

Shaw, Clark, and Gow

Genealogy

READING ROOM



FAMILIES OF  
SHAW, CLARK & GOW

*Charles Fraser-Mackintosh, F.R.S.*



No. V.—THE SHAWS OF ROTHIEMURCHUS.



The various tribes composing the Clan Chattan were by clan historians grouped under two heads—those who, though of a different name, united, associated, and incorporated themselves with and under the Mackintosh as their leader, and those cadets descended of his own house, of old classed under the title of “Fuil ’ic an Tòisich,” that is of Mackintosh, his blood. These last were nine in number. The four tribes

hitherto dealt with in these papers, viz: Macgillivrays, Macbeans, Macphails, and Macqueens had all voluntarily associated themselves, and fell under the first class above noted.

In the case of the Shaws, they, like the Farquharsons, were both of the class second, above noted, being descended of Mackintosh, his house; in course of time, however, they became leaders of their own sept and assumed a distinctive surname.

The name of Shaw became numerous, and is both powerful and influential at the present day, and while it is not asserted or claimed that every Shaw is necessarily of Clan Chattan, the clan is most willing to welcome all and every Shaw disposed to come in, and adhere to the connection.

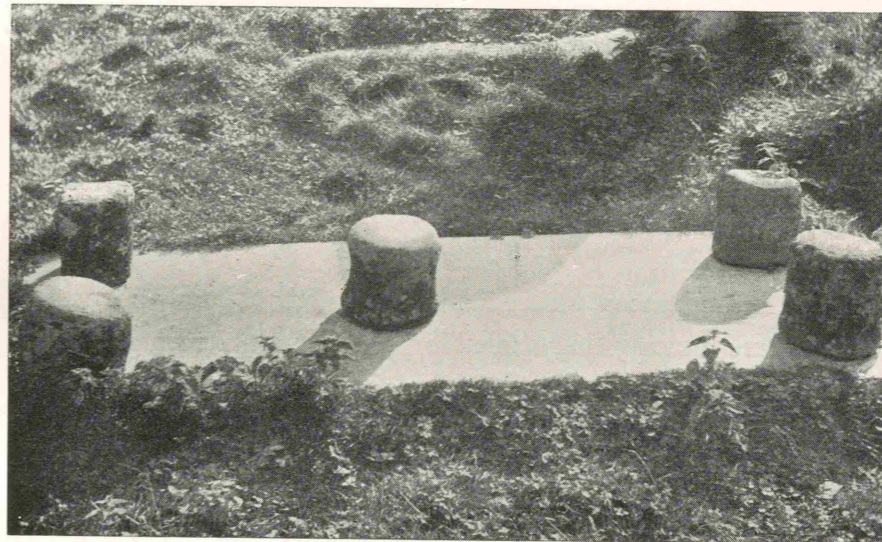
In Sir Eneas Mackintosh’s History he places the Shaws



second of the nine cadets of his own house (the Toshes of Monyvaird being first), and gives I.—the descent of the first Shaw of Rothiemurchus as son of Gilchrist, son of John, son of Angus, 6th Mackintosh, and it is generally admitted that Shaw commanded the thirty of Clan Chattan at the North Inch of Perth in 1396, in absence of his chief, incapacitated by age. From the configuration of his front teeth Shaw was called *Corr fiachlach*, and for his valour and success in 1396 was put in possession, though without written title, of the lands of Rothiemurchus, which lands had been held by the Mackintoshes of and under the Bishops of Moray since the year 1236. Shaw is recorded to have married the daughter of Robert Mac-Alasdair vic Aonas. From and after 1396 Shaw Mackintosh's descendants are understood to have taken the name of Shaw as their surname, but until about 1560 that of Mackintosh adhered, and for some generations the appellation of "Ciar" was also hereditary.

Shaw Mackintosh was interred at Rothiemurchus, and upon his tombstone there were placed eight roughly hewn pebbles, supposed as long as they remained to indicate prosperity to the Shaws. Through lapse of time some of these stones have disappeared, and it is matter of tradition that, although the remaining stones were thrown into the river Spey on more than one occasion by evil-disposed persons, they were miraculously restored. Connected with this ancient grave an outrage was committed a few years ago, by the placing of a tombstone, common-place in design, right over, and covering the ancient one, by some foolish Shaw from America, to the

memory of a presumed ancestor, that unfortunate Farquhar Shaw, who, with Samuel and Malcolm Macpherson, suffered death for alleged desertion from the Black Watch, on 18th July, 1743. This belated member of the Clan Shaw confounded Farquhar, who suffered in 1743, with the first Shaw of Rothiemurchus, who died centuries before. The outrage



MODERN TOMBSTONE OVER THE GRAVE OF SHAW MACKINTOSH OF ROTHIEMURCHUS.

calls for redress by the removal of this piece of falsified history with its misleading inscription, and consequent re-appearance of the ancient memorial now lying below it. The sole object of giving the accompanying illustration, specially prepared for these papers, is to show the small roughly dressed stones. Shaw Mackintosh was succeeded by his son,



II.—James, one of the leading men of Clan Chattan at the battle of Harlaw in 1411, where he fell. This James has been confounded by Boetius with Malcolm Mackintosh, 10th of Mackintosh. In the Kinrara History James is described as “a man highly commended for his valour.” He married the daughter of Gregor Grant, leaving two sons, Alisdair, commonly styled “Ciar” or “brown,” an epithet which adhered to his successors for generations, and Adam, of whom hereafter under the Shaws of Tordarroch.

III.—Alasdair Ciar being a child at his father's death, the Comyns took the opportunity of re-establishing themselves in Rothiemurchus, and to the Comyns, who were great builders, has to be placed the credit of erecting the well-known castle of Loch-an-Eilean.

The circumstances under which Alasdair Ciar was secreted by his nurse among her friends in Strath Ardil, and her touching recognition of him when he came to manhood by his breathing through the keyhole of the door, the manner of regaining his estate, and the defeat of his enemies at Lagna-Cuimeineach, are well known, being a favourite ancient story among Highlanders. Alasdair Ciar's predecessors held Rothiemurchus without heritable right, and it was not until 1464 that Alexander obtained his first written title from David Stuart, Bishop of Moray. Alasdair, who married Miss Stuart of Kincardine, is frequently mentioned betwixt the years 1464-1482, and left four sons—John, his successor, Alasdair Og, and James, of whom the Shaws of Dell and Dalnavert respectively, after referred to, and Iver, of whom the Shaws of Harris,

IV.—John, who married Euphemia, daughter of Allan Mackintosh, and grand-daughter of Malcolm, 10th of Mackintosh, with issue;

V.—Allan, who married the fourth and youngest daughter of Farquhar, 13th Mackintosh, by Giles Fraser of Lovat. As early as 1536 Allan is found in pecuniary difficulties, falling into the dangerous hands of the Gordons. The Gordons were unable or unwilling to keep the lands, coveted by the Grants of Grant, and much desired by the Mackintoshes as an important and early possession of the family. The Gordons were willing to deal with Lachlan Mackintosh of Mackintosh, but Grant was too much for him, and acquired Rothiemurchus, greatly to Mackintosh's chagrin, who even condescended to entreat Grant to let him have his family's ancient possession. Here is an excerpt from Mackintosh's letter to Grant, dated 20th February, 1568:—

“And for all these causes above written, and perpetuity of friendship, alliance, and blood, the Laird of Grant whom I esteem my greatest friend, to let me have my own native country of Rothiemurchus for such sums of money as he gave for the same, or as he and I may goodly agree, and that because it is not unknown to the Laird and his wise council that it is my native country as said is.”

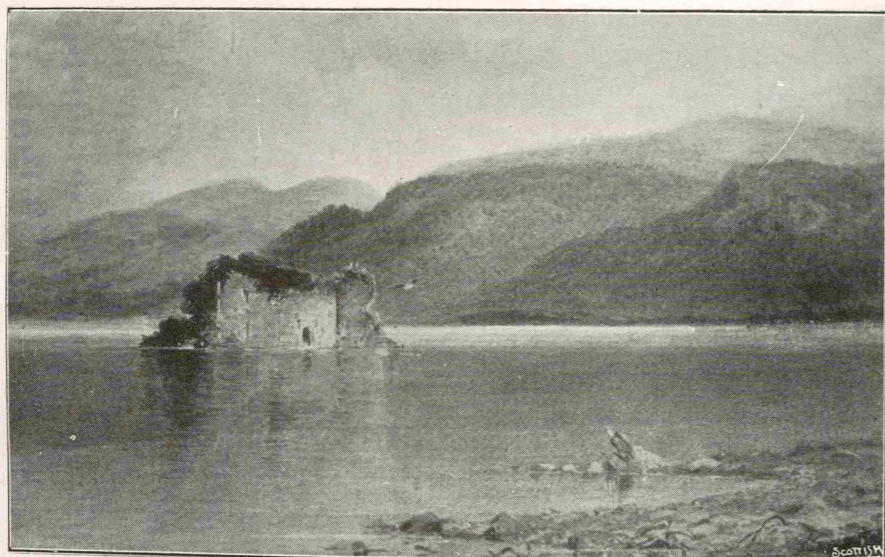
Having, as might be expected from the family's character, failed in an amicable arrangement, Mackintosh struggled for years to retain forcible possession, but finally, about 1586, had to succumb. Allan's eldest son,

VI.—James, though occasionally found styled of Rothiemurchus, had practically no interest in the estate. His wife bore a name having always unhappy consequences when connected with the Mackintoshes, and her second marriage, with



her husband's after behaviour, exciting the ire of her eldest son, Allan Shaw, brought about the downfall of the old house of Rothiemurchus.

The island, with its ruined castle, has attracted the attention of the greatest painters of this century and though much of the grand native forest of pine has disappeared,



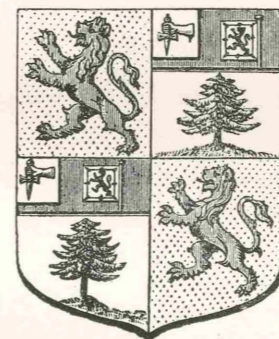
LOCH-AN-EILEAN CASTLE.—THE ANCIENT STRONGHOLD OF THE SHAWS OF ROTHIEMURCHUS.

Loch-an-Eilean is still an attractive pilgrimage. There is a remarkable echo from the shore opposite the castle; and it is understood the eagles are now left in peace. A reproduction of a painting in my possession is here given, and I conclude this part of the paper with an account from the Kinrara MS. History of the punishment at Loch-an-Eilean in

1531 of the murderer of Lachlan, the 14th Mackintosh:—

“In revenge of this barbarous murder, Donald Glas Mackintosh (brother's son to the murderer) and Donald Mackintosh MacAllan, his cousin, with the assistance of the Laird of Macgregor (brother-in-law to Mackintosh), did within a quarter of a year after the slaughter apprehend the said John Malcolm's son, and incarcerate him in the Isle of Rothiemurchus, where he was kept for a long time in chains, until James, Earl of Moray, then Regent of the Realm, and brother-in-law to Mackintosh, came to the North, in whose presence the said John was beheaded at the south side of the Loch of Rothiemurchus, upon the 1st day of May, 1531.”

PART SECOND.—THE SHAWS—TORDARROCH.



Space forbids dealing with the Shaws of Rothiemurchus, the parent stem, after the loss of the estate, but this is of minor importance, as particulars will be found in the valuable works of the late Rev. W. G. Shaw, of Forfar, and Mr. Alexander Mackintosh Mackintosh. I find, however, one of them as late as 1583, when William MacFarquhar vic Iain Ciar renounces to Lachlan Mackintosh of Mackintosh his occupancy of the farm of Ruthven, in Strathdearn. William Shaw could not write, and the renunciation is signed for him by William Cumming, Notary Public, Inverness, at the Isle of Moy, on 6th June, 1583, in presence of John Kerr, burgess of Inverness, Lachlan Macqueen, in Easter Urchill, James Innes, Servitor to Lachlan Mackintosh of Dunachton, Donald MacDoull Macpherson, in Essich, and Gillie Callum Macpherson, Elrig.



Closely connected with Clan Chattan were the Shaws of Tordarroch, otherwise Clan Ay, allied to and forming a prominent part of Clan Chattan so long as clanship was legally recognised. The ancient good feeling still prevails, and has found marked expression in the writings of Mr. Alexander



TORDARROCH FARMHOUSE. (MODERN.)

Mackintosh Mackintosh, formerly Shaw, above referred to, Cadet of Tordarroch.

As already mentioned, the Tordarroch Shaws descend from Adam, son of James, second Shaw of Rothiemurchus. Angus Shaw's grandson,

I.—Angus, settled in Strathdearn about 1468, his posterity

remaining in Tordarroch as wadsetters under Mackintosh for three centuries, and in course of time acquiring in heritage the Davoch of Wester Leys. From the above Adam, the Tordarroch Shaws were styled Clan Ay, a barbarous spelling of the Gaelic Aidh, and down to and including Governor Alexander Shaw, the last possessor of Tordarroch, no tribe of Clan Chattan was more staunch and devoted to the chief than the Shaws of Tordarroch. By the sale of Rothiemurchus, and the outlawry of the son of the last owner, the Rothiemurchus Shaws went down, while the descendants of Adam, the second son of the second Rothiemurchus, were enabled to consolidate themselves, and be recognized in 1609 as one of the Clan Chattan, their head being acknowledged as chieftains of the later Inverness-shire Shaws. Adam was succeeded by his son,

II.—Robert, who was father of Angus and Bean.

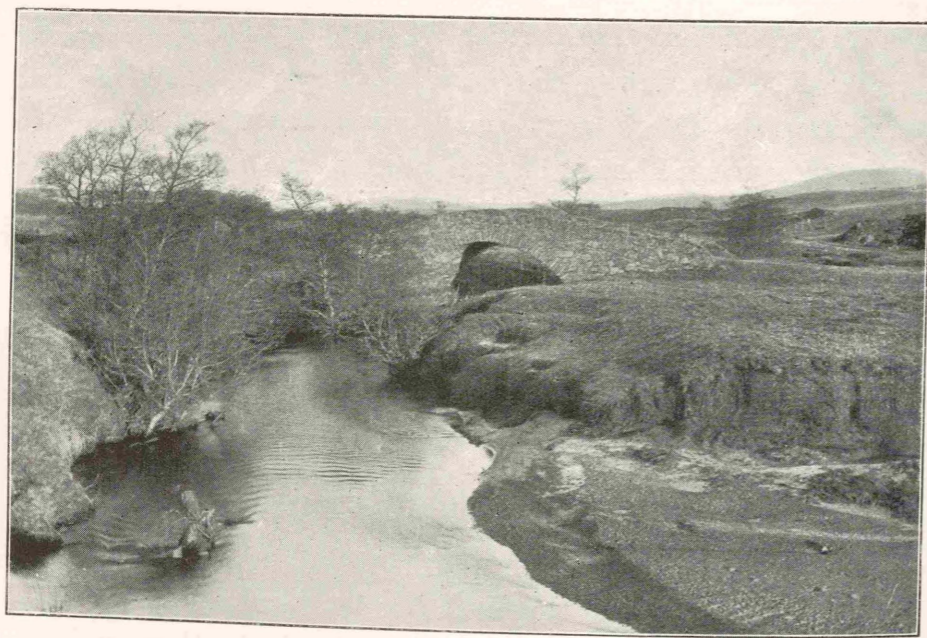
III.—Angus is found 1543 a leading man in the clan, but is not designed Shaw, merely Angus Mac Robert. He was the first wadsetter of Tordarroch. Dying without issue, he was succeeded by his brother,

IV.—Bean, or Benjamin, who had two sons, Adam, who succeeded, and Angus, who succeeded his brother, and one daughter, Effie, who married Donald Mac Gillie Callum (Macpherson) of Essich.

V.—Adam Shaw of Tordarroch, known as Ay Mac Bean vic Robert, signs the Bond of Union among the Clan Chattan in 1609, "for himself, and taking the full burden of his race of Clan Ay," establishing, as pointed out by Mr. A. Mackintosh Mackintosh, that the Tordarroch Shaws had by this



time attained the position of a distinct sept of Clan Chattan, under their own chieftain. Adam Shaw died 1620-1621, having married Agnes, daughter of Alexander Fraser of Farraline, by whom he left an only daughter, Margaret, married to Donald Mackintosh, lawful son of William Mackintosh of Rayag. He was succeeded by his brother,



TORDARROCH BRIDGE.

VI.—Angus, who, besides Tordarroch, possessed the lands of Knocknagail and Wester Leys. He married Katherine, daughter of Angus Macbean, 1st of Kinchyle. Angus was succeeded by his son,

VII.—Robert, regarding whom there are numerous references during the period 1666-1691, Robert Shaw is one of the

subscribers of the Bond given by the Clan Chattan to their chief, Mackintosh, dated Kincairn, 29th November, 1664. By his wife, Agnes Fraser, Robert had, according to Mr. Mackintosh's account, four sons, Alexander, John, Donald, and William, also one daughter, Effie. I find, however, a note of Robert Shaw, younger of Tordarroch, in 1710. Robert Shaw was succeeded by his eldest son,

VIII.—Alexander, who married Anne Mackintosh of Kellachie, and is found during the period 1679-1716. In the rising of 1715 the Clan Chattan put forth nearly all its strength. Alexander himself was too old to take the field, but his son Robert was Captain, another son, Angus, Lieutenant, and his brother, William Shaw, Quartermaster. The conduct of the clan in that memorable rising has been highly commended, and even the Reverend Renegade, Patten, speaks of "their good order and equipment." Another writes, "they were the most resolute and best armed of any that composed the army." Another that the "regiment was reckoned the best the Earl of Mar had." Robert Shaw was taken prisoner at Preston, and died at Newgate, and one of his letters from prison I have the good fortune to possess. John, the youngest son, was a prominent Writer in Inverness, and the confidential adviser of the Mackintosh family. His son William, styled of Craigfield, was possessor of considerable lands in Strathnairn, but his descendants in the male line are extinct.

IX.—Angus Shaw, second son of Alexander Shaw, succeeded his father. Warned by the fate of his elder brother in 1715, and helped by the wit of his wife, Angus did not take a part in the rising of 1745, and was thereby enabled to



befriend many of his kin. He was at his house at Wester Leys the day of the battle of Culloden, and thus, unaware of the Prince's hurried call at the old house of Tordarroch, lost the opportunity of ministering to the Prince's wants on his flight to the West, a matter of regret to himself and to his descendants, even to this day. The steep and narrow bridge, near Tordarroch, over which the Prince then rode, still stands, a photo. reproduction of which is given on page 92. Angus married Anne Dallas of Cantray, and of their numerous descendants Mr. Mackintosh Mackintosh gives a full account. His eldest son,

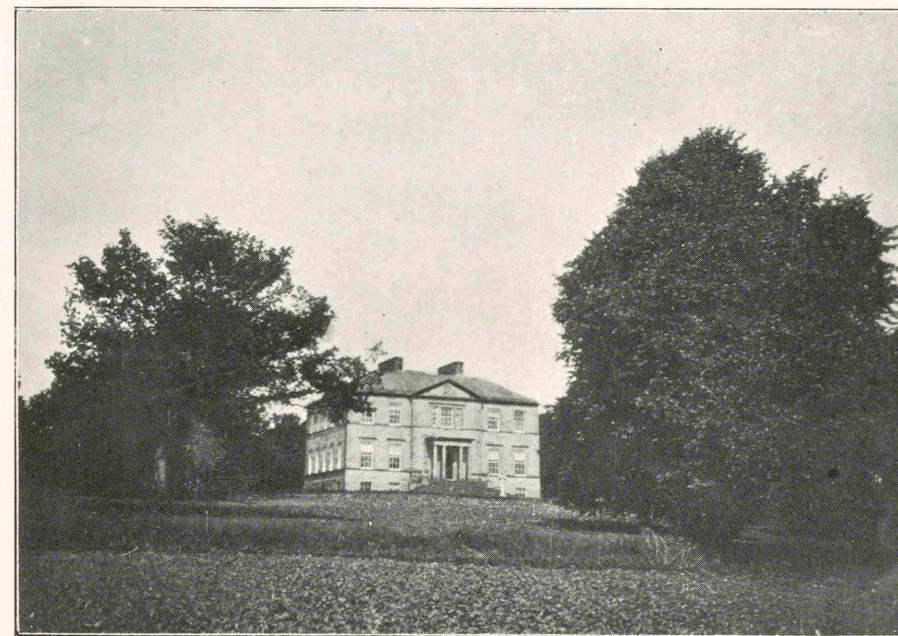
X.—Alexander, commonly known in his late years as "Governor Shaw," from having held the post of Lieutenant Governor of the Isle of Man from 1790 to 1804, succeeded. Governor Shaw had a distinguished military career, chiefly in America, and notwithstanding his early leaving the North, was very clannish and popular with his numerous connections in the Highlands. He married first, Charlotte Stewart of Inverness, and secondly, Anne Elizabeth Blanckley. He had issue by both marriages. Governor Shaw died at Bath in 1811. He was succeeded by his son,

XI.—John Shaw, who also had a distinguished military career, chiefly in India, and died a Major-General in 1835. His portrait is here given. He married Anne Nesbitt, and was succeeded by his eldest son,



MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN SHAW.

XII.—John Andrew, born in 1797, who, after many years' service in India, succeeded in 1842 to the estate of Newhall, in the combined counties of Ross and Cromarty, through his paternal grandmother, adding the name and arms of Mackenzie to his own. Dying without issue, he was succeeded by his nephew,

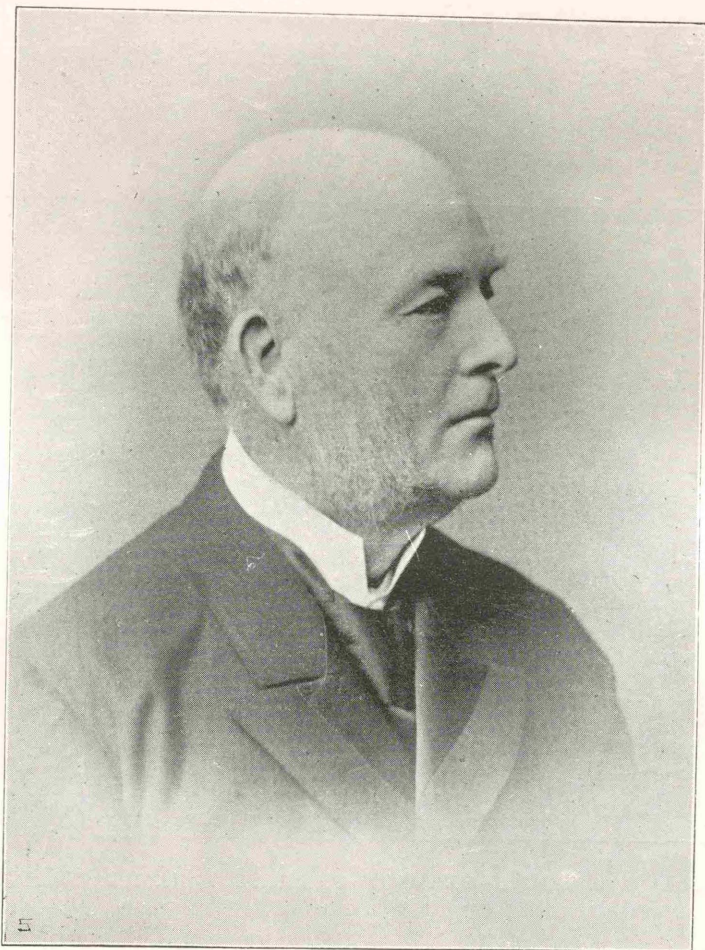


NEWHALL, ROSS-SHIRE—SEAT OF CHARLES F. H. SHAW-MACKENZIE.

XIII.—Charles Forbes Hodson Shaw, eldest son of Alexander Nesbitt Shaw, second son of John 11th hereof, the present representative of the old Shaws of Tordarroch and Clan Ay. Mr. Shaw-Mackenzie was long a judge in the Bombay Presidency,



and his portrait, with a representation of the place of Newhall, are here given. Mr. Shaw-Mackenzie takes a deep interest



CHARLES F. H. SHAW-MACKENZIE.

in his property, and in county affairs, and has lately obtained much and deserved credit by prominently advocating the con-

struction of a railway from Cromarty to connect with the Highland system, thereby developing and opening up that important district of the Black Isle which faces the Cromarty Firth. By his wife, Ellen, daughter of Major General John Ramsay, he had seven sons and two daughters—Vero Kembell, B.A. Cantab, John Alexander, M.D., London, George Malcolm, Charles Frederick Dillon, Arthur Cokat, Grenville Reid, Alexander Nesbitt Robertson (now deceased), Anna Catharine, and Ellen Isabella.

Notwithstanding the downfall of the head family of Rothiemurchus, the name of Shaw became numerous and flourishing in Badenoch, Strathnairn, and the Leys, some branching off to the Black Isle in Ross. Dealing with these branches, I take

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PART THREE.—I.—THE SHAWS OF DELL.

Sir Robert Sibbald, writing in 1680, speaks of the Shaws as being then numerous, with Alexander Shaw of Dell as their head, acknowledging Mackintosh as their chief, and fighting under his banner. The first Shaw of Dell was

I.—Alasdair Og, second son of Alexander Ciar, 3rd of Rothiemurchus. He was succeeded by his son

II.—James, and he by

III.—Alasdair, who in turn was succeeded by

IV.—Alasdair Og. In 1594, the name of

V.—John Mac Alasdair Og, in Dell, is found, who obtained a heritable right to Dell, his son



VI.—John is infeft in Dell in 1622. This infeftment, which included John's wife, Grizel Stuart of Kincardine, proceeded on disposition by John (No. V.), dated 17th November, 1627, Ferquhard Shaw alias Mac Allister, in Innerie, acts as Bailie, and Alexander Shaw, son of John Shaw, Senior, is one of the witnesses to the infeftment. The last mentioned Alexander Shaw was infeft, 25th July, 1635, in the part of Gùislich called Cambusmore, on Charter by John Grant of Rothiemurchus; amongst other witnesses to the infeftment are John Shaw, brother-german to Alexander, James Shaw in Dell, James Shaw of Kinrara-na-Coille (otherwise Kinrara of the Woods), Mackintosh's Kinrara. In 1635, I have note of a James Shaw in Dunachton beg, and later on the name spread over the whole parish of Alvie.

The next Shaw of Dell I find is,

VII.—Alexander, in 1681, probably grandson of John VI., as Alexander's son,

VIII.—James Shaw, is mentioned as of full age in 1711, and frequently referred to, up to the year 1758.

James Shaw of Dell was one of the leading men of Clan Chattan, and much trusted and favoured by the Mackintoshes, while he on the other hand was their devoted supporter. He married Marjory Mackintosh of Balnospick, and had, at least, one son, Alexander, who, prior to 1736, married Anna Mackintosh. In the marriage contract Alexander is designed Younger of Dell. There was no issue of the marriage, as James, the father, was served heir to his son. I am inclined to think that Alexander was one of the officers of the Clan Chattan regiment who fell at Culloden.

I have a deed in 1750 signed by James Shaw, in a feeble hand, which narrates that he, James Shaw of Dell, was then possessor of the Iosal of Dalnavert. The deed is signed at Dalnavert, 8th January, 1750, in presence of Patrick Shaw in Dalnavert, and Angus Shaw of Dalnavert, the writer. Angus Shaw was long Chamberlain over the Mackintosh estates.

Mr. Mackintosh Mackintosh says in his history that James Shaw is the latest Shaw of Dell of whom he has found trace.

*whos of 6 written to the Donald Mackintosh (Cairn) was here  
fully and these presents at Dalnavert the twenty fourth day  
of December one thousand seven hundred seven years  
before these witnesses. Master Lachlan Shaw man of law  
Knoxgair and master Alexander Angus feild maker  
Lach Shaw Writer  
Alexander Younger*

FAC-SIMILE OF SIGNATURE OF THE REV. LACHLAN SHAW,  
THE HISTORIAN.

Of the Shaws of Dell was the well-known Reverend Lachlan Shaw, Historian of Moray. Although Mr. Shaw is not now looked upon as an accurate antiquarian, yet his industry and capacity merit the highest respect. What he had honestly seen, he records clearly and correctly, and as his life (1691-1777) extended over the two risings of 1715 and 1745, he had ample opportunity of observing and recording with accuracy events in the North of exceptional interest and



importance. Mr. Shaw was son of Donald Shaw, alias Mac Robert, who resided in Rothiemurchus, and I observe Donald Mac Robert and his son Duncan, get a lease from Mackintosh in 1717 of Achnabechan of Dunachton, with the Reverend Lachlan Shaw as their cautioner. Part of a document with his signature is given on page 99. Mr. Shaw was minister of Kingussie 1716-1719, of Calder 1719-1734, and of Elgin 1734-1774. He demitted in 1774, dying in 1777, in his 86th year. For an account of his descendants reference is made to Mr. Mackintosh Mackintosh's Genealogical Account of the Shaws, pp. 71-72. Inhumanity on the part of Mr. Shaw in connection with the shooting in cold blood of young Kinrara after the battle of Culloden, is hinted at by Robert Chambers, and had some credence. There really never was the slightest foundation for the charge, as the Reverend Lachlan Shaw was at the time minister at Elgin, many miles distant from Culloden. The wrong doer was Mr. Eneas Shaw, then minister of Petty. Mr. James Grant, merchant in Inverness, on the authority of Lachlan Grant, writer in Edinburgh, the original narrator of the story, distinctly charges the inhumanity upon "Mr. Angus Shaw, Presbyterian teacher at Pettie." Bishop Forbes, determined as was his wont to be strictly accurate, wrote to his informant, the Reverend George Innes of Forres, on the subject, who in his reply to the Bishop, under date 29th April, 1750, says, "Mr. Shaw's name is Angus, and not Laughlan, as your gentleman very rightly told you. My mistake proceeded from my thinking upon one Laughlan Shaw, Presbyterian minister at Elgin;" truly a lame excuse.

## II.—THE SHAWS OF DALNAVERT.

This family derives from James Shaw, 3rd son of Alexander Ciar, 3rd of Rothiemurchus. They were in Dalnavert from the time of its coming into possession of the Mackintoshes, a part of the Assythment lands obtained from the Huntly family. Alexander Shaw of Dalnavert is noted, probably grandson of James above noticed, founder of the family. The next Shaw of Dalnavert found is William, noted in 1635-1648. His son Donald is mentioned in 1679 as joining in the Clan Chattan expedition to Lochaber. John Shaw, son of the above Donald, succeeded, and in 1710 Robert Shaw is found. In 1723 Donald, son of the deceased Robert Shaw of Dalnavert, is found, and in 1724-29 Alexander Shaw, younger of Dalnavert. Angus Shaw is next found, long Chamberlain on the Mackintosh estates, many of the family writs being either written or witnessed by him. William, son of Angus, is of full age in 1751, and occupied Dalnavert. Thomas died without issue in 1810, and is interred at Rothiemurchus. William Shaw's daughter, Margaret, married Captain Alexander Clark, of which sept in its order.

In 1791 I find note of Captain James Shaw at Dalnavert, James Shaw in Iosal, Thomas Shaw in Keppoch, Robert Shaw in Rie-Aiteachan, and Thomas Shaw in Rie-nabruaich, both in Glenfeshie.

The Shaws monopolized all Mackintosh's lands east of Feshie River, and the Spey, from Glenfeshie to Rothiemurchus, but at the present day there is only one tenant of the old stock remaining, Mr. John Shaw of Tolvah, on the Feshie.



## III.—THE SHAWS OF KINRARA.

John Shaw, styled of Kinrara, was one of the leading men in Badenoch during the first half of the eighteenth century. He was descended of the Shaws of Dalnavert, and married an Aberdeenshire lady, Elizabeth Stewart. He does not appear to have been "out" in 1715, and a permission by General Wade, dated Inverness, 26th August, 1728, allows him to carry arms, his loyalty to the Hanoverian Government being certified by the Lord Advocate and Colonel Farquhar. In 1723 Mackintosh lets to John Shaw, Tackman of Kinrara, his woods in the parish of Alvie. Continuing in favour with his chief, he in 1726 obtains a tack of that part of Dalnavert called Iosal of Croftbeg, and of Achleam-a-choid in Glenfeshie, reserving the portion occupied by Jean Macpherson, relict of John Shaw, sometime of Dalnavert. In 1734 John Shaw gets a new lease of the three ploughs of Kinrara-na-choille, presently possessed by him, and of Rie-na-bruaich in Glenfeshie. Mr. Shaw had three sons, James, Thomas, and John, and two daughters married in Aberdeenshire. James and John Shaw fought at Culloden. Of the latter, already referred to when alluding to the Reverend Lachlan Shaw, the following heart-rending account, from the Jacobite Memoirs, being absolutely authentic, should not be omitted.

## THE SLAUGHTER OF SHAW, YR. OF KINRARA, AT CULLODEN.

"The most shocking part of this woful story is still to come—the horrid barbarities committed in cold blood after the battle was over. The soldiers went up and down, knocking on the head such as had any life in them;

and except in a very few instances, refusing all manner of relief to the wounded, many of whom, if properly taken care of, would doubtless have recovered. A little house into which the wounded had been carried was set on fire about their ears, amongst whom was Colonel Orelli, a brave old Irish gentleman in the Spanish service. One Mr. Shaw, yr. of Kinrara, had likewise been carried into another hut, with other wounded men, and amongst the rest a servant of his own, who being only wounded in the arm, could have got off, but chose rather to stay in order to attend his master. The Presbyterian minister at Petty, Mr. Lachlan Shaw (should be Mr. Angus Shaw) being a cousin of Kinrara's, had obtained leave of the Duke of Cumberland to carry off his friend, in return for the good services the said Mr. S. had done the Government, for he had been very active in dissuading his clan and parishioners from joining the Prince, and likewise, as I am told, sent the Duke very pointed intelligence of all the Prince's motions. In consequence of this, on the Saturday after the battle, he went to the place where his friend was, designing to carry him to his own house. But as he came near, he saw an officer's command, with the officer at their head, fire a platoon at fourteen of the wounded Highlanders whom they had taken out of that house, and bring them all down at once; and when he came up he found his cousin, and servant were two of that unfortunate number. I questioned Mr. Shaw himself about the story, who plainly acknowledged the fact, and was indeed the person who informed me of the precise number, and when I asked him if he knew if there were many more murdered that day in the same way, he said he believed there were in all twenty-two."

## IV.—SHAWS OR M'AYS OF THE BLACK ISLE.

Some of the Tordarroch Shaws or Clan Ay moved, voluntarily or compulsorily, into Ross-shire about the beginning of the 17th century, settling in particular in and about Taradale. They signed their name "M'Cay" and "Mackay," but had no connection with the Sutherland Mackays. I have



some documents early in the 18th century under the hand of Donald M'Cay, Notary Public in Redcastle. The arms on the tombstone in Kilchrist of Duncan M'Ay, dated 1707, clearly show that he was of the blood of Shaw and Mac-kintosh. Some correspondence on this branch of the Shaws appeared in the Northern newspapers a few years ago, but did not lead to anything. It would be well if some of those specially interested followed out an accurate enquiry into the history of the M'Cays of the Black Isle.

PART FOUR.—V.—THE SHAWS OF ABERDEEN, PERTH, AND  
THE ISLES, ETC.

Upon the loss of Rothiemurchus and scattering of the family, the descendants of James Shaw of Tullochgrue,

I.—Allister Roy, son of Achnahatnich, and nephew of Allan Shaw, previously mentioned as 7th and last of Rothiemurchus, come to the front.

II.—James married one of the daughters of Robert Farquharson, first of Invercauld; his elder son, also

III.—James, settled at Crathinard on Deeside, and married his cousin, once removed, the daughter and heiress of John MacHardy of Crathie. His son

IV.—Duncan, the most renowned of his house, was born in 1653, and died in 1726. Duncan was twice married, first to Miss Forbes of Skellater, and secondly to Miss Farquharson of Coldrach. He was Chamberlain to the Earl of Mar, and among other appointments was Captain in the original Black Watch. By his second wife, Duncan had seven sons, James,

John, Donald, Duncan, Allister, Farquhar, and William, also several daughters, one of whom was Grizel, married to Donald Farquharson, grandson of Brouchdearg. As all, except Donald, were married, leaving issue, the descendants of Duncan became very numerous, and to this day there are very many Shaws proud to consider themselves as the offspring of Duncan Shaw of Crathinard. I particularly mention Lieutenant-General David Shaw, Indian Staff Corps (Madras), retired, who claims, and with some reason, to represent Rothiemurchus, being fourth but eldest surviving son of David, third son of David, eldest son of Duncan of Crathinard. This distinguished officer has three sons, the eldest, David George Levinge Shaw, Captain, 1st Punjaub Cavalry, now serving on the East Indian Frontier, and one surviving brother, Doyle Money Shaw, Deputy Inspector of Hospitals, C.B., for services at the Siege of Alexandria, with medals for the Crimea, China, and Abyssinia.

Five of Duncan's sons, viz., John, Donald, Allister, Farquhar, and William, were all out in the '45. For an account of Duncan's family, (styled himself "Reim aon," or the man of power), reference is made to the late Rev. W. G. Shaw's work, he having been great-grandson of Duncan of Brouchdearg above mentioned, the fourth son of Duncan of Crathinard. About 1710, Crathinard, having met with severe losses, had to sell his estate, which was purchased by Invercauld. He then removed to Glenisla, where he rented Crandard from the Earl of Airlie. His circumstances improving, Duncan wished to buy Crathinard back, but Invercauld would not part with it. This embittered Duncan's latter



days, and forced him to remain in Glenisla, where he died, his grave being still pointed out. A *fac-simile* of General Hugh Mackay's license to Crathinard to carry arms, dated 26th June, 1690, is now given. It may be noted here

*Hugh Mackay Major General  
Commander in Chief of all the  
Militia forces in the Kingdom  
of Scotland. This one of his  
Militia regiments is  
formed*

*Whereas I am fully informed that  
John Macdonald in the Parish of Barra has  
been to be had himself loyal and obedient  
to the present Government and hindered  
himself and his from joining the  
Rebellion of the late King William and  
Queen Mary*

*That we therefore hereby and otherwise  
do give and give to the said John  
to be able to use the said arms in his  
family towns or for any other  
purpose or need of his in this  
year or next year or any other  
year or years which shall be  
to them at the said Barra in the  
Parish of Barra in the County of  
Highland*

FAC-SIMILE OF CRATHINARD'S LICENSE.

that Crandard was long the possession of the MacComies, also a branch of Clan Chattan. Through

V.—Duncan Shaw, of Balloch in Glenisla, fourth son of Crathinard, who was twice married, first to Miss Small of Dirnanear, and secondly to Miss Farquharson of Coldach, descended, with others, the family of whom the present Mr. Duncan Shaw, W.S., of Inverness, is a member, and as Mr. Shaw's family have again settled in Inverness-shire, where for nearly a century they have held honourable position, some account of Mr. Shaw's predecessors is given. Duncan Shaw

of Balloch, fourth son of Duncan of Crathinard, both before men-

tioned, had four sons and two daughters, of whom it is only necessary to mention his third son,

VI.—William Shaw, who became proprietor of Dalnaglar, in Glenshee. William's eldest son,

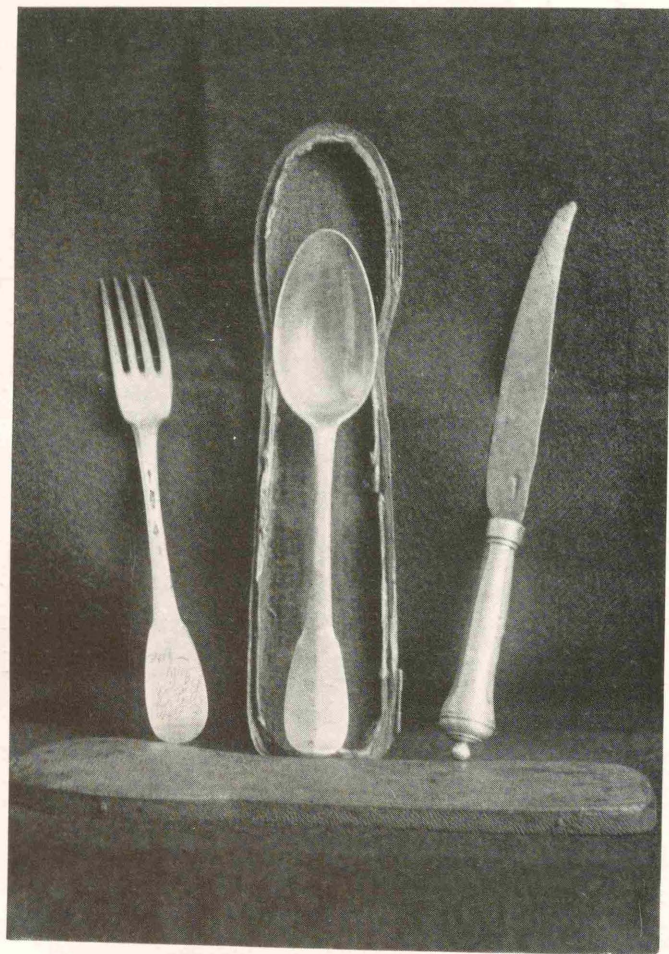
VI.—Duncan, sold Dalnaglar and left the district, having,

about 1810, been appointed Sheriff Substitute of Skye. Duncan married Anne, eldest daughter of Kenneth Macleod of Ebst, and through his grandmother's family Mr. Duncan Shaw has inherited the valuable Prince Charlie relics, more particularly after referred to, and which he has kindly allowed to be copied for this work. After a residence of some years in Skye, Sheriff Duncan Shaw was transferred to the Long Island district of Inverness-shire, at same time filling the offices of factor to Lord Macdonald in North Uist, to Clanranald in South Uist, to Macneill of Barra, and on the estate of Harris. Sheriff Duncan Shaw resided at Nunton of Benbecula, and while there, had the honour of entertaining Marshal Macdonald, Duke of Tarentum. This distinguished soldier was highly pleased with his reception in the Isles, and it is recorded that he was greatly taken with the beauty of one of the sisters-in-law of his host, Miss Macleod of Ebst, who happened to be at Nunton at the time. When South Uist was sold, Sheriff Shaw removed to North Uist, to Spanish, near Lochmaddy, where he died in 1844. Duncan Shaw was succeeded by his only son,

VIII.—Charles, who in his youth, passing as Writer to the Signet, was appointed Chamberlain to Lord Macdonald at Portree, and afterwards settled in the Long Island, over which he was Sheriff-Substitute for forty years. After a long and honourable career, Sheriff Charles Shaw demitted office and took up his residence at Inverness, where he died in 1885. He married Anne, eldest daughter of James Thomas Macdonald, of Balranald, a family of long standing in Uist, leaving



IX.—Duncan Shaw, and several other sons and daughters. Mr. Duncan Shaw is a member of one of the largest territorial



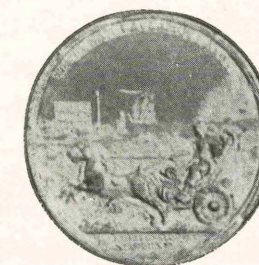
PRINCE CHARLIE RELICS.

and mercantile legal firms in the North, fills various public offices, and is an enthusiastic volunteer.

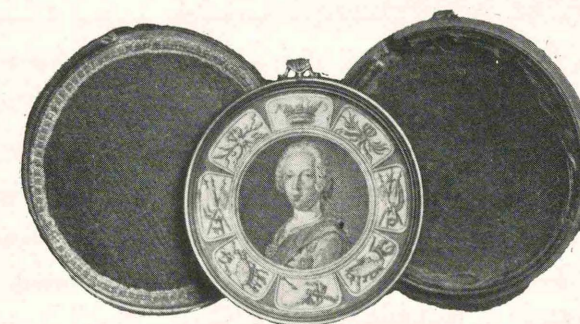
The knife, fork, and spoon (engraved), were in Prince Charles' daily use after the battle of Culloden and his wanderings in the Isles, and on 3rd July, 1746, were presented by him to Dr. Murdoch Macleod of Eyre, younger son of



MEDALLION OF MARIE CLEMENTINA SOBIESKI.



OBVERSE OF THE SOBIESKI MEDALLION.



PORTRAIT OF PRINCE CHARLIE.

the 8th Macleod of Raasay. Dr. Macleod gave them to his daughter, Miss Anne Macleod, and she presented this and other relics to her great-nephew, Sheriff Charles Shaw, and they now belong to his eldest son, the present Mr. Duncan



Shaw. Prince Charles' portrait was given to Dr. Macleod at the same time by the Prince. The gold encasement was afterwards obtained by Dr. Macleod. The medallion of the Prince's mother, Marie Clementina Sobieski, was at the same time given. Mr. Shaw's sisters, in answer to enquiries connected with this book, mention that they frequently heard their grandmother, Mrs. Duncan Shaw, a lady of singular acuteness and reliability, mention the facts connected with her grandfather Eyre coming into the possession of these valuable relics. Mr. Shaw married, in 1889, Elizabeth, daughter of George Gordon, Esq., and his eldest daughter, Katherine Douglas Gordon, born in 1889, is 9th in descent from James Shaw of Tullochgrue, nephew of the last Shaw of Rothiemurchus.

The descendants of Iver, youngest son of Alasdair, 3rd of Rothiemurchus, who removed to the Isles, taking root in the Hebrides, became numerous. I may refer to one family, that of Mr. Alexander Shaw, an influential merchant, banker, and magistrate of Inverness towards the close of last century. When the Macleod estates were being broken up, the Barony of Waternish was acquired by Bailie Shaw. He was succeeded by his son, James Shaw, who was also proprietor of Muirtown and Woodside in the County of Ross. Failing in his circumstances, all James Shaw's property had to be sold.

Of the Irish Shaws of Clan Chattan, the present Sir Robert Shaw and his brothers hold high positions. Sir Robert is descended of Sir Frederick, brother of Sir Robert, son of Sir Robert Shaw, first Baronet. The first Sir Robert

was son of Robert, second son of Captain William Shaw, of General Ponsonby's Regiment, *temp*, William III. These Shaws, notwithstanding their long residence in Ireland, are very clannish.

The name of Shaw is numerous and influential in America. I understand upwards of three thousand heads of families are to be found in States' Directories. Let the Shaws close up, and again becoming a power in the North, allow the *Bodach an Dune* to rest in peace.

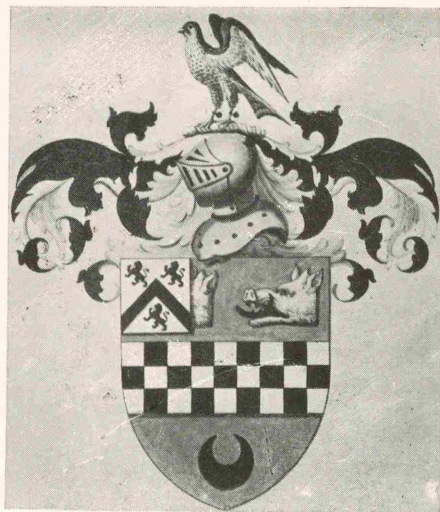
Loch-an-Eilean, sad and lone,  
 Long has thy day of pride been gone;  
 Rothiemurchus knows no more  
 The race that dwelt upon thy shore;  
 Scattered now in every clime  
 Waiting the appointed time,  
 When they shall return to thee—  
*Fide et Fortudine.\**  
 Yes, Loch-an-Eilean to thy shore  
 Shall the Shaws draw nigh once more,  
 And with a joy inspiring strain  
 Behold the Shaws arise again.

\* The motto of the Shaws.





## No. VI.—THE CLARKS.



SIR ENEAS MACKINTOSH places the Clarks or Clan Chlerich No. 12 of Clan Chattan, and says that they, with the Macleans of the North, the Macqueens, and the Clan vic Gillandrish of Connage, took protection for themselves and posterity, of Mackintosh about 1400. Kinrara in his history thus refers to their joining the Clan Chattan—"Sicklike also

Gillie Michael vic Chlerich, of whom the Clan Chlerich had their denomination, lived in this Malcolm's time."

Unfortunately the Clarks, who dwelt chiefly in and about Inverness, and in the Lordships of Pettie, Strathdearn and Badenoch, did not, so far as I have observed, own lands, consequently their early and even latter history is necessarily rather obscure. The name Clark shows an undoubted ecclesiastical derivation, strengthened by its form in Gaelic, Chlerich. As the distinguished Irish race of O'Clery was closely allied to, and of the race of Chlerich, a brief account of them may be given.

While as a rule totally opposed to Highlanders having a Norman or Irish extraction foisted upon them, I am glad,

in the case of the Clarks, to recognise in the O'Clerys a distinguished branch of the Chlerichs.

Scotsmen have been accused of pride in ancestry, and of framing fictitious descents, and ascents going back to the Flood. The Campbell and Urquhart genealogies do not err on the side of modesty, but may be termed truly so when contrasted with some Irish genealogies. In the O'Shaughnessy pedigree it is gravely stated that Feargall, 96th of his house, was ancestor of O'Clery, and MacClery anglicized O'Clery, Cleary, Clark, Clarke. and Clarkson; but it was not until the time of the 106th of his line that we arrive at Congallach O'Clery, who first assumed this surname, and died 1025. From Shane the elegant, 116th of the line, and from his brothers Donald, Thomas, and Cormac, are descended the O'Chlerys of Tyrconnel, O'Chlerys of Tyrawley in Mayo, the O'Chlerys of Brefney-O'Reilly, and the O'Chlerys of County Kilkenny. The princely residence of the O'Chlerys was at the Castle of Kilbarron in Donegal, and of it and its occupants the late Dr. Petrie says: "This lonely insulated fortress was erected as a safe and quiet retreat in troublous times for the laborious investigators and preservers of the history, poetry, and antiquities of their country. This castle was the residence of the Ollamhs, bards, and antiquarians of the people of Tyrconnel, the illustrious family of the O'Chlerys."

A well known Irish annalist in giving a list of the Irish chiefs and clans in the 12th century, under No. 19, writes: "O'Clery or Clark, hereditary historians of the O'Donnells, and the learned authors of the Annals of the Four Masters and other works on Irish history and antiquities. They had



large possessions in the Barony of Tir Hugh, and resided in their Castle of Kilbarron, the ruins of which still remain on a rock on the shore of the Atlantic near Ballyshannon."

Again it is said that O'Clery or Clark was a branch of the O'Clerys of Connaught and Donegal, and of the same stock as the compilers of the "Annals of the Four Masters."

I am indebted to Mr. Andrew Clark, Solicitor, Leith, for much of the foregoing information. He informs me that the materials for his history of the Clarks, extending to over a thousand pages, with two hundred and fifty illustrations, the labour of years, is now, by the desire of the Roman Catholic Bishop of Clogher, in the hands of an Irish Professor of Theology, preliminary to its publication. I trust that this valuable work may soon see the light. As regards Clark tartan, Mr. Andrew Clark writes "that he is not aware of any, in which he is corroborated by his uncle, Mr. Peter Clark, resident in Monaghan, aged ninety, very intelligent and conversant with the traditions of the sept." Mr. Clark has kindly allowed his coat of arms to be given.

I observe the name of Clark connected with the North for the first time in 1456, when Sir Andrew Clark, Chaplain, within the diocese of Moray, is mentioned. In 1492 William Clark is one of the assessors in a perambulation of disputed marches in Aberchirder, twixt Alexander Innes of that ilk, and Alexander Symson, Vicar of Aberchirder. In 1506 John Clark sits as a juror on an inquest regarding certain lands in Nairnshire. In 1522-24-44 and 1557 William Clark is mentioned acting in the same capacity, regarding lands in the parish of Rafford, and lands near the river Lossie in Moray.

During the last two hundred years the name connected with the church is found in and about Inverness. One of the oldest memorials in the chapelyard of Inverness is to the memory of one of the clergy of Inverness, Alexander Clark, and to his wife, a lady of rank. In the same place is buried the Rev. Alexander Clark, a man of great weight and power in my early days. Several Clarks held high municipal and legal honours; and of Alexander Clark, Sheriff-Substitute at Inverness, descended Mr. James Clark, long resident in Italy before the French Revolution, who made certain bequests to Inverness, the place of his nativity.

Although the Clarks held no land, and therefore difficult to trace out, it would appear that they spread over Petty, and to Strathdearn and Badenoch. The Rev. Alexander Clark, born in Petty, was long a schoolmaster there, with a high reputation. He married one of the aunts of Provost John Mackintosh of Aberarder, and settled in a parish in the Hebrides. His letters, however, indicate a strong affection to his native district of Petty. Mr. Clark's reputation as a teacher brought him the sons of important gentlemen as boarders, and amongst those boarded with him in the spring of 1746 were Alexander Baillie, 4th of Dochfour, the Honourable Archibald Fraser of Lovat, and James Mackintosh of Farr. The whole district of Culloden was in a state of agitation on the 16th of April, 1746. If the Petty school met on that unhappy day, it broke up early, and as the attraction of the firing of cannons proved irresistible, most of the scholars, including the three boys above mentioned, straggled towards the field. The brother of one, and the father of another



were engaged, and it was a miracle the boys escaped. Alexander Baillie above mentioned was born in 1734, one hundred and sixty four years ago, yet one of his nieces is still alive (1898).

In Badenoch, as early as 1625, the names of John Mac Andrew vic Chlerich, Donald Mac Iain vic Chlerich, and Duncan Mac Iain vic Chlerich, tenants and dependants of Mackintosh, are found. In 1763 Andrew Clark and Alexander Clark, both in Dallanach, parish of Kingussie, are noted. An important man in Badenoch in his day was John Clark, Baron Bailie to the Duke of Gordon. Mr. Clark had two sons, one Captain Alexander Clark, some time of Knappach, afterwards of Invernahaven. After the Shaws left Dalnavert, the place was for a considerable time occupied by Captain James Clark. The last Clark in Dalnavert died within the memory of people still living, and was highly complimented in the New Statistical Account of Scotland for his great improvements as an agriculturist. One of Captain Clark's daughters married Mr. Macdonald, Sanside, and was mother of the celebrated Canadian Statesman the late Sir John A. Macdonald. Another of the Badenoch Clarks was the well known Mr. Alexander Clark, Writer in Ruthven, whose grand-daughter, the late Mrs. Robertson of Benchar, the last of her race, died without issue in 1896. All the Clarks of Inverness, Petty, Strathdearn, and Badenoch were of Clan Chattan. The name at the present day is numerous and influential in the army, medicine, diplomacy and otherwise. In particular Sir Thomas Clark, showing a good example, is one of the most influential and heartiest members of the Edinburgh Clan Chattan Assoc-

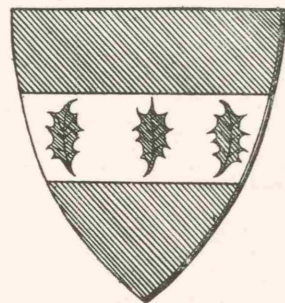
iation. The publishing firm in Edinburgh of Messrs. Clark, from which Sir Thomas Clark, Bart., has lately retired, has been eminent in the Capital for nearly a century. Thomas Clark, grandfather of Sir Thomas, was born in the parish of Latheron in Caithness, but settled in Edinburgh, which became the permanent residence of the family. His son John Clark, father of Sir Thomas, became one of the Magistrates of Edinburgh. Another son, Thomas, founded in 1821 the great publishing business, and amongst the thousands upon thousands of volumes published or belonging to the firm, there is perhaps none so honoured and cherished as the well-worn Gaelic bible, used by Thomas the first. Sir Thomas Clark, besides having filled various important offices, was Lord Provost of Edinburgh, 1885-88. His sons, Major John Maurice Clark, and Thomas George Clark, are the present partners of the house.

The time is favourable for the Clarks, now so numerous and influential,—including six baronets,—and the MacChlerichs, more closely uniting, associating and incorporating themselves, with and unto the Clan Chattan, as did their predecessors in 1400. They will be heartily received.





NO. VII.—THE GOWS—SLIOCHD GOW CROM.



THE Gows are placed by Sir Eneas Mackintosh No. 8 of the associated tribes of Clan Chattan, and he adds that they took protection of Mackintosh, anno 1399.

While it is likely to remain an open question who were the opponents of Clan Chattan at the fight on the

North Inch of Perth in 1396, it is universally admitted that one of the combatants on the victorious side was an armourer or smith, some say a saddler, in Perth. This combatant took the part of an absent sick man when the thirty combatants on either side were mustered. During the five hundred years that have since elapsed this memorable fight stands prominently out.

Clan and other historians are full of the details, but curiously vague as to one of the parties, sometimes Clan Quele, on other occasions Clan Cay. When I come to the Davidsons, I propose dealing with the point, passing on at present to that noble volunteer immortalized in the Fair Maid of Perth. According to one of the Clan Chattan chroniclers:—

“When it was found that one of the combatants was absent through having fallen sick, it was at first proposed to balance the difference by withdrawing one, but no one could be prevailed to quit the danger. In this emergency one Henry Wynd, brought up in the hospital (that is free Educational Seminary) at Perth, commonly called ‘An Gow Crom,’ *i.e.* the crooked or bandy legged smith, offered to supply the sick man’s place for a French crown of gold

about three half crowns in sterling money, a great sum in those days. [Here I interpose in the narrative by a short quotation from another MS. history—‘Henry of the Wynd, a spectator of the muster, being sorry that so notable a fight should fail, offered to supply the place of the sick man.’] The smith, being an able swordsman, contributed much to the glory of the day, and in the end ten men of Clan Chattan, including the smith, remained, all grievously wounded, while of their opponents all were killed with the exception of one, who, throwing himself into the River Tay, escaped.”

It is related “that so soon as the smith had killed his man he sat down and rested, merely defending himself if attacked. His Captain, sore pressed, asking the reason was told that he, the smith, had performed his engagement, and by killing an opponent had earned his wages. Whereupon the Captain begged the smith to continue the fight for which he would be amply rewarded, over and above the stipulated wage, to which the smith replied in words of such singular significance, that they have ever since been proverbial, and are destined to last as long as the Gaelic language endures:

“Am fear nach cunndadh rium, cha chunndainn ris.”

Which may be rendered

“He who keeps no account of his good deeds to me, I will repay without measure,”

and re-engaging in the strife, contributed greatly to the success of his side.

The happy connection betwixt Henry Smith, and the Clan Chattan, was not destined to terminate with the fight. Henry was invited to the north, and to unite with the clan for the future,—and it is recorded that “Henry of the Wynd set out from Perth, with a horse load of his effects, and said he would not take up his residence or habitation until his

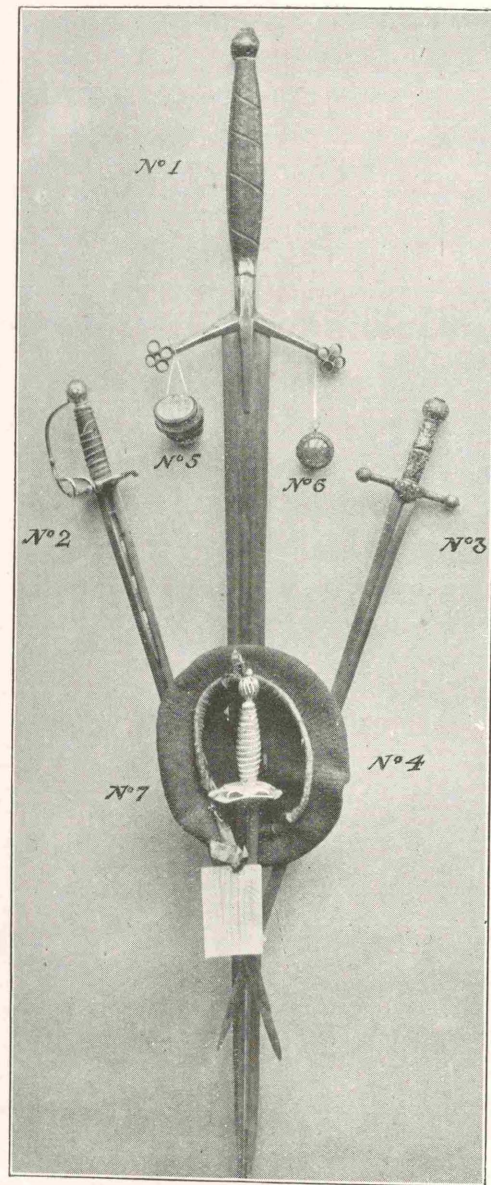


load fell, which happened in Strath Avon in Banffshire, where he accordingly settled. The place is called to this day Leac-a'-Ghobhainn. The Smiths or Gows, and Mac-Glashans are commonly called 'Sliochd a' Ghobha Chrom,' but all agree that he had no posterity, though he had many followers of good position to the number of twelve, who were proud of being reputed the children of so valiant a man. The more to ingratiate themselves in his favour, they generally learned to make swords as well as to use them. His twelve followers spread themselves over the country, in time, many assuming the name of Mackintosh, their chief."

In 1589 the name of Thomas Gow, nottar, is found to a Bond by Keppoch to Mackintosh, signed at Dunkeld.

Many of the leading Gows settled in the Parish of Alvie. James Gow is tenant under Mackintosh in Badenoch in 1635, and in 1679 the names of William Gow and Ewen Gow, in Crathiecrov of Laggan, are noted. In the rising of 1745 the name of Alexander Gow in Ruthven is found, a private in the Jacobite Army, regarding whom a Hanoverian guager bearing the appropriate name of Campbell was pleased to report that he "insulted the country people."

Coming down to recent times, the Gows are now chiefly east of Spey, on the banks of Feshie. Some of them possess great musical talent, worthy of their celebrated namesake, Neil Gow, who may have been himself of Clan Chattan. Others have shown literary powers, and one head-keeper at Dunachton possessed some of the skill and characteristics of a Red Indian hunter.



HISTORICAL RELICS IN THE POSSESSION  
OF MACKINTOSH OF MACKINTOSH, MOY HALL.

No. 1. Ancient *Claidheamh Mòr* (Claymore) used at the Battle of the North Inch of Perth A.D. 1396. No. 2. Viscount Dundee's Sword, with which he fought at Killiecrankie. No. 3. Sword given to Lachlan Mackintosh by Charles I. No. 4. Sword given to the Chief of Mackintosh by Pope Leo IX. No. 5. Snuff Mull which belonged to James V. No. 6. Watch of Mary Queen of Scots. No. 7. Prince Charlie's Bonnet, left by him at Moy Hall, February, 1746.



As the Gows, like the Clarks, had no lands in the north, they in like manner are difficult to trace. But I will refer to one, to whom Highlanders are much indebted. Mr. John Gowie, retired officer of Excise, whom I knew very well, a native of Strathdearn, occupied himself much in his well-earned retirement, being a skilful draughtsman, in framing an elaborate plan of the battlefield of Culloden and its surroundings. The field as now viewed, with its great reclamations and plantations, can give no visitor a correct idea of what the place was in 1746. In Mr. Gowie's plan, framed when matters were much in the same position as for the previous hundred years, he was able to identify the position of the armies, the different regiments and clans, and their numbers, with an accuracy and fulness of detail now impossible to equal. Contrasted with this plan, those made at the time, and even the later plan prepared for Home's history, are mere daubs. Here I would like to say that since Mr. Gowie's time, other retired officers of Excise in the north, such as Mr. A. Carmichael and Mr. John Murdoch, have greatly opened up and illustrated Highland matters, deservedly earning the respect and gratitude of their Highland countrymen.

