



Craigellachie



The Newsletter of the Clan Grant Society-USA

The Society shall publish a Clan quarterly named *Craigellachie*. *Craigellachie* shall be used to promote the interests of the Clan, the cultivation of a spirit of kin and fellowship and social intercourse amongst the Society's members. Further *Craigellachie* shall serve as the official publication of the Society and shall be the primary vehicle for giving the Members official notice of meetings, elections, Board and Officer actions

Summer 2014

Another of my favorite seasons (one of four, actually), and it brings the games season into full force; happy times are being had by Scots (and want-to-be Scots) across the country.

I hope you have all enjoyed a local game or two, and are planning to join me at the Annual General Meeting in Colorado on the 9-10th of August. I look forward to seeing you in Highlands Ranch at the Colorado Scottish Festival. The schedule of events and host hotel information, along with directions and such may be found at their website, <http://www.scottishgames.org>. As I mentioned before, this festival is dog friendly, so no problem with these 'kids.' We will be posting this as an event on Facebook, so go to our page and click yes if you are attending so I know who to expect to see! The AGM is a requirement for all non-profit organizations to have each year and is the time to present the new officers to the organization, discuss issues, and vote on any changes to the by-laws of the organization; this is where you have a say in the conduct of the organization. **If you cannot attend in person, and wish to participate via teleconference, you will need to send me: a check for \$15.00, payable to CGS, USA; the phone number from which you will call; the email address to which I should send the call in information.**

I must receive all such checks no later than **6 August** to ensure I can get you on the list with the conferencing company prior to my departure (and send you the call in code and toll-free number). No numbers will be allowed to call in without being scheduled with the conferencing company.

Please remember to document your participation in games through a request for reimbursement and a short bit of information for our *Craigellachie*, with photos if you have them. I will take the reimbursement requests, and Dr. William Grant will take the photos and notes from the events via email (uilleamgrant@yahoo.com).

The AGM will be conducted at 1:00 pm, Mountain Time Zone, with the following agenda:

1. Welcome and Introductions
2. Reports
 - Membership (Rand Allan)
 - Treasurer (Jeniph Grant)
 - Games (Jim Grant)
3. Discussion and voting

Modifications of our membership structure and dues to better allow us to know who may cast votes at an AGM and whether we have a quorum to hold the meeting. (Please see my discussion of this in the previous issue of *Cragellachie*, and

note that I have not received any communication about the issue from the membership since the article was published.)

4. New Business

Call for volunteers for special election for Treasurer

Call for volunteers for Genealogist

Schedule next AGM – Central Time Zone

Use of new membership form (contributions and committee chairpersons)

Use of new reimbursement form

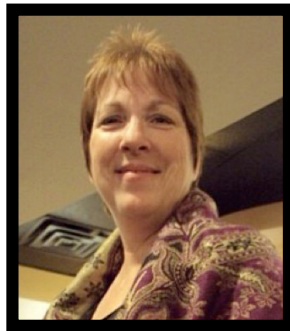
Use of new participation form

5. Announcements

6. Closing

Sadly, I must expand just a bit on two of the agenda items. Both our elected Treasurer and appointed Genealogist are suffering from medical issues that preclude them from being able to fulfill their duties. Neither Mick nor Susan desire to let the Society down by not completing their offices, but they cannot do so at this time. Please place their recovery on your prayer list. Perhaps they will be able to serve at another time, and I welcome the improvements in health that would allow them to do so!

**Stand Fast!
Jeniphr**



Flowers of the Forest



Geneva Opal Grant Oren

“Cuimhnich air na daoine on tàinig thu.”

Remember those from whom you are descended.

Just got a returned Craigellachie with the words "Deceased Return to Sender" marked on it. The woman's name is Mrs. Geneva Opal Grant Oren at 18521 NW 32nd Ave in Newberry, Florida. She was a lifetime member of the Clan Grant Society since 2003 and passed away at the age of 91.

The Duthil Clan Grant Centre and Why We Need To Support It

James Grant, historian
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Duthil (Duth' il) was part of the original Lordship of Glencarnie (Gaelic *Glenchernich*, “valley of the heroes”). In the 15th century, Glencarnie was one of the first holdings of the early chieftains of the Clan Grant in Strathspey. It is quite possible that the post-Reformation Parish of Duthil encompassed precisely the same lands as the original Lordship of Glencarnie.

Traditional accounts indicate that warriors or chieftains from an earlier time might have been buried at Duthil or nearby. This seems plausible since “valley of the heroes” implies that the location might have been some sort of burial ground or place of memorial.

There are very few extant records of the original church at Duthil. There was undoubtedly a congregation located there or in close proximity to the present site. That church, of course, would have been subordinate to *Episcopatus Moraviensis*, the Bishopric of Moray, located at Elgin Cathedral.

A notarized Latin document, dated January 15, 1537, recorded the election of *Magister Andreas Grant* as the Duthil parish clerk. There were seventy-two parishioners who attended the election – all listed in a hybrid Latin-patronymic style. With the exception of the new clerk, not one of the attendees was recorded with the surname *Grant*. Of course, they were all members of the Clan Grant, but they did not use the surname.

After the Reformation, the Parish of Duthil was eventually united with kirk at Rothiemurchus to form a congregation of the established Church of Scotland, the Presbyterian Church. The parish essentially encompassed the geographical triangle formed by the towns and environs of modern-day Carrbridge, Dulnain Bridge and Aviemore. The first known minister, Andrew Henderson, was ordained in 1625. During the period 1683-1864, the parish had ten ministers. Nine were named Grant.

Apparently the Chief of Grant considered church attendance a high priority for his clansmen. In 1717, Brigadier Alexander Grant of Grant hired a local stonemason, *John Niccelson*, to construct a bridge over the River Dulnain in the village of Carr. The stated purpose of the bridge was to allow churchgoers to cross over safely when the river was in full spate. That bridge still stands today. It is said to be the oldest stone packhorse bridge in the Highlands.

In 1719, the minister of Duthil Parish was the Rev. Francis Grant. The Clerk of Session was the local schoolmaster, Patrick Grant *alias Dearg*, who lived at Tullochgriban. In contrast to the list of parishioners from 1537 (which had no one named Grant), almost half the names in the Session minutes during the period 1719-1735 were named Grant, or patronymics used in conjunction with the name Grant. Some of the parishioners in this latter category included *Donald McDunachglashanach alias Grant in Aingormack*, *James Grant McPhadrick*, *John Grant McHustian*, *Duncan Grant alias McIlanvic Dunnachie*, *Donald Grant alias Brebar*, *Angus Grant alias McCulloch*, *Donald Grant alias Bain*, *John Grant McIntyler*, *James Grant McWilliam vicOnil*, *James Grant McHamishoig*, *John Grant McGlashan*, *Donald Grant McYean* and *James Grant alias Barron*.

The former parish church of Duthil, which was erected in 1826, is now owned by the Clan Grant Society. Although it is no longer an active congregation of the Church of Scotland, it is of great historical significance to the Clan Grant.

Like most churches of similar vintage, there is a large churchyard where many former parishioners and clansmen were interred. There are also two large mausoleums – one inside the churchyard designed in 1837 by the noted Scottish architect, William Playfair. Another identical structure is on the premises, but outside the walls of the churchyard. The original mausoleum is the final resting place of the 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th Earls of Seafield, Chiefs of the Clan Grant, and their families.

The funeral and entombment of a great highland chief was always carried out with great pomp and dignity. On the occasion of the funeral of the 8th Earl of Seafield, Sir Ian Charles Ogilvie-Grant, Baronet, in 1884, it is said that a train of forty carriages, laboriously pulled by three steam locomotives, brought mourners from all over the highlands to the station at Grantown. The funeral procession was

comprised of a cortege of three thousand mourners. It included eighteen pipers, over one hundred uniformed local militiamen, representatives of the nobility – dukes, earls, baronets, knights, highland chieftains and other gentry – the clergy, dignitaries and officials from all the surrounding towns in the north, and several thousand clansmen who rode in horse-drawn conveyances or marched solemnly to the kirk at Duthil.

Upon the death of Caroline, Countess Dowager of Seafield, in 1911, the original mausoleum was closed and sealed with a bronze plaque on the doors, never to be reopened.



Duthil Kirk Clan Grant Centre

Another identical mausoleum, erected outside the churchyard, houses only the remains of the 9th Earl of Seafield, Sir James Ogilvie-Grant, Baronet, and his immediate family.

The 10th Earl of Seafield immigrated to New Zealand and was buried there. The 11th Earl, Capt. Sir James Ogilvie-Grant, an officer in the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, was killed in 1915 during World War I. He was interred near Ypres, in Belgium.

The churchyard at Duthil also features an impressive memorial stone dedicated to the memory of Field Marshal Sir Patrick Grant, GCB, GCMG (1804-1895), chieftain of the ancient family of Tullochgorm. Although the Field Marshal was actually buried in London, the memorial was erected at Duthil, the parish of his youth, by members of his family. Sir Patrick's father, Major John Grant of Auchterblair, who served in Sir James Grant's 97th Inverness-shire Highlanders, is also interred at Duthil. There are several memorial stones which commemorate other descendants of this family – British Army officers who lost their lives in places far removed from the quiet, peaceful environs of the parish.

In 1986, Mr. Gerald Brandon-Bravo, who had previously purchased Castle Grant, essentially gave Duthil Church to the Clan Grant Society. Shortly thereafter, Walter Grant, owner of a construction company in Elgin, made repairs to the building's structure and roof.

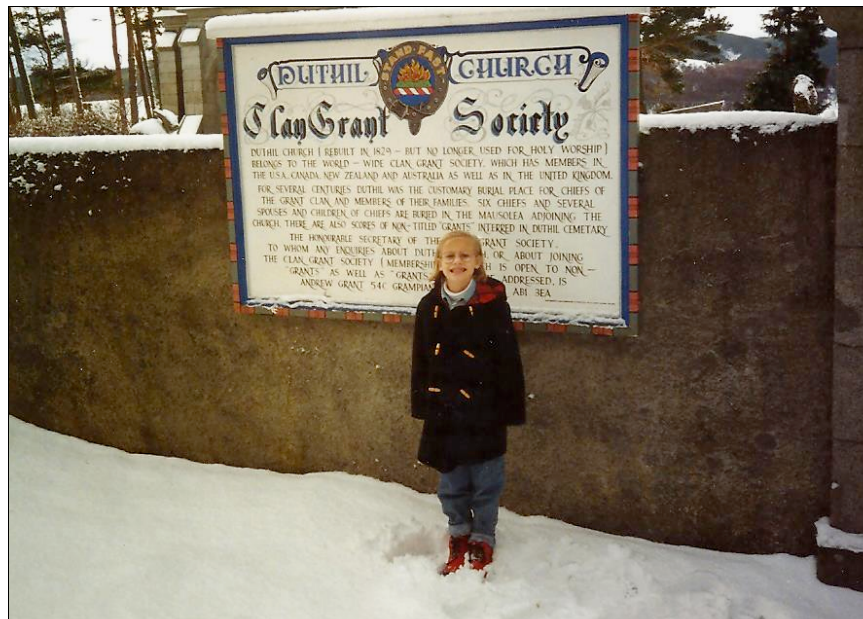
In 1993, the church was handed over to the Clan Grant Centre Trust Ltd. The trust is recognized in Britain as a charity (№ SC021615) and a limited liability company (№ SC144748). The former church building has since been adapted for use as a clan center. During the week of the Abernethy Highland Games in August, it is used as a gathering place for the Clan Grant Society, as well as the venue for its AGM (Annual General Meeting). The interior walls of the church display a number of photographs, paintings, documents and other clan memorabilia.

On Christmas Day 1993, my wife and I took our eight year-old daughter, Betsy, to the old kirk of Duthil. The ground was covered with snow and driving conditions were tenuous. Undaunted, we parked the car and trudged through the snow to the gate to the churchyard. I took a photograph of little Betsy next to a large sign posted by the British Clan Grant Society.

Nineteen years later, we returned to Duthil with Betsy, who by this time was a grown young woman. On that occasion, we were given a personal tour of the Clan Grant Centre by our Chief, the 6th Lord Strathspey. It was a beautiful sunny day and we were encouraged to see how the old kirk had been transformed from the dilapidated building we had seen on previous visits to Strathspey.

Lord Strathspey, who lives nearby, has been diligent in his efforts to promote the Clan Grant Society and develop the clan center at Duthil. He has obviously done a lot of work and invested a considerable amount of time in making the *auld kirk* a viable clan center.

Some readers of this article have visited Duthil Church in the past. Others might have the opportunity to visit in the near future. If not, perhaps your sons or daughters, or your grandsons or granddaughters might be able to go to Duthil someday. That is why it is important for us to lend our financial support to the Clan Grant Centre Trust Ltd. When you write your annual check to the Clan Grant Society, why not add an extra \$10.00 or more and earmark the donation for the Clan Grant Centre?



*Betsy Grant at Duthil Kirk,
Christmas 1993*

* * *

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The Clan Grant Society, USA was founded in 1977 by George & Lucille Grant by authority of Sir Patrick Grant of Grant (1912-1992), The Right Honorable Lord Strathspey, Baronet of Nova Scotia, 32nd Hereditary Chief of Clan Grant. It continues under authority of Sir James Grant of Grant, The Right Honorable Lord Strathspey, Baronet of Nova Scotia, 33rd Hereditary Chief of Clan Grant.
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DO YOU SPEAK GAELIC?

"Good morning" Maduinn mhath. /MAH-chun vah/

Good afternoon/evening. Feasgar math. /FES-guhr mah/

Good night (when leaving) Oidche math. /OY-kuh mah/

"Thank you" tapadh leat or Tapadh leibh /TAH-puh let/ or /TAH-puh levy/ depending on the status of the person addressed. leat to a person if you can address him/her by their first names or a child; leibh to more than one or a person of higher status than yourself.

"You are welcome" 'S ur beatha /SHAY oor BEY-uh/

TAPADH LEIBH to Phil Smith for this.

Just a reminder, the future of the Clan Grant Society is in our children. Have you considered giving them a gift membership?



A windy and rainy day was the forecast for the Grants at the Smokey Mountain Highland Games (May 17th at Marysville College, TN) but to those (all 9 of us) who "toughed" it out, one brief shower and gusty winds were all we dealt with! (The weather forecast lowered the attendance considerably in the morning but by afternoon the number of true clansmen increased!)

John Maliskey receives honors for helping us put up the tent the night before the games! He arrived before we (Phil and Shirley Smith) did and told us to look for a red and white striped tent and some cows! Well, we found a red and white striped tent and two pictures--one of a cow and one of a pig--so we figured we were in the right spot! But one problem: there was no John! After finding someone who could tell us where our tent would be, we backed up to find a less crowded area--the phone rang and John said he was waving at us! Sure enough, we finally saw him waving frantically! We even saw the Highland Coo enclosed near him!

But to shorten this tale, we were fortunate to be across from the "traditional" entertainment tent which included our very own Colin Grant-Adams! So we heard good music all day long! And his wife, Julia, had their tent next to ours! And best of all, when the wind finally threatened to "undo" us, she graciously took down her "windbreaker" and shared it with the Grants--which protected both tent displays! True chivalry and Highland hospitality! So buy their discs! (I have all 7! Julia told me I did!--so checked this out when we arrived home!)

In addition to those named, we welcomed Angela Louise (a Suttie), Arvilee Grant (a member), Carolyn Dougall (a Cairn), and Heather Kremenetsky (a Carnes) to the tent!

Our next games will be in Glasgow, KY on May 31st and then the North Alabama games on Saturday, October 4, 2014. See you there!

The Glasgow, KY Highland Games on May 31st proved to be hot (93) but one person even joined so Phil and I welcomed Ginger Barley warmly into Clan Grant! This lovely lady came rushing up to the tent with a \$20 bill in her hand, signed the guest book, listened to our spiel and took off! Never to be seen again! We hope to see her next year!

The Clan tents at these games are spread out around the athletic field but some refreshment stands, entertainment and band tents (including our own Colin Grant-Adams) are lined up along a 1/2 mile dirt road. This road eventually leads to a smaller pavilion. Dancers perform there--and a live jousting match with large and beautiful horses takes place in front of it. (If you've never seen a live match before, you would enjoy this!)

Six other "Grants" visited the tent during the day, including Lorraine Armstrong, Philip Smith (IV), Colin Grant-Adams, Walter Manning, Leslie Grant and Debora Carney. Philip and his Dad, Ed Smith, were here with the Nashville, TN pipe band.

By Shirley Grant Smith



Susie Baecker Grant's mother, Betty Runyen Baecker was the HMO Kaiser Permanente founder's first nurse. In 1933 Dr. Sidney Garfield with nurse Betty Runyen opened a hospital at Desert Center, California, literally in the middle of the desert, to care for workers building the aqueduct to bring water to Los Angeles. The little hospital was the seed for the pre-paid health care systems we have today.

Susie, an LPN, recently retired from Kaiser Permanente Hawai'i and has written a book about her mother's childhood in the Southern California desert town of Indio, her nurse training in Los Angeles, her adventuresome time at the little hospital in the desert and her life afterwards until she moved to Hawai'i, married and reared a son and twin daughters.

On May 12, 2014, the Kaiser Permanente Southern California-Hawai'i district held a 50th anniversary celebration at Chiriaco Summit, CA not far from the site of the first hospital at Desert Center, CA. Kaiser Permanente doctors, administrators, nurses, Dr. Garfield's relatives and Susie and Ed Grant, went to a truck stop at an elevation of 1,700 feet an hour East into the desert on Hwy 10. There, next to the Gen. Patton museum full of lots of historic tanks, was a large rock under a red cover surrounded by palms, cacti, and other desert stuff. On the rock was the new State of California historic plaque # 992 with a large hole in front of it for a time capsule.

After speeches from the Kaiser officials, the Kaiser historian, a relative of Dr. Garfield and Susie telling about her Mom, she and a doctor pulled the cover off the plaque-rock. Then they put the time capsule, including Susie's book, into the ground and the VIPs, Susie too, shoveled dirt over it.

Susie was thrilled and thoroughly enjoyed the entire trip. She wrote the book to honor her mother and pass on her story to her family, friends and co-workers. The notice paid by Kaiser Permanente to her mother's role in their history and the respect for Susie's mother and for Susie's ok were boundless.



Some Septs of the Clan Grant

(A compilation of a series of three articles previously written by James H. Grant for *Craigellachie* circa 2008)

The Fall 2007 issue of *Craigellachie* featured an article from the UK Clan Grant Society website entitled “Septs of Clan Grant”. Although the word *sept* is a perfectly legitimate word, it is rarely used these days – probably because the concept of septhood is complex and confusing, even controversial. Clan societies, in particular, have sidestepped the word – opting instead for benign phrases, such as “allied family names” or “names associated with the clan.”

Sept is not a four-letter word! Stripped of arcane pedantry, a sept is simply a family within a clan with a different surname, by-name or patronymic.

Central to the understanding of septhood is a basic comprehension of several early Scottish naming conventions – the patronymic, the descriptive name, the occupational name, and the family by-name.

A patronymic was a name given to an individual based on the name of his (or her) father, and in some cases the paternal grandfather or other ancestor. Patronymics were primarily used in the Scottish highlands before the 18th century, when they were generally phased out in favor of the surnames used today.

Here are some specific examples of patronymics, descriptive names, and occupational names taken from actual 16th and 17th century Strathspey and Glenurquhart parish records and other documents linked to the Clan Grant.

- Johannes McRobert – John, son of Robert
- Malcolmus roy – Malcolm with red hair
- Johannes bayne McAyn doy – Fair-haired John, son of dark John
- John Dow Browstir – Dark John, the brewer
- Duncan McPatrick VcYockye – Duncan, son of Patrick, grandson of Jock
- Margaret NicEarcher – Margaret, daughter of the son of Farquhar
- Finlaidus McWilliam moir – Finlay, son of big William
- Christian Nindonach Vicandy – Christian, daughter of Duncan, granddaughter of Andrew
- John Grant McCondochie alias Beg – John Grant, son of Duncan, also known as “Small”
- Donaldus McAngus Millare – Donald, son of Angus the Miller
- Patricius McConeill McClerycht – Patrick, son of Donald, grandson of the cleric or notary
- Adam McGillecrist – Adam, son of the servant of Christ (probably a priest)
- Nign Thomais Mhorr – The daughter of big Thomas
- William Gow – William, the blacksmith
- John Grant MacKintailzeor – John Grant, son of the tailor

By contrast, a by-name or family name evolved from a patronymic, descriptive name, or occupational name, and designated a specific extended family descended from a common ancestor. In some cases, by-names became entrenched in a community or parish and eventually became surnames. In other instances, they died out after several generations. By-names were sometimes in the form “*Grant alias Smith*” or “*Jones alias Grant*”.

Two other important aspects of septhood are those of place and time. A by-name would be considered a sept of the Clan Grant only if it had an historical connection to the estates, towns, parishes, and farms **during the period they were held by the Chief, chieftains, or other gentry of the clan.**

The Grant lands were centered in Strathspey, “between the two Craigellachies,” generally comprising the parishes of Duthil and Rothiemurchus; Kincardine and Abernethy; Cromdale, Inverallan, and Advie; and the greater parts of Knockando, Inver’on, Kirkmichael and Aberlour. Other Grant cadet chieftains held Glenmoriston and Glenurquhart on the north side of Loch Ness.

There are dozens of septs inextricably linked to the Clan Grant. This article will document a few.

Bain, Bayne, Bane, MacBain – The descriptive name Bain, meaning “fair” (fair-haired or of fair complexion), was used in most districts of Scotland from an early period. Johannes Bain McAyn Doy and Jacobus McOwne Bayne were parishioners in Duthil in 1537. Alexander Bain was in Twllych (Tulloch), Abernethy parish, in the late 16th century. The Laird of Freuchie’s Regality Court convicted Allaster Bayne in

Balliefurth of stealing cows in 1690. Margaret Bayn was convicted of haunting with the infamous criminal known as “the Halkit Stirk”, and sentenced to be “...scourged by the hangman with thratie strypes and ane of her ears cutt off and banished out of Strathspey for ever.”

Bain (Bayn, Bane) was a Grant by-name throughout the 18th century in the parishes of Cromdale and Duthil. Donald Grantt or Bain lived in Cromdale in 1713. Patrick Grant alias Bain was in Dutchell (Duthil) in 1720. Ian Bain of Achnahatnich was the chief bodyguard of Patrick MacAlpine Grant of Rothimurchus in the early 18th century. William Bain in Wester Dundreggan, Glenmoriston, and Alexander Grant alias Bain in Bunloit, Glenurquhart, were Jacobites who surrendered after the battle of Culloden in 1746. John Bain Grant was a tenant in Milltown, Glenurquhart in 1746.

Bowie, Buy, Buie – Bowie is another descriptive name meaning “yellow or fair-haired.” Bowie (Buy, Buye) was a common name in Invera’on in the 17th and 18th centuries. The name was used extensively in the 18th century in Glenlivet as a by-name in the form *Bowie alias Grant*. *Sueton Grant or Buy* was christened in Cromdale parish in 1704. *Peter Grant or Buie* was in Cromdale in the same year. *James Bowie in Souie* was a Jacobite from Glenlivet in 1745. Angus Buy in Craskie, Glenmoriston, was a “reluctant Jacobite” in 1746. *John Buoy alias Grant* was a subtenant in Clash and Belnochin, Glenlivet in 1761. John Bowie lived in Aberlour in 1783. Bowies still live in Craigellachie today.

Clerach, Clark, Clerk, MacClerich, McCleryct, McInclerich – Occupational names of this type were common to most districts in Scotland. These names were used extensively in the lands of the Clan Grant from early times. The name could mean “cleric, clergyman, writer or notary.” During the early years of the clan system in the Scottish highlands, members of the clergy were frequently called upon to read and write wills, testaments, contracts, deeds, bonds of mutual assistance, and other legal documents.

Adam moir McClerycht, Finlaius McCondil McClerycht, and Duncan McInclerycht were parishioners in Duthil in 1537. *Hustoun McClerich* and *Hustoun McInclerich* were in Cartaly, Glenurquhart, in 1545. William Clerk was a tenant in Borlum, Glenurquhart, the same year. *Margaret McIncklearach* was baptized in Invera’on in 1639. Patrick Klerach lived in Invera’on in 1646. John Clerk (also Clerach) lived in Cromdale in 1713. *Janet Clerach* in Milltown of Abernethy was on the “poor list” in 1742. Other Clarks and Clerachs lived in Abernethy and Knockando in the 18th century. John Clark was a mason at Castle Grant and died “in the 93rd year of his life” in 1826.

Cruickshank – The name Cruickshank, commonly pronounced *Crushak*, is probably derived from a place name in Aberdeen, although it is generally thought to be a descriptive name meaning “crooked leg.” John Cruickshank was a tenant in Achnahadet, Duthil parish in 1671. *Andrew Cruikshank* was a weaver in Gortons in 1730. *Andrew Grant or Cruikshank* was baptized in Cromdale in 1733. Cruickshanks lived in Cromdale and in Glenlivet throughout the 18th century. Alexander Cruickshank, a sergeant in the Black Watch, was buried at Inverallan in 1863. Cruickshanks still live in Grantown-on-Spey today.

Dow, Due, Dubh, Dou, MacIndowie – This descriptive name (pronounced doo) means “black, dark or dusky.” Donald Dow was a tenant in Balmacaan, Glenurquhart in 1545. *Patrick McIndowie* lived in Invera’on in 1648. *James McInduy* was baptized in Aberlour in 1707. Donald Due was christened in Cromdale in 1714. James Dow in Uptown of Elchies died in 1721. Alexander Dow in Dellnahetnich and John Dou in Glenarder were weavers of plaids for the independent companies (Strathspey militias) circa 1730. *James Grant alias Dow* was in Lethendie, Cromdale, in 1733. John Grant Dow was in Forrigen, Duthil, in 1753. Other Dows, Doys, Does, Dowes, and MacInduis lived in the parishes of Abernethy, Aberlour, and Cromdale during the 18th century.

Glas, Glass, Glassanach, MacGilleglas, McGlashan – These descriptive names mean “gray, pale or wan.” MacGilleglass means “son of the pale lad.” *Gillendris McGilleglass* was a parishioner in Duthil in 1537. *John Bane McGilleglas* was a tenant in Glenurquhart in 1545. A number of families of Glasses lived in Cromdale, Rothiemurchus, Abernethy, and Knockando during the 18th century. *Lachlan Glas in*

Ginslich, Rothiemurchus, was excoriated by the kirk session for having a fiddler and dancing at a *Lykewake* for a dead family member in 1720.

Donald McDunachglashanach alias Grant in Aingormack, rendered in a multitude of variant spellings, appeared frequently as a witness in Duthil parish session minutes in the 1720's. (It is a shame this wonderful name did not survive in Strathspey!) Other family members included: *John Glass alias Grant* who lived in Duthil parish in 1723; *Donald McGlashan in Kinveachie* who was mentioned in Duthil records in 1733; and *William Glassanach* and *James Grant Glass* who were tenants in Deshar, Duthil parish, in the mid 18th century.

Gow, MacAgow, MacAgowne, MacGowan – Gow was an occupational name meaning “blacksmith or smithy.” The patronymic form is derived from the Gaelic *Mac gobha* or *Mac a'ghobhainn*. *Duncanus McGowne* was a parishioner in Duthil (1537). *William McAgow* witnessed a document for *Johne M'Conquhy* regarding the lands of Tullochgrue in 1537. *Gow Roy*, *William McGowyn*, and *John Bane McConnil McInGowyn* were tenants in Glenurquhart in 1545. William Gow witnessed a document signed by the Laird of Freuchie in 1553. *John McAgow Dow* was a tenant of the laird of Freuchie in 1574. John Reoch Makgowin in Auchleythnye and his sons were named in a submission to decret arbitral between Patrick Grant of Tullochgorm and Lauchlin Grant of Wester Elchies in 1608. In 1611, *Makgowins croft* was listed among the rental properties on the Grant estates. *Alester McJan Reauche VcAgawne in Foitirlettter* was fined for reset of MacGregors in 1613. William Gow in Rothimune was fined for the same offence in 1615. Other Gows were noted in the parishes of Abernethy, Rothiemurchus, Cromdale and Duthil throughout the 17th and 18th centuries. The patronymic forms appear to have died out in Strathspey the 17th century. The by-name *Gow alias Smith* flourished in Glenlivet in the 18th and 19th centuries.

Kiar, Ciar, Cheir, Nicolcheir, Keranich, MacKeran, MacKerron – It is not known if all these names and variants spellings are related. The names suggest an association with the *Clann Chiaran (Clankeran)*, an ancient branch of the Clan Grant, said to be descended from Lucas Ciar, a younger son of an early chieftain. The representative of *Clan Chiaran* first held Auchnarrow, and later Dellachapple, in Cromdale parish from an early period. Ciar (Kiar) is a descriptive name meaning “dark, dusky, gloomy or depressed”. In Strathspey, the appellation *Kiar* or *Ciar* was very likely related to the *Clann Chiaran* Grants.

Donald Keir was a tenant in Borlum, Glenurquhart (1544). *Allestir McConnald Cheir broustir* (brewer) and *John Keir McConnald McCondochie McGillespick* in Urquhart were fined for resetting MacGregors in 1615.

Christian Nicolcheir married Thomas Stewart in Invera'on in 1636. James Grant and his wife, *Mariorie Nicollcheir*, are noted in documents in 1640. *Jonet Nicolchere* married William McLockie in Invera'on in 1645. James Grant, son of *Johne Grant and Jonet Nicolcheir*, was baptized in Invera'on in 1648.

John Grant or Keran, *William Grant or Keranich*, and *Donald Kiar or Grant* lived in Cromdale parish in the early 18th century. Margaret Kiar, daughter of *Donald Kiar or Grant* and Jannet Grant, was baptized in Cromdale in 1728. *Christian* and *Mariorie Nicolcheir*, *Jonet Nicolchere* and other women of this patronymic, which refers to a daughter of someone named *Kiar* or *Cheir*, were documented in the parish of Invera'on in the mid 17th century.

The patronymic MacKerron, MacKeran was probably derived from MacGilleciar, MacIlheran, or MacChiaran, which suggests an association with the *Clan Chiaran* or *Clankeran*, but this is purely conjectural. The name MacKeran flourished in Strathspey from at least the 17th century. *Andro McKeran* lived in Invera'on parish in 1640. The by-name *Grant or McKeran* was recorded in the minutes of Cromdale parish in 1714. *William Grant or McKeranay* was noted there the same year. Some families were designated *Keranach*. The name MacKerron (MacKerran), perhaps a different family group, was noted later in the parish of Aberlour.

Lawson, Lauson – The Lawsons, one of the principal septs of the Clan Grant, were entrenched in Cromdale parish at a very early period – perhaps before the Grants held lands there. Lawson is a patronymic meaning “son of Lawrence.” According to tradition, the Lawsons descend from Colin *Meikle* Lawson, a hero of the Clan Grant in the 16th century who was killed in a dispute with the Camerons. *Johnne Lausone in Cladounane* and *Robert Lausone* signed a bond of assistance with the Laird of Freuchie in 1645, along with other principal members of the Clan Grant. *James Lowson in Eister Cur* was noted in documents in 1662. The annals of Cromdale parish are replete with families named Lawson (Lauson, Lason) throughout the 17th and 18th centuries, many of which intermarried with the Grants. Captain Robert Lawson, Balliemore, was the Commander of the Eastern Company of the Strathspey Battalion of Volunteers (militia) in 1798, an honorarium illustrating the importance of this sept among the Grants.

MacAlaster, MacAlester, MacAlister, MacAlistair – This by-name evolved from the patronymic meaning “son of Alister or Alexander.” *Alexander McWilliam McAlester* was a parishioner in Duthil in 1537. *William McAlester Grant in Easter Inchbrine*, Glenurquhart, was despoiled of goods in a raid in 1545. *David Makallaster in Glenlochie*, Abernethy parish, was noted in documents in the 17th century. *John McCallaster* was baptized in Invera’on in 1634. *John Grant alias Makallester Vickandro* lived in Cromdale in 1690. Many families of MacAlesters (MacAlaster, McAlasternie, MacKallaster, MacKulister, Alester, McAlister) flourished in Cromdale throughout the 18th century. *John McAlister alias Grant in Belnagarn*, *John McAlister Oig in Livicie*, and *Donald McAlister Duy in Delcaitack*, all in Glenmoriston, were Jacobites captured after the battle of Culloden. Other McAlisters were noted in Aberlour and Knockando in the 18th century.

MacConnachie, MacKonnachie, MacDonnachie, MacCondochie, M’Conquhy – These patronymic variants mean “son of Duncan.” The Clan Donnachie Grants reportedly descend from an ancestor named Duncan Grant. *John M’Conquhy*, also known as *John MacKonnachie Grant in Gartinbeg* signed a document in 1537. *Jacobus McCondoche* was a Duthil parishioner in 1537. *Gillespik McConquy glas* was a tenant in Borlum, Glenurquhart, in 1544. *John M’Conquhy* was the commander of the Grant contingent at the battle of Glenlivet in 1594. *John McDonachie in Garthinebeg*, Duthil, was fined for resetting MacGregors in 1615. *William Macandachie moir, and his wiff, in Lyngarrow* were fined in 1690 by the Regality Court for receipt of stolen goods. Archibald Grant *alias MacConchie vic Phatrick* was in Coineachan, Glenmoriston in 1693. *William MkConachie* in Hillhall of Easter Elchies, Knockando, died in 1687. Thomas Grant or *McConchie* lived in Cromdale in 1705.

The following entries from the parishes of Duthil and Cromdale illustrate the establishment of a by-name – in this case, the sept of *MacIan VicConnachie*, (meaning son of John, grandson of Duncan). *Donald Grant alias McIan Vic Conachie* was in *Dalrachneybeg* in 1723; *Duncan Grant alias McIan VicDunnachie* was a tenant in Lethendie in 1724; and *John Grant McIoin Vick Onachie* in Laggan of Tullochgriban married Elspet Watson in Duthil in 1731.

James McKondachie in Craighead of Edinwillie, died in 1758. *Patrik Mkonachy sometyme in Phonas, leate in Claggin of Wester Elchies* died in 1759. These notations are taken from the session records of Knockando parish.

MacDonald, Donaldson, Donald, Donalach, MacConald, and MacCondill are patronymics meaning “son of Donald. The name MacDonald is one of the most frequently occurring names in Scotland and can be found in most districts. It is illogical to assume that all MacDonalds descend from a common ancestor. Moreover, it is the opinion of this reporter that the MacDonalds of Strathspey probably descended from various progenitors who were not necessarily related to each other, and whose progeny, by virtue of their ancestors’ historical attachment to the lands of the Clan Grant, were actually more closely related to the Grants than the Clan Donald. (This general rule would also apply to a number of surnames derived from patronymics.) Many families of MacDonalds lived in the districts held by the Clan Grant – particularly in Glenmoriston and Glenurquhart where the name has always been more prevalent than the name Grant. The parish records of Strathspey are also replete with literally hundreds of records of baptisms and marriages of MacDonalds who were aligned with the Clan Grant. *Malcolmus McWilliam McCondill* was a parishioner

in Duthil in 1537. *Gillemartyne McConnell moir in Mid Bunloit*, Glenurquhart, was despoiled of his goods in 1545. *William M'Robbie M'Conel* was born in Invera'on in 1581. John McConnald V'Cowle, Allestir McConnald Cheir, and *Donald Og McConald Chalmer* were fined for resetting McGregors in 1615. *Patrick Roy McEan VcConald* was in *Tullocheruben*, Duthil, in 1615. The names MacDonald, Donaldson, and *Donalach* were noted in Cromdale, and many MacDonalds lived in the parishes of Duthil, Abernethy and Knockando throughout the 18th century.

MacFinlay, MacKinlay, MacInlay, Macfinlay More – According to tradition, the extended family MacFinlay More in Muchrach of Abernethy descended from the *Sliochd ile Channich*, one of the septs that accompanied an early chieftain to Strathspey from Stratherrick in the 14th century. *Johannes McDondoche McInlay*, *Malcolmus McDondoche McInlay* and *Johannes McFinlay* were parishioners in Duthil in 1537. *Donald ovr McEane McFindlaw in Wester Bunloit* and *John McFyndlaw* in Wester Inchbrine, Glenurquhart, were despoiled of their goods in 1545. *Patricio Mackfinlay in Glenbeg* is mentioned in a document in 1553. *Johne McKeondla or Vore* lived in Invera'on in 1642. *John M'Finlay buy* was in Bunloit, Glenurquhart, in 1668. John McFindlay was a weaver in Rothiemoune circa 1730. *Alexander Grant McFinla* lived in Abernethy in 1732. MacFinlays were prolific in Cromdale, Invera'on, and Abernethy parishes throughout the 18th century.

MacGregor, Gregorach, Gregor – There has always been a strong traditional bond between the Grants and the MacGregors. Many Grants were fined for resetting (aiding and abetting) members of the outlawed clan in the early 17th century. The name MacGregor and its variants have always been among the most prevalent in Strathspey. It is assumed that members of Clan Gregor settled there during the time they were banished from their traditional home territories.

Gregor McGillespick Grant alias McGregour in Tullochryben (Tullochgriban) was fined for resetting MacGregors in 1615. *Johne Grigor* was a tenant in Kyllintra (Grantown) in 1667. *Finlay Gregorach* married Katherine Grant in Cromdale circa 1705. John Gregory was baptized in Cromdale in 1719. *Donald Grigorach or MacGrigor* was in Cromdale in 1722. *John More Gregorach* lived in Kirkmichael parish in 1738. John Gregor was baptized in Knockando in 1792.

MacGregors, Gregorachs and other variant spellings of the name were prolific in the parishes of Cromdale, Abernethy, and Duthil throughout the 18th century, and noted in Kirkmichael and Knockando in the latter stages of the century.

MacJames, MacHamish – Another traditional sept reportedly descended from the “race of the trough” were the MacJameses in Inverallan parish, although the name was used as a patronymic before the Trochies came to Strathspey. Johannes McJamis Doy was a parishioner in Duthil in 1537. Finla McJames Uig in Abernethi, Duncane McJames Og Grant, and Allester Og McAllestir VcJames in Auchnahatniche were fined for resetting MacGregors in 1615. According to Duthil parish minutes from 1732, John Grant McJames, servant to Gartinbeg, absconded when named as the father of a child by Elpet More Grant (but later returned). Donald Grant McJames was on the “poor list” in Duthil in 1733. John, son to James Grant McHamish oig, was baptized in Duthil in 1733. Other clansmen named Grant McJames and Grant McHamish are noted in Duthil records throughout the 18th century.

MacIan, MacIain, MacAyn, MacKean, Vicyean – MacIan is a patronymic meaning “son of Ian or John.” *Johannes bayne McAyn doy* and *Hugo McAyn doy* were parishioners in Duthil in 1537. *John McIldonycht McEane boy* in Invermoriston was despoiled of his goods in 1544. William McKean was a tenant in Delnabo and William McEan was in Tulloch in 1584. *Duncane McAne glas in Vrquhart* (Glenurquhart) was fined for resetting McGregors in 1615. *Donald MacKeandoue* was in *Knockeadoch* (Knockando) in 1665. *James Grant McKeanriach* is mentioned in the will of James Grant of Freuchie in 1665. Duncan McEan was in Bellintome in 1676 and 1690. Donald Grant or *McIanvig* lived in Cromdale parish in 1720. Several other families used the by-name Grant or *McIanvig* (*McKianwig*, *MacInvig*) in Cromdale parish during the early years of the 18th century. Donald Grant *Vicyean* was in Deshar, Duthil parish, the same year. *John McYeanbain* in Mullochard, was noted in Duthil parish records in 1737. Donald McDonald *alias MacIan vic Ian* in the Burn above Duthil was mentioned in documents in 1762.

MacJockie, MacJackie, MacKiokie – In the 16th and 17th centuries, the MacJockies held the lands of Easter and Wester Tulloch in the parish of Abernethy. According to tradition, the MacJockies were cadets of the

first family of Ballindalloch. They descended from *Patrick Graunt McJockie* in Tulloch, whose father was John Grant, probably nicknamed Jock or Jockie. The McJockies were a dysfunctional family by anyone's standards. They were always in trouble with the authorities. *John Grant, sone to Petre Grant alias McJockie in Tulliche*, was fined in 1613 for resetting (aiding and abetting) members of the proscribed Clan Gregor. No fewer than five members of the sept were fined for the same offense, including *James McEan McJackie in Dalcarne*. *John McPatrick veYockye in Culloch* (Tulloch) and *Duncane McPatrik veYockye* were prosecuted in 1619. Patrick McJockie was hanged in Edinburgh in 1637 for his association with the outlaw, Ian Dow Gar MacGregor. Alister MacJockie fled to Ireland to escape punishment by the Privy Council. He was wanted for the murder of Lachlan MacKintosh and Thomas Grant of Dalvey at Rothiemoon in 1628, and for abetting the infamous highland freebooter, James Grant of Carron, better known as *Seumas an Tuim* (James of the Hill). He was eventually captured and sentenced to death, but the Laird of Freuchie secured a postponement and the sentence was never carried out. A nephew, *Allan Grant alias McJockie* in Wester Tulloch, was tried for manslaughter in Edinburgh in 1663. *John M'Gillifadrick M'Jockie* lived in Kincardine, near Tulloch, in 1633. *Janet nein Ean* (daughter of John) *vic Jockie*, spouse to Thomas Dallas in Lynchurn, Duthil, was mentioned in Commissariat records in 1666. According to the author, James Alan Rennie, some descendants of the MacJockies in Strathspey are called MacCook today.

Another extended family of McJockies (usually spelt MacLokie, MacKiokie) lived in Invera'on near Ballindalloch throughout the 17th century.

MacPhadrick, MacPhatrick, MacPatrick, MacFatrack, MacGillepatrick – The Chieftains of the Grants of Glenmoriston are traditionally known as *Mac 'ic Phadruig*. The Grants of Tullochgorm are known as the *Clann Phadruig*. *Kenneth McGillepatrik in Borlum* and *John moir McGillefatrik in Easter Bunloit* were tenants in Glenurquhart in 1545. In 1584, *John Reauche McFatrack VicKinlay* signed a letter of obligation to defend and support the Laird of Freuchie, his son, and grandson. *Johnne McEan VcPatrik*, the brother of Tullochgorm, was fined for resetting MacGregors in 1615. *John Grant alias Macphatrick* was a servant at Castle Grant in the late 18th century. *Archibald Grant alias MacConchie Vic Patrick* was in Coineachan, Glenmoriston, in 1693. James McPhadrick lived in Cromdale in 1704. *James Grant McPhadrich* was in Keanpoll, Rothiemurchus, in 1720. *Angus McGilphadrick* was a tenant in Livicie, Glenmoriston, in 1746.

MacQueen, MacSwene, MacQuene – The name is a patronymic of Scandinavian origin meaning “son of Swene,” commonly used by members of the Clan Donnachie Grants in the 16th and 17th centuries. John McQuene was a tenant in Balnafort in 1615. *Robert Grant or McQuhyn* was baptized in Invera'on in 1645. *John Oig M'Quene* (also John M'Swine in Dalrachnie) died in 1667. *James M'Swene or M'Quene* of the Clan Donnachie held Inverlaidnan in 1613. *John McKqueen* resided in Cromdale parish in 1726. *Dougall MacKquine in Achtatibber* was noted in Duthil parish records in 1760. Many other MacQueens lived in Cromdale, Abernethy, and Knockando parishes throughout the 18th and 19th centuries.

MacRobie, MacRobbie, MacRobert, Robertson – Two other septs of the Clan Grant were the McRobies and the McRoberts. Both of these by-names evolved from patronymics meaning “son of Robert,” but the two family groups were not necessarily related. *Willelmus McRobert McKerwyss* and *Finlaius McRobert McKerwyss* were parishioners in Duthil in 1537. These names are patronymics meaning that William and Finlay (probably Grants) were the sons of Robert and grandsons of Fergus.

Several large families known as Grant alias McRobie flourished in Cromdale, Glenloch, Glenlivet and Invera'on in the 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries. In 1584, Alester McRobie in Glenloch signed an obligation to support and defend his kinsman and Chief, the Laird of Freuchie. Patrick Grant M'Robie was styled in Tullochgorm in 1611, a circumstance that lends credence to speculation in traditional manuscripts that the McRobies of Glenloch were descended from the Grants of Tullochgorm.

In 1611, *Makrobbies Croft* was listed among the properties in the Laird of Freuchie's rental book. *William M'Robbie M'Conill in Wester Curiche, Innerallan* (Inverallan parish in Strathspey) is noted in Commissariat records in 1633. *Donald Makrobie* was convicted in Regality Court for stealing plough irons in 1690. In 1697, perhaps the same *Donald Mackrobie* was hanged at the gallowhill at Bellintome for stealing cows and sheep. *John Grant alias Bain McRobie voir* lived in Cromdale parish in 1706. Donald McRobie was a weaver in Duthell in 1730. Other variants spellings noted in parish records and other documents were McKRobie and MacCRobie.

Although similarly named, the McRoberts in Strathspey are generally thought to be a branch of the *Sliochd Evan Dornoch* (the descendants of Evan Dornoch), who according to tradition, accompanied the first Grant chieftain to Strathspey from their former holdings in Stratherrick in the 14th century. They reportedly held Lettoch (Abernethy parish) and Culfoichmore (Cromdale) in the early years of the clan's tenure in Strathspey. As the name implies, the MacRobert by-name is derived from a common progenitor named Robert. *John Grant alias Makrobert* was living in Inveray in 1708. Robert Grant, son of Donald Grant or McRobert and Marjory Rob, was baptized in Cromdale parish in 1736. Many other McRoberts were noted in the parishes of Inver'von, Cromdale, and Knockando, and a large contingent of Makroberts lived in Aberlour throughout the 18th century.

The surname Robertson, which also means "son of Robert," has long been associated with Strathspey. It is not known if these families are related to the indigenous MacRobies and MacRoberts or if they are transplanted members of the Robertsons of Clan Donnachadh, whose traditional home is in Perthshire.

MacWilliam, MacWillie, MacCullie, MacKwillie, MacKullie, Williamson – This patronymic meaning "son of William" was prominent in Strathspey from early times. *Patricius moir McPatre McWilliam, Duncanus moir McAngus Willelmi*, and *Jacobus McDondoche McWilliam* were parishioners of Duthil in 1537. *John McWille* in Borlum, Glenurquhart, was despoiled of his goods in 1545. *Willelmo Williamson* resided in Dergy (Dreggie) in 1553. *Finlao Williamsone* witnessed a document signed by the Laird of Freuchie in 1553. James McWilliam in Dillivorer and William McThomas McWilliam in Rothiemoon were fined for resetting McGregors in 1615. *Duncane McWilliam Veig* was in Granishe, the same year. *Finla McWiliambuy* married Jonet McWilliam in Inver'von in 1634. *James McWillie voir* was in Knockendoche (Knockando) in 1668. Robert McWilliam in Lettoch was mentioned in documents in 1668. *John McWillie or Roy* was a parishioner in Cromdale in 1706. Many MacWilliams (McWillie, MacKwillie, McKwilliam) were noted in Cromdale parish records in the 18th century.

Janet NickWilliam-more, a blind woman in Tullochgriban, was on the "poor list" in Duthil parish in 1720. *Donald Grant alias McWilliam in Dalrachniebeg* was mentioned in Duthil records in 1725. *Duncan McKwillie* lived in Cromdale parish in 1728. John McWilliam was a weaver in Bellichuile circa 1730. John McWilliam and his wife, Mary Grant, lived in Glenurquhart in 1741. *Alexander Grant or McWilliam*, son of John Grant and Betty McWilliam, was christened in Inver'von in 1796.

Miller, Millar, Millart – Miller is an occupational name, probably found in most parishes. *Donaldus McAngus Millare* was a parishioner of Duthil in 1537. Several families of Millers (Millart, Millert) lived in Cromdale parish in the 18th century. A family with the by-name *Miller alias Grant* was in Inver'von parish in the mid-18th century. *William McLauchlan Grant alias Miller* lived in Glenurquhart in 1740. The name *Grant or Millart* was also noted in Inver'von in 1794

More, Mor, Moir, Mhor, Mohr – This descriptive name meaning "big or great" was used extensively in Strathspey and most districts of Scotland. John Grant of Culcabock, known as *Ian Mor*, was an illegitimate son of the Laird of Freuchie and the progenitor of the Grants of Glenmoriston in the early 16th century. *Willelmus Moir* was a Duthil parishioner in 1537. *Alexander Grant alias More* in Tulchen, whose name appears in documents in 1703, is probably the *Alister Grant Mohr*, "the Laird's Champion," painted by Richard Waite in 1714. The champion was also known as *Alister Mohr i'Curich*.

Families of the name were abundant in the parish of Cromdale in the 18th century in the forms *Grant or Moir, Grant or More, Grant alias More*, and *More or Grant*. *Patrick Grant or Moir* lived there in 1717. John More was a tenant at Drumchork, Rothiemurchus, before immigrating to America in the 18th century. Other Mores were noted in Abernethy, Duthil and Knockando parishes. John, a son "begotten in uncleanness by Peter Grant son to Glenmoriston" was born to "*nign Thomais Mhorr sometime in Balnacahan*" (Balmacaan, Glenurquhart) in 1748.

Reoch, Riach, Rioch, MacInriach, MacKeanriach – This is another descriptive name and patronymic meaning "speckled, grizzled, or brindled" – perhaps referring to a person whose natural hair color was sprinkled with gray. The Riachs in Strathspey might be descended from the *Sliochd Ian Riach*, a family who, according to tradition, came to Strathspey from Stratherrick in the train of an early clan chieftain, ca. 14th century. In 1489, *Patricio Reoch de Achnerver* (Auchnarrow) was mentioned in a Grant charter. *Patrik Reoch* of Auchnarrow, probably the same man, was mentioned in another document in 1508. In 1555, *John Reoch Grant* was accused of theft, sorning, and murder. *John Grant Reache* was in *Kynveache* (Kinveachy) in 1568. *Allester Dow McAllester Reoche* in Granishe and *Duncan McAllester Reoch* in Avielochan, both in Duthil parish, were fined for resetting MacGregors in 1615. *James Grant McKeanriach* is mentioned in the will of James Grant of Freuchie in 1665. A large family of Riachs lived

in Invera'on parish in the 17th century. Other families using the appellation Riach (Reoch, MacInriach, Rioch) were noted in Abernethy and Aberlour parishes in the 18th century. The *sept* is certainly one of the oldest names in Strathspey.

Roy, MacRoy, MacInroy, MacFinlaroy, MacGilroy – The descriptive name Ruadh (Roy) refers to a person with red hair. The name was prevalent in the country of the Grants from very early times. *Patrick McLan Roy* was a brother of Sir Duncan Grant of Freuchie circa 1434. *Ian Ruadh* (John Roy Grant) was an early Chief of the Clan. He was also known as the “Bard Roy” because he was a poet and evidently had red hair. The patronymics McLan Roy and Makeanroy were used sporadically in the generations following these prominent members of the Clan. John Roy Grant of Carron and John Roy Grant of Ballindalloch were early chieftains of their respective families. *Ferquhardus Roy*, *Malcolmus Roy*, and *Thomas McRoy* were parishioners in Duthil in 1537. Roy appeared frequently as a by-name throughout the 17th and 18th centuries as *Grant alias Roy*, and sometimes as *Roy alias Grant*, in the parishes of Cromdale, Knockando, Invera'on, and Kirkmichael. The name obviously evolved with the passage of time from a descriptive name into a by-name, and finally into a surname. There is a story of James Grant, known as Baillie Roy, an unscrupulous Baron Bailiff of the Regality Court in the late 17th century, who once hanged a man named Steuart, and then convened a jury to find him guilty. Sergeant Duncan Roy from Abernethy fought with the Black Watch at Alexandria (Egypt) in 1801. He reportedly gave up his blanket to comfort Gen. Sir Ralph Abercromby, who was mortally wounded in the battle. A variant patronymic, McInroy (*Mac an Roy*), was also used for several generations by the Grants in Tulloch. *Alaster McWilliam McInroy in Uesker Tulloche* and his brother, *Johnne M'William vic Ean roy in Eistir Tulloche*, were cousins of the MacJockies. Both were fined for resetting MacGregors in 1615, as was another cousin *Duncan McPatrick McInroy*. *Patrick Roy McEan VcConald in Tullocheruben*, Duthil parish, was also fined the same year. Another sept of the Clan Grant were the *MacFinlay Roys* (McFinlaroy, Makinlaroy, MacEanlaroy), said to be descendants of the *Sliochd na Amair*. The McFinlay Roys reportedly held Culfoichbeg and were prolific in Cromdale parish throughout the 18th century. The *Sliochd na Amair*, the “race of the trough,” also affectionately known in Strathspey as “*the Trochies*”, were descendants of orphans of the Clan Farquharson whose parents were killed in a 16th century raid on Deeside by James Grant of Freuchie and the Earl of Huntly. According to the story, the Earl of Huntly took the orphaned children back to his castle at Strathbogie. At a later date, the Laird of Freuchie visited Strathbogie and was shown the unfortunate children “lobbing” like pigs at a wooden trough. Shocked by the spectacle, James insisted that since he was equally responsible for the orphans' unfortunate circumstances, he should take the children on one side of the trough back to Strathspey and see to their proper upbringing, which he did. The descendants of these orphans became Grants and were known for generations as the race of the trough. Various forms of the patronymic *Mac gille ruadh* (son of the red-haired lad) were occasionally used by Grants in Glenurquhart and Glenmoriston, but hardly ever in Strathspey. *Gillimichael McFyndlaw McGillicroy* was a tenant in Easter Bunloit, Glenurquhart, and *Donald Mcilroy* was in Mid Bunloit, in 1645. *Gilleis M'Iloy in Kincardin* (Strathspey) was fined for resetting MacGregors in 1615. *John Dow Makgilroy* in Aviemore was mentioned in a document signed at Castle Grant in 1708. Some “shade-tree historians” have speculated that the names MacGilroy and Gilroy refer to *Seumas an Tuim*, the infamous outlaw who was the son of John Roy Grant of Carron. *Seumas an Tuim* is also frequently (and mistakenly) confused with another highland freebooter named Gilderoy. In actual fact, Gilderoy was not a Grant. His real name was Patrick MacGregor and he was hanged in 1658. *Seumas an Tuim* might indeed have been called *Gilroy*, but unlike Patrick Gilderoy MacGregor, Seumas died in his bed of old age.

Tailzeor, Taylor, Tailor, MacIntayler, Nicintailzeour – This is an occupational name common in most districts of Scotland. In 1611, *Tailzeoure oig* (the young tailor) was listed among the tenants in the Grant estate books. *Arthure Grant or Tailzeour* lived in Invera'on in 1637. In the 17th century, *John Grant Mackin Taylor*, also referred to later as *John Grant alias McIntaylor*, lived at Gartenbeg. *Robert Talier* lived in Cromdale in 1712. *Tailzeor alias Grant* and Grant or Tailzeour were by-names in Glenlivet in the 18th century. *Donald Grant or Taylour* was in Cromdale in 1717. John Buy, son of James Buy and *Christan Niceantaylour* (daughter of John the tailor), was baptized in Cromdale (1723). *John Grant Mackin Taylor (also John Grant alias MacIntaylor)* was in Gartinbeg in 1724. A *Nicintailzeour* (daughter of the tailor) was noted in the parish of Invera'on in the 17th century. In the parishes of Cromdale and Duthil, the name was recorded at various times as *Talier*, *Nickintyler*, *Grant or Taylour*, *MacIntyler*, and *Taylier*. The name was also noted in Aberlour and Knockando in the 18th century.

Turner, MacInturner – Turner is another occupational name meaning “one who uses a lathe, a turner of wood or pottery.” There is a tradition that the Turners in Strathspey were descended from a skilled tradesman from Atholl who sought the protection of the Laird of Freuchie in the 16th century because the Laird was married to Lady Margaret Stewart, daughter of the Earl of Athole. The turner’s descendants in Abernethy assumed the surname Stewart, and were known as the Sliochd Downer (descendants of the turner).

A number of Turner families flourished in Invera’on, Duthil, Abernethy, and Kincardine in the 18th century. *Duncan Turner* in Campdelmore, Stratha’on, was a Jacobite in 1745. *William MacInturner* was in Glenurquhart in 1750. The family of *Turner alias Grant* (also *Grant alias Turner*) was a Grant sept by-name in Glenlivet in the 18th century.

Other Notes

The inclusion of a sept “by-name” in this article does not imply that the name is exclusive to the Clan Grant. In fact, it is quite likely that these same names could also be claimed as septs of other clans. Conversely, there are many more sept by-names linked to the Clan Grant not mentioned in this report.

There is a commonly held notion that most of the people who lived in the country of the Grants were named ‘Grant’. This was certainly not the case. In fact, there were more MacDonalds/MacDonnells in Glenmoriston and Glenurquhart than Grants. And, although the surname Grant was the most common name in Strathspey, its occurrence was always less than 50 percent.

In the 17th and 18th centuries – as surnames generally supplanted patronymics as the standard and preferred name form – Strathspey was peopled by significant numbers of MacDonalds, MacGregors, MacPhersons, MacGillivrays, and MacIntoshes, as well as Camerons, Cummings, Frasers, Gordons, Robertsons, Shaws, and Stewart/Stuarts. Although bearing the names of other well-known clans, these families lived among the Grants, worked and socialized with the Grants, attended kirk with the Grants, married Grants, and were generally loyal tenants and followers of the Chiefs and chieftains of the Clan.

Finally, this report should give the reader an overview of the types of naming conventions used during the clan period in the highlands of Scotland. It also illustrates how post-medieval patronymics, descriptive and occupational names evolved into family by-names or sept names, and how some of these eventually became surnames.

The late Stuart Mitchell’s very useful manuscript *Hidden Families: Aliases and Patronymics in Upper Banffshire*, details the naming conventions in the relatively secluded districts of Invera’on and Glenlivet during the 18th and early 19th centuries. In his article, sept by-names are taken from four sources: (1) the Roman Catholic Registers, meticulously recorded by the priests, (2) the Old Parish Records of the established Church of Scotland, (3) the Summary of Glenlivet (1761), and (4) an appendix to a 19th century manuscript by *John Gow alias Smith* known as the Gow MS (1873), which was a listing of families living in the braes of Invera’on in the latter stages of the 19th century. Some of the names have already been discussed in this abstract, but other Grant sept by-names include the following: *Grant alias McArthur*, *Grant alias Cly*, *Grant alias McShewan*, *Grant alias McAdam*, *Grant alias McComish*, and the curious appellation *Grant alias Germany*.

Before the widespread acceptance and adoption of surnames in the 18th century, there was very little uniformity and standardization in the writing and recording of names. Most highlanders could not read or write. Signatures on legal documents were frequently executed by a person with pen in hand guided by a clergyman. The clergy and the officers of the kirk Session were responsible for maintaining records of births and marriages and recording the minutes of the church. Even though the Presbyterian ministers were generally literate, and some well educated, there is very little consistency in the ways names were recorded.

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Betsy Grant

**Castle Grant, former home of the Chiefs of Grant, Granttown-on-Spey, Moray
photographed in the early evening hours, September 19, 2012**