ; and (5). Mary, who married Thomas Shairp of Houston, with issue. Norman had also two illegitimate sons, who rose to fame—Major Alexander MacLeod of Lochbay, who married Anne, daughter of the “celebrated” Flora Macdonald, and Captain Norman MacLeod of Cyprus, whose wife, Jessie, was a niece of Allan Macdonald of Kingsburgh.

Norman MacLeod’s son, John, died before himself, and he was succeeded by his grandson, also Norman, who became in 1783, a General in the British Army. As a young man, he gave abundant evidence that he was intent, heart and soul, on the promotion of the welfare of his people, and he lived on the friendliest terms with the poorest of them. But the promise of his youth was not fulfilled. During the period of military service abroad, he succeeded in amassing an enormous fortune, but he also succeeded in acquiring habits, which, after he returned home, denuded him of his wealth. His life abroad unfitted him for the position of a Highland chief, and, although his people received him with great enthusiasm on his return to Dunvegan, he could not settle down among them. He entered politics, and continued to live beyond his means, with the result that his trustees had to sell large portions of his extensive estates, and he himself, we are told, “was doubly grieved to find that he had impoverished his heirs without materially benefitting himself”. He married, as his first wife, Mary, daughter of Kenneth MacKenzie, IIIrd. of the MacKenzies of Suddie, with issue, as follows : (1). Norman, who died young, having gone down in the *Queen Charlotte*, in which he served as a lieutenant ; and (2). Mary, who married Colonel Norman Ramsay, who was killed at Waterloo. General MacLeod married, as his second wife, Sarah, daughter of N. Stackhouse, Bombay, with issue : (3). John Norman, his heir and successor ; (4). Sarah, who married her cousin, Robert Pringle of Stitchill, without issue ; (5). Amelia Anne, who married her cousin and brother-in-law, Sir John Pringle, Baronet of Stitchill, with issue ; and (6). Anne Eliza, who married Spencer Perceval, eldest son of the Right Hon. Spencer Perceval, Prime Minister of Great Britain.

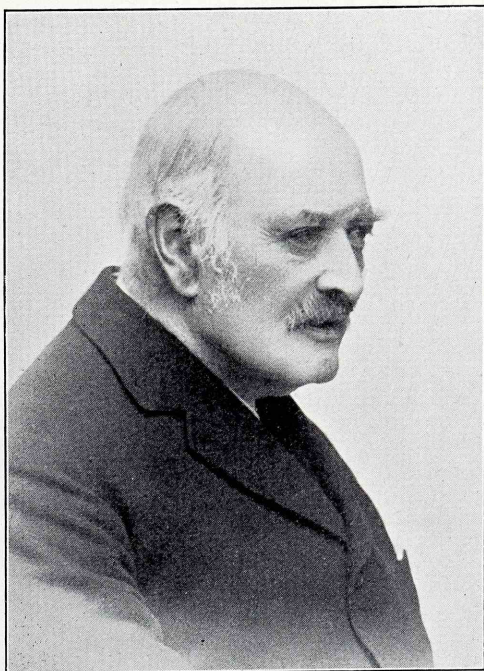
General Norman MacLeod died, in 1801, at Guernsey, when he was succeeded by his only surviving son, John Norman, who

represented Sudbury in Parliament from 1828 to 1832. After the passing of the First Reform Act of 1832, the chief of MacLeod opposed Sir Charles Grant of Glenelg, who was the "sitting" member for Inverness-shire, but he was defeated by a few votes. John Norman MacLeod married Anne, daughter of John Stephenson of Merstham, Kent, with issue, as follows : (1). Norman, his heir and successor ; (2). Torquil James, who died young ; (3). Harold John Leod, who died, in 1846, unmarried ; (4). Emily Sarah, who died unmarried : (5). Anne Eliza, who married James Ogilvie Fairlie of Williamfield, Ayrshire, with issue ; (6). Harriette Maria, who married John Campbell of Glensaddell, descended from the Campbells of Scalpay, Harris, with issue ; (7). Eleanor Anne, who died young ; (8). Mary Lowther, who married Robert Ferguson, M.D., F.R.S., Physician to Queen Victoria, with issue ; and (9). Elizabeth Roma, who died unmarried.

John Norman MacLeod died in 1835, and was succeeded in the chiefship of the MacLeods by Norman, his eldest son, when he was only twenty-three years of age. He was a brilliant linguist, and a lawyer of some reputation. During the times of poverty and distress that followed on the failure of the potato crop in 1845, he was seldom away from Dunvegan, and was constantly devising means for the amelioration of the sufferings of his people. He spent so much of the family inheritance in supplying the needs of his clansmen that he was faced with ruin. In order to keep himself and his family out of poverty, he accepted an appointment in the Home Office, London, where he acquitted himself with such ability that for several years he held the post of Principal Secretary in the Department of Science and Art. At the age of sixty-nine years, he retired as a pensioner. He was always a father to his people, and a chief worthy of the name. He married, as his first wife, the Hon. Louise B. St. John, daughter of the 13th Lord St. John of Bletso, with issue, as follows : (1). Norman Magnus, who succeeded to the chiefship ; (2). Torquil Olave, who died as a young man ; (3). Reginald, who succeeded his brother, Norman Magnus ; (4). Rev. Roderick Charles, who was a Canon of the Church of England, and an able student of Highland history, married Katherine, daughter of the Rev. W. Jelf of Caerdeen, Dolgelly, North Wales, with issue : (a) Brenda Katherine, who married Bertram Lane Osbaldeston-Mitford of Mitford Castle, Northumberland, with issue, Humphrey, who died young ; (b) Eila St. John, who married Commander Kenneth MacKenzie, R.N., son of Hugh Munro MacKenzie of Mornish, Mull,



NORMAN MAGNUS MACLEOD, C.M.G.
XXVITH CHIEF



CANON RODERICK CHARLES MACLEOD OF MACLEOD
HISTORIAN OF THE MACLEODS

with issue, one son, Iain Breac, and two daughters ; and (c). Iain Breac, who was killed in action, on 17th April, 1915, at Givenchy, and was the last male of the chiefs of Dunvegan in the direct line ; and (5). Louisa Cecilia, who married John Moyer Heathcote of Conington Castle, County of Huntingdon, with issue. After the death of his first wife, Norman MacLeod married, as his second wife, the Baroness Hanna of Graz, Vienna, without issue.

Norman MacLeod died in 1895, and his eldest son, Norman Magnus, succeeded him. As a youth, he chose the Army as a career, and entered the 74th Highlanders. He retired with the rank of Captain, and was afterwards for several years in the diplomatic service in South Africa. He lived to the patriarchal age of ninety-one years. Norman Magnus lived for his people by whom he was always loved and latterly venerated. He married Emily Caroline, daughter of Sir Charles Isham, 10th Baronet, with issue, as follows : (1). Emily Pauline, who married Captain Nicol Martin of Husabost, Glendale, descended from the Martins of Marishadder, with issue, among others, Norman Magnus MacLeod, who was killed in the Second World War ; and (2). Margaret Louise, who died unmarried. Norman Magnus MacLeod, who died, in 1929, was succeeded by his brother, Reginald, who was Queen's Remembrancer in Scotland (1889-1900), Registrar-General for Births, Deaths and Marriages in England (1900-1909), and Under-Secretary for Scotland (1902-1909). Sir Reginald MacLeod was one of the best known Highland chiefs of his time, and was immensely popular by reason of his work on behalf of his clansmen. He was noted for his hospitality, and rich and poor alike were welcomed by him at Dunvegan Castle. In 1933, he acted as host to their Majesties, King George and Queen Elizabeth, when, as Duke and Duchess of York, they visited Skye from 11th to 14th September. In his latter years, his silver-white beard, his pleasant expression and his graceful carriage attracted attention wherever he went. He died, on 20th August 1935, at Dunvegan Castle, and his remains were interred in the family burying-ground at Kilmuir. He married Lady Agnes Mary Cecilia Northcote, elder daughter of Stafford Henry, 1st Earl of Iddesleigh, with issue, as follows : (1). Flora Louisa Cecilia, of whom afterwards ; and (2). Olive Susan Miranda, who married Charles Lindsay son of the Right Hon. Sir Richard Temple, 1st Baronet, Lieut.-Governor of Northern Nigeria (1913-1917). On his death, Sir Reginald was succeeded in the chiefship of the clan MacLeod by his daughter, as Flora, Mrs MacLeod of MacLeod, 28th Lady of Dunvegan.

(5)

We now turn to the cadet families of Dunvegan, at one time numerous represented in the MacLeod country, but many of them having emigrated to lands furth of Scotland have disappeared in the male line, and their present representatives, if they are in existence, cannot be traced. There are, however, several MacLeod families still flourishing in Scotland, on the continent, in the United States, in Australia, and in Canada that can trace their descent from the main stock of Dunvegan.

The oldest cadet of Dunvegan was the family of Gesto, whose progenitor was Murdo, third son of Malcolm, IIIrd. chief of Dunvegan, and his wife, Martha, daughter of Donald, Earl of Mar, and nephew of King Robert the Bruce. Murdo received as his patrimony the MacLeod lands of Gesto in Bracadale, and also the MacLeod lands in Glenelg. The latter lands were retained in the family until the time of John, VIth. of Gesto. According to Skye tradition, John of Gesto invited MacAskill of Talisker and his three sons, one of whom was his brother-in-law (MacAskill of Ebost), to a feast at Gesto to celebrate the birth of a son. At night over their punch, Gesto and the MacAskills quarrelled, and resorted to the use of weapons. Talisker raised his sword to cleave Gesto's skull, but the point stuck in the rafter, and MacLeod, seeing the sword raised above him, plunged his dagger into MacAskill's breast, and mortally wounded him. He then turned on the sons, who, it would appear, were incapable of defending themselves, and murdered them. Sir Roderick Mor MacLeod of Dunvegan punished Gesto for the murder of the MacAskills by depriving him of his lands in Glenelg. The family held the lands of Gesto until 1825, when Captain Neil MacLeod, XIth. of Gesto, gave them up on the termination of the lease.

Captain Neil was a great authority on pipe music, and, although he could not play the bagpipes, he knew almost all the piobaireachds ever composed, as well as their origin and history. He died in 1836. His wife was Flora, daughter of Charles MacKinnon, younger of Corry, and by her he had six sons and six daughters. The fourth son, Kenneth, who was an Indian planter for about thirty years, returned to Skye with a fortune, and purchased the estates of Greshornish and Orbst, both in the parish of Duirinish. At his death, unmarried, in 1869, his grandnephew, Kenneth, a son of his niece, Isabella Macdonald of Ord, Sleat, and her husband, John Robertson, tacksman of Greshornish, inherited these estates, and

assumed the additional name of MacLeod. The Robertson-MacLeods of Greshornish and Orbst are the present representatives of the Gesto family in the female line in Skye. Captain Neil MacLeod's fifth son, Donald, emigrated to Canada, and his male descendants represent the MacLeods of Gesto in the direct male line.

Donald, third son of the infamous John, VIth. of Gesto, married Isabel, daughter of the Rev. Allan MacLennan, minister of Glenelg (1665-?), with issue, three sons, the youngest of whom was Norman, who became an officer in the Dutch Scots Brigade, and was the progenitor of the MacLeods in Holland, one of whom, Norman, was Admiral of the Royal Navy of the Netherlands. Many members of this family gave distinguished service to the country of their adoption in the Army and Navy.

From William, Vth. chief of Dunvegan, two cadet families were descended—the MacLeods of Borline and the MacLeods of St. Kilda. Their progenitor was Norman, second son of William of Dunvegan, and he had two sons: William, the ancestor of the family of Borline, known as *Clann Mhic Uilleim*, and Alexander, the ancestor of the family of St. Kilda, known as *Clann Alasdair Ruaidh*.

The former held the tack of Borline for many generations, but unfortunately no account of the family appears to have been compiled, and it is now impossible to trace it with any degree of accuracy. The last of the family in Borline was Roderick, who became tacksman, in succession to his father, on 6th October 1769, and married Flora, daughter of the Rev. John Beaton, minister of Glenshiel (1730-1781), with issue, two daughters, one of whom, Margaret, married Angus Morrison, tacksman of Sataran, Minginish, with issue. MacKenzie (*History of the MacLeods*, p. 273) is incorrect in stating that Captain William Couperus MacLeod belonged to this family. Roderick MacLeod of Borline had no son, and the family ended in the direct male line with his death.

As noted above, the MacLeods of St. Kilda were descended from Alasdair Ruadh, grandson of William, Vth. of Dunvegan. A grandson of the first Alasdair Ruadh was also Alasdair Ruadh, and he is said to have been the father of Mary MacLeod, the Bardess, who lived, according to such an eminent authority as the late Professor W. J. Watson of Edinburgh University, from *circa* 1615 to 1707. Her brother, Neil, was steward of St. Kilda, and he had a

son, Alexander, who was also steward or factor of St. Kilda. The latter is mentioned by Martin Martin in his *A Late Voyage to St. Kilda* (1698), as being steward at that time. His son, John, succeeded him as steward, and he was the father of three sons : (1). William ; (2). John ; and (3). Murdoch.

William, the eldest son, was tacksman of Bharkasaig in the parish of Duirinish, and had a son, John, described in 1769, as "presently of Varkasaig". He afterwards became tacksman of Gillen in Waternish, and married Rachel, daughter of Hector MacLean, tacksman of Kinloch, Duirinish (descended from the MacLeans of Borerary, North Uist), with issue, among others, Major-General Norman MacLeod, C.B., whose son, by his wife, Lady Hester, daughter of the 1st. Earl of Mount Norris, was Captain Arthur Lyttleton MacLeod of the 42nd Regiment. He afterwards, on succeeding to the property of his maternal uncle, the 2nd Earl of Mount Norris, took the name of Annesley, by Royal Warrant, and his son, also a soldier, became Lieut.-General Lyttleton-Annesley of Arley Castle and Craig Lyttleton. Christina, daughter of John of Gillen, married Donald MacLean, tacksman of Osdal, Duirinish, with issue, Lieut.-Colonel Norman MacLean, C.B.

John, the second son of John MacLeod, steward of St. Kilda, became also steward of the island, and was also factor on the MacLeod estates in Skye from 1741 to 1749, and again from 1758 to 1767. He was tacksman of Bay in Waternish as early as 1741, and continued to live there until 1790. He had a son, Alexander, who, on his father's death, succeeded to Bay, the lease of which he renewed in 1795. He afterwards went to Gillen. His wife was Flora, daughter of the Rev. William MacQueen, minister of Snizort (1753-1787), and his wife, Alice, daughter of the Rev. Donald MacAulay, minister of Bracadale (1708-1748), with issue : (1). Flora, who married Captain Donald Stewart, a veteran of the American War of Independence, with issue, a son, Lauchlan, and a daughter, Mary, who married Norman Morrison, tacksman of Sataran, two of whose great-grandchildren were : Dr Alexander Campbell Morrison of Larkhall, who died in June 1940, and Mary Stewart Morrison, wife of the Rev. Donald MacFarlane, who founded the Free Presbyterian Church in 1893 ; (2). Catherine, known as "Kate Gillen", who died unmarried ; and (3). John, who having graduated in medicine at Edinburgh University entered the Madras Army, and rose to be Surgeon-General. His son was Colonel Alexander

Charles MacLeod, M.R.C.P. (London), F.R.C.S. (Eng.) of the Indian Medical Service, whose eldest son was Dr Charles Edward Alexander MacLeod, F.R.C.S. (Eng.), who died in London on 9th January 1939. Dr MacLeod's sons, Douglas MacLeod and Cameron MacLeod, are Harley Street surgeons, and now represent the main line of *Clann Alasdair Ruaidh* in this country.

Murdoch, the third son of John MacLeod, steward of St. Kilda, seems to have succeeded his brother, John, in Gillen. Of his family we have no knowledge of any member except a daughter, Margaret, who married John Campbell, tacksman of Cornlarach, Duirinish, with issue, as follows : (1). Murdoch Campbell, who died in America ; (2). Kenneth Campbell, who died in the East Indies ; (3). Rev. Donald Campbell, M.A., D.D., minister of Kilninver (1798-1843), who married Mary, daughter of John MacLeod of Raasay, who entertained Dr. Johnson and James Boswell at his home in Raasay in 1773, with issue, among others, the Rev. John MacLeod Campbell of Rhu, deposed by the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland in 1839, whose grandson is the Rev. John MacLeod Campbell, Hon. Canon of Canterbury, and lives at Roseneath, Dumbartonshire ; (4). Rev. Alexander Campbell, M.A., minister of Portree (1799-1811), who married Margaret, daughter of Dr. William MacLeod, tacksman of Luskentyre, Harris, with issue, among others, Isabella, who married Colonel Harry Burrard Dalzell, afterwards 13th Earl of Carnwath, with issue, among others, Lady Edith Isabella Dalzell, who married Admiral Edward Stanley Adeane of Babraham, Cambridgeshire, with issue ; and (5). Roderick Campbell, who died in Jamaica.

(6)

An important cadet family of Dunvegan was that of Waternish, descended from Norman, son of Iain Borb, VIth. chief of Dunvegan. This chief had twin sons, William, who succeeded as VIIth. chief, and Norman, whose descendants claimed that he was the elder of the sons, and as such was the rightful heir to the chiefship of the clan. In fact three of the family were elected to the chiefship—*Iain a' Chuail Bhain* (John, the Fair-haired), who was Xth. chief, his grandson, Norman, who was XIth. chief, and his second son, John, who was XIIth. chief, as already noted.

Norman, the progenitor of the Waternish family, married a daughter of Chisholm of Strathglass, with issue, one son, John,

who was born after his father's death. He was brought up by his grandfather, Iain Borb, and, after the latter's death, by Roderick MacLeod, VIIIth. of Lewis. He married Roderick's niece, and with her received as her dowry the lands of Waternish, at that time the property of the MacLeods of Lewis. They had a son, Norman, who succeeded to Waternish, and married a daughter of Fraser of Glenelg, with issue, a son, John, the famous Iain a'Chuail Bhain, who married Sheila, daughter of Archibald Macdonald of Knock, Sleat, with issue, ten sons, who together with all their children, except an infant boy, were massacred on the same night by order of Norman MacLeod, XIIIth. chief.

The Bannatyne MS. tells us how the infant grandson of John, the Fair-haired, was spared the doom that overtook the rest of his race. The child, Norman, by name, had been sent to the island of Taransay, off the west coast of Harris, to be nursed in the family of one Finlay Morrison, who with his wife were near relatives of the child's mother. Finlay was one of those who had taken the oath to Norman MacLeod of Dunvegan to extirpate the descendants of Iain o'Chuail Bhain, but he was at heart a friend of the doomed race. Such was his affection for his foster-son, and his reverence for the sacred obligations of fosterage that, in spite of his oath, he found it impossible to take the life of the innocent child. When the day arrived on which he was expected to carry out the foul deed, he was "greatly depressed in spirit, and when his foster-child climbed on his knee and kissed him, Finlay, in an agony of grief, gave vent to his feelings in convulsive sobs". On being asked by his astonished wife what was wrong, the only reply she could get from him was: "Fly and save him. Fly and save him". She understood, and immediately left for Skye. On reaching Duntuilm Castle, she placed young Norman under the protection of his grandmother's cousin, Donald Gormeson, the chief of Sleat, who brought him up, and gave him, when he came of age, the lands of Kingsburgh, which remained in the possession of his descendants until they were given to the famous warrior, *Domhnall Mac Iain Mhic Sheumais* of the Macdonalds of Castle Camus in Sleat.

Young Norman MacLeod married Catherine, daughter of James Macdonald of Castle Camus, by whom he carried on the family of Waternish. Besides several daughters, he had three sons, as follows: (1). William, tacksman of Meidle, in the parish of Bracadale who was on very friendly terms with Sir Roderick Mor MacLeod of

Dunvegan, "who did all in his power", says the Bannatyne MS., "to repair the injury done to the race of Iain a'Chuail Bhain". and died without issue; (2). Donald, who returned to Waternish, and resided at Fasach, and of whom afterwards; and (3). Alexander, known as *Alasdair Mor*, who was tacksman of Leisal in the parish of Bracadale, and of whom afterwards.

Donald MacLeod of Fasach, Waternish, was known in his time as *Domhnall an Fhasaich*. He was the ancestor of Donald MacLeod, tacksman of Swordale, and armourer to the MacLeods of Dunvegan. Swordale married Anne Macdonald Campbell, daughter of Kenneth Campbell of the Campbells of Taransay (descended from the Campbells of Scalpay), with issue, among others: (1). Rev. Norman MacLeod, minister of Morven, the first of the famous ecclesiastical dynasty of ministers, whose present representative is Dr. George F. MacLeod of the Iona Community: (2). Kenneth MacLeod, tacksman of Ebost, Bracadale, who married Margaret, daughter of Dr. Murdo MacLeod (son of Malcolm MacLeod, VIIIth. of the MacLeods of Raasay), tacksman of Eyre, Snizort, with issue, ten children, one of whom was the Rev. Norman MacLeod, Free Church minister of North Uist, who himself had, by his wife, Julia, daughter of Dr. Alexander MacLeod (*An Dotair Ban*) of the MacLeods of Rigg, twelve children—seven sons and five daughters—three of the sons becoming distinguished in their respective spheres in life—Kenneth was an Army Surgeon of great eminence, Professor of Anatomy in Calcutta Medical College, and, after retirement, Hon. Physician to King George V., and his son is Brigadier Torquil MacLeod, now living in St. Andrews; Charles Campbell, who went to India in 1877, and ten years later founded the firm of MacLeod & Co., Calcutta, was knighted in 1917, and created a baronet in 1925; and Norman, who was a Major in the 7th Cameron Highlanders, was well known in Skye and North Uist for his philanthropy; and (3). Mary, who married the Rev. Malcolm MacLeod (son of Malcolm MacLeod, VIIIth. of Raasay), minister of Snizort (1788-1832), with issue, a large family, whose most outstanding member was the Rev. Roderick MacLeod, M.A., Free Church minister of Snizort, and Moderator of the General Assembly of the Free Church in 1863, who married Anne Robertson, daughter of Donald Macdonald (descended from the Macdonalds of Heisker, North Uist), proprietor of Skeabost, Skye, with issue, six sons and seven daughters, who all died unmarried, except a son, Dr. Roderick, who had no issue. From Donald MacLeod of Fasach is also descended the well-known and

greatly beloved Dr. Kenneth MacLeod of Gigha, who collaborated with Mrs Kennedy Fraser in producing the *Songs of the Hebrides*.

Alasdair Mor MacLeod, tacksman of Leisal, married Margaret, daughter of Sir Lauchlan Mackinnon, XIVth. chief of the Mackinnons, with issue, as follows: (1). William, who was killed at the battle of Worcester, leaving several sons, from one of whom was descended the Rev. Alexander MacLeod, minister of St. Kilda (1743-1755), who married Barbara, daughter of John Macpherson, the famous classical schoolmaster of Orbst, Duirinish, with issue, Colonel Donald MacLeod of Achnagoyle (father of Sir John Macpherson MacLeod, K.C.S.I., Major-General Donald MacLeod, and Major-General Alexander MacLeod, both of the Madras Cavalry), and others, including Donald MacLeod, known as "Donald of Canna", mentioned by James Boswell in *The Tour*; (2). Alexander, called *Alasdair Og* to distinguish him from his father, and styled "of Glendale", was mortally wounded at the battle of Worcester, leaving two sons, by his wife, Marsaline MacNeil of Barra, and of whom afterwards; and (3). Donald, known in the traditions of Skye and the Isles as *Domhnall Glas*, was tacksman of Drynoch, and the progenitor of the family of that name, with whom we shall deal later on.

(7)

Alexander Og MacLeod of Glendale had two sons, Alexander and William. The former carried on the family of Glendale, and the latter was the progenitor of the MacLeods of Cracinish.

Two of Alexander's grandsons, Donald and Kenneth, were the progenitors of the families of Balmeanach and Arnisdale respectively. Their father was Norman, whose wife was a daughter of Campbell of Strond, Harris, and Norman's eldest son, also Norman, had many distinguished descendants, who made a name for themselves in the history of the clan and in the annals of their country. One of them was the author of the Bannatyne MS., now in Dunvegan Castle. As Alexander MacKenzie, the MacLeod historian, has given a very full account of this family, it is not necessary to refer further to it here.

Of William, the second son of Alexander Og MacLeod of Glendale, and his descendants, the MacLeods of Cracinish, nothing has been written so far. He was the father of one son, Alexander, known in the traditions of Skye as *Alasdair Mac Uilleim*. He was

the progenitor of the family of Cracinish. Alexander was married, and had a son, John, who succeeded his father in Cracinish, and who married Marion, daughter of Alexander MacLeod, tacksman of Ferinlea, Minginish, and niece of Sir Roderick Mor MacLeod of Dunvegan, with issue, among others, John Og, who, in succession to his father, became tacksman of Cracinish. He married Flora MacLean, a native of Mull, with issue, two sons: William and Donald. The younger son, Donald, married Flora MacLeod of the MacLeods of St. Kilda, and had a large family, but, with the exception of one son, Alexander, they are all lost to history. After Donald's death the widow and family emigrated to North Carolina. One of the sons, the fore-mentioned Alexander, after serving as a Captain in the Highland Army in North Carolina, returned to Skye, and became tacksman of Vatten, Duirinish. He married Helen, daughter of William MacLeod, tacksman of Ose, Bracadale, and sometime factor on the MacLeod estates, and his wife, Christina, daughter of Donald MacLeod of Berneray, Harris. It does not appear that there was issue, for soon after their marriage Captain MacLeod died under tragic circumstances.

The elder son, William, left Cracinish to become tacksman of Feorlig, Duirinish, and married Margaret, daughter of Angus Beaton (of the Beaton family of physicians), tacksman of Dun Eilthirich, Duirinish, with issue, four sons and daughters, as follows: (1). John, who succeeded his father as tacksman of Feorlig, married Ann MacLeod of the family of Balmeanach, with issue, and emigrated to North Carolina, where many of their descendants are living now; (2). Donald, who also emigrated to North Carolina; (3). Alexander, who died of fever in London on his way to the East Indies; (4) Norman, who "passed some time in Holland", emigrated to Canada, where "he was for some time profitably engaged in the fur trade", and married a French lady, without issue; (5). Marion, who married John Martin of the Martins of Bealach, Trotternish, and emigrated to North Carolina in 1771, where their descendants have given a good account of themselves in the commercial life of that State; and (6). Janet, who married Neil Beaton, tacksman of Orbst, with issue: (a). Rev. Alexander Beaton (or Bethune), minister of Harris (1806-1831), who married Isobel, daughter of Sheriff Macdonald of the Macdonalds of Castleton, Sleat, with issue; (b). John, who died young; (c). Farquhar, who died young; (d). Margaret, who married Donald Grant, tacksman of Uilinish, Bracadale, with issue, among others, Anne, who married Malcolm Nicolson, proprietor

of Husabost, Glendale, with issue, the well-known Sheriff Alexander Nicolson, and three daughters ; (e). Christina, who died unmarried ; (f). Marion, who died young ; and (g). Ann. The present-day male representatives of the MacLeods of Cracinish must be sought among the descendants of John and Donald, who went to North Carolina.

Donald Glas MacLeod of Drynoch, progenitor of the family of that name, was one of the principal leaders of the clan MacLeod in his day. He was killed early in life at the battle of Carinish in North Uist in 1601. He left a son, John, who carried on the representation of the family, and a daughter, Janet, who married the Rev. Neil MacKinnon, minister of Strath and Sleat (1627 to 1664). On 6th September 1637, young John MacLeod, third son of John MacLeod, XVIIth. chief of Dunvegan, was entrusted to the Rev. Neil and his wife, Janet, "to be fosterit interteneit maintenet and upbrocht be thame ay and quhill he be apt for schoolis God alwayes spaireing him dayis and lyfe". Young John was afterwards the chief, known as *Iain Breac*, who lived among his people, and was loved by his clansmen. The Rev. Neil MacKinnon had by Janet MacLeod of Drynoch five sons, the youngest of whom was Neil, who became the ancestor of the MacKinnons of Kyle, the last of whom in the direct line passed away in 1931 in the person of Farquhar MacKinnon, an indigo planter in India. The eldest son of the Rev. Neil MacKinnon was Lauchlan, tacksman of Torrin and Kinlochslappin, who married Jean, daughter of Lauchlan MacKinnon, IIIrd. of the MacKinnons of Gambell, Scalpay, with issue, four sons, the youngest of whom was Donald, tacksman of Kinloch, who died before 1718, and whose son, Lauchlan, married Margaret, daughter of Alexander Macdonald, tacksman of Flodigarry, who was grandnephew of Sir Donald Macdonald, 1st. Baronet of Sleat, with issue, their eldest son being John, who was the great-great-grandfather of the Rev. Donald MacKinnon of Kennoway, Lauchlan MacKinnon, Gaelic teacher in Fort-William Secondary School, and John MacKinnon, Gaelic teacher in Kingussie Secondary School, Inverness-shire.

John MacLeod, IInd. of the family of Drynoch lived until 1688, and from him came many distinguished men, as may be seen from a perusal of the account of the family in MacKenzie's *History of the MacLeods* (pp. 214-227). The family held Drynoch until 1785, when Donald, VIth. passed away. Norman, IVth. was sent by his chief to Glenelg to guard that part of the estates from the ravages

of Lochaber cattle-lifters, and he and his family lived at Eileanriach. Indeed Eileanriach became the principal home of the family, and Drynoch House was allowed to fall into ruins. When the Glenelg estate was sold in 1811, Norman, VIIth. head of the family, took the farm of Knock in Sleat, where he died in 1828. His son, Donald, having predeceased him in 1824, the representation of the family devolved on his grandson, Norman Berners MacLeod, who emigrated to America, where he married, but there is no trace of his descendants.

(8)

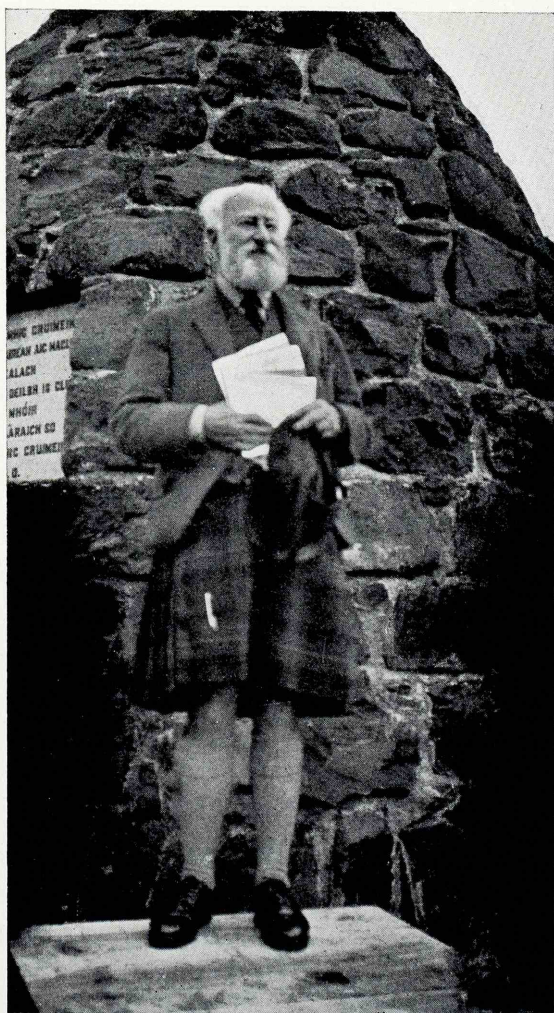
Sir Roderick Mor MacLeod of Dunvegan had five sons, and four of these sons became the ancestors of families many of whose members adorned the annals of the clan.

His second son, Sir Roderick, was the progenitor of the family of Talisker. He married, as his second wife, Mary, sister of Sir Lauchlan MacKinnon, XIVth. chief of the MacKinnons, and their great-grandson was Principal Roderick MacLeod of King's College, Aberdeen. The family held Talisker from about 1620 to 1820, when Major Donald MacLeod, VIth., sold the lease and sailed for Tasmania, where he received a grant of 2000 acres. In 1837 he crossed to New South Wales, where some of his sons were settled, and there he died in 1838. The family flourished in Australia, and the present representative is Hugh Vernon MacLeod of Tyrendarra, Victoria.

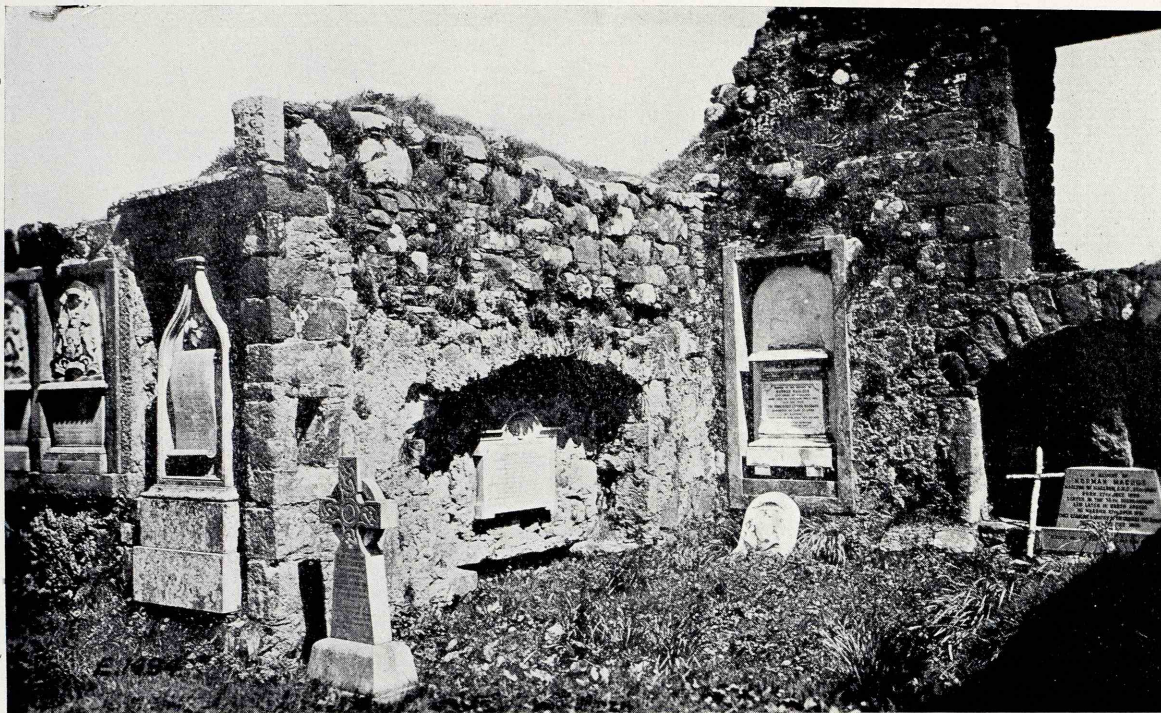
Norman, third son of Sir Roderick Mor MacLeod of Dunvegan, was the progenitor of the MacLeods of Berneray. He and his elder brother, Roderick, supported King Charles II. all along the line, and suffered greatly for their adherence to the royal cause. When, in 1660, Charles was restored, Norman proceeded to London and had an audience of the king, who conferred upon him and upon his brother the honour of knighthood, which was "a comparatively barren reward", writes the clan historian, "for the great sufferings, losses and faithful service rendered for so many years by themselves and their clan". Sir Norman married, as his first wife, Margaret, daughter of John MacKenzie, 1st. of Lochslinn, with issue, John, who became IInd. of Berneray. Sir Norman married, as his second wife, Catherine, daughter of Sir James Macdonald of Sleat, with issue, two sons: William MacLeod, progenitor of the family of Luskentyre, Harris, and Sir Alexander MacLeod, advocate, who attained great eminence at the Scottish Bar, becoming Lord Advocate, and died without issue; and five daughters.

John MacLeod, IInd. of Berneray, was an advocate at the Scottish Bar, and married Isabel, daughter of Kenneth MacKenzie, Ist. of Scatwell, Ross-shire, with issue, five sons and three daughters. Two of the sons were : John MacLeod, who, like his father, was an advocate, had a share in the abduction of the unfortunate Lady Grange, married, with issue, Alexander MacLeod of Muiravonside, Stirling, who was despatched by the Prince to Skye to persuade the chief of Dunvegan and the chief of Sleat to join in the 'Forty-five Rising, but without success, married, and had no issue ; and Donald, tacksman of Berneray, and known as " The old Trojan ", who was married three times, with issue, twenty-nine children, known as " The Berneray Tribe ". Donald of Berneray had a number of sons who greatly distinguished themselves, such as Alexander, Captain of the East Indiaman *Mansfield*, who, in 1779, purchased Harris and St. Kilda ; Lieut.-General Sir John MacLeod, K.C.B., K.C.H. ; Captain Donald MacLeod ; and Lieut.-General Sir Charles MacLeod, K.C.B., Madras Army. The eldest son of Donald of Berneray was Norman, who is remembered in the traditions of the Isles in connection with *Soitheach nan Daoine*. He was the leader of a party that kidnapped and carried on board ship a great many young persons of both sexes in Skye and Harris with the intention of selling them in the Southern States of America as slaves. The ship was wrecked in a storm off the north coast of Ireland, but without loss of life. Those who were unable to return to the Isles settled in the north of Ireland, where their descendants are to this day. Norman himself dared not return to Skye, and resided in the north of Ireland until the 'Forty-five Rising, when he returned with the rank of Captain to hunt out fugitive Jacobites. He married, and had a large family of sons and daughters, but as the sons died without issue, he was succeeded in the representation of the family by his brother, Captain Alexander MacLeod of Harris and St. Kilda. He married Helen MacLean of Boreray, with issue, two sons and two daughters. The elder son, Alexander Norman Hume MacLeod, carried on the representation of the family. He married, and had two sons, but only one of them was married, and his sons, who were soldiers, were killed in the Indian Mutiny, leaving no issue, and the famous Berneray family became extinct in the male line.

Donald MacLeod of Berneray, The Old Trojan, had fourteen daughters, most of whom married into families in the Isles. His daughter, Janet, to mention only one, married the Rev. John Macpherson, M.A., D.D., minister of Sleat (1742-1765), with issue,



SIR REGINALD MACLEOD OF MACLEOD, K.C.B., XXVIIIth CHIEF,
 ADDRESSING THE GATHERING AT THE UNVEILING
 OF THE MEMORIAL CAIRN TO THE MACCRIMMONS,
 HEREDITARY PIPERS TO THE MACLEODS



THE MACLEOD BURIAL AISLE IN THE OLD PARISH CHURCH OF DUIRINISH

two sons and one daughter, Isabella, to whom Dr. Johnson, on his return to London from Skye, sent a copy of *Rasselas* as a gift. The elder son was the Rev. Martin Macpherson, M.A., D.D., who succeeded his father at Sleat, and died in 1812. The younger son was John, who succeeded Warren Hastings as Governor-General of India in 1785, and was, on 27th June of the following year, created a baronet of the United Kingdom. Sir John Macpherson has been unjustly dealt with by historians of India, but Professor Dowdell's publication of *Warren Hastings' Letters to Sir John Macpherson* (1927) has shown that the charges of corruption and inefficiency brought against his methods of government in India were absurd, unjust and false. Sir John died unmarried in 1821.

Sir Roderick Mor MacLeod's fourth son was William, tacksman of Hammer in Duirinish, and from him was descended the family of that name. The best known of the MacLeods of Hammer is William, IIIrd. of the family, whose curious book on "Second Sight" has spread his fame far and wide. The family is extinct in the male line.

Another family descended from Sir Roderick Mor MacLeod are the MacLeods of Greshornish. Donald, youngest son of Sir Roderick, was tacksman of Greshornish, and was married twice. By his first wife, he had a son, Alexander, who died before his father. By his second wife, he had several sons, the eldest being Norman, who succeeded as male representative of the family. He married Catherine, daughter of Lauchlan MacLean of Coll, with issue, the Rev. Donald MacLeod, minister of Duirinish (1754-1759), whose family is given incorrectly in MacKenzie's *History of the MacLeods* (pp. 268-269). The Rev. Donald was the father of two ministerial sons, not mentioned by MacKenzie, viz., the Rev. Roderick MacLeod, minister of Bracadale (1768-1812), and the Rev. John MacLeod, who emigrated with Skyemen to North Carolina, and left the colony on the outbreak of the American War of Independence to return to this country and was never heard of again. The Rev. Donald's eldest son, Norman, succeeded his father in the tack of Greshornish, and was the last of the family to hold it. He died about the beginning of the nineteenth century, without male issue.

The other sons of the second marriage of Donald MacLeod, 1st. of Greshornish, were : (1). William MacLeod, tacksman of Claigain, Duirinish, who married Julia, daughter of John, second son of Alexander MacLeod, VIIth. of Raasay, with issue, a son, Donald

MacLeod, who married Margaret, daughter of Sween MacSween of the MacSweens of Roag, with issue, among others, Olaus MacLeod, tacksman of Bharkasaig, whose daughter, Mary, married Dr. Donald Martin, tacksman of Monkstadt, Trotternish, and their grandson is Major-General Martin of Borerai and North Glendale; and (2). Roderick MacLeod, progenitor of the MacLeods of Uilinish, who are extinct now in the direct male line. There are, however, families in existence who derive their descent from the MacLeods of Greshornish through the second and third sons of Roderick MacLeod of Uilinish.

From Sheriff Alexander MacLeod, second son of Roderick MacLeod, 1st. of the family of Uilinish, are descended the MacLeods of Dalvey, Forres. The first of the family of Dalvey was Major Alexander MacLeod, third son of Alexander MacLeod, Sheriff of Skye in 1773, who entertained Dr. Johnson and James Boswell during their tour of Skye. Major Alexander married Marion, daughter of Donald MacLeod of Berneray, with issue, four sons and six daughters. The eldest son was Norman William Cowper MacLeod, who succeeded to Dalvey, and died in 1876, unmarried. He was succeeded by his nephew, Captain Norman MacLeod of the 42nd Regiment (Black Watch), who died at Dalvey on 7th February, 1942, and was succeeded by his son, Norman Donald MacLeod, M.C., late Captain in the Black Watch.

A younger brother of Sheriff Alexander MacLeod was the Rev. William MacLeod, successively minister of Barra, Bracadale, and Campbeltown, who married Isabel, daughter of Donald MacLeod of Berneray, with issue, a large family of twelve children. Their fifth son was Captain William MacLeod, who was the first of a famous line of soldiers. Captain William was born in 1760, and at the age of eighteen years joined the 81st Regiment. He afterwards joined the Black Watch, and saw much service with his regiment, and was wounded. His wife was Catherine Johanna Couperus, daughter of the Governor of Malacca, and their son, William Couperus MacLeod, married his cousin, Jane Anna, daughter of Norman MacLeod, tacksman of Bernisdale, Snizort. Alexander MacKenzie is in error, in his *History of the MacLeods* (p. 273), in stating that William Couperus belonged to the MacLeods of Borline. He had a most distinguished career in the Madras Army, rising to the rank of Lieut.-General. He died in 1880. By his wife, Jane Anna MacLeod, he had four sons, three of whom went into the Army,

and one of them, Donald James Sim, rose to be Lieut.-General, and was knighted (K.C.I.E.) in 1906, and made K.C.B. in 1913. He died in 1922. Sir Donald James Sim MacLeod married Camilla, daughter of Colonel James Nicholas, and their son, Donald Kenneth, has followed closely in the footsteps of his distinguished forbears. He joined the Indian Army in 1903, and, after holding various Commands in India, was appointed Commander-in-Chief in Burma in 1938, an appointment he held until 1941. He was promoted Lieut.-General in 1941, and retired in March 1942, having been knighted on 1st January of that year. Sir Donald Kenneth MacLeod is married to Anne Mary, daughter of the late John Macdonald of Redcliffe, Portree, with issue, a son and a daughter.

The oldest son of Roderick MacLeod, Ist. of Uilinish, was Donald, who carried on the representation of the family, but did not succeed to the tack of Uilinish. He was tenant of Bernisdale, and was twice married, and had two sons, Alexander, of whose descendants we know nothing, and Norman, who succeeded his father in Bernisdale, and married Anne, daughter of Norman MacLeod Vth. of Bernera (son of Donald of Berneray), with issue, as follows : (1). Donald, who became Inspector-General of Army Hospitals in Bengal ; (2). Alexander, who was drowned in the West Indies ; (3). William, progenitor of the MacLeods of Orbost, of whom afterwards ; (4). Lieutenant Roderick MacLeod, who was killed at the siege of St. Sebastian ; (5). Archibald MacLeod, who emigrated to New South Wales ; and (6). Margaret, who married the Rev. Coll Macdonald, minister of Portree (1811-1854), with issue, a daughter, Margaret.

William MacLeod, afterwards of Orbost, married his first cousin, Margaret, daughter of Angus Campbell, tacksman of Ensay in the Sound of Harris, and his wife, Margaret, daughter of Norman MacLeod, Vth. of Berneray, and on the death of their aunt, Ishbel, who owned Orbost, they succeeded to her property as joint heirs. William MacLeod and his wife had issue, as follows : (1). Norman MacLeod, of whom afterwards ; (2). Angus Campbell MacLeod, who died unmarried in Australia ; (3). William Campbell MacLeod, who was a Lieutenant in the Merchant Navy, and died unmarried at Cronstadt ; (4). Donald MacLeod, who died young ; (5). Margaret, who married the Rev. Hector MacKenzie, minister of Moy, Inverness-shire, with issue, a son, William, who went to Canada ; (6). Isabella, who married John MacKinnon of the

MacKinnons of Kyle, with issue, among others, Flora, who married Harry Macdonald of Viewfield, Portree, with issue ; and (7). Anne, who married Major Colin Lyon-Mackenzie of St. Martin's, with issue, among others, Margaret Campbell, who married, as his second wife, Alexander Macdonald of Balranald, North Uist, and Edenwood and Overkellie in Fife, with issue, one son, Captain James Alexander Ranald Macdonald, who succeeded his father at Balranald in 1901, and takes a prominent interest in the affairs of the County of Inverness, and six daughters.

His oldest son, Captain Norman MacLeod, succeeded to Orbost, and he also held the tack of Rhum. When Kenneth MacLeod of the MacLeods of Gesto returned from India, he bought the estate of Orbost from Norman MacLeod, who afterwards took over the tack of Uiginish, Dunvegan, where he lived until his death in 1888. His wife was Maria, second daughter of Major Ewen Macpherson of Glentruim, and they had issue, one son and three daughters. The son, William Colin MacLeod, was the founder of the Edinburgh firm of Wm. MacLeod & Co., Ltd., which he conducted with great success. He married, in 1915, Georgina Elizabeth Catherine, daughter of Captain George Dartmouth FitzRoy, R.N., and died on 10th November 1940, the last of the MacLeods of Orbost in the male line.

The MacLeods, like other Highland and Island clans, are a dispersed race, but the old spirit and loyalty still survive. Wherever situated the clansmen look to Dunvegan Castle, the seat of their chiefs for more than seven hundred years, with affection and pride. At no time in the long and chequered history of the clan have the feelings of attachment to their chief been stronger than they are to-day. That lovable personality, Flora MacLeod of MacLeod, has fully maintained the high traditions of the brave and ancient race from which she has sprung. As Chief, her personal relations with her clansmen have always been those of the truest Highland fellowship. At Dunvegan Castle, where she lives, she dispenses lavish hospitality to all those of her name and blood who come from all over the world to look, perhaps for the first time, upon that stately historic pile which, from their earliest days, has been their only link with the land of their ancestors. It is the devout hope of all her clansmen and others that she will be spared for many years to welcome at Dunvegan visitors from far and near, and to carry on her various activities on behalf of Skye and of the people to whom she is devotedly attached, and by whom she is deservedly esteemed.

Acknowledgments

This short historical and genealogical account of the Chiefs and Families of the MacLeods of Dunvegan is based on the published works on the Clan, on researches by the writer, and on family papers and documents placed at his disposal by MacLeods and others. He is greatly indebted to Flora, Mrs MacLeod of MacLeod, for supplying the Foreword, to the Clan MacLeod Society for the loan of blocks, to Mr John Wilson, printer, Edinburgh, for the block of the MacLeod Crest, and to Mr W. G. Innes, Managing Director of Messrs J. & G. Innes, Ltd., Cupar, Fife, for his helpful advice and unfailing kindness in connection with the publication of the pamphlet.

DONALD MACKINNON.

Kennoway, Fife.

26th April, 1950.

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