



CLAN MACDONALD OF CLANRANALD

ARMS

Or, a lymphad her oars saltireways Sable, and in the base undy Vert castle Argent masoned Sable, and issuing from the center tower a Dexter arm in amour embowed grasping a sword all Proper

MOTTO

My hope is constant in thee

On Compartment

Dh' aindeòic cò theireadh e (Gainsay who dare)

SUPPORTERS

Two bears each having two arrows pierced through his body all Proper

STANDARD

The Arms of Macdonald of Clanranald in the hoist and of two tracts Argent and Gules, upon which is depicted the Crest in the first and second compartment, and two sprigs of common heather in the third compartment, along with the Motto 'Dh' aindeòic cò theireadh e' in letters Gules upon two transverse bands Argent

PINSEL

Gules, bearing the aforesaid Crest within a strap Gules buckled and embellished Argent, inscribed with the Motto 'My hope is constant in thee' in letters also Argent, all within a circlet of the Last bearing the title 'Macdonald of Clanranald' in letters Gules, and in an Escrol Argent surmounting a sprig of heather Proper the Slughorn 'Dh' aindeòic cò theireadh e'

PLANT BADGE

Common heather

On a broken cross shaft found on the island of Texa of Islay is carved what is probably the oldest surviving likeness of a Macdonald. It depicts a typical fourteenth-century Celtic prince, wearing a quilted coat with chain mail and a conical helmet, and armed with a great sword and a battle-axe. This is the Cross of Ranald, son of John of Islay Lord of the Isles, by his marriage to Amy Macruari, the heiress to the great Lordship of Garmoran, a vast inheritance of lands between the Great Glen and the Outer Hebrides. Their seems now little doubt that Ranald was the second and the eldest surviving son of John and Amy, and heir to the chiefship of Clan Donald. The succession did not, however, pass to him, but to Donald, his younger half-brother, whose mother was a daughter of Robert II and a Stewart princess. Ranald had received a charter from his father, confirmed by Robert II in 1373, of the greater part of the Macruari inheritance, including Moydar, Arisaig and Lochaber. Clan historians believe this was part of an arrangement whereby Ranald accepted being passed over as high chief. Ranald actively participated in Donald's installation at Eigg.

Ranald had five sons, including Alan, the eldest, who was to succeed as chief of Clanranld, and Donald, who founded the line of Glengarry. Alan Macranald died at his Castle of Tirrim in 1419, succeeded by his son, Roderick, who was a staunch supporter of the Lord of the Isles. Roderick, believed to have died in 1481, was succeeded by his eldest son, Alan. A capable and war-like chief, he led a raid into Lochaber and Badenoch in 1491, which culminated in the capture of Inverness Castle. Clanranald appears to have adjusted to the realities of royal power, and on the first visit of James IV to the Highlands, Alan Macruari was one of the few chiefs to render him homage.

Alexander, the seventh chief, led a comparatively peaceful life, marrying three times and raising a large family, He had an illegitimate son, John Moidartach, who was to succeed him in the chiefship. Why all of his other sons were passed over is a mystery, but it may have been that John was the fittest person to lead the clan to war, an ability which at that time was still an essential element of chieftainship. He was expressly legitimated by an Act of the Privy Council on 15 January 1531. His rule commenced in the midst of turmoil: James V had annulled all charters given to the chiefs while he ws still a minor, and the chiefs had rebelled. James led an expedition to the isles and Clanranald was arrested. In his absence, Ranald Gallda, another descendant of Alan Macruari, occupied Castle Tirrim. When the king died n 1542 the Earl of Arran became regent to the infant Mary, Queen of Scot. He promptly released the imprisoned island chiefs to use them as a counterbalance to the powerful Argyll. Ranald Gallda fled to his kinsman, Lord Lovat, while John gathered his forces to oppose Ranald. They met to the north of Loch Lochy n 1544 in a battle called Blar-na-leine, where Ranald was killed. John was acknowledged as chief of Clanranald in 1584 by James V's widow, Mar of Gise, the Queen Regent.

The chiefs of Canranald were staunch supporters of Charles I, and played a distinguished part in Montrose's great victory at Inverlochy in 1645. The chiefs' son, Donald, followed Montrose in his other great victory at Kilsyth,

where he led the charge which shattered General Baillie's Lowland infantry. John of Moidartach and Donald lived to see the Restoration in 1660. Alan, the fourteenth chief, succeeded Donald when he was only thirteen. Three years later, in 1689, he led his clan to join Viscount Dundee to fight for James VII. He was forced to flee to France, and for a time served in the French army. When the Stuart royal standard was unfurled on the braes of Mar on 6 September 1715, Alan hurried to be first to rally to the Jacobite cause. His grateful monarch created him Lord Clanranald. He was killed at the head of his clan at the Battle of Sheriffmuir in November 1715. His brother, Ranald, assumed the chiefship, but spent the rest of life in exile in France. Succession passed to Donald of Benbecula, who had also fought at Killiecarankie. It was his son, Ranald, who became famous during the rising of 1745 as Old Clanranald, to distinguish him from his dashing son, Ranald, Younger of Clanranald, who led the clan out for bonnie Prince Charlie, the 'Young Pretender'. After Culloden, young Clanranald escaped to France but was allowed to return to Scotland in 1754.

The descendants of 'Young Clanranald of the Forty-five' died out in 1944, and the chiefship, or captaincy, passed to the heirs of Alexander Macdonald of Boisdale, a younger brother of the seventeenth chief. Ranald Alexander Macdonald, captain of Clanranald, the present chief, was recognized by the Lord Lyon in 1956.

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Clan MACDONALD CLANRANALD Septs

ALLAN	MAC CALLION	MAC IAS IN	MAC RAUNDLES
ALLANSON	MAC CATHERN (E)	MAC I S SAC (S)	MAC REYNALDS
	MAC CATHRON	MAC ISSACH	MAC REYNOLD (S)
CURR (E) Y	MAC CLANALD	KETCHEN, - IN	MAC RONALD
CURRIE	MAC COOISH	KITCHEN,-IN	MAC VANISH
ISAAC (S)	MAC CRANDELL	KISSACK, -OCK	MAC VARNICH
MAC ACHERN	MAC CRANIE, -Y	MAC KAUGHAN	MAC VARNISH
MAC ACHIN	MAC CRINDELL	MACKEACHAN	MAC VODDICH
MAC ACHRAN	MAC CRINDLE	MAC KECHAN (S)	MAC YORICH
MAC ACHREN	MAC CURRIE, -Y	MAC KECHNIE, ~Y	MAC VUR(R) ICH
MAC AICHAN	MAC DONALD	MAC KEEGAN	MAC VURIE
MAC ALLAN	MAC EACHAIN	MAC KEICHAN(S)	O'HANDLIE,-LY
MAC ALL ION	MAC EACHAN, -EN	MAC KEOCHAN	O'HANLIE, -Y
MAC ANALLEN	MAC EACH ERN	MAC KERACHER	PARK(E)
MAC BROOM(E)	MAC EACH IN	MAC KERCHER	PETERANNA
MAC BROON	MAC EACHRAN, -ON	MACKESSOCK	RAIN (N) IE, - Y
MAC BRUNE	MAC EACHRUN	MACKICHAN	RAN (N) OLD SON
MAC BURIE, -Y	MAC EACHUN	MAC KIRCHAN	RANNIE,-Y
MAC BURRICH,-K	MAC ERICH	MACKISOCK	RENNIE, -Y
MAC CALLIN	MAC GARNIE, -Y	MAC KOGH	RENOLD(S)
MAC CURRACH, -GH	MACGEACHIE	MAC KOLE	REYNELDS
MAC RAINIE,-(E)Y	MACGEACHIN	MAC MURRICH, -K	REYNOLD (S)
MAC RUNNEL (L) S	MAC GLUKEN	MAC RAN (N) (E)	RUNNELL (S)
MAC RUNNELDS	MAC GRANDLE	MAC RANDLE (S)	
MAC CALLAN	MAC GRINDER	MAC RANNALD(S)	

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