

Clan MACDONALD OF GLENCOE



ARMS

Quarterly, 1st, Argent, a lion rampant Gules, armed and langued Azure; 2nd, Or, a hand in armour fessways holding a cross crosslet finché Gules; 3rd, Or, a lymphad sails furled and oars in action Sable, flagged Gules; 4th, Vert, a salmon naiant in fess Proper; overall on an escutcheon en surtout Or, an eagle displayed Gules surmounted on a lymphad, sails furled, oars in action Sable

CREST

On a crest coronet Or, a hand in armour fessways couped at the elbow Proper holding a cross crosslet finché Gules

MOTTO

Per mare per terras (By sea and by land)

On Compartment

Fraoch Eilean

SUPPORTERS

(on a compartment of rocks and heather Proper) Two leopards Proper

STANDARD

The Arms in the hoist and of two tracts Or and Gules, upon which is depicted the Badge in the first compartment, the Crest in the second compartment, and a sprig of heather Proper in the third compartment, along with the Slogan 'Fraoch Eilean' (Heathery island) in letters Or upon two transverse bands Sable

BADGE

An eagle displayed Gules, armed and beaked Sable, having a Chapeau Gules furred Ermine, holding in its talons an escutcheon Or charged with an eagle displayed Gules, surmounted of a lymphad, sails furled, oars in action Sable.

PLANT BADGE

Heather

The Clan Donald, often described as the most powerful of the clans, hold as their eponymous ancestor Donald of Islay, who succeeded his father Reginald or Ranald, son of Sonerled, Lord of the Isles in 1207. Somerleds campaigns spanned over forty years, during which time he gained a kingdom and the hand of Rgnhild, daughter of King Olav the Red, Norse King of Man and the Isles. The story of this match is part of the origin legends of Clan Macintyre. The new empire stretched from Bute to Ardnamurchan, including Lorne, Argyll and Kintyre on the mainland. On Somerled's death his realm was partitioned between his heirs, each of whom was established the fortunes of a great clan. Dugall received Lorne, Mull and Jura, and from him sprang the Macdougalls. Angus had Bute, Arran and Garmoran (Moynard, Morar and Knoydart), which passed through his heiress, Jane, to the Stewarts. Reginald fell heir to Islay and Kintyre, which passed in due course to his son, Donald. Unlike his father, who seems to have tempered personal valor with a love of peace and culture, Donald was an iron warrior. He perpetrated so many black deeds in defense of his possessions that he feared for his salvation, and went on a pilgrimage to Rome to seek absolution for his sins from the Pope. He died, probably in 1269, when he was succeeded by Angus Mor.

When Alexander III determined to oppose the nominal suzerainty of Norway over the Hebrides, he provoked the launching of King Haakon's Norwegian fleet, which anchored off Largs in 1263. Angus Mor and his uncle, Ruari, were technically vassals of Haakon, and after his defeat at the Battle of Largs, confirmed in the Treaty of Perth in 1266, the king of Scots became their overlord. An uneasy truce existed for a time, and Angus's son, Angus Og, came to the aid of Robert the Bruce, leading his fierce clansmen against Edward II of England at Bannochburn in 1314. When Angus Og died in 1330, he left two sons, John, later Lord of the Isles, and Iain, from whom descended the Macdonalds (Maciains) of Glencoe. John's son, Donald, inherited the lordship in 1368. He unsuccessfully laid claim to the great earldom of Ross through his wife, Margaret, which led to the bloody Battle of Harlaw in 1411. After his defeat at Harlaw, Donald returned to his island fastness, and it was left to his son, Alexander, to reassert, this time successfully, their right to the earldom.

The power of the lordship reached its peak under Alexander's son, John Earl of Ross and Lord of the Isles. Not since the time of Somerled had the Isles enjoyed such independence, but his ambitions were to be John's undoing. He entered into the Treaty of Ardnarnish with Henry VII of England in 1462, agreeing to accept the English king as overlord once James IV had been defeated. James, with customary decisiveness, acted swiftly, invading the isles

and ultimately stripping John of all his titles in May 1493. Attempts were made over the next two generations to revive the lordship, but by 1545 it had become a forlorn hope. The various branches of the descendants of Donald gradually accepted Crown charters and recognition of their separate holdings. This was part of the successful royal policy to keep Clan Donald divided, and thereby less of a threat to central authority.

Various claims were made to the chiefship of the whole Clan Donald, but by the late seventeenth century, Hugh Macdonald of Sleat on Skye was recognized by the Privy Council as Laird of Macdonald. The lairds were first created baronets and then, in 1776, Lords Macdonald in the Irish peerage. The third Lord Macdonald sought to split the paramount chiefship with the peerage, from the house and baronetcy of Sleat, and an act of Parliament was procured in 1847 to effect this. The dispute was resolved in 1947, when the present chief's father was recognized by the Lord Lyon as Lord Macdonald, high chief of Clan Donald, under whom are recognized as chiefs of Sleat, Clanranald and Glengarry. A recent petition to the Lord Lyon in favor of a claimant to the recognized as chief of the Macdonalds of Keppoch was unsuccessful, but may be resubmitted. A highly active Clan Donald Society now exists, with its center at Armadale Castle on Skye. Lord Macdonald still lives on the island and is vice-conveyor of the Council of Chiefs.

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Clan genealogists

James A. McDonald
Genealogist
Clan Donald USA, Inc.
9131 Brighton Place
Savannah, GA 31406
(912) 354-7149
email: hrmdonald@worldnet.att.net
Home Page: <http://www.clan-donald-usa.org>

John D. MacCulloch
Genealogist
Clan Donald Society (Glengarry Stormont)
RR1
Glen Robertson, ON K0B 1H0
Canada

Emerson L. MacDonald
Genealogist
Clan Donald Canada
75 River Road
Napanea, ON K7R 3H3
(613) 354-0102
email: elmacdon@ihorizons.net
Home Page: <http://www.cybertap.com/clandon>

Malcolm C. McDonald
Webmaster
Clan Donald Australia
Email: malmcdon@microed.com.au
Home Page
<http://www.highlandconnection.org/clandonald-australia.html>

Clan MACDONALD OF GLENCOE Septs

DODDLE	MAC KILLOP,-IP	MAC INRYE	MAC PHIL(L)IP(S)
HENDIRE, - Y	MAC CALEP(S)	MAC KAIN(S)	MAC PHILP(S)
HENDRIE,-Y	MAC CALIFF	MAC KALIP(S)	MAC QUONE
HENERDRIE,-Y	MAC CHANEY	MAC KANE	MUCKEEN
HENRY,-IE(S)	MAC GEEHAN	MAC KEAN(E)	PHILIP(P)
MACALLIP	MAC GEEIN	MAC KEAND	PHILIPSON
MAC BROON	MAC GEEN	MAC KEEN(E)	PHILLIP(S)
MAC CULP	MAC GILP	MAC KEIGHN	PHILPOT
MAC DONALD	MAC HENDRIE,-Y	MAC KELLIP(S)	POTT(S)
MAC GEAN	MAC HENRY	MAC KELLOP	
MAC KEEHAN	MAC ILHONE	MAC KENNERIE,-Y	

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The Scottish Society of Louisville, Inc.
PO Box 32248
Louisville, KY 40232-2248