

# DOWNLOAD PDF OF CLANS AND FAMILIES OF IRELAND AND SCOTLAND

## Chapter 1 : Clans, Tartans, Regiments from Rampant Scotland Directory

*book on the tribes and clans of Ireland and Scotland Clans and Families of Ireland and Scotland - An Ethnography of the Gael AD - Electric Scotland is all about the history of Scotland, Scots and Scots-Irish people in Scotland and around the world.*

In this form, it is more common in the Lowlands, but it is widespread in Scotland in different forms. In the Highlands, it was rendered as MacAndrew, of medieval Scottish origin. There are a number of suggested origins for William but research points to the Normans in Italy. It is known that More On the north east side the land falls steeply down to the burn, once called Buthenot, and on the south side it slopes more More Armstrong History The Armstrong name has a mythological origin, in that it is said their heroic progenitor, Fairbairn, saved his king of Scotland in battle, and not from a wild beast as is the case with another Border clan - the Turnbells. It is said that, dressed in full armour, he lifted the king onto his own More Arthur Clan Arthur, Scottish Gaelic: Clann Artair , is a highland Scottish clan that once held lands on the shores of Loch Awe opposite Inishail. The clan has been described as one of the oldest clans in Argyll. Clan Arthur and Clan Campbell share a common origin, and at one point the MacArthurs challenged the seniority of More As a consequence of this role, the Bannermans held the rank of knights banneret, a title conferred on people of particular military More Barclay Origins of the clan Since the eighteenth century, Barclay historians, noted for their low level in medieval scholarship, have assumed the Scottish family Barclay de Berchelai is a branch of one of the two Anglo-Norman families of de Berkeley of Berkeley in Gloucestershire, without any evidence which would link the Scottish and English families. A more plausible More The name seems likely to have been assumed from Borthwick Water in Roxburghshire. Boyd Origins of the clan There are two main theories on the origin of the name. The fess-chequey see Heraldry supports More Boyle Origins There is little doubt that the de Beauvilles or de Boyville came to Britain following the Norman conquest of They settled in Wales and Cumberland initially, though some of the Welsh line later travelled to Ireland and are the ancestors of the Earls of Cork and Shannon. In Hugh de Morville was granted the More Much of the early Brodie records were destroyed when Clan Gordon pillaged and burnt Brodie Castle in It is known that the Brodies were always about since records began. From this it has been presumed that the Brodies are ancient, probably More Broun Origins of the Name As well as the name being Scottish, Broun or Brown is also common name in Old English charters as Brun from an adjective meaning brown or dark red. A family of this name More The first Robert de Brus in Great Britain accompanied William the Conqueror in and died, it is believed, around However, it was his son, also Robert de Brus known as Robert le More The first recorded Buchan was Ricardus de Buchan, clerk of the bishopric of Aberdeen around and in William de Buchan is recorded as More Origins of the Clan Clan Buchanan has occupied the More The Saxon Burford family held lands in Bedfordshire prior to Alternatively, it has been suggested that the name derives from Burnet, a French name recorded More The Clan Cameron lands are in Lochaber and within their lands is the mountain Ben Nevis which is the highest mountain in the British Isles. Origin of the clan The origins More While the clan is recognised by the Standing Council of Scottish Chiefs, the clan does not have a clan chief recognised by the Standing Council of Scottish Chiefs. The byname kambel is recorded at this time. Fanciful reconstructions derive it from the French More The family who adopted this name however, were originally known under an earlier adopted placename of Balinhard which is also in Angus. The Balinhardts can be found in records from In John of Balinhard was granted the lands and barony More There is some speculation as to the origin of the name Cathcart. Others believe it means, More Charteris Origins of the Name Chartres, the French city famed for its cathedral, is claimed as the origin of this name. William, a son of the Lord of Chartres, is said to have come to England with the Norman Conquest, and his son or grandson came north to Scotland with the retinue of David I. Chattan Origin of name The origin of the name Chattan is disputed. There are three main theories The name derives from the Catti, a tribe of Gauls, driven out by the advancing Romans. The name is taken

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from Cait, an ancient name for the present counties of Caithness and Sutherland. The clan derives its name from Gillchattan Mor, baillie of More Chisholm Origins of the Clan The early Scottish Chisholms were not to be found in the Highlands, but owned land near the English border. It is also believed that some people of the name MacEacherns changed their name to Cochrane when they came to the Scottish Lowlands to conceal their identity. Another theory is that after fighting so ferociously in More Around , Luss, on Loch Lomond, was More Colville might also have come from the French word More The family owned lands in the counties of Edinburgh and Roxburgh. The first known person of the Cranstoun family was Elfric de Cranstoun who was a witness to a charter by William the Lion in Holyrood in about Around that time More Crawford Clan Crawford is an ancient lowland House recognised by the Court of the Lord Lyon, which is the heraldic authority of Scotland, as an armigerous clan. The clan is More Crichton Clan History The lands of Kreitton formed one of the earliest baronies around Edinburgh and are mentioned in charters of the early 12th century. These names were relatively frequent in Norfolk, Lincolnshire, and Yorkshire in the twelfth More Warnebold was granted the lands of Cunninghame by Hugh de Morville in around Robertus received the lands of Cunningham between the years and More The Darrochs settled around Stirling. In the 18th century we find important families like the More Douglas Clan Douglas, also referred to as the House of Douglas, is an ancient family from the Scottish Lowlands taking its name from Douglas, South Lanarkshire, and thence spreading through the Scottish Borderland, Angus, Lothian and beyond. The clan does not currently have a chief, therefore it is considered an Armigerous clan. Clan crest of Clan Douglas The More This disregards accepted history that Edgar and Margaret More In this title was deprived from him by William the Conqueror and he fled back to More Once widely regarded as one of the most noble in the British Empire. The fortunes of the family are now almost lost, with its lands sold to the state, its castles reclaimed and its stately homes either bought by the state, More Rather, a younger son of the Earls of Strathearn was granted the existing lands of Durie from the Gaelic for a small or black stream and took the name. Little is known of the early history of Clan Eliott because few records survive. The people of the Clan Elphinstone are believed to have originated from More The name is believed to be ancient or Old British for green rising ground. Fergusson History of the clan Before the 18th century, at least five groups of Fergusons possessed lands and lived in the style of a clan under their respective chiefs in Argyll, Perthshire, Aberdeenshire, Galloway, and Carrick. Forrester Clan Forrester is a Lowland Scottish clan. The clan is an armigerous clan, and has no position under Scots law, because there is no chief recognised by the Lord Lyon King of Arms. The founder of the clan is believed to be More It is Sir Alexander Fraser descendants whom are the chief line of the Fraser clan. The current chief of the clan is Simon Fraser, More Fraser Clan Fraser Scottish Gaelic: Clan Frasier is a Scottish clan of French origin. Since its founding, the Clan has dominated local politics and been active in every major military More The surname denoted the ethnic differences between the Gaels who migrated to Scotland in about the fifth century and the native Welsh speaking Britons of the Kingdom of Strathclyde. Gayre Origins of the Clan There are several theories as to the origin of the name Gayre. The first is that it is a name of Celtic origin. However it is now believed that the name hails from Cornwall in the south of England, where the de Ke Kayres were lords of many manors. The name as More The Gordon clan is originally from Normandy, where their ancestors are said to have had large possessions. From the great antiquity of the race, many fabulous accounts have been given of the descent of the Gordons. Some derive them from a More Legend suggests that the Roman Antonine Wall, which forged the divide between Roman Britannia and the unconquered highlands, was broken by Graeme sic. This, unfortunately, might never be proven, More Grant Clan Grant is a Highland Scottish clan which inhabited land in Northern Scotland since , although the clan is known to have existed farther back than that. During the various times of personal financial hardship in Scotland particularly in the aftermath of the Jacobite rebellions many Grants moved elsewhere, mostly across the former British Empire More Outlawed for nearly two hundred years after losing their lands in a long power struggle with the Clan Campbell, the Clan Gregor claims descent from Constantin and wife and cousin Malvina, first son of Dounagallas and wife Spontana daughter of a High King of Ireland More Grierson Clan Grierson is a lowland

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Scottish clan. The surname Grierson is a patronymic form of the medieval Scottish personal name Grier which is a form of the personal name Gregory. It has been speculated by some that they may descend from the same line as Clan Gregor, however this is refuted by others.

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## Chapter 2 : clans tartans of scotland ireland ebooks preview

*In this post, I offer a brief review of the book Clans and Families of Ireland and Scotland by C. Thomas Cairney, Ph.D. This volume is available for order at Amazon, and I assume other resellers.*

Not all clans are represented on the Standing Council, but most of the major and many of the minor ones are listed. There are also specific clan sections where you can learn more about the history of the clan and view its various tartan and location in Scotland. It was founded in for the purpose of supporting Scottish Clan organizations and preserving Scottish heritage. The initial meeting was held at the Grandfather Mountain Highland Games in Linville, NC and wthery continue this tradition by gathering on the mountain annually. COSCA welcomes all kinds of Scottish American organizations as well as interested individuals to join in their work to strengthen and energize the Scottish American diaspora and to preserve Scottish heritage. Supplies coats of arms, surname histories, and heraldic clipart and researches and produces name histories and coats of arms. There is an online search for finding the origins of large numbers of surnames and the company supplies surname history scrolls and full colour representation of the coat of arms. Their objective was to promote a deeper knowledge of Scottish Tartans, their origins, manufacture, use, history and development. The on-line website database facility is maintained by the National Archives of Scotland, an executive agency of the Scottish Government. The site has a searchable database of all the registered tartans. Scotland on Line have teamed up with the Scottish Tartans World Register to bring you the complete Register of all Publicly Known Tartans online, which includes details and images of over tartans. There are clan badges, a map of Scotland and Celtic, Saints and Crosses Themes plus Celtic midi tunes to download as well. Clearly this site is a labor of love! MacCorkill has an authentic history of the and The US Senate has approved 6th April to be "National Tartan Day" in recognition of the monumental achievements and invaluable contributions made by Scottish Americans. The above page provides details of a large number of large and small events which take place not just in the US but around the world sometimes on dates other than 6 April. They are also inviting every pipe band in the World to the capital of Scotland for the Dunedin Gathering in Edinburgh, Scotland, in August The US-based site has a history of National Tartan Day but when last accessed in the events page had not been updated since ! Electric Scotland history section has details of and the early history of the as well as and. They aspire to support veterans and their dependants of any nationality in Scotland and any monies received goes to that worthy cause. This Internet site is designed to show visitors glimpses into the real life work performed by all branches of The Black Watch family. It covers a number of aspects including the history of the regiment, its museum at Balhousie Castle in Perth and the Black Watch Association. The regiment represented is a detailed recreation of a Scottish mercenary army that fought throughout Europe in the 16th and 17th centuries. Its objective is to preserve authentic Scottish heritage by researching and recreating elements of everyday life of Highland society from to the battles of Bannockburn and Culloden respectively , and to share that information with the public through lectures and demonstrations. There is a schedule of events they are involved in and a newsletter on the site, with illustrations of the members in action! The Corps are kilted, wearing the uniform of the 92nd Gordon Highlanders. The original regiment was formed in when there was a threat of war between Britain and Russia. It mainly covers the period to Caledonia, Scottish and St Andrew Societies One of the popular ways for Scots abroad to keep in touch is by way of specialist societies and clubs in their local area. This list of Caledonia, Scottish, St Andrew and Celtic Societies is probably the most comprehensive available on the Web and covers over locations around the world. And the free weekly gives you a summary of all the Scottish news from the local media as well as numerous sections on aspects of Scottish culture and history. Scots at Home and Abroad American Scottish Foundation is a nationwide, non-profit American organisation whose purpose is to build bonds of interest and co-operation, both social and commercial, between the people of Scotland and the United States. It includes institutions and individuals with cultural, economic, educational, genealogical and travel interests. Sections of

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the site cover clans and clan links, groups and societies, families research and stories, national archives, military connections and an extensive picture gallery. Links for the Irish and Welsh, too! Brits in Crete is aimed at UK citizens living on this Greek island and covers aspects such as retiring or working there, travel to the area, importing motor cars, schooling, education and house buying. And of course, there is plenty of information and pictures of this lovely island. The site provides links to expatriate services and there are noticeboards for sharing experiences and information on how to look after your interests while abroad. There is also an online shop with expat supplies and British food favourites: An added attraction is the availability of meat pies, bridies and fish and chips! Classes in Scottish Country Dancing and Piping are available and the annual Robert Burns Celebration is the highlight of the social calendar. Scots in Melbourne is a page on eMelbourne recounting the major contribution made by Scots to the development of this Australian city. Encyclopedia of New Zealand - The Scots is an extensive history of Scots in New Zealand beginning with the sailors and missionaries before , through the organised settlements of , the settlement at Otago, a surge of Scots , the ebbs and flows of and immigration after There are sections on the influence of Scottish culture, education and Scots in public life and the New Zealand economy, plus lots of facts and figures. The site has lots of images, audio and video, a biographies gallery and sources of further information. In addition to the usual features of such events, the Ohio games has massed pipe bands, border collies and a genealogy booth to help those researching their family tree. The site lists the many historical connections between Scotland and Poland. Amici della Scozia is an Italian web site created by people with a passion for Scotland. Their pages cover events, Scottish country dancing, whisky, photos, golf , bagpipes, photos and Scottish related links. Each year they have a Scottish festival celebrating its many links with Scotland, many of which date back over a century. Sons of Scotland is a fraternal association for Scottish people and their descendants which seeks to preserve and promote Scottish heritage and culture across Canada, by keeping alive the great traditions of history, literature and the music of Scotland. The Web site has a tartan viewer, Scottish Links and a Newsletter. It is written in Polish and English and has a page with translations of some Scottish words into Polish with a long section on whisky and articles and illustrations on various aspects of Scotland. You have to register in order to be able to access the database. Expats Reunite aims to keep ex-patriates around the world in touch and help them find people with whom they have lost contact. My Old Mate also has a database containing details of many thousands of people and is dedicated to helping people find old friends, relatives, colleagues and school mates, searching using name surname, maiden name, nickname , town, school or company name. Once found, you can contact your old friends in privacy. Contains a history of the Auld Alliance and French sources of information including the Association Franco-Ecossaise itself. Its members are now spread over the main cities and towns of Scotland. The Society aims to foster contacts between the French and the Scots and to develop their traditional friendship through educational, cultural and social activities. There is an equivalent web site in French. Alliance France-Ecosse is a French registered Loi , non profit making, totally independent, non religious, self financed association. Alliance France-Ecosse says it should not be confused with any other association that may possibly bear a similar name or title The Scottish Community Foundation has been created to give people and organisations, around the world a means of supporting Scotland. The Web site invites visitors to join their international network to play a part in building an even better Scotland. The Foundation is a non-sectarian non-political charitable trust raising funds around the world, to help the work of charities in Scotland. Where else would you like to go in Scotland?

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## Chapter 3 : List of Scottish clans - Wikipedia

*Clans and Families of Ireland and Scotland! This is a significant book by C. Thomas Cairney detailing where the Gaels came from and how clans and families of Ireland and Scotland fit into the overall picture.*

Clans and Families of Ireland and Scotland Appendix I - The Coats of Arms Regarding the armorial shields listed in this appendix, these are arms that had ancient and tribal significance, as opposed to arms that were later assumed by an individual as a part, for instance, of a nonhereditary British knighthood. The symbols used are often highly significant within the tribal-dynastic sphere, in a uniquely Gaelic way. Some common abbreviations are: Sources are listed in the bibliography. Abernethy Or, a lion rampant gu. Barrett Barry of ten per pale ar. Browne Or an eagle displayed with two heads sa. Buchanan Or, a lion rampant sa. Burke Or a cross gu. Campbell Gyrony of eight, ermine and gu. Cusack Per pale or and az. Dardes, Darditz Ermine a fess sa. Drummond Or, three bars wavy gu. Erskine Azure a bend between six cross crosslets fitchee mar. Fagan Per chevron gu. Fitzgibbon Ermine a saltire gu. Fleming Vair a chief chequy or and gu. Fotheringham Ermine, three bars gu. French Ermine a chevron sa. Lacy Or a lion rampant purple. MacAlister Or, an eagle displayed gu. MacCabe Vert a fess wavy between three salmon naiant argent. MacCartan Vert a lion rampant or, on a chief ar. A stag trippant gu. MacConsidine Per pale sa. MacCostello Or three fusils az. MacCurtin Vert in front of a lance in pale or a stag trippant ar. MacDonald Or, an eagle displayed gu. MacDonell Or, an eagle displayed gu. MacDonell Or, a lion rampant gu. MacDonogh Per chevron inverted or and vert, in chief two lions passant guardant gu. MacDuff Or, a lion rampant gu. MacEachern A shield gyronny of eight or and sa. MacEvoy Per fess az. MacFie Per fess nebuly az. MacGenis Vert a lion rampant or, on a chief at. MacHugh Vert a lion rampant or, in chief a fleur-de-lis between two annulets ar. Macian Or, a galley, sails furled, oars in action sa. MacKenna, Kenny Vert a fess ar. MacLaren, Laurin Or two chevrons gu. MacLeish Or two chevrons gu. MacLeod Or, a burning mountain proper, in the dexter and sinister chief points two crosses patte fitchy gu. MacLoughlin Per fess az. MacLoughlin Per fess, the chief two coats, 1, Ar. MacManus Vert a griffin sergreant or, in chief three crescents at. MacMillan Or, a lion rampant sa. MacPherson Party per fess or and az. MacRannall Vert a lion rampant between three escallops or. MacSweeney Or on a fess vert between three boats passant sa. MacTernan, Tiernan Ermine two lions passant gu. Maguire Vert a white horse fully caparisoned thereon a knight in complete armour on his helmet a plume of ostrich feathers his right hand brandishing a sword all proper. Mentieth Or, a bend chequy az. Morris Or a fess dancettee, in base a lion rampant sa. Morrison Per bend sinister Gules and Ar. Nagle Ermine on a fess az. Nugent Ermine two bars gu. Prendergast Vair on a chief or, three oak leaves vent. Rothe Or, on a mount in base proper a stag trippant ar. Sarsfield Per pale ar. Spens Or, a lion rampant gu. Steuart Or, a lion rampant gu. Stuart Or, a fess chequy az. The names are in their Anglicized form, that is, the most generally representative forms in English. Several categories of names appear, including names of the families covered in Part II, by ethnic group; important variant forms of names found in Part II; and names of families which are direct branches of one of the families dealt with in Part II, as opposed to more distantly related tribal branches. Included in this latter category are blood-related septs of the Scottish clans. Scottish clan septs can be of two kinds; firstly there are the male-line branches, the identifiable of which are covered here, but then secondly there were those not related in the male line, yet who nonetheless followed the chief of the clan, adhering to him for protection. Finally, it should be noted that in some cases more than one distinct sept bore the same name in English or Gaelic or both, and when one or more of such families are dealt with while others of the same name are not, confusion may arise. To avoid confusion, those not dealt with are listed here but marked "IVL" indeterminate, various localities, which generally indicates that these families simply did not fall within the main Gaelic tribal sphere, either because they resided outside the Gaelic area, or else because they did not form a cohesive group with the level of real political significance common to the tribal and clan families listed in Part II, hence their exclusion from further consideration. In this way I have cross-referenced family names throughout the Gaelic area, so that

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accuracy might be maintained. For the genealogist, connection with a particular family bearing such an often-used name must be made on a territorial basis. If a family is only known to originate in a metropolitan area such as Dublin, or Cork City, then a family tradition must be extant to determine the origin of the family unless a family connection to the city is very old. The same is true if the families in question lived in areas adjacent to each other, though this is relatively rare for families of the same name. This again reflects the particular differences of Scottish clanship. In addition, many Scottish families also appear in Ulster after the sixteenth century, as a result of large-scale immigration. The genealogist will find this cross-referenced appendix invaluable, and a further look to the bibliography is also advised, especially where doubt may exist. Also, when using this, name-forms should be searched with and without the prefixes "O" and "Mac."

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## Chapter 4 : Finte na hÁireann ~ Clans of Ireland | Clans of Ireland

*John Grenham is the author of Tracing your Irish Ancestors (Gill & Macmillan, 3rd ed), the standard guide for Irish genealogy, Clans and Families of Ireland (), and An Illustrated History of Ireland (), among other works.*

Clan membership[ edit ] The word clan is derived from the Gaelic word clanna, meaning children. Learney considered clans to be a "noble incorporation" because the arms borne by a clan chief are granted or otherwise recognised by the Lord Lyon as an officer of the Crown, thus conferring royal recognition to the entire clan. Clans with recognised chiefs are therefore considered a noble community under Scots law. A group without a chief recognised by the Sovereign, through the Lord Lyon, has no official standing under Scottish law. Claimants to the title of chief are expected to be recognised by the Lord Lyon as the rightful heir to the undifferenced arms of the ancestor of the clan of which the claimant seeks to be recognized as chief. A chief of a clan is the only person who is entitled to bear the undifferenced arms of the ancestral founder of the clan. Under Scots law, the chief is recognised as the head of the clan and serves as the lawful representative of the clan community. Through time, with the constant changes of "clan boundaries", migration or regime changes, clans would be made up of large numbers of members who were unrelated and who bore different surnames. A chief could add to his clan by adopting other families, and also had the legal right to outlaw anyone from his clan, including members of his own family. However, there have been several cases where a descendant through the maternal line has changed their surname in order to claim the chiefship of a clan, such as the late chief of the Clan MacLeod who was born John Wolridge-Gordon and changed his name to the maiden name of his maternal grandmother in order to claim the chiefship of the MacLeods. Septs are surnames, families or clans that historically, currently or for whatever reason the chief chooses, are associated with that clan. There is no official list of clan septs, and the decision of what septs a clan has is left up to the clan itself. Several clan societies have been granted coats of arms. There were not many disputes over succession after the 16th century and, by the 17th century, the setting aside of the male heir was a rarity. Although calps were banned by Parliament in , manrent continued covertly to pay for protection. Some clans used disputes to expand their territories. It has been argued that this vague phrase describes Border families as clans. These warrior chiefs can largely be categorized as Celtic ; however, their origins range from Gaelic to Norse-Gaelic and British. It is this feudal component, reinforced by Scots law, that separates Scottish clanship from the tribalism that is found in aboriginal groups in Australasia, Africa and the Americas. All these factors contributed to the continuing support for the Stuarts when James was deposed by William of Orange in the Glorious Revolution. In Scottish Jacobite ideology, the Highlander symbolised patriotic purity as against the corruption of the Union, and as early as some Lowlanders wore "Highland habit" in the Jacobite army. Relevant discussion may be found on the talk page. Please help improve this article by introducing citations to additional sources. September Learn how and when to remove this template message The extinction of the Scottish clan system came with the defeat of the clansmen at the Battle of Culloden in The system of clanship was destroyed after the Jacobite rising of Most of the anti-clan legislation was repealed by the end of the eighteenth century as the Jacobite threat subsided, with the Dress Act restricting kilt wearing being repealed in There was soon a process of the rehabilitation of highland culture. By the nineteenth century, tartan had largely been abandoned by the ordinary people of the region, although preserved in the Highland regiments in the British army, which poor highlanders joined in large numbers until the end of the Napoleonic Wars in The designation of individual clan tartans was largely defined in this period and they became a major symbol of Scottish identity. List of Scottish clans The revival of interest, and demand for clan ancestry, has led to the production of lists and maps covering the whole of Scotland giving clan names and showing territories, sometimes with the appropriate tartans. While some lists and clan maps confine their area to the Highlands, others also show Lowland clans or families. Territorial areas and allegiances changed over time, and there are also differing decisions on which smaller clans and families should be omitted some alternative online sources are listed in

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the External links section below. This list of Clans contains clans registered with the Lord Lyon Court. The Lord Lyon Court defines a clan or family as a legally recognised group, but does not differentiate between Families and Clans as it recognises both terms as being interchangeable. Clans or families thought to have had a Chief in the past but not currently recognised by the Lord Lyon are listed at armigerous clans.

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## Chapter 5 : Clans and Families of Ireland and Scotland Appendix

*This is a review of Clans and Families of Ireland and Scotland: An Ethnography of the Gael A.D. - by C. Thomas Cairney. It is both paper published and available on the web. It is both paper published and available on the web.*

This volume is available for order at Amazon, and I assume other resellers. The book is subtitled, An Ethnography of the Gael A. You can also find it in its entirety online at Electric Scotland. The author has a family web site and may be contacted here. It may have been at the Electric Scotland site at the link I posted in the previous paragraph. In any case, I quickly acquired my own copy; and I never cease looking up the surname of any friend or neighbor with an Irish or Scottish background. First, the book has a page appendix of surnames with categories as to origin, and a 5-page index of surnames referenced throughout the volume. There are larger volumes of Scottish or Irish names; e. He tells the tales about the history of the name. Part One of the book reviews the history of the Isles before the coming of the Gaels, Gaelic society and culture, and the Pictish society in Scotland before AD. Part Two reviews the ethnic backgrounds of five specific waves of invaders, with details as to their tribes or families and their more modern histories. For each of these waves, specific tribes and families are enumerated. The Ulaid gave their name to Ulster. Bringing all of these names back to original tribes within a common ethnic group is more than fascinating. This is perhaps the most valuable point in the entire book. Until the destruction of the clan system after the Jacobite uprising of , the Gaelic tribes of Ireland and Scotland were largely an agrarian-pastoral economy. The cow was the unit of barter. Beginning in , there was an uprising in Ireland , and civil wars in Scotland and England. These conflicts pitted monarchists and landed aristocrats and Catholics, on the one hand, against Protestants, Republicans, and a new monied class on the other. While the Gaels in Scotland and Ireland originally opposed Charles I, many of them subsequently allied themselves with the restoration of the Jacobite Kings in and . By this time, the mood in England and shifted toward the new monied economy and against another Catholic king. With the assistance of France, James II attempted to regain the throne in and again in . The movement to bring James II and his heirs back to the throne of England became known as Jacobitism. The period from to was an amazing time. It was just after the Age of Discovery. New lands were known to the European powers, and they were being exploited. Sea faring powers were now less interested in journeys of exploration as they were in journeys of exploitation. New means of finance, including modern financial derivatives, were being created. While it would take me too far afield to even scratch the surface here, allow me to also recommend the Baroque Cycle by Neal Stephenson to anyone interested in exploring these times through the historical novel. The sequence of books spans the period from the Restoration just up to the first Jacobite Rising. However, Cairney does not associate the destruction of Gaelic heroic culture with the defeat of the Jacobite cause at Culloden in . Cairney draws a parallel between this Gaelic heroic culture, the association of Gaelic tribal leaders with god-like ancestors, and the Jacobite-Cavalier model of the divine right of kings. Instead, Cairney proposes that is just a mid-point in the destruction of Gaelic culture, the ultimate overthrow of which was economic; it was the replacement of an agrarian barter economy by a money-based economy centered in the English midlands. Cairney looks to the US Civil War as the final conflict. He observes that Robert E. In the US Civil War, the agrarian economy and Cavalier culture of the south was pitted against the industrial economy and Protestant culture of the north with the known outcome. On the one hand, these ancient Gaelic values are among the best of the culture of Ireland and Scotland. Cairney associates this traditional Gaelic hero culture with tales like Y Gododdin and Beowulf. These heroes are at once great men-at-arms, educated, bilingual, mystical, artistic, romantic, gifted with magical weapons. Of course, this is but mythology, but a powerful mythology; but one that fails to pass away. We see it again in things as diverse as the film version of Beowulf and in the values-based political platforms of politicians such as Rick Santorum. There is more to this slim volume than just the genealogy of Gaelic surnames from Ireland and Scotland. There is a companion analysis of the place of the Irish and Scots in history, not just in Great Britain, but also in the US and Canada.

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## Chapter 6 : Electric Scotland guide to Scottish and Irish clans, families, tartans and history of the Gaels

*Note: Citations are based on reference standards. However, formatting rules can vary widely between applications and fields of interest or study. The specific requirements or preferences of your reviewing publisher, classroom teacher, institution or organization should be applied.*

In this page and the Ireland page, I will outline the history of the Scots Irish and the reason for their migration to Ireland, the American Colonies and the American frontier. Although unassociated with Kilmarnock since , the Boyds have at various times been either the Baron Kilmarnock or Lord Kilmarnock. This is not a comprehensive history, but just a few points of reference that trace the main events over time. The Boyds first appear in history as vassals of the Norman family de Morvilles. Robert Boyd was a witness to a contract in Irvine, Ayrshire in . In , Sir Robert Boyd , a supporter of Robert the Bruce King of Scotland - was the commander at the Battle of Bannockburn and as a reward for his military service, Robert the Bruce granted him the Barony of Kilmarnock and lands of Bondington and Hertschaw. However, he fell from favor and was convicted of treason and sentenced to death in . Although he escaped to England, he had to forfeit all his lands and title. However, William, the 4th Earl of Kilmarnock, supported the Jacobites and was executed in London after the battle of Culloden in . As a result his title was forfeited. His son, however, became the Earl of Erroll, through his mother and took the surname Hay. In he changed his surname to Boyd. During the period from to , after Robert, Lord Boyd was convicted of treason and stripped of his lands and title, the lands and castle were leased to the Boyds. The Boyds regained possession of Dean Castle in when Charles restored his title. The Palace was accidentally burned in and subsequently abandoned for years. Today it is a museum and park. A complete genealogy of the Boyds of Kilmarnock can be found here. Scotland in In Scotland was still essentially medieval. It seems to have missed the renaissance almost entirely or at least until the 18th century. Although the Catholic Church had founded 3 universities At. Andrews in , Glasgow in and Aberdeen in they were completely devoted to the education of the clergy. There was essentially no intellectual class before . There was no national law. All justice was local justice administered by the Lords and Lairds. However, the reciprocal loyalty that held the Scottish feudal system together resulted in a generally fair execution of the justice. For this, the Lords and Lairds are to be commended. The Protestant Reformation was the catalyst that would change Scotland, create a nation and provide the basis for the character of the Scots Irish. The Highland soil is of such poor quality that farming is almost impossible. In , the people of the Highlands could most kindly be described as uncivilized. The Lowlands are the area south of Glasgow including the coastal area north of Edinburgh, towards Aberdeen. The land, although better suited to farming than the Highlands, was still poor and by had been largely deforested. In , most of the people and all of the towns were in the Lowlands. Noblemen or Lords, were the landowners and essentially ruled as monarchs Gentry, burghers in the towns and lairds squires in the countryside the middle-class Tenants, who were the actual farmers serfs Feudalism in Scotland, probably influenced by the earlier clan organization, was characterized by a strong sense of loyalty both by the tenants toward to Lord as well as by the Lord toward the tenants. The Lords defended the rights and "property" of their tenants and lairds. Humility was not a characteristic of the lowland farmer in 16th century Scotland. The laird maintained loyalty by proving himself deserving of that loyalty through leadership and protection of the tenants. In contrast, the Highlands had no real social structure except the clan , which is a large family ruled by a chief who is no different than other members in class. There was no real Noble class or middle class gentry. Life was very harsh for the lowland farmer. The soil was poor, farming methods were primitive, the weather was harsh. There were frequent plagues, almost constant wars and internal violence, feuding and general lawlessness in between the wars. The tenant farmers owed military service to the Lord and were frequently called away from the farm to fight as soldiers. The area along the border with England was subject to frequent military raids from the English and retaliatory raids into England by the Scottish. A general lack of education, isolation from other countries, and superstition prevented the

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lowland farmer and the society in general from improvement and advances. In spite of their harsh life, the lowland farmers participated in a generally cheerful society. Music and folk tales were an important part of the culture. Even so, emigration was common. Many young Scots went to Europe to seek their fortune either as soldiers or merchants. The Scots were known as a people with a disposition toward wandering and adventure. It was these lowland Scots farmers who would emigrate to Ulster and become the Ulster Scots or Scots Irish and play a significant role in the development of the United States. It was corrupt, ineffective and as a result of the general isolation of Scotland, had not had the influence of the many movements that had affected the Church in Europe. There were no Scottish saints and no Scottish religious scholars. Rome was too remote or maybe too uninterested to abate the laxity and corruptness of the Scottish Clergy. Besides the general dissatisfaction with the Church, there were also political and economic factors that supported the Reformation in Scotland. The king was aligned with the church. The noblemen saw reformation as a way to enhance their power as well as their wealth. For two centuries Scotland had had an alliance with France and was frequently at war with England. However, many Lords favored aligning with England because of its proximity and because Scotland had fallen behind England in population, industry, trade, wealth and power. In a continued battle with England, Scotland was sure to lose. Since England, at the time, was protestant, this added additional reason for the Lords to support reformation. The manifesto written in the name of the "blind, crooked, lame, widows, orphans and all other poor" and was addressed to all friars within the country, demanded restitution for past wrongs. It demanded that the friars be evicted and that their property be returned to the rightful owners, the poor. On May 4th, probably incited to action by a fiery sermon delivered by John Knox, a riot broke out in Perth and the religious houses and church were looted. It was a short war and was over by the summer of . On July 10 , the Scottish Parliament passed three laws: Overall, the reformation in Scotland was more peaceful than in any other country in Europe. The new church had a profound impact on the people of Scotland. The Presbyterian ministers lead exemplary lives, devoting themselves to their pastoral duties. This won the respect and support of the people. One of the goals of the church was to eliminate illiteracy, and they established schools which resulted in the people developing a devotion to education. The second main goal of the Presbyterian church was to reform the morals of the people, which it did all too effectively. The Presbyterians became Puritanical and intolerant. Persecution of witches was common, and the practice of any other religion was not allowed. In this regard, the Presbyterians were somewhat more tolerant than the Catholics had been. Whereas the Catholic church often punished heretics by death, the Presbyterians merely imprisoned them. However, the Presbyterian Church did introduce the people of Scotland to the concept of democracy, although limited. The local parish was self governing. The Session was the governing body in the local parish and both laymen including tenants and clergy participated. The Session sent representatives to the regional Presbytery and the regional Presbytery sent representatives to the national Assembly. The result was that laymen felt both a right and a duty to express themselves on issues both local and national. The Calvinistic theology granted the individual primary importance. Many have suggested that they are descendents of the Picts, Caledonians and other early inhabitants of Scotland, or that there was a vast celtic empire extending over much of Europe. There is very little tangible evidence to support this theory and the Celts were probably confined to Western Europe Western parts of England and Scotland, Ireland, western British Islands, Brittany and western France. The association of the Scots Irish with the Picts is uncertain since the origins of the Picts are also not well understood. The Picts were probably just one of the Celtic tribes, most likely the ancestors of the Scots Highlanders. Much has been made of the conflict between the Scots Lowlanders and the English just across the border. However, there is probably no ethnic difference between the Lowlanders and their neighbors across the border in England. They spoke the same language Early English. There is no topological border that would lead to development of separate cultures and the distinction between Scotland and England at that point is probably more a matter of historical accident than conflicting cultures. Indeed, many of the emigrants to Ulster that would later be called the Scots Irish were in fact from the northern border regions of England. Scots Irish descendents in America today like to associate

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themselves with the Scottish clan traditions, but the Scots lowlanders were quite different from the Highlanders. The Scottish lowlander was shaped by centuries of conflict and hardship, religion, and the unique reciprocal loyalty that existed between the common people and the Nobility. The Presbyterians instilled a zeal for learning, but only for the purpose of furthering his religious understanding. Education was strictly for the purpose of training ministers or teachers, and the Universities taught primarily theology and dialectic. The Bible was all knowledge and other learning was not needed. Even after the Reformation, there was a complete lack of art in Scotland. King James I of England sought to pacify the Irish by "planting" protestant English and Scottish settlers in Ireland beginning in the early part of the 17th century see Ulster Plantation. The most successful efforts were carried out with settlers from the Scottish lowlands, who had both economic and religious reasons for emigrating to Ulster in large numbers. The economic reasons were dominant for the first 50 years and religion was the dominant reason for the next 30 years.

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## Chapter 7 : Review of Cairney "Clans and Families of Ireland and Scotland"

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The Normans brought to Ireland superior weapons, the long sword, lance, Welsh crossbows, and iron helmets, and chain mail protecting much of the body. This was in contrast to the native Irish with their axes and short swords and dressed in linen tunics. To halt the Norman onslaught the remaining independent Irish Chieftains needed a new weapon and they found it in the mercenary warriors from the Western Isles of Scotland. The Gallowglass fought like the Normans protected in mail coats and iron helmets, see Figure. But they were notable with their characteristic two handed axes and Claymores a large 2 handed sword. Others remained seasonal travellers appearing in the spring and summer offering their services to the highest bidder everybody appears to have decided that making war in autumn and winter in Ireland was a bad idea. County Antrim provided the shortest crossing point between Scotland and Ireland and the presence of Scottish Clans there may have been an attempt to monopolise this lucrative trade. What is certain is that the tide had turned, the Norman Conquest had lost momentum, and the Irish Chiefs with the aide of their new weapon rolled back the Normans. By the 14th and 15th Centuries a stalemate developed, with Ireland divided into spheres of influence as reflected in the medieval ethnicity map of Ireland, see Figure. But who were these warriors who effectively changed the course of Irish history, and how can you tell if you are descended from them? So if you know what to look for you can reveal whether you are directly descended from these fearless Norse-Gaels. But this was a trade that continued for over years and many Scots Clans got in on the act, so how does one identify other Clans and surnames associated with Gallowglass? Luckily these Scots-Gallowglass can be readily distinguished from the later Scottish settlers that flooded Ireland as part of the Plantation of Ulster in the 16th and 17th Century. This is simply because these later arrivals were Protestant and spoke English, in contrast to the Catholic faith and Gaelic language of the native Gaels and earlier Gallowglass. Surnames that fit these criteria are shown in Figure. But this surname and historical approach is flawed, leaving one with statistical probabilities. For conclusive proof one must explore commercial ancestral DNA testing. This test looks at the Y chromosome which is passed from father to son through the generations. What you get with the results of that test are the names of people with whom you share a common male ancestor. Typically one will match many individuals with many different surnames, but how can one share a common ancestor with people with different surnames? This sounds logical in principal but can commercial ancestral DNA results truly reflect this? The answer again is Yes, I analyse peoples DNA results professionally for a living and found my first Case Study with clear Gallowglass ancestry in the most unlikely of places. His association with the Terry surname is a result of a non-paternal event e. Strikingly his more distant matches included many of clear Scandinavian origin and others with Scandinavian surnames. His paternal ancestors were the Vikings who settled in Scotland, who adopted the Gaelic language and customs, and served in Ireland as mercenaries. They left evidence of their presence in the DNA of the Irish people and their descendants, even those with a paper trail leading back to Waterford. Queen Elizabeth was furious that her subjects particularly her cousin Lord Butler could wage war without royal consent. This crackdown resulted eventually in the Plantation of Ulster which took place in part to halt the flow of Gallowglass to Ireland and prevent the Irish and Norman lords from waging war! I have created the Irish , Scottish , and English Origenes websites to help people to rediscover their heritage using commercial ancestral DNA testing A Welsh Origenes website will be launched in December

## Chapter 8 : Clans and Families of Ireland and Scotland, a book review - Creative Family Trees

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*This is the most indepth and accurate Clan map of Ireland ever produced. It is based on the location of nearly 1, Castles with a known historical association with a particular Irish, Scottish, Gallowglass, Norman, and Viking Clan or Family.*

### Chapter 9 : Irish Clans, Tribes and Septs

*Each year almost 50, people from at least 40 countries across the world meet in Scotland's capital city Edinburgh, to celebrate Scottish culture, heritage and family history. At the annual Clan Gathering, thousands of people line the Royal Mile to watch the Great Clans of Scotland proudly.*