

THE  
MYTHOLOGY, TRADITIONS and HISTORY  
OF  
MacDHUBHSITH — MacDUFFIE CLAN  
(McAfie, McDuffie, MacFie, MacPhee, Duffy, etc.)

VOLUME 1  
THE LANDS OF OUR FATHERS  
PART 1

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To  
MY WIFE  
Jennie Minerva MacPhee

This 2009 electronic edition Volume 1  
is a scan of the 1975 Volume VI.  
Dr. MacPhee created Volume IV by combining and revising  
the original 1972 Volume I and the 1973 Volume III.

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MACDHUBHSITH CLAN  
(McAfee, MacDuffie, MacFie, MacPhee, Duffy)

INTRODUCTION

Our Clan was called, in very early Scots and Irish traditions, MacDhubhsith. The sounds of the Gaelic syllables made this name Macduhe or Macdoohe. When it became necessary or useful to express this name in English it naturally became Macduphie or MacDuffie. If the prefix were omitted it became Duphie or Duffie or Duffy. The choice of most of the early members of the tribe was MacDuffie in Scotland and Duffy in Ireland.

The intention in this present work is to provide a history of the clan MacDhubhsith (MacDuffie, MacFie, McAfee, MacPhee, etc.) in Scotland from its beginnings of almost a thousand years ago to the last two centuries when one of the greatest of the world's migrations moved millions of persons from Scotland, England, Ireland and Wales to United States, to Canada, to Australia and New Zealand and to other lands.

It is our plan to collect such information as is available in the literature concerning events in which our clan, with over fifty spellings of the name, developed from the shadowy world in which migrations took place into Scotland and to examine the events and circumstances in which they lived in their homelands.

Later we will follow these groups to new homes and in new surroundings.

I began to realize that our Clan, though small in numbers as MacDuffie, or MacPhee, or McPhee and/or MacFie were a much larger group when we added forty or fifty names of those who shared a common ancestor, the MacDhubhsith.

I have brought together many of the names of our Clan. I have given the name and the date at which it appears in a source book - legal, parishioner, and so on. This table follows in Vol. I, Chapter I.

It was not until 1943 that I was able to examine the books of Gregory, Skene, Grieve, Loder and Dr. Grant. I had been told in my childhood home in Canada that there were "Scots" MacPhees as against "Irish McAfees" and that there was no relationship between the two. I found in these books that we had had a wide variety of spellings but that we were alike in our ancestry.

1. The clan is registered as Clan MacFie. (or Clan Macfie)<sup>1</sup>
2. No other name of the clan has made application to be armigerous.
3. The Armorial bearings of the Clan MacFie was given to MacFie of Dreghorn, not as a Chief but as an important Chieftain (Lyon Register VII, 89) P. 502.
4. The Clan MacFie has four Septs: Duffie, Duffy, MacGuffie, Machaffie (p. 557).
5. There is a Tartan for MacFie of Dreghorn. This tartan is sold as being proper for all members of the clan. The Lord Lyon has not been asked to determine this acceptance as a clan tartan. (p. 617) 1.

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1 Adam Frank. The Clans, Septs and Regiments of the Scottish Highlands, Johnston and Bacon. Edinburgh and London. 8th edition, 1970.

Changes from MacDuffie to other spellings is not peculiar to our Clan; some clerks were indolent - and some clergy; ph sounds like f; the explanation of "MacDhubhsith" was as mysterious as it is today. Regionally adopted surnames that retained only a significant part remained as common in the 16th century as it is today. Black<sup>1</sup> gives many evidences of this fact of history. Many people abbreviated the name of MacDuffie to McPhee, MacPhee, MacFie, McFee.

The movement of some of our people to Ulster in the seventeenth century created some spellings which were not of Colonsay origin, e.g. McAfee, MacAfee, Mahaffy. We will deal with this problem in later Chapters.

Another reason for concern is the fact that our Clan is one of the most ancient Scottish Clans; the MacDhubhsith is "one of the oldest and most interesting Gaelic personal names we possess. Its plan and concept go far away beyond those of even our old names" Dr. C. Gillies.<sup>2</sup>

The author has prepared, in Volume VI, a study of the areas in Scotland and Ireland from which our Clan came. The people who led them, their Chiefs and Heads, have been brought together with such information as has been recorded in the history, traditions and myths of our Clan.

The contents of Volume VI are an answer to many of our readers who have not had an opportunity to become familiar with the Scottish background. I have endeavored to bring together some of the literature of the "beginnings" of these lands, some of the history and legends of the men who "went to the west" from continental Europe to build Scotland and who retained it against many invaders. The people, their religions, their community life, and the operation of the Clans constitute part of this volume.

MacDuffie men and women in U.S.A. have created a Society named the "MacDuffie Clan of America Inc." Col. Ralph Pearson is preparing a source book on the Fees which includes persons named Fee, MacDuffie, McAfee, MacFie, MacPhee, McPhee and others. Publication of books, on Woods - McAfee, on the Fees, on the McGuffey's and other restricted Family Trees have been published covering regions of North America; others are in progress.

Dr. Loder (Lord Wakehurst) in his monumental study of Colonsay, with the collaboration of the 3rd Lord Strathcona, provided all residents of the Island with a priceless book on the history, flora, fauna and topography of Colonsay and Oronsay. Grieve, Skene, Grant, Murdock McNeill and John McPhee have each contributed to our knowledge of Colonsay.

Those who have the time and interest will find other sources of information in libraries in Canada, the United States, Australia and New Zealand, where our Clansmen have founded and developed a home, a business, a profession, a society.

I recognize that this volume is borrowed from these and many sources and I am very grateful to those who have done the research work that will enable us to make available the myths, legends and history of our Clan in these pages. I have tried to indicate the sources of information used here.

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1 Black , George F.; Surnames of Scotland.

2 Gillies, Cameron; In Black. op. cit. p. 493.

Especially during the last hundred years the romance of Scotland, has become a major issue to populations overseas. Highland costumes, Highland songs, the poems of those who stayed at home, like Robert Burns, and of those who wrote the Canadian Boat Song; the great heroism of her soldiers and sailors; all these have drawn many people to be concerned with the "lone shieling of the misty islands' and to be proud that "the heart is Highland".

And so the MacDuffies, MacPhees, McPhees, MacFies, McAfees Duffies and "others of the ilk" are trying to establish their linkage with Scotland and Ireland. Many who have regarded the spellings of the names as being sacrosanct will have discovered that this spelling is a matter of the custom of the place where they are living. They will have learned that most other Scottish Clans were developed after ours and that we formed a small but significant part in the growth and welfare of that land.

Many persons have helped me in the collection of the material we are presenting in volume VI. The Librarians in the University of British Columbia, Vancouver, in the British Museum in London, in the National Library in Edinburgh and in the Public Archives of Canada in Ottawa have found books and bulletins in my search for useful material. To these I am grateful. Dr. Allen MacDuffie, Convener of the MacDuffie Clan of America has contributed very significant data and has raised many research problems. The Reverend Somerled MacMillan, the Bard of the Clan MacMillan, and the writer of *By Gone Lochaber*, has given much information, on Lochaber and on the Northern Isles of the Hebrides. I am especially grateful to these two men. Mr. Glenn McDuffie has provided me with many Tables, reporting Parochial Registers in many places. I have been told of several incidents in which these reports have assisted clansmen in their search for their forefathers.

#### PREFACE TO THIRD EDITION

The original Volumes I and II contain Chapters relating to the Lands of our Fathers. It has seemed useful to merge them in one Volume, numbered as Volume VI. Volume III has been reprinted, with some supplementary data, and is named as Volume VII.

These volumes deal with the origin and names of our clan, our chiefs, the religious life, social customs, events and personalities in Scotland, and the factors causing the dispersal from our homes in the Old World.

I am completely responsible for the collection and organization of all the materials involved in this study and for the opinions expressed.

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## CHAPTER I

### THE MacDHUBHSITH /MacDUFFIE CLAN

"The protecting, firm, hardy, well-enduring MacFies".<sup>1</sup>

If it be true that that nation (or family) is fortunate which has no history, our Clan has been much blessed. What is known with certainty as to their origin, their growth and development in their island home, and their subsequent dispersal can be stated very briefly. But since this is true, with few outstanding exceptions, of most of the families who claimed the western and southern isles of Scotland as their home, one searches the more diligently for those few details which can provide a framework of the story.

What then, is known of our beginnings? Are we Gaels or Norse, or both? When did the name first appear in the history of the island? - not of necessity as MacDuffie or even as MacFie or MacPhee, but in any form in which it could be recognized. What could be its meaning? Why so many changes in spelling? In a Clan history what outstanding men were there who determined the Clan's activities? Who were the Chiefs of the Clan down to the present time?

#### THE CLAN NAME – MacDhubhsith

The name that appears most frequently in the days of the Clan history is one or other form of "MacDuffie" in English. If the prefix is elided the word became "Duffie" or "Duffy" as has happened in Ireland. Whether this elision is responsible for the large number of Duffy's or whether changes of other names have produced surnames of Duffy and Duffie we cannot be sure.

The author regards Dhubhsith and Duffie as being synonyms. We could have been called the Clan Duffie but there is no evidence that this form was used. The "MacDuffee" was the proper designation but "MacFie" was used by many writers, including geographers. We have decided to use the original names with five chosen alternatives shown in brackets. These whose names do not appear in the brackets will regard themselves as being part of our Clan in accordance with Table 1.

At this stage we will note the surnames of persons who comprise the Clan MacDuffie - McAfee - MacFie - MacPhee and Duffy. At a later stage in our story we will examine some mythology and traditions of the source of our name.

Incidentally 'Mac' is "son of"; Nighean, an abbreviated form of the Gaelic "Nighean mhic", is "daughter of Mac". Nic or even N' is a contraction and is quite proper.

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1 The Red Book of Clanranald, Reliquiae Celticae. "A prose poem which probably was written describing the forces of John, last Lord of the Isles (Dr. Grant. p. 206)



TABLE I

Membership in  
THE "MacDUFFEE" CLAN  
(McAfee, MacDuffie, MacFie, MacPhee, Duffie, etc.)

1st Syllable	2nd & 3rd Syllable	Spelling of Names
	Achopich	McAchopich (Black 1569)
	Affeith	M'affeith (Black 1512)
	Afee	McAfee, MacAfee (Black 1595)
	Afie	McAfie, MacAfie, McAffie
	Aphie	McAphie (Black 1681)
	Caffrey	McCaffrey, McCafferty
Mac	Coffee or Koffee	Makcoffee or McKoffee (Black 1506)
	Cuish or Cowls	MacCuish or MacCowls
	Diffie	McDiffie (Creaghan 1779)
<u>or</u>	Doffy	Macdoffy (1296)
	Duffe, Duffy	McDuffie, MacDuffie, (Original), MacDuphie (Black 1703), Makduffie, Duffy (Grant 1200, Duffie Duthie Loder 1431)
Mc	Duffie	M'Duffe (1532)
	Dufacius	Dufacius (Loder 1592)
<u>or</u>	Duphaci	Duphaci (Loder 1553)
	Duffphie	McDuffphie (1615), Makduffie, M'Duffe (Grieve 717)
	Duffyhe	McDuffyhe, Mcduphe (Loder 1615)
M'	Dhubsithe	MacDhubsithe (1734, Registrar in Jura)
	Dubside	Dubside (Black, Iona, 1164)
	Dufthi	MacDufthi (Black 1214) Duthie, Duffie
<u>or</u>	Duphe	Mcduphe (Loder 1615)
	Feithe	McFeithe, Makfeithe (Black 1605)
	Fie	McFie (Loder 1609), MacFie (Loder 1596, Bain)
Mhic	Feye	McFeye (Black 1585)
	Fee	Fee (part); Makfee (Loder 1555), McFee (Black 1541)
	Goffin	Magoffin
<u>or</u>	Guffie	McGuffie, MacGuffie (Bain)
	Haffie	HacHaffie, Mahaffy (MacLysaght)
	Ilfie	Mcllfie (Loder 1583)
Vich	Iphle	McIphle (Black 1609)
	Phe, Phee	Phe, McPhe (Black 1531), Phee (Black 1545), Makphe (Loder 1531), McPhee (Loder 1592), MacPhee (1615)
	Phie	McPhie, MacPhie (Loder 1615), MacPhie (Loder 1652), Mac-a-Phi (Ancient)
	Pheir	McPheir, Registrar
	Phietric	MacPhietric
	Phied	MacPhied

## Surnames

It would appear that most of those whose name appears in Table 1 are members of the Clan. We have noted some exceptional cases following the Table.

## COMMENTS

Sir Robert Matheson, His Majesty's Service in Dublin, reported in 1909 evidences of surnames in Ireland.

- a) Duffy - was forty fifth in a list of one hundred surnames listed, in Ireland in 1890. They occurred chiefly in counties of Donegal, Monaghan, Tyrone, Mayo, Roscommon and Dublin. - (Matheson)
- b) McAfee - principally in Co. Monaghan. The numbers were not large.
- c) Sir Robert collected information on "Ancient Families in the counties in which they were located". No mention is made of McDuffie, MacFie or McPhee.
- d) Fee - with its development of Fees and Feese is an ancient name in Ireland. Gentry describes its origin as coming from faoi (faith). The name was used in England, Scotland, Ireland and America, and used independently of its relationship with our Clan. Occurs in Antrim, Cavan and Fermanagh (Matheson) but they were not in the first 100 names in Ireland.
- e) McFee - is a "son of faith". It was used in Colonsay in 1785 in a marriage license and in Islay in 1838. Fifty per cent of the Parish Registers in Colonsay between 1785 and 1818 were spelled McFee or MacFie. Some would have had an Irish connection but most persons would have simply abbreviated MacDuffie.
- f) Cuish - Mr. D.J. McCuish of Malaglate, Lochmaddy, North Uist, writing to the Oban Times, Feb. 2, 1935, reported that some of the Clan found their way to North Uist, "and according to the old Rent books the North Uist Sept of the Clan spelled their name Macowis, modernized as MacCuish. I, myself, am a great grandson of one of the Clan named 'Dubsith'." There were six marriages of McCuish 1832 - 1852.<sup>1</sup> In Chapter IV, in discussing Uist, we referred to Dugall MacDuffee, a servitor of Margaret MacDonald and described his signature as MakDushie. We might consider this family to be related on the basis of spelling.

Their Tartan has the red check very prominent with narrow green and dark lines and their badge is the whortleberry. They have several mottoes such as "God helps", "God helping". Their Clan music is Cumha mhic Dhuibhphi - otherwise MacPhee's Lament. These are the heraldry of MacDuff.

The information given would indicate to me that the McCuish is a member of the MacDuff Clan, not of MacDhubhsith. Bain<sup>1</sup> allocates the MacCuish to a Sept of the MacDonalds.

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1 Parochial Registers, North Uist, 1832 - 1852, Edinburgh.

1 Bain, R., Clans and Tartans of Scotland, Collins Edinburgh, p. 294 ff.

I am sure that an eminent genealogist such as Mr. McCuish will decide for himself the Clan to which he belongs. We will accept McCuish as a member of the Clan.

- g) Mahaffy or Machaffie - This collective name was given to all persons who had had a MacDhubhsith background in Ireland by Edward MacLysaght. <sup>1</sup> The Mahaffy's include MacFie, MacFee, McFee, McAfee, MacAfee, the Duffies, Duffy and others.
- h) McVey - Some persons regard McVey, McVie, McVee as parts of our Clan. Bain regards these names as parts of the MacLean or MacDonald Clan. It would appear that there is no evidence that they belong to MacDhubhsith.
- I) Mac-a-Phi - This name is registered on a tombstone in Colonsay. It was placed by his relatives on the death of Malcolm MacPhee, a nephew of Chief John, 1854 - 1906. I believe that Malcolm was the writer of a letter to the Oban Times in 1935 concerning the successors to Malcolm (1623). Malcolm was an authority on the history and traditions of our Clan. Those who went to the hotel at Port Sonachan, Loch Awe, Argyle will always remember this cadet in full regalia when he was asked to display the honors of his Clan.

My niece, Barbara MacPhee, reports that in her study of the microfilms of Colonsay, Oronsay and Jura, she found MacPhied, Mac-Dhubhsith, McApheir and McPhietrie. In one instance four children of one family spelt their names as MacFee, McFie, Mcafee and McAfee. In Charlottetown, P.E.I. one famous hostelry was operated by Donald McAfee.

It is reported that when members of the Clan moved to Galloway, Scotland, some took the names of MacGuffie. When the Hebrideans went to Ireland as part of the Ulster Plantation, they dropped the Scottish prefix of "Mac". N.M. Woods in his book "Woods-McAfee Memorial" (1905) says that "the first ancestor of the Ulster branch of the MacAfees was John MacPhee . . . who was born in Colonsay . . . He moved to County Antrim in Ulster". They were in trouble with the Catholics whose land they took on lease and, eventually, with the Protestants, when the church forbade Presbyterian ministers to marry them. A number retained the names of McFee, MacFee, McAfee, McPhee. A small number in the 17th century, and in large numbers in the 18th century, moved to what became the United States and Canada.

It is the intention that Associations have been or will be formed into Societies in Scotland and elsewhere. The MacDuffie Clan of America includes membership of several spellings of the name. This plan will be extended to all persons whose history reveals that they were by inheritance members of the Clan.

And now that the population of Colonsay and Oronsay has dropped from 979 in 1841 to 138 with no McPhees living there, there is only a memory of those persons who for upwards of four centuries were "the protecting, firm, hardy, well-enduring MacFies".

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1 The Surnames of Ireland, Dr. E. MacLysaght, Irish University Press Shannon. 1969.

## CHAPTER II

### THE CLAN NAME

The search for a progenitor, chiefly among Kings, is an important duty for a genealogist. Grieve declares that the MacDonalds owe their origin to the Collas who now and then were Kings of Ireland. Dr. Grant found that being "a child of the Collas" was satisfactory to many people of the Clan Donald. The MacGregors claim descent from Griogar, son of King Alpin. The MacLeods claim descent from Leod, son of Olive the Black, a great and destructive warrior King of the Norse.

The Clan Duffie has a number of alternative proposals as to our progenitor. We will look, first of all, at claims of personal founders. Then we will look at the etymology of our name to see if there are any indications of time or place of this very unusual name of MacDhubhsith.

Dr. Cameron Gillies states that the name MacDhubhsith has in "its plan and concept go far away beyond those of even our old names" Dr. Black confirms this judgment in his book, *The Surnames of Scotland*. The MacDuffie name goes back beyond the history of Scotland and Ireland back to the sennachies of ancient worlds, where legend remains history.

#### 1. Possible Progenitors of Clan

- a) Mythology - The Clan was started by a man who inveigled a female seal to spend some time with him in Colonsay. Seals were primarily drowned human beings and they liked to wander on shore at night take off their coats and spend some time bathing. This myth is found in Orkney where the seal is called a "silkie".<sup>4</sup>
- b) 550 (Circa) - Columba sent a Pict to a friend of his called Feredach in Islay for protection. It is claimed that he is supposed to have started our Clan.<sup>2</sup>
- c) 600 B.C. - An unusual tradition of the origin of our Clan concerns the arrival of a man named Phee, who came to Colonsay about 600 B.C. He was a Celt who came to Wales or England before the Romans entered Britain. It is claimed that he was not of the Dalriadic tribe but that he became a Chief of the Clan.<sup>3</sup>
- d) Grieve suggests (1,286) that the progenitor of our Clan was probably the head of a Clan "before it arrived in Colonsay". On p.283, Grieve reports that at a battle of Kyndealgen "there was slain a man Duff Dakrich M'Duffe". He concludes that "Duff was one of the O'Neale's of the west and south"<sup>1</sup> of Ireland. Allen MacDuffie has pointed out that the battle was probably at Allone about 720 A.D. he was sufficiently important to have his name recorded in the Annals of Clonmacnoise - probably a Chief.

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4 Grieve, S. op. cit. pp. 283-286

2 Lamont, W.D., *The Early History of Islay*, 1966, p.11

3 MacGregor, Alasdair Alpin: *Summer Days Among the Western Isles* Nelson 1929.

1 Gregory D. *The History of the Western Highlands and Isles of Scotland* Hamilton Adams 1881.

- e) Those who maintain an Irish-Celt background claim that our Chief was of the Gabhran tribe of the Scots, from which came the famed Kenneth MacAlpin. No other intermediate names are given.
- f) In the MSS of 1450, when the genealogy of the Clans were examined, one "Duffie" was noted, coming between Dougal and Murdoch. In a table prepared by the writer Duffie would have been Chief in the first half of the 13th century (1210 - 1240). This was the time when Donald, son of Reginald of the Isles took "an ancient Dane" to see the Norwegian King; he came back to Colonsay as a Consul, in charge of the people in that island and replaced Donald in Dun Euan, the "royal" home. It could be that Duffie had been the "head of the tribe" but he did what Donald did in Islay, when he described himself as "MacDonald" as the head of Clan Donald. Duffie may have felt that he was now in a position to describe his tribe as a Clan and might have called his son MacDuffie.<sup>1</sup>
- g) A deputation from Iona (Iona) to Ireland included one "Dubside". Skene, W.F., reports that "the Clan Macduibhside may have derived from Duibhside who appears in the Annals of Ulster in 1164 as Ferleighbinn or Lector of Iona".<sup>2</sup> The Annals reported that "Dignitaries of the community of Iona - namely the Arch priest Augustine and the Lector, that is, Dubsidhe, and the dissertach, that is, MacGilladuff and the head of the Culdees," to ask that the Abbot of Derry would take charge of Iona.<sup>3</sup> The Lector is described as "the man of learning", the dissertach was the hermit. J.M. Semple describes our progenitor as "traditionally descended from the "Son of the Black Fairy" a 12th century scholar in Iona ".<sup>4</sup>
- h) Rev. Somerled MacMillan in his very useful book "By Gone Lochaber" has a most interesting proposal. In his text (p. 96) and in private communication he states that "the MacPhees, the MacNabs, the Rosses, the MacKenzies and the MacPhersons are descended from a common stock, namely from Murdoch, son of Fearchar Ruadh, son of Cormac, the 1st Diocesan Bishop of Dunkeld. All these families were placed in churchland owing to their association with the Celtic Church. The MacPhees or MacDuffees were very early in Easter Ross before they became Chaplains of Oronsay.
- "The Clan derives its name from Duffy (Dubshithe), third in descent from Murdoch, son of Cormac".<sup>5</sup>

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1 Grieve Op. cit I p. 283 - 286.

2 Skene W.F. Celtic Scotland. Volume 3. p. 363.

3 Giant Dr. I.F. Lordship of the Isles. p. 112

4 Semple, J. Mack. The Stones of Iona. Iona Pub. Co. Glasgow 1963 p. 16.

5 MacMillan S. Rev. By Gone Lochaber, K&R Davidson, 1971 Glasgow. p. 96 and personal correspondence

Macmillan continues "We have good reason to believe that the early ancestors of the MacPhees were at one time in Easter Ross and no doubt, the progenitor of the Colonsay family came from that area when he received his appointment as Chaplain of Oronsay from the Lord of the Isles. Latterly the office of hereditary keeper of the records of the Lordship of the Isles was held by the Colonsay family."

- i) Is our name Norse? Dr. Grant says "MacDuffie is a Gaelic word . . . but according to tradition they came from Scandinavia at the time of Donald, grandson of Somerled".<sup>1</sup>

The Danes and the Norwegians invaded all the British Isles including Scotland - and invaded each other at home in Europe. Professor MacKinnon reported that these Norsemen had a much more important place in Colonsay-Oronsay than they did in adjacent islands - but that our Clan is not Norse.

They invaded all churches, looking for the beautiful parchment of the Gospels in gold and silver cases. In 787 they sacked Iona; in 806 they killed all the monks; when a new monastery was built they again killed the monks and destroyed the buildings. This behavior has no relationship to our clan name; the name is Gaelic and the remarkable thing is that during the four centuries or more that the Norse were in Colonsay they had but little influence on many of the social customs, on religion and even on names. Their visits had been occasions of great distress and havoc, and the island folk would naturally try to forget these unpleasant visitors - or at least to disavow any connection with them.

In addition the Islands were in constant contact with Erin; to it they owed St. Columba, St. Oran, St. Cormac; from Ireland they brought their culture, their music and carving. From Erin they drew their folk tales, and above all their religion. These facts make it difficult to trace any cultural contributions by the Norse.

Even if the MacDuffies had been Norse they would probably find their Norse background overlaid by the strong Gaelic culture of the "Southern Isles". The fact that the name is Gaelic, it is claimed, proves nothing as to origin. It is a tradition that the dark complexioned, dark haired and small build were Danes or "Dubh Gaels" and that the light complexioned, light haired and good average height were "Finn Gaels". The light complexioned people were the majority. The mystery of the name Dubh (black, in Gaelic) raises a suggestion that "blacks" were Danes not Norwegians. No one has made any useful suggestion as to the meaning or origin of "the son of the black peace".

The second syllable in our name is "dhubb". The Gaelic uses it to describe a black, or dark object. Alternately it means peace, quietness, tranquility.

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1 Grant Dr. I.F. op. cit. p. 152

## Who were we?

MacMillan says: "The MacPhees, the MacNabs, the Rosses, the MacKenzies spring from the same progenitor, Ferchar Ruadh, son of Cormac, Bishop of Dunkeld. All these Clans had an ecclesiastical connection - the Rosses in Fearn, Easter Ross; the MacKenzies in Apple-cross; the Mathesons in Lochalsh; the MacNabs in Killin; the MacPhees in Oronsay. Dr. Dugald Mitchell hit the nail on the head when he emphasized the ecclesiastical connection in citing such names as Gillecoluim (the servant of St. Columba) and Gillechrist (servant of Christ) ."<sup>1</sup>

Several authorities have indicated that the Clan appeared early in the history of Ireland before it appeared in Colonsay as Priest or tenant or as Chief.

Other writers have speculated on the odd arrangement of our name. Bowman<sup>2</sup> considers "MacFie or MacPhee has the poetic, if slightly obscure interpretation "son of dark of peace". Gentry<sup>3</sup> (p. 36) refers to the origin of McFee in Ireland. He defines it as being "son of faith" being Mc (son) Faoi (genitive of faoi) faith. Other derivatives are Faye (a person of faith, a believer); Fein (to feign); Feyer (one that has faith).

John McPhee interprets our name as "people of peace" or "still folk" or even "silently moving people".<sup>4</sup> I have known that there is a Sept in Clan Cameron, called McOvie or MacOnie. Andrew Lang in discussing the Old Tribes says of MacDuffies: "The McOvies whose chieftain lives on the west end of Locharkieg. 8

Dr. James Browne comments that the real origin of the Highlanders may be lost (p. 194)<sup>5</sup> but even with Clan Donald there is very little history before 1266. My impression is that we spent some time north of LochLinnhe before moving to Colonsay.

Etymological - We have examined a body of etymological texts which have interpreted our surnames (in Gaelic and in English). Dr. Geo. F. Black, in his book "Surnames of Scotland, Their Origin, Meaning and History" has provided us with a very valuable guide on Scottish surnames. He says "MacFee, MacFie, MacPhee, MacPhie, MacDhubhsith, (is) one of the oldest and most interesting Gaelic personal names we possess".<sup>6</sup>

Dr. Cameron Gillies recognizes that "Mhic a Phee" is "one of oldest personal names in existence. It is dubh plus sith (the black (one) of peace). It is, in Irish names, common as Duffy."<sup>7</sup>

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- 1 MacMillan, Somerled Rev. A Vindication of Macbeth. Published privately from 7 High Calside. Paisley Renfrewshire Scot. 1959.
  - 2 Bowman. "The Story of Surnames, R.G. Routledge, London 1931
  - 3 Gentry, T.G. Family Names, Burke and McFetridge, 1892
  - 4 McPhee, John. "The Crofter and the Laird, Farrar, Straus and Giroux, New York, 1970 p. 138
  - 5 Browne, J. History of Scotland 8 Vols. Vol. VIII, p. 194 and p. 223
  - 6 Black, Dr. Geo., The Surnames of Scotland, New York Public Library p.49.
  - 7 Gillies, Dr. Cameron, Place Names of Argyllshire, p. 82

Grieve interprets our total name as "son of the little black".<sup>1</sup>

The Editor of Skene's, *Highlanders of Scotland*, says that "the old Gaelic name was MacDubhsithe, meaning "black of peace".<sup>2</sup>

Another syllable is 'sith' which means 'peace, quietness, tranquility'.<sup>3</sup> or alternatively a fairy or the resorts of fairies. As an adjective it means 'spiritual'. Dwelly<sup>4</sup> gives the same interpretations. In Long's book on "Personal and Family Names" he uses the word "syth" as a "man of peace" e.g. Forsyth.<sup>5</sup> The word "sid" is used in personal names in Ireland with the same significance. In the *MacAlpine, Gaelic Dictionary*, 'sith' means 'spiritual'. D. Mitchell says that the MacDuffies were an ecclesiastical family. So does MacMillan. Mitchell cites as evidence that they used such names as Gillacolium, Gillachrist, Gillaespig in their genealogy.<sup>6</sup> Gillie is a West Scandinavian personal name 'a servant' or 'a youth' to a saint, to God, Christ, the Virgin Mary.<sup>7</sup>

The MacDhubhsith or Duffie Clan were, then, as independent a clan as any other clan. For over four centuries they functioned as any other clan. They had close associations with the MacDonalds of Islay and the murder of Malcolm cannot be attributed to the MacDonalds as a clan. As a matter of fact, the MacDuffie's-MacPhee's were at the height of their influence under the Lords of the Isles and held an office which gave them a position out of all proportion to the extent of their lands or the number of their followers. Malcolm's wife was a MacDonald from Islay and it is reported that Malcolm's son who lived in Islay after the murder changed his name to MacDonald.

It is probable that during the period when it was the "home" of the clan, the number of MacDuffies was not more than, say three hundred including the "gentlemen" who were maintained as soldiers by the tribe. Had they been placed on a more fertile soil or on a large island, they might have grown to a larger or more important family. But located as they were, the clan was always a small group, whose fighting strength could be numbered in scores instead of hundreds, and members of their families were inevitably caught up in allegiance to the larger tribes with whom they were intermarried. They were not sufficiently numerous in any one area for them to have established, as did the MacDonalds, the MacLeans and the MacNeills, several strong family groups. Perhaps in the outcome it was well they did not, for the western highlands and islands had enough turbulent folk, seeking to build their little empires.

My personal opinion is that on the data available at present the MacDuffies were originally Scots Gaels; they were not Picts; they were not Norwegians;

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1 Grieve, S., co. cit. I, 283 - 284, *The Annals of Glonmacnoise* reports.

2 Skene, W.F.

3 *MacAlpine Gaelic Dictionary*.

4 Dwelly, *Illustrated English Dictionary*

5 Long, H.A. *Personal and Family Names*, Menzies, 1883, p. 29.

6 Mitchell, D. *History of the Highlands and Gaelic Scotland*, 1900.

7 Black, Dr. G. op. cit. p. 302.



that they were few in number; that they came over from Erin at various times in small contingents and settled in various parts of the isles and western highlands; that their loyalties were probably divided between the houses of Gabhran (descendants of Fergus who ruled in Kintyre) and of Angus who controlled Islay and Jura; and they sought the protection of stronger native-born (i.e. Gaelic) chiefs; that they were previously members of Clan Alpin; that in the 12th and 13th centuries a family was built up in Colonsay and Oronsay under the protection successively of Somerled, Reginald, Donald, Kings of the Isles and Angus's Mor and Og of Islay. And so it came that the MacDuffies were recognized by the King of the Isles, and the Lords of the Isles, as holding by historic right Colonsay and Oronsay.

I have been searching for suggestions as to how "MacFie" or "MacFee" came to be so widely used in Argyllshire, Bute and to some extent in Islay. I learned some time ago that geographers used it, i.e. Colonsay was the isle of the Macfie'. I finally wrote to John Bartholomew & Son in Edinburgh, who published most maps in Great Britain, asking their opinion on the problem. Mr. P.H. Bartholomew, Chairman of the Company replied, December 20, 1972:

"We regret that we are not able to give you much assistance regarding the various forms of the clan Macfie. Our clan map gives a note that "The lands coloured for each name indicate general spheres of influence, usually about the time of King James VI, but taking the history of each district or family as a whole" (P.H. Bartholomew).

King James VI of Scotland became King in 1567. He reigned in Scotland from 1567 to 1603 and then became King of Great Britain 1603 - 1625. The events we are talking about took place in his reign, and the "spheres of influence" would indicate that the MacFie was dominant at that time. It was Archibald MacFie who signed a bond with Sir James MacDonald; it was Donald MacFie who was involved with the Statutes of Icolmkill in 1609. Loder who uses Macfie in the latter half of his book, still attributes to the old royal family of McDuffies the duty of being the Keepers of the Records in the Lord of the Isles.

The Prior was called McDuffee or McDuffie in the early years. McDuffe was used to refer to the Commendator of Oronsay and was used in Ireland.

In general a wide variety of spellings were used in the south of Scotland, but from Appin northwards a limited variety was used from generation to generation. While Allen McDuffie is correct when he says that the minister, priest or scribe was not careful in his spelling there is evidence that many of these changes were initiated by the members and were dictated by them to the scribe.



## CHAPTER III

### LANDS OF OUR FATHERS

The phrase "Lands of our Fathers" is intended to convey the fact that there are many areas in Scotland (and perhaps more than one in Ireland) in which members of our Clan resided for a sufficient length of time to have regarded it as "home".

Most historians and geographers define Colonsay as the home of the MacDuffie or MacFie Clan. It is true, as far as we know, that Colonsay was the major and principal home while our Clan was building itself up in Scotland.

We will report the evidence from Skene, Grieve and Loder that our Clan probably came from Dalriada, County Antrim, Ireland; we will also report that Dr. Grant believes that the MacDuffies came from Scandinavia. Both groups agree that our Clan, very early, became associated with the MacDonalDs of Islay and the Lordship of the Isles and that we stayed with them through their rise to eminence and through their decline at the hands of the Stewarts and Argyll. This association brought some of our people back to Antrim at the beginning of the fifteenth century, to Lochaber and Ardnamurchan at approximately the same time, to Skye, Mull and South Uist and Benbecula at dates which will be discussed in this chapter. We are therefore naming our "home" in eleven areas.

We will start our investigations in Colonsay.

#### 1. Colonsay and Oronsay

Colonsay is a name, as John McPhee has said, which "seems to hang suspended in the minds not only of my immediate relatives but also of collateral clansmen in scattered parts of the United States and Canada".<sup>1</sup>

The ancestral home of the MacDuffies – McAfee - MacPhee's is Colonsay and Oronsay - two Islands and some very small islets, south of Mull. For a period of approximately four hundred years, from the beginning of the 13th to the first quarter of the 17th century, they were recognized by other clans or tribes and by the Crown as tenants of the island of Colonsay. The ownership of Oronsay was vested in the Church. Our tenancy became an "immemorial occupation" by the MacDonalDs and later under the Lord of the Isles. Ownership was vested in the MacDonalDs up to the end of the 16th century; then by political intrigue, it passed to the Campbells, and in 1799 by purchase to the MacNeills. At the beginning of the 20th century, it was purchased by Lord Strathcona, by whose successors it is now held.

The area of Colonsay is about 20 square miles, its length about 11 miles and breadth 1 to 3 miles; that of Oronsay about 2 square miles. At each ebb tide the seas leave, uncovered for a few hours, a sandy portion known as the Strand.

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1 McPhee, John. The Crofter and the Laird, Farrar Strauss & Giroux 1969, pp. 9 - 10.

The highest point is 470 feet. The coast is rockbound and much of the land is covered with stones. Only a man such as the "Old Laird" (MacNeill) could make the land a fertile land. The Atlantic swells beat heavily on the coast. Rainfall is abundant; trees lean eastwards because of westerly gales. Two large valleys provide pasturage for cattle and sheep - especially on the Scalasaig farm in the north of the Island and the Machrins farm near its middle.

The two main islands, Colonsay and Oronsay were described by David Douglas "Collonsa and Orandsay are baith ane Ile except that the full area of the flwde flowis in betwix thame".<sup>1</sup> Grieve reports eighteen different spelling of the word Colonsay e.g. Coloso, Colvansay, Colonsay, Eilean de Chowna, Kollisnay, Collinsay, Colvansei, Colbhansaigh, Golwonche. It may be Gaelic; some writers call it Norse, such as the writer of the New Statistical Account. Colonsay has been the home of the chief and clansmen from the twelfth century. The Highlanders used the name Eilean Tarsuing - oblique island.<sup>2</sup>

Oronsay had been known as Oransay, Orosa, Orfrisey, Orisoi, Hornesay, Orvansa, Orandsay, Oruansei and several others.<sup>3</sup> It is Norse. Loder describes its name as coming from Orfiris-ey "ebb-tide island". The Great Cross, erected in memory of Prior Colin who died in 1510 is here.<sup>4</sup> There are small islets off the coast; Bird Island (Eilean-nan-Eun), Seal Island (Eilean-nan-Ron), Pigs Island (Eilean-Goid-a-Mal).

There is a tradition that when Columba started on his travels to Christianize the Northern Picts, he stopped at Oronsay but found that on a clear day he could see the land of his Fathers and decided to go still further north - to Iona. Oronsay was regarded as second to Iona in the church history of the Columbian church. Adamnan, in his life of St. Columba mentions "Hymba" (i.e. Oronsay,) as being the island in which the Saint resided before going to Iona. "Colonsay may therefore boast of being the first of the western islands in which the Christian church was established".

Professor MacKinnon, (1839 - 1914), as reported in the Oban Times, Feb. 6, 1886, said, "It is our misfortune and not the fault of the people of Iona that the hill of Oronsay is so high" or the people of Oronsay might have built the sacred church instead of Iona. He continues "For centuries the princely house of MacDonald ruled with sovereign sway in Islay. Mull was the seat of the powerful Clan MacLean. These potentates visited each other, sometimes as friends, sometimes as foes. They rarely passed without landing and conveying all the cattle and grain available to their respective places of abode. . . They must needs insult as well . . . used to speak with great contempt of the place which they plundered as the "scabbed island" . . . the black defiant rock with which the island fronts the fury of the Atlantic on its west side.

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1 Skene: Celtic Scotland, Volume III, Land and People

2 Grieve S. op. cit. I p. 338

3 Grieve S. op. cit. I p. 353

4 Grieve S. op. cit p. 373 - 374

Your Mull wits used to speak of these cliffs rather profanely as having been "overlooked at the creation". The Colonsay people accused both of these in Gaelic "your ancestors robbed our stock yards, railed at our scenery and corrupted our language".

Ptolemy had described the Hebrides as Hebudes or Ebudae as "Isles on the Edge of the Sea". Murray in his colorful book describes "Colonsay, with a silver spoon in her mouth", as against Jura which because of rack formation was given a "wooden spoon".<sup>1</sup>

Compared with Islay of the MacDonalDs and Mull of the MacLeans, Colonsay - Oronsay has few pasture lands but it was to many people "a romantic land, a land of poetry and song, rich in myth and legends, in tales and traditions".

May I warn the reader that we are dealing with myths and traditions up to about 500 A.D. In Colonsay, we are told that 500 A.D. should be about 1200 A.D.

Colonsay had been the home of other groups before the MacDuffies arrived there. Grieve and Skene reported that the Cruithne (northern Picts) were in possession of the island having taken over from the Britons.<sup>2</sup> Cormac Finn had moved from Ireland to Kintyre, and probably to Colonsay, in the third century. Grieve considers that the Collas, who had been Kings in Ireland but were defeated and expelled went to see Cormac in Kintyre. Cormac advised Colla Uais, the senior of the three brothers to go to Colonsay about 360 A.D. and for some centuries the island, or part of it, was held by this family. It was not long, perhaps fourteen or fifteen years before Colla Uais was summoned back to Ireland to assume the position of Ard-Righ, the High King of Ireland. He stayed at Tara until his death<sup>3</sup> but his successors remained.

When the Scots came, in 503 A.D. to Kintyre they had to face the Picts. Grieve quotes O'Flaherty as saying that "the Scotch and Picts began to make new incursions into the bounds of the Roman province", i.e. Britain.<sup>4</sup> In Volume I, p. 114, Grieve states "As to the Scots of Dalriada they probably did not arrive until 498 A.D. in Kintyre and do not appear for centuries after this time to have had any territorial tights in Colonsay or Oronsay".

During the period of 503 to 800 A.D. the Picts and Scots battled with each other for possession of the mainland and islands of Scotland. Colonsay became an "Isle of the Strangers" and no information was provided to the sennachies. The Collectanea de Rebus volume published by the long Club provides much information on the Scottish scene but reveals no data regarding Colonsay.

Dr. Browne<sup>5</sup> has provided some stories regarding these times. He regards this age as the dark era of Scots history. It was a period of civil war and disputed succession

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1 Murray, H.W. The Bebrides p. 40 and p. 522

2 Grieve S. op. cit. Vol. I p. 111-114

3 Grieve S. op. cit. Vol. I p. 185-186

4 Grieve S. op. cit. I P. 113 is from "Oxygia Vindicated" p. 88

5 Browne, 3. History of Scotland Vol. I Chap. III

between the House of Fergus and the House of Loarn; a period of strife between the Picts of Scotland and the Saxons from Northumbria in which Bridei and Elpin and Angus tried in battle after battle, to decide the suzerainty of the Scotch of Northumbrian Picts; there were struggles with the Irish Cruithne; the law of tanistry which meant that succession could be determined within wide limits meant that many chiefs were ready to have their rights ignored. Assassinations were very frequent and the law of reparation by which a payment in kind of cattle and horses, was accepted. But again we find no reference to Colonsay.

With regard to ancient home of our Clan, Grieve was concerned about the origin of the Clan and offers this statement: the Clan had been about two hundred and fifty five years on Colonsay when, Donald MacDuffie, above-mentioned, lived. As he was of the fifteenth generation given in the genealogy of Feredach, the progenitor first mentioned in the list was probably the head of the Clan at some time before it arrived in Colonsay".<sup>1</sup>

Assuming a generation of thirty years the MSS to which Grieve refers, taken from *Collectanea de Rebus Albanicis* (p. 55), the Clan would have been formed at about 1000 A.D.

MacMillan's comments are significant. In his "Bygone Lochaber" he says that "the early ancestors of the MacPhees were at one time in Easter Ross and no doubt the progenitor of the Colonsay family came from that area when he received the appointment as Chaplain of Oransay from the Lord of the Isles. They are an off shoot of the Colonsay family".<sup>2</sup> Loder, claims that the family stemmed back to the eleventh century; "Duffie in the 1450 MSS may have given his name to the Clan".<sup>3</sup>

Dr. Grant describes the MacDuffies as a Norse group sent by the King of Norway to keep an eye on Reginald and his successor".<sup>4</sup>

The MacDonalds owned Colonsay when the MacDuffies became a Consul for this island in the 13th century. Throughout these four centuries (C. 1208 - 1600) the MacDuffies "followed" the MacDonalds of Islay, in the sense that a small tribe would look for support from the strongest Clan on the west coast. We were not vassals in the feudal sense but they helped us when the MacLeans, the Campbells and other large Clans attacked our shores. We helped them when our small contribution might even the balance or as evidence of the rapport existing between friends. We were associated with the "Clan Ian Vor", or the "MacDonald'- South". Despite the fact that our Clan was a Keeper of the Records of the Lord of the Isles we did not support Donald Dubh in his attempt to restore the Lordship.

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1 Grieve S. op. cit. I p. 286.

2 MacMillan S. Rev, *By Gone Lochaber*. K&R Davidson, Glasgow. 1971 p. 96

3 Loder J. op. cit. pp. 30 - 31.

4 Grant Dr. I.F. *Lordship of the Isles* p. 215.

The MacDuffies lived initially in Dun Evan, a house supposed to have been built by the Collas. The Chief then moved to Kiloran, once a monastic establishment.

In Grieve there are reports of forty battles in some of which the MacDonalds organized and directed our Clan but for most of 'local' affairs e.g. when the MacLeans invaded us, the Chief of the day took charge of the battle. The Battle of Bannockburn, of Harlaw in 1380, of Inverlochty in 1431 are typical of the former; the battles at Baile Mhaide, or of Deabhaidh indicate that "following" which we did do was not a "vassalage" when our clansmen defended their coast from invasion.

When did our Chief and his clansmen arrive in Colonsay? MacMillan<sup>1</sup> suggests that Donald of Islay invited a son of Murdock, son of Cormac, the first diocesan, Bishop of Dunkeld, a son of Oirbertaigh. Dunkeld was established in the 800's and had received part of the relics at Iona after the Norsemen had destroyed, for the second time in thirty years, the monastery which St. Columba had created about 250 years before. St. Andrews, Dunkeld, Moray, Aberdeen and Ross were created as Bishoprics and, initially, prior to Alexander and David as Kings, by English bishops subject to Canterbury or York. Semple, however, argues that "the little Austin Priory in Oronsay only arose about 1350 A.D."

It may be that members may wonder that Cormac should have "legitimate succession". In the Celtic Church the priests did not take the vow of poverty; they married; the office of Abbot became hereditary. Cormac will be mentioned in Chapter IV, Table B. Reference is made by Dr. Browne to the fact that he was the progenitor of the Ross, MacKenzie, MacNabs, MacQuarries, MacDuffies and others.<sup>2</sup>

Skene and Grieve believe that our Clan come from Ireland. Grieve believes that our Clan was "an Irish sept who with their chief were reliable allies of the Danes". The "Danes" (perhaps Norwegians) could have come to Ireland in the beginning of the 9th century. By 794 they destroyed the monastery at Iona. For several centuries Colonsay and other islands became the "land of Innsigall". Colonsay was on the way to Ireland, but one cannot discover when the Danes or the Norwegians landed in that area.

In 238 A.D. a group of Antrim people moved across the strait to Wigtownshire. We will explore this problem under "Antrim". Browne refers to the fact that "old Highland families entertained a belief of their descent from the Picts" (p. 201). Grieve, Loder and Dr. Grant maintain the Dalriadic tradition that the island of Colonsay had been peopled with Cruithne or Northern Picts when Fergus and his three sons moved into Kintyre, in 503 A.D. bringing many Scots soldiers with them.

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1 MacMillan, Bygone Lochaber, p. 96

2 Browne, J. The History of Scotland. Vol. VIII, p. 203

Enough has been said to indicate that there is no answer to the question of the arrival in Colonsay of MacDuffie.

Loder has prepared a table reporting the population of these islands from 1724 (Presbyterian Records) to 1931.<sup>1</sup> It was circa 450. In 1764 (Walker) reported it as 790. We have no basis for the building up of the population from, say, 1000 A.D. By 1764 the movements of people to Lochaber, to Skye, to the Uists, to Ulster had taken place and the "great migrations" to United States, Canada and Australia were beginning.

There was a time when the MacDuffies raided Ross in Mull, when the Chief claimed that he could raise one hundred men. In 1615 Malcolm raised forty men. The "rules of the game" were that half the mature male population of fourteen or over could go on a draft. In 1615 this would have required at least a population of 500. It is claimed that a lot of Colonsay folk left the Island when Malcolm IV was killed. There seems to be a doubt on this statement. The Clan who stayed under the McNeills found an excellent landlord and the reports show that the population dropped significantly only after 1841. Dr. Norman MacLeod wrote me that in 1919 there were only three families left of our Clan.<sup>2</sup> In 1910 there were no heads of families left.

With Coll Cietach taking control of Colonsay the MacDuffies or MacFies lost the important anchor of Chiefship - some territorial possession - to the MacDonalds. This was a short-lived acquisition but this chain had been broken.

It would appear that these two islands were the "mother-lode" of the clan from about 1200 A.D. Until further research is done we can only use the tradition that our clan had been in Ross, Cromarty and Inverness until that time.

From this date forward we have called on other evidence as to their existence and performance. From Colonsay went Angus MacPhee to Glenpean to fight, under the banner of Sir Donald Ballaig, a MacDonald from Dunnivaig in Islay, at Inverlochy, in 1431. There could easily be MacPhees in this territory for many decades but our history starts a record of the daughters of Angus to the 3rd Lord of the Isles and to 2nd of Keppoch. In 1495 John MacIain took a number of the MacDuffie's to Ardnamurchan, changing the name to McPhee or MacPhee. At some time early in the 16th century Dool Oge (Donald, Junior) went with the MacDonalds to hold areas in Antrim from other Scots, English or Irish soldiers, and incidentally to start a family or continue the growth of a family in Bally rashane, Lisnisk or Londonderry. In 1634 Donald MacDuffie went as servitor to Margaret MacDonald when she left Dunnivaig to go to Benbecula to marry the Laird of South Uist and Benbecula, and to start a large family in those islands. Perhaps some MacDuffies went to Dunbarton after Malcolm IV had been assassinated. Probably some McDuffies went to Ulster in the latter half of the century despite the instructions of James and his successors against bringing Highlanders to Ulster.

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1 Loder, J. Colonsay and Oronsay, p. 180

2 Dr. Norman MacLeod, Personal correspondence



In this latter half of the seventeenth century Robert Macfie moved to West Kilbride from Colonsay or Islay, and at about the same time, 1670 Andrew Macfie moved to Wigtownshire to take over a farm at Glentriplach in the Parish of Mochrum.

The Parish records of Colonsay have been commented on by Loder. The Minister was expected to make the records. The great difficulty in obtaining a Minister during the 17th and 18th centuries has been cited for the delay in starting records, in Colonsay, of Baptisms, Marriages and Deaths until 1796. When this situation was corrected by the McNeills records were still uneven.

The people who lived in the western isles were principally farmers; some were fisherman. The family of McNeills, - Malcolm, Donald and Archibald, - were "good proprietors". John McNeill, the "Old Laird" who operated the land from 1806 to 1846 was one of the most outstanding agriculturalists in Scotland. He was highly successful during the Napoleonic wars, he trained his tenants in the care of cattle, sheep and horses; he encouraged developments in kelp for the men and in weaving linen for women; he obtained a Presbyterian Minister for Colonsay alone; he built roads and a pier at Scalassaig; he reconstructed houses, with fireplaces and chimneys.

This activity meant that people remained on the island. In the first Statistical Account, 1792, the population was recorded as 718.

In the census of 1841, only fifty years later it had risen to 979.<sup>1</sup> This would have been a rapid rise of 36 percent. Lord Teignmouth reported that only one family had moved from Colonsay, presumably as an emigrant until 1826.<sup>3</sup> Sir John Sinclair in the Statistical Account of 1794 states "A few emigrated from Colonsay to America, summer 1792; but in summer 1791 a considerable proportion of the inhabitants crossed the Atlantic". They were Protestant, I have not been able to discover where they went in either Canada or United States.<sup>2</sup> In 1826 and in 1832 some families left. When the "Old Laird" was replaced by a less competent leader in agriculture the effects were to encourage young men to move to the New World. John, the 31st chief and his wife Hester Galbreath and two children moved to Canada in 1846, the year when the Old Laird died. There were other circumstances that affected this choice e.g. the potato famine in 1846-49. Chief John told his people in Canada that more than 40 percent of the population left Colonsay between 1840 and 1860. The population dropped to 456 in 1871, to 313 in 1901. In 1919, when I wrote to Rev. Dr. Kenneth MacLeod, he reported that only three families carrying any of our names lived in the islands, with more people in the female line who had married other names. John McPhee reported that in 1970 there were no families with our clan names on the island and that the population in 1970 was 138.

As indicated in Chapter I I have recorded some names in each area to which successors can refer in the hopes that they can locate some predecessor. It is clear that there was continuity in Colonsay.

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- 1 Loder J. Colonsay and Oronsay in the Isles of Argyll, Oliver & Boyd, London, 1935, p. 180.
  - 3 Lord Teignmouth, Sketches of the coasts and Islands of Scotland, London, 1836, p. 346.
  - 2 Sinclair, Sir John. The Statistical Account, 1794, Vol. XII pp.327-330

TABLE II - MARRIAGES IN COLONSAY

February 8	1801	John McDuffie and Bety McNeill
December	1805	James Currie and Annie McDuffee
August	1809	Duncan Shaw and Mary McDuffee
January	1810	Duncan McDuffie and Peggy Bell
January	1811	Neill McDuffie and Jenny MacFarlane
January	1812	Neil Darroch and Flory McDuffie
February 14	1818	Duncan Campbell and Catherine McDuffie
February 14	1818	John McDuffie and Catherine McEwen
January	1828	Donald McDuffie and Mary Martin
January	1828	Hector Martin and Peggy McDuffee
February 28	1831	James McNeill and Margaret McDuffie
August 19	1837	Neill McPhee and Catherine Bell
July 3	1838	Hugh McFee and Peggy McFee
January 14	1839	Donald Doherty and Janet McFee
June 6	1845	John McFee and Hester Galbreath
June 17	1846	Duncan Marveill and Peggy McPhee
January 20	1849	John Read and Mary McPhee
March 3	1849	Donald McPhee and Mary Buchanan of Mull
February 16	1850	Archibald McPhee and Flory McNeill

When did the MacDhubhsith arrive in Colonsay? We have no answer. Grieve reports that the Collas who after they had slain Flachaith Straibhthine in-Ireland moved to Colonsay in the fourth century. Presumably the Cruithin (Picts) had settled in the islands. St. Columba in the second half of the sixth century, according to tradition, landed in Colonsay and Oronsay, decided that it was too close to his beloved Ireland and moved to Iona. Being a missionary he probably established a church in one or both islands. In the ninth century the Vikings came to Colonsay and remained there for five hundred years. In the twelfth century Somerled began his drive to oust the Norwegians from the lands south of Ardnamurchan.

But the family who controlled the island has no starting date. My guess is that they came from the north of Loch Linnhe - Dunkeld, Applecross, or even Iona in the twelfth century.

TABLE III

THE CLAN IN COLONSAY (1796-1851)

The table is a summary of Baptisms recorded in the Genealogical Society of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints. It is not claimed that all baptisms were included but it is the most authentic table we have of families of our clan living in Colonsay from the time when the Parish Registers were started in 1796 to the year in which Parliament decided to take charge of a census. It may be that this Table will enable readers to discover possible ancestors in Colonsay.

FATHER	MOTHER	DATE OF BAPTISM	CHILD	OTHER CHILDREN
Neil Darroch	Annie McDuffie	Sep 10 1796	Peggy	-
Archibald McDuffie	Marion MacMillan	May 20 1797	Mary	-
Donald HcOuffie	Marion McNeil	Aug 10 1799	Effie	-
Duncan McDuffie	Flory McEacham	Sep 20 1802	John	-
James Cutiie	Anne McDuffie	Feb 23 1806	Mary	-
John McDuffie	Betty McNeill	May 10 1808	Margret	-
Duncan McDuffie	Peggy Bell	Jul 2 1810	Malcolm	Jeny, Sep 10 1814
Donald McPhee	Catherine McCole	Mar 3 1810	Mary	Angus, Sep 15 1811
Angus Buie	Sally McPhee	Mar 3 1811	Flory	-
Niel McDuffie	Janet McFallen	Jun 29 1812	Malcolm	Mary, Jul 2 1816 Peter Feb 10 1818
Donald McDuffie	Ann McLugash	Feb 5 1815	Dugald	Mary, Mar 5 1817 Jeny Feb 11 1823
Malcolm McPhee	Ann Paterson	Dec 28 1816	Niel	-
Donald McDuffie	Peggy McPhee	Apr 28 1816	Marion	-
John McDuffie	Catherine McEwen	Feb 10 1818	Archibald	Marion, Feb 18 1822
Neil Darroch	Flory McDuffie	May 17 1818	Marion	-
Duncan McDuffie	Peggy Brown	Jun 10 1818	John	-
Donald McDuffie	Peggy McLugash	Apr 21 1825	John	-
Donald McFee	Mary Martin	May 19 1833	Neil	-
- McNeil	Peggy McFee	May 19 1833	Donald	Neil, Dec 11 1955
Hector Martin	Peggy McDuffie	Mar 14 1835	Mary	-
Angus McFee	Jane Buie	Jan 21 1840	Donald	Duncan Aug 7 1842
Hugh Mc Fee	Peggy McFee	May 3 1844	Marion	Neill, Mar 22 1846
Keralus McPhee	Flory McNeil	Apr 12 1845	Alexander	Annabelle, Mar 12 1851 John, May 8 1855
Hugh McFee	Jean MacMillan	Apr 14 1841	Jean	John 1841
Donald McMillan	Peggy McPhee	Sep 21 1849	Anne	-
Donald McPhee	Mary Buchanan	Mar 7 1850	Flory	Hugh, Aug 1 1851 John, Dec 1855
Archibald McPhee	Flory McNeil	Aug 1851	Duncan	Janet, Dec 16 1855

## 2. Galloway

Galloway was a province of Northumbria for many centuries. Roman authors talked of efforts "to repel the Caledonians and Picts" as late as 306 B.C. A little later Maximus, a Roman General, reports the efforts made by the Picts to get rid of the Scots in 376 A.D. They had crossed the north Channel and were establishing themselves there.

About 1670 a boy Andrew Macfie was born in a farm in Glentriplach, Mochrum. There is no evidence of the parentage and origin of his Father but the tradition is that he came from Colonsay. This was about the time when Robert McFie was born who moved to Ayrshire and started another leading family.

Andrew Macfie married Janet Murray of Kirkiness. He had two boys, Andrew and a step brother James. Andrew, who married a local girl, Janet McCormac, had three sons Peter, William and Andrew and a daughter Elizabeth. These were days when the British Navy in Scotland roamed the streets looking for youths to be forced into their forces. Peter was pressganged into the Navy and died at sea. His brother William (1750-1810) who probably stayed on the farm at Mochrum married Margaret Beggs (1748-1838). Andrew went to Greenock.

William and Margaret had three children, Thomas (1783-1803) William (1788-1869) and Elizabeth. The experience of Peter must have weighed heavily on William but when Thomas was in a seaport town he also was pressganged and sent to a ship in the Mediterranean, (1798) Thomas was bought off and married, but was again pressganged and was involved in the Battle of the Nile. When the French ship "Guillaume Tell" was trying to get back to France she was seized and her name was changed to "Malta". Thomas was killed by falling from a masthead on the Malta. Six generations lived at Mochrum, at Killantrae and at Mandeville. Later generations moved to Glasgow and Helensburgh; General J.M. Macfie, and Emeritus Professor Alec L. MacFie live in Dumbarton.¶

William, brother of Thomas, has created three Memorials in the Mochrum Kirkyard, one of which was in memory of his Father, Mother, Thomas, Thomas' son, William's son, his wife and three others.

General MacFie reported that in 1972 he and his brother visited Mochrum Parish Church, - a "very pleasant old world village". They found a tombstone to "William McGuffie, died 28, December, 1846, aged 89." Another was "Erected by Mary and Agnes Fee in memory of their father, William Fee, late tennent in Skeat, who died 1st of March, 1852, aged 87 years, also of Jane Biggan their mother who died 24th April, 1851, aged 82 years, also of Agnes Black, grand daughter of the said Mary Fee who died 30th November 1868, aged 5 years" .1

The McGuffies are quite numerous in south west Scotland; John Macfie in a report to Col. Pearson says that "by the 19th century they had long since drifted south and became Lowland farmers".

## 3. Ayrshire

Paterson describes an area, called Alcluyd in Northumbria owned by the English crown.

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1 Data supplied by General J.M. Macfie in private correspondence.

In his study of Ayrshire Paterson makes a comment which may account for our continued existence in the north of Scotland. "The continued descent of the Northmen induced the Picts to move into Lochaber and Badenoch".<sup>1</sup> It may be that the Scots learned that the Danes and Norwegians, whose highway was the sea, would not trouble them as much in Lochaber and in the inner parts of Scotland.

We cannot be sure when the McFees - McFies or as the scribe wrote it, McFFies - Mcffie, moved from Colonsay to these parishes. I have indicated in Chapter I that there was no reason to assume that our clan remained in one spot. Colonsay, for hundred of years. There were many reasons why they did not do so. Children left home, as do all children, because of strife with parents and priests; men left their wives to go to war, or to other jobs on the sea; some went to places where they had found a wife or a community they enjoyed; some followed a leader, political or religious, who promised them what they wanted. To some of them the old ties were relevant - names should be the same, religion the same; to others the change meant that both names and religion should be changed.

There was continuity in Ayrshire as seen in Table IV. These tables were sent to me by Glenn McDuffie.

TABLE IV

RESIDENTS IN AYRSHIRE - 18TH CENTURY

1. Dundonald Parish	- Andrew McFie married Janet Thomson. 1765
2. West Kilbride Parish	- Robert Mcfie and his wife and 6 children -William*, John, Daniel, Anna, Katherine, Robert. 1708-1725 - John McFie, his wife, Janet and Jean - William's son called Robert McFFie and child William 1737 - Archibald with his son James McFee, 1753 - Son Robert McFFie, Catherine 1766 - David McFee - daughter Jean 1769
3. Innerkip Parish	- William Mcfie, son of Robert, West Kilbride - William 1736      Robert 1746 - owner of Langhouse - John 1740      John 1748 - Anna 1743      William 1765 (5 children)
4. Largs Parish	- 4 marriages recorded - 1708, 1721, 1724, 1731. - 2 named McFee; 1 named Mcffie, 1 named McFie
5. Ardrossan Parish	- Mary McFie married James Hill - Daniel McFie married Jean Watson - 3 children - Mary Mcffie married Charles Watson - 1 child - One marriage, 1742
6. Steveston Parish	- Donald McFie married Jane Watson - 5 children - Daniel McFee married Mary Fraser - 9 children - Daniel McFee married Janet Smith - Archibald Hair married Margaret Mcfee, 1760. <sup>2</sup>

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1 Paterson, James. History of the County of Ayr. Volume I. Ayr 1847  
2 Parochial Register. Supplied by Glenn McDuffie.

4. Islay

It will be remembered that Angus, the son of Erc who took possession of Ila or Islay and of Jura had developed a Cineal Angus which operated over the next three and a half centuries (498 A.D. - 850 A.D.)

St. Columba, it is reported by Domhnall Gruamach, visited in 563.<sup>2</sup> The Picts were in possession at that time and there was intermarriage between the houses of Angus and the Pictish Royal family. When the Norse invasion, which reached Islay about 850 A.D., the Clan Angus was driven out to Argyll. Somerled of the house of Angus kept on defeating the Norwegians (1125 - 1135 A.D.) at first in Morvern, then on the islands down to Islay where he defeated Godred in a naval battle off the coast of Islay in 1156. Godred left the islands south of Ardnamurchan to Somerled.

Somerled was murdered in 1164. He was succeeded by Reginald, who in his forty-three year reign built many churches, established hereditary judges and was considered a wise and fruitful King of the Isles. Donald, who succeeded Reginald in 1207, was the King who brought forward MacDuffee as an "ancient Dane" to the King of Norway and who agreed to have MacDuffee become a Consul to report directly to the King of Norway on Colonsay.

When Donald was required to give up Colonsay to the MacDuffie Chieftain, Duffie, he retired from Dun Evan, the ancestral home to Oronsay and then to the family home in Islay. Perhaps Donald and Duffie, who were and continued to be friends, found the transfer from a small rockbound island to the wider areas in Islay a useful thing to do. At any rate Donald began to build, not only monasteries and churches but to build an empire. He had told Alexander II that he held Colonsay not by authority of a lowland King but, through Somerled, by force of arms and by the authority of the King of Norway. The odds were down; the Crown recognized that this Chieftain of the Donald Clan would be a strong competitor for the leadership of the Isles and made his plans accordingly.

Donald established a castle at Dunnyaig not merely for his family but to protect the little ships or Nyvaig built by Somerled, his grandfather. (Dun Nyvaig Fort of the Little Ship)<sup>3</sup> Donald needed maritime power as did his grandfather. He gave his title to the Clan as MacDonald. He had brothers and cousins who might share with him areas of power. Failing that he could find young people in Mull, in Skye, in Lewis, in the Uists, who would rather serve with him than with a Lowland Scot.

1 Adam Frank. Clans, Septs and Regiments of the Scottish Highlands p. 557.

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2 Domhnall, Gruamach. The House of Islay. 2nd Edition. 1967

3 Domhnall. op. cit. p. 24.

Donald was not the Chief of the MacDuffies Clan but had three relationships with that group. He owned the lands of Colonsay - Oronsay for most of the time. He supported MacDuffie in his relationship with other Clans and MacDuffie joined the MacDonalds in many of their ventures. And finally, when MacDonald became the Lord of the Isles he selected MacDuffie as the Hereditary Keeper of the written records of the Parliament of the Isles in Finlaggan in Islay. Presumably, as Domhnall points out, some "vandals of 1615 - 16" destroyed these records for their own purposes.<sup>1</sup>

Islay was home to some MacDuffies before Donald I moved to Finlaggan and there were numbers of MacDuffies who were associated with his Court.

Donald (1207 - 1249 A.D.) was succeeded as the King of Islay by Angus Mor (1249 - 1294). King Haco of Norway was unhappy over the position of his dependencies on the west coast of Scotland and decided to make a bold effort to show Alexander III of Scotland that he was still the King of the Western Isles. He insisted that Angus Mor should join him. Unfortunately King Alexander learned of this and took Angus' son to the palace as a hostage. When Haco arrived he informed Angus that unless he joined him, in an attack on the Scottish King every person in Islay would be destroyed - "put to the sword".

Angus did finally go with Haco but at a battle at Largs in 1263, the Norwegian King was defeated and the hostage was returned to his father. In 1266 the two Kings decided that 4000 marks and a royalty of 100 marks per annum would satisfy Haco's successor. Thereafter the Hebrides were parts of Scotland.

Having got rid of one trouble, at the battle of Largs, other people, including Alexander of Islay, Lord Lorne and the Chief of the Clan Dougall were engaged in advancing the cause of John Balliol as the King of Scotland with the support of Edward I of England. There were many candidates but Edward I, who was acting as arbitrator on behalf of the nobles and prelates, chose Balliol. He made it clear to Scotland, that his price for the judgment was a promise to acknowledge him as an overlord. Balliol was installed, in 1296; the English army invaded Berwick and Dunbar; then came Wallace; and then Bannockburn. This first battle for independence from England was fought successfully.

Meanwhile Angus Og the second son of Angus Mor became the MacDonald Chief. He it was who gave Robert de Bruce support, shelter and encouragement for many years until he became Robert I of Scotland in 1329. Both died in that year. What Donald of Dunnyveg had planned a century before now could be achieved and Angus Og's son, John, was elevated by the Crown, to the "Lord of the Isles". He now had the power he needed; he would bring together loyal and true friends and in the long run he would produce children who would run his "empire".

John of Islay and Ranald MacRuairidh held a large part of the possessions Somerled had left to his children. The House of Lorn, as was natural, had been forfeited by the Crown when Robert became King; Man had become independent and joined England; Bute, Arran, Kintyre

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1 Domhnall, Gruamach. The House of Islay. 2nd Edition 1967 p. 32.

and Krapdale had gone to the Crown or were given to other people. Then under David II (1329 - 1371) Scotland was again invaded by the English. Tragically John of Islay supported Balliol.

In 1335 John received from Edward III of England much of the land he had owned as Lord of the Isles but in five or six years David II had driven Balliol out of the country. John was forfeited; David gave Islay, Colonsay, Gigha and Jura to Angus MacLan of Ardnamurchan. Another development occurred when John refused to obey the forfeit imposed by the Crown of Scotland on him and on his cousin, Ranald MacRuari. King David II had decided to lead a force against Edward III in England and David needed the support of John and Ranald. He now pardoned them and returned much of their lands to them.

John, the 1st Lord of the Isles also created difficulties with his marital problems. He married Amie, the sister and heiress of Ranald MacRuari and when Ranald died in a quarrel with the Earl of Ross, John claimed the lands of the MacRuaris - Eigg, Barra, Uist, Rum and Garmoran. John and Amie had three children: - John, who died before his father did; Godfrey, who was given Uist (Clan Gorrie) and Ranald, who was given Garmoran (Clan Ranald of Moydart, Morar, Glengarry, Knoydart.) John and Amie separated soon after 1350. This strong military Leader soon left Scotland to join the Hundred Years War in France, fighting on behalf of the French King. Following the French defeat in Poitiers in 1356 John was brought to England as a captive and for whom a ransom was demanded. In 1360 he married Lady Margaret, daughter of Robert the Steward, who presently became King Robert II and Lady Margaret became Princess Margaret. It was John who nominated MacDuffie as the hereditary Keeper of the Records of the Isles.

An arrangement between John, Margaret and King Robert reserved the land and property of Amie MacRuaridh to Amie's sons; MacDonalds of Dunnyveg, including Islay, was reserved for the sons of John and Princess Margaret; John ceased to be the "King" of the Isles and became "Dominus de Insulis" (Lord of the Isles); Ranald was told that he could not become Lord of the Isles, that this was reserved for Princess Margaret's family. John died in 1380 to be succeeded by his son, Donald of Isla. John the 1st Lord of the Isles is described by Dr. Grant as "one obtains the impression of an able, enterprising man, not over-scrupulous, and out for his own immediate interests."<sup>1</sup>

Donald's brother, John Mor Tanaister, became the centre of an interesting contact in Ireland. We have dealt with this in our story of Antrim. A younger brother of Donald's Alasdair created several incidents such as the seizure of Urquhart Castle, and a raid on Elgin, and Donald was required by the King to be responsible for his behavior. Donald, from his castle in Ardtornish, in Morvern tried to prevent the Duke of Albany's seizure of the Earldom of Ross by burning Inverness and travelling through Aberdeenshire until he met with the Earl of Mar in Harlaw in 1411. The MacDuffies were probably a part of the 10,000 men

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1 Grant, Dr. I.F. Lordship of the Isles. p. 178.



whom Donald used in an indecisive victory. Incidentally King James I finally gave the Earldom to MacDonald. In 1520 Alexander MacDonald allowed Sir John Campbell to rent part of Islay for five years<sup>1</sup> and "some land is in Collisna".

It would appear that the Crown gave a Charter, in April 1545 to James MacDonald, granting him the Barony of Bar, Colonsay, with lands in Kintyre, Islay, Jura and elsewhere. This form of freehold was not given to MacDuffie. From 1545 the MacDonalds did not interfere with the position of the MacFie's who continued to be "Lairds of the Islands".<sup>2</sup> At some stage the Earl of Argyle entered the picture. Gregory points out that in 1615 "Malcolm MacDuphie or MacFie of Colonsay who had likewise, of late years, been compelled to hold his lands of Argyle".<sup>3</sup> Malcolm brought Sir James's troops from Eigg to Colonsay enroute to Dunnyveg in 1615. Coll Keitach was living in Kiloran Colonsay at that time, or at least his family was; Coll was a pirate roaming up and down the islands when he joined Sir James' party.

When the Lordship of the Isles was terminated (1354 - 1495) the lands of Colonsay was brought back under the Crown who moved its ownership at will especially towards the Earl of Argyll and his followers. The Clan Ian Vor was in trouble with the King because of an affair at Dunaverty, in 1495. MacIlan of Ardnamurchan was asked to bring John of Ian Vor and his son John Cathanach to punishment and both were executed. MacIlan may have served his King well but thereafter he was not welcome to the Chief at Colonsay. MacIlan took friends of his from Colonsay to Ardnamurchan<sup>4</sup>. In Oronsay he was also excluded because he had destroyed Sir Alexander Lochalsh in the Priors House. The ocean was a roadway for these island folk and some of the youth treated this highway in a search for wealth, power and love. Ranald MacDonald of Benbecula found Margaret MacDonald in Islay. They were to be wed in Benbecula and Donald MacDuffie or MacDuphie travelled with her as her secretary, bodyguard or "tail", as Somerled MacMillan has reported<sup>5</sup>. Incidentally MacMillan reports the arrival of Donald as the advent of a new tribe in Uist.

#### Donald Gallda

Sir Donald, a son of Alexander, grandson of Celestine of Lochalsh, claimed the rights of the Lord of the Isles. He was in the battle of Flodden (1513) when King James IV was killed, and returned to the North seeking assistance from them. He could not expect to be helped by Alexander MacDonald (South) because Alexander had pledged his support to Donald Dubh. The Red Book of Clan Ranald reports that MacLeods of Lewis and other nobles went to the

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1 Loder J. op. cit. pp. 60-61

2 Gregory, History of the Western Highlands and Islands, p. 376

3 Gregory, History of the Western Highlands and Islands, p. 376

4 Loder, op. cit. pp. 57-58

5 MacMillan, S., Bygone Lochaber p. 95

Point of Ardnamurchan to meet Alexander of Islay.<sup>1</sup> Loder describes the death of Maclan in 1518 or 1519 brought about by Sir Donald who was seeking revenge for the murder of Sir Alexander in Oronsay, by Maclan.<sup>2</sup> Maclan died in 1519; his tomb erected by his sister Mariota, wife of Malcolm MacDuffie, Lord of Colonsay is erected in Iona. Sir Donald lies in the Clan Donald Chapel of Finlagan.

In 1971 I learned that Alexander MacPhee and a Mrs MacMillan, formerly MacDuffie, were the only persons left of our name on the Island of Islay. There were many who lived in other areas than Colonsay who regarded the two islands as being their home. Grieve reports that Alexander MacDuffie, a tenant of McNeill moved to Islay about 1850. Late his son John of Cornabus went back to Oronsay brought a new staff to replace the ensign staff that had become decayed at the MacDuffie tomb. This was a Clan right; it was a holy rite to John.<sup>3</sup>

Domhnall Gruamach narrates the story which led up to the battle of Gruineart Strand on August 5th 1598. It was James who led the forces which destroyed the MacLeans but his Father, Angus, resented his son's interference, locked himself and his wife in a Long House of Mulindry and set fire to it. Angus was rescued but the Earl of Argyle persuaded Angus to make a charge of attempted murder against his son Sir James. The Earl of Argyle and John Campbell of Calder were each secretly trying to get control of Islay.<sup>4</sup> Meantime Sir James was sent to prison awaiting trial. After five years James was sentenced to death in 1609. G. Gregory Smith contains many documents pertaining to Islay. One is a petition by a number of Islay tenants in favor of "Angus MacDonald of Dunnvege". (Antrim had been lost). It said to James VI in part:

"Angus MakConnell of Dounnevege has his forbearies has benne native superioris above Ws undir his Maiesties . . . asks "Lordship is for thee caus of God to left us have our awine nature said maister your subject during his lyftetyme and thereafter his eldest sonne and air Sir James . . ."

Signed Neill McKay, officiair of the Rindes, with my hand Neill McKay, younger. Hector Makcaus in Kinibos. Archibald Makduffee in Ballejous. Donald Makduffee in Killicolnane. Neil Neenache Makduphee in Migirnes. Archibald McDuphie of Kerolsay. Malcone Makphersone in Mullindrie. Lauchlane Makirair. Levin in Groutizort. Neil Makpheter of Kepposiche. Donald MacCaus of Arddacheiche. Hew McKy of Killikeran. Donald Makquin of Eskins.<sup>5</sup>

It is worth while at this stage to see what had happened to the MacDonalds in their search for an empire. I have felt that they were good friends to our Clan. Whether we developed from all Antrim family, of from a Scandinavian family; whether were invited to Oronsay as a

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1 Red Book of Clan Ranald. Vol. 11 p. 165

2 Loder. op. cit. p. 60.

3 Grieve. op. cit. I. P. 287.

4 The House of Islay, Domhnall Gruamach, 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition Chap. XXX to XXXIV.

5 The Book of Islay, G. Gregory Smith. (Ed.) Edinburgh 1895.

Church family as Rev. MacMillan proposes, or became more important through longer periods of time in Colonsay may never be known. What we can say is that the Dhubhsithes's had indicated to the Donalds that we were solid, substantial people, whose advice might well be sought and whose integrity was recognized. We were not militaristic; very few of the leaders of our Clan looked for glory and renown. As MacFie of Dreghorn summarized his interpretation of the Clan, we were "Pro Rege" - for the crown.

During the period 1200 to 1495 these things happened to MacDonalds. Members of our Clan were involved in the fighting which took place; as the Keeper of the Records of the Lords of the Isles our families were present.

1. John of Islay (1329 - 1380) from his marriage with Amie MacRuaridh planned that his second son Ranald would be Chief of Garmouran, Moydart, Morar, Knoydart, Glengarry Keppoch, - he was called Clan Ranald.
  - a. His eldest son Godfrey should become Lord of Uist, with the title of Chief of Clan Gorrie. After Godfrey's death Clan Gorrie fell into decay and Clan Ranald took over Uist, Barra, Eigg and Rum.
2. John of Islay from his marriage with Lady (presently Princess) Margaret Stewart established
  - a. Donald of Dunnyweg and the Glens became Lord of the Isles.
  - b. John Mor Tanastear became MacDonald of Ian Vohr and the Glens to be followed by Sir Donald Balloch.
  - c. Alexander or Alasdair as Lord of Lochaber and the MacDonalds of Keppoch.
3. Alexander, 3rd Lord of the Isles established
  - a. MacDonalds of Sleat as Chief of Uist and Benbecula.
  - b. House of Lochalsh, with Celestine as Chief, Mother, daughter of Angus MacPhee.
4. Ranald Bane, son of John Mor Tanaistear, became Chief of MacDonald's of Largie, Kintyre. He was slain by his Clansmen because of cruelty.
5. Alastair, son of Angus Mor became Chief of McAllisters of Loupe.

The dream had come true, but probably the men who were Lords of the Isles were inadequate to deal with the Crown, the Earls of Argyle, Mar, Huntley and others, and with the pressures of other Clans which had been developed during the regime of the Lord of the Isles. Many groups such as the MacLeans, the MacLeods, the Camerons had required the Lord to give up power as well as land. When Parliament passed an attainder in 1495 they made it quite clear to the Lord of the Isles that there could be no control of the MacLeans, the MacLeods, the Camerons, Clan Chattan, Clan Neill, Clan Finnon (MacKinnon) Clan Guarie (MacQuarries), Clan Duffie and the MacKays of the North.

(Original in possession of C. Fraser-MacKintosh, Esq.)

Allen MacDuffee who had advised me of this petition states that "the petitioners represent the last hard core-followers of those who supported the MacDonalds, Lord of the Isles".

In 1686 the tenant rolls showed eleven McDuffie names. In 1733 the rental role showed eight McPhie names living in two parishes, Killarow and Kilmenic. Numbers of MacDuffees

moved from Islay to Carolinas in 1739.<sup>1</sup>

Angus McDuffie was one of the "Gentlemen, Heritors and Tacksment of Islay who met regularly to Stent the Cess and Contingencies of the Island". His term of office was 1776-1791. John McDuffie succeeded him and, with a few breaks, John's name appears from 1792 to 1825. Archibald McDuffie signed the register on alternate days from 1798 to 1804.

These men were described as being "on parliament". In addition to determining the "cess and contingencies" of this municipality they had some other areas of responsibility e.g. postal service, church yards and so on.

Sir John McNeill, who owned Colonsay from 1870-1877 told Mr. Loder that "For many generations the MacFies continued to regard Colonsay as their homeland. The renewal of the ensign staff in the McFie chapel at Oronsay has already been mentioned . . . He was with an old gillie when he observed some men cutting the grass. On being asked why they were doing this the gillie replied that they were MacFies from Islay "shaving the graves of their ancestors". It could be that John of Cornabus who was "in Parliament" at that time was, or considered himself the representative of the Clan.<sup>2</sup>

There is a tradition that Marie MacDonald was from Islay and that she took her son Donald Oig and the three girls back to Islay when her husband was executed.

R. Gregory Smith in his book, *The Book of Islay*, discusses the quarrels between the various children of Somerled.<sup>3</sup> It would appear that while Reginald wanted the best lands of Islay for himself and his family he was much more determined to hold Ardnamurchan and Moidart.<sup>4</sup> This quarrel cost Muchdanah his life, by John, and the life of Dugall by Donald de Insulis or Donald de Yla.

It would appear that Islay had had a substantial population in the sixth century. Angus Beg a son of Erc, had 300 houses, with 500 men; Gabhran held 460 houses with 300 men. Lorn had 420 houses.<sup>5</sup>

Dr. Grant comments that after the forfeiture by MacDonald of Islay in 1493 the MacDonald of Lochalsh took the lead but by 1565 the MacDonalds of Islay were again the most powerful. The "Lords of the Isles" had disappeared with John. Those who were the leading chiefs were MacDonald of Islay (Clan Ian Vor), MacDonald of Sleat, Captain of Clan Ranald, MacLeod of Harris, MacLean of Dowart, MacLean of Coll, MacLean of Lochbuy, McKinnon, McQuarrie and Macfie.<sup>5</sup> Macfie had become the chief following Murdoch IV. Donald the 24th and Malcolm the 25th were probably called Macfie (I, p. 49). In 1733 there were several men, called MacFie or MacPhie- Alexander, Archibald, Dugald, Duncan, John, Malcolm and Murroch. The list of marriages in the Parochial Register in one parish (Bowmore) indicates that there were numbers of our clan resident in Islay in various spellings.

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1 Allen MacDuffie - correspondence

2 Loder, op. cit. p. 132.

3 Smith, R. Gregory; *The Book of Islay*. 1894

4 *Collectanea de Rebus Albanicis*. p. 288

5 Grant, Dr. T.F. *Social and Economic Development of Scotland Before 1603*, Edinburgh. pp. 493, 515

TABLE VI

- a) Parish Records in Bowmore disclose the following:  
Charles McPhee (1747) and Mary Campbell (1751) had 7 children born in -<sup>1</sup>  
Margaret, 1773; Susan, 1775;  
Malcolm, 1777; Hugh, 1780;  
Hugh, 1780; Sarah, 1784;  
Donald 1786  
Angus McPhee (1752) and Agnes Wellmoons (1756) had a daughter Flora, 1784  
John McPhie (1773) and Catherine MacEachern (1777) had a daughter Mary, 1800  
Alexander McPhie or McFie (1769) married Charlotte Gilfillan (1778( had 14 children  
Charles, 1795; Alexander, 1797;  
Elizabeth 1798; Catherine, 1800;  
Archibald 1802; Charlote, 1804;  
Angus, 1807; John, 1809;  
Charlotte 1813; Jane, 1815;  
Campbell, 1817; Charlotte, 1820;  
James, 1822; Charles, 1825;

Dr. W.D. Lamont states that the MacFies in Islay occurs back as far as 1541.<sup>2</sup>

- b) Marriages in Bowmore (Kilarrow) Parish.<sup>3</sup>  
1785 Donald McFee and Florence McKay (daughter Oct. 22, 1797) and  
1785 Donald McFie and Christian Shaw  
1787 Charles McEwen and Catherine McDuffie  
1794 Donald MacFie, widower, Cornabus to Catherine Cameron (1 daughter)  
1797 Donald MacFie, widower, Cornabus to Mary MacArthur (3 boys)  
1798 John MacFie and Catherine McEachern  
1805 Charles McDuffie and Agnus McArthur  
1806 Peter McGilvora and Mary McDuffie  
1807 Neil McFee and Martha McKechan  
1811 Finlay Smith and Flora McAFee  
1814 John Mcfee and Kath Smith  
1815 Neil McDuffie and Christian Sinclair  
1815 John McDuffie and Marg. McLergan  
1815 Dougald McFadyen and Kath. McDuffie  
1818 John McDuffie, widower, Janet McEachern

The depopulation has been continued. In 1831 it was recorded is about 15,000; in 1964 it was 3,850.

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1 From Parochial Register  
2 Lamont, Dr. W.D. The Early History of Islay, p. 40.  
3 Supplied by Glenn McDuffie.

5. Jura and Gigha

Glenn McDuffie has provided the table obtained by the Latter Day Saints in Film 14505, part 446, being a photostat of a Parochial Register of Jura 1704-1734 and 1810-1819. My niece, Mrs. Barbara MacPhee has provided me with data prepared by her. They have been consolidated by Allen McDuffie.

In the eighteenth century the 34 names were almost all McDuffies. In the nineteenth century about 80 percent of the registrants were McPhees.

Obviously the clan used Jura as a home for the clan and continued to use it after emigration had taken its toll of the population.

It should be noted that Donald, the son of Malcolm McDuffie and Nancy Patterson was born in 1709. They lived in Brosdal. On June 9, 1819 another Donald was born, son of Malcolm McDuffie and Nancy Paterson, in Brosdal. I asked the Scottish Ancestry Research Society whether these two were in conflict and was told that they were not. In the 1819 event the name of the father was called McPhee, and Nancy became Anne when a daughter Jean was born in 1821. In 1824 the father was called McFee.

This circumstance is of importance to us in that the husband whose son Donald was born in 1819 was, probably, the 30th chief of the clan. Your attention is drawn to points 4 and 30 in Table VII.

In Table VII we have selected a list of christenings of children born in Jura. I have indicated that Malcolm V (1786-1854) was born in Jura, and lived as a fisherman, until he moved back to Colonsay in 1826.

Probably many families had moved from Colonsay to Jura in the 17th century - at least a dozen families were involved in the first twenty years of 1704-1720.

Jura has been a place where red deer abound and the island is popularly called Deer Island. It is the land where the Corrieveckan whirlpool rides its destruction to careless boatman.

A Shaw or a McPhee from Jura was the name of the man who slew Sir Lachlan MacLean at the battle of Ghruineard in Islay. MacKechnie has stated that Jura was on the trade route of the western isles and that it was in the hands of the MacDonalds of Islay. Lachlan had made a bargain with Queen Elizabeth I to prevent mercenaries going by this route to Ireland. Prior to the battle a dwarf, who was an extremely skilful archer offered his services to Sir Lachlan. He was rejected and immediately offered to join the MacDonalds.

MacPhee waited until he could cast his arrow at MacLean and shot him through the heart.<sup>1</sup>

"Jura, an Island of Argyll" has been described by Donald Budge.<sup>2</sup> When Erc died at the beginning of the 6th century Angus was given lands in Islay and Jura.<sup>3</sup> When Somerled died Jura was given to Dugall, while Angus took Bute, a part of Arran and lands north of Morvern to Glenelg.<sup>4</sup> In 1520 a bond of gossipry and manrent was granted by the Thane of Cawdor to Alexander of Dunnyveg for five years in which Alexander was to have fifteen Merklands of Jura.<sup>5</sup> In 1549 the lands were held by Clan Donald of Kintyre, partly by MacLean of Duart, partly by Macgillane of Kinlochbuy and in part by McDuffithe of Colonsay.<sup>6</sup> This was the Ardlussa Estate - where caves provided resting places for the dead to be sent to Oronsay or Iona.

Donald Gigach Maclan was the principal man of Jura. He and Chief Malcolm of Colonsay joined the revolt under Sir James MacDonald against James VI and I.

In 1605 there was a bond between Malcolm MacFie of Colonsay Ronald Campbell son of Donald Campbell of Barrichbeyan and Johne Mc Vc. Kechern to maintain and defend each other.<sup>7</sup>

This bond was subsequent to a minute of the Privy Council 1607. (Vol. VII, p. 750) in which the Earl of Argyll took over lands in Kintyre, Islay, Jura, Colonsay (Colonla) Sunward and Ardiva for 10,000 marks.<sup>8</sup>

Budge has this comment on Barrichbeyan; "The Earl of Argyll sent across to the Island of Jura as his baillie, first Ronald Campbell of Barrichbeyan and at a later date Duncan Campbell of the house of Lochnell". Budge reported that while Ronald Campbell's group remained for half a century,<sup>9</sup> the Campbells of Lochnell remained indefinitely in Ardlussa.

There was strife between the Shaws, leading to a murder of the brother of Ronald Campbell, of Dubhsith Macillesheathananch whom Budge describes as a McDuffie Shaw who assisted Coll Ceitach in getting rid of some Craignish (i.e. Barrichbeyan) Campbells at Knockcrome; and of the MacLeans and the MacFies in a Battle with Craignish Campbells.

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1 MacKechnie J. The Clan MacLean. W. & A.K. Johnston & G.W. Bacon, Edinburgh pp. 10-12.

2 Budge, Donald. Jura an Island of Argyll. John Smith & Son, Glasgow 1960

3 Grieve S. op, cit. p. 189.

4 Grieve S. op. cit. p. 237.

5 Grieve S. op. cit. P. 263.

6 Grieve S. op. cit. p. 263.

7 Loder. op. cit. p. 218.

8 Loder. op. cit. p. 219

9 Budge, Donald Jura, an Island of Argyll. John Smith & Son, Glasgow 1960 p. 43.

The Campbells families of Barrichbeyan became known as Craignish.<sup>1</sup> The first few years of the 17th century showed that the Campbells of Barrichbeyan, Angus McDuffie of Dunnyveg and John and Neil MacDonald Shaw were in continuous strife. In 1604 they signed a truce.

Glenn McDuffie has examined a Mormon film 14506, Part 446 being a Parochial Register of Jura 1704 - 1734; 1810 - 1819. No Register was kept 1734 - 1809. A summary follows:

Males of our Clan as parents	Female parentage (married outside Clan)
1700-1709 - three children	one child
1710-1719 - -	five children
1720-1729 - one child	nine children
1730-1734 - one child	two children
1810-1819 - two children	three children

Allen MacDuffie who has collected most of the material on Jura has drawn attention to a village called Leargybreck on the east coast of Jura above Craighouse. One of the persons who was slain by Coll Ceitach and his "four others" in Colonsay was "Ewir Bayne, alias Quhyte." He points out that one of the signatures on the 1604 truce was "Ewir MacGillespic vic Ewir Bane of Lergonochy", and that one of the witnesses against Coll was Archibald Campbell, Macgillespic Viceane (or Baine) in Kilmory. Dr. Black refers to Bayne as possibly a branch of the Clan MacKay. They lived in Dingwall, Edinburgh, Inverness.<sup>2</sup>

Gigha is an area on the west coast of Kintyre peninsula which has always been associated with Colonsay. A chief interest in Gigha is the fact that a family named Galbraith or Galbreath has been associated since ancient times as a producer of whiskey. John McPhee, our Chief who moved to Canada in 1847 took, as a bride, Hester Galbraith or Galbreath.

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1 Budge. op. cit. p. 180.

2 Black, Dr. George. op. cit. p. 61



E. 1. Jura

TABLE VII - CHRISTENING IN JURA

The following data are in Register House Edinburgh or in Film 14505

DATE	CHILD	PARENTS	COMMENTS
5 Mar. 1704	G	daughter of Angus McDuffie and Eril	in Knockeroome
10 Nov. 1708	Donald	John Shaw and Arnval McDuffie	in Tarbert
3 May 1709		Neil McAphier or McPhietrie	
1709	Donald	Malcolm McDuffie and Nancy Patterson	in Brosdale*
Mar. 1712	Dougall	Alan McPhaden and Catherine McDuffie	in Knockeron
Jul. 1712	Son	Duncan Campbell and Finial McPhied	
Jul. 1716	Neill	John Shaw and Florence McDuffie	
1719	Mary	Dougald Thompson and Margaret McDuffie	
Jun. 1719	Mor	John Shaw and Arnval McDuffie	
1720	Neill	John McArthur and Isobell McDuffie	in Krock- efoolomane
1721		Alan McPhaden and Catherine McDuffie	in Knockeron
20 Oct. 1722		Malcom Gillis and Margrat McDuffie	
13 May 1722		John Shaw and Arnval McDuffie	in Tarbert
Dec. 1722	Donald	Duncan McDuffie and Margaret McDuffie	
21 Apr. 1723	Catherine	John McArthur and Isobel McDuffie	in Knockeron
21 May 1723	Margaret	Alan McPhaden and Catherine McDuffie	
26 Dec. 1726		John McArthur and Isobel McDuffie	in Knockeron
2 Apr. 1729	Son	John Campbell and Janet McDuffie	
Jun. 1733	Dugald	James Campbell and Katherine McDuffie	
26 May 1734	Archibald	Donald McDuffie and Arnval McDuffie	in Kilornadee
26 May 1734	Katherine	Neill McCufie and Ann McDuffie	
3 Mar. 1810	Mary	Donald McPhee and Catherine McColl (2B, 3 G.) Angus, Flory	
1811	Peggy	Peggy McPhee and Donald McColl	
1811	Flory	Angus Buie and Sally McPhee	
1813	Angus	Donald MacPhee and Catherine McColl	
1818	Christian Flory	Donald McPhee and Catherine McColl	
1815		Harry Hamilton and Ann McPhee	
19 Jun. 1819	Donald	Malcolm McDuffie and Nancy Patterson	in Brosdal*
12 Aug. 1821		Donald MacPhee and Catherine McColl	
28 Oct. 1821	Jean	Malcolm McPhee and Anne Paterson	in Brosdal
12 Jan. 1823	Archibald	Angus Bui and Sarah McFee	in Crackaig
3 Mar. 1823	Peggy	Dugald McFie and Flory Bui	in Corronhouse
18 Mar. 1824	Margaret	Malcolm McFee and Anne Paterson	in Brosdill
18 Sep. 1826	Mary	Malcolm McFee and Anne Paterson	
10 Aug. 1828	Catherine	Donald McColl and Margaret McPhee	

The absence of a clergyman and the indifferent work of others, make this Register of less value. Jura was obviously a homeland for the clan in both centuries.

6. (a) Kintyre

John Mor Tanistear inherited from John (Good John of Islay, of the Isles) the Castle of Dunnyveg and lands in Islay, together with lands in Kintyre and the castles of Saddell and Dunaverty in the fifteenth century. The battles of the Crown and the Lords of the Isles, Clan Ian Vor must not detain us, but in 1545 James MacDonald was given the Barony of Baf which included Kintyre, Islay, Jura and Colonsay. It would appear that our Clan did not continue to be represented in Kintyre; they went to the islands of Jura and Bute.

The Genealogical Society of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints has published Archive Records of five families in Kintyre:<sup>1</sup>

James McPhie and Janet Thomson: son James, 1750

Donald McPhie and Mary McDugald: son Patrick, 1755

John MacPhee and Sarah Cunningham: Twins Marion, Flory (1789) Mary 1791

William McPhee and Rachel Black: William 1799, Katherin (1801)

John McPhie and Flory Campbell: Duncan 1783

6. (b) Bute and Inch

I was in error in omitting from Volume I, Bute as one of the principal lands of the clan. Glenn McDuffie has provided me with a report on Rothesay Parish for the period from 1691 to 1762.

John Macfie<sup>2</sup> has loaned me a two volume work on the "Isle of Bute in the Olden Time" by the Reverend James King Hewison.<sup>3</sup> It is obvious that from the end of the seventeenth century almost as many McFies or MacFees lived in the island of Bute, south of the Kyles of Bute, with Rothesay as its centre, as in Colonsay.

The Gaels called the district owned by a tribe a "Tuath". The Tuath was divided into Bailies, or Bals, as in Ballicurry, the home or land of the Currie's. M. Martin commented on the "isle of Boot" with Rothesay as the principal town of Arran and Bute. Dr. I.E. Grant<sup>4</sup> in her discussion of the activities of Somerled's sons comments that Roderick or Ruari claimed Bute and Arran as his share. Ruari supported Macbeth as the rightful heir to the throne of Scotland. The King drove Ruari out of Scotland into Norway about 1221. Ruari came back to the North Isles, Moidart and Glengarry.

The Stewarts held Bute from 1314.

John B. Macfie's ancestors farmed Ballycurrie from 1810 but before that had been in Bute for at least one hundred years or more. John B. Macfie's father, Thomas Girdwood Macfie was born in Ballycurrie 1865. He was a Magistrate in South Africa. He moved to Georgia and died in Sharon.

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1 From Glenn McDuffie

2 MacFie, John; Personnel correspondence

3 Hewison, Rev. J.K. Isle of Bute in the Olden Time, Blackwood, Edinburgh 1893.

4 Grant, Dr. I.F. Lordship of the Isles. Moray Press, Edinburgh 1935 pp. 253-254

About 1810, during the Napoleonic war, one of his ancestors was fishing from a small boat in St. Ninian's Bay on the west coast of Bute "when a navy frigate came into view and pressed him into service. Captured by the French later he spent months in prison. Released after Waterloo he was landed at Southampton. He then walked all the way back to the Clyde, and from Rothesay to Ballycurrie." This trip of about 500 miles was indicative of this young clansman's loyalty to Bute and to home.¶

The Parish Registers were made up by the Minister or his clerks. In Rothesay Parish our clan used McFie or McFee; In Kingarth there were many spellings. From 1728 to 1750, he used Macfee; in the period 1750-1820, McPhee, McFee and McPhie were used. For a period of 10 years the Register in Rothesay Parish used McFee. Kingarth followed Rothesay from 1830 with the use of McFie.

Kingarth produced almost double the children per family as against Rothesay Parish from 1728 to 1775.

We have built up a Table showing the Father and Mother of children christened in Bute from 1702 to 1755. In Table IX there is a summary of christenings in Kingarth Parish, by years, showing spellings of the Father. Table X is included to show that marriages continued in numbers even after immigration had taken its toll.

Rev. J.K. Hewison reports that Robert Glass accused James M'Phie of frequenting the company of a lemming among the fairies. Glass was summoned to a session; he claimed that another had told him that James had a fairy lemming and was involved in witch craft. The Session ordained that Glass was wrong and he was required to apologize to God, and then to James M'Phie on the Church steps. (Hewison p. 265)

TABLE VIII  
From Photostats in The Genealogical Society of the Church, Latter Day Saints.  
Children born 1702-1755.

FATHER	& MOTHER	BOYS	GIRLS	CHILDREN BORN BETWEEN
James McFie	m. Bessie McKeegan	5	3	1702-1722
John McFie	m. Agnes Martin		1	1704
Hector McFie	m. Geils Spence	1	2	1706-1711
Neil McNeil	m. Janet McFie	1	1	1708-1712
John McFie	m. Ann Martin (Agnes?)	1		1711
Donald McFie	m. Margaret McKirdie	1		1712
John McFie	m. Elspeth McInish	5	1	1713-1727
Robert McFee	m. Catherine McCurdie	2	2	1715-1723
Robert McFie	m. Mary McKirdie		1	1718
John McFee	m. Mary MacTye	1	2	1723-1734
John McFee	m. Janet Stewart	1	1	1733-1734
John McFee	m. Margaret McFee	5		1734-1741

1 MacFie, John; Personal correspondence

TABLE VIII (contd)

FATHER	& MOTHER	BOYS	GIRLS	CHILDREN BORN BETWEEN
William McFee	m. Anne McGilchenn	1		1735
Alexander McFee	m. Margaret McThomas	2	2	1738-1748
Hector McFee	m. Catherine McFee	3	4	1740-1754
James McFee	m. Mary Stewart	7	1	1741-1759
Donald McFee	m. Mary Glass	1		1744
Donald McFee	m. Mary McConachy	3	3	1744-1761
Robert McFee	m. Janet McGilchaltan	2	1	1747-1755
John McFee	m. Mary Geily		1	1748
William Hymand	m. Florence McFie	1		1749
John Kindy	m. Margaret McFie	1		1750
Hector McFie	m. Margaret McKenzie		1	1750
John McFie	m. Mary Gellie	3	1	1750-1759
James Gellie	m. Ann McFie	1		1750
Alexander McFie	m. Margaret Thomson	2	2	1152-1761
Donald McFie	m. Mary Duncan	1		1753
Hector McFie	m. Margaret McTyre		3	1754-1761
Bruce McFie	m. Mary Gellie	1	2	1755-1761
John McFie	m. Janet Tosh	3		1759 (Twins) 1761
John McPhee	m. Mrs. John McPhee	4	4	1773-1800

There were more female children, named McFie, than appears in this list.

TABLE IX

Compiled from Photostats of the Parochial Registers, of Kingarth Parish, obtained by the Genealogical Society of Latter Day Saints, Film 14505 reports the following:

NAMES OF MALE PARENT IN ROTHESAY AND KINGARTH

Dates of Children Christened	Families	Male Names of Male Parent	Married	Deaths
1727-1729	3	Macffee		
1730-1739	23	Macffee		
1740-1749	14	Macffee		
1750-1759	30	Macffee to 1753 McFee-McFie-McPhee		
1760-1769	31	McFee-McFie		2
1770-1779	17	McFee-MacFee- MacAfee		10
Gap in Parochial History				
1820-1829	34	McFee		
1830-1839	29	McFee-McFie	2	
1840-1849	24	McFee-McFie	4	
1850-1854	19	McFie	11	
			<hr/>	<hr/>
			17	12
Other Names than our Clan			37	

TABLE X  
MARRIAGES, 1838-1854 IN BUTE

1838	Robert McFee	Kingarth	Mary McFee	Cumbrae	Mar. 13
1819	Daniel McFee	"	Janet Jameson	Erskine	Aug. 6
1842	Thomas McFee	"	Mary Galbraeth	Kingarth	Nov. 27
1846	Janies Fullerton	"	Mary McFie	"	Dec. 3
1848	John Duncan	"	Janet McFie	"	Jun. 6
1348	James McFie	"	Marg. Reid	Rothsay	Jun. 13
1950	Matthew McFie	"	Mary Boag	Kingarth	Jun. 28
1850	Robert McFie	"	Grace Patterson	Rothsay	Nov. 14
1850	Robert McFie	"	Mary Reid	Kingarth	Dec. 30
1851	John Currie	"	Jean McFie	"	Apr. 8
1851	Daniel McFie	"	Mary Ann Crawford	"	Oct. 6
1852	John Duncan	"	Amelia McFie	"	Jul. 14
1853	Alex. Brown	Mariner	Marg. McFie	"	Apr. 14
1853	Robert McKay	Kingarth	Mary McFie	"	Nov. 3
1854	Lachlan McInnes	"	Janet Blair McFie	"	Feb. 9
1854	Robert MacDougall	"	Jane McFie	"	Aug. 31
1854	John Duff Smith	Glasgow	McFie	"	Oct. 6

6. (c) Arran and Cumbraes

Some families were maintained in Arran and in the Cumbraes. The Parochial Register reports some records of baptisms from 1742-1804; John McFie has supplied supplementary data on Clan families.

TABLE XI

Archibald McPhee -	Katherine, July 18, 1742; James April 5, 1747; Jean, Oct. 25, 1749; Archibald, 1751.	
Robert McPhee - Penmachree	John, Nov. 28, 1742; Margaret, Sept. 14, 1746; Colin, June 5, 1753; Ann, Sept. 1744.	
Donald McFie - Kirktown	Margaret, May 3, 1747; John, April 8, 1749; Alexander, Sept. 6, 1751; Agnes, May 18, 1754; Colin, Nov. 5, 1756.	
Robert McFie -	Joseph, Aug. 1753.	
James McFie - (McFea)	Robert, Dec. 20, 1772; James, Nov. 12, 1780; William, May, 1783; John, Dec. 1787.	
John McFie -	Archibald, Sept. 1773; Elizabeth, Nov. 1777; Robert, Dec. 13, 1779; Hugh, Sept. 22, 1782; Margaret, 1791; Jean, 1793; Catherine, 1795; John, 1800.	
Archibald McFie - (McFea)	John, Mar. 8, 1778; Feb. 1781; Margaret Dec. 29, 1782.	
Donald McFie -	Archibald, April 15, 1781.	
John McFee - (McFea)	Margaret, Oct. 5, 1791; Jean, Dec. 16, 1793; Mary, May 22, 1802.	
Robert McFFie - Marg. Glenn of Mickle Cumbray	William, Nov. 5, 1737	
Daniel McFFie - Christian MaClachlan of Big Cumbray	Colin, June 7, 1753	
John McFFie - Gilzes Hutchinson of Cumbray	Catherine, May 23, 1766	
David McFee - Elizabeth McCor of Cumbray	Jean, June 12, 1769	

Margaret Adam in her examination of the movement of Highlanders to North America comments that "The Arran exiles found a new home in Megantic County", Quebec. 1

On April 25, 1829 a sailing ship, the Caledonia, from Greenock carried 86 adults and children to Quebec for Megantic Co. By 1833 these emigrants rose to 222 per year. 2

#### 6. (d) Glasgow

In a city of close to 150,000 people members of our clan were involved in the activities of the city of Glasgow but the number was small.

- William - a spirit dealer in Glasgow
- William - a merchant in Glasgow
- Malcolm - an engineer in Anderston
- Robert - a seaman in West Greenock
- William - a plumber in Greenock with his partner, another William, who married two sisters, Agnes and Ann Swan
- John - a blacksmith in Glasgow
- Alexander - a ship's carpenter in Greenock

The photostats obtained by the Latter Day Saints has provided us with other data:

1. Hugh Cameron and Annie Cameron, a son Colin (1838)
2. Alexander McPhie and Margaret Harvey, 2 boys, 3 girls (1832-1842)
3. Angus McPhie and Jean (or Jane) Bell, 2 boys (1841-1843)
- 4.(a) Kinalus McPhie and Flory McNeill, 2 boys, 1 girl (1845-1852)
5. Bengamin McPhee and Jeanie Jack, 1 boy, 2 girls (1898-1901)
6. Alexander McPhee and Jessie Warnock, 6 girls (1904-1911)
7. John McPhie and Maria Martin, 5 boys, 3 girls (1848-1862)
8. Charles McPhee and Margaret Anderson Kerr, 2 girls (1 boy 1847-1853)

(a) Also reported in Colonsay Parish Records: The Father was named Keralus McPhee (instead of Kinalus); the Mother was described as "of Kilchattan". The children's names were Alexander (1845), Annabelle (1851) and John (1855).

These parishes would not be "the lands" of our clan; obviously some men broke away from the islands and became technicians, artisans, shopkeepers, engineers in the city, but Glasgow was not a clan town.

#### 6. (e) Renfrewshire

The Parochial Registers - Port Glasgow shows Baptisms, as follows:

1. Lacklin McFie and Margaret Mc Lardy Wallace, Sept. 8, 1782
2. John McPhie and Margaret Robinson Mary, January 22, 1786
3. Ginian McPhie and Isabel McGundy John, August 6, 1786
4. No marriages were recorded.

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1 Adam, Margaret. The Highland Emigration of 1770. Scot. Hist. Rev. XVI 1919  
2 MacKenzie W.M. The Book of Arran, History and Folklore, Vol. 11, Arran Soc. of Glasgow, Glasgow 1914, p. 218

5. Marriage William McFFie of Largs and Mary Neilson, July 11, 1735. In Paisley Parish - a Daniel McFee, a shoemaker, had three children Archibald, William and Margaret.
6. In 1771 Marion McFee was, born in Renfrew Parish. Port Renfrewshire was not a clan district.

6. (f) Lanark

We can hardly claim that Lanark was an original home of the family but cotton spinners and weavers had assembled in that area. When machines took over these operations they were forced to move to America.

The spellings of these artisans were MacDuffie, Duffie, Mcfie, McFee, McPhie with Mcfie being most prominent in the eighteenth century. Dougal McDuffie was a cotton spinner and his children became spinners in Anderston, Calton, Shettleston and Parkhead districts.

1710 John Mcfie married Susan Marion

1713 John Mcfie married Abigail Muckle <sup>1</sup>

In the period 1800-1850 the name McPhie was used more and more frequently, but it was not a clan town.

6. (g) Greenock Parish

The earliest records we have in Greenock Parish of our clan were:

1. Archibald, son of John Mcffie and Agnes Kelso, born on April 25, 1699
2. Apparently no records were being kept for over sixty years. Ann, the daughter of Hector Mcfee, a quarrier, and of Marie McLean was christened as on January 2, 1761 or April 26, 1766. Rebekah, son of Hector Mcfie and Sara McLean was registered September 27, 1770.
3. Houston and Killelan Parish recorded a marriage of William Mcffie of Largs and Mary Neilson, July 11, 1735.
4. Two other marriages are recorded in 1768 - the names recorded are McFFee.
5. A child was christened in 1782
6. Two other children were christened in 1786.

Few people of our clan were christened in Greenock parish.

6. (h) Stirling - Is McVey a clan Name?

The Parish Register contains a number of McVey. Bain considers that they are part of the MacDonalds or MacLeans<sup>2</sup> and Black who defines the Gaelic surname as Macbheathain would not regard McVey McVean, M'Bean, M'Vane or M'Wean as being part of clan MacDhubhsith<sup>3</sup>

6. (i) Dunbartonshire

I have regarded Dunbartonshire as one of the areas to which individuals moved from other areas in Scotland but not as a "Home" for the clan.

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1 Glenn McDuffie has provided this information from the Parochial Registers of the Barony from 1710 to 1828 from Film 14505 of the Genealogical Society of the Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints.

2 Bain, R. Clans and Tartans of Scotland, 1961, p. 297

3 Black, G.F. The Surnames of Scotland, pp. 457-458, 568

6. (h) Stirling

Its population grew from 20,710 in 1801 to 27,311 in 1821. In old Kirkpatrick Parish John McFee and Sarah McLaughlane of Littlemiln were married and had a boy named Hugh, born March 1, 1790. Another John McPhee and Agnes McPhee had a son, Alexander horn July 10, 1791. In New Kilpatrick Parish, Dougall MacDuffey and Mary McDougall were married June 3, 1788.

The Parish Registers in both Old and New show only three children were baptized in the Presbyterian Church.

Sarah, daughter of Angus McDuff and Ann Taylor, August 4, 1772

Hugh, son of John McFee and Sarah McLaughlane, March 7, 1790

Alexander, son of John and Agnes McPhee, July 12, 1797.

Between 1798 and 1803, 15,000 Irish persons who had moved to Scotland made an attempt to form an Irish Republic in Dunbartonshire.

William MacPhee: The Dumbarton authorities were told that these Radicals would seize Dumbarton Castle. The Fencibles seized eight local radicals "in their beds" including William MacPhee. It would appear that the Radicals carried pikes and for some strange reason a blacksmith bellows. The arrests were called the "Battle of the Bellows".

Some persons were acquitted by the Grand Jury including William, on the ground that he had not turned up at a rising in Strathaven or elsewhere.<sup>1</sup>

Peter Alexander in the "Scottish Genealogist", Vol. XX, No. 1, March; 1973, pp. 1-2, states that the rising of 1820 was entirely the work of Government spies who "planned, carried out and betrayed" the rising. Alexander reports that three were executed, and fifteen men were transported to Sydney, some for life and some for fourteen years.

TABLE X11  
In Stirling the Parish Records show births of children.<sup>2</sup>

FATHER	CHILDREN	DATES OF BIRTH OR CHRISTENING
Malcolm McPhie	2 boys, 3 girls	1704-1715
James McPhie	- 2 girls	1701
William McPhie	2 boys, 1 girl	1716- 17 30
Andrew McPhie	2 boys, 2 girls	1783-1790
Alexander McPhie	4 boys, 3 girls	1790-180 1
George McPhie	2 boys, 1 girl	1807-1812

The Parish Register shows: Malcolm McDuffie and Nancy Patterson at Brodale - son Donald. How this record was transferred to this area is not clear. Donald was the second son of this family, a brother of John I. <sup>3</sup>

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1 Ellis, P. Berresford and Seumas Mac A'Ghobhainn; The Scottish Insurrection of 1820, Gollancz, London, 1920.  
2 Glenn McDuffie. Film 14505  
3 See MacPhee, Volume I. p. 53.



## 7. Lochaber and Ardnamurchan

Somerled MacMillan states that one legend is that "the early ancestors of the MacPhees were at one time in Easter Ross, and, no doubt the progenitor of the Colonsay Family came from that area when he received his appointment as Chaplain of Oronsay from the Lord of the Isles".<sup>1</sup>

The standard works on Colonsay reported that in 1495 John Maclan took a number of our Clan from Colonsay with some retainers to Ardnamurchan and Lochaber. The extent of this transfer was not indicated but it was only a part of the history of the Clan in that area.

(b) Rev. Somerled MacMillan has recently published a book 'Bygone Lochaber' which is one of the most interesting and helpful books in the field of genealogy. Included in this rich lode is a summary of the MacPhees in Glendessary, of the MacMartins, MacMillans, MacGillionie, MacSorlie and of others in Brae Lochaber or otherwise associated with that area.

Rev. MacMillan proposes that the MacPhee's "held their lands of Glenpean prior to the forfeiture of the Lordship of the Isles". . . they are an offshoot of the Colonsay family. . . are of ecclesiastical stock and are descended from Murdoch, son of Ferchar, son of Cormac, first diocesan bishop of Dunkeld."

MacMillan reports that Angus, who had fought under Sir Donald Balloch became MacPhee of Glenpean after the first battle at Inverlochy In 1431. By 1464 the Lord of the Isles granted Glenpean to the MacKintosh and the MacPhees were placed in Glendessary in sword service to them.<sup>2</sup>

The Lochaber MacMillans and the MacPhees had threatened to "exterminate" the Camerons when Sir Ewen Cameron was building his "Empire". The Earl of Argyle tried to take the Gillechattan lands in Lochaber. Sir C. Fraser MacKintosh reported in the Celtic Magazine, August 1888, that three groups of land, of one or two pennies rent, in Achnasaul, Muik, Ark and Glendessary were seized from the MacPhees. He attributed this raid on the lands of Lochiel in Glenluy and Loch Arkaig to the family of Argyle, with Cromwell and General Monk as supporters. The bulk of the land was seized from members of the Cameron Clan.<sup>3</sup>

One characteristic the Camerons had in common with many of these tribes:- they required that any men of our tribe who planned to marry a Cameron girl should change his name to Cameron.

Angus MacDonald was given a grant in Ardnamurchan by Bruce in repayment of his support in the War of Independence in 1285. The MacDonald's held it through many years. It is not clear whether any of the MacDuffies went there prior to a struggle between the MacDonald, the MacLeans and the MacDuffies with King James I at Inverlochy in 1431.

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1 MacMillan, Rev. Somerled, Bygone Lochaber, K.&R. Davidson, Glasgow 1971. p. 96

2 MacMillan. S. Rev. op. cit. p. 96 - 99.

3 C. Fraser. MacKintosh (August 1888) The Gillechatton Lands in Lochaber p. 465 – 472. (Celtic Magazine)

Our Clan is supposed to have been a member of the Siol Alpin but in 1466 Angus and his family became subservient to Clan Chattan. At one time the Camerons were an important part of this Siol but they withdrew and became independent when the MacKintosh became the dominant group in 1499.

Rev. MacMillan reports that the three families in Achnasaul, Muick and Sallachan have a common ancestor, Angus. Angus' great grandsons Duncan and Angus started the families in these three areas; another great grandson terminated in 1678 at Glendessary. He reports two families in Glendessary in 1642 and three MacPhees in Achnasaul, Muick and Sallachan. In both of these groups "Ewan" appears; probably adopted from the Cameron Clan, where Ewen was the 1st of Lochiel.

MacMillan comments that the "Chiefship of the Lochaber MacPhees was vested in the eldest son of the Achnasaul family". I assume that the "Chiefship" was really a "Chieftainship". He reports the activities of "John Cameron, alias McPhee" in Glendessary, a Wadsetter who apparently had made some money, in 1717, and his sons Ewen and John, three families at Coull Farm, three families at Muick and others at Sallachan in the latter part of the 18th century. Some MacPhee's are living in Fort William and Lochaber.<sup>1</sup>

The Clearances took their toll in this land. Glen Pean, where Angus grew and passed over his charming daughters - one to Alexander, Lord of the Isles, and another to a Chief of the MacDonnel, Glendessary from Loch Nevis and Glenkingie were all cleared and "the people were driven to wretched hovels on the moss at Corpach" on Loch Eil.<sup>2</sup>

Alastair Cameron (North Argyll) has produced a life story of John Cameron, called Chorrychoillie, in which one of the McPhee's played a stellar role.

John had been brought up in a Toll-house in Lochaber where drivers of cattle and sheep told their stories. John, quite early, began to buy and sell cattle and placed them on rented farms. One of these farms was in Glen Kingie, where the MacMillans, MacPhees and Camerons had their homes.

Ewen McPhee, a bachelor, roamed the hills with a gun, shooting game and sheep when he needed provisions for his larder. "Corry", as he was called, found himself providing much of the food for Ewen. He tried to persuade Ewen to abandon his outlaw tactics but with no avail. He asked the Chief Lochiel to intercede but Ewen continued to find other people's sheep adequate for his own use..

Ewen then removed to Loch Quoich and was now regarded as the "outlaw of Quoich". He decided to obtain a wife. This he did by finding a satisfactory girl, lifting her on his back and travelled back to the island in Loch Quoich. The minister felt that something should be done to rescue the girl but she was as good a shot as her man and that program faded. Eventually they were married.

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1 MacMillan, Rev. Somerled, *Bygone Lochaber*, K.& R. Davidson, Glasgow 1971, pp. 96-99.

2 Prebble, John. *The Highland Clearances*, Penguin 1963.

McPhee was finally arrested after another episode of shooting and was sent to prison where he ultimately died.

Chorrychoillie became one of the largest livestock holders In Scotland.<sup>1</sup>

I have examined Archive records from Lochaber and Ardnamurchan printed from parochial Registers for the period 1780 to 1880. These were in the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, Inc. at Salt Lake City. Many of the returns were prepared by Maria McPhie Keddington, who spells the Clan name in her own name as "McPhie". The Parish Register uses McPhee throughout the period 1773-1785.

The intent of the survey was to discover how many persons bearing our name were residing in that area and bearing children. Almost one hundred families are in this list. It should be described as: "Lochaber-Ardnamurchan Families of McPhie 1780-1860".<sup>2</sup>

Obviously the numbers of our Clan increased substantially in this area from 1800 onwards. The families did not have large numbers of children - an average would be just about two. The experience of Lochaber was similar to that of Colonsay where the peak population was in 1821. Emigrants were usually registered as "Mull Emigrants".

The males were generally called McPhee in Kilmallie, Fort William, Strontian and Glendessary; some were called McPhie.

## 8. Mull

Many Clans developed themselves in Mull.

- 1) MacLean of Duart headed initially by Lachlan Lubanach.
- 2) MacLeans of Lochbuie (Lochbuidhe) with Hector as its Chief.
- 3) MacLeans of Dochgarroch and Glen Urquhart with Charles.
- 4) MacKinnon - land in Mull and Skye. Intimately concerned with Iona.
- 5) MacQuarrie - lands of Mull and Ulva. Followed MacLeans.
- 6) Beaton - some were MacDonald, some McLean, some McLeod.
- 7) MacDiarmid - a Campbell Sept.

With all these groups contending for position the number of our Clan was small.

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1 Cameron, Alastair; Corrychollie, Oban Times

2 Archives, Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints from Glen McDuffie

In 1779 a Census was taken of the "Inhabitants of the Argyll Estate, 1779". Eric Cregeen has prepared this document.<sup>1</sup> It was one of the first census taken in Britain.

It involved listing the Heads of Families in all parts of his Estate - Inverary, Morvern, Mull, Ross-in-Mull, Killipool Barr and other areas. For each Head there was a description of his position e.g. bowman, cottar, tenant; Children were recorded with some ages given. I have recorded surnames of our Clan.

Morvern	Aulistine	3 family groups	9 in total
	Barr	3 " "	22 " "
	Laudle	2 " "	9 " "
	Achagaval	2 " "	10 " "
	Finary	1 " "	7 " "
Killipool		1 " "	2 " "
Crossapoll		1 " "	1 " "
Ross-in-Mull Fidden		1 " "	4 " "
	Knocknafennaig	2 " "	12 " "

#### Baptisms in Mull

TABLE XIII

1791-1792. Cregeen reports serious crop failures in these years in Tiree followed by heavy migration. This disaster spread to the Highlands and affected immigration to Ontario and Nova Scotia.

1810	Neil McPhee and Ann McAutay - Donald
1811	Donald McPhee and Marion McKinnon - Catherine
1812	Robert McPhie - 2 boys, 1 girl
1812	Malcolm McFee (Jura) to Ann Paterson (Tobermory) 30th chief. (Ann was from Tobermory and may have been married there).
1813/14	Donald McPhee and Marion McKinnon had two other daughters, Annabelle and Margaret.
1814	Duncan McPhee and Peggy McPhail - Isabel
1810	Alexander of Iona and Ann McPhie had 10 children in Kilfinichen over the years.
1799-1815	Malcolm McPhee of Torosay had 7 boys and 1 girl
1837-1840	John McPhie and Mary McCall - 1 girl, 2 boys
1830-1835	John McPhie and Isabella Livingston, 2 boys, 1 girl

Tobermory, on Mull was an Atlantic shipping port from Morvern, Lochaber and Ardnamurchan.

#### Tiree and Coll

In 1821 Tiree had 4181 inhabitants, Coll had 1264, Canna had 436; Muck, 321; Rum 394. These islands are parts of Argyllshire. Tiree and Coll sent large numbers of people overseas. In 1831 the population was 4453; it is now under 1000.

<sup>1</sup> Cregeen, E. Inhabitants of Argyll Estate, 1779. J Skinner & Co. 1961.

## Coll

Coll in 1806 had at least three families of McPhies.

1. Lauchlin McPhie and Mary McKinnon. They had six children - Neil (1806); Catherine, (1809), Margaret, 1812; Lauchlin, 1816, Alexander, 1818; Janet 1821.
2. Angus McPhie and Isabel McLean, had 5 children - Mary, 1814; Marion, 1817; Hector, 1819; Donald, 1821; Flora, 1824.
3. Neil McPhie and Marion McLachton had 2 children - Marion, 1816; Duncan, 1819.

Obviously the McPhies had been there before 1780 when Lauchlin, Angus and Neil were born in Coll. In 1841 Coll had a population of 1442. Between 1841-1861 one half moved to Canada and Australia. Coll and Tiree were one of our "homes" in Scotland.

## 9. Skye

This area was divided between MacLeods, MacKinnons, MacDonalds and MacQueens.

By the end of the fifteenth century the MacLeods were given their lands directly by the Crown. For the next century the MacDonalds, Frasers, MacKenzies, Camerons and MacLeans fought each other in small and large battles. Strife with the MacDonalds of Islay ceased at the end of a battle in 1601.

In 1841 in Skye the census showed:

- Ronald (70), Christy (65), Margaret (30), John McPhie (30)
- John (30) and Mary McPhie (25) and two young children
- Janet McPhie (40)
- John McPhie (15)
- Angus McPhie (20)
- In Snizort - Christy McPhie (20)
  - Peter (55), wife Christy (55), 3 children (Bernisdale)
  - John (55), wife Margaret (50), 6 children (Lyndale) (Kenneth 15, Mary 15, Lachlin 10, Donald 10, Malcolm 5, Janet 5.

In 1841 Eigg had one Mary McPhee, aged 70. Muck, Rhum, Canna - no registrations.

Numbers of our Clan moved to the Island of Skye, over many years; some twenty families are still there in 1970. They spelled their names MacPhee or MacPhie. Some members moved to P.E. Island in the "Skye" ship.

Rev. Kenneth J. MacPherson, wrote to me as follows:

"The Harlosh district of Dunvegan seems to be the one in which the MacPhees abound and I enclose a list of the households in the Parish of Duirinish of people of that name.

Dunvegan: Mary MacPhie, Murdo MacPhie, Donald MacPhie, Angus A. MacPhie, Donald MacPhie, John MacPhie, Murdo MacPhie, Annie MacPhie.  
Harlosh: Effie MacPhie, Angus MacPhee, John MacPhie, Margaret C. MacPhee, Margaret MacPhee, Peggy MacPhee, Donald MacPhie, John MacPhee.  
Feorlig: Murdo MacPhie, Angus MacPhie.  
Roskhill: Murdo MacPhie  
Vatten: Alex MacPhie

"North Argyll" of Oban, has sent some information gleaned from his long list of marriages and baptisms in Skye.

- 1825 Hugh McPhee, Ann Cameron. Children were Duncan (1836), Sarah (1829) Alexander (1831), Hugh (1836)
- 1829 Donald McPhee, Callinmede McPhee, Ornsay, Skye, John (1829) Donald McPhee, Catherine McPhee, Ornsay, Skye, Sara (1836), Duncan (1838), Colin (1840), Christina (no date)
- 1829 John,McGregor, m. Cirsty McPhie at Camassuloch, a daughter (1829) daughter in 1830, Isabel 1831, Janet 1833
- 1833 Donald McPharin, m. Katerine McPhee, daughter Mary, 1834
- 1835 Allan McMartin m. Isabel McPhee in Morvern, a daughter
- 1838 Donald McLauchlan m. Mary McPhee in Latidle, Marvern (Donald)
- 1843 Donald McPhee m. Kate McPhee in Corsglea, (Donald)
- 1851 Duncan McLean m. Mary McPhee in Aulistine, Morvern, (Effie)

In 1841 the population of Skye was 23,074. The great migration from this area reduced it to 7,400 in 1969. 700 persons moved from Skye, 1850-59, with assistance from the Highlands and Islands Emigration Society.<sup>1</sup>

TABLE XIV - Skye  
Numbers of Children - Parochial Register

Norman MacPhee, Annabelle MacKinnon,	2 boys,	(1807-1809)
Malcolm MacPhee, Margaret Morrison,	3 boys, 1 girl	(1808-1815)
John MacPhee, Meron Chisholm,	1 boy	(1816)
Donald MacPhee, Catherine MacDonald,	1 boy	(1809)
Malcolm MacPhee, Ninon Monson,	1 girl	(1829)
Malcolm MacPhee, Marion Morrison,	1 boy, 1 girl,	(1813-1815)

#### 10. Inverness, Ross, Cromarty, Sutherland, Caithness

The reader will have recognized that while Colonsay became the island on which the clan matured, and on which the Chief of the clan had his ancestral dwelling, the Heads of Families in many areas took responsibility as sub-chiefs.

During the years in which I have examined the records of the Scots I have come to a conclusion that in the first few centuries after their landing in Kintyre many of them moved north to Inverness, Ross, Cromarty, Sutherlandshire and the islands of Mull, Skye and the Outer Hebrides. When they arrived in Dalriada they found the Picts, the English and, shortly, the Norsemen prepared to do battle with them, particularly in the Lowlands and Northumbria. The glens of the north still held the Picts but to take on both parties seemed to me to be ill conceived. They became Highlanders with their quaint methods of war, play and work, but they dealt chiefly with the Britons in their early years.

My personal opinion has been that our clan, from about 1100 A.D. were given the chance to develop in the little island of Colonsay, but that in the 15th century members of the group

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1 Scots Donaldson G., The Overseas. p. 53

moved out of Colonsay to other areas. We know that Donald Balloch headed an insurrection in 1431 at Inverlochry, and that Angus MacFee remained in that neighborhood. (II, p. 32-34). In 1460 Neil M'Duffy leased lands in Arane (Arran) and, as far as we know, Arran continued to be a "home" of our clan. We also know that John MacIain "took a number of the clan to Ardnamurchan", in 1495. It is probable that Uist had members of the clan long before Dugall MacDushie acted as servitor to Margaret MacDonald to Benbecula to marry Ranald in 1634.

The reader will have noted that most of the clans who claimed to be of the clan Alpin had their seats in the north and/or west of Loch Linnhe with the exception of the MacGregors and the MacNabs. Colonsay was too small an area in which to develop a major clan; the fact that early in our clan history groups of people went, or were sent to other islands, or to the mainland where they could not join the Colonsay group in fighting for extensions of their territory, kept the clan small in total and forced us to look for leadership in the MacDonalds and the Camerons.

These areas (Argyll, Inverness, Ross and Cromarty, Sutherland and Caithness) comprise the ones from which evictions took place. Residents of these shires moved from 1770 A.D. to North Carolina, Nova Scotia, to Mohawk Valley in New York and to Prince Edward Island, from Appin, Dornoch, Knoydart, Lewis, Lochaber, Glengarry, Glen Morison, Strathglass, Sutherland, Skye, Sleat, Urquhart, Thurso. In the following decades these shires sent the bulk of emigrants to Glengarry, Ontario, to Cape Breton and Nova Scotia, to Prince Edward Island, to the Ottawa and St. Lawrence Rivers and to Quebec (Lower Canada) province.

### Argyll and Inverness

In 1730-39 these villages sent 150 members of the "clan MacKintosh and a few other Scots" to Georgia; 200 colonists went from Inverness to South Carolina; a famine in 1740 sent many hundreds on the way to America; the Treaty of Paris meant that many ex-servicemen from Inverness decided to return to Canada. Knoydart, Fort William and Lochaber sent men to North Carolina in 1773. The first large clearances in Glengarry was followed in 1785 when men moved with their families to Glengarry. 3000 tenants were moved from their houses in 1801, to be followed by ships to Nova Scotia and Upper Canada. Professor MacDonald comments that up to 1815 it was the Glens of Invernessshire which produced most immigrants - Glen Moriston, Glengarry, Glen Urquhart, Keppoch, Glenelg and Knoydart.

### Ross and Cromarty

The Hector carrying 179 passengers moved men and families from Lochbroom, in 1773, to Pictou carrying emigrants from Ross, Inverness and Sutherland. 250 persons were moved from Dornoch Firth to New York. From Stromness about 775 persons moved from Ross, Sutherland and Caithness. In 1840-49 Glencalvie was evicted. Hundreds of persons moved to Canada and Australia. Between 1840 and 1860 substantial numbers moved from Strathconon.

### Sutherland and Caithness

The period 1770-79 began major migrations to America even before clearances were

instituted. In 1772 four vessels moved to America. Sir Wm. Johnson moved Catholics to Mohawk Valley, just prior to the Revolutionary war. In 1800-1809 evictions were heavy in Sutherland - Farr, Lairg, Dornoch, Golspie, Strathglass and others. In 1810-1819 evictions took place in Assynt, Kildonan, Strathnaver. 150 persons were moved from Assynt to Cape Breton; a party from Helmsdale moved to the Red River valley in Manitoba.

In 1820-29 there were evictions in Culrain, Strath Oykel and Gruids.

As the pressure for emigration built up in these shires, men women and children moved to any port. In 1774 for example 6 ships sailed from Fort William, 5 from Skye, 2 from Gigha, 4 from Stromness, 2 from Stornoway, 1 from Thurso, Greenock sailed 6 ships, Jura, Dunstaffnage and Glasgow, 1 ship. In 1801-1803 twenty two vessels, carrying about 5000 passengers moved from these shires to North America, largely to Canada. Lord Selkirk collected about 800 persons from Skye, the Uists, Ross, Argyll and Inverness who moved to Prince Edward Island.

Miss Cowan reports that almost one million persons left Britain between 1815 and 1855 to go to the North American continent. From 1840 U.S.A. immigration from Scotland became dominant over Canada. From 1851 Australia and New Zealand also became more prominent than Canada.

#### 11. North and South Uist, Benbecula, Eriskay

The fact that South Uist held such a group of our clan was quite a surprise to many members.

We must be content, at present with the finding that Dugall MacDuphie went to Benbecula in 1634, and started a family. I would assume that Dougall was not the first to set up a home in the Uists when we have noted that MacPhee went to Lochaber at or before 1431 A.D. Amie MacRuari, who married John, the Lord of the Isles, was repudiated by John who married the daughter of Robert II. Grieve<sup>1</sup> reports that Iehmarc was the King of North Uist and probably of the Northern Hebrides in 1031. The story of the MacRuaris: is very complicated but somehow the MacRuari obtained Bute and Arran until the family quarrelled with the Scots King. The MacRuaris lost Uist, Barra, Eigg, Rum, Moydert, Arisaig, Moray and Knoydart. They were passed to the Lord of the Isles, MacDonald of Islay.<sup>2</sup> Dr. Grant outlines the family quarrels in the MacRuari in which the eldest son Godfrey was replaced by Ranald. Their descendants, called clan Ranald of Garmoram, held the area until the nineteenth century.<sup>3</sup> Rev. Somerled MacMillan has been doing researches on South Uist and Barra and we hope that he will do for this area what he has done, so magnificently on Lochaber.<sup>4</sup>

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1 Grieve, S. The Book of Colonsay and Oronsay, Vol. I. p. 192

2 Grant, I.F. (Dr.). Lordship of the Isles, Moray Press Edinburgh 1935 p. 176

3 Grant. Op. cit. p. 475

4 MacMillan S. By Gone Lochaber, Glasgow. 1971.



## Uists, Benbecula and Barra

MacMillan, in private correspondence, reports that the first MacDuffie settler was a Dugall MakDushie or MacDuphie, a servitor to Margaret MacDonald. Margaret was the daughter of Angus MacDonald of Dunnyveg and the Glens of Antrim. Dugall went to Benbecula at the time when Margaret married Ranald in 1634. His signature was "Dugall Mak Dushie".<sup>1</sup>

John MacDonald of Clan Ranald gave a "discharge" to Margaret when she became a widow, October 11, 1639. The document was dated at Island Begram, with Dugall McDuphie as witness.

From my personal knowledge of South Uist I know that there were several crofters in south Uist. They worked in a factory I had established when I was Managing Director of Alginat Industries in 1945.

I wrote to Dr. Alex J. McLeod, at Lochmaddy, N. Uist and learned from him that there are few MacPhees in North Uist and that they are all recent incomers.

MacMillan who knows these islands well gave me some persons to whom to write. Amongst these persons was one at whose home I visited in my search for possible crofters in the collection of tangle, Mr. Donald A. MacEachen of Benbecula. His report as follows is gratefully acknowledged.

1. There are rental rolls show MacPhie, MacPhee, MacFee, Duffie, Dushi.
2. The Clan was in the Uists long before the rebellions of 1715 and 1745. Two "Duphies" were convicted at Nunton along with two of Clan Ranalds (MacDonald) sons and others, totalling 16 in all, for the looting of a French merchantmen "Susanna" in 1636, on the west shore of Griminish. These MacPhees were likely servants or tenants of Clan Ranald.
3. There are at least three lines of the MacPhees in Benbecula -Archibald, Donald and Neil or Angus.
  - a) Neil's forefather was Francis, a tenant of Hestamul, west of Creagorry on the south Ford. Not a few of this line had second sight and it still continues; the features and skin of this line can be easily detected.
  - b) Donald came from Colonsay.
  - c) Archibald and Hector went from Gramsdale to Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

I have a report on the families who moved to Moosomin and Wapella, Saskatchewan. We will report on this movement in a later volume.
4. Dr. MacEachen remembers one household in North Uist. They went to Barra.
5. Father James McGregor kept a record of births in 1830-31. About 25% of the births were MacPhees; the father, the grandfather and in some cases the great grandfathers were in our Clan genealogy. They intermarried, but the fourth degree of kindredship was strictly observed.

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1 Gaelic Society of Inverness. Gleanings from Charter Chests of the Isles. Vol. XXXVIII p. 357 - 406.

6. There is a line of MacPhees in South Uist, near North and South Boisdale. They are supposed to be the descendants of Iain MacPhee who came from Skye to be a forester (Gardener) to Clan Ranald (MacDonald). These were the people who worked for my Company, Alginat Industries, in Boisdale, collecting tangle and operating a seaweed processing plant.
7. There is a tradition that some persons calling themselves MacPhee were survivors of a wrecked galleon of the Spanish Armada and the fact was that two galleons landed there in a channel near Ardvachair Point and the other at Horinish. How these Spaniards became members of our Clan is probably a matter of love rather than genealogy!
8. Rev. Somerled MacMillan has been at work on South Uist and Benbecula and we can expect another significant contribution from him in that area. He has sent me many data which are included in these books.

I have visited McPhees who lived at Big Pond, P.E. Island. They planned to move, about 1800, from Lochboisdale to Ontario. The boat was late in arriving in the St. Lawrence basin and ice had formed for the winter. With their very small boat they were in danger of being crushed. A man named Joseph Archibald McPhee assisted the Captain of the ship, and moved it from Gaspe to Charlottetown. He and his family have operated 640 acres in an area near Souris.

Father James MacGregor's reports to which Mr. MacEachen refers in paragraph 5 above will be significant. I wrote to Mons. Neil McKellaig of St. Peters, Daliburgh and asked his assistance in discovering this document. He had been of great assistance in persuading Crofters to forget the days of the Kelp industry and join up with the development of Alginic acid based on their raw material. Mons. McKellaig has found that Father MacGregor's report is in the Registry in Edinburgh where they may continue to publish Catholic births, marriages and deaths data.

Rev. Somerled MacMillan has provided us with a list of families and totals of our Clan for Benbecula, South Uist, Barra and some islands, in the 1841 census.

1. Benbecula and South Uist	53 families	233 persons recorded
2. Eriskay	4 “	14 “ “
3. Barra	8 “	32 “ “
	<u>65</u>	<u>279</u>

If we remind ourselves that Colonsay and Oronsay had a total of 979 persons recorded, including all family names, as against 279 for our Clan names only it will be clear that the Mists maintained themselves in the Outer Hebrides.

The research workers in the field of dispersal of the Highlands always refer to the fact that the Uists emigrants went to North Carolina and to Prince Edward Island. We have been informed by Mr. J. Campbell of Wellington New Zealand that more than 120 members of the MacPhee clan had gathered from various parts of New Zealand to hold their first clan reunion. Neil McPhee went from the Uists to the South Island to be joined by his brother Allan. We will report on movements of Uist people to Ontario, to Alberta and to Saskatchewan in Chapter IX.

I have not listed the population of North Uist since few of our clan were present. If we accept the statement that the MacCuish are members of the clan we should note that Mr. MacCuish reports that six weddings took place in North Uist between 1832 to 1850 and that they are still prominent in many parts of Scotland.

In 1840-1849 Sollas in North Uist was "cleared" for sheep growing by Lord MacDonald in the same way as Sleat in Skye. A McCuish, with other three men were in trouble with the Lord. They were sentenced to four months. In 1850 they moved to Australia. In 1851 Col. Gordon cleared South Uist and Barra, including Benbecula and Mingarry. 1500 persons were sent to Quebec of whom 600 were paupers. They were forced to beg food and clothing in Quebec and Hamilton.

TABLE XV

Some readers may find their ancestors in the 1841 census of these Islands

Benbecula	- Hugh and Anne MacPhie, Catherine and Mary McPhie, Jean McFie - Archibald, Mary McPhie and 3 children (Neil, Mary, Charles)
Liniclett	- Angus, Cathann McPhie and 2 children (Catherine, Marion) - Angus, son of Malcolm
South Hacklett	- Alexander, Catherine McPhie, and 6 children
Uskavagh	- John, Mary McPhie and 8 children
Creagorry	- Murdoch, Mary McPhee, 6 children, Donald McPhee
Ardivachar	- John, Anne McPhie, 2 children - James, Ann, McPhie, 2 children - Neil, Ann, Angus, Mary, Archibald McPhee, 1 child - John, Mary McPhie, 5 children
Liniquie	- Angus McPhie - Niel, Euphemia, Angus McPhie - Lachlan and Katie McPhie, 2 children
Balgarva	- Angus, Katie, Donald, Marion, Euphemia, Francis McPhie - John, John McPhie, 2 children Widow McPhie, 2 children
Arnamoinie	- James, Chirsty McPhie, 1 child
Buaile-dhubh	- John, Marion McPhie, 2 children, Marion McPhie - Francis Marion McPhie, 4 children - John, Flora McPhie, 3 children - Widow McPhie, 3 children
Carnan	- Donald, Flora MacPhee 2 children (Donald son of Michael son of Donald from Colonsay)
(Iochdar)	- Mary McPhie, 6 children - Donald, Marion McPhie, 4 children. Marion McPhie

TABLE XV (contd)

Hestamul	- Archibald, Mary McPhee 2 children (Archibald, son of Francis) Francis, Flora McPhee, 1 child
Grogarry	- Donald MacPhee
Dremisdale	- Barbara McPhee
Balliloch	- John, Donald McPhee
Stoneybridge	- Lachlan, Una McPhee-John Margaret MacPhee, 5 children
Upper Bornish	- Mary, Mary, Donald MacPhee - Roy, Ann MacPhee, 4 children - Angus Mary MacPhee, 4 children - John, Mary MacPhee 2 children, Mary MacPhee - Alexander, Catherine MacPhee, 6 children - Archy, Sarah, Margaret MacPhee - Archy, Catherine MacPhee 2 children
Lower Bornish	- John, Ann MacPhee 1 child
Kildonan	- Angus, Mary, MacPhee, 6 children
Milton	- Norman, Hector McPhee
North Frobost	- Niel, Christina McPhee, 4 children - Donald, Alexander, Janet, Mary McPhee
Kilpheder	- Ranald, Mary McPhee, 1 child - Niel, Annie, McPhee - Angus, Marion Donald MacPhee, 5 children
North Boisdale	- Niel, Catherine, MacPhee, 7 children, Donald McPhee
Garrynamoinie	- Niel, Mary, McPhee 4 children, John McPhee
Smerclett	- Alexander, Euphemia MacFie, 7 children
Eriskay (Sound)	- Archibald, Christian, McFie, 1 child
LochEynort	- Archibald, Isabella, Mcfie, 6 children
Usinish	- Hugh, Mary, Norman Mcfie
<u>2. Barra and Islands</u>	
North Bay	- Hector, Janet MacPhee
Bruernish	- Alexander, Flora Mcphie, 7 children - Alexander, Mary, Mcphie, 3 children - Rory, Mary, McPhee, 1 child - Allan, Marion, Mcphie, 1 child
Clead	- Donald, Marion, MacPhee, 5 children
Breivig	- Marion, Donald, Mcphie
Hellisay	- Marion Mcphie, 2 children
Mingulay Island	- Donald, Anne, Mcphie, 5 children
Pabbay Island	- Hector, Catherine, Mcphie, 4 children - John, Marion Mcphie, 4 children, Flora McPhee

Lewis

In 1840-59 about 2000 persons moved from Lewis and Harris<sup>1</sup>. The Highlands and Islands Emigration Society provided payments of £1 or £2; the proprietors were required to give the balances of costs to the master of the ship. The tenant was allowed his transportation when he provided the proprietor with a promissory note for this difference.

3500 colonists went to Canada under these conditions, 1410 moved to Australia.<sup>2</sup>

1 Carruthers, W.A. Op cit p. 175

2 Donaldson, G. The Scots Overseas, pp. 76-78

## 12. Mingulay, Pabbay

There is a story about Mingulay which may be true. There were more MacPhees at the beginning of the 20th century than of any other surname. A long time ago, it is said that the MacLeods had been wrecked in Eigg and had made a request for a beef for food. Instead of providing this necessary assistance the Clan Ranald destroyed all but three of them. They despoiled these by cutting off their hands and by other indignities and set them adrift in an oarless boat.

A little time elapsed in which the MacLeods returned to the island of Eigg. They drove all 395 men, women and children into a cave, Sir Francis Cave and smothered almost all with smoke.<sup>1</sup>

One Coinneach Mor (Big Kenneth) MacPhee reached Uist and Barra. The Chief wondered why there was no fishing or other activity in Mingulay and despatched a group of people, including Big Kenneth to discover the reason. Big Kenneth went ashore first and discovered that the plague had taken all its inhabitants. He returned to the boat to find that his rowers refused to allow him to rejoin them when they learned of his discovery. They left him there for a year in case he had contracted the plague. He had lived in the open on a hill, now called Ben MacPhee.

The Chief finally sent him two McNeills, a wife and some food. In 1841 one family of McPhie, with five children was the total contribution to our Clan.

McGregor reports that in 1861 the population was 139 in Mingulay.<sup>2</sup> The Island is now deserted.

## Pabbay

Donald MacPhee, a descendant of Kenneth reported to Seton Gordon a tragedy of the sea in which the entire able-bodied men from Pabbay were destroyed, in 1897, in a storm at sea. In 1841 Hector McPhie and his wife and four children and John MacPhie, a Crofter, his wife and sister and four children comprised the members of our Clan. Donald does not appear in the lists of children but their parents were in the 30's and a Donald could have come along.<sup>3</sup>

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1 MacGregor, Alasdair Alpin. Skye and the Inner Hebrides. Hale London 1933. p. 41  
2 MacGregor, Alasdair Alpin. Summer Days Among the Western Isles  
3 Gordon, Seton. A Half-forgotten Tragedy of the Sea, Country Life. June 30, 1950.

### 13. The Land of Ulster

Circa 500, A.D. a relatively large group of Scots came from Ulster to Kintyre (Cantyre). These Celts had been living in the south half of Antrim and much of Downe and called their area Dal Araidne; the area to which they came in Kintyre was called Dalriada.

The tradition that this area in Ireland was called Dalriada was called into question by Robertson<sup>1</sup> and by David Douglas in Vol. 1 page 3 of Skene. Douglas claims that it was called 'Scotia' prior to the 10th century; a new name 'Dalriada' was added and in Ireland the name Dalriada was accepted on both.

An acceptable tradition is that the sons of Erc, who established Dalriada in Scotland came from a small area in Co. Antrim and Co. Down.<sup>2</sup> Knowing that a previous attempt to live in Galloway these Scots moved to Kintyre from 503 A.D. with a large body of soldiers to fight the Cruithne, or northern Picts, who lived there. Fergus, Loarn and Angus were supported by the older Dalriada in Ireland and they and their successors paid a tribute to the older colony until the reign of Aldan (575-609 A.D.)

The counties of Antrim were: North Clondeboy, Island Magye, Brian Caraghe's Countrey, Glynnnes and the Route. Our interest in this area arises from the fact that John Mor Tanistear MacDonald, (killed 1427) was the second son of John of Islay, Lord of the Isles and Princes Margaret. The title "Tanistear" meant "Successor" but Domhnall Gruamach adds to this a stipulation that if any weakling appeared in the line that a successor should be found in John Mor, de Insults. The "Mor" appealed to Margery Bassett, heiress of the Lords of the Glens of Antrim and the marriage transferred to John a large property outside of Scotland. As a first result the MacDonalds of Islay described themselves as of "Dunnyveg and the Glens".

John Mor was probably born in the last half of the fourteenth century. Donald Gregory comments that "John Mor" is so styled in a writ of 1400 (Rotuli Scotiae, 155). He was mentioned as an ally of the English in 1389 - 1396. He was killed in 1427".

Bagnal's description of Antrim in 1586 is as follows.

"The Glynnnes, so called because it is full of rockie and woodie dalles; it stretcheth in length 24 miles (on the one side being backed by a very steepe and bogie mounteyne and on the other a parte with tile sea); on whiche side there are many small creekes between rockes and thickets where the Scottish gallies do commonlie land; at either end are very narrow entries and passages into this countrey which he directlie opposite to Cantire (Kintyre) from which it is 18 miles distant".

"The Glynnnes conteyne 7 Baronyes whereof the Ile of Raghlin is counted half a barony; the names of the Baronyes are these: Larne, Park, Glenarm, Redbaye, Lade, Cary and Mowbray."

"The Route was a pleasant and fertile country, lyinge between the Glynnnes and the river of Band and from Clondeboy to the sea"<sup>3</sup>

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1 Robertson. Early Kings, Vol. 11. p. 305

2 Gregory, Donald. History of the Western Highlands & Isles of Scotland London 1881, p. 63.

3 Hanna, C.A.; The Scotch-Irish, Vol. I, p. 481-2.

It has been the former inheritance of the MacQuillans. The Clan Donald (South) regarded the Route as "the most powerful and prosperous in the western isles".

Many Scots had come from this area to the land where the Picts lived; eventually the Scots had been the conquerors and the land was called Scotland. Conversely many persons from Scotland and from England had gone to Ulster long before Elizabeth I of England endeavored to establish a Plantation there, sometimes as friends, sometimes as enemies.

When John Tanistear MacDonald and his sons moved from Islay to the Route or Root they would have taken with them some members of the MacDuffie family as soldiers, servants or farmers. At the same time there were people living in Co. Donegal with a "Scottish Gaelic name MacDhuibhsithe, the Gaelic name of the tribe in Scotland". Dr. MacLysaght, in his book "The Surnames of Ireland" (1969, p. 154) uses "Mahaffy" as a collective noun bringing together MacHaffy, MacFie or MacFee and MacAfee. His book refers to the Clan of O'Duffy's on the south west coast of Donegal and in Co. Roscommon. He agrees that the name Duffy occurs all over Ireland except Munster where the word is spelled Doochie or Duhig. Dr. MacLysaght has no record of any study of the Duffy's or Duffie's.

Rev. Archibald MacDonald D.D. reported to the Gaelic Society of Inverness a most intriguing communication on Donald Og McDufie (McFee) and his sons "Archibald, Nell, Federagh, Daniel (Domhghall) and the oldest Aeness". Dool (Dugald) Oge went to Antrim with Alexander of Dunnyveg and the Glens. Alexander went to the Glens in 1494. (A Fragment of an Irish history of the MacDonald Vol. 37. 1934-36 (pp. 282-284).

Dr. MacDonald says "Dool (Donald) Og MacDufie and his five sons were down right soldiers and stubborn fellows to their adversaries, the McGees of Iyla and the inhabitants of Cary and of the Glens". The Irish thought that they were fierce combatants. Dool Og was the son of Red Dugall, a Maor in Islay. Alexander came back to Islay in 1520, found that the father of Dool was not getting along with the Magees and sent him back to Antrim to join Dool Og.

Dr. MacDonald repeats a story then accepted in Antrim that the founder of the race of MacDonald was Angus Mor, son of Donald of Islay (1207-1249), "he being the one who took MacDuffees with him on a visit to the Denmark King". The legend continues "for the first that was called MacDonald was "fostered" by Dushi Mac Murphy, and many others of the name of MacDonald fostered by the McFees (the MacFees were old lairds of Colonsay and Recorders of the Isles)".

"Dushi the son of Murphe" (or Murphy) indicates that Angus Mor (C. 1249-1294) was the first MacDonald. Dr. MacDonald's notes that Angus who was fostered by a Murphe or Murphy son of Dubhsith indicates that from the beginning the relationships of the MacDonalds and the MacDhubhsith, were cordial and constructive.

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- 1 MacDonald, Rev. Archibald; Gleanings from Charter Chest of the Isles, Gaelic Society of Inverness, Vol. XXXVIII, 1937-1941 pp. 357-406.
  - 2 Derry Cathedral. (St. Columba) Parish of Templemeare, Londonderry.

MacMillan claims that Dool Oge (Dugald Og MacDuffie (Macfee) was at the battle of Glenshesk in 1558 when with Hugh McIlveall (MacMillan) as a personal servant. "The tide of victory turned in favour of Sorlinus MacDonald when he slew Lord Claneboy, leader of the MacQuillans".

Dr. MacDonald reports that the Earl of Antrim, Ranel McDonnell "settled Daniel Chogy (or Domhnall a 'Chogaidh, i.e. Donald of the War) on the Clogher and gave him eleven quarters of freehold and four quarters of leasehold; Archd. McSufie two quarters in leasehold, Neil McDuffie ,two quarters lands in freehold and the courts of the four Baronies. Ferdaragh MacDuffee four quarters lands in freehold. Eneas McDool Oge who was the oldest of the children and always served James McSourl (James, son of Somerled, sometimes rendered McShomhairle, hence McCurly and Curly) and after James' death came to Scotland and was put to death wrongfully by Argyle along with Gilespuig Dhu son to Eneas McDonald of Kintyre."<sup>1</sup>

It would appear that Eneas, Daniel (Domlinall), Archibald, Neil, and Ferderagh were the five son of Dugald Og McDuffie, who were given 1/2 quarter of land in Lisrusk in 1707.

Members of the MacDuffee Clan of America have been on work on the children and successors of these five sons of Dool Oge.<sup>2</sup> Eneas (Angus) McFee, as reported by Dr. MacDonald went back to Scotland and was put to death by the Earl of Argyle. Daniel was given a substantive share of Dool's estate. Daniel (sometimes called Donald of the war) and a second Daniel were reported by Mrs. Patricia McAfee Green, as leasing other property in 1663-1669 (as McDuffee) and in 1707 (as McFee).

Archibald McDuffie was shown in 1637 as leasing town land in Kilmalle (Kilmoyle) in Ballyrashane Parish. Neil (Neale) added to his estate in 1663-1669; his successor Neale Roe McFee leased additional property in 1707. Ferderagh was given a body of land freehold. He added, along with another Eneas, 1/2 quarter land in Lisnisk, and still another in Knockertotron, Ballywillin Parish, near Coleraine.

Mrs. Green, Mrs. Veeder and Glenn McDuffie are concerned as to the areas to which these people came in United States, when many came in the 18th century. Glen McDuffie refers in his study of deeds to a John McDuffie, Gent of the Barony of Glenarm in Antrim, selling a property in the Barony of Carey (Cary), in 1715 and the sale of land in the Barony of Carey by Daniel McDuffee to Archibald McDuffee of the parish of Ramoan, Antrim.

Obviously Dool Oge and his children held their possessions in Antrim much longer than the Clan Ian Vor.

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1 MacDonald, Rev. Archibald; Gleanings from Charter Chest of the Isles, Gaelic Society of Inverness, Vol. XXXVIII, 1937-1941 pp. 357-406.  
2 Derry Cathedral (St. Columba) Parish of Templemere, Londonderry.



## G. 2. Plantations by Elizabeth I - The Tudors

Antrim and Down counties were "planted" by Elizabeth I. These counties were, as Hanna puts it, "of an ancient and olde making", whereas Dunegall (Donegal), Monachan (Monaghan), Fermanagh, Tyrone, Coleraine (Coleraine) and Armagh were new political divisions. Antrim "stretching from the haven of Knockfergus to the going out of the Bann" was a principal county and had Belfast as its growing city.

### The Tudors in Ulster

In the reign of Elizabeth I (1558-1603) a Scot, Hugh Montgomerie of Braidstone, Ayrshire, enquired from his friend, Con McNeale McBryan Fertagh O'Neill (Con O'Neill) where he might find "an eligible settlement in the north of Ireland." O'Neill advised Down County, as the northern half of Down was ruled by him. Con behaved badly with some English officers and in "the trouble" that followed Con was arrested and was to have been shot. He now appealed to his old friend Montgomery who made an 'arrangement' with the Court to release O'Neill from his prison at Carrickfergus. Another friend James Hamilton was prepared to help Con, but both offers were dependant upon Con giving up most of his share of Down to these 'friends'.

One of the Islay Scots, McDonnell, (formerly called MacDonald in Islay), and the supporters of Elizabeth I were antagonistic but felt that a conciliatory meeting should be held with the chancellor of Ireland. Both sides agreed on the treatment of Con O'Neil, but the McDonnell turned up at the meeting with "six or seven score of bowes"<sup>1</sup> Later Ronald or Randell McDonnell decided to change his allegiance to support the Queen and to bring Scotch or English settlers to work in Antrim. In consequence 1000 persons moved to Ulster, circa 1584, with names of MacConnell (MacDonald), Campbiles, (Campbell), Magalances, probably McFees and others.

The Root, which the MacDonald of Islay occupied in 1400 A.D., was occupied by the McQuillanes. Coll MacDonald,(he of Colonsay fame), led his troops to do battle with Tyrconnel and was required to pass through McQuillan's property. Winter had set in and the MacDonalds were invited to spend the rough weather with the McQuillanes. Perhaps they were so crowded in their little hovels, or for other reasons, strife began to appear and the MacDonalds seized and held their hosts, lands and possessions.

The leading families of Antrim at about this time - around 1580-1590, were the McDonnells (or MacConnells or O'Donnell), the McQuillans who had owned the Root, the O'Neil, the Chichesters who owned Belfast in Lower Clandeboy and Carrickfergus, the Conways and Mcgees.

Dickson reports that Chichester got the Kingdom of Dalriada under his control, "from the Cutts of Coleraine to the Curran of Larne", fobbed off lands in Co. Antrim on MacQuillans. The Montgomeries, the Hamiltons and Moses Hill took the balance of O'Neil's property. Both died penniless.<sup>2</sup>

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1 Hanna, C.A. The Scotch-Irish, Putnam, Vol. I, Chap. XXXII.  
2 Dickson, R.J. Op cit.

When James I became King in 1603, and was early persuaded to continue Elizabeth's program of a large scale of a Plantation in Ulster, he had several things to deal with. The MacDonalds continued in the Root and, despite McQuillans protest, James I agreed to let his Scots friends have the Root. Hamilton, (who became Viscount Claneboy,) was left with the west portion of Down; Montgomery held the eastern portion of Down, and both decided to divide the remainder when Con O'Neil was forced to sell. Antrim was divided between the Chichester, who bought Belfast and its castle when Elizabeth was alive, in the south, with MacDonnells in the north. Chichester obtained Carrickfergus; Sir Randall was given the northern half of county Antrim from Larne to Portrush. Scots, headed by Montgomery and Hamilton took possession of Londonderry and Coleraine, and leases were given to acceptable Scots from Lough Neagh to Coleraine.

### G. 3. Plantation in Ulster by the Stewarts

James VI of Scotland who became James I of England seized 3,785,059 acres of land, including 511,465 of cleared land, from the Ulster Earls, Tyrone and Tyrconnel, in Tyrone, Derry, Donegal, Fermanagh, Cavan and Armagh. Antrim and Down had already been settled by English Lords and Scottish Chiefs.

King James, in his Proclamation of 1609, offered the land to Lowland Scots (Highlanders were not invited), to English, Welsh, and a limited number of Irish. The conditions were:

- a) that they were Protestants,
- b) that they accepted communion according to the rites of the Anglican Church, and the use of the Prayer Book,
- c) that they had not joined, or would renounce the National Covenant,
- d) that they would never take arms against the King.<sup>1</sup>

Colonists moved across the North Channel in 1610.

The 3,800,000 acres was to be divided into small estates, with an upper limit of 2000 acres; the undertakers were to live on the land; each undertaker must build houses, bawns, churches and fortifications; the native Irish were not allowed to mix with the undertaker group and were given the poorest of the land. Ford believes that much of the land was not taken up by the undertakers.<sup>2</sup>

Twelve English Guilds were given 409,309 acres as Undertakers in Londonderry. Each was required to pay to King James Treasury £3333,6.8., and to provide, by All-Saints Day in 1611, twenty four able bodied men of 18 years of age and over, being English or inland Scots (to provide against island Scots and Highlanders). The sons or brothers of Lairds and Burgesses were the original Undertakers.

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1 Ford, H.J. The Scotch Irish in America. Princeton, 1915  
2 Hanna, C.A. Op cit. Vo. I. Chap. XXXV and p. 580

Professor Ford records that on September 14, 1609, the first list of applicants were from Galloway, Ayrshire, Dunbartonshire, Renfrewshire, Lanarkshire, Dumfriesshire, Edinburgh, Haddington, Berwick, Aberdeenshire and Invernesshire.¶ After 1688, and by 1715, the number of Scots had increased by 50,000, despite the fact that Presbyterians were joined with Catholics in Parliament's refusal to allow them to hold civil and religious offices. Argyllshire was practically excluded as a source of Undertakers in the early movement.

Parliament kept strict control of the migration. A year after the movement, in 1610, a survey showed that there were no Celts in the group of Undertakers and that they were all Protestants. A second survey in 1611, and a third in 1619 showed that many had started in the linen industry; that some had failed to provide suitable personnel and had their properties escheated; a fourth survey was made in Londonderry and both Londonderry and Coleraine were escheated until 1662.

### Later Migrations to Ulster

Hanna states that the "Scotch Presbyterians poured into Ireland" between 1690 and 1698, by 1715 there were not less than 50,000 families, almost entirely in Ulster. Sir William Petty in his "Political Survey of Ireland says that " a very large migration had taken place after Cromwell had subdued the rebellion (England and Scotland) and many settlers from England and Scotland had been planted."

Hanna reports that by 1658 the Scotch and English population amounted to 40,651, the Irish 63,272 but Protestants owned three fourths of the whole country.

I have searched in the books on the Plantation of Ulster and have the following comments.

- I. Nicholas Pynner, The Inquisition of Ulster, 1619 (Quoted from Hanna, C.A. Vol. I. Chap. XXXV)

Hanna has collected extensive records on the Plantation. No one of our clan is mentioned in the Ulster Plantation from 1610 to 1630. On pages 544-5145 of Hanna's Volume I there are records of persons who might have been in Ulster in this period. They are as follows:

#### "The-whole content of the Six Colonies"

Freeholders	334	
Lessees for lives	99	
Lessees for years	<u>1013</u>	1446
Families		1974

A few have supplied the names of their tenants, but not all. If our people were included in the Plantation they would have come from Ayrshire, or would have been 'cottagers', probably single. At any rate there is in these books no mention of McDuffie, McFee, Fees or McAfies.

2 Hanna, C.A. Op cit. Vol. I Chap. XXXV and p. 580

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1 Ford, H.J. The Scotch Irish in America, Princeton, 1915

II. Carey Manuscripts (from Hanna)

They contain no reference to any members of our clan. There are no records of freeholders or tenants, but reference is made by Sir Arthur Chichester to "Deserte Hartyne", a place in Glanconkey, on the Bishop of Londonderry's land, which became a fort to serve travellers between Coleraine, Tyrone and Armagh. John McDuffie Sherman reports that his family's ancestors came from Desert Martin.

III. Hamilton Manuscripts contain Rent Rolls in Co. Down and Donegal 1681-1688 rolls. 1606 David Duffe who lived "north of the Mourne mountains".

Widow McIllduffe (Co. Down)

1618 Caffer McHugh Duffe O'Donnell, lease 128 acres (Co. Donegal)

Hugh Neene O'Donnell, lease of 1000 acres (Co. Donegal)

Nene Duffe Neene O'Donnell, widow of Hugh, son of Marcus, daughter of James MacDonnell, lease of 596 acres. (Co. Donegal)

Dowaltagh McGillduffe

III. Some McDuffies lived in Londonderry. Martha, called "Matchless Martha", had kept a storehouse of food which she distributed to the starving population when Londonderry was besieged. In 1619 Derry had only 92 houses. Daniel McFee (McDuffie) in 1718 joined a delegation to Boston to find new homes and was followed by John and "Matchless Martha" in 1720.

IV. Elsewhere I will report proposals that "McAfee" or "McFee" had moved to Co.

Armagh, Ireland, about 1672 and that a family of some sons and daughters moved to Pennsylvania in 1739. A family called "Fee" moved to Maryland from Co. Fermanagh about 1703. The Duffy family were in Pennsylvania, New York, Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina and New Hampshire by 1790. It would appear that the "McPhees", "MacPhee", "MacFie", "MacPhie" were not in the 1790 census but "McFee" was used in several districts in United States.

Hanna had proposed a statistical procedure by which he could determine the number and locations of Scottish families in Ireland and Ulster in 1890.

1. McAfee had 493 families, 493 were in Antrim.
2. McCafferty had 1120 families, in Donegal, Londonderry and Antrim.
3. McCaffrey had 2737 families, of which 2512 were in Fermanagh and Tyrone.
4. Duffy had 13,644 families of which 5,644 were in Monaghan and Donegal.
5. Fee had 1020 families of which 931 were in Antrim, Cavall, Fermanagh.

Other spellings in the clan could not be handled statistically.

## B. Antrim, Down and other parts of Ulster

One of the most interesting books I have read is Dickson, "Revolt in the North".<sup>1</sup> Our concerns, as a Clan, lies in the fact that the Scots moved from Antrim to Kintyre C. 503 A.D. and because Dool Oge (Dugald, Jr.) MacDuffie settled his five sons in Ulster (Vol. I pp.16-19).

Dickson reports the story of the gift of Ireland to Henry II of England by Pope Adrian IV, 1154-1159, the fact that O'Neill killed Walter de Burgo, the King's Lord Lieutenant in Ulster and drove the English out of the territory; that a Biset (Bissett), a fugitive from justice in Scotland and a MacQuillan moved to Ireland about 1278; that John Mor Tanistear MacDonald married Marjorie Bissett in 1399 and Inherited some of the Glens and the Route; that the MacDonald fought the MacQuillans in 1560 at Glenshesk.

I have pointed out that Daniel, Archibald, Neale and Federagh McFee (McDuffie) and their successors settled themselves in Ballyrashane Parish, Ferderagh, in Knockertotron, near Coleraine by 1700.<sup>2</sup> St. Columba's Cathedral, Londonderry reports that:

- 1) Jane, daughter of Dougall McFee, Baptised January 8, 1660
- 2) Elizabeth, daughter of Matthew and Barbara McAfee, Baptised October 31, 1683
- 3) Deaths are recorded:  
Thomas, son of William Mansfield, March 30, 1657.  
Susanna, wife of James MccOfee, September 5, 1698.  
William and John, sons of William Mansfield, June 5, 1662.  
Robert, son of James MccOfee and his wife Sara, May 22, 1703.
- 4) A marriage is recorded by Dr. Archibald MacDonald:  
Margaret, daughter\* of Dool Oge MacDuffy, Co. Antrim, married Cathall (Charles) O'Hara of the Route or Root. They had two sons. Charles died May 23, 1639.<sup>3</sup>  
They inherited the estate of Hugh O'Hara.  
\*Presumably Margaret was the daughter of the Dool Oge who was involved in Glenshesk in 1558. Each generation could have a junior called Og or Oge.
- 5) Prof. O'Hart comments on the Duffy (Duffe) family. The family of Kilcrow, County Monaghan, were in the Landed Gentry.<sup>4</sup> Their descendants were outstanding in Ireland and in the Colonies. Sir Charles Cavan Duffy had been an M.P. for New Ross. He became the Prime Minister in one of the States in Australia; another became General Sir John Duffy of the British Army; a third became a noted physician in South America. The Duffe's, as they called themselves, were in Drogheda, Longford, Bargo, Ross and other places. Some of them forfeited provisions of the Ulster Covenant with the Proprietors and were treated by Cromwell in his usual fashion.

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1 Dickson, R.J. Revolt in the North. Antrim and Down in 1798. London, 1960.

2 MacPhee, Volume I, pp. 16-19.

3 Ford, H.J. The Irish and Anglo-Irish Gentry. Irish University Press, Shannon, 1969 p. 142.

4 Ford, H.J. Op cit. p. 210.

It should be noted that Professor O'Hart makes no mention of Mc or MacDuffy, nor of McAfee, or Fee or Mc or MacPhee.

Dr. Black comments that Duffy or O'Duffy is the Anglicized form of Dubhthaigh. It is "rendered Duhig in Co. Cork, and Dooley, Dowey, Duhy in Ulster". They are prominent in Ayrshire and Southwest Scotland. Duffy provides the largest single name of our clan in the telephone directory in Scotland.<sup>1</sup>

I have believed that the Scots who moved to Armagh and Antrim were from the MacDhubhsith-MacDuffie family. On the other hand John O'Hart believed that there were "Irish MacFies" who claimed descent from "Dunch, seventh in descent from the Hy Facha clan, whose founder was Eoacha Hag Ulamonon, King of Ireland, ca 350 A.D. in the Horomonian Milesan Dynasty of Scythian nobility".<sup>2</sup> This much more illustrious past has attracted several writers but we believe that the "lower road" is more likely to be the fact.<sup>2</sup>

The original intention was to exclude Argyll and the Islands from providing an Undertaker or a Planter. Ford records that in September 14, 1609 the first list of applicants were from Galloway, Dumfries, Berwick, Haddington, Edinburgh, Lanark, Renfrew, Dunbarton, Ayrshire, Aberdeen and Inverness.<sup>3</sup>

The names of Planters have been published and contains no name of our clan. If our clan went in the early stages they might have gone as tenants but most of them have not been printed.<sup>4</sup>

There was an extensive immigration to Ulster between 1690 and 1698 (after the Battle of the Boyne) and Hanna claims that between 1688 and 1715 the number of Scots had increased by about 50,000 souls. He comments that "the Scotch Presbyterians poured into Ulster". A series of bad harvests in Scotland increased the flow of both Highlanders and Lowlanders and of other denominations than the Presbyterian.

Glenn McDuffie is surprised that he finds no evidence that the McDuffies in North Carolina were Presbyterians. He found that in the area of McDuffie "gentlemen" in Ulster there were members of the Church of Ireland. He has raised the question of the religious affiliations of the clan in Scotland. I have suggested that they might be Congregationalists as in New Hampshire.

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1 MacPhee, Telephone Installations in Scotland 1970-71.

2 O'Hart, John, Irish Pedigrees, the Origin and Stem of the Irish Nation 3rd Edition, Dublin. 1969.

3 Ford, H.J. The Scotch-Irish in America, 1915 p. 555

4 Hanna, C.A. The Scotch Irish. Vol. 1. p. 614

## CHAPTER IV

### Kings, Princes and Earls in Scotland

Whatever may be the origin of the tribe of Scots in Alba (by tradition a Gael), it was claimed that a Cairbre Riada (red-haired) purchased land in the colony of the Cruithne in Ireland. Later on he decided to go to Alba and landed in Argyll in the early part of the third century. They were driven back to Ireland in 446 A.D.

In 503<sup>1</sup> the sons of Erc, the ruler of Dalriada in Ireland, again moved to Kintyre. This time they were more successful in the early stages. St. Columba gave the Scots tribes his support (563-597) in their battles with the Picts or Britons, who were already established in North Britain.

The writer has assumed that a progenitor of the Dhubhsith tribe came over to Kintyre during the long wars with the Caledonians, the southern Picts, the Britons and others. They, too travelled up and down the western coast ravaging and destroying those who lived in those areas.

Dr. James Browne has presented a Genealogical and Chronological Table of the Kings of Dalriada in North Britain to Kenneth MacAlpine.<sup>B</sup> A second table portrays the Kings of Scots-Picts from the death of Kenneth to the end of the eleventh century.<sup>C</sup> The Norwegians lived in various parts of Orkney, Shetland and the western Isles. We have prepared a table from available data. They were important to Colonsay, to the Isles and to our culture.<sup>D</sup> In 1450 the Collectanea de Rebus Albanicis has presented a table showing the Chiefs from the latter part of the tenth century to 1450.<sup>E</sup> We have put together records from Skene, Grieve, Loder and other writers covering the period of 1450 A.D. to 1623 A.D.<sup>F</sup>

An anonymous writer, called Dhushibh, has provided us with a list of Chiefs from 1623 to 1788.<sup>G</sup> The Scots Ancestry Research Society has discovered information on Malcolm, 1788-1854.<sup>H</sup> Malcolm's son John moved to Canada in 1847. His son and grandsons were ostensible Chiefs from 1854 to 1970.

The Kings and Princes mentioned below in (B) were not Chiefs of any Clan but ruled over Chiefs of the tribes. We mention them because we will refer to them at a later date.

Table B. Browne Dr. James, op. cit., pp.123-124

Table C. Browne Dr. James, op. cit., pp. 150-151

Table D. Collectanea de Rebus Albanicis, Grieve, Grant, Gregory

Table E. Collectanea de Rebus Albanicis p. 55

Table F. From Skene, Grieve, Loder, Grant

Table G. Letter to Oban Times, March 25, 1935 by Dhushibh

Table H. Scots Ancestry Research Society, Private Correspondence

Table I. Private Correspondence

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1 Browne, Dr. James. The History of Scotland, 8 Vol., Vol. I, p. 96 et seq. Alternate dates are given: A.D. 461, A.D. 495, A.D. 503. Dr. Browne uses 503 A.D.

TABLE B1

Chronological Table of Scots-Irish Kings of Dalriada	Reign	
Fergus and Loarn, sons of Erc, jointly until Loarn died	503	3
Domangart, son of Fergus	506	5
Comgal (Comgell), son of Domangart	511	24
Gauran, son of Domangart	535	22
Conal (Connally, son of Comgal)	557	14
Aldan, son of Gauran	571	34
Eoacha' - Bui, son of Aldan	605	16
Kenneth-Gear, son of Eoacha'-Bui	621	1/2
Ferchar, son of Eogan (Race of Lorn)	621	16
Donald-Breac, son of Eoacha'-Bui (Fergus)	637	5
Conal II) grandson of Conal I (Fergus)	642	10
Dungal ) with Conal	-	-
Donal Duin, son of Conal	652	13
Maol Duin, son of Conal	665	16
Ferchar Fada, son of Ferchar (Lorn - Expelled)	677/681	21
Eoacha Rineval, son of Domangart, grandson of Donal-Breac	702	3
Ainbh cealach, son of Ferchar Fada (Lorn-Expelled)	705	1
Selvach, son of Ferchar Fada (Over Lorn 702-729)	706	23
Duncha Beg (over Argyll & Cantyre until 720) (Fergus)	706	15
Eoacha III, son of Eoacha Rivenal - Cantyre 720-729	721	12
(Alpin I died in this battle) Lorne 729-733 (Fergus)		
Muredach, son of Ainbhcealach (Lorn)	733	3
Eogan, son of Muredach (Lorn)	736	3
Aodh-Fin, son of Eoacha III (Fergus)	739	30
Fergus, son of Aodh-Fin (Fergus)	769	3
Selvach II, son of Eogan (Lorn)	772	24
Eoacha' Annuine IV, son of Aodh-Fin (Fergus)	796	30
Dungal, son of Selvach II (Expelled. End of race of Lorn)	826	7
Alpin, son of Eoacha' Annuine IV (Fergus)	833	3
Kenneth, son of Alpin (Fergus)	836	7

These sons of Erc (or Earc), sons of Eochaidh Muinreamhar, of the race of Cairbre Lithfeachair, of Antrim, quarrelled continuously over the throne of Dalriada<sup>2</sup> Alba. Fergus's line whose sons were the Kings for over one hundred years were the first and the last kings of Dalriada. Lorn occupied Argyll, Angus was given Islay and Jura. There is little evidence of the disposition of Colonsay-Oronsay. The Alba Scots paid tribute to DalRiada in Antrim for supplies, manpower and boats. Some of the Kings require comment.

- a) Clan Alpine: Two Scots Alpines are famous in Scottish history: One was killed in Galloway circa 727 A.D.<sup>3</sup>, the other father of Kenneth was killed at Laicht Castle, near Ayr, in 836.
- b) The legendary connection of those who claimed to belong to the Siol Alpin, and the origin of the motto "Remember the death of Alpin (Cuimrach BasAlpin) has no meaning to us.
- c) A tradition that there is a common descent from Kenneth finds no other evidence than Sir Walter Scott.

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1 Browne, Dr. James; Op. cit. Vol. I. pp. 123-124  
 2 Keating, G. History of Ireland. Vol. IV. p. 286  
 3 Wyntoun, Original Chronicle



Fergus (Feaiglitis Mor), first king of the Scots in Alba asked his brother to send to him the LiaFail for his inauguration. The LiaFail is now the 'Stone of Destiny' in Westminster Abbey, London, having been transferred from Dunadd to Scone to Edinburgh to London.<sup>1</sup>

Domangart	506 - 5 years	Progenitor of Kenneth MacAlpine
Gauran (Gabhran)	535 - 33 years	Picts became dominant. Killed in battle. The MacDuffies were part of Gabran's tribes (Skene).
Conal	557 - 14 years	St. Columba a cousin of Conal landed at Port-no-ti-lubhraich, Colonsay (Port of the Barge) m. 563 A.D.
Robertson claims that the Dalriadans first fought the Britons, not the Picts -and initially fought for possession of land southward of LochLinnhe <sup>2</sup>		
Aidan	571 - 34 years	St. Columba consecrated Aidan at Iona. Became first King of Dalriada and paid no tribute to Ireland.
Donald Breac	637 - 7 years	Ferchar may be a sub-king (Bannerman).
The Kingship moved to the House of Lorn, with interruptions by the House of Gabhran (Fergus)		
Ferchar Fada	681 - 21 years	(Or 677) Son of Ferchar. After a great Pictish victory at Dunnichen, Forfarshire the Picts became the major power in Alba. <sup>4</sup> Claimed to be progenitor of Clan Duff.
Selvach	706 - 23 years	Angus, son of Fergus destroyed Dunadd. Dungal, son of Selvach desecrated termonn at Oronsay. Became a monk.
Duncha Beg	706 - 27 years	Over Kintyre and Argyll. Called the "Violent" was "cast from his Kingdom". <sup>5</sup> Bill, son of Alpine became the first Alpin In the reports.
Eocha III	720	Member of Gabhran's tribe over Kintyre 720-729, over Lorne 729-33. At this time King Drust of the Picts was "cast from the Kingdom of the Picts and an Alpin reigned in his stead". <sup>6</sup>
Foacha Annuine IV	796 - 30 years	The Danes began piracy, they ravaged churches, built forts. Married Urgusia
Alpin	833 - 3 years	Line of Gabhran. Killed in Galloway.

Exact dates are disputed by other writers.

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1 Keating, C. Op. cit. Vol. IV. p. 350

2 Robertson, E. William; Scotland Under Her Early Kings, Edinburgh 1862 p.5

4 Henderson, Dr. I.; The Picts. pp. 57, 58, 61

5 Browne, Dr. James; Op. cit. Vol. I. pp. 150-151

6 Annals of Clonmacnoise. See Grant, I, Lordship of the Isles, p. 33

Kenneth 836 - 22 years Father a Scot, Mother a Pict through his grandmother Urgusia. Became King of Scots and Picts. Line of Gabbran. Restored Columban clergy. MacKay reports that Kenneth was called "King of the Scots", then "King of Alba" but that King of Scotland was not used for more than a century.<sup>1</sup>

Exact dates are disputed by other writers.

TABLE C  
Chronological Table, 843-1097<sup>2</sup>  
Scottish Kings

<u>King</u>	<u>Reign</u>	
Kenneth	*836-859	
Donal, uncle of Kenneth	859-863	
Constantine, Son of Kenneth	863-881	Danish pirates.
Aodh (Hugh), Son of Denneth	881-882	Troublesome reign.
Grig & Eoacha, jointly	882-893	
Donald IV, son of Constantine	893-904	Infested with Danes
Constantine II, son of Aodh	904-944	Danes, Raided Humber
Malcolm I, son of Donald IV	933-953	Constantine at Brunanburg
Indulf, son of Constantine III	953-961	Danes. Strathclyde added
Duff (Duf), son of Malcolm I		961-965
Culen, son of Indulf	965-970	
Kenneth III, son of Malcolm I	970-994	Poisoned
Constantine IV, son of Culen	994-995	
Kenneth IV, son of Duf	995-1005	
Malcolm II, son of Kenneth III	1005-1034	Danes, Attacked Iona Canute visitation.
Duncan, grandson of Malcolm II	1034-1040	Danes. Slain by Macbeth
Macbeth, son of Finlech	1040-1057	Inaugurated at Scone. Slain
Lulach, son of Gruoch	1057-1058	Slain
Michael Canmore, son of Duncan	1058-1093	Married Princess Margaret
Donal Bane III, son of Duncan I	1093-1097	Deposed in first reign
Eadmund, son of Malcolm II	1097-1107	Unmarried

Kenneth had many enemies and few friends. The Norse Vikings had been at his gate from 794 where they ravaged Iona. In 795 Rathlin and Skye suffered; the Danes invaded Man in 802; in Iona 48 monks were killed, and in 806 the Norwegians destroyed another 68 persons. They then attacked Ireland and took over Dublin. Three kings of Alba perished in the fighting with the Vikings, Constantine, Donald IV and Indulf. Man became a headquarters for the Vikings.<sup>3</sup>

1 MacKay, Rev; History of the Province of Cat. Edinburgh. 1949, p. 49

2 Browne, Dr. James; Op. cit. Vol. I. p. 203

3 Bremner, R.L.; The Norsemen in Alban, Maclehose, Glasgow. 1923

It is probably true that Kenneth's real opponents were princes and nobles of the Picts. O'Curry in "The Treachery of Scone" says that a peace conference was held to discuss succession to the kingship. The banquet chairs were suspended by bolts. They were withdrawn and the guests were assassinated.<sup>1</sup> It took years before this merging of the Scots and Picts took place in all areas but eventually the Picts became merged in "Scotland".<sup>2</sup>

Donald Bane reigned for six months, 1093-1094 and for three Years 1094-1097. His nephew, Duncan II, was the son of Canmore and Ingibiorg. Duncan II was slain by his half-brother Eadmund after 6 months of reign. Donald Bane at the end of his second reign was imprisoned and deprived of eyesight.<sup>2</sup>

Thereafter the descendants in "Scotland" continued to fight the Norse and England. Let us look first at the Norse.

### The Norse

The Irish writers divided the Norse into two groups, the Fiongall, White foreigners from Norway and Dubhgall, black foreigners from Denmark. The Dubhgall marauded England and Dublin; the Fiongall went to the Orkney's, Scotland and down the west coast of Scotland to the Isle of Man.

The reasons for this behavior may have been economic but there were other causes. One was a pressure by the Norwegian Crown to make Norway, at least, a single state. This was achieved during the reign of Harold Harfager (Fairhair) who forced all tribes to submit to him. The Norwegians were pagan but the early Vikings knew the monasteries and churches of Britain had beautiful silver and gold ornaments worked by the monks. Greed was part of the reason for larger and larger numbers to embark on these missions; the persons who had to acknowledge King Harold were added to the list. Scotland was a place for them to live during the winter but when spring came they raided Norway and Paris as well as the lands around Scotland. King Harold came to Scotland to repay the punishment given to Norway by these emigrants and the North Sea became a battle ground for the Norwegians, the Danes, the Anglo-Saxons, the Picts and the Scots.

Most of the original story of the Norse in Scotland is contained in the Sagas of Iceland, translated into English by Prof. Hermannsson, Sir George Dasent (Njal's Saga), Mrs. Muriel Press, Thorstein Veblen (Laxdaela Saga) and others. Priest Ari Thorgilsson, in "The Book of the Islanders" points out that Iceland was first settled in A.D. 870 by Norway. Members of the aristocracy of Norway, Sweden, Britain, Ireland, Scotland, the Hebrides and Orkney moved to Iceland and by A.D. 930 had a imputation of 20,000. Among those who went from Scotland, and, according to Grieve, from Colonsay was Aud, the daughter of Ketil Flatnose who married Olaf the White and who lived in Colonsay.

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1 MacKenzie, D.A.; Scotland, the Ancient Kingdom, London 1930 p. 207  
2 Dunbar, Sir Archibald; Scottish Kings. 1005-1625, Edinburgh 1906.

Olaf is regarded as being the King who supported Christianity. They were the parents of Thorstein, one of the great leaders of the Norse in the ninth century. The Norse were pagans until circa 1000 A.D.

Prof. MacKinnon, of the Celtic Department, University of Edinburgh, was born in Colonsay. He reports that the Colonsay people were more involved in the Norse invasions than any other island group, in the sense that Colonsay inhabitants show more traces of Norse blood than is found in surrounding islands.<sup>1</sup>

This may be so and it would account for the fair hair and blue eyes which has been transmitted through centuries to the MacDhubhsith. It should be pointed out that Professor MacKinnon believes that our Clan came from Dalriada and not from Scandinavia.

Lochlonnaigh is used for Norsemen; Dubhlochlonnaigh were Danes; Fionnlochlonnaigh were Norwegians. Turgesius was the leader of Danes; he was defeated and drowned by Maoilseachlainn. He was followed by the Norwegians. They were defeated at Clontarf near Dublin in 1014 A.D. After the battle of Largs in 1263 A.D. King Haco (Hackon) ceded all the Western Isles and the Isle of Man to Alexander III by a Treaty of Perth 1266. The Scots defeated the inhabitants of the Isle of Man in 1275.

Norway did play an important part in the history of Scotland from about 800 A.D. to A.D. 1263. Orkney and Shetland fell almost immediately to these voyageurs, and were given by King Harold Harfager to Earl Rognvald, (Ynglinga Saga) who gave them to Sigurd, in payment of a tribute. Another friend of King Harold, Ketil Flatnose (815-883) had been given other areas to control. He tried to become independent of Norway; the King seized his property in Norway as a retaliation. His grandson Thorstein, as many successful battles showed, took more than half of Northern Scotland - Caithness, Sutherland, Ross and Moray. Sigurd, the Norse Earl of Orkney was responsible for the control of this area.

In 904 Ivar laid waste as far north as Dunkeld; in 905 they fought Scots in Strathearn and in 912 in Dunblane. Constantine was forced to help Bernicia against Rognvald and Ottar in 913. Eric (Blood Axe), Haakon the Good, Maccus (Magnus) MacArait and Goffra (Godfrey) MacArait and Ragnal, the son of Godfrey, were visitors to Islay and Arran, with Murderous intentions. After a naval battle on the "night of Epiphany, Jan 6, 1156 Angus gave up Islay to Hakon.

In 1014 the Earl of Sigurd was killed in Clontarf, Ireland and the estate was divided between the three boys Bruisi, Einar and Thorfinn. (Njala Saga) Both of the older boys lost their portion for various reasons but Malcolm II made Thorfinn the Earl of Orkney, and gave Sunderland and Caithness to Thorfinn. Before Thorfinn died in 1064 he had nine (or eleven) Earldoms in Scotland, and land in Ireland.

Magnus Barelegs, in 1098 had an agreement with King Edgar to invade Scotland unless he was allowed to hold any land in the west of Scotland "between which and the mainland a helm-carrying ship could pass", and forced the Scot to give to him a large part of the Mull of Kintyre by forcing his soldiers to draw him on a helm-carrying ship across the isthmus at Tarbert.

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1 Loder, J. Colonsay and Oronsay, Edinburgh, 1935 p. 29

Kintyre, Uist, Skye and Anglesey were all invaded - but not Iona. The period from 1103 to 1263 is not of importance to our Clan, but in 1263 King Haakon Haakonsson decided to force the Scots back to their places as a colony. King Alexander of Scotland tried to buy back the lands, but King Haakon answered "I am aware of no such urgent need of money that I need to sell the lands" Alexander waited until the end of September when equinoctial gales might destroy Haakon's fleet. In fact a great storm arose, near Largs, and Haakon withdrew his ships; another offer to purchase the lands was accepted by the Norwegians when Haakon died.

The Norse culture destroyed a lot of the Picts and Scots culture. They added some practical additions to the Celtic culture e.g. penny system of rental values. Grieve believes that both the Danes and the Norwegians were in Colonsay but the Danish invasion was small, at Uragajg and it was with the Norwegians that the populace had to settle.

It is quite possible, if MacMillan is correct that the Norwegians were not invited to Oronsay until near the end of the Norwegian regime. If the Dalriadic tradition was factual then some such event of the "Battle of the Sheaves" when Colonsay people fought the Norsement at the beaches with thorn branches, sticks, and stones as depicted by Loder took place.

Because of the long duration of the occupation by the Norse most of our Clan have a record of both the Celtic and Norse blood, not only in Colonsay but everywhere through the northern areas of Scotland and in any of the western isles we regard this as a rich heritage.

Those who wish to pursue this problem will find comments in (a) Gregory, D. History of the Western Highlands, (b) Collectanea de Rebus Albanicis (c) Grant, Dr. I; Lordship of the Isles, Loder; Op, cit. pp. 32-33; Brenuier R.L.

The Fiske Collection in English will be known to most Librarians, published by Professor Hermansson.

## CHAPTER V

### Chiefs of the Clan MacDhubhsith

The author must say in advance, that there has been no previous attempt in the literature, to draw up any lists of our Chiefs, save in Collectanea. This is the first attempt to do so. It should be explored by other writers.

The struggles to which we have referred between the Cinel of Fergus, Loarn and Angus were prime examples of the wars between families in every other part of Alba, whether for land or position or political prestige. The isolations of glens from each other, the large number of islands on the west and north of Alba, the difficulty of passage through wooded valleys all produced the strong man, the Mor, who kept his family close by him, who allocated lands and houses to them, led them to church, or was the leader in the strife with other families or with the Crown. In an area, such as Lochaber, the senior members of the Clan were regarded as "Heads of the Tribe". In other Clans they were given "Chieftain" titles.

Dr. Skene<sup>1</sup>, Dr. James Browne<sup>2</sup> and especially the revision of Frank Adams book by Sir Thomas Innes are of great value to persons not familiar with the legendary growth and distribution of the Clans in the Highlands.<sup>3</sup> The very important book published by the Iona Club<sup>4</sup> has been the major reference to most students of the Clans. Sir Iain Moncreiffe, Albany Herald, in the Lord Lyon's Court, has presented alternative conjectural trees in his book.<sup>5</sup>

Several aspects of the legendary history of our Clan should be examined. Are they of Irish, Norwegian, Danish or Scottish descent? At what point did they warrant, the appellation of a Clan? Who were the Chiefs of the Clan? What events circumscribed the development of the Clan? With what other Highland - Island groups were they associated? What activities did the Clan carry out on their behalf and on behalf of Scotland?

The tradition is that about 1450 a number of families had claimed the right to be Clans. The aristocrats of the Highlands, the established Clans, decided to examine the evidences for such a claim. The MacDhubhsith or MacDuffie Clan was studied and on p. 55 of the Collectanea a report is provided as follows.

"Donald, Neill and Malcolm, the three sons of Gillespie, son of \_\_\_\_\_, son of Gilchrist, son of Malcolm, son of Dougal Mor, son of Duffie, son of Murdoch, son of Finlay the Rash, son of Murdoch, son of Ferchar, son of Cormac, son of Oirbertaig, son of Ferchar Fada son of Feredach".

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- 1 Skene, Dr. W.F.; Celtic Scotland. 3 Vols. 1876-1880
  - 2 Browne, Dr. James; The History of Scotland, 8 Vols., especially I and VIII, Edinburgh, 1909
  - 3 Adam, Frank; The Clans, Septs and Regiments of the Scottish Highlands, Revision by Sir Thomas Innes, 8th Edition, Edinburgh, 1970.
  - 4 Iona Club, Collectanea de Rebus Albanicis, Edinburgh, 1847
  - 5 Sir Iain Moncreiffe of that Ilk and David Hicks; The Highland Clans. Bramhall House, New York. 1967.

Whatever facts there are, would indicate that our Clan are descendants of Cormac Mac Oirbertaig, along with "the old Earls of Ross, the MacKenzies, the Mathiesons, the MacGregors, the Mackinnons, the MacQuarries and the MacNabs,\* (Brown, Vol. VIII, p. 203), and that they originated with Cormac, the son of Oirbertaigh.

Rev. Somerled MacMillan in his booklet "A Vindication of MacBeth"<sup>1</sup>, proposes that there were six sons of Cormac, Bishop of Dunkeld, 1107-1147. Cormac was "the son of Airbeartach, (Oirbertaigh), the son of Muredach, the son of Ferchar Og, the son of King MacBeth", who was the King of Scotland from 1039-1057.<sup>1</sup> Cormac was the Bishop of Dunkeld, one of the great religious institutions in early Scottish story. Cormac had been a Bishop without a See in 1121 and 1124. When Dunkeld suppressed the Culdees and created a Bishop and Canons regular Cormac was very likely to have been made the first diocesan bishop of Dunkeld. His son, Fingon, 1070-1147 became a Bishop. I have noted the bishopric of Dunkeld as 1127-1135.

The opinion expressed in the 1450 examination listed many tribes whose progenitors were sons of Cormac or Oirbertaigh. These men were of royal blood through MacBeth, Malcolm I and Kenneth MacAlpine.

MacDuffie, son of Cormac, son of Oirbertaigh, son of Ferchar Fada, son of Feredach

MacIntosh, son of Erc, son of Ferchar Fada, son of Feredach

MacNab, son of Ferchar of the red eyelid, son of Feredach

Gregor, son of Cormac, son of Oirbertaigh, son of Ferchar, son of Ferchar Fada, son of Feredach, the White

MacMillan, son of Gilchrist, son of Cormac

Andres, son of Ferchar, son of Cormac, son of Oirbertaigh, son of Feredach

MacQuarries, son of Ferchar Fada, son of Feredach, son of Fergus

MacKinnon, son of Cormac, son of Oirbertaigh, son of Murdoch, son of Ferchar Og.<sup>2</sup>

It is surprising to find that these progenitors were, intact, all members of the Lorn family even though the Cinel had ceased to be prominent in Scots-Irish Kings of Dalriada after the eighth and ninth centuries.<sup>3</sup>

Browne notes that the opinions stated did not prevent members of the Clans searching for more important forebears. The MacLeods were honored with a descent from the Norwegians Kings of Man and the North Isles.; Somerled, King of the South Isles and founder of the MacDonald race under Donald (1207-1249) divided into three divisions each of which had a background of great merit; the Camerons regarded Cambro, a Dane as their progenitor. With so much uncertainty one can only find a strategic answer and build on that foundation.

4 Moncreiffe, Sir Iain, Conjectural Tree (The Galley)

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1 MacMillan, Rev. Somerled; A Vindication of MacBeth. Private, published Ipswich, Mass.

2 Collectanea de Rebus Albanicis pp. 51-57.

3 See Table E pp. 74-75.

1. I have come to the conclusion that the MacDuffies came to Scotland from Antrim-Down. Dr. Grant and Sir Iain Moncreiffe regarded them as Scandinavian. Moncreiffe regards them as being a branch of the MacKinnons of Strathairdale, who, through their daughters, became the progenitors of the Macfies of Colonsay<sup>1</sup> and McQuarries of Ulva. Dr. Grant reports that the MacDuffies were descendants of a Norseman sent by the King of Norway to keep all eye on Reginald, son of Sumerled. As we will see the whole north of Scotland, and the Isles were invaded, over and over again, for some centuries by the Danes and Norwegians. It is certainly true that many of the Highlanders were mixtures of Celt and Norse.
2. The style of the Chief of our Clan is variously recorded. He was a chief who by use and wont occupied an area for centuries. Whether in the Council of sixteen of the Lords of the Isles, which met at Islay, at Finlaggan, he ranked as a Thane or Lord, does not appear. His hereditary function as Recorder of the Parliament of the Isles is a matter of history but whether this function carried with it a title is also not known. They were not a sept of the MacDonalds though they occupied land owned by the MacDonalds. Scott in "Lord of the Isles" describes him as "MacDuffith, Lord of Colonsay". Elsewhere he was simply styled MacDuffie, or MacFie, or McPhee of Dun Evin.
3. It is usual to describe a thirty-year interval between generations unless there is evidence of a longer or shorter period, e.g. killed in battle. In the Mss. of 1450 there were seventeen names noted and this would indicate that the origin of the Clan would have been circa 950 or 1000 A.D. There are other traditions.
4. The Clan is supposed to have begun under Cormac, the son of Oirbertaig. (Skene). There were many Cormacs in the Irish and in Scandinavian literature; MacMillan has indicated that his son, Ferchar (Fearchar), born in Dunkeld was our progenitor.<sup>2</sup> This Cormac who was the Bishop, without a See, for a number of years finally became the Rishop of this great institution at Dunkeld about 1128 A.D. His Father would have established the Clan about 1100 A.D.
5. The names with which the recital in Collectanea begins are Feredach and Ferchar Fada. These names appear in Ireland and Scotland. Ferchar appears as members of the Loarn Cinel in Table B, in their incessant struggle with the successors of Fergus to be the high King of Dalriada. My notes on the Loarn (Lorn) Kingships indicate that they were intolerable but, strangely enough, those who decided on the succession of Chiefs, in most Clans, chose chiefs of the Loarn family.

Grieve points out that "Feredach . . . . was probably the head of the Clan at some time before it arrived in Colonsay"<sup>3</sup>. I have examined Vol. IV of Keating<sup>4</sup> to see if there was a possible Feredach in Ireland who could have become a King of Alba; Fearadhach Fion could have been but he would have been some time before 950 A.D.

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1 Moncreiffe, Sir Iain, Conjectural Tree (The Galley)  
2 MacMillan Somerled, A Vindication of MacBeth, 1959 pp. 13-14  
MacMillan, S. By Gone Lochaber, Glasgow, 1971 p. 96  
3 Grieve, S.; op. cit. I. p. 286  
4 Keating, G.; History of Ireland. Translated by Rev. F.S. Dineen, London 1914



In Scotland Anderson notes that a grand son of Muiredach's, called Feredach, "had twenty houses" in Argyll.<sup>1</sup> This Feredach, son of Eochaid, son of Muiredach could possibly be the progenitor, but the Annals of Clonmacnoise would suggest that Muiredach, the King of Argyll, was the son of Loarn, with his grandson being the head of his family in the 6th century. Incidentally Anderson reports that the members of the Cinel Loarn included one hundred from "the people of Oriel". This 'tribe were the Airgiallis men who had been developed in Ardskenish, of Colonsay, or in Loch Awe by the Collas in the 4th century. This is the first reference I have found concerning the Airgillas in the history of Colonsay save that of Grieve. In 727 a battle took place in Rosfoichne between Selbach (727) and the family of Eochaid", "where two Airgialla's fell". Whether this battle was in Ireland or Scotland Anderson does not relate.<sup>2</sup>

6. Ferchar Fada is listed in Table B as being King of Dalriada from A.D. 681 for 21 years. This gives another date but a long time before Cormac of Dunkeld.
7. Another Feredach is reported in Adamnan's Life of Columba<sup>3</sup>. He dwelt in the isle of Islay. Circa 565-597. Still another Feredach is reported in the Annals of Ulster.<sup>4</sup> This was a comment that "Federach Cormac's son Abbot of Iona, reposed", about 880 A.D. This is another indication that our tribe was associated with the religious life of the community.

With all these choices before us, we will have to decide whether Feredach and Ferchar fata are to be included as Chiefs of the Clan or whether they are placed in the 1450 MSS, as a matter of prestige. In the first edition of this volume I included them as being our progenitors and proposed that the Clan started in the tenth century. It may be true but I am obliged to recognize that "Cormac Mac Oirbertaigh" indicates that our tribe became a Clan through Cormac in the eleventh century or later. It will still be one of the oldest clans in Scotland.

8. I have moved the date of Cormac's death to 1147. This has changed the dates for Ferchar, Murdoch I, Finlay and Murdoch II. I have kept Feredach, Ferchar and Oirbertaig as progenitors because Collectanea has noted that they are part of the Clans history.
9. In 503<sup>5</sup> the sons of Erc, the ruler of Dalriada in Ireland, tried again and moved to Kintyre. This time they were more successful in the early stages. St. Columba gave the Scots tribes his support (563-597) in their battles with the Picts or Britons, who were already established in North Britain.

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1 Anderson, A.O. Early Sources of Scottish History, Vol. I. pp. C1 ii -C1 iii, London. 1922

2 Anderson, A.O. Op cit. Vol. I. p. 223

3 Adamnan, Life of Columba. Bk II. C. 23 from Anderson

4 Annals of Ulster, Vol. I, p. 396

5 Grieve S. Op. cit. Vol. I. p. 286

10. Iona was placed under a Norwegian diocese. Miss McNeil says that there had been little if any communication with Iona until 1164 when representatives went to Derry to see if the Abbot of Derry would take charge of Iona. In this delegation went Dubsidbe "a man of learning" called the "Ferleighinn". The fact that the Abbot of Derry refused the request made it possible to establish Benedictine Monks and Black Nuns in Iona in 1203.<sup>1</sup>

In the following Tables I have listed the possible Chiefs of the Clan.

Table E - From the Collectanea de Rebus Albanicis, to 1450 (p. 55

Table F - The names have been found in Loder, Grieve, Grant etc.

Table G - From a document prepared by Dhushibh, Oban Times, March 25, 1935

Table H - Obtained from the descendants of John McPhee, son of Malcolm McPhee, of Jura and Colonsay, the great-great-grandson of Malcolm IV, killed in 1623, by Coll Keitach MacDonald.

I have used Duffie A.D. 1210-1240 as the reference point in the calculations, as he was probably the Chief of the Clan when Donald of Yla (according to tradition) passed over the Consulship of Colonsay to Donald, died in 1249.

TABLE E  
Chiefs of the Clan MacDhubhsith

From Collectanea de Rebus Albanicis, p. 55

1.Feredach	-	Named	
2.Ferchar Fada	-	as	
3.Oirbertaigh	-	Progenitor	
4.Cormac	First	1100-1125	Alexander I
5.Ferchar	Second	1125-1150	David I
6.Murdoch I	Third	1150-1170	Malcolm IV
7.Finlay	Fourth	1170-1190	William
8.Murdoch 11	Fifth	1190-1210	William
9.Duffie	Sixth	1210-1240	Alexander II
10.Dugald Mor I	Seventh	1240-1270	Alexander III
11.Malcolm I	Eighth	1270-1300	Interregnum
12.Gilchrist	Ninth	1300-1330	Robert 1
13.-	Tenth	1330-1360	David II
14.Gillespie	Eleventh	1360-1390	David II, Robert 11
15.Malcolm II	Twelfth	1390-1420	Robert III, James I
16.Neil	Thirteenth	1420-1450	James I, 11
17.Donald	Fourteenth	1450-1480	James III

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1 McNeil, F. Marion, Iona. Glasgow. 1954

TABLE F

From Loder, Grieve, Grant, etc.

18.	–	Fifteenth	1480-1490	James III
19.	Malcolm III Lord Dunevin of Colonsay	Sixteenth	1490-1520	James IV-V
20.	Donald II	Seventeenth	1520-1530	James V
21.	Morphe, Murdoch III	Eighteenth	1530-1539	James V
22.	Archibald I	Nineteenth	1539-1549	James V Mary
23.	Murdock IV	Twentieth	1549-1593	Mary, James VI
24.	Donald III	Twenty-First	1593-1605-1609	James VI
25.	Malcolm IV	Twenty Second	1605-1609, 1623	James VI

TABLE G

From Death of Malcolm – report by Dhushibh (1935)

26.	Donald IV(Org)	Twenty Third	1623-1665	James I - Charles I
27.	Dugald II	Twenty-Fourth	1665-1710	Charles II, William II
28.	Donald V	Twenty-Fifth	1710-1760	–
29.	Angus I	Twenty-Sixth	1760-1788	–
30.	Malcolm V	Twenty Seventh	1788-1854	

TABLE H

Emigrants to Canada

31.	John I	Twenty Eighth	1854-1906	–
32.	Angus II	Twenty-nine	1906-1922	–
33.	Malcolm VI	Thirtieth	1922-1932	–
34.	John Wallace II	Thirty One	1932-1970	–

At one time the Chief was called MacDuffie. The dates of transfer to Macfie, or to McPhee, or possibly to Mcphie are unknown. Very few dates are known with certainty prior to 1800. The destruction of the records of the Lord of the Isles probably makes it impossible to discover directly the names and dates of events up to 1500 A.D. The disturbance in the Clan at the end of the next century, followed by the murder of the Chief in 1623, forces any investigator to depend on indirect evidences.

We have recorded what is now known concerning our Chiefs.

- As indicated above we regard the names of Feredach and Fercharfada as possibly giving prestige to the clan - one a member of a royal family, another a leader of Loarn. It could be that Ferchar was son of a man called Federach.
- Oirbertaich see p. 72 above.  
Many clans named this man as one who became a progenitor of their clan. He was a person, not a tradition.
- Cormac - C 1100-1125  
He was the first Diocesan Bishop of Dunkeld. We are told by MacMillan that being of ecclesiastic stock Cormac distributed his children around Scotland. Browne considers Cormac MacOirbertaig -Cormac, son of Oirbertaig - to have brought together under his

sponsorship the Earls of Ross, the MacKenzies, the Mathiesons, the MacGregors, the MacKinnons, the MacQuarries, the MacNabs and the MacDuffies. How this grouping came about is uncertain - they are largely northern clans.

4. Ferchar - the 2nd, C 1125-1150
5. Murdoch I - the 3rd, C 1150-1170
6. Finlay, the Rash - the 4th, C 1170-1190
7. Murdoch II - the 5th, C 1190-1210
8. Duffie or Duffy or Dubsith - the 6th, C 1210-1240,

The tradition is that Duffie replaced Donald as Consul for the Norwegian King and took over his residence Dunevan. Donald moved to Islay. He was likely a descendant of Dubside, of Iona.

9. Dougald More - the 7th, C 1240-1270
10. Malcolm - the 8th, C 1270-1300
11. Gilchrist - the 9th, C 1300-1330

Perhaps this was the "MacDuffith Lord of Colonsay" who fought with the Argentine at the battle of Bannockburn (Sir Walter Scott, The Lord of the Isles). This struggle gave Scotland some years of independence from Edward 11 of England. The King gave Angus MacDonald the forfeited lands from the Comyns after Bannockburn.

12. \_\_\_\_\_ - the 10th, C 1330-1360.

At this time John, First Lord of the Isles had a strong party defending Lochaber from other Clans. I assume that MacDuffies were there.

13. Gillespie - the 11th, C 1360-1390
14. Malcolm II - the 12th, C 1390-1420
15. Neill - the 13th, C 1420-1450

Married the daughter of Normand Obelon, a grand daughter of Patrick Obeolan, Abbot of Carlsbay in Lewis.<sup>2</sup> Grieve reports that one of Neill's daughters was a concubine of Alexander, 3rd Lord of the Isles. MacMillan describes this daughter as having "made an excellent marriage to Alexander".<sup>3</sup> Both agree that the beautiful lady was the mother of Celestine or Gillespie of Lochalsh..<sup>34</sup>

A battle at Inverlochry in which MacDuffies joined against King James I in 1431 included Angus McPhee, whose family settled in Lochaber.<sup>5</sup> MacDuffee of Colonsay is mentioned as one of the commanders under Donald Balloch.

16. Donald I - the 14th, C 1450-1480

Was the Chief when the MSS, was written about 1450 A.D. He was the Keeper of the Records of the Lords of the Isles and witnessed a charter between John, 4th Lord of the Isles and the Earl of Ross, April 12, 1463. In 1472 he witnessed a Charter granted by

1 Anderson, A.O. Early Sources of Scottish History Vol. I. p. XLV and CXXXI

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2 Collectanea de Rebus Albanicis, p. 305

3 MacMillan, Rev. S., op. cit., p. 96

4 Murray, Frances, Summer in the Hebrides, Glasgow 1887

5 MacMillan, Rev. S., Bygone Lochaber, p. 96

Celestine of Lochalsh to Alan, Captain of the Clan Cameron.<sup>1</sup> Only a few of the minutes and records of the Council of the Lord of the Isles have been found.<sup>2</sup>

17. \_\_\_\_\_ - the 15th, C 1480-1490

In *Reliquiae Celticae*, Vol. 2, p. 211, "The Red Book of Clan Ranald" reports that Celestine or Gillespie died in 1473. Grieve reminds his readers that Celestine was the son referred to in events that took place in the Chiefship of Neill the 13th, and guesses that Celestine's Mother was "a daughter of MacPhee of Lochaber, who probably was Chief of the MacDuffie Clan who went from Colonsay at the instance of Maclan of Ardnamurchan".<sup>3</sup> May have been son of Donald I but no indication in Loder, Grieve or Grant. We prefer MacMillan's proposal.

18. Malcolm III - 16th, C 1490-1520

Called MacDuffie, Lord Dunevin of Colonsay.

The Act of Forfeiture, 1493, was objected to by Malcolm. The King directed that the land should be given to the Crown and that leases should be issued from the Crown. In 1506 a first Crown lease was given to Malcolm Makoffe for one year but it was not continued. (Loder, op. cit., P. 56). His wife Marriotta, sister of Maclan, erected two monuments in Iona. She was the wife of Malcolm (Loder, p. 56).

In 1495 Maclan moved some of the MacDuffies to Ardnamurchan. Why did not the Chief do, as so many others did, ask the King to give him Colonsay? It had been promised to him before, and he was popular with the King. It could be that Maclan tried to persuade him (the Chief) and when he found this impossible to achieve moved some MacDuffies north to Ardnamurchan. In 1506 Maclan participated in a lease of Colonsay to Archibald McCachan "for the part of Malcolm Makoffe". What does this mean? When Maclan died in 1519 his sister Mariota, the wife of Chief Malcolm MacDuffie created two tombstones to be placed in Iona. One says "Here lies John Maclan, Lord of Ardnamurchan and Mariota MacLean his sister wife of Malcolm MacDuffie, Lord of Dunevin in Colonsay bought this stone for her brother".

19. Donald II - the 17th, C 1520-1530

20. Morphe or Murroch - the 18, C 1530-1539

Called Morphe Makphe or Mcphe as he is also styled. Summoned for treason 1531. Charge dropped. He was supposed to have oppressed his people and it is claimed that he was executed by order of the Lord of the Isles. Loder doubts this event. Died 1539. Tombstone in MacDuffie Chapel, Oronsay, is a cross. An ensign staff, as Chief, was located there on the tomb (Loder, p. 61). On the tomb there is an inscription in Latin "here lies Murdock MacDuffee of Colonsay who died A.D. 1539 and Mariota MacLean caused me to be made".

21. Archibald - the 19th, C 1539-1549

Allen MacDuffee reports that Dugald Roy MacFie was Chieftain in Islay. A 3-year tack in 1541.

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1 Collectanea de Rebus Albanicis, p. 305

2 Domhnull, Gruamach. The House of Islay. p. 32

3 Grieve, S., op. cit. I, p. 293

22. Murdoch IV - the 20th, C 1549-1593

One of our greatest Chiefs. Cited in 1580 for non-payment of rent previously charged against Oronsay and Colonsay and now demanded by the Sessions of the Presbyterians. Held that he did not need to pay. Summoned for murder of Earl of Moray. Charge dropped. In 1586 the King promulgated a General Band which required Chiefs to find sureties against strife between Clans (Grieve I, p. 304). During Murdock IV's Chiefship many people endeavored to take over Colonsay - MacDonalds whom he trusted, the MacLeans who used some old grants to claim a right, the Campbells whom he did not trust but were more acceptable to the Crown than either of them. In 1587 captured by MacLeans and released. MacLeans invaded Urugaig. He was shot at Slocha-Dubh-Mhic-a-Phi (Urugaig). Had sons Malcolm, Donald, Murdoch, probably John. May be the "gentle capitane called M'Duffiye" to which Sir Donald Monro refers. (Grieve I, pp. 303-313). Grieve refers to Murdoch IV as being "the last of the MacDuffie Chiefs who ruled upon Colonsay and who was killed at Urugaig". I have not been able to understand this sentence as it affects the MacDuffie Chiefs. Perhaps another family had to assume responsibility for the Chiefship.

23. Donald - the 21st, C 1593-1609

Donald was a witness to a bond between Malcolm and Ronald Campbell in 1605. May have been prior in 1592. Grieve claims that tie was chief in 1609. May have been a "vassal of Argyle". There is contradictory evidence of his death. A bond between Archibald MacFie and Sir James MacDonald, 1596 in which Archibald accepts Sir James as our only Lord and Master is one document preserved for the future. Hosting of "gentlemen" by crofters began to disappear. Killed by Mac-Leans, between 1609 and 1615<sup>2</sup> on a "friendly visit at Lochbuy".

24. Malcolm IV - 22nd, C 1605-1623

Son of Murdock IV (Loder, p. 95)

Bond with Ronald Campbell. By 1610 (Grieve I, p. 319 ff.), the Crown had given the land to Argyle who leased lands to "Makfeithe" and appointed tacksmen. Grieve is of the opinion that by this time the Scottish government had recognized the MacDonalds as the Chiefs of Colonsay" and they no doubt considered themselves as the overlords of the MacDuffies". Coll Keitach was raised in Colonsay, knew Malcolm well and lived in Kiloran. Coll had his supporters, as against Malcolm, and they worked with him to destroy Malcolm. It was obvious that Coll, who was a pirate, would like to use Colonsay as his headquarters. When Sir James MacDonald decided to rebel against James VI and I he used Loch Sgoithaire in Colonsay as his headquarters. Malcolm and Coll went to Kintyre to fight. When it was clear that the King would win Coll became a traitor and helped Argyle to arrest other insurgents. Malcolm was released In 1618. Coll forced Malcolm to hide, finally found him and killed him and four other men with him, They were Donald Oig McPhie, Dougall McPhie, Johnne McQuirrie and Ewir Bayne, alias Quhyte.

1. Grieve, S., op. cit. I, p. 293

2 Grieve S., op. cit. I. pp. 316-317

After Malcolm was murdered in 1623 Coll MacDonald continued to control Colonsay for a number of years. He was not a representative of the Clan but an usurper who hoped to seize the islands. Coll continued his piracy on the islands. The Campbells disposed of him within two decades (1639). By 1701 the Duke of Argyll (Campbell) exchanged Colonsay and Oronsay for lands in Knapdale with Malcolm McNeill of Crear and the McNeills provided good ownership for the MacDuffies – MacFie – McPhee – McFee who remained on the islands.

The report concerning the death of Malcolm in 1623 was as follows:

"Malcolm's widow and family made a formal declaration against Coll Keitach, his son Archibald and four others, charging them with the " crewall slaughter of umquhile Malcolm McPhie of Colonsay, Donald Oig McPhie, Dougall McPhie, Johnne Mcquharrie and Ewer Mayne, alias Quhyte committed in February last".

"The signatures were Donald Oig McPhie as son, Katharine, Ann and Fynwall as dochteris; Murdock McPhie in Islay as brother to Donald Oig; Dougall McPhie as next of kin to Johnnie and Ewer".<sup>1</sup>

Loder (pp. 219-220) recites a Charter giving lands to the Earl of Argyll, March 30, 1610. Loder reports January 13, 1618, a remission of Malcolm MacFie (p. 223-233) for his offense in the rebellion headed by Sir James. He was called "Malcolm McDuffphie of Colonsay".

Strangely enough after the murder Coll was given a lease of "the teinds of the parsonage and vicarage of the parish of Kilchattan in Colonsay and of the whole lands of that island" (Argyll Inventory, 1632, p. 184, reported by Loder, p. 227).

Also strangely enough, a grand daughter of Coll was given a charter for Oronsay and Garvard rents but as far as we can discover Coll refused to appear in court and Marie McDonald the relic had no compensation

There are many stories of Donald Oig the son. One seems to be plausible. There were reports that Donald Oig went with his mother to Glasgow when proceedings were taken against Coll and that Marie had left Colonsay and returned to Islay. The story is told in Campbell, John G.2 and was attributed to "Yellow-Haired John of the Deer." It told that John, who had admired his chief Malcolm, felt that Coll Cietach would be likely to kill Donald Oig and offered to protect the boy. I have recounted Campbells story at length in Chapter V of volume Two.

It is likely that Donald Oig was very young at the time of his Fathers death. It is likely that he was kept away for about fifteen years and until Coll was driven out of Colonsay by the Campbell - circa 1639. During this period he was likely a laborer in Jura and depending on the relationships with the Campbells he may have stayed in Brosdal. At least we know that prior to 1709 Malcolm McDuffie had married Ann Patterson in Brosdal and had a son in that year 1709 called Donald.

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1 Robert Pitcairns "Criminal Trials in Scotland Vol. III, p. 553

For over two centuries there were no reports on the Chiefs of the Clan, and many wondered whether the Clan had disappeared in Scotland. In Volume II, Chapter IV we will give some evidence of the Interest taken by a Robert MacFie of Innerkip. Co. Ayr. This family, Robert MacFie, came from Colonsay during the latter part of the 17th century to County Ayr and then settled in Co. Renfrew. They became known as sugar-manufacturers in Glasgow and Liverpool.

Roberts great grandson purchased Langhouse and Airds. Another cousin Robert Andrew became a member of Parliament from Leith. Four members of the family became armigerous and I have reviewed the data provided to the Lord Lyon. They appeared formerly in Burke's Landed Gentry. An Application was made in 1864 when Robert became armigerous; in 1925-26 John William Scott MacFie and Andrew Laurie MacFie were granted this privilege. A study of the Role of Scottish Arms, published by Lt. Col. Gayre does not indicate that any MacFie is now armigerous. Obviously these gentlemen did not seek the Chiefship or were refused it by the Lord Lyon.

The next episode was not long in appearing.

Major Ross, F.S.A. wrote a book on the Highlands and Islands, The Land of the Gael, which he dedicated to Harold Campbell MacFie, of Sydney, Australia as "Chief of the Clan MacFie of Colonsay and the Isles". Major Ross brought in no MacDuffies. Harold MacFie left school at 15 years of age, went to western Australia, wrote as a journalist, and became an accountant. He believed that he held in his possession a green bonnet heavily decorated with the crest of the MacFie's. The bonnet he claimed, was a symbol of authority as a Chief; it had been passed from Chief to Chief for over 260 years (in 1934).

The book, The Land of the Gael, was reviewed by the Oban Times. Dr. MacFie of Essex wrote to the Editor on January 5, 1935 commenting on Major Ross' dedication. Dr. MacFie asked two pertinent questions: - Who is the Chief? Is a story of a Highland bonnet accepted by the authorities? In January 27, 1935, Mr. I.M. MacFie of Edinburgh asked that representatives of Harold MacFie should give his readers evidence that "the wide publicity which was given to the claim should be substantiated". If he could do so "every MacFie will be glad to learn that ours is not a broken clan".

In 1934 Mr. Harold MacFie died and is buried at Hillingdon Cemetery, Uxbridge, aged 61 years. It was this correspondence which induced Dhushibh to write the Oban Times in March, 1935. I have read many more issues of the Oban Times but have not found any further reference to this claim. This is not the way the Lord Lyon approves a Chief-designate!

A letter published in the Oban Times, on March 25, 1935 reports that four persons were the Chiefs from 1623 to 1788.

"March 25, 1935.

"Sir:

A short time ago some letters appeared in the Oban Times asking for information about this Clan. Perhaps the following will be of interest.

- 
- 1 Gayre, Lt. Col. of Gaye and Nigg. Roll of Scottish Arms. The Amorial. Darnaways, Edinburgh, 1969.
  - 2 Ross, Major F.S.A. The land of the Gael.



About the year 1840 John MacPhee and his young wife left Colonsay for Canada. He was the son of Malcolm, who was the son of Angus, son of Donald, son of Dugald, son of Donald, son of Malcolm, the Chief of the Clan who was killed at Eilean non Ron in 1623.

John MacPhee settled in Ontario and had a number of children, several sons and daughters. One of his grandsons, Malcolm MacPhee fought. in France in the last war.

I am, etc.  
"Dhushibh"

"Dhushibh", whom we think was Malcolm MacPhee, was a Resident Proprietor of the Port Sonachan Hotel in Argyll. He had lived for some years in Colonsay in charge of two farms. His father Donald lived in Colonsay throughout his life. His grandfather Malcolm lived in Jura until his children were born and then moved to Risag Buidhe as a farm laborer. Donald was a brother of John, titular Chief of our Clan. Malcolm (Dhushibh) was inevitably involved in an environment where matters of inheritance were being discussed regularly. The four persons who were chiefs from 1623 to 1788 as shown in Table IV required as average of over forty years as a chief. Malcolm who died in 1854 could have been a chief for fifty years. Malcolm's son John who moved to Canada in 1847 was titular chief from 1854 to 1906.

Donald Oig was a boy, probably five to ten years of age when his father was killed. Marie MacDonald may have taken Donald to her family in Islay; I have repeated another possible legend concerning Donalds upbringing in this chapter. If the family kept out of the 1715 and 1745 wars, as we suggest they did from Colonsay, - the periods of 1623 to 1788 would be acceptable.

Donald Oig - the 23rd, 1623 –

If Dhushibh is correct several things should have happened between 1623 and 1846.

One would be that elder members of the Clan would have been concerned to establish a continuous line of succession. This is what Highlanders do. John of the Deer regarded Donald Oig as "Donald of Colonsay". Where Donald lived cannot be known, but the family believed that Donald had a son or other representative called Dugald; that Dougal had a son called Donald, that Donald had a son named Angus, that Angus had a son named Malcolm and that Malcolm son, John, had moved to Canada in 1847. This had been the tradition or history, as Dhushibh records it, in Colonsay or in other parts of the family. It may be of interest that from 1935 to 1938 I found no further reference in the Oban Times to the letter from Dhushibh.

Anyone who is familiar with Parish Registers knows that there were years when no record was kept prior to the census. Loder says "The register of marriages and baptisms have been kept so negligently in Colonsay that, however defective this account may be without extracts from them, they cannot be admitted." The fact that there was no record in Jura from 1704 to 1810, and in Colonsay prior to 1796 would make it difficult to establish births and deaths of the names mentioned by Dhushibh.

TABLE H

Reports on Chiefs following Malcolm's Death 1623  
(Malcolm IV to John Wallace II)

Name	Birth	Death	Chief		Children
Malcolm IV		1623	1605 – 1623	Marie McDonald	Donald Oig, Dougall (surviving)
Donald IV Dugald II Donald V Angus I			1623 – 1788		
Malcolm V	1786*	1854*	– 1854	Ann Paterson	*John, Neil, Donald, Jean, Margaret, Mary
John I	1814*	1906	1854 – 1906	Hester H. Galbreath	Angus, Malcolm, Annie, Katherine, John, Neil, Alex
Angus II	1846	1922	1906 – 1922	Sarah Buchanan	Florence, Malcolm, John W.
Malcolm VI	1889	1932	1922 – 1932	–	No Children
John Wallace II	26 Dec 1892	1970	1932 – 1970	Miss Milligan	Douglas

\* Scots Ancestry Research Society Reports

1 Loder, 231, Particulars of leases of Colonsay and Oronsay, registered in Register House, Edinburgh, for 1651, to Donald McPhie

We used Dhushibh letter of March 25, 1935 as the source of information. The letter indicated only that a John left Colonsay for Canada and indicated that his Father was Malcolm, presumably from Colonsay.

With these data available the Scots Ancestry Research Society took over the hunt. Since there were no Parish Registers kept in Colonsay before 1796, the area was limited. Eventually the Society found that Malcolm whose names were McDuffee or Mc Fee, was in Jura, not Colonsay; that he married Ann Paterson of Brosdal in 1812; that they had six children; that later they returned to Colonsay where Malcolm died at 68 and Ann at 84.

Malcolm had been a fisherman in Jura. At some stage he removed from Jura to Risag Buidhe, an obsolete fishing village near Scalassaig, Colonsay. He became an agricultural laborer. When John was thirty three he and his father agreed that the famine of 1846 forced John to find a better home for his wife Hester Galbreath and son Angus. They agreed that he could carry the title even though he was in Canada.

There is very little mention of the Clan in Colonsay after the murder of Malcolm IV. In 1626 Malcolm McDuffie was a "reider" in Jura and Gigha. In 1651 Donald MacFie rented Colonsay and Oronsay from the Duke of Argyll for two years. In 1656 Donald McDuffie was required by the Presbytery to give a certificate for the good behavior of Archibald McDuffie. We may find other information in other areas such as Lochaber and Mists. Members of the clan could help if other evidences are reported to the author.

The Society could not find any records in Colonsay or in Jura of the birth of Malcolm. The Parish Records in Jura started in 1704, was interrupted in 1734 and began again in 1810. We abstracted the records of the census of 1841, 1851 and 1861 of Jura and Colonsay.

From these records we are able to determine the vital statistics of Malcolm and John. We obtained information in Canada of John's history, of his children and grand children and are able to bridge the gap from 1786 to 1970. We have found that Malcolm was Chief from the death of his father to 1854 and that John was Chief for 52 years to 1906.

Dhushibh named four people who were Chiefs from 1623 to some date near the end of the eighteenth century, when Malcolm could have been made titular Chief, at say, 1800. Could it have been possible that all of this period was covered as Dhushibh says?

Beginning with 1623 up to the death of Malcolm in 1854 we have a period of 1623-1854, a period of 231 years, for whom Dhushibh claimed an average of 46 years as a Chief. Alternately we could look at the period 1623 to the beginning of Malcolm (f) in 1788, a period of 165 years divided by Donald, Dugald, Donald and Angus, or an average of 41 years. To this should be added 14 years to maturity of Malcolm V and the average date would again be about 45 years.

This period is a lengthy span. We would have felt that another one or two Chiefs should have been mentioned but we must remember that Donald Oig was a minor in 1623 and could have been a Chief for over fifty years as did John I. They probably lived as agricultural workers throughout this period. They did not join the rebellions of 1715 and 1745 from Colonsay - that was left to the Lochaber, Perthshire and Uist.

I asked the Scots Ancestry Research Society to look for other sources of information within five spellings of the names, MacDuffie, MacFie, McPhee, MacPhee, McFee. In their reply July 27, 1971, they had studied the following factors, no one of which recorded any documents.

1. Retours of Heir, Argyllshire, A.D. 1600-1800: none was found.
2. Register of Sasines (land transfers) in Argyll, 1617-1780: no entries.
3. Window Tax, 1748-1786 In Colonsay, Oronsay, Jura, Ardmenish, Lungs and Kiloran: no MacPhee/MacDuffie entries.
4. Hearth and Poll. Tax for Argyll: no reports for Colonsay in 1693-94.<sup>2</sup>
5. Wills (Argyll Testaments) and Inventories: no relevant McPhee's were found.

### Possible Chiefs 1623-1788

There is, as yet, no evidence of Donald Ogs successors, except to say that there was a Dugald who married a local Jura girl, Nancy Patterson of Brosdal, Jura. They had a son, Donald McDuffie. This Donald lived in Brosdal and presumably had several sons including, Angus, who may have moved, as some other McDuffies did, to the new world of North Carolina. The accepted tradition is that Angus remained in Scotland and was the father of a Malcolm whom I have described as Malcolm V, 1786/88 – 1854.

Gruamach Domhnull points out that while many would have expected that the expectation of life of the chiefs would be short, in fact, the six rulers from Reginald forward to and including Donald II reigned for 256 years - Reginald - Donald I, Angus I, Angus II - John I - Donald II, as the head of the southern MacDonalds. It was only with the Lowland Kings of this era that the Kings lasted an average of 18.3 years. Even in modern days the Kings of England lasted only 21 years. (House of Islay, p. 49).

Donald Og IV – 23rd, 1623-1665  
Dugald II – the 24th, 1665-1710  
Donald V – the 25th, 1710-1760  
Angus I – the 26th, 1760-1900  
Malcolm V – the 27th, 1800-1854  
Malcolm V was noted in two Parish Registers.

In Colonsay: Malcolm McPhee married Ann Paterson  
In Mull: Malcolm McFee of Jura and Ann Paterson of Tobermory, married Mull, 1812.

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1 The Window Tax, started in 1748 and related to persons whose house had more than eight windows. The McNeills of Colonsay-Ormsny, the Campbells of Jura and Kiloran and a few others were taxed but our Clan lived in much more straitened circumstances in Argyll.

2 Glenn McDuffie has found 35 Hearths in Colonsay and Oronsay and has provided the names of the owners.

John I – the 28th, 1854-1906 called McPhee.

John was born in Risag Buidhe, Colonsay, December 1, 1814. He joined his Father as a fisherman for a period and later worked on the mainland. He married Hester Galbreath on June 11, 1845. Two children were born in Scotland when John and Hester moved, by sailing vessel over thirteen weeks to Mariposa, Victoria Co., Ontario, in 1847. In 1852 he moved to a six hundred acre farm in Bruce Co., near Paisley. They had seven children, five boys and two girls.

Angus II – the 29th, 1906-1922.

Angus, born in Scotland, March 23, 1846, came with his family. He married Sara Buchanan. They had two sons Malcolm and John Wallace and one daughter.

Malcolm VI – the 30th, 1922-1932.

An engineer. Unmarried. Died in a motor car accident.

John Wallace II – the 31st, 1932-1970

A banker. Succeeded his brother Malcolm . Married Bertha Milligan. One son.

There is no titular Chief since April 1970. Relationship to the previous Chief, a person of substance, and descent, in the paternal line, from persons with an appropriate background in Scotland are factors which must be evaluated by the Lord Lyon and his Court before one can claim to be a possible Chief.

An ad hoc derbhfine consisting of what the regulations call "principal landed men" who have or are entitled to have armorial bearings from the Lord Lyons Court would select one of their members to be proposed to the Lord Lyon as a candidate. Acclamation by members of the Clan is part of the procedures indicated, but the final decision is in the hands of the Lord Lyon either to confirm or reject.¶

Clan members can apply to the Lord Lyon, Register House,Edinburgh for permission to obtain armorial bearings.

I have been convinced that John (Wallace) II was the Chief in 1932-1970. The fact that his son is unwilling to have his name put forward as the next chief to the Lord Lyon is a separate matter.

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1 Adam, Frank. The Clans, Septs and Regiments of the Scottish Highlands (Revised by Sir Thomas Learney, Emeritus Lord Lyon King of Arms, Eighth Edit. Edinburgh. 1910.

A second proposal has come from Australia. The story comes through Rev. Robert S. Hill of Glenshee, Perth as an extract of the Memoirs of Mr. Robert Hill of Kilmacolm. The McNeill's of Barra attacked, unexpectedly, the house of the chieftain of the Macfie in "Little Colonsay" in 1768. There had been no quarrel between the two clans at that time unless it was financial and there was no reason for anticipating the onslaught. During the massacre the home of the chief was stormed and all were killed with the exception of the chief, who was injured, and his son Alexander. The chief ran to the beach and hid among the reeds but was discovered by the McNeills and was killed. A clansmen took the young Alexander to Oban. He was educated for the Ministry, married an Argyllshire beauty named Mary Sinclair, and had a family of five children, as follows:

George, 1787-1870, a Minister, of the Church of Scotland, lived in Bute, Glasgow, Birahop Craig in Northumberland, went to Australia in the Portland as a Bounty migrant in 1837, went to a church called Ebenezer at Portland Head for thirty years. He died in Australia.

Mary, 1792-1802

Alexander, 1795-1818

Catherine, 1797-1882

Christian, 1800-1806

Alexander McFie Sr. died in 1823, his wife in 1828. ¶

Unfortunately the Parochial Register for Bute had no record for the period 1780 to 1820. Dr. Chatfield, with whom also I have been corresponding, and who uses Grieve as his reference recognizes that the story of a Macfie who tried to hide in the seaweed in 1623 and again in 1768 "probably represents the same incident, more likely at the earlier date of 1623. I agree with Dr. Chatfield in his interpretation of the incidents.

I have pointed out that I have not found any evidences of the "massacre of the Macfies" by the McNeills; the information I have collected indicates that in 1768 Donald McNeil was a good Laird, that the output of kelp in the islands provided employment for several thousand men in the Isles, including Colonsay.<sup>2</sup> The memories of those who continually attended Ceiligh in the Highlands were sure of the events but they did mix up decades or even centuries.

There is no titular chief since April 1970. When members of the clan have organized themselves in societies it will be possible to submit to the Lord Lyon proposals as to the 35th chief. Readers of this history should organize themselves to present this case to the Lord Lyon, the only Court in which a decision can be made.

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1 Hill, Robert, Rev. Extract from Memoirs of Robert Hill, late of Muirburn, Kilmacolm. Little Colonsay is not Colonsay; it is a small rock between Ulva and Staffa.

Prior in Colonsay – Oronsay

The Prior was one of the most important leaders in the community; the Chief, the tacksman and the leader of the religious life.

I have data compiled by Grieve and Grant beginning with Prior Colin in 1494, Allen McDuffie has provided further information.

- 1405 Donald Maricij, son of Maurice, son of Brichus, removed by Rome in 1426. (McDuffie)
- 1426 Dugald, son of Alexander Maclan (McDuffie)
- 1433 Duncan, son of Dominius
- 1498 Colin was in office when Maclan of Ardnamurchan slew Sir Alexander MacDonald in the Prior's house, in termonn. Presumably he did so to ingratiate himself with James IV. A beautiful carved cross was erected to Colin in 1510, the "Great Cross" of Oronsay.<sup>1</sup>
- 1549 Sir Donald MacDuffie was a brother or uncle of the Chief, Murdoch the 23rd. He was a university graduate, M.A. He resigned in 1554 with a promise of life rents and a right to reentry in the death of his successor. He died shortly after retirement in 1554. He was buried in the Prior's Chapel, close to Murdoch and Mariotta McDuffie.<sup>2</sup> Grant points out that in a side chapel the MacDuffie rod of office as a ruler was placed.<sup>3</sup>
- 1553 Donald MacMurick Duphaci
- 1555 Donald McKfee. Died suddenly
- 1555 Robert Lawmont. Grieve suggests that this appointment was the last Roman Catholic appointment before the Reformation.<sup>4</sup>
- 1561 Malcolm MacDuffie was appointed "Commendator" of Oronsay. In 1583 the Commendator (still called the "Pryour of Colonsay") with two others appeared in court in Glasgow to refute charges that they stole wine, swords, bullets, etc. to a value of £666 from merchants in a boat in Lochfoyle. The Court absolved them.<sup>5</sup>
- 1592 Donaldus Dufacius (Donald MacDuffie) was appointed to "Orvinsay".<sup>6</sup>
- 1597 Donald Makduphee was called Prior.<sup>6</sup>
- 1609 Donald Macfie attended at Iona and signed on behalf of the Clan the Statutes of Icomkille.<sup>7</sup>

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1 Grieve, S.; Op. cit. I. p. 293, 373

2 Grieve, S.; Op. cit. I. p. 296

3 Grant, I. ; Op. cit. I. p. 155

4 Grieve, S.; Op. cit. I. p. 296-297

5 Grieve, S.; Op. cit. I. p. 299-301

6 Grieve, S.; Op. cit. I. p. 301

7 Grieve, S.; Op. cit. I. p. 316-318

## CHAPTER VI

### A SEARCH FOR NEW HOMES

The traditions of our clan, and for that matter, of the Scots as a race would indicate that we had moved many times; from the eastend of the Mediterranean to Ireland, and then to Alba; that in Alba and later in Scotland we had moved from Kintyre to Inverness and Ross, then south again to Argyll and Ayrshire - Galloway, then in small numbers back to Antrim, Down, Armagh and in other areas in Ulster. With the seas as our highway we had lived within the total limits of Great Britain and continental Europe. Now we are to examine a further exodus to New Worlds.

These New Worlds were lands in which many nations sought places for their sons, and from which they expected to find great wealth. One needs to be reminded that as early as 1002 A.D. Madoc, a Prince of North Wales found several islands in the West Indies; that very many years later Columbus, on behalf of Spain discovered other areas in 1492, including Cuba. Vespuccius travelled from Cadiz to Paraguay, noting areas we now call the Gulf of Mexico, the Antilles Islands, Guiana and Venezuela in the years 1497 - 1499 A.D. He visited Brazil in 1503.

John Cabot, an Englishman, stopped at Newfoundland in 1497 and sailed along the coast from Labrador to Florida. Jacques Cartier and Verrazini travelled from St. Malo in France to Bonavista, Belle Isle, Gaspé, the St. Lawrence river and Hochelaga and laid the foundations of the French colonial group in North America.

Walter Raleigh in 1583 and Grenville in 1584 spent some time in Florida and moved northward to Cape Fear, Hatteras and Virginia. John Smith, from 1607 stayed long enough to establish Virginia as a British Crown Colony. Juan de Fuca began the explorations of the west coast of America in 1592.

On the east coast of North America Samuel de Champlain was both a navigator and a colonizer. In 1603 he explored the St. Lawrence River; in 1604 - 1606 he founded a colony in Port Royal, Nova Scotia. he made surveys south to Cape Cod. In 1608 he founded Quebec. Henry Hudson made three voyages westward, looking for a route to China. On his fourth trip he entered Hudson Bay. Since this did not give him a road to China, a mutinous crew set him, his son and seven ill members on the ice where they perished in 1611.

Vasco da Gama sailed around the Cape of Good Hope and found that Portugal controlled much of the east coast of the continent of Africa.

Britain purchased South Africa in 1795 from the Dutch; in the nineteenth century the rest of Africa was divided among European nations.

A land, Terra Incognita, reported by Ptolemy in the second century, was really an unknown land until the beginning of the seventeenth century 1606, when a Dutchman surveyed part of the west Pacific and southern coasts and called it Australia. He described it as 'arid and barren'. In 1688 William Dampier explored the north west coast which was also arid, and barren, and



Europe lost interest until 1768 when Captain Cook noted that an area near Sydney which he called "Botany Bay", caused Cook to claim possession for Britain.<sup>1</sup>

The transportation of convicts who had been sent earlier to Barbados, St. Christopher and areas in North America led the British Government to approve a plan for a penal colony at Botany Bay. Tasmania was discovered by Abel Tasman in 1642. Captain James Cook visited many of the islands in what we call Australasia. Captain Cook visited New Zealand, in 1769 and 1774. It was not until 1840 that a treaty was made by England with some Maori Chiefs under which they recognized the British Crown.

Spain and France were the opponents in the struggle for English control of the seas. In Chapters VI and VII and VIII we will watch the control of both countries being transferred to England and after 1709 to Great Britain.

These were the areas to which eleven million people from the British Isles passed to North America between 1770 and 1890,<sup>2</sup> and smaller but significant groups to Australia, New Zealand and South Africa, by choice and occasionally by law.

This was an exciting time to men who lived in ships; to the Kings and Queens who hoped that great wealth of gold and silver could come to their treasuries; to importers who wanted the silks and the perfumes from Asia and the furs from America. The men who told their stories in Europe were followed by many others who were searching for freedom, for wealth and for new opportunities for themselves and their children.

We will ask, more specifically, why, who, when, and how did members of our clan join this exodus?

What situations led a body of rural and semi-rural men and women, whose attachment to their homeland was of tremendous value - to move themselves, and their children to unknown lands, with the known probability that they would not be able to retrace their steps to the homes of their childhood? A few of them would welcome the excitement of viewing a new land, but to most Highlanders and Islanders, who had lived in the glens, and on the misty islands, the threat of being moved even to the next glen or out of the island where his friends resided, would cause him dismay and heart break.

The events which caused old and middle aged men and women to move over seas must have been of major significance. In point of fact there were many developments affecting the lives of many people, which led the Scottish people to move in great numbers - to leave families, parents, children, relatives and friends, churches, and social customs while they moved into an arena where the rules and practices could be different. We will examine these in Chapter III.

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1 Belknap, J.D.D. Biography of Early Discoveries, 1798.

2 Guillet, E.C. The Great Migration. Toronto. 1963. P. VII.

## PRESSURES FOR DISPERSAL

Volume II of this series will recount most of the events in which the clan was engaged to about 1600 A.D. There were other events in which Scotland and Ulster participated which, eventually, had a profound effect on the lives of the clansmen. I will deal with these in this Chapter. Not all of these factors imposed themselves equally on all people, but all of them helped to provide reasons for the members of our clan to leave the lands of their birth and find new homes.

### A. Rapid Rise in Population

After many centuries of occupation the total population of Scotland, in 1801, was 1,608,420.

The continued strife with England, and, for almost five centuries, with the Scandinavian populations, were only part of the slowness of the growth. Donaldson in a very effective sentence has added another dimension to this problem. He says: "Recurrent plague caused large numbers of deaths in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries" as did "smallpox at the end of the eighteenth century, fevers in the nineteenth and tuberculosis in the twentieth century".<sup>1</sup>

Famines were prevalent in the Highlands and Islands in 1740, 1756, 1778, 1782, 1783, 1799-1800 and especially in 1845-46.

When the rebellion by the Pretender in 1715 was over and even when "Prince Charlie" created the sanguinary battle of Culloden more persons stayed at home and looked for a livelihood on their crofts. Lands were divided in order to allow a young man to start a home. Obviously this procedure could not continue for many decades but it helped increase the population.

Colonsay had a total of 805 having risen from the First Statistical Account, 1792, of 718 persons. By 1841 it had risen to 979. Other areas increased their growth even more rapidly.<sup>2</sup>

In spite of these events from 1801 to 1871 the population of Scotland was more than doubled.

The increase in population was uneven. Loder comments that despite the large emigration from the Highlands and Islands of 20,000 persons the total population showed no decrease between 1763 and 1775 while that of the Isles had increased from 52,200 in 1755 to 75,466 in 1795, "an increase of nearly 50 per cent in forty years".<sup>2</sup>

Lumsden's book reports changes from 1801 to 1821 for 32 areas - an increase of 13 per cent.<sup>3</sup>

Margaret Adam in a notable article dealt with some of the changes in the population of the Highlands.

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1 Donaldson, G. The Scots Overseas, 1966. p. 14

2 Loder, J. Op. cit. p. 160

3 Lumsden, J. Enumeration of the Population of Scotland. 1823.

TABLE XVI  
Population of Certain Areas <sup>1</sup>

AREA	1750	1809
Sutherland	20,774	22,961
Inverness	64,656	73,979
Argyll	61,291	76,101
North Uist	1,836	4,021
South Uist	1,958	5,500

Cregeen, in a Report to the Duke of Argyll gives information on changes, within a very short period, of population in Mull and Morvern.

TABLE XVII  
Population <sup>2</sup>

AREA	1779	1792
Morvern	887	1,113
Ross in Mull	1,061	1,479
Aros Mull	939	1,035
Torosay Mull	360	420

As far as Colonsay is concerned some people moved to Ayrshire, Galloway and elsewhere in the seventeenth century. The Statistical Account refers to the fact that in 1791 "a considerable proportion of the population crossed the Atlantic" and that many were anxious to go overseas in 1793.

I had expected that Colonsay men and women who went overseas in the 1790's and early 1800's would have gone to Prince Edward Island or to Cape Breton. The census of 1798 of Prince Edward Island does not indicate persons from Colonsay. I have not found these persons in Cape Breton. During 1826-30 some emigrants left the island, but Lord Teignmouth's comment that many of the emigrants wished to return to Colonsay <sup>3</sup> indicates that John tried to find employment for the sons of his crofters.

Carrothers points out that many owners, when the kelp industry began to fade away, in 1825-1841, refused young people in the isles permission to marry unless they had a "holding"

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- 1 Adam, Margaret 1.,: The Causes of the Highland Emigration of 1783-1803 Scot. Hist. Rev. XVII, No. 66. Jan. 1920
  - 2 Cregeen, Eric R. Argyll Estate Instructions, Mull, Morvern, Tiree, 1771, Scot. Hist. Soc. Edinburgh. 1964.
  - 3 Loder, J. Colonsay & Oronsay, pp. 160, 161, 176.

on the estate; should they do so they had to leave the estate.<sup>1</sup>

The British Government recognized that there was a surplus of population. W.S. O'Brien, in Hansard Parliamentary Debates noted that "the population of areas in Scotland greatly exceeded the number for whom profitable occupation could be provided".<sup>2</sup>

## B Rapid Rise In Rents

The landowners in Scotland (and they were not many) and their tacksmen - who often, were related - found landowning in Scotland not very profitable, with small crofts.

Prebble indicated the stages by which an owner could substantially increase his income by the use of sheep instead of cattle. This meant that the owner could raise the rents every time a lease became due. If the estate was for sale the change was equally important.<sup>3</sup> Instances of these changes have been recorded:

Ownership in Argyll	1760	-£	20,000
	1837	-£	192,000
Glengarry	1787	-£	800
	1824	-£	80,000
Chisholm	1783	-£	700
	1837	-£	5,000
Orkney	1791	-£	5,000
	1837	-£	70,000

Hebrides Up 5 times

Duke of Argyll. 1743-1761 - Increase of 40%<sup>4</sup>

Mull, Morvern, Tiree 1703-1770. Rent tripled<sup>5</sup>

Consolidation of farms was inevitable to allow a shepherd to cover several areas of sheep-runs. Tacksmen found that they could not obtain these increases; the owner evicted the tenants and sub-tenants and collected the revenue himself. The farmer tenant lost his croft and the use of land as a means of maintaining his family. Some owners forced the tenant off his property by destroying the home and its pitiful furniture.

The Scots Magazine kept on insisting that increases in rents were the major causes for emigration.

MacLauchlan pointed out that until 1745-46 the power of a Highland Chief depended upon the number of men he could raise. When the British destroyed the clan system, one great effect was that money and not men became the most valuable return which the property could obtain

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1 Carrothers W.A. Emigration from the British Isles. 1929, p. 172.

2 O'Brien, W.S. Hansard Parliamentary Debates, Vol. LIV 3rd Series 1840. pp. 835-839

3 Prebble. The Highland Clearances Penguin 1963

4 MacDonald, Dr. N. Canada 1763-1841. Immigration and Settlement, Longmans 1939. p. 295

5 Cregeen, E.R. Scottish Historical Society, Edinburgh 1964. Vol. X11.

As a consequence money values became the measure instead of men.<sup>1</sup>

### Clearances

Agnes Muir MacKenzie, John Prebble and others have written the story of the Clearances, when the Highlands moved into sheep farming, when men lost their jobs, their crofts and their homes. There are many aspects of the question but the fact remains, that substantial numbers of families were evicted from their homes sometimes with grievous and callous overtones.

It is claimed that the chiefs of the clans demanded much more return on his investment.

There is little doubt that these evictions led to massive emigration.

The "sheep" with which Highlanders fought for 50 years was the "Cheviot" sheep. It reached Ross in 1790, in 1792 to Caithness. Mr. John Prebble in his book "The Highland Clearances" has traced with great skill and persistence, this development. The events of the "Hen of Ross" vs. the Cameron men of Lochaber was being told to the men of Sutherland, to the Sheriff Deputy of Inverness and to the magistrates at Dingwall.

The "Men of Ross" had ringleaders of whom five were arrested as leading "a seditious mob", and disturbing the public peace. One was sent to Botany Bay for seven years, two were banished from Scotland for life, one was given three months in goal, and the fifth a fine of £350.

TABLE XVIII  
Evictions

1782	First eviction <sup>2</sup>
1785	Eviction in Glengarry (Prebble)
1785	Evictions in Loch Quoich
1787-88	More evictions
1801	3,000 evicted in Inverness (A.M. MacKenzie)
1801	Evictions from Strathglass (Prebble)
1800-06	10,000 evicted from the Isles
1804	Evictions from Lochiel in Lochaber (Prebble)
1807-09	Many more Sunderland families were evicted including Dornoch, Farr, Lairg, Loth, Clyne, Golspie (Prebble)
1811	Sleat, cleared, (A.M.M.)
1812-13	Evictions in Assynt and Kildonan in 1813 and 1815 (Prebble)
1814-19	Evictions for Strathnaver (Prebble)
1820	Evictions in Culrain and Strathoykel (Prebble)
1821	Evictions in Ross (Prebble)
1828	Lochmaddy cleared (A.M.M.)
1842-45	Evictions at Glencalvie (Prebble)
1849	Evictions in N. Uist (Sollas)

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1 MacLauchlan, T. The Influence of Immigration on the Social Conditions of the Highlands. Trans. of Nat. Assoc. for the Promotion of Social Sciences 1863, pp. 605-610.  
2 Prebble, John. The Highland Clearances. Penguin, 1963, (Chap. I)

- 1851 S. Uist and Barra evictions (Prebble p. 266)<sup>1</sup>
- 1851 Strathaird (Skye) evictions (Prebble p. 267 & 271)<sup>1</sup>
- 1853 Evictions at Boreraig and Suishnish (Prebble p. 272)<sup>1</sup>
- 1853 Last sub-tenants
- 1854 Evictions in Strathcarron<sup>2</sup> (Prebble)

Graham claims that it was high rents and not the clearances that produced such an exodus from the Highlands.<sup>3</sup> Adam in a very important paper suggests that 1763 was the beginning of the "violent outburst" when probably 20,000 moved from the Highlands to Carolinas, Albany and Nova Scotia. Graham claims that Ross and Sutherland, Argyll and Inverness suffered depletion after evictions but it was really Skye, the two Uists, Lewis, Arran, Jura, Gigha and Islay which sent these large numbers of people. There had not been evictions before 1770 but there had been pressure for high rents for decades.

Young considers that the clearances were infamous but goes back to their beginnings. In 1680 some seven lairds in the Border Forest of Etrick found that when the wars described in Volume V, had finished and surplus men were not needed on the farm, landowners evicted families and made some money in sheepfarming. In the 1720 the clearances spread to Galloway and much later to Inverness and northern areas as shown in chart called Evictions (Table XVIII).<sup>4</sup>

John Prebble in his "The Highland Clearances" refers to the behavior of Gordon's Factor in loading the "Admiral" at South Uist for despatch to Canada in 1851. He reports that Catherine MacPhee of Lochdar, South Uist had seen "the big strong men, the champions of the country, the stalwarts of the world, being bound on Loch Boisdale quay and cast into the ship as would be done to horses and cattle".

### C. Religion

The struggle between Rome and Knox-Melville which divided the whole Scottish nation was fierce and uncompromising. Some chiefs took one side and favored Protestantism, others remained loyal to Roman Catholicism, especially in the rural areas. It affected most of the traditions of the common people - even their loyalty to the King or Queen.

When the people at Perth became Protestant all Queen Mary could do was to order the Provost to "make them Catholic again".<sup>5</sup> In 1560 the Scottish Parliament met in Edinburgh to repudiate the supremacy of the Pope, to forbid the celebration of the Latin Mass and to adopt a "reformed confession of Faith".<sup>6</sup>

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1 Prebble, John. The Highland Clearances. Penguin, 1963. p. 266--272

2 MacKenzie, Agnes M. Op. cit.

3 Graham, Ian. C.C. Op. cit. pp. 1-5

4 Young, Douglas: Scotland, Cassell, London, 1971, pp. 171-174.

5 Donaldson, Gordon: MacKie's short History of Scotland. Oliver and Boyd, 1961, p. 134.

6 Donaldson, G.: Op cit. p. 137

Donaldson reports that "by the early seventeenth century Roman Catholic effort in Scotland was virtually extinct".

A later immigration from Ireland increased the Catholic population substantially<sup>1</sup> but, most of the Scottish Isles became Protestant over the next two centuries.

King Charles I published in 1637, a new service book. The people were convinced that the King intended to restore the Roman Church. This led to riotous scenes in many areas. A "National Covenant" was formed to defend the King, to have nothing to do with his service book, and to repudiate the whole structure of Episcopacy.

#### D. Scotland's Union with England, 1707

Scotland spent many years in resisting the invasion of her land by the English and it must have seemed as if the fates were against her when a Scot became the King of both lands. Agnes Muir MacKenzie defines the event: by 1720 "she had been fought to a standstill - sick, humiliated, hopeless, helpless".<sup>2</sup> James VI of Scotland became, as well, James I. of England but initially with separate Parliaments, Privy Councils, ecclesiastical organizations, and separate laws. The steps by which he and his successors, Charles I, Cromwell, Charles II, James II, William and Mary and Queen Anne finally agreed to give to Scotland the English trading privileges, a rough representation in the House on her population and the assurance that there should be no alterations in the Church of Scotland must be studied elsewhere. On March 6, 1707 the Royal assent was given by Queen Anne.

Both the religious and the economic aspects of the Union weighed heavily in the relationships of the Scot toward a "Great Britain".

George Pratt Insh, in his survey of Scottish Colonial Schemes<sup>3</sup> remarks that "the Union between the two countries was one of Crowns only -- all conducted to lead the Scots into military service of countries which were at war with each other".

#### E. Transportation of Covenanters

England had adopted a policy of exporting rebels and convicts to Barbados and St. Christopher and the Union brought this practice into Scotland. I have mentioned the use of Barbados, Jamaica, some colonies in North America and later in Australia in Volume IV. J.C. Hotten in his book<sup>4</sup> refers to an event in Charles I reign when a forced loan was passed through parliament; many persons of quality objected and were imprisoned or sent to Barbados and St. Christopher. Hotten refers to the names of persons who were sent in 1635; they were largely English. Transportation was frequently used, after the Union, not merely for assault and battery, but for those who held political and religious convictions on the losing side.

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1 Donaldson, G. Op. cit. p. 265

2 MacKenzie, A.H. Scotland in Modern Times, 1941

3 Insh, George Pratt, Scottish Colonial Schemes, 1620-1686, MacLehose, Glasgow, 1922

4 Hotten, J.C. The Original Lists of Persons of Quality, 1600-1700, Baltimore.

One of the groups who were subject to transportation were the Covenanters. The National Covenant in 1661 A.D. meant, to its supporters that there should be no bishops. About three hundred ministers refused to accept the authority of Bishops whom Charles II had appointed. Protestors marched to Edinburgh in 1666; the dragoons defeated them; the courts hanged thirty and the rest were sent as slaves to Barbados. Then came, in 1679, a rebellion, near Glasgow. When they were defeated by the Duke of Monmouth there were about fourteen hundred prisoners. A few were executed but most were released on condition that they would never take up arms against the King. Three hundred would not sign and were ordered to be transported to America (probably Barbados).

Hanna refers to these Scotch Covenanters. One "William McHaffie, sick of a fever" was shot by Captain Bruce and his men in Stratoun Carrick, January 1685.<sup>1</sup>

Richard Cameron led the party in a rebellion; he was defeated and again men were sent to America. Hanna refers to a "Trial, without process of law," and reports many instances.

- 1666 Hanna, in Volume 2, Appendix R, page 253 gives a "List of the Banished"; six or seven went to Holland, seven or eight went to France; others went to Barbados.
- 1678 were sold as slaves in Virginia (60 men, 3 or 4 ministers)
- 1679 250 men were sent to America, Hanna gives a list of names; I have examined this list and found no names of our clan.
- 1684 James Gibson carried Covenanters to Carolina new Jersey and West Flanders. No members of our clan were included.
- 1685 Fourteen were sent to Barbados - names not included.
- 1687 Thirty nine men and women to Barbados - none of our clan were involved. In the time of this rebellion two hundred men and women were transported.

On a stone in the church yard of Stratoun, there is an inscription on the tombstone of Thomas McHaffie:

"Though I am sick and like to die  
Yet bloody Bruce did murder me;  
Because I adhered to my station  
To our covenanted Reformation.  
My blood for Vengeance yet doth call  
Upon Zion's haters all"            1 (Hanna Vol. 2 p. 271)

In the American colonies resistance was building up at the end of the seventeenth century against English colonial laws regarding the transportation of convicts and rebels.

On April 20th, 1670 Virginia forbade the landing of any convicts in the colony, saying that it was "not permitted to bring and land any jail birds". They proposed that the Captain of any transport ship should know of "countries where they might be better secured".<sup>2</sup>

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1 Hanna, C.A. Op cit. Vol. 2, pp. 253-255

2 Butler, James D. American Hist. Rev. 1896, pp. 12-33



Maryland passed an Act against "The Importation of Convicted Persons" that if a Captain allowed this to happen he would be fined 2000 lbs of tobacco. Pennsylvania discussed the problem. Franklin petitioned the British Government, in 1767-68, asking that they repeal all acts for transporting felons; if this could not be done he asked that this not be done with felons from Scotland. Delaware required that all Masters and Merchants must pay £5 for each convict allowed to land and became bound for such person in an amount of £50. Provision must be made to return any infant, lunatic, maimed, aged, impotent or vagrant person.

The motive as can be seen in Delaware, was primarily economic since the colony had expenses in connection with these convicts. Pennsylvania wanted to be rid of felons for security reasons.

Australia was used by Britain at Botany Bay (Sydney, New South Wales) and in Van Siemen's Land (Tasmania). Between 1788 and 1820 A.D. 22,217 males and 3,661 females were sent out from Britain. New South Wales was closed as a penal settlement in 1820; Swan River, West Australia was used until 1868. Van Diemens Land was operated from 1820 to 1853.

#### F. Economic Control by England on Scotland

Many of those who lived in larger centres were hand spinners of cotton or wool or were weavers on hand looms, as a source of livelihood. When machinery was invented the wages paid to weavers dropped from 25 shillings a week in 1805 to 5 shillings in 1819. In the House of Commons the debate on December 5, 1826 was as follows:

"Lord A. Hamilton presented a petition from the weavers of Glasgow and of the County of Lanark. Many of them, they said were without any employment at all. They said that most of them had worked for fourteen to sixteen hours a day and at the end of the week earned only six, five and some as little as four shillings and sixpence. ... That he also knew to be the fact that they asked for the means of emigrating from their native land".

Secretary Peel said that an expense of £20 was to be incurred for each emigrant ... it could not be expected that the excess of the population could be sensibly relieved by emigration.

Mr. Bennett contended that it would be better to put the waste lands of England under cultivation, and that they would have been if in "the embargo of tithes and taxation which were laid for them "rather than to cultivate the woods and deserts of Canada".<sup>1</sup>

In 1828 "poverty and wretchedness of means led to want of accommodation of supplies and they arrived in Quebec in a very distressing manner 1 (p.73). This comment applies to 3000 weavers from Renfrew, Lanark and some Highlanders, who went to Canada. From-1830 ten to fifteen thousand weavers left Belfast and other ports for America. 1

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1 Hansard parliamentary Debates, Vol. XVI, 2nd Series, 1826-27, pp. 227-229 quoted from Dean Abbott, Historical Aspects of the Immigration Problem, Select Documents, Univ. Chicago. 1926 pp. 65-75.

### G. Economic Control by England on Ulster

Hanna reports that in 1665 and again in 1680 the British Government "absolutely prohibited the importation into England from Ireland of all cattle, sheep and swine, of beef, pork, bacon and mutton and even on butter and cheese".<sup>1</sup>

He claims that the navigation Act did not bring Ireland's shipping rights to the colonial trade despite the claim to the contrary.

Ireland had built up a trade in woollens by 1699. The English manufacturers persuaded Parliament to increase tariffs from Ireland to England, and to prohibit export of any woollen garment to any country save to England.

The Test Act, the destruction of woollen and linen manufacturing and higher rentals all led to major emigration.

Rev. James MacGregor stated that they left Ulster

- a) to shun persecution
- b) to avoid oppression and cruel bondage
- c) to withdraw from idolators
- d) to worship God according to the dictates of conscience and His inspired word.

It would be easy to build up an antagonism to England on their behavior toward the Scot and the Ulsterman. For a period of years England required that any ship proceeding to a colony must have two thirds of the crew of English birth. The effect was to destroy Irish and Scottish shipping.<sup>2</sup>

### H. Culloden

One of the events which has never been forgotten by the Scots was Culloden. Only a few Highland groups were involved but the behavior of Cumberland, once the battle was over, besmirched England, as it did with Cromwell with the Irish.

Dr. William MacKay, in his collection of articles published in book form in Inverness, 1925, brings Cumberland behavior and attitudes into sharp relief by comparing the instructions to the "Judge Advocate of the Kings Army in Scotland", July 5, 1746 with the instructions given by General Wolfe at Point Levis on July 6, 1759, when he defeated France at Quebec. General Wolfe was a Major under Cumberland in Culloden, aged 19; Cumberland was 25 at that time.

MacKay reports that after the battle at Culloden was won Cumberland and Wolfe were riding over the field when a wounded highlander "smiled defiance at Cumberland, where upon the latter, turning to Wolfe said, "Wolfe, shoot me that Highland scoundrel who dares to look at us with such contempt and insolence." Wolfe replied "My commission is at your Royal Highness's disposal, but I never can consent to become an executioner".

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1 Hanna, C.A. Op cit Vol. II, p. 172.

2 MacKay, William, LL.D. Sidelights oil Highland History, Inverness, 1925 pp. 395-405

Among many events was the disregard of promises, Dr. MacKay reports an event in which 68 Glenmoriston men and 16 Glen Urquhart men surrendered on a promise of pardon at Inverness. Instead they were sent to London and from London to Barbados. Three years later only 18 were alive.

Wolfe on his part in his instructions to Col Fraser in Quebec stressed the importance of the protection of women and children.

In Culloden Prince Charles army was probably around 8000. Opinions differ as to the number of people killed (1000 to 2000), and as to the prisoners (550 upwards). Forbes thought that a total of 4000 were killed or made prisoners of war.

The Scottish History Society, in Volume VIII reports that the number of "Rebels" was 2520. The clan Ranald men of Moidart were not included nor were those who came from "Wigton, Ayr, Kilmarnock, Argyle North, Lanard, Perth, Haddington, Jedburgh, Dumfries and Lithgow districts; it was stated that these returns could not be procured".<sup>1</sup>

Lochiel. was supposed to have 1400 men in the field, but they do not appear to have been reported. Only one of our clan was listed.

In 1929 the book, "Prisoners of '45" was published by the Society. This volume reports that three persons became prisoners:

- 2178. M'Phee, Ewen or Owen, Lochiel's Regiment transported on Pamela 31/3/47 (Servant to Donald Cameron of Clunes)
- 2379 M'Phie, Hugh, transported on Lancaster Castle, to Antigua, 8/5/47 (Laborer)
- 2380 M'Phie, Murdoch, clan Ranald Reg't, transported on Pamela, 31/3/47 (Farmer, Eigg).<sup>2</sup>

Professor Donaldson reports that "of the three thousand five hundred prisoners taken during the campaign one hundred and twenty were executed, over eleven hundred were transported or banished; almost seven hundred died as a result of their confinement in filthy and overcrowded prisons".<sup>3</sup>

## 1. White Servitude in the Colonies

Dr. Cheesman has written a story of servitude in which those "remanded by law, custom or accepted practice were" for a period of years, sold themselves, or were sold". Many emigrants had no money to pay for transportation to America and agreed to work for a period to pay the ship's captain or the man who bought the "servitor". It was usual to become a servitor for three or four years or up to seven years to pay for the passage.

Others were sent by the Courts as white slaves for a period of years, as convicts. Americans

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1 Scottish History Society. Vol. VIII, University Press, Edinburgh 1890

2 Scottish Historical Society, 3rd Series, Vol. XV, Prisoners of the '45 Vol. 111, p. 174

3 Donaldson, G. A Short History of Scotland, 1961

preferred white indentures from Scotland, Northern Ireland and Germany.<sup>1</sup> Negro slaves were used in agriculture but white indentures were used in manufacturing ships, textiles, sugar and so on. Some McDuffies in North Carolina had negro slaves.

In Virginia and Pennsylvania there were few negro slaves in the 17th century. Maryland used negro slaves as did the Carolinas.<sup>2</sup> Quakers allowed indentured servants but objected to "slaves".<sup>3</sup> Acadians would not become indentured and believed that they should be treated as prisoners of war.<sup>4</sup> Convicts who were sent from Britain for 7, or even up to 14 years, dissolute persons, political prisoners such as those who lost in the quarrels with Monmouth and with the National Covenant created problems in all of the Colonies in the last part of the seventeenth century.

At the end of the period for which they had been sold they were free to move back into society even to Great Britain.

A most pernicious event which took place in Britain as late as the nineteenth century was the seizure of young persons in Scotland by press-gangs. They were used in the Napoleonic wars by the navy and as white slaves in America. Major General MacFie has reported that two of his forebears were press ganged; another MacFie was seized in St. Ninian's Bay in Bute.

#### J. Advice of Soldiers and Emigrants

One employment the Scottish young man could use was enlistment in one of several regiments who served in Europe, later in the Colonies of America, and still later on in Australia, New Zealand, India and elsewhere. In most cases they wished to remain as colonists in the land when their service was concluded and as we move into Chapters VIII and IX, we will find that when a soldier was released from service he would take up a lot of land earmarked for his Regiment. Over and over again we will find that the soldier would urge his family his Father and Mother, or his sweetheart, or a Parish Priest or Minister to move to his new world.

The development in Canada which attracted most attention was the fact that Britain was successful in defeating the French in 1755 - 1758 in Annapolis and Louisburg, and Quebec in 1759. The fact that the Fraser Highlanders led the assault in Quebec was a matter of pride in Inverness; that they were offered land in Murray Bay was a feather in their cap. In the Annapolis Valley, in Cape Breton and in the Ile de St. Jean (Prince Edward Island) farm lands had been developed by the French and were being offered to disbanded officers and men. The eastern part of Ontario was settled by Loyalists from the Revolutionary war in America; almost immediately soldiers came to Glengary County in Ontario, to New Brunswick, and to Hants County in Nova Scotia. Cheesman, A. Herrick, Ph.D., LL.D. *White Servitude in Pennsylvania*, J.J. McVey, Philadelphia, 1926

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1 Cheesman. Op cit. p. 19

2 Cheesman. Op cit. p. 21

3 Cheesman. Op cit. p. 27

4 Cheesman. Op cit. p. 110

#### K. Kelp Industry

Carrothers comments that after the failure of the Kelp industry, by 1841, young men were not allowed to marry by the proprietors of some estates, unless they had a tenancy, or were a sub-tenant or otherwise had a holding in the estate. If they had no holding, but did marry they were required to leave the estate.

#### L. Famines and Nutrition

Hamilton-Edwards comments on the statistics of prisoners captured in 1745 and reports that the average height was only 5 feet, 4 inches." These Highlanders, although sturdy and hardened by their adverse circumstances, because of their poor living were ill-nurtured and small in physique".<sup>1</sup>

Famines of major dimensions have been noted in 1740, 1756, 1778, 1782-83, 1791, 1799-1800, 1817-1819 and 1821. The great potato famine, which struck Scotland as well as Ireland, led many persons to seek the New World, including our Chief, John McPhee who came to Ontario.

#### M.

Dean Abbott of the University of Chicago in her evaluation of the Scottish colonists has this to say, quoting from Timothy Dwight.<sup>2</sup>

"The Scotch colonists preserve, unaltered, the character which they brought with them. They are industrious, frugal, orderly, patient of hardship, persevering, attached to government, reverent to religion, generally moral and often pious. At the same time they are unwarrantably self-complacent, rigid in their dispositions, unbending in their opinions, sequestered, avaricious ready to unchurch those who differ from them and to say, "Doubtless we are the people"

Dwight does say: "they are better citizens than any other class of immigrants."<sup>3</sup>

Dean Abbott notes that in 1866 a study was made of the background of persons engaged as common laborers in New York. The Englishman provided 27,184 persons, the Irish 75,046 but the Scots were only 4,012.<sup>4</sup>

#### N. Frequency of Pressures

These pressures did not fall equally on all persons. The woollen and linen industries in Ireland were distressed by the British government; technological change drove many tens of thousands of spinners and weavers to the United States and Canada. In Colonsay there was no serious pressure for rental increase by the Old Laird, John McNeill, but Lord MacDonald of Skye helped build a psychological climate which made dispersal inevitable. The potato illness brought famine and disease in Ireland and some parts of Scotland, and the "Great Migration" from 1847 took place from Ireland when more than half the population left its coasts.

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1 Hamilton Edwards, G. In Search of Scottish Industry, London, 1972 p.20

2 Dwight, Timothy. Travels in New England and New York, New Haven, 1822, p. 469-471; 529-534

3 Abbott, E. Historical Aspects of the Immigration Problem. Select Docwnents Univ. Chicago Press. 1926

4 Abbott, F. Op cit. pp. 348-352.

O. Pressures to Emigrate from Ulster

In Ulster the factors which induced the Protestants, recently immigrated from Scotland and England, to make a migration to America has been summarized by Hanna.

1. Religious persecution by the Episcopal authorities.
  - a) An attempt was made in 1704 to prevent Presbyterians being married by their own Ministers; if they were married by Presbyterians Ministers they were accused of immorality in the ecclesiastical courts. Fortunately this was ruled to be out of order, but
  - b) Tithes were charged to be given to the Episcopal Church.
  - c) No Presbyterian could hold any office in the Army, Navy, Customs, Excise, Post Office, Courts of Law; all public offices must take sacrament according to the Episcopal Church.
  - d) From 1713 every Presbyterian Minister became liable to imprisonment for up to three months if he taught in Church or Schools. If they did so, both Presbyterians and their Ministers were sent to the West Indies; Hanna reports that 4,200 were sent within three years from Ireland from 1726-1728.
2. They claimed that owners of land had turned their acreage into pasture for sheep.
3. Throughout the years England had deprived Ulster of many foreign markets. Ireland had built up a trade in woollens which were being sold on the Continent and in the Colonies. The English Parliament was persuaded to require that all woollens should be sold through England and many thousand spinners and weavers were thrown out of work.
4. By 1718 rents had doubled because Catholic men were prepared to pay more than the usual price.<sup>1</sup>
5. When the Presbyterian Ministers were officially debarred from performing marriages it was natural that many Ministers led their congregations to another land. Rev. William Homes and his brother-in-law moved from Londonderry in 1714 to America. The news spread and the Rev. William Boyd, Minister at Macosquin (elsewhere referred to as Macasky, Vol. 4, p. ) was sent to New England, "to spy out the land" Ford refers to the fact that 322 persons signed the petition to Governor Shute including nine Ministers from Co. Cavan, Co. Antrim, the Route, Coleraine, Bushmills, Ballyrashane, and Co. Down. Bolton reports that five ships arrived in America in 1714, two in 1715, six in 1717, fifteen in 1718, ten in 1719, and thirteen in 1720, many to Pennsylvania. I have no indication of what happened to these earlier boats, but in 1718 one hundred and twenty families, with four Ministers arrived in Boston, but the Puritans refused to allow them to stay in the city. They were given an area in Londonderry, New Hampshire. One of the fifteen boats carried Daniel McDuffie.<sup>2</sup>

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1 Hanna, C.A. Op. cit. Vol. 2. pp. 15ff

2 Ford, H.J. Op. cit. p. 165

Other Scotch Irish moved to South Carolina and started Williamsburgh. In 1736 groups moved from Ulster to Duplin Co. North Carolina. Rev. Thomas Clark of Monaghan brought 300 persons to New York and to South Carolina.

Glenn McDuffie reported that he had not found members of the McDuffie family in Presbyterian rolls of Carolinas and Georgia. Professor Ford carries many names of Presbyterians, but a careful study of Ford's book reveals no contact with the Presbyterian Church; the Rochester (N.H.) McDuffies were Congregationalists.¶

I would draw to the persons who are investigating the arrival of McDuffies into Ireland the statement made by Hanna, Vol. I, Chapter XXXII to the effect that Circa 1584 approximately 1000 persons had moved under Elizabeth I to her Plantation in Antrim and Down. When conditions warrant it we must enquire further on this plantation if "the trouble" has left some data for the enquirer.

I would suggest that McFees or McDuffies went over to Coleraine as part of the Elizabethan Plantation; that some had joined the National Church of Ireland before or during the application of James Stewart (James VI and I) Plantation. Even if there were difficulties during the seventeenth century for a Highlander, Islander or any kind of a Celt entering Ulster this problem disappeared after the Battle of the Boyne.

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1 Ford, H.J. Op. cit. p. 165

CHAPTER VII

THE DISPERSAL FROM SCOTLAND AND ULSTER

A. Extent of migration

Cowan<sup>1</sup>, Johnson<sup>2</sup>, and Carrothers<sup>3</sup> have reported the annual migration from the British Isles, with their intended destination, from 1815. Johnson reports that from 1815 to 1960 there were 9,798,934 to the United States and 2,918,328 to other areas, including Canada, with a total of 12,717,262. They all report that until 1853 the records of Customs did not distinguish the nationality of those who sailed from Britain's ports. Alternately there is general agreement that some boats did not report to their Customs that they had sailed without permission. Francis Morehouse, in the Canadian Historical Review, reports that the officials of the two ports at Quebec and Montreal and in the Maritimes "Kept careful records and seem usually to have caught those migrants who, purposely or accidentally, evaded the officers at British ports, or who left from ports at which there were no port authorities."<sup>4</sup> This illegal sailing of ships continued through the 1850's but the ports of original entry were more assured of their entry. The comment by Morehouse probably included the reception centres in United States, Australia and New Zealand.

Subject to these considerations these Tables do show the steadily increasing volume, rising from 2081 in 1815 from British ports to 20,634 in 1817 when the war with France was over, to a peak of 103,140 in 1832. There were substantial changes from decade to decade, with a low level of 33,222 in 1838 to a volume of 299,498 eleven years later, in 1849, and to a peak in 1852 when 368,764 left these little isles, largely by sailing vessels, to go to the United States of America, to Canada, to Australia, to New Zealand and to others. We will examine these data as our story progresses.

Guillet recognized that long before 1815 British emigrants had gone to lands overseas, had explored many areas, and had laid the foundations for large growths of population in North America. He has provided estimates of emigration from Great Britain for the period from 1770, to 1814 as follows:

To British Provinces	- 500,000	
To United States	- 400,000	900,000 <sup>6</sup>

5 Donaldson, G. The Scots Overseas, Hale 1966

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1 Cowan, H.I. British Immigration Before Confederation, p. 288

2 Johnson, S.C. Emigration from the United Kingdom to North America, 1763-1912, Cass, London, 1913, pp. 50, 176

3 Carrothers, W.A. Emigration from the British Isles, P.S. King & Son. London, 1929, p. 305.

4 Morehouse, Frances, Canadian Migration in the Forties, Can. Historical Review, Vol. IX, 4, pp. 309-329.

6 Guillet, E.C. The Great Migration, Univ. of Toronto Press. Rev. Edit. 1963, p. 246.



Guillet is careful to point out that these are estimates. We will note that emigration started in the early part of the seventeenth century.

We will see that thousands of ships travelled westward from Skye, North and South Uist, Lewis, Arran, Bute and other areas in which our clan resided - to the Carolinas, to New England, to Canada.

We will note that Ulster lost many thousand Scotch-Irish Protestants to Virginia, to Pennsylvania, the Carolinas and the West Indies.

It would be easy to over-estimate the early movement, but the fact that in the years 1816-1820 an average of 24,000 people had left Britain for Canada and United States, implies that prior to 1814 some substantial movements had taken place.

I had not realised the quantity of migrants who left their homeland until I began to envisage the extent to which small ports in Scotland and Ulster were forced by the urgency of their people to create policies and practices which were so very foreign to them. I think it worthwhile for us to learn some summaries of this movement.

#### B. Summaries of the Dispersal

1626	3,000 soldiers left Scotland to join the armies of Emperor Gustavus Adolphus in his war with Poland (Chap. V)
1636	140 sailed from Groomsport and Belfast to colonize New England <sup>1</sup>
1649	Cromwell ordered convicts sent to Barbados from Ireland <sup>2</sup>
1650	About 3,000 Scots people were ordered by Cromwell to go to America 2
1666	Covenanters sent to American Colonies 2
1714-1720	54 vessels brought Scotch-Irish from Ulster to Boston.
1715	Ford records that between 1688 and 1715 50,000 Scots had gone to the Ulster Plantations. 1
1727	3,000 sailed from Ulster to North America. <sup>3</sup>
1729	6,000 sailed from Ulster to North America. 3
1720-1776	200,000 left Ulster to go to America. <sup>4</sup>
1746-1775	20,000 Highlanders and 65,000 Scotch-Irish came to Pennsylvania (Hanna)
1769-1774	40,000 had left Scotland for America (Carrothers)
1769-1774	In 5 years no less than 43,720 sailed from Londonderry, Belfast, Newry and Portrush to the Atlantic seabord of America. <sup>6</sup>
1770	54 emigrant vessels left the Highlands and Islands to go to America (Carrothers) <sup>5</sup>

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1 Ford, H.J. The Scotch Irish in America. Princeton. 1915

2 Donaldson, G. "The Scots Overseas pp. 66, 78

3 Glasgow, F.M. The Scotch-Irish in Northern Ireland and the American Colonies, 1936 p. 156

4 Hanna, C.A. The Scotch Irish p. 621-622

6 Gentleman's Magazine. Vol. 44. p. 192, 322

5 Carrothers, W.A. Emigration from the British Isles. 1929

- 1771-1773 Emigration from Ulster to America 30,000 of whom 10,000 were weavers.<sup>1</sup>
- 1763-1775 54 vessels left the western isles (Prebble)<sup>2</sup>
- 1790 Hanna estimates Scots and Scotch-Irish parentage of 385,000 in United States. (See Chap. IX – Statistical).<sup>1</sup>
- 1786-88 Rev. Alex MacDonnell brought "most of the parish" to Glengarry Ontario.
- 1787-1867 Convicts sent to Australia were in total 137,161
- 1783-1803 25 vessels left from Skye alone. 20,000 persons moved from Scotland, the majority of which were Highlanders.<sup>3</sup>
- 1802 The first shipload of Highlanders went to Bras d'Or, Cape Breton. By 1836 30,000 had come.
- 1815 19,000 left Scotland to go to Ireland because of famine.
- 1819-20 3,569 left Ulster to go to Cape Hope.<sup>4</sup>
- 1817-20 20 shiploads to Maritimes in Canada
- 1819 Quebec received 12,000 colonists in this year
- 1821 3,000 weavers from Lanark, Dumbarton, Stirling, went to Ontario
- 1825-1846 Cowan reports that 600,000 left Britain for America
- 1840-1849 Cowan reports that 912,000 moved from Britain to United States
- 1840-1854 The second clearance affected North and South Uist, Barra, Sollas, Strathaird, Stratlicarron, Glencalvie, Glenelg, Borerigaig, Sushnish (Prebble)
- 1830-1840 Cholera affected three million in Ireland and 16 per cent of emigrants died in the passage, in quarantine and in hospitals (Cowan, 177)
- 1830-1839 Donaldson reports an "extensive exodus" from Armagh, Monaghan, Cavan, Fermanagh, Antrim and Down. Of the 2,389,263 population in Ulster in 1841, this decreased by 15.69 per cent in ten years (Schrier).<sup>6</sup>
- 1841 More than 85,000 Scots and their descendants lived on the shores of the Gulf of St. Lawrence.
- 1851 Ulva, Tiree and Coll lost half of their people by 1851
- 1966 Donaldson believes that 800,000 moved from Scotland in total.

It is quite possible that 54 vessels brought many thousands from Belfast, Newry and other ports, to Boston (1714). The phrase "54 vessels" keeps recurring in connection with transfers from Britain to America. Carrothers estimates for the years, 1769-1774, of 40,000 seems high.

5 Cowan, H.I. *British Emigration to British North America*, pp. 1.77, 185, 190, 193.

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1 Hanna, C.A. *The Scotch-Irish*, p. 621-622

2 Prebble, J. *The Highland Clearances* 1963. Penguin. Chap. 5

3 Donaldson, G. *The Scots Overseas* pp. 66, 78

4 MacDonald, N. *Canada, Immigration and settlement, 1763-1841* p. 250

6 Schrier, A. *Ireland and the American Emigration, 1850-1900*. Minesota 1958.

Hanna provides a smaller estimate of movement from Ulster. None the less the quantities reported are so high that Guillet is quite correct when he says that the Atlantic migration must be compared with only two other migrations: "the Barbarians who swept over Europe and captured Rome, and the Mongols under Genghis Khan".<sup>1</sup> If he were writing today he might quote the transfer of people in India, when she became independent. Since this Anglo Saxon colonization created America, Canada, Australia and New Zealand in its movement we must regard the movement as being of tremendous importance.

There are a few notes one must make in connection with these dispersals.

### C. Regulations

1. How did the small Civil Service staff control these areas? They passed rules and regulations and created very severe punishments for any one who departed there from. For example no one could depart from the British Isles until he had taken the oath of allegiance and supremacy to the King and had indicated that he or she had subscribed to the discipline of the Church of England. If a person being from 1 to 15 years could not take the oath a record should be kept that he had not done so. In Ulster, the Presbyterians before embarking, according to Hanna, were faced with demands that they had accepted communion according to the rites of the Anglican church; that they renounced the Scottish Covenant and League; that they declared it was unlawful to use arms against the King, and that they would use the Prayer book. No Minister could perform a marriage unless he was an Anglican.<sup>2</sup>

2. The number of people who were sent to Barbados, St. Christopher, New England, Virginia and Guiana can probably be guessed after one has read J.A. Hotten's book "The Original Lists of Persons of Quality" where he provided the names of persons who had been sent to these areas by the courts in little more than a year.<sup>3</sup> How many people chose to come to live in Barbados is another story.

### D. Financial Competency

3. In the early days of the dispersal those who had made savings comprised the passengers. Many others who wanted to move "sold" themselves to Captains and became a great bulk of "white servitudes" in the colonies. Those who had never owned a block of land responded to the American offer to be given land of their own. As the numbers grew, drawn from the poorer people, there was a need to provide furniture, tools and equipment for farming, and some allowances for food and clothing for a period of a year or two. These demands created private and/or public subscriptions to funds for these purposes. Donaldson summarizes the activity of the Highlands and Islands Emigration Society in Scotland.

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1 Guillet, E.C. The Great Migration p. VII.

2 Hanna, C.A. The Scotch Irish

3 Hotten, J.C. The Original Lists of Persons of Quality. List of Emigrants to America, 1600-1700 A.D. Baltimore

They assisted passages as follows:

- Ross - Strathcarron, Glencalvie
- Inverness - Glenelg, Knoydart
- Perth - Glenquaich
- Argyll - Glenorchy
- Skye - About 700 persons
- Lewis - Over 2000 persons
- Harns - 1000 from Harris, Uists, Benbecula
- South Uist - 1500 from South Uist and Barra to Quebec (Gordon).  
They had no money to support themselves on arrival at Quebec.
- Lewis - On the other hand Mr. Matheson paid £ 11,855 for passage and equipment for 986 persons.<sup>1</sup>

As the growth in the demands for transportation to Australia, New Zealand and South Africa grew and when the poorer elements in Britain needed to be satisfied Bounty schemes were offered by the government. The efforts by the governments of both the despatching and receiving nation were very small.

The difference in the attitude of the owners of estates was as exemplified by Col Gordon and Mr. Matheson.

We are restricting the Tables concerning immigration. Those who wish to get a more complete picture should study the references mentioned on pages 60-62, at the beginning of Chapter V.

#### E. Scottish and Scotch-Irish Emigration to America

Guillet estimated that in the period to the middle of the nineteenth century more Scots had gone to British colonies in America (including Canada) than to the United States. After that period the Scots planned their destinations to United States much more frequently. The Scotch-Irish, from the first, chose the American colonies and States rather than Canada.

Many reasons have been given for these differences. It is probably true that the Scots wanted land and were prepared to farm; the Irish, and even the Scotch-Irish, wanted an urban life. While the Appalachian chain of mountains confined the immigrants in U.S.A. to the Atlantic side the abundant rivers and lakes allowed the Scots to move into central Canada at an earlier date as Fur Traders and farmers. Johnson has provided us with a very useful table,<sup>2</sup> which indicates that after the period 1853-60 when Iowa, Illinois, Indiana and Minnesota were beginning to be developed the Scots moved their attention to the west and left Canada with a meagre portion.

There is no doubt that the invasion of Canada during the Revolutionary War and during 1812 did create a sentiment against the Republic in Canada and in Scotland.

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1 Donaldson, G. Op cit. pp. 71-76

2 Johnson, S.C. A History of Emigration from the United Kingdom to North America. London. 1913. p. 347. (Table XIX)

The initial statement to Customs in either Scotland or in America did not convey the ultimate intention of the emigrant to stay in Canada or United States. Many crossed the border; some found that it was cheaper to come on a freighter to New Brunswick, and find their way by walking to some point in United States.

I plan that we might follow this dispersal by century periods. In the sixteenth century Scots moved to Europe as soldiers and as merchants. In the seventeenth both government and private individuals moved to Ulster, the Caribbean area, and to the Atlantic seaboard in North America. As England moved into possession of America, from France, the western states and provinces were opened up to Scotland, Ireland and Wales as well as England. A period of 1775 to the early half of the nineteenth century provided the framework for the Great migration to the Pacific in North America, to Australia, New Zealand and South Africa in the nineteenth century. Our analyses, therefore, will start with the United States as a colonial program, and then to the land as a republic.

## CHAPTER VIII

### DISPERSAL FROM SCOTLAND TO EUROPE

Unless representatives of our clan were in senior ranks the names of members of our clan would not likely be reported in a history of the Scots in continental armies in Europe.

Very frequently Scotland has faced unemployment of substantial proportions and her sons and daughters have been forced to find employment in some foreign land, including that of being mercenaries. John Hill Burton points out that while economics were present as a basis for the Scots emerging as a mercenary "the Scots generally enjoyed the respectability of being engaged in their own quarrels as they were fighting the sworn enemy in a foreign country".<sup>1</sup> The Scot could easily be in conflict with other Scots in war, politics, religion or trade.

There were no regular Scots armies before the union with England. What had happened prior to that time was that the King or Chieftain called up his clansmen to defend or attack a specific objective; when that was accomplished the clansman went back to his home.

#### Lowland Scots to Lewis

One of the refreshing things, which Lewis people vouch for, is an internal strife between Scots. Lewis was forfeited to the Crown about 1600 A.D. Some Lowlanders decided to "colonize" them. The reception of these people lacked nothing in vigor, enterprise and determination by the island folk and the Lowlanders were forced to "retire" by 1607. 1

### THE CLAN IN EUROPE

#### A. Sweden, Norway and Denmark

All Scots, and especially our clan had many and varied experiences with the Norsemen when they invaded the Western Islands.<sup>2</sup> They were pagans when they raided Iona, Colonsay and Oronsay. As the years went by they became Christians due to English, Irish and Scotch missionaries.

The Norwegians who spent many days in Colonsay left many place names which have persisted since their withdrawal in 1263.

It would appear that the Danes who invaded, and conquered, Dublin and the North Sea coasts of Britain, the Norwegians, the Swedes and the Finns were in constant turmoil with each other. Each invaded the others as well as Britain and France. Some historians use "Norsemen" as being a collective noun which embraces all of the northern Vikings and we cannot be sure to which national group the MacDuffie belonged (MacDhubhsith, an "ancient Dane") in the early part of the thirteenth century when he was appointed by the King of Norway to be his Consul.<sup>3</sup>

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1 Burton, John Hill,: Op. cit. Vol. II, p. 147

2 Donaldson, G.: Op. cit. p. 29

3 MacPhee E.D.: Vol. I. pp. 41-44

Professor Th. A. Fischer has reported in his book on "The Scots in Sweden" that the first Scottish troops in the Swedish Army was in 1502. They were in the Danish service, fighting Sweden. Scottish names occur in Malmo 1518-19.<sup>1</sup> In 1520 a number of Scots participated in the capture of Stockholm.<sup>2</sup>

This is not the place to relate the stories of the four lands. It will suffice to say that Gustavus I Vasa led a rebellion on the Scandinavian Union, liberating Sweden and became the King from 1523 to 1560. He used Scots Mercenaries. There were, at least, two influences at work in the land, the struggle for the Swedish crown, and the struggle for power by the Catholic church. Gustavus I became a Lutheran, "humbled" the Catholic clergy, excluded the Archbishop from political power, and prevented a return to an elective monarchy.

The Scottish government allowed mercenaries, until James VI, In order to provide employment. The second reason lies in the fact, as Donaldson has pointed out that "Scotland was confronted with an apparently insoluble problem ... in those days there was no Canada to beckon to the workless Scot." One is surprised to know that famine conditions occurred most frequently.

Gustavus I Vasa was followed by sons and other relatives for the next sixty years. Efforts were made to reestablish the Swedish-Danish Union under King Eric XIV and King John III. Scots troops fought on behalf of the Crown in 1565, 1573 and 1575. John III found relations with Russia strained and added about 4000 men to fight in Esthonia and Livonia. 3

Gustavus Adolphus (1595-1632) became the General of his Army, in 1613, when just under 17 years of age. King James VI and I forbade the levying of troops for Sweden and Norway but his instructions were by-passed on many occasions. Hanna reports that "a strong Brigade fought with much glory in the armies of Gustavus Adolphus, King of Sweden, while others entered the service of Austria and Italy."<sup>4</sup>

Gustavus used 13 regiments of Scots infantry; he also placed Scots officers in charge of Swedes, English and German mercenaries. "Our Scots officers, not being used to be beaten, advanced immediately and the work was accomplished."

Two reasons may account for this migration. Many Lowlanders and some clans had given support to Protestantism, while others remained Catholic. It was therefore easy to attract people of both groups to a part in the Thirty Years War (1618-1648) on behalf of Gustavus Adolphus as a Protestant, or on behalf of Ferdinand II of Bohemia and Austria to join with other Catholics of France, Spain and Italy. They drew 3000 in 1626 and 6000 more in 1631 to Gustavus Adolphus.<sup>5</sup>

2 Baring, Gould, S. Family Names and Their Story, London, 1910. p. 387

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1 Fischer, Th. A., The Scots in Sweden, Edinburgh, 1907

3 Berg, Jonas and Bo Lagercrantz, Scots in Sweden, 2nd Edit. 1962. p.7-14. Publ. for the Exhibition Scots in Sweden, Royal Scottish Museum, Summer 1962.

4 Hanna, C.A. The Scotch-Irish, Vol. 1. p. 433

5 Donaldson, Gordon. MacKie's Short History of Scotland, 1962. p. 189

In 1611 King Gustavus Adolphus asked for 3000 foot soldiers. Only 350 men arrived in Norway, and most of these were slaughtered in Norway in 1612. He concluded a war with King Charles of Denmark in 1613 but carried on a war with Russia in 1617 on the election of a Czar. Then he fought with Poland until 1629. (See VI,B.). The suspension of hostilities led Gustavus Adolphus to invade Germany, and then to invade Smolensk., he died in 1632.

Whether our clan was involved must be uncertain. We know that clan members who called themselves MacFie had moved to Ayrshire. The Scots provided both cavalry and foot soldiers. They quarrelled with the Swedish and German cavalry and this led to events in which treason was charged against Archibald Ruthven in 1578.

Gustavus Adolphus had 34 Scots Colonels, 50 Lieutenant Colonels in his service. He made 60 Scotsmen Governors of Castles and towns in the conquered provinces of Germany. The Hamiltons and Cunninghams who lived in Ayrshire raised an army of 6000 men in Scotland and England in support of King Gustavus Adolphus. When they were still living on the Oder River at least 2000 men died from "a pestilential disease". All we can say is that we were in the area in which Hamllton's army was raised and that some of our clan might be in Sweden. By 1637 Scots officers began to return to Scotland "The returning soldiers were of all ranks, from Field Marshal (Alexander) Leslie and Patrick Ruthven downwards".<sup>2</sup>

Not all emigrants were soldiers. In Sweden and Denmark they taught glove making and wool and linen manufacture. Berg and Hamilton-Edwards point out that friction developed between the Scots and the Scandanavians when as early as 1612, three hundred Scots were massacred. In 1635 the magistrates were indignant because the Scottish artisans seemed to "draw all the best trade to themselves".

Jonas Berg refers to merchants in Stockholm and in Danzig; to Colin Campbell and the Swedish East India Company in Gothenburg; to Dr. Alexander Blackwell who became a Cabinet Minister in Denmark; to the Tottie family who were in tobacco; to David Carnegie who was outlawed after Culloden in Gothenburg as a wholesale dealer. Berg says that in the 18th century all the principal merchants of Gothenburg were Scotsmen.

In the nineteenth century Berg refers to William Thorburn whose family lived in Leith, a wholesaler of tea, and who married Jessy Macfie. They moved back to Kasen, near Uddevalla. We will report on this extensive family group. Of the many programs with which William Franklin Thorburn was involved with R.H. Jobson and W.A. Macfie one was the introduction of curling about 1846 when "the game was played in furs and silk hats often to the accompaniment of music by the Regimental Band."

There is another story of the relationships which has existed between Scotland and Sweden that of the Thorburn-Macfie Family Union of Sweden. In this case we are on very firm ground, with adequate records from about 1790 a report follows.

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1 Berg, Jonas and Bo Lagercrantz; Scots in Sweden, Stockholm. 1962

2 Berg and Lagercrantz, Op cit. p. 46, 58-65, 74-75.



On of the brothers of Jessie (Jessy, Janet) was Alexander. He came from Sweden to Canada and United States.

### The Thorburn-Macfie Family Union

I am greatly indebted to Ulf MacFie Hagman of Uddevalla, Sweden, a great great grandson of William Andrew Macfie and Jessie (Janet or Jessy) MacFie. He is the Secretary of the Association or Family Union of the Thorburn-Macfie in Sweden. Mr. Hagman is an Engineer and is on the staff of the Research plant in the Volvo Airplane Motor Company. He had provided me with charts of the families, copies in Swedish and English of the family bulletin called: "Slaktkronikan"; with two crests, the Thorburn and Macfie; pictures of the Father and Mother of this family who married in 1818; some pictures of the family which are on exhibit at Huntley House, Tolbooth, Edinburgh; drawings by Gordon Macfie of brigs; "Verses Grave and Gay" by John MacFie of Clarenceville, Quebec, re-published in 1909, including "Jacky MacFie, and a poem entitled "Ardmore" written by William Andrew Macfie and many others-, notabilia William Thorburn, born in Greenock (1780-1851) married Jessy, (Janet or Jessie) Macfie (1790-1863), born in Leith - the daughter of Robert Macfie of Langhouse, in 1813. These are the forerunners of the Thorburn-Macfie Family in Sweden, to which Mr. Berg refers.<sup>1</sup> William was advised by his father or grandfather to learn weaving but after a period in farming he decided to start a grocery business in Leith. His father had become a major tea importer and distributor. On one of his trips to Norway and Sweden he noted a beautiful home, Kasen in Uddevalla, and determined to buy it and to move there from Leith. This he accomplished in 1823. Meantime the family began to appear; Mary in 1814, Marion Isabella in 1816, Robina in 1817, Jessie in 1818, William Franklin in 1820, Ann in 1822, Margaret in 1824, Alison in 1826, Robert in 1828, and Mary Barbara in 1830.

William added another "string to his bow" and bought and sold oats from Swedish farmers.

In 1838, when Jessie Thorburn was twenty years of age, she visited Scotland and fell in love with her cousin William Andrew Macfie of Leith. They married in 1839. They returned to Kasen for a few years but his father William bought a new farm Anfasterod near Uddevalla in 1846. William and Jessie had eleven children; Robert 1842, Margaret 1844, William Andrew 1846, Jessie 1848, Marion 1850, Mary 1851, John 1854, Janet 1856, Edward 1857, Marion Isabella 1859, and James Washington 1860.

Robert MacFie married Emily Jacobi and had five children, Jessy, Robert Andrew, Violet, Arthur, David.<sup>2</sup>

Violet married Agard Hagman, the father of Sidney and the grandfather of Ulf. Andrew became a sea captain on the Bohuslan coast. Andrew was the father of Harry who became a trapper and gold digger, in Alaska and who wrote hunting and travel books. (I have enjoyed "Wasa-Wasa" a story of travel in this land). His son Gordon MacFie was an artist and author (1910-1971). he became a sailor at 14, in an American motor ship the 'Utowana', in the top-sail

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1 Berg and Lagercrantz, Op. cit. pp. 74-75

2 See pp. 200-201

Ragnar, the S.S. Nippon, the four masted barque Passat. His sketch book was always at hand. He helped his Father, Harry, to introduce the Canadian canoe in Sweden. I have referred to Gordon in Chapter X.

James Washington Macfie (1860) the brother of Jessie moved to Canada in 1887. In the Slaktkronikan there is a memorandum which deals with Washington, written by his daughter Mabel. He was brought up to say that " Robert his eldest brother should be called by himself, as well as others "Mr. Macfie". He was known in the family as Washington but the coachman and workers used "Sir" to him. He travelled by train to Brandon, Manitoba, intending to take up a quarter of a section (160 acres). He operated the farm for some four or five years. He married Sara Cooper Tito in Vancouver in 1892. He moved to The Fraser Valley, then to Vancouver, to Sweden, Vancouver, Okanagan Valley then back to Vancouver, and retired to Burnaby Lake. His son John Andrew Macfie was awarded Military Medal, Distinguished Conduct Medal and the Croix with Star in North Russia in 1918-19.

Edward, another brother of Jessie's became an engineer, spent some time in Hawaii, and after a lengthy visit to Sweden returned to Hawaii to live.

The Thorburn-Macfie Family Union has held a meeting every three years in Uddevalla. Some Canadians have visited the family.

#### SCOTS IN POLAND AND RUSSIA, 1576-1793

##### B. Poland

Highland Scots and Lowland Scots moved across the North Sea to Old Poland from the middle of the 15th century. They were largely from the east coast and were an excess of the population from small Laird's district's. They brought with them skills, such as chemists, brewers and weavers; others worked as tinkers and peddlars; others joined the army; others were doctors. They settled in Poznan, Cracow, Warsaw Danzig, Lublin, and other areas. Fischer reports that many had come from Aberdeen. They were accepted by the Poles and there is an estimate of 30,000 Scots in Poland; some were Protestant, some were Catholic.<sup>1</sup> They changed their name from "Arthur" to "Erdthur", from "Beaton" to "Bethon", "Agnew" became "Agnitz". Baring-Gould tells of the enthusiasm with which Ladislaw Jagellon, King of Poland decided that all of his subjects should be baptised. The men were divided into two groups to be named Peter and Paul; the women were to be named either Catherine or Margaret.<sup>2</sup> The names of the girls are typical in the Highlands.

In 1576 King Stephen (Bathory) issued instructions that the Scots "who always follow our Court, (we) cannot be without them that supply us with all that is necessary", should be protected. They sold cloths, woollen and linen goods, tinware and in addition were bankers.

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1 Scots in Old Poland. W.B. Scottish Polish Society, Oliver & Boyd. London.

2 Baring-Gould S. Family Names and Their Story. Seeley and Co. London 1910.

They were given a Charter of Privileges in 1568. They were under no pressure to nationalize. They provided bursaries and other benefaction benefactions.<sup>1</sup> Poland went through an unruly period from 1572 onwards being engaged in a Crusade against Lithuania and Ermeland.<sup>2</sup> The King depended upon Scots soldiers in 1618 and 1621 to control his enemies.<sup>3</sup> By the middle of the seventeenth century many Scots returned to their homeland.

### C. Russia and Lithuania

Fischer reports 3, that Scots had joined a crusade against Lithuania in the cause of Christianity in the fourteenth century. Stewart believes that the first Scot in Russia was a Master David Herald. At the end of the 15th century the King of Denmark had designs on Sweden and Finland and had knowledge that Russia was interested in Lithuania.<sup>4</sup> James IV sent his emissary in 1492 to investigate and report on this matter. The Scots joined the army; A Scot (Samuel Gray) developed the Russian Navy; others worked as traders and merchants. Professor Fischer reported that a large emigration from Scotland to Prussia and Poland had occurred during the 16th and 17th centuries.<sup>3</sup> We have no information concerning the activities of our clan in these episodes; the Czar used Keith and Patrick Gordon to help him build and control an expanded Russia.

### D. Scots in Germany

Professor Th. A. Fischer states that even in the thirteenth century the Scot had been recognized in many parts of Germany in the army, in commerce, in the church in teaching and in political life. I have examined his book but could not find any reference to the activities of any clansmen.<sup>5</sup> McGee, commenting on the great destruction by the English on the woollen and linen trades in Ireland claimed that 100,000 persons were unable to sell their services as operatives in Ireland and that many of the Protestants went to Germany; the Catholics went to Spain.<sup>6</sup> The Scotch Brigade, under John Hepburn were involved, under Gustavus Adolphus, in such memorable battles as the storming of Frankfurt on the Oder in 1631, through Thuringia, the Rhineland and Bavaria.

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1 The Scots in Poland, 1576-1793. Scottish History Society 1915

2 Burton, J.H. The Scot Abroad, Vol. 2. Edinburgh 1864.

3 Fischer, Th. A. The Scots in East and West Russia. Otto Schultz, 1903

4 Stewart, A. Francis. Scottish Influences in Russian History. MacLehose Glasgow. 1913.

5 Fischer, Th A. The Scot in Germany. 1902.

6 McGee, T. D'Arcy: A History of the Irish Settlers in North America, Boston, 1852, p. 24

#### E. Scots in Holland

The "Scots Brigade", in the middle of the eighteenth century, was a member of Marlborough's campaigns.<sup>1</sup> Donaldson estimated that the number of Scots in Rotterdam might be 1000. An incident, reported in the history of the Scots Brigade, is as follows:

"Jannet McPhee, daughter of John McPhee, a soldier in Captain Hume's companie, and John's wife, Marran, were baptized in the camp nigh Liege".

Sir Andrew Grey assisted the Dutch against Spinola; the Scots Brigade then joined the King of Denmark.<sup>2</sup>

#### F. Scots in France

When James V died in 1542 his wife, Mary of Guise, had her daughter Mary (later Queen of Scots) used in the way young princesses were used to support, or challenge, or deny closer affiliation with England or with France. Mary was pledged to Prince Edward of England in 1543. By 1548 she was to go to France for her marriage with the Dauphin. In 1552 her brother the King of France needed help against Spain and possibly England. Mary, the Regent, agreed to "support the Maist Cristinct King of France by sending two regiments of Highlanders with other Lowland forces complete with "Jack and plait, steillbonnett, sword, buckclair, new hois, new doublets of Canvouse at the lest anti sleeves of plait, or splentis, and ane speir of sax elne lang or thairby". Lord Huntley was in charge". Those who avoided registration were to be treated vigorously.<sup>3</sup>

Gordon Donaldson reports that in the Thirty Years War France agreed to support the Protestants, and the brother of the Earl of Argyll raised several thousand men. When the war was over some soldiers remained in France.<sup>4</sup> I have wondered whether the "Fee" who are reported to have been in Switzerland and France and, in part, moved to England, then to Scotland and then to Ulster were part of this group whose name was altered from McDuffie or McFee to Fee. The Scots Guard of France were a Papal guard - formed by Charlemagne with 100 gendarme and 200 archers. They were with him all the time. When James VI became as well James I these "faithful fellows" became French but they were still regarded as La Garde Ecosais.

#### G. The Scots in Bruges, Belgium

Bruges in Belgium was the home of James I in the first half of the fifteenth century. James IV estimated that there were about 1500 Scots in Bruges. They worshipped in the St. Ninian's Chapel elected 1366.

5 Gardiner, Leslie. The Scots in Bruges

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1 The Scots Brigade in the Service of the United Netherlands. IJniversity Press, Edinburgh. 1899.

2 Burton, J.H.; The Scot Abroad, Vol. I, pp. 47-59. 132

3 Collectanea de Rebus Albanicis, Op. cit. pp. 156-157

4 Donaldson, G.; Op. cit. pp. 124-137

## CHAPTER IX

### CARIBBEAN AND WEST INDIES

Cuba, Jamaica, Porto Rico and Hispaniola (Haiti and the Dominican Republic) were seized by Spain in the sixteenth century. England and France seized small islands in order to have some hold in the Caribbean. These, small islands, are known as the Lesser Antilles, including St. Kitts (formerly St. Christopher) Antigua and Barbados.

Barbados was claimed by the British in 1605; St. Christopher, founded by Columbus in 1493, was divided between Spain and Britain in 1623. It is claimed that in 1624 or in 1625 the first English colony in the Antilles was started in Barbados. In 1627 France, Spain and Britain fought for its possession but Britain proclaimed it as a colony in 1628. Nevis was occupied in this same year; Antigua and Montserrat in 1632. Nevis was used for the production of sugar, molasses and rum; the owner's used Indians and Negro slaves.<sup>1</sup> To these were added indentured whites convicts and rebels from the courts, political prisoners, persons seized by press gangs, and even some independent labor. It was largely English. Bolton and Marshall state that more than one-third of the persons who left Britain to go overseas in the seventeenth century went to these islands.

Hotten has done a valuable piece of research in a study of the lists of men and women who left Britain in 1634-1639 to go to Barbados, to St. Christopher as well as to Virginia and New England.<sup>2</sup> In 1649 Cromwell banished the first of the Irish colonists to Barbados. McGee reports that 45,000 were transported to these areas or to colonies of France or Spain. From 1666 to 1687 Scots who supported the National Covenant were sent to Barbados. Along with them were sent "strong, idle beggars and gypsies". In 1678-1679 tickets were given to those who had passed the servitude or banishment period; some went to the Carolinas, some even to London.

Hotten refers to Elizabeth Fee as being buried on July 27, 1678. We know nothing about her. Barbados had free persons who chose to live there. Gordon Donaldson reports that following the rebellion of 1715 six hundred convicts were banished to Antigua, South Carolina, Maryland and Virginia. After the '45 rebellion about 794 more Jacobite prisoners were sent to Virginia, Maryland and South Carolina. In 1627, 1635 and 1636 some were transported to Antigua. Barra sent 600 in 1715 and a further group was sent in 1747-48.

In 1643-1667 some Barbadians left the Island because of bad administration and went to Jamaica, Trinidad, Tobago, New England, Virginia and Carolinas.

3 McGee, Thomas D'Arcy; *A Story of the British Settlers in N. America*, Boston, 1852.

4 Donaldson, Gordon, *The Scots Overseas*, Hale, London, 1966. Chap. V

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1 Bolton and Marshall, *Colonization of North America*, New York, 1927. pp. 132-133, 252, 206, 207.

2 Hotten, J.C.; *The Original Lists of Persons of Quality, 1600-1700* Baltimore, 1962, p. 2, p. 428.

B. BERMUDA

Sir George Somers (or Sumers) discovered this island in 1609 and claimed it as a British possession. For some time it was called Summer Isles. He sold it to the Virginia Company.

1609 - The 60 colonists who were with him and who had planned to go to Virginia decided to remain on the Summer Isles.<sup>1</sup>

1610 - 600 persons moved to Summer Isles.

1625 - 2500 persons moved to Summer Isles.

1647 - 700 convicts from Ireland to Bermuda (Cromwell)

1648 - Further convicts from Ireland to Bermuda (Cromwell)

1652 - Cromwell sent 250 convicts from Scotland.

Graham claims that only a small percentage of the groups of 1647-48-52 reached America. Cromwell did not insist on such action.<sup>2</sup>

C. JAMAICA

Discovered by Columbus in 1494 - a colony of Spain until 1655, when Admiral Penn brought it under control of Britain.<sup>3</sup>

One of the first uses made of Jamaica was that Cromwell sent prisoners of war (whom he called rebels) there.<sup>4</sup> In 1665 Jamaica was being used as a recipient of "strong idle beggars and gypsies", as well as Barbados.<sup>5</sup>

D. MIDDLE AND SOUTH AMERICA - GUIANA

Hotten records that the second colony in America was in Guiana, "between the river Amazons and the Essequibo" founded in 1604. Efforts under Captain Lea were abandoned as were other attempts. e.g. 97 men in 1608 and 120 in 1620.<sup>6</sup>

Professor Donaldson reports that in 1651, 1500 prisoners of war were sent by Cromwell to British Guiana to work in the mines.<sup>7</sup> There is no evidence that our clan was involved.

E. DARIEN

The Scots were incensed by the Navigation Acts under which any boat to the Colonies must be manned by Englishmen. In 1695 a Corporation was formed, chiefly in the Lowland towns to find a place in America where a Scottish colony could be found. The place was Darien in the isthmus of Panama. As far as I can discover no member of our clan was involved. It was a complete failure.

E. VENEZUELA

In 1825, 260 colonists largely Scottish went to Caracas, Venezuela. After a few months the group broke up. Some went to United States. Eventually some members found themselves in Canada. No member of our clan was involved.

---

1 Hotten, J.C. Op. cit. Introduction, p. XXXII

2 Graham, I.C.C. Colonists from Scotland, 1707-1783. Amer 11ist . Assocn. Cornell Univ. 1956 p. 10

3 Donaldson, Gordon; The Scots Overseas, Chap. S.

4 Bolton and Marshall; Op cit. page 153

5 Donaldson, Gordon; Op cit. pp. 38-41.

6 Bolton and Marshall, Op cit. pp. 116-119.

7 Donaldson, G. Op cit.

MacDhubhsith - MacDuffie Clan

(McAfee, MacDuffie, Macfie, MacPhee, Duffy, etc.)

The initial publications on the first history of the clan have been exhausted. The executives of the clan societies have asked that they be continued. I have been anxious that these volumes should be made available with the lowest inflation cost. This has been accomplished by some reorganizations of the material.

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VOLUME 2  
THE LANDS OF OUR FATHERS  
PART 2

Earle Douglas MacPhee (1894 - 1982)  
M.M., M.A., M.Educ., LL.D., D.U.C., D.C.L.  
Emeritus Dean  
University of British Columbia



This 2009 electronic edition Volume 2  
is a scan of the 1975 Volume VII.

Dr. MacPhee created Volume VII when he added  
supplemental data and errata to the original 1792 Volume II.

This electronic edition has been amended  
for the errata noted by Dr. MacPhee.

## THE LIVES OF OUR FATHERS

### PREFACE TO VOLUME II

In Volume I the author has established the surnames of most of our Clan and has proposed the sources of the peculiar name by which our Gaelic compatriots defined us. In this examination we have examined alternate progenitors of the family.

Any reader of Scottish history realizes that Highlanders like to move and like to set up small groups of people in which they can become heads of families or chieftains. This was true in Colonsay and there were almost a dozen areas in Scotland where the clansman and his children regard one of these as 'home'. The writer has tried to define the nature of these homes, and to study their growth. It will take some years to organize comparative material and we have indicated in Chapter III the areas which should require research.

In Chapter IV the writer has prepared a list of possible chiefs of the clan over a thousand years. The books on our Clan give very little information on these chiefs but the writer has recorded some probable comments on his chiefship.

With this background which tells us who we were, by name, and where we were, Volume II elaborates the political, racial, religious and social customs of Scotland as it affected our Clan. In the centuries from the early Christian period we get rough glimpses of these environments in the myths, legends and traditions of these people. As we move into history we can see what we did, where we did it and, occasionally why we behaved as we did. These are the "Lives of Our Fathers".

Only a very few persons of our clan were phenomenally successful; we were the "protecting, firm, hardy, well-enduring" clan. Few of our people were interested in politics but all Scots must expect to be familiar with this science or art. Generally speaking Volume II carries our people to the end of the seventeenth century.

In the 18th century members of the clan moved from Scotland and Ireland to Europe and then to United States, to Canada and the Pacific. This will be the subject matter of Volume III.

Earle Douglas MacPhee

Vancouver, 1972.

REPRINT 12 - 1972

VOLUME 2

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## CHAPTER I

### POPULATION MOVEMENTS IN SCOTLAND AND ULSTER

Four successive ice ages swept across the northern part of Europe and North America before Scotland and England came to be the type of land we know. Britain started out as a part of the continent with the lower part of the land being joined to Belgium, Holland, Germany, Denmark and southern part of what is now Sweden. When the ice melted the earth became successively warmer, the sea rose, and an English channel joined a North Sea and an Atlantic ocean.

At least eight or nine thousand years ago groups of people moved from the Mediterranean and the Near East hoping to make a living in hunting and fishing. They hunted the red deer and the elk with bows and arrows tipped with flint. Alwyn and Brinley Rees in "Celtic Heritage" state that there were people who moved into Britain between the ice ages.<sup>1</sup>

Not all the pioneers moved for economic reasons alone. Some moved across Europe from the Mediterranean to Sweden, and some from the Caspian Sea to France, Spain, Germany and Britain for other reasons - to escape from oppression, to carry out a political or religious doctrine to gain land or fame, to engage in warfare or just to see what was at the end of the rainbow.

One gathers the impression that Ireland was invaded by other groups before "The Flood"; that immediately after the Deluge persons came from various parts of Europe, Africa and Asia, to Ireland at a much earlier date than to Scotland; and that there were considerable movements of people who were located in the areas we know as the British Isles. Whether one accepts the idea that Scotland was originally called Albanactus, (a son of Brutus, hence Britain) or that the Scotie race took possession of Ireland before moving to Kintyre and conquering the Picts in Alba is a fascinating story<sup>2</sup> but one to which we can give no attention.

Dr. James Browne, Alwyn and Brinley Rees, Dr. T.F. O'Rahilly, Dr. F.T. Wainwright, Professor Stuart Piggott, Dr. Worsaae, W.F. Skene, Symington Grieve, the Venerable Bede, Dr. I.F. Grant, Dr. Isabel Henderson and many others have discovered and interpreted the few evidences we have as to the characteristics of several groups of people who moved into the area.

All we can do in the present volume is to review a collection of writings in this field with particular reference to the origins of our clan. We will make references to the broader movements of the people in both Scotland and Ireland because we do not know - and probably will never know precisely- the extent to which our forefathers participated in these excursions.

Because much of the stories of the early days had been gathered in monasteries the reports of many of the events were destroyed by the Norwegians and the Danes.

---

1 Alwyn Rees and Brinley Rees, Celtic Heritage, Thames & Hudson, London 1961, p. 28 et seq.

2 Keating, G. history of Ireland. Vol. II, p. 375.

The Druids, with their insistence on oral tradition, and their refusal to write any history of their activities meant that their mythologies and traditions became local and circumscribed. The writers referred to in the preceding paragraphs had to evaluate the myths and the traditions and to report on the persons who carried out these events. It is claimed that all data developed prior to the 5th century must be suspect.

Before we examine the history of the movements of people it may interest our readers to know that these new groups, when arrived, brought with them stories of oppressions in Greece, in Bothnia, in Spain or from Ireland.

### To Scotland

Who were the original people in the west coast of Scotland? One recognizes that the "original people" is, and probably will continue to be a matter of speculation. Browne thinks that the Celts were the first inhabitants of Scotland, and called them "Cimbri" or "Cimmerii". As mankind moved from legend into history these Celts were in the north and west parts of Europe. Later on, when the Gauls came, the Cimbri forced them to move into Ireland.<sup>1</sup> Browne debates whether the Scots who came to Alba in 258 were a new group from Gaul or from Scandinavia. Looking over the literature of those times he proposes:

1. The Gaul-gaels were the second inhabitants of the western isles and of Argyle.<sup>2</sup>
2. Caesar, Tacitus and Agricola are brought into testimony. Agricola reports on the inhabitants, about 81 A.D., to say that the "Crones" were located in Inverness, Ardnamurchan, Morvern, Ardgowar from Lochduich in the North, Linnhe in the south. The Epidii was the tribe in Scotland from Loch Linnhe to Loch Fine and Kintyre.<sup>3</sup>
3. Dr. Isabel Henderson describes the Picti as the "name given by Classical writers from the late third century A.D. to the tribes in the far north, who along with the Scotti from the west invaded the Roman province of Britain". Prior to 300 A.D. she uses a proto-Pictish or "Pritenic" as being equivalent to the Irish names as "Cruithne".<sup>4</sup>
4. Browne refers to two groups of the Scots-Irish settlers in 503 A.D. when Dalriada was formed:
  - a) Draonich - cultivators of soil, who lived on the plains.
  - b) Scuit or Scoecit, pastoral people who were happy to work in mountainous regions. He implies that it was this second group who moved to Dalriada. Conceivably this was the origin of "Scotland" as a name for this land.<sup>5</sup>

---

1 Browne, James, The History of Scotland, Vol. I foreword,

2 Browne, James, op. cit., Vol. VIII, pp. 205-206

3 Browne, James, op. cit., Vol. I, p. 7

4 Henderson, Dr. Isabel, The Picts, Thames & Hudson, London 1967, p. 15

5 O'Rahilly, T.F., Early History and Mythology. Dublin 1946.

The evidence we have accumulated here implies that the Pritenic came to Caledonia from Belgae; that several groups came to Scotland and remained there for ten centuries as Picts; that other Celts who came from Gaul went to Ireland and settled in a small area on the north east corner. From there they moved to Galloway, and then to Kintyre, calling themselves Scoti, and that finally they conquered the Picts.

### To Ireland

The Irish were much more concerned with immigrants to their land, and in their Annals of Clonmacnoise, of the Four Masters, the Annals of Tighernac, the Annals of Ulster and others - they have portrayed legends which O'Rahilly has defined in his book on Ireland's immigrants. If we accept the Dalriadic tradition we must be concerned with this examination.<sup>1</sup>

1. Following "The Flood" we learn of a group of persons, called by the name of their leader "Partholon", a parricide who came from Greece to Spain then to Ireland.
2. Another group called "Fomoir" appeared in the same area in Ireland but they were defeated by Partholon. Partholon died in a plague.
3. Another leader called "Nemed" fought for a period against the Fomoir but he apparently left the country.

By this time, according to tradition (circa 3500 B.C.) farmers with the equipment of the New Stone Age arrived in Britain from Mesopotamia, Greece and the Near East with seed corn and with domestic animals. At a later date they moved to Ireland and southern Scotland carrying on their agricultural traditions with the growth of wheat, barley, sheep and cattle.

4. Another group of people, whose name runs throughout the mythology is the "Fir Bolg". Some translate the name as meaning people associated with fairies, as people who developed the kitchen midden and built "sithean". Others identify this group as living underground and working in the mines of Cornwall. Others report the Fir Bolg as people who lived under the Greeks, and were oppressed, and who went as far as they could from Greece. Dr. Skene reports that the sons of Partholon, were among the leaders of the Fir Bolg, The arrived in Ireland about 1600 B.C. Their origin was probably Belgae.<sup>2</sup>
5. Still another group, known as "Erainn" were of the same stock as the Britons.<sup>3</sup> They may be "Gael Eirinnich", Gaels of Ireland.
6. Dr. Worsaae<sup>4</sup> states that the early Stone Age in Denmark and southern Scandinavia appeared about 3000 B.C. and the New Stone Age about 2000 to 1000 B.C. The people of both the Stone Ages entered Denmark from the southwest, namely France, Belgium, Holland and Western Germany. At this time the lands of the Mediterranean basin were in the Bronze Age.

---

1 O'Rahilly, T.F., Early History and Mythology. Dublin 1946.

2 Browne, Dr. J. The History of Scotland, Vol. I. Foreword p. LXV

3 O'Rahilly, T.F. Early History and Mythology, Dublin 1946, p. 16

4 Worsaae, I.I.A. (Dr.), The Pre History of the North, translated by H.F. Morland, Simpson. Quoted by Grieve, op. cit. I, p.4

The discoveries at Caisteal-nan-Gillean in Oronsay by Grieve<sup>1</sup> have been identified by such great authorities as Sir William Turner and Dr. Joseph Anderson as belonging to the later Stone Age. The Bronze Age people arrived in Ireland about 1800 B.C.

7. At about 1400 B.C. the "Tuatha da Danaan,(the peoples of the Goddess Danaan), otherwise known as "Siabhras"<sup>2</sup> arrived. They came from the north of Scotland, worked their way down the west coast of Scotland to Ireland. The Tuatha de Danaan were Celts. Grieve calls them Cruithne or Picts. These people according to Grieve "have a much greater knowledge of magic than their neighbors". Alwyn and Brinley Rees consider the Danaan as "a people of magic, wonders and wizards".<sup>3</sup> To them would be ascribed the interest of the Celt in 'fanciful romance'. They had persuaded the inhabitants that they "came through the air"; that they were demons or fallen gods. They defeated the Fir Bolg in Ireland by "mystery and magic". The Fomorians and the Fir Bolg then went to Ila (Islay), Connacht, Arran and Man and to Recca (Rathlin), and Lough Neagh.

At a second battle of the Tuatha de Danaan and the Fir Bolg and the Fomorians, the Tuatha de Danaan were again victorious. Their treatment of other tribes was that of compelling the losers to live in a 'sithean' or green mounds around the coast.

8. Dr. O'Rahilly raises the question as to whether persons named as Leginian invaders, the Galioin, the Domnainn or Fir Domnann or the Dumnonii of Devon or Dumbarton or Ayr are different groups or are spellings of the same name in mythology or even as to whether such people existed.
9. Another group was supposed to come to Ireland from Miletus. Dr. O'Rahilly is doubtful as whether this group existed.

### The Picts

There is a tradition that the Cruithne of Ireland who are called Picts by Keating, Grieve and others, came to Ireland from Thrace. The King Gud, had a beautiful daughter and the King of Thrace and later the King of France demanded that she be a concubine of his. Gud moved to Ireland and challenged the King of the Scots in Ireland. They were told to go to Alba under their leader Reuda and we find them in many parts of Scotland. These Picts would probably be the second immigrants into Scotland.

---

1 Grieve, S., *The Book of Colonsay and Oronsay*, Oliver & Boyd, London 1923, I pp. 4-5

2 Grieve, S., *op. cit.* Note, I p. 6

3 Alwyn & Brinley Rees, *op. cit.*, p. 28 et seq

Browne describes the twenty first divisions of the Caledonians in 81 A.D. The Albani lived in Atholl, Lochaber, Appin and Glenorchy; the Caledonii proper inhabited the ridge of mountains from Inverness to Ross; the Creones lived on the west coast of Ross and on the west coast of Inverness in Ardnamurchan, Morvern, Sunart and LochLinne; the Epidii were on the southwest of Argyleshire from Loch Linnhe south to Mull and Cantyre. There is no mention of Colonsay<sup>1</sup>. In 200 A.D. the Picts were divided between Caledonii and the Maetae; by 310 they were called Caledones and alii Picti; by 368 there were Dicalydones and Verturiones; if Bede is correct from about 400 A.D. to 600 A.D. there were Northern Picts and Southern Picts.

Dr. Isabel Henderson in "The Picts", Thames and Hudson, 1969 comments. . . "Virtually no records have survived and modern scholars can still not provide neat answers to such basic questions as who they were, what language they spoke, what they called themselves and what happened to them after the Scots took over. . . There are no surviving Pictish laws, annals, charters, lives of native saints, calendars, martyrologies or collections of native stories and verse. These gaps . . . the lack of a complete sentence written in the Pictish language."<sup>2</sup>

Dr. Keltie considered that the Caledonians and the Picts of Scotland were the same people. He believed that they came to Orkney and Shetland from Europe about the 3rd century B.C. They moved south, found themselves in Ireland, where the Scots refused to allow them to remain, and returned to Alba.

Wainwright considers that by 685 A.D. the Picts had been consolidated into a single kingdom and lived from the Orkneys and Shetland down to the north to England.

The name Picts has been a matter of controversy for many centuries, Julius Caesar had written that "all the Britanni paint themselves with woad which produces a bluish covering" Chadwick thinks that Picti is only a term used by the Romans for a "painted people".<sup>3</sup> This is familiar to a North American who recalls how our native population, the Indians, bedecked themselves before going into battle.

The Pictish round towers are found in Lewis and Mull but not in Colonsay or Jura or Islay.<sup>4</sup>

Grieve proposed<sup>5</sup> that the Cruithne, or Picts as he calls them, of Ireland, moved to Colonsay and Oronsay and used it as a centre for the cult of Druidism; that a stronghold was erected at Dun Leithfinn and Balnahard, and that the Druids worshipped at the Stone Circle at Kilchattan.

---

1 Browne, J. The History of Scotland, Vol. I. Chap. 3

2 Henderson, Dr. I. The Picts pp. 12-13

3 Chadwick Dr. N. Quoted by "The Picts" by Dr. Henderson, p. 33

4 Loder. op. cit. p. 18

5 Grieve, S. op. cit. Vol. w pp. 341-343



We now turn to the inroads of the Gaels. There is still much controversy about them. Browne, repeating the Venerable Bede, indicates that "Britain, after the Picts and Scots received a third nation, that of the Scots in that part belonging to the Picts" and debates the source of this arrival - whether the Scots were the original Scotti in Ireland or whether they were a special arrival in Ireland. Father Innes favors the latter and claims that they came from Gaul; Browne does not.<sup>1</sup> Keating defines their origin as from Egypt. The fore runners was Niul and Scota. The King of Egypt, Pharaoh, banished them from Egypt to Crete. In the next three hundred years they went for short periods to Scythia, to Gothia, to Spain, to Scythia again, to Egypt, to Thrace, to Gothia, to Spain, to Ireland. Small wonder that Father Innes regarded them as a wandering people".<sup>2</sup>

O'Rahilly, writing of the Gaels under the heading of the Goidels describes their invasion of Ireland as occurring not many centuries before the introduction of Christianity into Ireland. He proposes that they reached Ireland direct from the continent i.e. not through England, and brought with them members of the Q-Celts.<sup>3</sup>

Grieve reports that the Gaels had arrived several centuries before, and that they had driven the Cruithne (Picts) out of Ireland.<sup>4</sup>

If the Gaels came from Scandinavia to the north of Scotland or from anywhere else in Europe - they might have left people at various places in Ross, Sunderland and Caithness. MacMillan proposes that the MacPhees (MacDuffies) had been in Easter Ross before going to Colonsay-Oronsay.<sup>5</sup> Dr. Grant believes that the MacDuffies came from Scandinavia.<sup>6</sup>

I have followed Dr. Wainwright in his contention that what the Romans and the British called Picts were a number of racial and cultural groups. Grieve maintains that they had been in Colonsay, in the Orkney, in the Shetland Isles and in England. Whether we had a tribe with a name corresponding to MacDuffie might have been determined if they had had a literature.<sup>7</sup>

Allen MacDuffie is concerned as to whether there was an ancient relationship of the Clan MacDuff and the MacDuffies. The MacDuffs were Picts; I am not sure that the MacDuffies were of that group.

---

1 Browne J. Dr. op. cit. Vol. I pp. LXXIX - IXXXVLL in Foreword

2 Keating, G. op. cit. Vol. I p. 37

3 O'Rahilly, T.F. Early Irish History and mythology, Dublin Institute for Advanced Studies, 15

4 Grieve, S. op. cit. I, P. 19

5 MacMillan S. Rev. Bygone Lochaber p. 96

6 Grant, I. Dr. Lordship of the Isles p. 152

7 Henderson, I., The Picts, Thames & Hudson, London 1967, pp. 29-31

From the Book of the Deer we learn that there were already Clans and all organized land system before the eleventh century.<sup>1</sup>

The Scots who came from Ireland at the end of the fifth century (498-503 A.D.) would not have recognized a Clan of our name, but we are told that a McDuffe was involved in a battle at Allone, circa 720 A.D. and that he was sufficiently important to have his name recorded in the Annals of Clonmacnoise. Certainly he was a Chief to have his name recorded in the Annals. This report would be our authority to claim that our Clan, in Ireland and Scotland is over 1,250 years old!

The statement by Dr. Gillies<sup>2</sup> that MacDuffie, in Gaelic MacDhubhshith, does in "its plan and concept go far away beyond those of even our old names". Obviously the judgement of Dr. Gillies, repeated by Dr. Black<sup>3</sup> means that the Clan name cannot be interpreted.

### Colla Uais

Movements of people from Ireland to Islay and to Colonsay was easy. Grieve suggests that the Cruithne inhabitants of Colonsay were probably a mixed race of Tuatha de Danaan and Fir Bolg and that Colla Uai who went from Ireland to Colonsay in 326 A.D. found their kindred in Colonsay.

Dr. Grant regards the Collas as being historic and not a matter of legend and refers to many chronicles which portrayed their activities in Ireland - but with little information on their activities in Colonsay. She and Grieve agree that Colla Uais came back to Colonsay "where he had great lands on the mainland and in the islands".<sup>4</sup> Colla Uais' son Eoachaidh is, according to the sennachies, the progenitor of Somerled and Donald I, and was one of the early Scots-Irish Kings of Scotland.

According to Grieve, Colla Uais and his brothers came to Colonsay from Ireland between 315 A.D. and 326 A.D. They had been insubordinate to the High King or, as O'Rahilly reports, they slew him. Their uncle Cormac sent them to Colonsay. Grieve reports that the Chiefs of the Clan Cholla continued to rule Colonsay for many centuries. Grieve reports that even with the disturbances caused by the Danes and the Northmen they wielded considerable power.

Mr. Grieve considers that Colla Uais was the founder of the Clan Donald or MacDonald. Dr. I.F. Grant relates that this "rests only on tradition but it was firmly believed in by the Clan. In the Gaelic revival that began in the Western Islands after the decline of the Norse power, "they were proud to call themselves the Children of Colla".<sup>5</sup> Colla, and then the Clan Donald, owned the land of our ancestors of Colonsay and Oronsay until the Crown of Scotland took it over by purchase in 1266.

---

1 Adam, F., op. cit., p. 97

2 Gillies, Dr. C., Place Names of Argyllshire, p. 82

3 Black, Dr. G.F. The Surnames of Scotland, p.493, New York Public Library

4 Grant, Dr. I.F., The Lordship of the Isles, p. 22

5 Grant, Dr. I.F., Clan Donald, Johnston's Clan Histories, p. 6

Grieve admits that for six centuries from the 5th century, and for many centuries "we know almost nothing regarding the Celtic rulers of Colonsay".<sup>1</sup> Which of these invaders were in charge of Colonsay cannot now be known. The island was on the road from Ireland to the north and the movement of Scots in the sixth and succeeding centuries to Kintyre., and of the Norsemen from the end of the eighth century did not pass them by. It is reported that St. Columba in the middle of the 6th century built all establishment in Oronsay on the foundations of an older Church. According to Grieve,<sup>2</sup> when St. Columba arrived in Colonsay-Oronsay, the Picts were in possession of the island.

### Dalriada

During the fifth century another group of young Gaelic men, Loarn, Fergus and Angus, sons of Erc, from the area known as Dalriada in County Antrim, invaded the west coast of what is now known as Scotland with an army sufficient to establish themselves in all the western part of Argyll in 498 B.C. From this invasion came the formation of the Scottish Kingdom of Dalriada, founded 503 A.D. They made settlements in Kintyre and what is now called Argyll. They spoke a different language to the Picts and the Britons and it is from this language that modern Scots Gaelic are descended. They were a Celtic race and were Christians.

When Erc went to Alba he called his new kingdom by its Irish equivalent. Gabhran, with whom as a Clan we are claimed to have been associated in Colonsay, became eventually, the King of Dalriada.

### St. Columba

Another event took place in 562 A.D. when a Christian missionary, Columba, from Ireland, arrived with an intent to Christianize the Northern Picts. He landed in Oronsay but found that his vow never to return to his homeland was too much to bear and went further north to Iona.

The kings of Dalriada and Pictland on the Ness were in constant warfare. In 542 A.D., the Picts, under Bridei, defeated the Scots of Dalriada, Gabran (or Gabhran) the King of the Scots, died in the same year to be succeeded by Conall.

In 574 Conall died, and his first cousin Aidan became King of Dalriada. Aidan enlarged the Scots empire in Argyll. St. Columba was an Irishman, related to the Royal Family of Niall. He thought that the Picts would probably destroy the Scotti. He undertook a mission to the King of Pictland, converted him and secured his pledge to leave the Scots alone. When Columba died in 597 A.D., the wars continued and for a period, Dalriada became a Pictish province. In 726 A. D. Oengus, one of the greatest Pict leaders was now the King of the Picts and in control of Dalriada until his death in 761. The Scots regained Dalriada by 778 for a few years but the Picts took control from 789 to 820.

But again fate intervened. The Norsemen were attacking France, England and Scotland and the Picts on the east coast were forced to fight, over and over again, to retain their land.

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1 Grieve, S., op. cit. 1, p. 191.

2 Grieve, S., op. cit. 1, p. 112.

Taking advantage of this situation, Alpin led a rebellion against the Picts. In 836, the Pictish king was slain with a great number of his followers by the Scots. Alpin too was slain but his son Kenneth claimed inheritance through his Grandmother, over the land of the Picts, and became King of both Scots and Picts as the first king of Alba, in 850 A.D., with his capital in Scone. Our Clan belongs to the Siol Alpin. Robert Bain in his "Clans and Tartans of Scotland" explains that "Siol Alpin is a name given to a number of clans widely separated and having no apparent connection with each other. It is said to include the MacGregors, Grants, MacKinnons, MacQuarries, MacNabs, MacDuffies or MacPhees and MacAulays. The history of the MacAlpins is uncertain and very illusive; the traditional home was Dunstaffnage, Argyll. The race is claimed to be a Royal one, descended from King Alpin".<sup>1</sup>

Clan MacGregor has a motto "Royal is my race". It claims descent from Griogar, son of King Alpin. Grants claim to be descended from Kenneth MacAlpine; MacKinnons from Fingon, a great grandson of Kenneth. How they came together, how they worked together, why they ceased to have a strong leader is one question to which authorities have no answer. Kenneth moved his capital to Scone and was crowned on the Stone of Destiny; the Stone is now in Westminster Abbey.

### The Norse

The next visitors to Colonsay and to other parts of Scotland came from Denmark and Norway. They were pagans. They raided the western Isles before the end of the eighth century. Some settled there, married native women, were invaded by other Norsemen during the ninth and parts of the tenth century, and built a settlement on Urugaig. Loder states that for four hundred years the Hebrides came to be known as Innsigall the "Isles of the Strangers".<sup>2</sup>

In 794 these Vikings invaded Rathlin, killed many monks, took some monks to be sold as slaves, ate the cattle and stole jewels and sacred emblems. It is reported that the Danes went to eastern Britain and Ireland and that the Norwegians went to the Orkneys, Shetland, the Hebrides and to Argyll where the Scots were fighting with the Picts for possession of the land. Here again there was no communication from about 800 A.D. to 1100 and Colonsay was again "the Isles of Strangers".

It was in 1102 when Magnus Barelegs commanded his soldiers to carry him, on a ship, across Kintyre claiming the southern portion as Norwegian.

The Collectanea de Rebus Albanicis (p. 63) states that the history of Scotland in ancient chronicles, previous to the 13th century, was in fact only the history of the southern part. The monks on the mainland and on the west coast knew nothing beyond their area. The important events could only be found in the Norwegian Sagas - the stories of King Harold who first became King of all Norway, of Rognvald, Sigurd, Thorstein, Olaf the White, Audur the wealthy and Ketill and Thorfin. The editor of Collectanea was satisfied that these Sagas were correct on both internal and external evidence. We reported on this matter in Volume I pp. 41-44.

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1 Bain, Robert, Clans and Tartans in Scotland, Collins, 1961 p. 142

2 Loder, J. de V., Colonsay and Oronsay in the Isles of Argyll, Oliver & Boyd 1935, p. 27

They narrate many battles from Shetland to the Isles of Man; under Rognvald and Sigurd they invaded Caithness and Sunderland down to Loch Linnhe; they destroyed many Vikings who were marauding the western isles; under Ketill and Thorstein they divided Scotland into two parts over which Thorstein ruled in the north.

Dr. Grant contends that "according to tradition (the family of MacDuffie or Macphies) came from Scandinavia at the time of Donald, grandson of Somerled"<sup>1</sup> This opinion, incidentally, would throw out much of what Skene, Grieve and Loder commented upon in the relationships between Ireland and Scotland as outlined above. Donald died about 1249 A.D. This alternative can only be resolved when further research work is done but meantime we must admit that there are two alternatives for our genesis, - the Scots tradition from Ireland, and the Scandinavian probably from Norway. Little has been done to develop the Norwegian origin story in either the Scandinavian or the Gaelic language. I have used the Sagas, as reported in *Collectanea de Rebus Albanicis* as a beginning in introducing ourselves to this tradition.<sup>2</sup>

Professor MacKinnon, stated that "the inhabitants of Colonsay showed more traces of Norse blood than those of any surrounding islands".<sup>3</sup>

Dr. Keltie recognizing that the population of Colonsay was, inevitably, a mixture of Celtic and Scandinavian blood, points out that the Hebrides, although long subject to Norway do not appear to have ever formed part of the possessions of that land.<sup>4</sup>

Grieve does not think that MacDuffie's were Danes.<sup>5</sup> He considers that they were "an Irish Sept who, with their Chief were reliable allies of the Danes". Whether MacDuffie of 1208 was an "ancient Dane of Scotland" or "ancient Dane of Colonsay" is not clear.<sup>6</sup>

Adam maintains that "the Danes never obtained a footing in the Highlands."<sup>7</sup> This need not refer to Colonsay but does refer to the areas of Inverness, Ross, Sunderland, Caithness, Argyll and the Northern Isles. Grieve says that the Danes had a settlement in Colonsay at Uragaig.<sup>8</sup>

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1 Grant, Dr. I. *The Lordship of the Isles*. p. 152

2 *Collectanea de Rebus Albanicis* pp. 63-68; 327-356

3 Loder, op. cit., p. 29

4 Keltie, J.S., *History of the Scottish Highlands* 11, pp. 131-132

5 Grieve S. op. cit. I, p. 283

6 These notes are taken from a "Fragment of a Manuscript History of the MacDonalds, written in the reign of Charles II by Hugh MacDonald. It is published in *Collectanea de Rebus Albanicis* pp. 282-304

7 Adam, Frank. *The Clans, Septs and Regiments of the Scottish Highlands*, Eighth Edition, 1970, p. 13

8 Grieve, S. op. cit. I, p. 197

The first information we have appertaining to Colonsay is that of Hugh MacDonald, which is published in the Collectanea de Rebus Albanicis.

I have found, in Grieve, a tremendous amount of work on the Norse Sagas. His interest in them were as interlopers in the Celtic development of Scotland. In the next three centuries the Kings of Alba fought with the Maormar of Moray, with the Norsemen, with Norway and Denmark and with the Kings of England. In 1018 A.D. the borders north of the Tweed were ceded to Scotland by King Cnut, England, and "Scotland" became the designation instead of "Alba".

### Relations with the MacDonalds

The MacDuffies were friendly with the Clan Donald from whom they leased the land and with whom they maintained good relationships through the years of the Lords of the Isles. Some persons have proposed that they were a Sept of the Clan Donald. Of course this depends on what is meant by a "Sept".

We have, as yet, no indication of the date at which the MacDuffie tribe arrived in Colonsay. The impression has been growing on the writer as his study has progressed that the Firbolg or the Picts were not alone in moving to northern Scotland. If MacMillan's surmise is correct in asserting that our Clan was probably in Easter Ross before they went to Colonsay-Oronsay; if Browne and MacMillan are clear that we have common progenitors with the Rose, the MacKenzie, the McNab and others then our Clan should carry more of its research work above Loch Linnhe. Grieve places the arrival of the Gaels into Ireland between 1080 B.C. and 534 B.C.; O'Rahilly proposes that they arrived nearer to the introduction of Christianity into Ireland. In either case there were many centuries in which our people could have spent decades, or even centuries, before their appearances were noted by Donald, son of Reginald.

When they moved to Colonsay-Oronsay, it is assumed they found that the land was under the control of the successors of the Picts or Cruithne. The reader will remember that for centuries there was little or no communication between the islands and the mainland. A date has been given at which a number of Scots from Antrim County moved to Whithorn in south west Alba (258 A.D.) A date has been given for the settlement in Kintyre (503 A.D.) From Whithorn to the final evacuation of the Norse was about 1000 years and during that time many changes in the locations of persons had taken place.

We have assumed that our Clan was a Scots-Irish tribe in Dalriada; that some of them were involved in raiding the islands and mainland as Gall-gael, while others gave their attention to Iona, to Oronsay and to many other religious places above and to the east of Ardnamurchan; that they joined the Scot Alpin for reasons of defence in both the north and the south of Ardnamurchan; that they were in Colonsay during all or part of the Norse raids; that they would have sought the strength of the Donald of Islay and gave to them some help in the administration of the affairs of the Lordship of the Isles.

It seems probable that the MacDuffee Chief was in charge of the island up to the end of the 16th century without being a vassalage or Sept.<sup>1</sup> The tradition is that Coll Cietach was responsible to the Crown for a period and that the Campbells and the MacNeills were in charge of the island from there forward until the end of the 19th century.

Capt. Graham Donald (Domhnall Gruamach) in his Chapter XXII of the House of Islay, refers to our Clan as "Members of Clan Donald". In his text, however, he says - "In the neighbouring Isle of Colonsay were the MacPhees or MacDuffies of Colonsay, men of an ancient Celtic name who were likewise lieutenants of the same high standing and also hereditary Keepers of the Records".<sup>2</sup> Being a small Clan they found support in the great power of the MacDonalds until 1493, and gave support to the reigning Lord of the Isles.

In what way our Clan "after they lost Colonsay were more dependent than ever on the MacDonalds in Islay, Kintyre and mainly in Antrim," as MacMillan has suggested, will require further investigation.

Adam refers to MacFie (MacDuffie) as another of the branches of Clan Alpin and comments "after the forfeiture of the Lord of the Isles the Macfies followed the MacDonalds of Islay . . . After the Clan Macfie had lost their ancestral territory some of them settled in Lochaber and followed Cameron of Lochiel".<sup>3</sup>

We have noted that our Clan had been "dependent on the MacDonald" for all of their time during our occupation of Colonsay. In Gregory we read "Donald MacDuffie or MacFie of Colonsay witnessed a Charter of John Earl of Rose In 1463. . . The Clan Duffie, after the forfeiture of the Lordship of the Isles followed the MacDonalds of Isla". This is in keeping with what is said and will be said about the MacDonalds of Islay, and their Lordship of the Isles. If the words "continued to follow" had replaced "followed" there could be no debate with MacMillan, Adam or Gregory.

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1 Domhnall, Gruamach, The House of Islay p. 51

2 Adam, Frank. op. cit. P. 244

3 Gregory, D. History of the Western Highlands and Islands. Hamilton, Adams & Co. Glasgow 1881 p. 81

## CHAPTER II

### RELIGIOUS LIFE OF THE CLAN

The Highlander and the Islander of Scotland have always believed in God; he has equally well supported the organizations through which he maintained his belief by debate, by legislation and by the sword if the latter were required.

We cannot be sure of the arrival of our Clan and it has seemed to me to be the better part of valour to name all the religious instruments by which man chose to support his idea of his Maker. If our Clan is of ecclesiastic stock we would naturally place the religious life as the first condition to be investigated.

#### 1. Pictish Paganism

Dr. Isabel Henderson points out that "the tribes who eventually came together to form the Pictish nation would almost certainly have practised some form of idolatrous pagan religion, the rites and personae varying from group to group".<sup>1</sup> She concludes that the nature of Pictish Paganism or paganisms will have to wait for cult objects, of which only a few have been found. Adamnan in his *Life of Columba* describes the Gods as being concerned with human affairs but his description leaves the reader nonplussed in his effort to understand the forms and devotions of this large group of people.

#### 2. The Druids

Sir Thomas D. Kendrick<sup>2</sup>, Dr. Chadwick<sup>3</sup>, Professor Stuart Piggott<sup>4</sup>, Adam and Innes<sup>5</sup>, and Dr. Wainwright have been the sources of my information on this important topic of the organization and operation of the Druids.

Professor Piggott describes their origin.<sup>6</sup> They started in Central and Western Europe, 2nd to 4th century B.C. They moved into Iberia, to the Carpathians, Ukraine and Greece, to Galatia in Asia Minor, North Italy, and to the British Isles including Ireland. The Teutons, the Slavs and the Finns held up their development. They mined ore; they developed spears and swords; they used copper and tin, grew grains, made houses and fortifications.

7 Cormac - Scottish Bishop of Dunkeld, 1177, 3rd in line. Followed Richard de Praebenda 1169. Followed by Gregory.

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1 Henderson, Dr. Isabel. *The Picts*, Thames & Hudson, London 1967

2 Sir Thomas D. Kendrick, *Druids*, Methuen & Co., London 1927, pp. 21,31.

3 Chadwick, N.K. *The Druids*, Univ. Wales Press, Cardiff 1966

4 Piggott, Stuart, *The Druids*, Thames & Hudson, London 1968

5 Adam, Frank with Inner of Learney, *The Clang, Septs and Regiments of the Scottish Highlanders*.

6 *The Prehistoric Peoples of Scotland*. Ed. by F.T. Wainwright. Routledge & Paul, London, 1962.



Gaul and Ireland were the major centres for the Druids. Kendrick notes that the Germans (p. 21) and Anglesey (p. 31) were important in their growth. In Colonsay, Grieve reports that there were Stone Circles on Ben Arniceil, (98 feet in diameter), a small Stone Circle near Scallasaig, and at Kilchattan, a burial cairn at Carn-nan-Bharraich, and a few stone crosses such as "The Sleepy Figure".<sup>1</sup>

The Druids were concerned with divine worship. Souls are immortal; they do not die but after death the spirit passed to other bodies. Education was in their hands and they were concerned with 'touching the stars, the size of the universe and of the earth, the order of nature, the strength and power of the immortal gods'. (Kendrick). Worship God, exert courage, abstain from evil - these were their doctrines.<sup>2</sup>

The Druids had a King, Chiefs, and a Priesthood including bards (poets), Vates (Priests) and DeoPhaisten (instructors in religion and law).<sup>3</sup> Persons who became one of the members of the Druidic order might spend twenty years in training. They believed in animal sacrifices; The Romans, under Caesar, accused them of allowing human sacrifices.<sup>4</sup> Piggott refers to such sacrifices in Gaul (p. 117). They forbade written records and trained memory in those events when the bards repeated thousands of lines of poetry.

As Dr. Yonge has pointed out their dependence upon oral tradition satisfied the Picts and the Scots,<sup>5</sup> "in celebrating the glories of its race; very strong was the pressure before the bards recorded anything in writing, even the long genealogies hitherto preserved in each clan's accumulated names". Dr. Yonge seems to feel that this attitude has left the Keltic race with only "fancy romance" without any growth in literature.

Druidism, for a period of time, replaced much of early paganism. Caesar, ostensibly a Pagan, claimed that Druidism allowed human sacrifices and tried, successfully, to banish it from the Roman area.

### 3. Pictish Churches - Candida Casa

The Pictish Churches were supposed to have been developed by St. Ninian in the areas beyond the Solway Firth. Gordon Donaldson<sup>6</sup> describes St. Ninian as a Romanized Briton, settled next to Hadrian's wall who tried to convert the Picts to Christianity. In Wigtown Bay "he began possibly in 397, to build Candida Casa - "the white house" - the first Christian church to be erected in Scotland". This was in the area of the Southern Picts.

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1 Grieve, op. cit., II 342

2 Laertius, Diogene, Reported Browne J. The History of Scotland Vol. I p. 14

3 Bain, Clans and Tartans in Scotland p. 12

4 Caesar, De Bello Gallico VI

5 Yonge, Dr. Charlotte M., History of Christian Names, MacMillan 1884 New Edition, p. 220

6 Donaldson, G. MacKie's Short History of Scotland. Oliver & Boyd 1962 pp. 8-9

It is supposed that he travelled as far as Aberdeen and Northumbria. Four sculptured stones in Kirkmadrine, Wigtownshire have been discovered, dedicated to priests of this church or priory. They were built of clay and wattle. The Priory was certainly disturbed by the Norsemen in 823.

When Columba moved to the western islands he came intending to move to the Northern Picts.

#### 4. Celtic Catholics - Columban

Capt. Graham MacDonald (Domhnull Gruamach) states that in 562 St. Columba (520-597 A.D.), with his twelve monks stopped on the west coast of Islay to establish a "cell of Ciarin" known as Cill Chiaran at Kilchiaran Bay, on his way to "Oronsay" and Iona.

It is a tradition that St. Columba landed at Port na Iubhraich (Barge Creek) in Garvard, Colonsay and the local Chief gave him a meadow where the Temple of the Glen stood. From there he went to Oronsay where a monastery was built, with its termonn, with its exemptions from rents, tributes and exactions.

Again it is a tradition that St. Columba used his life in the conversion of the northern Picts while St. Ninian's missionaries worked in converting the southern Picts. St. Columba became the head of the Dalriadic churches.

The influence of Queen Margaret, wife of King Malcolm Canmore; a decision by the Kings of the Picts and Scots to support the Roman Church instead of the Celtic Church; the failure of Chiefs and Lords of the Isles to support the Celtic Church meant that St. Columba's Church declined.

The Danish and Norwegian Vikings were pagans until the end of the 10th century.

The Chiefs and other leaders assisted in the building of Monasteries, Pories and Nunneries and in the founding of Churches.

Some of the many establishments built in Colonsay-Oronsay were a Church, Cille Bride at Machrins; Cille Cainmech, in Ardakenish Glen for Kenneth, a friend of St. Columba; Cille Catham and Kilchattan Priory was dedicated to St. Cathan; in Port Lobh were founded a religion! settlement for St. Chiaran; a "Temple of the Glen", dedicated to St. Columba, is an area to which all visitors are directed; St. Columba Is reported to have established a church, sanctuary and a "termonn" on existing Priory ruins.

The "termonn" provided that anyone who needed a refuge could reach the shore of Oronsay half way across the Strand. It was holy ground as Donald found at the end of the 12th century. Churches were founded in the name of St. Oran at Kiloran, Uragaig and Balremin-More; three were dedicated to the Virgin Mary and a Church of the Trinity and Black Nun of the Order of St. Benedict were established at Cille Cairine. Reginald of the Isles established an Abbey and Monastery at Kiloran.

The few hundred of the population was well taken care of in these little islands.<sup>1</sup>

The Vikings, in 794 A.D. made an attack upon the island of Iona. In 802 A.D. and in 806 they plundered and destroyed sixty eight of the monks. Further massacres occurred in 825 A.D. and in 986 A.D. The Abbot of Iona moved the relics to Kells, to Knapdale, to Dunkeld and finally to the Abbot in Derry, Ireland in 849.

The author must ask the reader to divert attention to a matter of great importance to the Clan. In "Bygone Lochaber" MacMillan describes our stock or stem as being "of ecclesiastical stock" descended from Murdoch, son of Ferchar, son of Cormac, first diocesan bishop of Dunkeld.<sup>2</sup>

I have been in communication with the Bard of the MacMillan Clan and he has provided me with the basis on which he described us as being "ecclesiastical".

MacMillan, Dr. James Browne and others have claimed that approximately our tribes had a common ancestor from whom all differing branches or clans are descended according to the old genealogies. Browne has named them as the descendants of Cormac MacOirbertaig (sons of Oirbertaig) and has grouped together the Rosses, MacKenzies, Mathisons, MacGregors, MacKinnons, MacQuarries, MacNabs and MacDuffies.<sup>3</sup>

MacMillan confirms this classification but goes much further. he points out that Cormac, son of Airbeartach, son of Muredach, son of Ferchar Og was the son of King Macbeth who married Grouch, the daughter of Boete.<sup>4</sup> The Collectanea de Rebus Albanicis<sup>5</sup> in reporting the review by Chiefs of the existing Clans (MSS 1450-1467) lists the Chiefs -Cormac, Oirbertaig, Fercharfada, Federach.

Cormac was a Celt and according to MacMillan was appointed to the position of Bishop of Dunkeld in 1107 by Alexander I. This appointment was distinctive because the royal family would naturally claim this honour. He was still the Bishop of Dunkeld in 1132.

Cormac had at least six sons which he distributed to the Church lands in each area in the centre of the Clan.

1. Guaire, progenitor of McQuarries, in Ulva and Inch Kenneth
2. Fingon, progenitor of McKinnon in Mull
3. Gilchrist, progenitor of MacMillan in Old Spynie and Kilmallie (Lochaber)
4. Gille-Adhamhnan, progenitor of Lamonts in Skipness (Kintyre)
5. Anrias, progenitor of MacGregor in Glenorchy
6. Ferchar, progenitor of Rosses, MacKenzies, MacPhees, MacNabs, Mathesons in Applecross, Wester Ross

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1 Grieve, S. op. cit. In Vol. II. pp. 126-246. Mr. Grieve describes the development of Abbeys, Churches, Monasteries, Nunneries and Cells in the Islands of Colonsay, Oronsay and neighboring lands.

2 MacMillan, S. op. cit. p. 96

3 Browne, J. The History of Scotland. 8 Volumes Vol. VIII. p. 203

4 MacMillan, S. A Vindication of Macbeth. Private, 7 High Calside Paisley, Renfrewshire, Scotland.

5 Collectanea de Rebus Albanicis, op. cit. p. 55

Ferchar descendants (perhaps Murdock) went to Oronsay.  
The MacNabs - had a descendant in Glendochart  
The Mathesons - had a descendant in Lochalsh  
The Rosses - had a descendant in Fearn, Easter Ross  
The MacKenzies - had a descendant in Applecross<sup>1</sup>

Professor Derick S. Thomson in his "Gaelic Learned Orders and Literati in Medieval Scotland" reviews the hereditary positions of the learned orders - law, medicine, the church - as well as scribes or record keepers, musicians, historians, genealogists and poets.

We have seen that the Chiefs of each clan acted as judges, "a judge in every isle for the discussions of all controversies, who had lands from MacDonald for their trouble and likewise the eleventh part of every action decided. But there might still be an appeal to the Council of the Isles"<sup>2</sup> Thomson reports that "judices" were normally attached to a province, e.g. Caithness, Buchan, Fife.

In medicine there were three medical dynasties; one was that of the Beatons, MacBeths or Bethunes; a second was MacLachlans of Kilbride; the third was that of MacConachers, or O'Conachers, of Lorn.<sup>3</sup>

In the Church, as Thomson reports "the detailed study of the Church in Gaelic Scotland in Medieval times has still to be written and the most important sources in the Vatican archives are gradually being made available".

We have referred above to the interest in churches maintained by our Clan. When Donald (MacDonald) of Islay in the first half of the 13th century went to Rome to be punished for his murders of his uncle and others and to regret that he had built a Dun on Oronsay he came back from Rome to build a monastery of Saddell in Kintyre and added to the island of Hesker a nunnery. This became the tradition of the successors to Somerled.

Thomson is interested in the fact that temporal power and ecclesiastical preferment tended to go together, and as to whether the ecclesiastical or the secular office came first. He refers to Rogellus Obrolchan a priest, Secretary to the Lord of the Isles who asked to be given a church in Morvern. Thomson says: "I do not know whether the same should be said of Nigel Makduuhie (Makduwhie/Macdwwfye/Machoffye who is referred to in 1420 as the late rector of Kilmionivaig, having "died on his way to the Roman Court".

"Whether they held the archivists or keepers of the records of the Lord of the Isles first or as ecclesiastical first is not clear." I have prepared a small list of Pryors to the Church in Oronsay. (See Vol. I, pp. 57-58)

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1 MacMillan, S. A. Vindication of MacBeth, p. 13

2 Grieve, S. op. cit. I. pp. 257-258

3 Thomson, Derick, S. Gaelic Learned Orders and Literati in Medieval Scotland, Scottish Studies, Vol. 12, 1968 pp. 57-78.

Dean Munro, in 1549 says of Colonsay: "This Ile is brukit (owned) be ane Capitane callit McDuffyhe and perteinit to Clan Donald of Kintyre of auld."<sup>1</sup>

### 5. Roman Catholics

The Roman Catholic Churches and the Celtic Columba Catholics began their troubles early. It is reported by Bede that Necton, King of the Picts began by expelling all the Columban Clergy who would not follow Rome in tonsure, marriage and other behaviour. Around Circa 717 the expulsion of the Iona priests was the cause of great grief because the Picts had given the Isle to St. Columba.

The support by Queen Margaret led to a Priory of Canons Regular of Augustine at Kiloran which was dependant on the Abbey in Holyrood.<sup>2</sup>

By 1203 the Order was Benedictine. It is not clear whether the monks were expelled or were absorbed into this Order. These changes were not accomplished quickly in remote areas and many old churches became ruins. In the time of King James VI any Catholic who assisted at the offices of his religion could have all his goods, movable or immovable, personal or real, seized; if he repeated his offence he could be banished; if he repeated it again death might be his reward. By 1690 only a few thousand were left. The Roman Church started a mission at that time and it is estimated that about 15% are Catholics.

There are some references to an order of Catholic anchorites called the Culdees in Hebridean history. They began in the 8th century. Grieve reports that a Culdee cell had been in Kiloran. There is a tradition that a Culdee Church developed in Colonsay<sup>4</sup> by Good John and Amie MacRuari, the wife of John, Lord of the Isles had founded one in Uist. They worked in the vernacular; they were recognized even by the Roman Church for their good works. Bain describes the Culdees as being the most self denying and zealous of the missionaries".<sup>5</sup>

### 6. Presbyterianism

From August 24th 1560 A.D. when Presbyterianism replaced the Roman Catholic church as the "official" doctrine in Scotland, most of the Highlanders and Islanders changed to Protestant worship. South Uist and Barra remained Catholic. During the next one hundred and fifty years few of the smaller isolated churches had any Presbyterian Minister and Baptist and Congregationalist groups were formed.

The translation from English to Gaelic was a matter of importance to the people. The Prayer Book (Knox's Liturgy) was translated by Carswell between 1566 and 1572; Calvin's Catechism, 1631; the New Testament in 1767 A.D.; and the first Gaelic Bible was published in 1783 – 1801.

3. Grieve, S. op. cit. I. p. 140

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1 Munro, R.W. Munro's Western Isles of Scotland, Edinburgh, 1961 p. 60

2 Grieve, S. op. cit. II. p. 157

4 Grieve, op. cit. I. p. 240

5 Bain, R. The History of Ross p. 55

The scarcity of trained Ministers for the Presbyterian Church in the 16th and 17th centuries was a tremendous handicap for those Protestants who lived in the Isles. Colonsay started a church or chapel in 1812 or 1813, Bowmore (1819 Baptist), Mull (1810, Baptist), Paisley (1795), Keiss (1750), Bristo (1765), Uig (1807) as Baptist churches.<sup>5</sup> Congregationalists developed churches in Dundee (1769), Aberdeen (1797), Newburgh (1778), Dumferline (1801), Leith (1805), Perth (1794), Campbell-town (1802), Elgin (1804), Stirling (1804) Oban (1805), Arran (1806).<sup>6</sup>

Loder provides extracts from the Presbyterian Book of Kintyre showing the difficulties experienced from 1655 in providing preaching in Jura, Colonsay and Islay.

The Stewart Kings tried hard to transform Presbyterianism into Episcopal government. By 1690 Presbyterianism won over Episcopalianism; Westminster was denied the right of interference in Church affairs in Scotland by 1707; Patronage was allowed - it had been abolished. This was the cause of secession in 1843. There were three groups - the Church of Scotland, the Episcopal Church of Scotland and the Free Church of Scotland. They had many doctrines in common and union of the three had been a goal for the last century.

The MacDuffies in Colonsay were originally Columban Catholics then Roman Catholics and after the Reformation they became Protestants. In South Uist many remained Roman Catholics. A decision on this choice was obviously affected by legislation and by the attitudes of the Chief.

#### School

A Tigh Searmonachaidh, a "preaching house" was built near Machrins farm house and it was here that the earliest known school was developed. By 1748 there were twenty five boys and five girls in the school. The numbers rose to 66 boys by 1781; by 1827 the numbers were 46 boys and 16 girls. Thereafter the number of boys decreased or spent only a few days each year and the number of girls increased to 30.<sup>3</sup>

#### 7. Baptists and Congregationalists

,The writer has examined books by Rev. Derek Murray<sup>4</sup>, George Yuille<sup>5</sup>, Rev. Harry Escott<sup>6</sup>, and others to discover the reasons for a change from other denominations and to survey the growths of these two bodies in Scotland.

In 1650 some of the Roundheads under Cromwell were Baptists. Cromwell opposed them and by Order-In-Council gave an instruction "to s that no Baptists holds any office of trust, nor

1 Loder, op. cit. pp. 241-260

2 Martin, M. Description of the Western Isles of Scotland, pp. 246-249 Pennant, Thos. A Tour in Scotland and Voyage to the Hebrides, 1772, Vol. I. 235-240.

3 Loder, op. cit. p. 175

4 Murray, Rev. Derek. The First 100 years, The Baptist Union of Scotland

5 History of Baptists in Scotland. Editor, Rev. Geo. Yuille, Baptist Union Publications Committee, Glasgow, 1926.

6 Escott, Harry. A History of Scottish Congregationalism

practises at law, nor keeps a school". This regulation did not apply to the Congregationalists and many officers and men were of that persuasion. Despite Cromwell groups of Highland and Lowland Scots formed some Baptist Churches at Leith, Perth, Cupar, Aberdeen and Ayr. In 1733 a Secession Church, from the Presbyterian Church, was formed and the movement spread to Keiss, under Mr. Sinclair. John Glas, Old Scots Independents, Old Scots Baptists, and the Bereans created church groups in most shires in Scotland.

#### Destruction of Churches

The intrusion of local Chiefs and Chieftains added to the destruction of the religious houses. A.O. Anderson in his *Early Sources A Scottish History* refers to an attack on the Monastery at Iona. "A monastery was made by Cellach in the middle of the sheepfolk of Iona without any law, in violation of the rights of the community at Iona and he damaged the place greatly. As a consequence clergy from Ireland Firconnel, Armagh, Derry and others destroyed the monastery."<sup>1</sup>

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1 Anderson, A.O. *Early Sources of Scottish History*. Vol. I P. 363

## CHAPTER III

### SOCIAL CUSTOMS OF THE CLAN

#### The Clan

Probably one of the most significant social patterns in Scotland is that of the Clan, its political membership, its organization, its succession and particularly the philosophy of its members.

#### 1. Political Membership

It was a patriarchal form of government; it had its own laws of succession and of tenure of lands. People followed their leader as the head of their race, and as representative of the ancestor, not as in the feudal system as tenants of a landed proprietor. It is at once, a group of people tied by common blood and usually having a common habitat and a system of filial devotion to a Chief, indicating, not a subservience but a mutual respect between the Chief and each member of his Clan.

When surnames began to be introduced in Ireland, the head of a tribe selected some ancestor and called himself the grandson, or Ua (Anglicized into "O", - as in O'Connor). All the tribe then used the surname, and the chief used no Christian name. In Scotland the practice became one of forming surnames with Mac (son) instead of Ua.

It gradually became assumed that all persons bearing the same surname were kinsmen, - hence clan became synonymous with tribe. Both uses occur in Scotland to denote a particular tribe occupying a land e.g. Colonsay, and in the sense of many tribes claiming descent from a common ancestor.

#### 2. Organization

Keltie remarks that:<sup>1</sup>

- a) The Highland Chief was the hereditary Lord of all who belonged to his Clan, wherever they dwelt or what lands they occupied even though the chief has lost his estate.
- b) Originally the clan recognized a "Ri" or King controlling several provinces, but from the 12th century the head was called the Tois, each with the "Maormar" as chief steward.
- c) Each tribe formed a number of communities, fines or septs, of which the head was an "aire". An aire, whose family held the same ground for three generations was called a "flaith" or "Lord".
- d) The headship of a tribe was practically confined to the members of one family. This does not mean that succession went to a son, but could go to a brother or to other relatives of the chief to the fifth degree. Succession was confined until recently (cf. MacLeod) to the male line. The rules of Succession to the Chiefship was known as the law of tanistry; succession to property or land was controlled by the law of gavel.

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1 Keltie, J.S. History of the Scottish Highlands, Vol. II, p. 120



- e) The Chief was governed by the aid of a council (sabaid). He possessed, as did several of the flathis, the power of life and death over members of his Clan.
- f) Malcolm Canmore (1057 - 1093) was persuaded by his wife, Queen Margaret, to introduce feudalism to replace the Celtic Patriarchal system.

### 3. Operation

- a) Robert Bain in the 1961 revision of "Clans and Tartans of Scotland",<sup>1</sup> comments "The clan organization consisted of the chief, the tanist, the chieftains, the daoin-uaisle (the gentlemen) and the general body of the clan".

"The chief dispensed the law in times of peace, led them in times of war. . . he divided the land in such a way that each member had a portion sufficient for his needs. . . he protected his followers".

"The tanist was the person next in succession to the chief according to the laws of tanistry. . . the chieftains were the heads of houses into which the clan was divided. . . the oldest cadet was next to the chief. . . the Captain was usually the Chief. If the Chief was set aside the Toiseach generally bore the title of Captain. The offices Tanist and Toiseach were often borne by the same individual".

"The judicial system was administered by a Brieve or judge; the laws were a survival of the older Celtic law. This office was hereditary".

"The Chief was no despot. Every tribesman had an undisputed right of access to his Chief. Alternately the highest virtue every tribesman has is his loyalty to his Chief."

"The social customs of the Clan were evolved largely from Celtic sources, e.g. fosterage, hand fasting, women were held in high esteem".

The total number of clansmen, in all the Highlands and Islands who were able to bear arms in 1745 was probably 22,000; this gave a Highland and Island population of 132,000 to 200,000. Up to one-half of the male population could be summoned to fight. St. Columba had forbidden the use of women in levies.

- b) The lenn or kilt showed rank by the number of colors. A slave (slavery was common in Ireland and Scotland) wore clothes of one color; a ri had five and an ollash or superior king had six.
- c) The clan system was practically disbanded after the 1745 rebellion. Use of the tartan was forbidden in 1746; when this order was repealed in 1782, few people returned to its use.

Dr. Agnes Muir MacKenzie<sup>2</sup> in a speech to the Celtic Congress in July, 1937, on the theme "The Old Stuarts and a Celtic Ideal of Kingship", said that "the government of a Clan represented discipline of the highest order. The Chief was a man born of the Clan; he did not inherit an area but he inherited representation of a people to whom and for whom he was responsible. The Stuarts were merely the heads of a party".

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1 Bain, Robert. Clans and Tartans of Scotland. William Collins, 1961

2 MacKenzie, Ur. Agnes Muir, from Oban Times, July 24, 1937.

I have drawn especially on Frank Adam<sup>1</sup> whose discussion was ample, clear, with historic notes coupled with a degree of awareness that the "Clan" was more than a "tribe".

The Chief was either an heir at law by right of succession under the principal of tanistry or an heir by tailzie under a specific designation or by a nomination of the preceding Chief. Even as early as 1672 the Lord Lyon held that the assumption of Chiefship without his permission was unlawful.

The Clan was originally a biological group. The Head of the central family was normally the Chief of the Clan. Therefore a childless Chief is "a sorry organization". The Lord Lyon had not Suggested that a Chiefship could not pass to a woman; it has in the case of Dame Flora MacLeod.

The next person, the Tanist, would be male and might be a brother instead of a son. "Under old Scots Law every landowner was required to possess arms. not only peers and lairds but business men, professional men, burgesses, commissioned officers in the Armed Forces of the Crown, and so on have been accustomed to registering arms. . . or by applying for new grants".<sup>1</sup>

Mr. MacKinnon<sup>2</sup> has published in Scotland's Heraldry (Appendix A) a list of 76 Chiefs of the Highland Clans and great Lowland Houses who are members of the Standing Council of Scottish Chiefs (pp. 111-116). In Appendix B (pp. 118-120), he breaks down the titles by their nobiliary degrees - Dukes, Marquesses, Earls, Viscounts, Lords, Baronets, Knights and Esquires. Our Clan, under any spelling, is not represented. A Chief would be required to "matriculate" or bear arms. The Chiefship is a title of dignity even though no higher nobiliary rank is held than that of Esquire.

Below the Tanist there can be Chieftains, the Heads of Houses or Septs. Next to the Chieftains came the Daoin-uasail or gentry.

The Chief felt that it was his obligation to compel the Clan to provide for even the lowest member of the community. On the other hand a highlander would be disgraced if he could not name his Chief. General Wade reported to his government that "they think it is a most sublime virtue to pay servile and abject obedience to the commands of their Chieftains. . . They are treated by the Chiefs with great familiarity". The Chief kept open house for the members of his Clan. The honour of the Clan was a common property to all.

"O" names (as in O'Donnell) were more numerous in Ireland than "Mac" in Scotland. The "O" names began to drop out in the 17th century.<sup>3</sup>

It should be remembered that hereditary surnames were scarcely started before 1000 A.D. Ireland was one of the first to adopt this practice.

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- 1 Adam, Frank, Clans, Septs and Regiments of the Scottish Highlands, revised by Sir Thomas Innes of Learney, 5th Edition, W. & A.K. Johnson, pp. 579-586
  - 2 MacKinnon of Dunakin, C.R. Scotland's Heraldry, Collins 1962, p. 55
  - 3 MacLysaght, Dr. E. Surnames of Ireland, Irish Univ. Press, Shannon

Adam refers to procedure in the selection of a Chief (if none has been named), to the installation of a Chief, to Manrent when a clan was too small or weak to defend itself, to the use of arms and to the development of Clans from about 1100.<sup>1</sup> The King opposed Manrent and Parliament opposed it in 1425.

Sir Thomas Innes of Learney defines the distinction of Primogeniture under the late English law of peerage and of tanistry in this way, that the outstanding feature of the Chiefship is that it is heredity in the stem, in the family of the Clan, but that it is individual subject to the selection of the fittest member.

There are many interpretations of the origin of Clans in Scotland. Dr. James Browne<sup>2</sup> reviews the proposals.

1. Scottish-Irish: the Collectanea de Rebus Albanicis represents this position. Chiefs of various Clans reviewed evidences of the age, Land use and other circumstances of those who claimed to be a Clan. They recognized that many of the accepted Chieftains were descendants of Fearcher Fada.

Our Clan name is a Gaelic personal name whose origin is a mystery. We claim to have a special relationship to Cavran (Circa 557 A.D.), to Cormac MacOibertaig (Circa 1060) and to Alpin (Circa 836)

2. Heroic: Browne points out that many Clans have located a king or other famous personage whom they regard as the progenitor -MacDonald from Conn and Colla; McNeill from another King of Ireland; MacGregors from King Kenneth; MacKintosh from MacDuff; MacKenzie from Colin Fitzgerald.
3. Norwegian-Danish; e.g. MacLeod from a King of Man; Cameron from a Dane Cambro; Grant from another Dane, Acquin de Grandt.
4. Skene: He assumes that the Northern Picts, or Caledonians, gave some tribes a Clan with its Maormars.

A historic reason is the fact that when Kenneth moved his court to Scone and when his successors moved it to Edinburgh the Highland people talked of the Crown as a foreign agency such as England. This allowed the ambitious princes to become Kings, such as MacDonald of Dunnyweg, Moray, Huntley and others.

From the Book of the Deer we learn that there were Clans and an organized land system before the 11th century.

The MacLeods and the MacDonalds have salutes, marches and laments. Our Clan has none.

#### Other Customs

- 1 Social customs change with race, time and social opportunity. Dr. W.D. Lamont relates such events in "The Early History of Islay,"<sup>3</sup> and John and Lucy Ramsay of Kildalton in the

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1 Adam, Frank. op. cit. Chap. IV. The Law of the Clan pp. 141-201, 1970 Eighth Edition

2 Browne Dr. J. op. cit. Vol. VIII. Chap. II

3 Lamont, Dr. W.D. The Book of Islay, Burns & Harris, Dundee

"Book of Islay".<sup>1</sup> They refer to the Old Stone Age (Paleolithic) when relics from the years before the Ice caps were discovered and that in the Mid-Stone (Mesolithic) kitchen middens began to appear. In the New Stone Age (2700-1300 B.C.) agriculture became a major activity; in the Bronze Age (1300-200 B.C.) skill and artistry became significant. In the Early Iron Age (200 B.C. to 500 A.D.) the arrival of the Celts with their Duns and their skill fortifications appeared.

2. A rural community has to develop music, dancing, games and competitive athletics. The ceildh was an old form of social life; the mod is still a competitive display of the finest art with its dancing events - the Fling, strathspeys, lilt. jigs; with its piping, its drumming and band events. The world still maintains the outside activity of the Scot - leaping, wrestling, putting the stone and throwing the hammer.
3. "Fosterage" was accepted by both the Celts and the Norse. It involved sending a child of either sex to a family who kept the child until the age of puberty. In return for this participation the foster child was expected to maintain his foster mother and father if they needed help in sickness, old age or when trouble came their way. A feud such as is reported between the Chief Malcolm and Coll Cietach MacDonald when Coll who was a foster child to MacDuffie murdered his father was an unforgivable event.
4. There were many times in the Highlands and Islands where turmoil and dissension was the regular life of the people. It would be improbable that learning received little encouragement until long after the Education Act was passed in 1496.
5. Housing in many islands were of the "black" variety when the one room provided for all men, women and children; there was no use of stone.
6. Venison, fish, seals, milk, cattle and sheep provided the food stuffs. The potato was introduced into the Highlands in 1743.
7. Thomson in his important report on Gaelic Learned Orders and Literate reports on the Clans who were involved as hereditary harpers, such as the MacCrimmons, the MacArthurs, the Rankins, and such as Giolla Criost Bruilingeach - who probably belonged to Galbraith, the MacSenash, the MacShannons and Roderick Morrison.<sup>2</sup>
8. Historians and Genealogists were represented by Muldonich McEoin, The Red Book of Clan Ranald and MacMhuirich.
9. The poets were the "leading bardic family, the MacMhuirichs, the MacEwans, the Dean of Lismore (James MacGregor).
10. Military: The very small number of our Clan and the size of the units involved makes participation of our young men as important soldiers and sailors quite infrequent. The MacDonalds, the MacLeans, the MacLeods and a few others made participation in the Black Watch, the Seaforths, the Seventy-Third, the Cameron Highlanders and many other regiments and fencibles a natural thing in which promotion could be assured.

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1 Ramsay, John & Lucy, The Book of Islay

2 Gaelic Learned Orders and Literati in Medieval Scotland; Derick S. Thomson, Celtic Department, Glasgow.

11. Education: On the other hand educational work had always Attracted a few young men of our Clan. We have referred to the Lector of Iona in the 12th century as being a forerunner of this type of activity. Initially such educational effort was carried by religious denominations and was selective. The Act of 1496 compelled country gentlemen to send their eldest sons to a grammar school to study Latin and then to a University for law.

The Reformation did not help immediately the educational effort. The Protestant Churches did not provide lands or rent to replace the Catholic schools and even as late as the Act of 1865 there were about one third of the country children who had no school provided and in Glasgow, only half of the children were at school. The rural areas in which our family lived meant that competent teachers were as scarce as ministers.

From 1872 parliamentary grants to schools, admission of females, the abandonment of Latin as a medium for instruction, the bringing of the Church of Scotland and the United Free Churches schools within the system, the devotion of teachers and parents to a rigid instruction have made the Scottish educational system a matter of great pride.<sup>1</sup>

12. Economics: Dr. Loder, in his examination of the three centuries ,of economic life in Colonsay notes that the populations had increased, that the distribution of land had been slowly changed from a tacksman-cottar-tenant plan to a joint tenant plan where individual houses are built with gardens ,with fields for crops and a machair for pasture. These changes led to a Crofter economy.

Most of the members of our Clan were in agriculture in each area, some went into fishing cod, ling and shell-fish. Cattle could be sold to England and prices advanced steadily. Potatoes, turnips and barley became the chief production. Wool and Flax and their manufacture were the employment of women; kelp which started in Tiree provided much employment for men. The volume rose to 5,000 tons in 1768. The disappearance of kelp as an additional source of income affected most of our people; the memories of the hardship contributed to the delay in reviving "tangle" as an extra crop for the Crofter, in 1944-45, when the writer was building up Alginate Industries in South Uist. The potato famine of 1846, and the Clearances made life very difficult for many of our Clan and the migrations to United States in 1739 and later to Canada after 1758 became inevitable.

The author who introduced the collection of tangle and of ascophyllum in South Uist and North Uist, as the source of alginic acid and alginates in 1944 believes that this event has maintained the population of these islands.

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1 Donaldson G. MacKies Short history of Scotland p. 283-285.

## CHAPTER IV

### EVENTS AND PERSONALITIES OF THE CLAN

Volume I suggested that the MacDuffies or MacPhees were living, in small numbers, in Colonsay, Islay, and several areas early in the 13th century. They had been a tribe of Clan Alpin. It would appear that the MacDuffies were prominent in the Colonsay story from at least 1207 A.D. and that their chief was recognized as the leader of his clan for some centuries before that time. Siol Alpin was formed by such people long before 1207 A.D. For the next centuries the clan apparently continued in possession of their lands, usually acknowledging the MacDonalds as owners of the land, to the end of the 16th century.

#### 794 A.D.

From 794 A.D. the Norsemen invaded Scotland destroying churches; they invaded Iona searching for beautiful parchment of the Gospels in gold and silver cases. In 802 they sacked Iona; in 806 they killed all the monks; when a new monastery was built other Norsemen destroyed the building and again killed all the monks.<sup>1</sup> There is no reference to the destruction of Oronsay, but there was no communication from Colonsay to Edinburgh.

The Danes and Norwegians invaded all the British Isles, including Scotland, and invaded each other at home in Europe.

Professor MacKinnon, a native of Colonsay who occupied the Chair of Celtic Languages in Edinburgh stated that "the inhabitants of Colonsay showed more traces of Norse blood than those of any surrounding islands",<sup>2</sup> but that our Clan is not Norse.

Dr. Keltie recognizing that the population of Colonsay was, inevitably, a mixture of Celtic and Scandinavian blood, points out that the Hebrides, although long subject to Norway do not appear to have ever formed part of the possessions of the Danes.<sup>3</sup>

The development of Highland Clans was probably hastened by the action of Margaret, a grand daughter of King Edward of England. She married King Malcolm Canmore in 1069 and persuaded him to import the feudal system, the discontinuance of Gaelic as the language of the Court, the substitution of the Catholic practices in place of the Celtic practices initiated by St. Columba, and in many other ways. She regarded Lanfrance, the Archbishop of Canterbury, as her spiritual advisor. To some writers these changes led to the alienation of the Gaelic subjects and to the breaking up of large tribes e.g. Siol Alpin, into Clan districts, e.g. MacDuffies in Colonsay, MacKenzies in Ross. It is doubtful whether Margaret and Malcolm could have caused this change without other assistance, but two things did happen. Firstly, Clanship thereafter was the principle governing the Highland people until 1745; and secondly,

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1 Donaldson, G. MacKie's Short History of Scotland, Oliver & Boyd, 1962 P. 18

2 Loder J. Colonsay and Oronsay, pp. 28-29

3 Keltie J.S. History of the Scottish Highlanders, Vol. II pp. 131-132

in 710 A.D., the King of the Picts joined the Roman Church; he was followed, a few years later, by the ruler of Dalriada. As a result the Celtic Church declined.<sup>1</sup>

In the next three centuries, the Kings of Alba fought with the Maormar of Moray, with the Norsemen, with Norway and Denmark and with the Kings of England. In 1018 A.D. the borders north of the Tweed were ceded to Scotland by King Cnut, England, and "Scotland" became the designation instead of "Alba".

### 11th Century A.D.

Grieve reports that one of Colla Uais successors was Gillebride MacGille Adamnan, King of Colonsay. He was, it is said, also the Coarb of Iona and Colonsay, under the Bishop of Armagh, Ireland. Grieve also reports that Adamnan had married Earl. Sigurd's sister Nereida.<sup>2</sup> Loder regards part of the story of the marriage with the sister as being improbable or fanciful.<sup>3</sup>

All seem to have agreed that Adamnan had a son, Giolla Bride; the legend is that Adamnan had been driven out of Argyll by the Norsemen. MacMillan points out that the MacDuffies were not in Colonsay when Adamnan and his son Gille Bride were there.<sup>4</sup> This proposal sets the earliest date at which the MacDuffies lived on Colonsay - probably the 12th century.

Gille Bride's son, Somerled, is perhaps the greatest contributor of the western isles to Scotland.

### C. 1050

Gillebride MacGille Adamnan, the grandfather of Somerled was forced by the Norse to leave Scotland. He went to Ireland taking with him the MacQuarries and MacMahons to assist in the recovery. Eventually his son, Giolla Bride, and Somerled went to Morvern. Somerled drove the Danes out of Scotland "except the Innsigall".<sup>5</sup> Somerled died in 1164 A.D.

### C. 1127

Our Clan is especially interested in Dunkeld. MacMillan claims that the progenitor of our tribe was "Murdock, son of Ferchar, son of Cormac, first diocesan Bishop of Dunkeld". There are widely disparate dates and conflicting reports on Dunkeld. MacCulloch reports that there was a monastery of the Culdees at Dunkeld. Mylne asserts that the Pictish King, Constantine established a religious foundation there in 729 A.D. Gordon Donaldson reports that, from 850 to 900 A.D. Dunkeld remained the ecclesiastical centre in Scotland until a new foundation took its place at St. Andrews.

MacCulloch says that the first Bishop in Dunkeld was Gregory who died in 1169. Other traditions assert that Cormac was Bishop at the time of Alexander 1st, who reigned from 1107 - 1124. MacCulloch reports that after Gregory or Cormac there is a recorded succession of thirty eight Bishops.

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1 Loder, op. cit. p. 26

2 Grieve, op. cit. I pp. 31-32

3 Loder. op. cit. pp. 35-36

4 MacMillan, S. Private communication

5 Grant. Dr. I. The Lordship of the Isles. pp. 164-172

Our interest, of course, is in connection with the appearance of the MacDuffies in Colonsay. On this basis they had not arrived until, at least, near the end of the 12th century or later.<sup>1</sup> The Irish Annalists, Tigernac and Innis fallen have reported that "Feredac the son of Cormac died in 880." His son, Murdoch, would be in Applecross for a period before sending his children to Oronsay in the 10th or 11th centuries.

#### 1156

A sea battle was fought between Somerled and Godred, a Norse, in the area between Colonsay and Islay. Somerled was victorious and Godred ceded to Somerled the whole of the islands south of Ardnamurchan, as well as Kintyre.<sup>2</sup> The Scottish Crown retained their interest in Argyll. On Somerled's death he owned Lorn, Jura, 'Mull, Coll, Tiree, Kintyre, Islay, Arran, Colonsay, Bute.

#### 1164

The Annals of Ulster reported that "Dignitaries of the community of Iona, namely, the great priest Augustine and the Lector, Dubside" went on a deputation to Ireland. Skene suspects that the name of our Clan, MacDhubside, may have derived from the Lector, Dubside.<sup>3</sup>

Somerled recovered Morvern, Lochaber and most of Argyll. On his death he gave Mull, Coll, Tiree, Jura and the district of Loarn to Dougal. To Angus he gave Bute and part of Arran. To Reginald he gave Islay and Kintyre and probably Colonsay.

#### C. 1200

Even though Somerled has been responsible for the reduction of Norse power in Western Scotland the Crown retained their interest in Argyll. Alexander II of Scotland offered to turn the northern part of Somerled's territories into an Earldom of Ross - which he did - and the southern part including Argyll into a Sheriffdom.

#### 1203

Despite the destruction by the Norsemen the Roman Church maintained its mission. Pope Innocent III gave the Abbey of Iona to Celestine, his brethren and successors, lands, islands and churches with the collection of rents. The Pope explicitly forbade "any ecclesiastic or layman to interfere" with the threat of ex-communication. It was in contravention of this instruction that led Donald to build a Dun on the holy grounds of Oronsay. This event brought MacDuffie into the forefront of Colonsay politics.<sup>4</sup>

#### 1207-1249     MacDuffie as Consul

Donald had succeeded his father Reginald and went to see the King of Denmark taking with him "many of the ancient Danes of the Isles such as the MacDuffies and MacNagils".

On his visit to King Haco, MacDuffie was given a Consulate, to report directly to the King;

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- 1 MacCulloch, Dr. John. The Highlands and Western Isles of Scotland, 4 Vol. 1824. Vol. I pp. 21-22
  - 2 Grieve S. op. cit. I p. 237
  - 3 Annals of the Kingdom of Ireland, Four Masters, edited by John O'Donovan Dublin. Vol. II. p. 1164
  - 4 Loder, J. op. cit. pp. 193-194



Donald gave up his Dun Evan home in Colonsay and established himself in Islay. Donald accepted this position and went on with his duties as the Lord of the Isles. This mention is the first comment on the MacDuffie Clan.

Loder reports that "there is no evidence of any kind of tenure by which the MacDuffies held Colonsay from the Lord of the Isles; their tenure was one of immemorial occupation". This circumstance is one of the evidences that wherever the Clan had been prior to living in Colonsay the sennachies must have believed that the MacDuffies had been there from time "immemorial". Grieve reports that they were "an Irish Sept who, with their Chief were reliable allies of the Danes".<sup>1</sup> Whether MacDuffie of 1208 was an "ancient Dane of the Isles" or "ancient Dane of Colonsay" is not clear.<sup>2</sup>

This circumstances under which MacDuffie was appointed to be the head of Colonsay, with the tacit approval of Donald has intrigued many of those who have read this document by Hugh MacDonald. This action was not in keeping with the MacDonald Clan's outlook and activities. The close of the 12th century found Godred dead in 1187, with Reginald, Olave and later another Godred, warring for position in the western isles, including Man. The King of Norway could not be sure that control of the islands could be maintained when the MacDonalds were building their kingdom in the west. The old rule of 'divide and conquer' might be the King's choice and MacDuffie was a man the King could trust. In the last half-century of Danish rule, until 1266, in Scotland, Donald of Islay had more troubles to conquer than the passing over to the MacDuffies a small section of the empire of Somerled. If the King of Norway could restrict his interest to Colonsay, Donald would be satisfied.

#### 1207 - 1249

Donald liked building and erected a Dun nearby the Oronsay chapel. This use of church lands, even by the proprietor of the rest of Colonsay, was always "bad form" but it had happened to many places in the Catholic Church and the Prior required Donald to defend himself to the Pope. In addition he and his uncle Dougall became enemies and Donald had killed him. He quarrelled with King Alexander claiming that his right to own Colonsay was "by conquest and not from the King of Denmark or other Kings" (including Alexander). Later he killed Callum Alin, his brother-in-law, and Sir William Rollox, a representative of his Majesty sent to demand allegiance of Donald.

Why Donald changed his mind is not known - perhaps it was excommunication - but Donald eventually went to the Pope asking for forgiveness "even though they burned him in a caldron of lead". The Pope was satisfied that Donald was sorry and gave him absolution. He built a monastery at Saddell and gave it lands. He gave an island of Hesker to the Nuns at Iona. He was, however, removed from his position as "Coarb of Columcille".<sup>3</sup>

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1 Grieve, S. op cit. 1. p. 283-284

2 Collectanea de Rebus Albanicis. Hugh MacDonald, Fragment of a Manuscript. History of the MacDonalds. It was written in the reign of Charles II. pp. 282-304

3 Grieve, S. op. cit. 1. p. 249

### 1263

King Alexander III of Scotland fought a great fleet from Norway, near Arrane, in 1263 at a famous battle of Largs, and obtained an indecisive victory. In 1266, by the treaty of Perth, the isles of Man (Sudreys) and the Hebrides were sold to Scotland for 4000 marks plus an annual payment of 100 marks. And so the Hebrides became a part of the Kingdom of Scotland "under a Lowlander". It made no difference to Highlanders and Islesmen; they fought the King of the Scots in 1411; and 1426 with James I; in 1450 with James II; in 1476 with James III and in 1493 with James IV.

### C. 1314

Robert I gave land to Angus Og - a "footing in Lochaber". David II allowed the MacDonalds to establish themselves in Lochaber and Glengarry.

### 1314

When Clan Donald, now called of Islay, led the Islesmen and Highlanders at the battle of Bannockburn against the English invader, a Malcolm I, the 11th Chief, "MacDuffith, Lord of Colonsay" was one of the chiefs who rallied to his banner in support of Bruce. Sir Walter Scott in "The Lord of the Isles" depicts the rallying of groups of Islanders from Mull, Colonsay, Jura, Islay and Staffa to the great battle for the independence of Scotland. In Canto 6, XXXII Colonsay's fierce Lord, a MacDuffith, had been pierced by an English knight, de Argentine. MacDuffie rose against the spear that held him and swung his broadsword; de Argentine was fatally struck and the Lord of Colonsay "laughed in death pang that his blade the mortal thrust so well repaid".<sup>1</sup>

In the Oban Times, April 3, 1886, a writer was commenting on this story of McDuffith, Lord of Colonsay. Sir Walter had made of him "one great fact in the history of the Clan". Scott, he said, was a genealogical 'dealer in antiquities' who was like a man 'Maoldomniach, servus Domini, who wrote almost five centuries ago on the Lord of Colonsay in similar terms. This bard, like Sir Walter, was equally "proud of the virtues of lofty lineage".<sup>2</sup>

### 1335

Edward Balliol granted Golwenche (Colonsay) to John (MacDonald) of Isla, first Lord of the Isles. During the reign of David II of Scotland (1329-1370) the MacDuffies of Colonsay, armed only with thorn staves fought the King's troops over some invasion of Colonsay. They lost and were buried where they fell on the strand. Until recent years superstitious island fishermen would refuse to dig bait at this spot for fear of evoking a curse from the dead.<sup>3</sup>

In 1335-1340 John, the son of Angus Og, despite his Father's loyalty to Bruce, supported Edward Balliol as an alternative to David. The King of England supported Balliol. John of Islay had been given, through his father, Colonsay, Islay, Gigha, Jura, Mull, Skye, Lewis, Kintyre, Knapdale and the wardship of Lochaber. David II finally routed Edward Balliol in a second war of independence. David II forfeited John when this happened but restored the land in 1343.<sup>4</sup>

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1 Loder J. op. cit. p. 42

2 Oban Times. April 3, 1886

3 Loder J. op. cit. p. 46

4 Loder J. op. cit. p. 46

1336

Edward III of England, Balliol's supporter, confirmed the grant.<sup>1</sup>

1341

David II of Scotland gave Colonsay to MacIain of Ardnamurchan but he did not take possession. He gave Mull, Morvern and part of Lochaber to Angus Og forfeiting the Comyn family.<sup>1</sup>

1343

David II returned the islands to Angus, son of John, and in the same year gave them to John, First Lord of the Isles.<sup>1</sup>

1346

John, Lord of Islay had married the sister of Ranald of the MacRuairis. When Ranald died following a quarrel with the Earl of Ross over possession of Uist, Barra, Eigg, Rum and Garmoran, John seized the land for himself.<sup>1</sup>

#### 1354 Lordship of the Isles

A "Lordship of the Isles" was held by the MacDonald Clan from 1354 to 1493 and was accepted by the King of Scotland. John was followed, as Lordship of the Isles by successors, Donald, Alexander (who was given the title as Earl of Ross) and John. He established a parliament at Finlaggan, in Islay, erected or seized a number of castles on the west coast as residences, and managed the affairs of his kingdom with energy and prudence.<sup>1</sup>

As far as we know, MacDuffie of Colonsay was the hereditary Keeper of the Records and Archivist from a very early date in the 14th Century. He was Judge on Colonsay and Oronsay, with his court at Garvard, Colonsay. It might be that Dugal Mor or Malcolm would have been the first Recorder.

#### C. 1360

Malcolm MacLeod, son of Malcolm (1296-1370), the fourth son of the 3rd Chief, married a daughter of MacDuffie of Colonsay. They settled in Argyllshire. The Malcolm's and the MacCallums claim to have families of which they were the progenitors (Dr. D. MacKinnon, MacLeod Chiefs of Harris and Dunvegan, p. 11. The MacLeod Society. 1969)

1376

John forfeited the Island to King Robert II who granted it anew to John and Margaret Stewart, his wife, and his heirs by her. The Lord of the Isles was married twice and this purpose behind this transaction was to dispossess his first family (Amie MacRuairi) of any interest in Colonsay.<sup>2</sup> John gave an assurance of his loyalty to the Crown.

1380

"Good John", Lord of the Isles died. Succeeded by Donald. Donald claimed the ownership of the Earl of Ross. Donald took 10,000 men from Ardtornish to a famous battle at Harlaw, 1411 in which both sides claimed victory. Donald withdrew his claim on Ross (until 1437).<sup>3</sup>

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1 Loder J. op. cit. pp. 46-49

2 Loder, op. cit. p. 46

3 Loder, op. cit. p. 48

1388

Godfrey, Eldest son of John and Amie became Lord of North Uist.<sup>1</sup>

1400

Clan Ian Vor (MacDonald South) headed by Allastair Corrach, formed Clan de Lochaber.<sup>2</sup>

1411

Donald, Lord of the Isles, after the famous battle at Harlaw, abandoned his claim to the Earldom of Ross.<sup>3</sup>

1426

James I held a Parliament in Inverness applying the Committee of Articles to the Highlands. Under this legislative Committee war between private persons was prohibited; if such took place the rebels would lose their goods, to the Crown, and their lives; persons knowing of such an event must tell the King or they could lose goods and life. This procedure obtained in later years even to the rebellion in 1615 when our Chief Malcolm joined Sir James MacDonald in a rebellion in Kintyre. To make sure that the Highland Chiefs meant what the law said he beheaded some by hanging or by beheading, banished several.<sup>4</sup>

1430

Alexander, third Lord of the Isles, gave Colonsay to MacLean. This was a settlement which continued to add strife in Colonsay.

1431

The Clan Donald, the MacLeans and the MacDuffies under Donald Balloch defeated the King in a naval battle at Inverlochy. MacFee (Angus) fought under banner of Donald Balloch in Inverlochy. At this battle many Highland tribes had assembled - the MacDuffies, MacGees of Isla, MacIain of Ardnamurchan, John MacLean of Coll, MacQuire of Ulva, Allen Laird of Moldart and others. MacMillan claims that the Clan began to settle in Glendessary, Lochaber. They became a member of Clan Chattan and held lands under MacKintosh until 1665. They claimed that their family home had been Colonsay.<sup>5</sup>

1450

MacMillan reports that two of Angus MacPhee's daughters made successful marriages in Lochaber. "One of them became the second wife of Alexander, 3rd Lord of the Isles and was the mother of Celestine of Lochalsh" Loder (p. 51) reports that Alexander's son John had "a natural son begotten of MacDuffee of Colonsay's daughter" whose name was Celestine or Gillespie or Archibald. The Book of Clan Ranald makes identification difficult. It would look as if Angus' daughter married Alexander and that an Angus MacDonnell, whose mother was a daughter of MacPhee had a son "but she was not married to him".<sup>6</sup>

1460

Neil M'Duffy leased lands in Arane (Arran).

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1 Gregory, D. op. cit. p. 31

2 Gregory, D. op. cit. p. 32

3 Loder, J. de Vere, op. cit. p. 48

4 Gordon, Donaldson, op. cit. pp. 87-88

5 MacMillan, S. op. cit. p. 96

6 Loder, J. op. cit. p. 51

1463

Donald MacDuffie as Keeper of the Records witnessed a charter by the Earl of Ross and Lord of the Isles, at Dingwall on 12th April, 1463. Allen MacDuffie has a copy of the charter. It is spelled "Donaldo McDuffee".<sup>1</sup>

1472

Donald, as Keeper of the Records, witnessed a charter granted by Celestine to Alan, son of Donald Duff. Allen MacDuffie has a copy of the charter. It was witnessed by "Donaldo Cristini Madduff".<sup>1</sup>

1475

John, the "inefficient", fourth and last Lord of the Isles, forfeited Colonsay to the Crown of Scotland. He gave up the Earldom of Ross and Kintyre, was made a Baron.<sup>2</sup>

1476

The Island of Colonsay was restored to the Lord of the Isles but Lochalsh MacDonald created an army in Lochaber and fought a battle of Blairnepark.

1476

Knapdale lands from MacDonald to Argyll.

1493

The Island eras again and finally forfeited to the Crown, James IV. James IV in his effort to enforce his royal authority over the MacDonalds and their associates entrusted Argyll in the south with administrative powers on behalf of the Crown.<sup>3</sup>

1495 Campbells, MacLeans and Coll Cietach

John Maclan took a number of MacDuffies to Ardnamurchan instead of to Islay, or Jura or Mull where he had lands. The reasons for this dispersal are not clear but it may have been associated with the termination of the Lords of the Isles.<sup>4</sup> The Chief, Malcolm, Lord of Dunevin in Colonsay had married Maclan's sister and it would be natural for Malcolm and Maclan to have arranged a pact to ask the Crown to give Colonsay to the Clan. They did not do so; Maclan must have felt that he could use the Clan in his northern home particularly when Argyll was charged with more administration in Colonsay, Islay and Jura.

Grieve makes a strong case for the appellation given to the MacDuffie Chieftains and their followers: "The protecting, firm hardy, well enduring MacFies".<sup>5</sup>

When the Southern Hebrides came under the Norwegians (as against the Danes) they did not interfere with the MacDuffies. When Donald went to see the Norwegian King at the beginning of the 13th century he took with him an "ancient Dane", MacDuffie. When the King directed that this MacDuffie and his successors should replace Donald as his Consul, Donald regarded him as "firm, hardy, well enduring". MacDuffie and MacDonald obviously held each other in high esteem and continued to do so. The Chief was singled out as the Keeper of the Records of the Lords and Parliaments of the Lords of the Isles. When the Norse relinquished

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1 Grieve, S. op. cit. I. p. 293

2 Grant, Dr. I. op. cit. p. 223

3 Loder, J. op. cit. p. 53

4 Gregory D. op. cit. p. 67

5 Red Book of Clan Ranald p. 210 or Reliquiae Celticae pp. 259-260.

authority the Chiefs of the Clans did not interfere. They continued as Judges in Cnoc-an-eadraiginn at Garvard.

If the last Lord of the Isles, the "inefficient" John, had agreed to submit to James III and IV at an early date and if the Clan Donald had accepted the forfeit of the land of Colonsay in 1476 many things might have been avoided. Instead John and his son Angus were in bitter conflict over an attempt to recover Ross to the MacDonald family in 1484. The effort failed and the battle in Bloody Bay, near Tobermory, in 1490, confirmed the fear of John. If the lease by the Crown to Malcolm Makoffee in 1506 had been continued we might have been given, by the Crown, a land that was more than a rented land. Perhaps this was unavoidable. The MacDonalds who looked after the small MacDuffie tribe for several centuries were being challenged by the Crown, the MacLeans, the Campbells in the Colonsay area and by the Camerons in Lochaber area. They were strong and violent and each one could have directed the future of our Clan with much less friendliness than the MacDonald's had shown to us during our centuries together.

Several things happened forthwith. In 1496 MacIain killed Sir Alexander MacDonald in the Prior's House, Oronsay. In 1496, Archibald Campbell, 2nd Earl of Argyll was appointed Lieutenant of the Isles. In 1506 a clansman Malcolm Makcoffee leased Colonsay for one year. Donald Dubh, a grandson of John, the last Lord of the Isles, escaped and was supported by MacDonalds of Glencoe and MacLeods in an effort to regain the Lordship. The MacDuffies did not support Donald Dubh in spite of our relations with the MacDonalds. In three battles, led by Argyll, that rebellion was finished.<sup>1</sup>

#### 1538

MacFie of Colonsay did not appear in the Council of the Isles, designed to bring Henry VIII to Scotland to support Donald Dubh.

#### 1543

Donald Dubh escaped from Edinburgh Castle, went to the Isles and became a source of trouble. He died unexpectedly in 1545.

#### 1545

Colonsay was granted to Sir James MacDonald of Dunnyveg, (Islay) and the Glens, by Mary, Queen of Scots. The Clan remained in possession under "immemorial occupation"; Colonsay was included in "The Bar" (a freehold) and was given to Sir James because he did not support Donald Dubh.<sup>2</sup>

#### 1554

Sir Malcolm MacDuffy, Vicar of Killarow died in Islay.

#### 1558

Lochaber was the scene of many battles between contending tribes, - the Frasers, Huntleys, Chattan, Clan Ranald, MacKenzies.

Dugald Og McPhee of Colonsay "turned the tide of victory" when Sorlinus MacDonald defeated Lord Clandeboy at Glenshesk in 1558 in Antrim.<sup>3</sup>

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1 Loder, J. op. cit. p. 58

2 Loder J. op, cit. p. 64

3 MacMillan, S. op, cit. p. 95

1560

Rev. Somerled MacMillan and Dr. Geo. Black report that in the 16th century a man, Nigel McPhee left Lochaber where he was living and moved north to Loch Assynt, west Sunderland. He became a progenitor of a small sept of Glenorchy MacNicol. Black's comment is "they are properly called McPhees". The Chief of the clan, during the regime of the Lord of the Isles was one of the Council. In West Sunderland and Skye they are now generally called Nicolson (Black, op, cit. p. 551)

1561

Malcolm McDuphe appears as the "Commendator" of "Ormsay". (The Commendator was a lay prior, who held a life rent). By this time the Catholic Church Monastery was being slowly dissolved. Malcolm Macilfie still was "pryor of Colonsay" in 1583 and probably lived until 1592.<sup>1</sup> In 1592 Malcolm gave lands in Knapdale. The King approved.

1570

Coll, son of Randal, born in Dunluce Ireland. He was a grandson of Sir James MacDonald.

1571

Coll, son of Archibald and O'Quns or O'Cattan of Ireland was called Coll Ceitach (left handed), was brought up by the MacDuffie's.<sup>2</sup>

1590

MacLean of Duart, MacIain of Ardnamurchan, Angus MacDonald of Islay and Donald Gorme MacDonald of Sleat were induced to come to Edinburgh. They were imprisoned and fined. Two John Campbells, one of Ardkinlass and one of Calder had advised the King of their misdemeanors.<sup>3</sup>

1592

The King confirmed a charter of feudi-firme by Malcolm M'Duphe, Commendator of Ormesay, with the consent of Archibald Campbell, M'Duthie Vekdonill and his heirs masculine of certain lands in Knapdale.

In 1587 an Act was passed "For the quieting and keeping in obedience of the disordourit subjects inhabitants of the Bourdouns, Hielandis and Iles of Scotland". It was sent to the "Landislordis and Baillies" of the realm and was called the "General Band" or Bond. This first list comprised one hundred and one names and includes the Dukes, the Erles and many Chiefs of the Clans called Lairds; McFee of Colonsay was included in this list. At a later period in the same year thirty-three more were added with a note that these clans "that has Capitanes, Cheiffis and Chiftanes qu home on that depend, oft times aganes the willis of their landis-lordis, and of some specials personis of branches of the saidis clannis". This second list included Clan Gregour, the Campbells, the Stewarts, the Clan Camroun, the Clan Rannal, and many others of the northern islands and highlands.<sup>4</sup>

In 1594, in continuation of his pressure for relief of theft and oppression, the King published a Roll of Clans and "broken men" who persisted in the "barbarous cruelties and daylie heirschippis of the wickit thevis". He named Clan Gregour, Clan Chamron, Clan

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1 Grieve, S. op. cit. 1. p. 298

2 Loder, J. op. cit. pp. 64-65

3 Gregory, D. op. cit. pp. 241 ff

4 Collectanea de Rebus Albanicis pp. 35-44

Chattan, and others; he referred to "broken men" of the surnames of Stewarts in Atholl, Lorne and Balquedder, to the Galbraiths, to Menzies, Rosser, Grants and Frasers amongst others and to "utheris inhabiting the Schiref domes" of Argyll, Bute on the south and to Inverness on the north. The "McFee of Collowsay" did not appear in the 1594 list either as a "Clan" or "Broken Men". This is important as indicating that McFee (MacDuffie) was still regarded as an established Clan, and not one of Broken Men, at that time.<sup>1</sup>

The MSS reported in *Collectanea* (p.55) was based on the awareness that many families had developed family branches and that it was aware that the "Clan" should be restricted to tribes who had had a lengthy history. The *Collectanea* lists chiefs of thirty five Clans. Bain consolidates a list of over eight hundred and fifty family names under eighty five Clans in 1961. "MacFie" was the Clan's name for the study by Bain, perhaps because no other spelling became armigerous.

#### 1596-7

Bond by Gillespie Macdophie in Illay and John Gruame McVicaicharn in Collonsay acceptive as Master "Sir James Mackconnell of Knokrunsay Knycht, Meister of Kintyre.

#### 1598

Sir Lauchlan MacLean of Duart and the MacDonalds of Dunnyveg fought a battle at Gruineart, Islay. Sir Lauchlan was killed by an arrow. The man who killed Sir Lauchlan MacLean was a Shaw, "a well known form of MacDhubhsith". He was sometimes called a MacDuffie. William Livingston of Islay described him as a "dwarf hatched by the Devil in the hollow of Jura". He had offered to join MacLean's army but being refused agreed to join the MacDonalds. MacDonald won the battle and burned thirty MacLeans in Kilnave Chapel.<sup>2</sup>

#### 1600 (circa)

The MacDuffies moved from Dun Evan to Kiloran. Coll Ceitach became a pirate in the Hebrides.

#### 1605

Bond between Malcolm Makfeithe of Collinsaye and Ronald Campbell of Barrish. This had been forbidden by the Committee of Articles.<sup>3</sup>

MacLeans invaded Colonsay at Balnahard. They brought with them a "cust" or cuckoo weapon. A fight between the MacDuffies and the MacLeans at Bails Mhaide ensued in which all the MacLeans were killed except the young chief. he was drowned in attempting to reach his ship.<sup>4</sup>

King James awarded Kintyre and Islay to the Campbell's of Cawdor. There was no-reason for this move except that the Crown believed that they could increase control by keeping all areas in turmoil. The events of 1614-1616 were designed to defeat the MacDonalds.

#### 1609

Murdoch MacDuffie killed a MacLean in Colonsay and the MacLean's sent a group of men to avenge this. Murdoch with his men-servants, MacMillan and Bxaxter, and with his black dog went to Uragiga to hide in a cave. The MacLeans went to Murdoch's home to find where the chief had gone, abused his wife and were set upon by a MacMillan with his sword. He slew

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1 Bain. op. cit. pp. 290-299

2 Domhnull, Gruamach, *The House of Islay*, 2nd Edition, p. 85

3 Loder, op. cit. p. 218

4 Grieve, op. cit. I, pp. 311-316



sixteen assailants before he was killed. The MacLean's found a hole in the roof of the cave and shot Murdoch.<sup>1</sup>

#### 1609

The Statutes of Icolmkill drawn up by many chiefs at Iona. They were very important.<sup>2</sup> They established a regular clergy, abolished temporary marriages, set up inns, suspended vagabondage, expelled beggars, restricted the import of liquor and prohibited firearms. Every possessor of an estate had to send his eldest child to school in the Lowlands, and learn to speak, write and read English. This statute was signed by Donald MacFie, in Collonsaye. Donald is believed to have been killed while visiting relatives, the MacLeans of Lochbuy in Mull. Loder notes that the Statutes were revised in 1616.

#### 1610

The Crown granted Colonsay as part of Ardnamurchan barony to the Earl of Argyll. This meant to the MacDuffies that from 1610 the rights of "immemorial occupation" of Colonsay were removed from the Clan and that its future as far as land was concerned were left to the tender mercies of Argyll.

#### 1613

Sir Ranald MacDonnell, afterwards Earl of Antrim, was given a lease of Islay. He appointed Coll Ceitach to "restore" Islay by destroying Angus Og and besieging Dunnyveg. Coll had hardly begun when the Crown gave Islay to Calder (Campbell). Coll then seized a royal yacht and began acts of piracy up and down the west coast.

#### 1614

Grieve reports that Murdoch MacDuffie "was the last of the MacDuffie Chiefs who ruled upon the island". Elsewhere he repeats the comment "except for a MacDuffie who is a fugitive in Lorn," and dates this conclusion "about the year 1620".<sup>4</sup>

These statements by Grieve must be interpreted to mean that by about 1614 the family which by inheritance supplied the Chief had been exhausted. By this time the Campbell had moved into possession and appointed Campbell tacksmen. In point of fact the MacDuffies spelling In Colonsay was the chief spelling in the Parochial Register for many decades after 1614.

#### 1615

McFie of Collinsay went to join Sir James MacDonald in a rebellion in Kintyre. Sir James and Coll met in Eigg, moved to Colonsay and went to Islay. McFie took forty men from the Isle. These facts were known to the Crown and to Argyll. Donald Gigache took 24 men from Jura. The rebel group was 700-800 men.

After preliminary skirmishes Coll decided that the Crown would win and betrayed his associates by promising to bring in the ringleaders. This included McFie, as "one of the principal leaders". McFie was imprisoned until 1618 A.D.

3 Loder, J. op. cit. p. 88ib

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1 Grieve, S. op. cit. I, p. 314 ff.

2 Grieve, S. op. cit. I, pp. 317-318, Loder, Chap. IX

4 Grieve, S. op. cit. I. p. 286

1615

His Majesty announced that the property of all "who communed with or assisted the rebels "should belong to the Earl of Argyle.

1618

MacFie claimed that participation by him and his men was by force.<sup>1</sup> Loder implies that MacFie had not been above giving away some of his associates.<sup>2</sup>

MacFie returned to Colonsay but met with Coll and his associates who threatened him. There are several areas in Colonsay-Oronsay where MacFie hid away from Coll.

It is reported that the Scottish government accepted Coll MacDonald as the Chief or Maormar in Colonsay. Perhaps this is the reason for the statement that the MacDuffies were a sept of the MacDonalds.

1623

In February, 1623, Malcolm McPhie was hard pressed by Coll and swam from Oronsay to a small rock which was named Eilean nan Ron (Seal Island). Here he stayed until his location was disclosed by the gulls, which circled around his hiding place. The followers of Colkitto took Malcolm back to Colonsay and killed him at Baleromin Mor.

A few months later, Malcolm's widow and family made a formal declaration against Coll Keitach, his son Archibald and four others, charging them with the "crewall slaughter of umquhile Malcolm McPhie of Colonsay, Donald Oig McPhie, Dougall McPhie, Johnne Mcquharrie and Ewir Bayne, alias Quhyte, committed in February last".(1623)

The signatures were Marie McDonald, the relict; Donald Oig McPhie as son; Katherene, Anne and Fynwall as Dochteris; Murdoch McPhie in Islay as brother to Donald Oig; Dougal McPhie as next of kin to Johnnie and Ewir.

1623

Coll was summoned to appear but he ignored the demand. The Court denounced Coll as rebellious Lord and directed that he be escheated of his land. This again was not done.<sup>3</sup> Loder claims that Coll gave up brigandage after 1623.

An Act of Parliament gave some income from Colonsay to Coll's grand daughter in 1661. In 1662 Bishop Wallace gave a Charter and title deeds to Sarah on behalf of her Grandfather and in 1686 she was given further recognition. But meanwhile no one had restored lands, titles or compensation to the victims of the murder.<sup>4</sup>

It was said that Marie and her son moved back to Islay until the boy grew up. Another story is told by Campbell: - "MacPhie of Colonsay left a son who was a child at the time when his fattier perished. It was known that Colkitto was anxious to get hold of the child to destroy him, lest he should later revenge the death of his father whom Colkitto had killed.

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1 Malcolm MacFie's Remission in 1618 is reported in Registrum Magni Sigelli, Vol. VII, No. 1751

2 Loder, J. op. cit. p. 128

3 Loder, J. op. cit. p. 132

4 Calendar of the Laing Charteris, Charter of James VII & II to Sarah MacDonald, Oct. 22, 1686.

In Jura there was a Forester of the MacDonald's who had a great regard for the MacPhies or MacDuffies of Colonsay, and so it was planned to send the child to Jura to be cared for by the forester who was called Yellow-haired John of the Deer. The child was hidden first in Colonsay by a man named Currie who then brought the child to Jura. The Forester agreed to take charge of him and brought him to a cave at Beinn an Oir where he put up a bed and slept at nights with the child held to his breast.

So in his absence the child was happy and lie grew up to be well and strong. lie was afterwards removed to Kintyre where he was brought up."<sup>1</sup>

#### 1623 Campbell

Lands at Oronsay and Garvard changed hands frequently at this period. Bishop Knox rented Oronsay for a period; Stirling, Lord Lyon's son, Neil Campbell and even Coll Keitach lived on the islands,<sup>2</sup> and obtained legal titles to some property.

#### 1626

Thomas Knox, Bishop of the Isles reported that Colonsay belonged to Earl of Argyle and that Malcolme McDuffie was reider to two isles Jura and Gigha as well as Colonsay.

#### 1630

The King gave the isle of Oronsay to Lord Lorne Campbell.

#### 1632

A lease of Colonsay to Coll MacDonald for Garvard and Oronsay at 480 pounds per year rising to 560 pounds in 1643. Dugald MacDuffie was the tenant.

#### 1636

All the old leases of Colonsay were declared void. A new lease was drawn to produce from Colonsay and Oronsay to Lord Lorne, 880 pounds per year.

#### 1639

Argyll obtained possession by charter of Colonsay and turned out Culkitto. Coll Ceitach was forced to leave Colonsay about 1639, and was executed in Dunstaffnage. From 1610 the Earl of Argyll was granted the "barony" of Ardnamurchan in which Colonsay was included. For various reasons Argyll could not take possession legally until 1639. The Campbells appointed Factors<sup>3</sup> such as Donald M'Ewan.

#### 1644

Donald Balloch, a Factor at Colonsay destroyed by Angus, son of Coll for unfair treatment.

#### 1651

Donald MacFie rented the Isles from Argyll (probably Donald Oig of 1623).

#### 1653

John Campbell held a lease and was Baillie for Marquess of Argyll.

#### 1656

Donald MacDuffie in 1656 was required by the Presbytery to give a certificate for the good behavior of Archibald MacDuffie.

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1 Campbell, J.F. Popular Tales of the West Highlands, pp. 193-194

2 Loder, op. cit. p. 133

3 Loder, op. cit. p. 136

1661

The Parliament under Charles II rescinded the Act of 1639 by which Argyll obtained Colonsay and Oronsay and Sara, the only lawful daughter of Coll Keitach was given possession in 1662. The writ did not hold with some of the Campbell's who assaulted Sara's tax collector. James II in 1686 issued a Charter to Sara and her husband Aeneas MacDonald, declaring that Colonsay, Oronsay and four other islands now belonged to the Crown.

1667

Charles II gave a new charter to the Earldom of Argyll, including the Isle of Colonsay.

1674

Argyll annexed Mull, Morvern, Tires Coll.

1681

The Earl of Argyll was condemned for his efforts to impose Episcopacy in Scotland. Eventually he was executed in 1685.

1685-1686

Lawless groups from the soldiers of the Duke of Gordon, the Marquis of Athol and the MacDuffies raided the Clan Campbell and their followers.

The Central Public Library of Edinburgh has a copy of "An Account of the Depredations Committee on the Clan Campbell and their Followers, during the years 1685 and 1686, by the Troops of the Duke of Gordon, Marquis of Athol, Lord Strathaven and others." They were taken by: Malcolm MacDuffie in Pennymoie; July - Donald Oig McDuffie, Islay and his accomplices from Knap; June - Donald McDuffie, Islay, Ballequhan in Glasserie; July - Knapdale

1686

The Islands of Colonsay and Oronsay became Crown property by the forfeiture by the Earl of Argyll in 1685.

1689

Highlanders defeated at Dunkeld.

1695

Neil McNeill rented the Isles for 19 years. The Islands were returned to Argyll about 1700 in return for his support.

1701 McNeill

The first Duke of Argyll exchanged, with MacNeill of Tainish and Gigha, Colonsay and Oronsay for lands in South Knapdale and other considerations.<sup>1</sup>

1709

Malcom McDuffie and Nancy Patterson had a son, Donald, in Brosdal, Jura. He could have been a chief in the period 1623-1786. Jura was obviously a "home" of the Clan during this period.

1715-1745

The Clan Ranald was one of the most active Clans in 1715 and 1745 and would have used our Clan in Lochaber and South Uist. It does appear that Prince Charlie landed in Eriskay, in 1745. He was unwilling to stop the rebellion. After Culloden he and Flora MacDonald came

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1 Loder, op. cit. p. 149

to Benbecula for a period. The Clan in Lochaber and Perthshire joined in the '45 and "did noble deeds" under Clan Cameron and Clan Ranald. Ewen MacFie and his brother Alexander, tenants of Kerrowgair joined the Prince in 1714 5. The Chieftain in Lochaber, the Head of the McPhees in Glendessary, is believed to have been killed in Preston.

### 1700-1800

The MacNeills were good proprietors and the population Increased very substantially - even to the point where the island could not support the inhabitants. It went up to almost a thousand; it is now about 140. In the days of the 18th century Colonsay suffered many famines - 1709, 1740-41, 1767-68, 1781-82.

One of the reputations our Clan had, after the '45's, was that we were noted cattle thieves. How far this was done by persons who had no other means of livelihood is a problem which the Camerons, the MacMillans and ourselves had no firm answer. At any rate our Clan "had a reputation for non-softness".

Malcolm McNeill, followed by his son, Donald, and by his grandson, Archibald, held the islands for almost a century. In 1805 Archibald sold Colonsay to his first cousin John McNeill. John, the "old Laird" died in 1846, at 79 years of age. He was one of the foremost agriculturists in Scotland, raised large crops, improved his herds of cattle, sheep and horses, encouraged development of linen for the women, and of kelp for the men, provided two schools in one of which Gaelic was taught and English at the other and provided a Presbyterian minister.

The "old Lairds" eldest son, Alexander, succeeded for a year, and sold Colonsay to his brother Duncan, who became Lord Colonsay as Lord Justice, General. and Lord President of the Court of Session. he died, unmarried, in 1874 at the age of eighty-one. Conditions had deteriorated from 1850 to the end of the century, and population had decreased from 979 in 1841 to 313 in 1901. The death of Lord Colonsay was followed by a sale to Sir John McNeill. He died in 1877. His nephew, John Carstairs McNeil, paid too much for the property and sold it to Lord Strathcona in 1904, he died in 1914.

### C. 1625

There is a tradition that many of our Clan left Colonsay after Coll MacDonald had killed Malcolm. It seems unlikely. Coll was accepted by many men, not as a Chief, but as the leader of the men who ruled the island. While he was a MacDonnell or MacDonald there had been no invasion by this latter clan. It was a personal matter as far as Coll was concerned and Malcolm V was inadequate to deal with a rebel.

Mr. Neill MacDuffie, a Vice President of the MacDuffee Clan of America has provided me with the early records of many Parish Registers. We could not use these data as a census but they do provide information concerning "families" whose children were registered in that area. We have examined these lists and found new "families". If there were no "new families" we assume that the area is not growing. Let us look at the ninety four registrants who between February 5, 1696 and November 11, 1761 had qualified for such a record in Bute.

The ninety four had a specified father and mother, named in the registry. We were not concerned with the numbers of children born to a named family. On this basis we found that thirty families were new families. We recorded these findings by decades as follows:

1690-1699	1 family	1720-1729	5 families
1700-1709	3 families	1730-1739	8 families
1710-1719	4 families	1740-1749	9 families

With these data we recognize that Bute became an increasing family home for our Clan.

I have noted the following from Mr. McDuffie's records.

1. Perthshire: From 1650 to 1700 there were twenty registrations. It was not until 1670 that new families appeared when the weaving of linen attracted people from the isles.
2. Inverness-shire: From 1780 - no registrations of our Clan until after 1818.
3. Edinburgh & Leith: Five families between 1711-1784
4. Renfrewshire: 

Port Glasgow,	1699-1793	3 registrations
Innerkip,	1725-1797	4 registrations
Greenock,	1698-1797	10 registrations
Paisley,	1738-1788	2 registrations
Renfrew,	1673-1741	1 registration
5. Dumbartonshire: 1691-1800 4 registrations
6. Lanarkshire: 1672-1807 6 registrations
7. Argyllshire: 

Kilmallie,	1773-1785	21 registrations
Jura,		
Bowmore,	1770-1800	18 registrations
Kidaltan,	1723-1800	9 registrations
8. Ayrshire: 

West Kilbride,	1691-1804	10 registrations
Stevenston,	1700-1799	6 registrations
Dundonald,	1673-1800	1 registration
Largs,	1723-1820	2 registrations
Ardrossan,	1734-1819	5 registrations
9. We have reported other movements in Vol. I. Chapter 3.
10. Almost all the registrations of new families were from 1710 1800. The reasons for these movements are found in the economic, religious and political situation of Scotland in the 17th and 18th centuries.

Probably the transfer to Perth in the second half of the 17th century was from Colonsay. The Covenanters were in full bloom in the Highlands and Islands, and the struggle was on between the Presbyterians and the Episcopalians in all of Scotland. Whether our people left to join the Camerons- what is called by Gordon Donaldson "the irreconcilable Camerons" - lived in that neighborhood. Alternately weaving of flax became a way of life 'in Glasgow, Paisley, Dundee, Dumferline and Perth. The manufacture of cotton goods drew our Clan to Renfrewshire and Lanarkshire; the MacFies went from Colonsay to Innerkip and became involved in sugar. The American Revolution interfered with imports of tobacco. After "The 1715" the military roads established in the Highlands by General Wade were maintained.

#### 1747

Legislation was passed prohibiting the kilt or plaid as follows: From August, 1747, "no man or boy within that part of Britain called Scotland. . . shall wear or put on the clothes commonly called Highland clothes, that is to say the plaid, philabeg or little kilts, trowse, shoulder-belt or any part whatsoever of what peculiarly belongs to the Highland garb and that no tartan or parts-colored plaid or stuff shall be used for greatcoats or upper coats". First offense - six months. Second offense - transported for seven years. Repealed 1782.

C. 1786-88

No Parish Register has been found but it would appear that here Malcolm McPhee of Jura was born, Ann Paterson of Tobermory became his wife. Malcolm was held to be a direct descendant of Malcolm slain in 1623. He died in Colonsay in 1854.<sup>1</sup>

1800

John McNeill of Colonsay, the "Old Laird" (1767-1846) had done so much for his people that they stayed in Colonsay when others were going to America and Canada. Loder reports that only one family had gone before 1772. The population had increased from 718 in 1801 to 979 in 1841

1814

Malcolm McPhee and Ann Paterson had a son John in December 1814.

1847

By 1847 nature did what the Old Laird declined to do. A potato famine in the island led many tenants to search for an escape and many of them moved to Canada. Included among them was the ostensible Chief of the Clan, John McPhee (Vol.1 p.56). The population of Colonsay (Census), 1841 - 979, 1851 - 837, 1861 - 598, 1871 - 456, 1901 - 313, 1971 - 138. Professor MacKinnon reports that many more than almost 400 persons who had left would have gone by 1871 if money could have been found.

C. 1905

Strathcona

Lord Strathcona purchased Colonsay, Oronsay and the Islets.

1914

Lord Strathcona died. Lady Strathcona, his daughter, succeeded until replaced by her son, who became 3rd Baron in 1926.

1959

Ewen, 4th Lord of Strathcona, succeeded as 4th Baron.

Presumably the MacDuffies never "owned" Colonsay, but operated it for centuries on a use-and-wont principle; one that for a long period insured continuity. Little importance was attached to Alexander's grant in 1430 of the island to the MacLeans. This policy of giving the lands of an hereditary owner to another with whom some political alliance was formed was a fairly frequent stratagem (and not confined to Scotland), and was practised even on members of the MacDonald family by the Lord of the Isles. The only immediate effect on MacDuffie was that the MacLeans repeatedly raided the Island, and around these raids many legends of family courage (and treachery) were built up. When the Lord of the Isles was no longer in position to protect the MacDuffies against the MacLeans, a numerically stronger group might have pressed their attacks with more success but the Campbells had a vested interest in its welfare. Thus, the grant of Alexander to the MacLeans was and remained nullified. The misfortune of the MacPhees was that they lost their clan territory at the very time-when the Clan system was at its height.

The island of Colonsay and Oronsay could not support a large population - in 1970 it was estimated at about 138 of all ages.

The Clan held lands in other places such as Jura and Inverness.

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1 Parochial Register in Mull.

## MacDuff and MacDuffie

1207

The fact that MacDuff (Mac, son of, Duff - race of Duff) and MacDuffie (son of black peace) have two syllables the same and the frequent errors in the writing of our surname has raised the question of whether they are of the same race. I have been emphatic that they are not and especially with genealogists who follow Shakespeare's interpretation of MacDuff as the Thane of Fife. I have brought together evidences that they are quite distinct.

The MacDuffs were Picts; the MacDuffies were Scots.

Frank Adam and the late Sir Thomas Innes, the Emeritus Lord Lyon says, "The Kings of Fife, chiefs of a race entitled the "Clan MacDuff" claimed descent from Connall Cerr, a son of Eochaid Buidhe, King of the Picts". (605 - 621 A.D.) (Connall or Kenneth - See Table A, Vol. Vol. I) "Their provincial Kingdom was from about 1100 A.D. styled an earldom which they set forth as held "By the grace of God" (i.e. allodially) and not from the King of the Scots. Traditionally "the Great MacDuff" was vanquisher of MacBeth (1039 - 1056) and probably was a supporter of Malcolm Canmore", (1057 - 1093) and he is said to have given his name to the Clan. Anyhow Constantine MacDuff was the Earl of Fife by 1107.<sup>1</sup>

Dr. Black, formerly of the New York Public Library, regards "MacDuff, a Thane of Fife, a half or wholly mythical parentage. . . Of his existence there is not a particle of proof" Gillemichel seems to have been the first earl of the race of MacDuff".<sup>2</sup>

Dr. Henderson refers to the origin of Fife as Fib; he was the eldest of the sons of Cruithne who reigned before the historical period and had his seven sons succeed him.<sup>3</sup>

The family played an important role in the early and medieval days - they had the right to crown the King of Scotland, to lead the Scottish army, to provide sanctuary at the cross of MacDuff in Fife. In 1353 the Earldom was forfeited but in 1759 the titles of Earl Fife and Viscount MacDuff were given to William Duff of Braco. The Duke of Fife married the Princess Royal, Princess Louise, the eldest daughter of King Edward VII.<sup>4</sup>

When the Scots moved from Kintyre to the other parts of Scotland they generally fought the Picts. Now and then the Picts and Scots invaded England as partners. Chapter III, Volume I, reports that members of the MacDuffie Clan had moved to Inverness, Dunkeld, Ross and Caithness, the original home of the Picts by about 1000 A.D. The Picts and Scots lived in the same villages. Neill McDuffie has sent me information that James McDuff, James MacFee and James MacPhie of Leith were entered by the Parochial Register as being of the same Clan.

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1 Adam Frank and Innes Sir Thomas, op. cit. p. 242

2 Black, Dr. G. Surnames In Scotland 1946 p. 488

3 Dr. Henderson. The Picts. pp. 35 and 53

4 Robert Bain. Clans and Tartans of Scotland. op. cit. p. 170



A statement that "King Malcolm gave a tract of land in the county of Fife, and added "ee" to his name, thus the name MacDuff became MacDuffee "must be compared with these statements by Adam, Innes, Black, Henderson and Bain.

### Priory at Oronsay

Rev. Somerled MacMillan proposes that the Colonsay family came from Easter Ross when the progenitor of the family accepted an appointment as "Chaplain of Oronsay from the Lord of the Isles".<sup>1</sup> The Lord of the Isles, a MacDonald, owned a large portion of the western isles of Scotland and some parts of the west coast counties. His suzerainty was from A.D. 1354 to 1493.

Loder points out that "very very few names associated with the (Oronsay) Priory have survived"<sup>2</sup> Donald Brichi, an illegitimate son of a Prior, Maurice Brichi sought confirmation of his election in 1405. The friction in the Priory was paralleled by schism in the Papacy and Pope Martin V in 1426 ordered that Donald should be removed.

There are of course many traditions of the Priory and other churches in Oronsay and Colonsay. (See, Vol. 2 Chap. 2) St. Columba is supposed to have established a monastery in Honour of St. Oran. Loder has a brief but helpful account of reports by Brockie, Dean Monro and others. Grieve reports that St. Columba "got possession of Oronsay and made it a termont or sanctuary and founded a church therein"<sup>3</sup> The concept that the McDuffies had not gone to Colonsay until after 1354 contradicts many of the traditions of our family.

MacMillan, reporting on the Clan history says "they are of ecclesiastical stock and are descended from Murdoch, son of Ferchar, son of Cormac, first diocesan bishop of Dunkeld." Dunkeld had been established circa A.D. 825, after Iona monastery had been attacked by the Norse a second time. Gordon Donaldson reports<sup>4</sup> that Dunkeld, first established by King Constantine, remained the ecclesiastical centre of Scotland for half a century. Murdoch, who is regarded by us as being the King of the Scots-Irish from about 1120-1150, was the sixth son of Cormac, circa 1060-1090.

Rightly or wrongly I have regarded the experiences of MacDuffie, the King of Norway and Donald as being in substance the correct history of the events in the 13th century and am persuaded that the Colonsay MacDuffies had moved from Ross to the south before in the eleventh or early in the twelfth centuries.

The Prior was one of the three most important leaders in the community - the Chief, the tacksmen and the leader of the religious community. In Colonsay the Prior was perhaps number two because Oronsay was an island under the full control of the Columban and then of the Roman Catholic Churches. We have found the following Priors in the texts.

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1 MacMillan, S. Rev. op, cit. p. 96

2 Loder, op. cit. p. 69

3 Grieve, S. op. cit. 1, p. 355

4 Donaldson, G. MacKies. Short History of Scotland, p. 18

1498

Prior Colin was in office when MacIan of Ardnamurchan entered his parsonage in 1498. Sir Alexander MacDonald of Lochalsh had gone to refuge in this sanctuary after an incident with King James IV. MacIan, in an effort to ingratiate himself with the King, and despite termnonn, slew Sir Alexander - a crime for which he was not forgotten. One of the most beautiful of the crosses in Scotland was erected to Prior Colin who died in 1510.<sup>1</sup>

1549

Sir Donald MacDuffie was a brother or uncle of the Chief, Murdoch the 23rd. He was a university graduate, M.A. He resigned in 1554 with a promise of life rents and a right to re-entry in the death of his successor. He died shortly after retirement. He was buried in the Prior's Chapel, close to Murdoch and Mariotta McDuffie.<sup>2</sup> Grant points out that in a side chapel the MacDuffie rod of office as a ruler was placed.<sup>3</sup>

1555

There were reasons (probably John Knox) for a delay in a replacement. Robert Lamont was appointed to "Orosai". This may have been the last of the Roman Catholic ecclesiastics appointed.<sup>4</sup>

1561

Malcolm MacDuffie was appointed "Commendator" of Oronsay. In 1583 the Commendator (still called the "Pryour of Colonsay") with two others appeared in court in Glasgow to refute charges that they stole wine, swords, bullets, etc., to a value of £666 from merchants in a boat In Lochfoyle. The Court absolved them.<sup>5</sup>

1583

It was reported that Donald MacIfle became Pryor in 1583, and that he died in 1592.

1592

Donaldus Dufaclus (Donald MacDuffie) was appointed to "Orvinsay",<sup>6</sup> to succeed Malcolm or Donald MacIfle.

1609

Donald Macfie of Colonsay was at Iona for Statutes of Icolmkill.<sup>7</sup>

1626

Malcolm MacDuffie: "Colonsa is servit be Malcolm M'Duffie, Reider."<sup>8</sup>

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1 Grieve, S., op. cit. I, p. 293, 373

2 Grieve, S., op. cit. I, 296

3 Grant, Dr. I., op. cit. 155

4 Grieve, S. op. cit. I, 296-297

5 Grieve, S., op. cit. I, 299-301

6 Grieve, S., op. cit. I, 301

7 Grieve, S., op. cit. I, 316-318

8 Grieve, S., op. cit. I, 324

### MacFie of Langhouse and Dreghorn

It is not the intention to publish information concerning a particular individual member of the Clan unless he contributed especially to the activities of the Clan.

There are good reasons for noting a family who moved from Colonsay to Innerkip, Ayrshire, about 1700, who called themselves MacFie. Robert MacFie, 1680-1749 and Mary Lyon had one son, William, 1710-1789. William's grandson Robert (1746-1827) moved to Renfrew, prospered and bought an estate, Langhouse, in Renfrewshire.

Robert married Mary Andrew in 1772 and they had twelve children. Four boys and four girls grew to maturity. Robert MacFie and William Thorburn of Sweden became partners in a business in Glasgow; John (1783-1852) married Alison Thorburn and William Thorburn married the youngest daughter of Robert, Jessie.

John and Alison had nine children, the eldest of whom was called Robert Andrew, 1811-1893. "R.A." as he was called had a distinguished career. A graduate of Edinburgh (M.A.B.Sc.) at 27 years of age was sent to develop MacFie and Sons, Sugar Refiners in Liverpool. At 11 years of age his Father, Baillie MacFie of Leith had "R.A." at the ceremony welcoming the King on his arrival in Scotland. In Liverpool he became one of the Directors of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce and a Trustee of the Liverpool Exchange.

In 1868 he was elected Member of Parliament for Leith, he bought Dreghorn Castle, near Edinburgh. He became armigerous in 1867 and became an Esquire. Three other members of his family group also matriculated, one in 1864, one in 1925 and another in 1926.

The surname spelled MacFie is better known to geographers than any other spelling and ancient maps describe Colonsay as the home of the MacFie's. The crests and shields which many of us have bought in Scotland and elsewhere, are properly owned by the MacFie of Dreghorn and should be notified as such. How did it happen that the geographers used this name in this way?

In Table A (Vol. I p.2) I cited the uses of McPhee at being 1592 and MacFie as being 1596.

The author has received an extract from the Weekly Scotsmen October 7, 1899. It is a letter signed by "A Greenockian" who was interested in discussions in the Scotsman of the names M'Guffoy, M'Guffy, M'Kuffie - all related to our Clan. He considered the origins of McPhee and MacFie and wrote as follows:

" The first of the name that I have been able to trace is a Lachlan M'Phee of Ardnaclach, who is mentioned in the "Ragmans Roll" in the year.1431. He married Greas (Grace?) the third daughter of Fergus Mac Kinnon of Ardinhergie, whose uncle was abbot of Iona circa 1397. He was knighted by King James I after the suppression of the rebellion of Donald Balloch, kinsman of Alastair MacDonald "Lord of the Isles". His arms were as stated by "Gallovidian", a lion rampant, gules & c.

His son, Ian Dhu, followed the fortunes of Archibald Douglas, Earl of Moray, and was killed in 1455 at a skirmish at Arkinglas, in the valley of the Esk. His descendants settled as petty barons near Sanquhar and the best known was Robert M'Phee, of the Craigie Knowe,<sup>1</sup> who was hanged for sheep-stealing in 1573.

After this misfortune the family seem to have fallen into poverty, and we next hear of a Dugald M'Phee, who was either a grandson or a g. grandson of this Robert, and who was parish minister of Colonsay. He was buried in Oronsay in 1615 and his tombstone can still be deciphered. This Dugald's eldest son, Hamish, married Margaret M'Neill in 1610. Her brother was a M'Leod of Uist,<sup>2</sup> and in the family bible she is described as a "bean wee wifie with a throng family". His son was known as Hamish Mohr was said to have been over 7 feet high, and a "grand player on the pipes". This Hamish's great grandson, William migrated to Greenock and seems to have been the first of his family to spell the name MacFie."

Loder has produced the evidence of a date, 1596, more than a century before Hamish's great great grandson claimed the title

The reply of "A Greenockian" hardly qualifies as an answer to the question.

And now to return to R.A. MacFie's contribution to the Clan. It was he who initiated the practice of becoming armigerous. It is to be hoped that other members of the Clan will endeavor to assist in the procedures to be notified in Chapter V and to establish a new Chief.

Brigadier-General Andrew Laurie MacFie, C.B. became armigerous in 1926: Dr. John William Scott MacFie matriculated in 1925.

This family whose names appear in Burke's Landed Gentry, had their shield in various locations, a two-handed sword, pointing downwards to a boat, in sail, with a demi lion rampant, and the motto "Pro Rege".

No other spelling of our Clans' names than MacFie have become armigerous.

There is a register of lands and heritages of Scots of 1 acre and up. A record, compiled in 1872-73, shows lands owned by the family.

<u>Owner</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Acreage</u>
<u>Argyllshire</u>		
McFie, Rev. Daniel	Portnahaven, Bridgend	6
Macfie, Dougald	Gairhallow, Dunoon	3
Macfie, Robert of Airds	Airds House, Appin	6,700
Macfie, Mrs. Agnes Farrie	Dalnashean Villa, Appin	3
McPhee, Daniel	Newton Bank, Innellan	1
<u>Bute</u>		
Macfie, Hector	Ardbeg, Rothesay	1
<u>Edinburgh</u>		
Macfie, Claud of Gagarburn	Cogar Burn, Carotarphine	58
Macfie, David J. of Kilmux	Kilmux House, Kennoway	2,336
Macfie, Robert Andrew of Dreghorn, M.P.	Dreghorn, Slateford	968
Macfie, William of Clermiston	Clermiston, Corstarphine	124
<u>Fifeshire</u>		
Macfie, David Johnston of Kilmux	Kilmux, Windygates	607
Macfie, David Johnston of Kilmux	Kilmux, Windygates (Minerals)	-
<u>Lanarkshire</u>		
McHaffie, Alexander	48 Lansdowne Place, Brighton	46
McHaffie, William	Tranmare Park, Cheshire	18
<u>Renfrewshire</u>		
Macfie, Robert	Airds, Appin Argyllshire	114
Macfie, Robert	Airds, Appin Argyllshire (quarries)	-
McGuffie, Trs. of Thomas	Juniper Bank, Langbush	4
McHaffie, Reps. of John	Glasgow	197
McHaffie, Reps. of John	Glasgow (quarries)	-
McHaffie, Robert	9 Blythswood Square, Glasgow	209
McHaffie, Robert	9 Blythswood Sq. Glasgow (quarries)	-
<u>Wigtownshire</u>		
McHaffie, George Wm. Gordon of Carsmalzie, Bladnoch, Wigtown	Carsmalzie	3,420
McHaffie, Wm. Jas. of Tarhousemuir	Tarhousemuir, Wigtown	761

## CHAPTER V

### TARTANS AND ARMORIAL BEARINGS

#### Introduction

Frank Adam and the late Sir Thomas Innes of Learney have prepared a chapter in their book<sup>1</sup>, the Highland Garb. The comment by way of preface is that its origin "in its primitive state is lost in the mists of antiquity, . . . a costume evolved to meet the needs and habits of a pastoral race of mountaineers."

They quote the historian John Major who wrote, in 1512 saying (p.352) that "at the period to which Major alludes the lower ranks of the Highlanders wore tartan kilts. The habit (costume) of the upper ranks was plaid (mantle) and leine-chroich, saffron-coloured shirt", "The leine-croich usually contained twenty four yards of material but sometimes more". (p. 353) The shirt resembled a very ample plaid of saffron-colored linen, fastened round the middle and formed of sufficient breadth to fall below the knee when required". (p. 353). "The plaid and the hose (trews) appear to have been from the first form of dress in tartan worn by the Celts of Chieftain grade in Scotland.

The untanned shoe, the brog, was worn to below the knee. "In time of war they cover the whole body with a shirt of mail of iron rings" They carry a bow and arrows, a very broad sword with a small halbert, a large dagger sharpened on one side". "The defensive armour consists of an iron headpiece and a coat of mail -- frequently reaching to the heels. (p. 355) Stockings were made of tartan.

#### Tartan or Breacan

"Every Isle differs from each other in their fancy of making Plads as to the stripes in breadth and colours"(p.363). "The humour is as different thro the mainland of the Highlands in so far . . . to guess the place of his residence".

"The ancient way of fighting was by set battles and for arms some had broad two-handed swords and head pieces and others bows and arrows. When all their arrows were spent they attacked one another with sword in hand." (p. 364)

In "The Scottish Tartans"<sup>2</sup> Sir Thomas Innes points out that "in each of the clan districts the local weavers produced a distinctive local tartan pattern. Thus members of the same clan probably wore the particular tartan woven and dyed in their own neighborhood. It would be misleading, however, to raise this practical convenience to a rule and say that in the 17th century each clan had its own special tartan, and wore it as a uniform. The distinctive Sett adopted by the Chief and his relations became traditionally the "Clan tartan". There is a tartan which is widely distributed as a Clan tartan. It is not listed in Adam and Innes' descriptions of Clan tartans.

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1 Adam, Frank. Revised by Sir Thomas Innes of Learney: The Clans, Septs and Regiments of the Scottish Highlands. Johnston & Bacon. Eighth Edition. 1970 p. 624 ff.  
2 The Scottish Tartans, Johnston E. Bacon. p.5

D.C. Stewart reports that "The use of specific tartans as cognissances of clans and families developed during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries but was never built up into a rigid system. No formal record of the designs such as we have in heraldry was kept."<sup>1</sup>

Sir Thomas Innes comments that when a tartan "occurs in armorial bearings Lyon Court takes evidence and defines such tartan, the system of definition adopted being (after careful consideration of "threads", etc.) the Logan orn system of 'one-eighth inch proportions' as Cite only reliable one".<sup>2</sup> The MacFie tartan was probably based on an earlier tartan used in Colonsay for some centuries. Murdoch IV and Malcolm V (1623) and his predecessors in the sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries would not likely be agreed on a sett that could bear the mark of Colonsay. Unfortunately we have no evidence on this problem.

The official statement of the Court of the Lord Lyon is as follows: "The Court and office of the Lord Lyon deals only with tartans and Septs when these matters are brought up on Petition (or steps incidental to Petitions) for judicial or official pronouncement on which the relative Government dues are exigible and detailed evidence and proof is required." When representatives of our Clan have agreed that the MacFie tartan should be a Clan Tartan we should follow the advice of Adam and Innes in "remitting to the Tartan Committee of the Scottish Manufacturers Association" particulars of the sett. When our Chief has been selected and when he applies for matriculation he would obtain the permission of the Lyon Court to a genuine clan tartan. The Clan tartan does not relate to any particular spelling or to a matriculant as does the armorial bearings. The tartan or breacan we are talking about is a material of which Kilts, plaid, trews, neckwear, scarves, and women's full dress including the arisaid, can be manufactured.

George Buchanan, an historian, writing in 1582 says that the Highlanders delighted "to wear marled clothes, specially that have long stripes of divers colours, sundry-ways divided." Heron in his History of Scotland states that "In Argyle and the Hebudae, before the middle of the fifteenth century, tartan was manufactured of one or two colours for the poor, more varied for the rich."<sup>3</sup> Before 1747, when tartan was universally worn, the yarn was spun and dyed by the women and was woven by a weaver in that area.

#### Other Articles of Wear

The clothing included a kilt, a blue bonnet, hose, brogues from a sole of a deer or cow or horse, a sporran, garters, dirks, sgiandubliq, and buckles. The jacket and waistcoat were made from tweed. In the battalion in which I served in the First World War from Nova Scotia, we had a feather in our bonnet for all officers and ranks. Possession of a crested cap badge which had come to him from some ancient member of the clan was one of the reasons why a certain

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1 Stewart, D.C. Setts of the Scottish Tartans, 1950 p. 16

2 Adam, Frank and Sir Thomas Innes, op. cit. p. 394

3 Quoted from Adam and Innes, op. cit. p. 386

Australian believed that he was the Chief of the MacFies.<sup>1</sup>

"The Crest-badge of the Chief is worn by all members of the Clan and of approved Septs and followers of the Clan within a strap and buckle surround bearing the Chief's motto. This is for personal wear only, to indicate that the wearer is a member of the Clan whose Chief's crest badge is being worn. The badge or crest is not depicted on personal or business stationery, signet rings or plate, because such use, would legally import that the tea-pot etc., was the Chief's property".<sup>2</sup>

Dr. A.W. Rogers, Q.C. has drawn my attention to the book by James Logan<sup>3</sup> with seventy four sketches by R.R. MacLan (1803-1858). A firm in Edinburgh<sup>4</sup> has produced over forty of the Maclan drawings "in battle, or in ceremonial dress, at work and play". Simpson Bell do not now include a print of one of our Clan. We have been enabled to have a print of the Maclan edition done about a hundred years ago of the Clan MacPhee. They regard this reproduction as "not viable".

The drawings made of the MacPhee was of interest, as Dr. Rogers has said, for several reasons. "It was a drawing of a Chief in a Leine crotch garment with a long saffron shirt which the Chiefs and wealthy clansmen wore as a status symbol, probably devised by the Gauls. Sometimes it contained 24 yards of linen or other cloth. Over it he wears a long coat of chain-mail, and a conical metal hat with an eagle wing attached by a leather thong. In one hand he held two throwing spears or darts and at his waist hung a long sword."

Dr. Rogers believes that the saffron shirt was worn before the adoption of Clan tartans.

### Armorial Bearings

Adam and Innes attribute the science of Armoury, or Heraldry to the twelfth century. In order that leaders should be recognized by their followers devices were planted on the Leine crotch or saffron shirt. A son used the same device and it became inherited and "younger brothers had to bear marks of cadency to distinguish them from the head of the house."

"Since armourial bearings are for distinguishing individuals, Scottish Clans as such have neither arms nor crests, though the Chief's arms form the basis of the arms to be accorded to all members of the Clan and a chieftains' arms the basis of arms accorded to all members of his branch. . . A clan society has no right, as such to the chief's crest (in any form) or cap-badge, or to any flag. . . right and property in such insignia cannot be conferred by them on others or on Associations."<sup>5</sup>

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1 See Vol. I, Chapter 4, p.

2 Quoted from "Court of the Lord Lyon; Genealogy, Heraldry and Tartans" p. 3, 1971

3 Logan, James. The Clans of the Scottish Highlands. 1945

4 The reproductions of Maclan's Costumes are produced, in the original colors, by Simpson Bell of 91-93 Hanover St. Edinburgh 2, Scotland

5 Adam & Innes, op. cit. Chap. XV especially p. 484,502.



As far as I can discover the only members of our Clan who have matriculated and have approved armorial bearings are the House of MacFie of Dreghorn. It is registered as "Lyon Register, VII 89." They became Esquires; they were not Chiefs but were regarded as important Chieftains.

The heraldic description of the Armorial Bearings is as follows.

Arms: (House of MacFie of Dreghorn) Per fess nebully azure and or, in chief a two-handed sword, argent hilted and pommelled of the second, and in base a lymphad sable under sail of the third. Crest: A demi-lion rampant proper. Motto: "Pro Rege" (For the King)<sup>1</sup>

Allen MacDuffie has suggested that Robert MacFie of Langhouse who was the first to matriculate (Nov. 18, 1864) may have "got his idea from the cast of Murdoch's tomb, which may have been in the Edinburgh Museum of Antiquities".<sup>2</sup>

Allen Mac Duffie designed a pin of the MacDuffie Clan of America. It does follow a cast of the tombstone of Murdoch MacDuffie III Chief of the Clan from 1530 to 1539, reported in Loder, J.<sup>3</sup> They have not prepared a Crest badge. There is no conflict with the MacFie arms: the Association has not endeavored to register it in any area in Scotland.

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1 Adam & Innes, op. cit. p. 502

2 MacDuffie, Allen, Private correspondence

3 Loder J. op. cit. p. 65

## CHAPTER VI

### LEGENDS AND FOLK TALES OF THE CLAN<sup>1</sup>

There is little that is unique or peculiar to our Clan in the stories that have been published. Most of these I have selected have been attributed to several other Clans or families in various parts of Ireland and Scotland. They are included here however because they are not well known in Canada and because they help to show the type of mental world in which our forefathers lived - not the rugged, barren land of their island home, but one peopled with myriads of people, doing amusing and exciting things, performing deeds of great valor, and coping with a world of the supernatural with firm determination. The world as they knew it was not a simple one, it was very complicated and uncertain, and many a ceilidh would last until the small hours as the stories would be retold.

#### 1. Origins of the Clan

Of all the legends concerned with family origins the most romantic and fanciful is concerned with the seals. These are found in almost the same form in Ireland, the Hebrides, the Orkneys, Norway, and Iceland. In Donegal natives still speak of their seal ancestry, and they are unwilling to injure a seal in any way.

The legend is that these are reincarnated humans who have either by punishment or by witchcraft been made into seals. Apparently they retain many of their human traits, including the removal of outside clothing before taking a bath. One of these ladies came ashore at Colonsay, removed her furry coat, and laid it on the rocks while she bathed in the Atlantic surf. When she came to dress again she found that one of the Clan was in possession of it, and he refused to give it up until she had spent a night with him in his croft. From this union came the family; it is presumed that the spell on the lady was somehow broken and that she remained ashore as the companion of this ancient clansman.

But there is also a tradition, as well authenticated as the former one, that a seal woman captured one of the MacPhees and kept him in her cave. Came a day when the lady was temporarily absent, and MacPhee escaped to his home and the protection of his inevitable black dog. The good lady-gave pursuit, and would have recaptured the beloved one had not the dog defended him. They do say however, that the contest between the seal and the dog continued until each had killed the other!

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1 I have reviewed many source books such as the following:  
Celtic Society of Inverness, Transactions of the Gaelic Society, Vol. XXXVIII, 1962, pp. 206--216 by Alastair Cameron (North Argyll);  
J.F. Campbell, Popular Tales of the West Highlands Vol. II, pp. 367-378 (1890 edition);  
J.G. Campbell's, Superstition of the Highlands and Islands of Scotland, P. 109 ff;  
Oban Times, Jan. 5, 1935  
Loder, Chap. IX contains many legends of flits Clan.  
John L. Campbell and Trevor Hall; Strange Things. Routledge & Kegan Paul, 1968

## 2. An Affair with St. Columba\*

One Erc (Eric) Mac Druidi from Colosa (Colonsay) crossed to Mull with the intent to kill and steal seals. St. Columba learned of this and sent two men to seize Erc. They found him doing what the Saint had feared, seized him and took him to Iona. St. Columba then warned the evil man that stealing was an offence to God, and a transgression of the law, and that if he needed food a request for it would be granted. He sent Erc away with one fat sheep and four pecks of grains, but Erc apparently overate, died on the day of his return, and his trip only produced a funeral feast for the mourners. (Anderson, A.O. *Early Sources of Scottish History*, A.D. 500, to A.D. 1286. 2 Vol. Oliver & Boyd and from Adamnan. *Life of Columba*, Book I. Chap. 41; Grieve Vol. 2 pp. 221-222.

## 3. The Daoine Shith

The Daoine Shith or Shi' (men of peace) was one of the mythological stories which were widespread in the Highlanders. Keltie<sup>1</sup>, comparing the stories of fairies in England (e.g. *Midsummer Night's Dream*) and in the Oriental literature on these imaginary persons and quotes Dr. Graham<sup>2</sup> as saying that the original superstition was retained "as the most beautiful and perfect branch of Highland mythology".

These 'men of peace' or 'good men' had some important characteristics which differentiated them from the fairy groups in Shakespeare.

They were a 'peevish' race who coveted the success of other persons; they lived in subterranean recesses, or on grassy knolls; they wore green "and were supposed to take offence when any of the mortal race presumed to wear their favorite color". Their daughters were more beautiful than the mortals. If a man or a woman joined himself to a Shi by eating or drinking the food they offered or by cohabiting with the other sex, they disappeared from mortal ken. They could achieve what we call a "sixth sense" or "second sight". Dr. Johnson<sup>3</sup> in his *Journey to the Hebrides* and Martin in their reports narrate these ancient superstitions. Sir Walter Scott, in the fourth Canto of the *Lady of the Lake* narrates a story of Ethert Brand who had been drawn into the "men of peace" but who was saved by his sister who "crossed him thrice, that lady bold" and saw him return to mortal man.

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1 Keltie, op. cit. pp. 304 et seq.

2 Graham's *Sketches*

3 Johnson, Dr. S., *Journey to the Hebrides*, p. 166

4.

Story is told by Campbell and Hall concerning Iain Mac Uisdein' Iain (p. 267). Second sight, uncanny noises, premonitions, haunted houses, lights at sea and phantom ships were all parts of the life these fairies introduced into the Celtic brain. (Campbell, John G.)<sup>1</sup>

5.

A Glaisrig (Grey Slinking One) and a Gruagach (Long Haired One) were originally human to whom fairy natures had developed and were frequently present in the mythology of ancient Colonsay, as were "little people" who had the Temple of the Glen as a meeting place.<sup>2</sup>

6. The Fairies

At several places on Colonsay and Oronsay, along the lower lying parts are mounds which appear to be of artificial origin. These are known as "Sithean" and legend has made them the homes of the fairies (sith). These fairies, witches, or hags loom large in the tales of the older island folk. Sometimes these witches are evil giants, sometimes they interfere with the dairy, or the water wells - all things associated with the daily life of the people.

The belief in fairies is deep-rooted among these island folk, and the origins are as multiform as the legends. The story of the existence of pygmy people who inhabited these sithean probably brings us closer to the facts. A dark, low stature people called the Firbolg lived in or alongside these mounds. The "fairies" are probably the legendary inhabitants of the land.

But such heresy would not be accepted by the ancient islander. Their world contained fairy men and women, little people who wore green clothes; who played bagpipes, who kept fairy dogs and fairy cattle. They knew and occasionally saw the little brownies, who herded cattle, kept the house clean and tidy, and whose sensitive natures imposed restraints on the other occupants of the household. They knew the Glastaigs - thin grey women with yellow hair reaching to their heels, who worked at night at household duties. They were believed to be able to warn the inhabitants of impending good or ill. (Loder, p. 5, 12, 13, 14)

7. "Cherchez la femme"

The arrival of a McNeil from Barra gave rise to an amusing incident. McNeil married a daughter of the Chief, and was granted a piece of land adjacent to that of his father-in-law. But when MacPhee's cock began to crow, McNeil's answered it; Mrs. MacPhee, thereupon, resented this "Assertion of independence and equality", and McNeil was required to move to a place now called Aird-an-Diun.

2. Cave Lore\*

"There is a cave at Urkaig Beag in Colonsay of which the following story is told. The last of the MacPhee lairds of Colonsay had been defeated by his enemies, the MacNeils, and took refuge with his three dogs in this cave, which had an entrance from the sea, and another

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1 Campbell, John G. Superstitions of the Highlands and Islands of Scotland 1900. pp. 109-116

2 Loder. op. cit. p. 134

from the land. At the sea end MacPhee placed his three dogs. He stood in the cave at a point where one had to get down on all fours to pass through. MacPhee cut the head off each man in turn as he crawled through. Presently those MacNeils who waited outside suspected trouble and started to dig an entrance through the roof, whereupon MacPhee went out the sea entrance and swam across the bay to a rock still known as the Black Skerry of the MacPhee." (MacGregor. p. 171)

#### 9. The Flitting Well

Martin in his "Description of the Western Isles of Scotland" speaks of a well in Islay called 'Tonbir in Knahar' which may be translated as "the well that sallied from one place to another". He says "It is a received tradition among the vulgar inhabitants of . . . Colonsay that this well was first in Colonsay until an imprudent woman happened to wash her hands in it, and that immediately after, the well being thus abused came in an instant to Isla where it is to continue." (Grieve S. Vol. I. p. 251)

#### 10. Lochaber

Another legend concerns the Chief of Colonsay who was visiting in Lochaber. They were hunting and as night came on they found a bothy. They walked in but were told by the Mother of the family, "Shelter you cannot get". MacFie replied, "Shelter I mean to have". The Mother replied, "We'll see, when Mor (Big) comes home." Mor returned. She picked up MacFie and dropped him outside the door. MacFie retaliated and picking Mor up heaved her back at the fireside. Mor then said, "You are the first person I have met who did what you have done to me". She thereupon invited him to stay for the night. In due course a son was born. North Argyll continued his story: "MacFie's grandmother, realizing that a young man whose Father was a Hercules and whose Mother was an Amazon told the boy that she had planted a tree in the front of her house. Every seven years the child was asked to pull out the tree by its roots. He tried at 7 and again at 14 but could not do so. At 21 years of age he accomplished the task. His Mother told him of his Father and allowed him to go to Colonsay where his Father welcomed him." "And", says North Argyll, "that is how the first MacFie got a foothold in Lochaber".<sup>1</sup>

#### 11. The MacLeans

S. MacMillan has provided me with a proverb (3) from Nicolson's Gaelic Proverbs, in which a Mull resident said that MacPhee, Chief of Colonsay went to a feast at Duart Castle, Mull where his hospitable friend MacLean intended to kill him. The door-keeper being of friendly mind asked the Chief "if he had come down Glen Connal?" MacPhie said he had. The door-keeper replied "Did you see my horses and your own there?" MacPhie took the hint and escaped with all speed.<sup>2</sup>

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1 Cameron, Alastair, "MacFie's in Legend and Romance", Oban Times.

2 McInnes, Malcolm, Nicholson's Gaelic Proverbs, 1950.

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SUPPLEMENTS

Electronic version note:

This volume has been corrected for the Errata listed in the original hard copy. (May 2009)

- p. 4 Authorities disagree as to whether the Priteni, (P-Celts) became the Cruithne, or whether the Caledones preceded the Priteni as the population of Alba. Eventually the Cruithne lived in the whole of Alba north of the Clyde-Forth. They were the legendary ancestors of the Picts of Scotland.
- p. 6 The Scots became Christians in Ulster before the Northern Picts in Alba.
- p. 12 It would appear that the lands of Colonsay, excluding Oronsay, had been passed from the successors to Colla Uais to a family which became MacDonalds. Oronsay was owned by religious bodies until the Crown took it over at the end of the fifteenth century.
- p. 14 Pictish Churches.  
Skene reports that by 500 A.D. a great seminary and religious instruction were established. (Bede)
- p. 15 Celtic Catholics.  
The Scots were supposed to be Christian but they left it to St. Columba to convert the northern Picts.
- p. 15 1) Under 4. pars 3:  
Circa 700.  
Iona was the primary church for at least 57 churches in Scotland and 42 in Ireland. (Alan, New Catholic Encyc.)
- (2) Under 4, pars 7 and 8:  
A Culdee establishment had been founded in Colonsay, called Killouran, where the mansion house now stands.  
In Oronsay there had been erected a Priory, a church, a monastery.  
In Colonsay there were churches in Ardskenish, Balnahard, Kilchattan, Kiloran, an Abbey at Kiloran, a chapel to the Virgin Mary, a chapel In Risag Butdhe and others. (See Loder, Colonsay & Oronsay, 280-293 and Chap. VII).
- p. 25 Fosterage  
A famous incident concerned "John of the Ocean". He was the son of McNeill, Chief of Barra. He was born in a little boat. As the weather became cold a cow was killed and the cow was gralloched. They put the mother and babe into the cavity and reached Colonsay. The child John was fosteraged to the MacDuffie. A young MacDuffie of Colonsay, born at the same time was placed in fosterage with McNeil of Barra.
- p. 32 Circa 1369.  
On the shore of Dun Callan, Machrins, Islesmen fought King David's troops on a fiscal policy initiated by him. They lost and their bodies were buried in the Strand.



- p. 34 1506.  
When Colonsay was forfeited to the Crown in 1493, the right to "immemorial possession" was withdrawn. Malcolm III was the Chief and "Malcolm MaKoffee" held a lease from the Crown in 1506. Malcolm had married MacIain's sister. Trouble was brewing with the Campbells of Calder. We do not know many of the persons who leased land but Archibald McFee, the 19th Chief, (Vol. 1, p. 75), was given a three year lease in 1541. Alexander of Dunnyveg joined with Archibald I in supporting the MacLeans instead of Calder.
- p. 35 1524.  
Quarrels between the Chiefs led to a "criminal burning of Colonsay". In 1524 Sir John Campbell of Calder and twenty-four other persons obtained a remission for this event (Spalding Club, "Thanes of Cawdor" p. 147)
- p. 36 1560.  
Semple (J.M. Semple, Stones of Iona, 1964, p. 16) reports that the Reformation and dissolution of the Monastery in Iona allowed the Records of the Isles, written by our Clan, to go to the Treahnish Isles, for MacLean, to other Monasteries on the continent and to the Vatican, but that others were destroyed by a mob. 1587. Murdoch IV was imprisoned in Kiloran by the MacLeans.
- p. 37 1609.  
This incident probably took place but not in 1609; the famous dog belonged to Murdoch IV, died 1593.
- p. 43 1701.  
Colonsay and Oronsay were sold by the 10th Earl of Argyll to Malcolm McNeill, eldest son of Donald McNeill of Crear, Knapdale (not Barra).
- p. 44 c.1800.  
(Grieve, I, 287) reports that John of Cornabus, son of Alexander of Balremin - More, Colonsay, placed a new staff instead of one that had decayed.
- p. 49 The names of those who became armigerous were: Robert Macfie, 1864; Robert Andrew Macfie, 1867; John Wm. Scott Macfie, 1925; Andrew Laurie Macfie, 1926.
- p. 52 1969.  
Lt. Col. Gayre, Gayre and Nigg in his book "Roll of Scottish Arms", The Armorial, Darnaway St. Edinburgh reported that no one of our Clan was in the Roll of 1969.

THE  
MYTHOLOGY, TRADITIONS and HISTORY  
OF  
MacDHUBHSITH — MacDUFFIE CLAN  
(McAfie, McDuffie, MacFie, MacPhee, Duffy, etc.)

VOLUME 3  
NEW LANDS OF OUR FATHERS – PIONEERS  
PART 1

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To  
MY WIFE  
Jennie Minerva MacPhee

This 2009 electronic edition Volume 3  
is a scan of the 1973 Volume IV.

The volume, chapter and page numbers have been renumbered  
from the original for this edition

## Introduction

In Volume III we have reviewed the conditions under which our clansmen moved from the Highlands and Islands of Scotland and from Ulster In Volumes IV and V, we will look at the areas to which they came in the New World. It would be advantageous if we could define the boats by which they came, as well as define the points of departure and the points of arrival, to know the numbers of people concerned and especially the names of our clansmen.

Only a small part of this is available on the north Atlantic voyages. Much more has been recorded in the movement to Australia and New Zealand. As each decade goes by further information has been obtained but the historians and genealogists must have help from private sources if our records can be as useful as they can be.

The definition of 'pioneering', the years in which persons should be considered as 'pioneers', are matters on which people differ. Prince Edward Island, and south to the Gulf of Mexico were explored and developed by 'pioneers' in the 17th and 18th centuries; alternately, the 'pioneers' of the midwest and Pacific slopes grew in great numbers, in the 19th century in United States and, from the last quarter of this century, in Canada.

Fortunately other 'pioneers' had started investigations of our family in various parts of United States. Dr. Neander Woods, a descendant of James McAfee of Kentucky, had collected information concerning his fellow McAfees and has indicated the areas to which these people went as new "pioneers"; the Woods-McAfee Memorial, of Louisville, Kentucky, is a product of his initiative. Col. Arthur whose history of the Fee family is of equal importance, has been at work on the growth and development of that spelling in the west of both countries. Col. R.E. Pearson started a book, "A History of the Fee Family" in which he has brought together genealogical data for almost all spellings. This book, of 1601 pages of mimeographed materials, indicated the movement to the midwest and the Pacific slopes, by the northern and southern routes.

In the light of these studies I have not attempted to collect substantive information on the "pioneers" of the West in the United States, but to use these studies as a background. There are many gaps, which these writers have recognized, and it will require support of these ventures by persons resident in each state or province.

From Australia and New Zealand I have been receiving family trees. I have mentioned such pioneers in the hopes that Societies bearing the clan name would emerge and continue the genealogical studies.

# VOLUME 3

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## CHAPTER I

### UNITED STATES – Colonial

#### Statistical

The United States has been the major recipient: of a great migration from 1700 A.D., under which almost thirty million people came from all other countries to North America. Our concern is the movement of our clan from the Highlands and islands of Scotland, and from Ulster.

The circumstances under which our clansmen lived has been dealt with in Vol. 111. In this chapter we will proceed as follows:

1. I will select a very few of the available statistics on the movement of the Scots and Scotch-Irish to United States, to a series of colonies and to an independent nation. The term Scotch-Irish has had a lengthy history. Hanna, Ford, Dunaway and Leyburn regard the title as being the sons and daughters of Scotch persons who moved to Ireland from Scotland under the Tudors and Stewarts in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. They were Protestant and generally Presbyterian, who moved particularly to Ulster, but went to other parts of Ireland. As described in Chap. VI some of these Scotch-Irish found their Presbyterianism being degraded by the government and by the Episcopal church. In matters of agriculture, rack-rents, charged by the proprietors, made it impossible to sustain the family; in the woollen industry, where farmers and weavers had worked together the government of Britain despoiled the industry. Dunaway<sup>1</sup> (pp. 4-9) describes these developments. These Scotch-Irish began to move once more, primarily to America, but also to England, France, Germany, Spain and the West Indies.

In Pennsylvania three successive Governors were looking for immigrants and welcomed the Scotch-Irish; in New Hampshire a Governor promised freedom and land. The Puritans of Boston required that any such emigrants should leave their Massachusetts as soon as possible but this attitude was unique.

The number of Scots from Scotland to United States was small, and, in fact, continued so during the eighteenth and the first half of the nineteenth centuries. We have no official record of such immigration until 1820, after the passing, by Congress, of the Immigration act in 1819.

This Act, regulating the carriage of steerage passengers at sea, (not "Cabin") required that "the Captain or Master of any ship or vessel arriving in the United States, from any foreign place, should deliver a manifest of all the passengers, giving age, sex and occupation of the total list, together with the country to which they belong and the country to which they expect to return". A first list showing the Number, Nationality, Sex, Age, Occupation and Destinations began in September 1820.

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1 Dunaway, W.F.; The Scotch-Irish of Colonial Pennsylvania, London. 1962 pp. 4-9, 12, 29.

The list for 1820 to 1867 was for "alien passengers arriving"; from 1868 to 1903 was defined as "Immigrants arriving"; for 1904-1906 as "aliens admitted"; and from 1907 to 1910 for "immigrant aliens admitted".<sup>1</sup>

In Table XIX I have reported that 4,212,169 Irish (including Scotch-Irish) and 488,749 Scots were reported under the 1819 Act, 1820-1910.

The early movement of the Scotch-Irish preceded this Act by a century. I have included a statement produced by Prof. E.B. Greene and Virginia Hamilton, reporting his opinion on the white population up to 1783.<sup>2</sup> W.J. Bromwell in his book, published in 1856, reports that the intake of immigrants from 1784 to 1810 was only a fraction of the numbers of passengers, suggested by Prof. Greene. Prof. Jones<sup>3</sup> has supplied another alternative.

2. The Scots and Scotch-Irish who arrived by sea were supplemented by persons who arrived from Canada by cheaper costs of passage, and who remained in Canada for a very short time. Most of these persons were Scotch-Irish. In later years the children of Scots who stayed in Canada moved in great numbers to United States (p. 86).

3. The migration to the Atlantic states hardly affected the populations of some Southern States (13, pp. 86-87).

4. From 1775 - 1800 there was little immigration of Scots, but a continuing supply of Scotch-Irish. In those areas for which a "Heads of Families" report was prepared in 1790, and was retained, I have used the data as "The Pioneers" in that State.

5. When international and internal strife was over more Scots came to United States to assist in the development of the United States, west of the Alleghenies and in the Mississippi. I have read some books concerning each state through which our people passed on the routes to Oregon, San Francisco, Los Angeles, looking for names and events in which our people would have been concerned. Col. Pearson has the most direct information on this problem. Census by States for, say, 1961, will probably be an answer but I could not do so, because of the time and cost. In the case of our clan the large numbers of spellings makes the problem more difficult.

We will now look at these data.

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1 Reports of the Immigration Commission; Vol. 3, Statistical Review of Immigration, 1820-1910, Walter Dillingham, Chairman, pp. 3-4, 8-48.  
2 Greene, E.B. and Harrington, Virginia, D.; American Population Before Federal Census, 1190.  
3 Jones, M.A.; Essays in Scotch-Irish History. 1783-1815; New York, 1969 p. 49.

6. Prior to 1783 - W.J. Bromwell in his "History of Immigration to the United States" reports that "Samuel Blodget, a statistician of more than ordinary research and accuracy" found that the immigrants for the ten years from 1784 to 1794 did not average more than 4,000 per annum; that, in 1794, 10,000 persons arrived from foreign countries; that this latter figure was the highest figure until 1817; that an annual average of 6,000 persons per year from 1790 to 1810 seemed to be a generous one, a total of 126,000 in the twenty-one years.<sup>1</sup>

As against these statements we have a recent publication by Prof. Greene and Virginia Hamilton which states that the American colonies had drawn many more people from the Old World by 1800 than Samuel Blodget anticipated.

They believed that, by 1700, about 250,000 whites, had arrived in the Atlantic States, from all sources. The northern states grew more rapidly in the next fifteen years; by 1783 when Revolutionary War was ended Virginia and the Carolinas had reached about 770,000, New York Pennsylvania, Maryland and Delaware had only a few thousand more bodies, and the states from Maine to New Jersey were the most populous groups in the United States. They claimed that 2,324,300 was the population of the original 13 colonies.<sup>2</sup>

7. 1783-1815 - Prof. M.A. Jones in "Essays In Scotch-Irish History" writing on Ulster Immigration, 1783-1815, says that 250,000 left Ulster to go to America, by 1776, and that a further 100,000 people left Ulster between 1783-1813 (Edited by E.R.R. Green, New York, 1969, P. 49)

He comments that one half to two thirds of all the white population were indentured servants, military and political prisoners of Scotland and Ireland, convicts paupers and vagrants. Whatever the constitution of these persons Greene and Harrington portray a widely different picture of early immigration to the colonies in the first stage, up to 1800.

8. Table XIX shows that only 488,749 persons from Scotland came between 1820 and 1910, but that 4,212,169 came from Ireland, including the Scotch-Irish. Donaldson estimates that from 1820 to 1950, Ireland had sent 5,000,000, England 3,000,000 and Scot land 800,000.<sup>3</sup> (Donaldson, p. 113).

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1 Bromwell, W.J.; History of Immigration to the United States (By sea, from Foreign Countries, Sept. 30, 1819 to Dec. 31, 1855. New York, 1856. pp. 13-14.

2 Greene, E.B. and Harrington, Virginia D.; American Population before Federal Census, 1790

3 Donaldson, Gordon; Op. cit. p. 113



TABLE XIX

Immigration Commission 1820 – 1910<sup>1</sup>

Table I – COUNTRY OF ORIGIN

Year	Scotland	Ireland	Year	Scotland	Ireland	Year	Scotland	Ireland
1820	268	614	1860	1613	48637	1900	704	35730
1821	293	1518	1861	767	23797	1901	2070	30561
1822	198	2267	1862	657	23797	1902	2560	29138
1823	180	1908	1863	1940	55916	1903	6143	35310
1824	257	2345	1864	3476	63523	1904	11092	36142
1825	113	4888	1865	3037	29772	1905	16977	52945
1826	230	5408	1866	1038	32690	1906	15866	34995
1827	460	9766	1867	7582	72879	1907	19740	34530
1828	1041	12488	1868	-	32068	1908	13506	30556
1829	111	7415	1869	7751	40786	1909	12400	25033
1830	29	2721	1870	12521	56996	1910	18625	29855
1831	226	5722	1871	11984	57439			
1832	158	12436	1872	13916	68732	Total	488749	4212169
1833	1921	8648	1873	13841	77344			
1834	110	24474	1874	10429	53707	From	Canada, Bermuda, etc	
1835	63	20927	1875	7310	37957			
1836	106	30578	1876	4582	19575	1900	396	
1837	14	28508	1877	4135	14509	1901	560	
1838	48	12645	1878	3502	15932	1902	687	
1839	-	23963	1879	5225	20013	1903	1139	
1840	21	39430	1880	12640	71603	1904	2946	
1841	35	37772	1881	15168	72342	1905	2291	
1842	24	51342	1882	18397	76432	1906	5143	
1843	41	19670	1883	11859	81486	1907	19953	
1844	23	33490	1884	9060	63344	1908	38552	
1845	368	44821	1885	9226	51795	1909	51983	
1846	305	51752	1886	12126	49619	1910	56578	
1847	337	105536	1887	18699	68370			
1848	650	112934	1888	24457	73513			
1849	1060	159398	1889	18296	65551			
1850	860	164004	1890	12041	53024			
1851	966	221253	1891	12557	55706			
1852	8148	159548	1892	7177	51383			
1853	6006	162649	1893	6215	43578			
1854	4605	101606	1894	3772	30231			
1855	5275	49627	1895	3778	46304			
1856	3297	54349	1896	1483	40262			
1857	4182	54361	1897	1883	28421			
1858	1946	26873	1898	1219	28128			
1859	2293	35216	1899	1324	31763			

<sup>1</sup> Statistical Review of Immigration, Vol. 3. p. 13, Table 8 and 9

9. The reader will note that In Table XIX an incredibly small Scots personnel came from 1820 to 1852. Another way of showing these figures is shown in Table XX viz. the place of birth of persons who moved to the United States from 1820 to 1859 from Scottish ports and Irish ports (Bromwell).

TABLE XX 1.  
Numbers of Immigrants to United States

Years	Born in Scotland <sup>1</sup>		Born in Ireland <sup>2</sup>	
	Number	Average per/vr.	Number	Average per/vr.
1820-1824	1196	239	11652	2330
1825-1829	1955	391	47965	9593
1830-1834	2444	489	54001	13500
1835-1839	231	46	116621	23324
1840-1844	144	29	181704	36341
1845-1849	2720	544	474441	94880
1850-1854	20505	4101	809060	181812
1855-1859	16993	3398(a)	220426	44085(b)

Australia and New Zealand were beginning to draw on the excess population from 1820. We will report in Chapter X and XI the exodus to those areas especially from the north of Scotland. When the potato famine continued to 1850 more and more Scots and greatly increased Irish persons left for the new worlds.

10. Scots immigrants had, by 1850 dispersed to New York, Pennsylvania Maryland, Massachusetts, Louisiana, South Caroline, Virginia and North Carolina, in a descending order, with less than 100 to Georgia, Rhode Island, Delaware, Connecticut, New Hampshire and Ohio. <sup>2</sup>

The Scots went to Canada until the 1830's and then added Australia and New Zealand as outlets for their excess population.

But the clan had built up another supplier, the Scotch-Irish, or Ulster Scots and it was this group which represented it from 1775 to 1850. These were the McAfees, the Fees, the Duffy's, the MacAfees. They grew in great numbers and power in the old states, and were the pioneers when the mid west and the Pacific states were being created. Their children and grandchildren, born in United States, were the new pioneers in this development.

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1 Bromwell, W.J.; Op. cit. p. 176

2 Statistical Review of Immigration, Vol. 3. Table 9, pp. 14-29.

If we list the number of persons who arrived, between September, 1819 and December, 1855 (36 years) the small contribution by Scotland is striking as against other sources:

Ireland	1,252,071	British North America,	
England	207,492	(Chiefly Canada)	91,699
Scotland	3,4559	West Indies	35,317

11. It was not until 1870 that Scotland, regularly, sent emigrants, in numbers above 10,000 per annum, to United States.

By 1910 the total of Scots Immigrants to United States was 488,149. Ireland had sent 4,212,169 persons, - more than half of their population. The Immigrants from 1820 to 1950 were as follows:

	Scotland	Ireland
1820-1910	488,729	4,212,169
1911-1920	78,357	146,161
1921-1930	158,781	220,591
1931-1940	6,887	13,167
1941-1950	16,131	26,444
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	749,905	4,618,552

12. Dr. Carrothers<sup>1</sup> reports that 60 percent of the immigrants who arrived at Canadian ports in the 1860s went, as soon as possible, to the United States.

	Arrived in Canada	Remained in Canada
1866	51,795	10,001
1867	57,878	10,066
1868	71,448	12,765
1869	75,800	18,360

Canada provided large amounts of settlers to Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island. Some of these were born in Scotland or Ulster; many were born in Canada. Hansen states that by 1890 a million persons of Canadian birth resided in the United States. This is a very large contribution by 1890. The population, at Confederation, in 1867, was about 3,500,000; from 1867 to 1890 the immigration to Canada was about 1,300,000<sup>2</sup> Conversely the emigrants to the United States moved to Canada. I have indicated that U.S.A. had sent over 524,000 to Canada in six years. They may not be typical.

It would appear that Canadians generally went to the older towns and villages, and to the northern states.

W.S. Rossiter, writing as an official of the Census Bureau of the United States comments that certain States had been hardly affected by the tide of immigration from 1790. This would mean that the increase in these states would have risen by local births less deaths. The States with which he was concerned were Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Tennessee and Kentucky, and he implies that a very large

1 Carrothers W.A.; Emigration from the British Isles. London, 1929, p.214

2 Hansen, H.L.; The Immigrant in Canadian History, Cambridge, 1940.

percentage of the increased population in these States were born in the United States.<sup>1</sup>

Rowland T. Berthoff states the case this way: eleven former confederate states had only 2% of foreign birth in the census of 1860- 1870, but the rest of the nation had up to 20% of foreign birth. Howard Odum confirms the data produced by Rossiter. The southeast states had the largest ratio of native white population of any region. Approximately 99% of the increases in population, (White), were native-born in Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia, Arkansas, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana and Mississippi. Texas, Oklahoma, New Mexico and Arizona, also have few imported whites, though more than the southeast. Idaho, Kansas, Iowa, Missouri, Indiana, West Virginia, Colorado, Nebraska, and Wyoming show a percentage of foreign-born whites between 2.5% and 7.5%.

Increase in foreign-born whites, the result of immigration, has therefore been carried in the northeast states, the middle states and on the Pacific. New York had 26.3% in that period, Massachusetts had 25.1%<sup>2</sup>

14. Vol. 3 contains extensive analyses of the distribution of immigrants in the fiscal year 1899 to 1910. Some comments by the Commission are worthy of note.

- a) To a proposal that considerable numbers kept moving back and forth to USA ports the study shows that all but 12.4% had entered for their first time (p. 358).
- b) To a charge that many paupers entered the United States, 69% of the entries paid their own way, 29.9 had help from a relative (p. 359).
- c) During the fiscal years 1908; 1909 and 1910, 2,576,226 aliens were admitted. 823,311 aliens departed for various reasons. 58,072 Scots were admitted in these three years, 5,206 departed; 115,994 Irish were admitted, 6,972 departed. In the three years 32% of admissions had departed. (p. 383).
- d) Newcomers tended to go to cities (1). 425).
- e) Occupations. Lists of forty (40) races of immigrants were studied to show, in numbers and percents the types of occupations of emigrants.

(Table 21. p. 96)	Scotland	Ireland
Professional	5.7%	1.3%
Skilled	57.9%	12.6%
Farm Laborers	3.2%	4.6%
Laborers	8.9%	30.6%
Other	24.3%	50.9%

Occupations

- f) The Scots tended to be younger. (p. 95)

Under 14	Average 12.1	Scots 114.7	Irish 3.7
14-44	Average 82.9	Scots 73.2	Irish 92.5

1 Berthoff, R.T.; Southern Attitudes Towards Immigration, pp. 165, 214. 1865-1914, Journal of Southern History, 17, 1951, pp. 328- 360.

2 Odum, Howard W.; Southern Regions of the United States, New York. 1969.

g) This volume contains a survey of the "Destinations of Immigrants" for the period 1899-1910. It is important to find which State was attracting Scots immigrants at each period. I have chosen areas of interest to our clan in the east and probable growth areas in the west.

TABLE XXI  
Destination of Immigrants, 1899 to 1910

State	Total Added Immigrants	Scots Immigrants	Irish Immigrants	Largest Groups were
1. Atlantic States				
Georgia	5,838	206	145	Hebrew, Greek
New Hampshire	34,532	724	3,003	Hebrew, Polish
New Jersey	489,533	7,855	24,377	Italian, Polish
North Carolina	2,203	250	57	English, Syrian
New York	2,994,358	34,917	159,080	Italian, Polish
2. North Central				
Indiana	66,590	1,516	1,569	Magyar, Roumanian
Illinois	722,059	8,006	22,342	Polish, Scandinavian
Michigan	233,824	5,277	4,662	Finnish, Polish
Minnesota	182,588	1,797	2,165	Scandinavian, Finnish
Missouri	123,045	1,254	3,723	German, Italian
North Dakota	60,674	870	707	Scandinavian, German
Iowa	61,221	1,054	2,392	
3. South Central				
Kentucky	6,225	122	484	German, Hebrew
Louisiana	49,744	211	361	Italian, French
Texas	75,808	527	818	Mexican, German
Tennessee	6,575	256	153	Hebrew, Italian
4. Western				
Idaho	8,286	391	263	Scandinavian, Spanish
Montana	28,500	2,093	3,079	English, Irish
Wyoming	10,881	1,495	310	Italian, Finnish
Arizona	13,414	221	260	Mexican, English
Utah	25,689	4,564	621	English, Scandinavian
Washington	111,814	4,384	2,793	Japanese, Scandinavian
Oregon	28,936	1,191	874	Scandinavian, German
California	237,795	6,067	9,867	Italian, Japanese

Comments on Table XXI

a) Scots from 1899-1910 provided 1% to 2% of the increase in immigrant population in the Atlantic and North Central States; in South Central States the ratio was smaller. Generally the Scots contributed a percentage approximating 4% to 5% in Western States.

b) With a few exceptions the contributions of the Irish were substantially higher in the Atlantic and North Central States; they added very little to the South Central; in the Western States they were less than the Scots.

c) Neither the Scots nor the Irish contributed largely to the 9,555,673 admitted from 1899 to 1910.

15. When international and internal strife had largely ceased in United States progressively large bodies of colonists arrived from Scotland in that country.

1850-	38,3	colonists	1891-	60,053	colonists
1860	31		1900		
1861-	38,7	"	1901-	120,46	"
1870	68		1910	9	
1871-	57,5	"	1911-	78,601	"
1880	64		1920		
1881-	149,	"			
1890	869				

By 1920 the largest number of immigrants with Scottish birth or Scottish descent went to New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Illinois and California. Donaldson points out that from 1870 to 1920 53% of the emigrants from Scotland had gone to the United States.<sup>1</sup>

16. R.J. Dickson has carried out a valuable piece of research work in his study of the movements of Ulster emigrants to United States and Canada for the years 1718-1775. Ulster had five ports from which sailing ships might cross the Atlantic. In the period from 1750-1759 they sailed to Philadelphia, to New York, to Cape Fear. In the next decade some went to Charleston and Georgia. In the quinquennium, 1770-75, while half went to Philadelphia, other ports of call were brought into play, including Nova Scotia and P.E. Island. Those who are interested in such railings should examine this reference.<sup>2</sup>

17. Dr. Schrier in his analysis of the movement from Europe to United States for the years, 1821-1900, points out that 22.5% were Irish, 16.6% were English, Germany provided 26.9% but Scotland only 3%.<sup>3</sup>

18. Philip Taylor reminds us that while the "magnet" in 1820-1810 was New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio the next two decades brought Wisconsin, Illinois, Mississippi and the Gulf States of Mexico to the front. In 1850 Iowa, Minnesota and California were the magnet. After 1865 Kansas, Nebraska, the Dakotas, Washington, Oregon and Oklahoma pressed forward their advantages to the Europeans.<sup>4</sup>

19. Professor Donaldson (p. 104) reminds us that the total Scottish emigration from 1763 to 1775 had been put as high as 25,000 and that while the Scots went to all colonies, "the most important areas of Scottish settlers during the eighteenth century were the Cape Fear Valley

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1 U.S. Immigration Reports

2 Dickson, R.J.; Ulster Emigration to Colonial America 1718-1775, London. 1966

3 Schrier, A.; Ireland and the American Immigration. 1850-1900 Minnesota. 1958, p.4

4 Taylor, Philip; The Distant Magnet, European Immigration to the United States, London, 1971

in North Carolina, the Mohawk and Upper Hudson Valleys in New York and the Altamaha valley in Georgia".<sup>1</sup>

20. The 1790 census<sup>2</sup> gives some data with regard to the existence of Scots and Irish, by counties, and an assumption of the totals of persons, by State, of persons whose name suggested that they belonged to:

1. MacDuffie, and its abbreviations
2. McAfee, and its abbreviations
3. Duffy, and its abbreviations

I have recorded these data from the 1790 census,

	Counties	Scots	Irish or Scot-Irish	MacDuffie	McAfee	Duffy	State Population
North Carolina	8	29,829	6,326	17	5	6	265,334
South Carolina	7	16,387	2,566	-	2	1	140,178
New Hampshire	5	5,646	1,137	13	-	1	141,112
New York	15	10,634	2,627	1	1	4	314,366
Pennsylvania	22	48,076	8,614	2	9	11	423,373
Maryland	16	12,351	4,550	-	1	3	208,647
Virginia	38	9,224	2,589	-	-	3	112,112

The census figures for 1790 have been criticized but they have been beneficial to us. I have tried to bring all clansmen into this report when information has become available. This we all should do and at a later date our clan journal can publish amended figures.

21. Col. Pearson in a book "A History of the Fee Family" has obtained comments and genealogical data from every State in the United States and from each of the provinces of Canada. This volume of 1610 pages, stencilled, which started off with the Fee family has grown until it includes many of the persons listed in our Volume I. p. 2

Many thousands of persons who are called Fee, Feese, McAfees, MacAffee have made their reports to Col. Pearson. Much smaller numbers of persons whose names are McPhee, MacPhee, McFie, McFee, or McPhie submitted data; some McDuffies were reported but the Duffy-Duffie groups were hardly included. Larger numbers of reports came from California, Kentucky, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Texas. Persons who live in Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, and Minnesota in the north and from North Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia occupied an intermediate role. Maine, Connecticut and Louisiana and Vermont provided less than their population would have indicated.<sup>3</sup>

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1 Donaldson, G.; Op. cit. p. 104, 113.

2 1790 Census, U.S. Immigration

3 Pearson, Col. R.E.; A History of the Fee Family. Printed and distributed by Col. Pearson, 2218, Alta Vista Avenue Austin, Texas, 78704

## Virginia

In 1584 Sir Walter Raleigh, with two ships, and 180 crew reached Roanake Island, taking possession of it as a British colony, naming the area Virginia, in honour of his Queen, Elizabeth I. Virginia, at that time referred to lands all the way from Newfoundland to Florida. A time was taken in exploration, and they returned to England. In 1585 a group of 107 men, under Lane, established frontier posts at Wokoton and Croaton; 15 men were left to hold the land but they were destroyed by Indians. In 1587 and 1591 other groups were left at Wokotop and Hatiorask; one of these became the "Lost Colony of Raleigh". It was not until 1606-1607 that Jamestown was established with fifty four gentlemen, four carpenters and twelve laborers. Whether it was the absence of the Spaniards, or of the Indians, or the French, this settlement continued and within twenty years fifteen settlements were established, with small male settlers. Shiploads of unmarried women were brought from England to be married; the man who obtained a bride paid the cost of transportation with a hundred pounds of tobacco. Twenty Negroes, as slaves, were brought into Virginia.<sup>1</sup>

Hotten in his chapter "Living in Virginia" mentions "John Duffy", living in Chaplains Choice.<sup>2</sup> I have examined the "Master Rolls of settlers in Virginia", 1624, giving the names and dates of arrival from 1607 onwards. In the chapter, "Dead in Virginia", an "Elizabeth Fee" is recorded, as on July 27, 1678, in the Parish of St. Michaels, Barbados (p. 248). This book should be in the library of Genealogical Societies in the United States.

Probably the first settlers to Virginia were English.<sup>3</sup> The 2500 who sailed to Virginia under the Virginia Company, or under Elder Blackwell, from 1606 to 1618, lost over half the number enroute; there is no evidence that our clan was represented.

1648-50 - Cromwell ordered that 900 persons who lost a war with him were Scots, and could have been included as "convicts" by him. Graham states that not more than 150 prisoners-of-war reached Virginia.<sup>4</sup>

1683 - Hanna reports that the Presbyterian Church in America had been founded by 1683.<sup>5</sup>

1751 - Virginia provided settlers to North Carolina, between the Catawba and Yadkin rivers, to South Carolina and to Tennessee.

1776 - S.C. Johnson reports that on June 27, 1776 the "Committee for Safety for Virginia" captured a ship, the 'Oxford' with about 175 Highlanders aboard including Alexander McPhee, Nell McPhee and Allan McPhee.

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1 Bolton, H.E. and Marshall, T.M. ; Colonization of North America, New York, 1927, pp. 115-124

2 Hotten, J.C. ; The Original Lists of Personal Quality, Lists of Emigrants to North America, 1600-1700, Baltimore, p. 173.

3 Brown, Alexander; The First Republic in America, New York 1898

4 Graham, I.C.C.; Colonists from Scotland, Ithaca, 1956, p. 10

5 Hanna, C.A.; The Scotch-Irish, Vol. II, pp. 44-50



## New England

While most Americans regard Virginia as the first colony of Britain in the States Belknap believed that "the first effective settlement of the English was in New England, when those who registered dissent from the Episcopal Church came to Plymouth. in 1620".<sup>1</sup>

We have regarded Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Hampshire, Vermont, Maine, and Rhode Island as being parts of New England.

In Hotten's report of persons who moved from Britain to America, in the years 1634-39, almost one-half of these vessels moved to "New England". There is no evidence that those who had a permit to go "beyond the seals" had any member of our clan on board.<sup>2</sup>

Dr. Ford reported that 140 colonists moved from Belfast and Carrickfergus intending to go to New England. Half-way across the Atlantic the ship became leaky and returned to Belfast. We have no information on the names of persons on the vessel.<sup>3</sup>

In 1650 Cromwell sent 272 prisoners of war from the Scottish army in the north to Boston, and 150 to other parts of New England. Donaldson reported that 272 prisoners of war came from the Scottish army at Worcester England.<sup>4</sup>

In 1666 Charles II sent Covenanters to New England. In 1685 when James II was King there was a period when innocent persons were seized in Scottish towns, and sent as "white slaves" to the colonies. Other persons who refused to take the oath of allegiance and supremacy, or of conformity to the discipline of the Church of England, were transported to New England.<sup>4</sup>

Because of trouble with the Plymouth group Roger Williams left Salem and developed Providence, Rhode Island in 1637. This movement led to the creation of Portsmouth and Newport in 1639, and Rhode Island was issued a Charter in 1662.

Generally areas were developed by one racial group, e.g. the English or the Irish or the Scots. Maine was unusual and the English and the Scots moved together to establish communities.

R.J. Dickson reports that between 1714 and 1720 a number of sailing ships carried approximately 2600 Ulster-Irish to New England. Sometimes they brought their Presbyterian Ministers with them but the Puritans would have nothing to do with them. Boston told the Ulsterites that they would have to leave the city. Five shiploads, with Rev. James MacGregor and 120 families moved to Londonderry, N.H., to Worcester, Pennsylvania, Nova Scotia and

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- 1 Belknap, J.; Biography of Early Discoveries
  - 2 Hotten, J.C.; Original Lists of Persons of Quality
  - 3 Ford, H.J.; The Scotch Irish in America
  - 4 Donaldson, G. ; The Scots Overseas pp. 39-41

to Kennebec and Bath in Maine. Daniel McDuffie left Ulster in 1718 and was frustrated by the people who claimed Massachusetts as their preserve. We have noted Daniel in the report of the McDuffie on page 39.<sup>1</sup>

Hanna believed that New England treated the Scots very much more favorably than the Scotch-Irish. The old law of physics applies to human relationships - where there is a reaction there is bound to be a counter-reaction - and Dickson, in his very significant study of the despatches of sailing ships from Ulster shows that from 1718 practically all of the ships went to other ports than to Boston; they moved to New York, Charleston, Savannah and Philadelphia.<sup>1</sup>

In 1745 a substantial body of the First Massachusetts Regiment Militia decided to invade Louisburg, Cape Breton, and take it from them French. This they did. Five persons, probably of our clan, were listed in a Genealogical Register, Vol. 25, New England Historical and Genealogical Register.

Corporal Daniel MacKaffe  
Corporal John MacKaffe  
Private Robert MacKaffe  
Private Robert McEffe  
Private Daniel McEffe

In 1775 Lt. Col. McDuffie was listed as one of the Field Officers. (Nov. 4, 1775. Vol. 4.)

In 1774, Ensign James McDuffie, 42nd Regiment, was reported as a "British Officer serving in America", 1754-1774 (Vol. 49. 1895).<sup>2</sup>

### New England - The Pioneers

I have collected the published data from "Heads of Families" reports for New Hampshire, whites.<sup>3</sup>

TABLE XXII

(a) 1790 Census (b) New Hampshire

McDuffee	James	Strafford Co.	7 in family
"	James	Strafford Co.	4 " "
"	Daniel	Strafford Co.	11 " "
"	Mansfield	Strafford Co.	5 " "
"	Mansfield	Chestertown, Rockingham Co.	10 " "
"	Hugh	" "	5 " "
"	James	" "	6 " "
"	Daniel	Londonderry town	15 " "
"	John	" "	8 " "
"	John	Rochester town	7 " "

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1 Dickson, R.J.; Ulster Immigration to Colonial America, 1718-1775, Appendices  
2 New England Historical and Genealogical Register. Vol. 25  
3 Heads of Families, Reprint Co. U.S. Census; New Hampshire.

McDuffee	John	Rochester town	1	in family
"	Matthew	Bedford town	3	" "
	William	" "	7	" "
Mcdefye	Matthew	" "	6	" "
Duffee	William	Strafford Co.	7	" "

Mrs. Veeder reports the existence of a manuscript by Marion Lang Driscoll on the "Descendants of New Hampshire MacDuffies" Part I. It is on file In the Daughters of the American Revolution Library, 1776. D. Street, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20006.

#### b)1790 Census Massachusetts

McPhee	John	Essex Co.	5	in family
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c)Howard F. Baker, referring to the 1790 Census of United States points out that:<sup>1</sup>

1. The Scots were over four percent of nationals in New England.
2. The Southern Irish could be one and a half percent of the total, with a range of less than one percent in Rhode Island to four percent in Maine.
3. Ulster Irish were about twice as 'numerous as the Southern Irish being eight percent in Maine.<sup>1</sup>

#### Pennsylvania

Pennsylvania was a matter of concern to various nations in Europe, prior to the gift to Admiral Penn by the Duke of York and Penn's gift to his son William Penn.

Hazard stated several claims to the 'discovery' of the Bay and the river Delaware. In 1598 a Greenland company erected little forts on the South and the North Rivers, but without making a settlement for the Dutch. In 1609 Henry Hudson, on behalf of the Dutch East India Company, claimed lands for the Dutch. They provided a Governor from 1614 to 1654, when the Swedes who had a colony in Delaware, conquered the Bay. They remained until 1655, capturing the Fur trade. Then the Dutch regained New Castle and Fort Christina. The English gained control of both Pennsylvania and Delaware from 1681 when William Penn became the Proprietor. By 1690 most of the Finns, Swedes and Dutch had moved from the state.<sup>2</sup>

Albert S. Bolles reports that Welsh people were the first British people to come to the province. By 1682 Germans began to come in great numbers - Palatines, Huguenots, Lutherans, Mennonites, Swedes and Moravians.<sup>3</sup>

1710 - T. D'Arcy McGee comments that a Scotch-Irish transfer began about 1710, and that it settled "along the Blue Ridge in what are now the counties of Patrick and Rockridge".

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1 Barker, Howard, F; The Founders of New England, Amer. Hist. Rev. 1932-1933, pp. 702-713.

2 Hazard, S; Annals of Pennsylvania. Philadelphia. 1850.

3 Bolles, Albeit S.; Ph.D. LL.D.; Pennsylvania, Province and State, 1609 -- 1190, New York, Rep. 1970, Vol. II, p. 128.

McGee lists the persons as being the "MacDowells, the MacDuffies, the Breckenridges, etc."<sup>1</sup> There are conflicting statements on the earliest date of emigration. Dunaway identifies Maryland, in 1649, and South Carolina, in 1682 as the first areas to receive Scotch-Irish colonists to come to America (p. 33).<sup>2</sup> He believes that it was probable that a few Scotch-Irish came to Pennsylvania in 1685. Obviously there was a small steady stream of these people to this state; ministers had come to start Presbyterian churches in Chester Co., by 1710,<sup>3</sup> but writers agree that 1717-18 started a tide that grew, during the eighteenth century, to over 200,000 persons by 1775. This first Scotch-Irish emigration bought sailing ships from Belfast, Newry and other points in Ulster.

1712-18 - The numbers of the emigrants almost entirely Protestant, range from hundreds to fifty five. Daniel McDuffie, with his wife, started his long voyage in 1718 to Boston and thence to Londonderry and Rochester. In 1720 his father and mother joined him in New Hampshire.

1729 - 5,655 (or 3,500) Irish, 43 Scots, 267 English and 343 Palatinates arrived in Pennsylvania from Donegal, Londonderry, Tyrone and Coleraine. They opened up Bucks and Lancaster Counties, Octoraro Creek, Chester Co., York County, Kittatinny Valley and Shearman's Valley. Dr. Bolles points out that the Scots and Scotch-Irish worked together to develop the area and bought Indian lands. He claims that the Scotch-Irish did not make friends with the Germans, nor the Indians, nor the Quakers.

1739 - Reported that James McAfee and Jane McAfee, nee McMichael, came from Armagh to New Castle.

1740 - Disastrous crops, added to favorable reports by earlier colonists induced many Protestant groups, in Ulster, to go to Pennsylvania. They went to York and Adams counties and moved into the Cumberland Valley (now Cumberland and Franklin counties). Dunaway considers that this Valley became the "seed plot and nursery of the Scotch-Irish race. We have said that Colonsay became the "original reservoir" for our clan.

The Columbia Valley, in 1751, had about 5,000 persons, all of whom, with the exception of about fifty families, were Scots or Scotch-Irish, chiefly the latter. The Indians were a hazard in the Valley.

1743-62 - Dunaway and Leyburn note that during this period many moved from Cumberland and Virginia Valleys to North and South Carolina. In 1751, 1754 and 1755 large immigrant populations came to Carolinas, through the Cumberland and Virginia Valleys.<sup>4</sup>

1740-50 - Leyburn suggests that the movement to the Carolinas was in part caused by the cost per acre, as well as by the Indian struggle. Colonists wanted large blocks of land, and this had become relatively expensive in Pennsylvania.

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1 McGee, T. D'Arcy; A History of the Irish Settlers in North America. Boston, 1852, p. 22.  
2 Dunaway, Jae G.; Op. cit. 33-4; 51  
3 Leyburn, W.F.; Op. cit. p. 180  
4 Dunaway, W.F.; Op. cit. pp. 54-64, 107-111.

1759-65 - When the French had lost Quebec it was assumed that the French-Indian-war might stop. In fact a "Pontiac War" with the Indians continued.

1760 - Scots moved to Pennsylvania.

1769 - It is reported that some disbanded Fraser Highlanders moved from Canada to Pennsylvania.

1771-75 - This was the heaviest influx of Scotch-Irish settlers prior to the Revolutionary war. Possible 30,000 to 50,000 left Ulster depriving its manufactories of skilled labor. Westmoreland County had been developed. Dickson, in the Appendixes to his volume lists the boats involved in this transfer.<sup>1</sup>

1770-75 - Leyburn provides an answer to a problem I have met at various times, that 43,720 passengers had moved to America. I wondered why this total had been obtained. The answer is that between 1769 and 1774 I have noticed in these five years, sailing ships with total emigrants of 43,720.<sup>2</sup> The assumption was made that the number of emigrants, would equal the number of tons of shipping. This ratio was apparently accepted by the owners of the vessel. There were exceptions to this rule of thumb. Guillet refers to ships in which 450 passengers were loaded on to a vessel of 300 tons, where twenty five persons had no accommodation, on a voyage to North Carolina, until other people, who had had accommodation, died.<sup>3</sup> The Passenger Act of 1803 limited the number of passengers to one for every two tons; it was amended in 1817 to one passenger for every 1-1/2 tons; in 1823 the ratio was a passenger for five tons; in 1826 Ireland was exempted and the Act was repealed in 1827. Agents went back to excessive over crowding. Regulations continued to be proclaimed and forgotten and only the passing of the sailing ship drove these marauders out of the transport of honest citizens.

1740-1800 - Pennsylvania became a clearing house for persons from Ulster - to Kentucky, Tennessee, Carolinas, Ohio, Indiana, and later still to Iowa, Mississippi and Missouri.

1790 - Hanna reports that the Scotch-Irish immigrants amounted to 80,000.<sup>4</sup> Dunaway reports that 200,000 had emigrated from 1750-1800, according to Newenham. Leyburn considers that more than 250,000 in the 1790 census had Scotch-Irish ancestry.<sup>2</sup>

1790 - Census of 1790. The publication "Heads of Families" for Pennsylvania provides the names of persons of the clan.<sup>5</sup>

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1 Dickson, R.J.; Op. cit. Appendixes

2 Leyburn, Jas, G.; op. cit. p. 181-183.

3 Guillet, E.C.; The Great Migration, Toronto, 1937 and 1963. Chap. II.

4 Hanna, C.A.; The Scotch Irish. Vol. I. p. 83

5 Heads of Families - Pennsylvania, Reprint Co.

TABLE XXIII  
1790 Census of Pennsylvania - The Pioneers

			No. in Family
Duffee	Burney	Philadelphia City	1
Duffey	Andrew	Philadelphia Co. - Southwark Town	2
Duffey	Chatrine	Northumberland Co.	8
Duffey	James	Philadelphia Co., Moyamensing Tship	3
Duffey	James	Philadelphia City	8
Duffey	John	Delaware Co., Concord Tship	2
Duffey	Patrick	Philadelphia, City	2
Duffey	Peter	Philadelphia Co., Southwark	8
Duffey	Terence	Northumberland Co.,	4
Fee	John	Huntingdon Co., Remainder	3
Fee	John	Washington Co.,	8
Fea	Daniel	Lancaster Co.	
Fee	John	Huntingdon Co., Remainder	6
Fee	William	Washington Co.	3
Fee	Thomas	Washington Co.	10
Fee	Thomas Jr.	Washington Co.,	4
McAfee	Archibald	Franklin Co., Remainder	7
McAfee	Matthew	Westmoreland Co. Donegal, Tship	6
McAfee	Michael	Huntingdon, Remainder	8
McAffee	Henry	Franklin Co., Fannet TShip	9
McAffee	James	Northumberland Co.	8
McAffee	John	Franklin Co., Fannet TShip, etc.	5
McAffee	Mark	Franklin Co., Fannet TShip etc.	5
McAffee	Robert	Franklin Co., Fannet TShip, etc.	5
McAffee	Thomas	Franklin Co., Fannet TShip, etc.	7
McAffrey	Laurels	York Co., Monaghan TShip	3
McDuffee	Joseph	Chester Co., West Nottingham, TShip	6
McDuffy	Daniel	Luzerne Co.,	8
McGuffey	George	Westmoreland Co., So. Huntingdon TShip	4
McGuffey	Robert	Westmoreland Co., So. Huntingdon TShip	4
McGuffey	William	Washington Co.	4
McHaffy	Charles	Cumberland Co., East Portion	7
McHaffy	John	Westmoreland Co., Salem	2
McHaffy	Sandy	Westmoreland Co. Salem	7
McHaffy	Thomas	Cumberland Co. East Portion	3
McHaffy	Thomas	Cumberland Co., East Portion	10
McFee	Sarah	Delaware Col., Haverford TShip	1
McFee	Daniel	Lancaster Co. Colerain TShip	5
McFee	Mary	Philadelphia	2
McFee	Catherin	Philadelphia City	2
McFee	Isaac	Philadelphia Co., Southwark	7
McFee	John	Delaware Co., Radnor TShip	8
McFee	Mary	Philadelphia, Northern Liberties	2
McFee	Robert	Montgomery Co., Remainder	3
McFee	William	Montgomery Co., Remainder	2

## North Carolina

North Carolina was the second in the American colonies to which members of our clan came by sea and overland. McGee reports that in 1710 some McDuffies came from Ireland to the areas now called Patrick and Rockridge in Pennsylvania and that the spelling may have been McFee. In 1718 Daniel McFee (McDuffie) came to Boston, with his wife and child and eventually moved with his father and mother to New Hampshire. We have noted, also, that members of the clan, probably called McFee, could have moved along the Cumberland and Virginia Valleys to North Carolina and South Carolina Piedmont. A succession of Governors tried to induce Protestants from Ireland, Scotland and Germany to move down to Yadkin and Catawba regions. We have no indication yet that any numbers settled there from our clan.

1732 - James Innes, who had migrated as a teacher from Caithness, William Forbes and Hugh Campbell moved to North Carolina, and made applications for grants. These were given soon after their arrival. The lots were large, (1 to 3 square miles), and may have been given to them as leaders of groups but their numbers and names are not mentioned.<sup>1</sup>

1734-37 - Meyer reports that twelve individuals received grants of from 299 acres to 640 acres, generally near Cross Creek or Rockfish Creek.<sup>2</sup>

1736 - Henry McCulloh received a grant of 64,000 acres. With the assistance of Messrs Sampson, Owens, Kenans and Walter he brought a group of Scotch Irish to Duplin Co., and organized themselves into two Presbyterian congregations, Goshen and Grove.<sup>3</sup> They applied for land and it was given to them from 1732 onwards.

1739 - The apparent first large migration arrived in Wilmington in September 1739. It was said to have numbered 350 persons and was from the mainland and isles of Argyll, North and South Knapdale, Kintyre, Jura and Islay and possibly from other areas, and settled in the Cross Creek area. Neil McNeill was the organizer and director of this group. Donaldson and Meyer have named some members of this group, e.g. Duncan Campbell of Kildusland, Daniel McNeal, Coll McAllister from Knapdale, MacLachlan, McDougall, Stewart, Neal McNeal, and McBrayne but makes no mention of members of our clan. Neal McNeal speaks of twenty two persons who made applications for grants of land, up to 640 acres.<sup>3</sup>

They applied for lands on the upper reaches of the Cape Fear river and for tax exemptions as "foreign Protestants". The number of emigrants caused concern in Scotland. When they arrived in Wilmington June 1740 and proceeded to Campbelltown, (then Cross Creek and later Fayetteville), the Scots were hardly welcomed. Connor notes that "their peculiar custom and outlandish language so frightened the town officials, (in Wilmington), that they attempted to make the strangers take an oath to keep the peace".<sup>4</sup> As numbers grew from Scotland they moved to Upper Little and Rockfish Creek, in the eighteenth century.

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1 Donaldson, Gordon; Op. cit. p. 60

2 Meyer, D; The Highland Scots in North Carolina. Chapel Hill, 1957, Chap. V.

3 Leyburn, Jas. G.; Op. cit. p. 214

4 Connor, R.D.W.; Race Elements in the White Population of North Carolina Spartanburg, p. 54

Kent will report that Daniel McFee (McDuffie) did not get land on his arrival, but purchased 100 acres of land in May, 1740, in Cumberland Co. Duncan 'McFee' in 1750 and John McDuffie, in 1760, bought land. He will report that Daniel McFee was given a land grant in 1752, John McFee in 1753, Daniel MacDuffie in 1756, Archibald McDuffie in 1757. By 1771 Neil McDuffie was the Regimental Clerk in the war of the Regulators.<sup>1</sup>

The first purchases and land grants were made to persons who were called McFee, but many of them changed the name to McDuffie. The writers of the day had continual trouble with the spelling. Meyer reports that "McFee" was probably Highland, but that McDuffie was only

possibly Highland.<sup>2</sup> There must be an answer to Prof. Meyer, and the North Carolina press, for such a slander!

Glenn McDuffie, in his long and critical review of the evidence suggests that "I know of no positive evidence of the specific times when any McDuffies arrived in North Carolina, only traditions. The early Daniel, presumably of the 1740 purchase was evidently a man of some distinction, as he served on a grand jury, which took important actions for several counties. The 1739 immigrants, as indicated in the papers of the provincial government, were not people of that caliber".<sup>1</sup> The investigations, carried on by Frederick Kent, should throw some light on the arrivals of the McDuffies in North Carolina and the transfer of land and property to their successors. What is known is that a Daniel McFee bought 100 acres in 1740.

Opinions as to the number of persons who went to North Carolina range widely. Knox reported that between 1763-1775 about 20,000 had entered the colony. Garnett placed the figure as being closer to 30,000. S.C. Johnson mentions that 43,720 had gone from Ulster in that period and that the movement of Scots exceeded that of Ulster. Adam reports that not more than 10,000 had gone from Scotland. Graham states that 9,511 persons had come from the Highlands, 6,478 from the Lowlands, and that there were 4,256 whose origins were not recorded, to a total of 20,245. Hanna claimed that one-third, or at least one-quarter, of the 1790 Census figure of 288,204, had their origin in Scotland or Ireland.<sup>3</sup> Dr. Merrens estimates that about 5,000 settled in North Carolina.

Meyer has given very much lower figures than anyone. else as coming to North Carolina.<sup>4</sup>

Argyll	350	Skye	240	Greenock, Kintyre	91	George	172
Jura	50	Skye	228 (1774)	Skye	312	Jupiter	130
Greenock	120	Thurso	280	Greenock (1775)	62		

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1 McDuffie, Glenn; Personal correspondence  
2 Meyer, D.; Op. cit. Chap. V.  
3 Hanna, C.A.; Op. cit. Vol. II, pp. 34-38  
4 Meyer, D.; Op. cit. Chap. V



The following list shows a much higher total, and they will be inadequate. Dr. Merrens estimates that about 5,000 Scots moved directly to North Carolina; other states contributed some portion and there might be as many as 10,000 Highlanders in that state.<sup>1</sup>

### Immigrants to North Carolina

1743 - Hesselstine describes the Scotch-Irish as moving from Pennsylvania to Maryland and Virginia, from 1726 forward and from there to Granville, Bladen, Anson, Orange, Rowan and Mecklenburg counties.<sup>2</sup>

1747-49 - 500 Scots came to the State and settled in what is now Cumberland and Anson counties, under "Black Neil". Large numbers of MacDonalds and MacLeods came to this area, many from Skye.

1750 - Hanna reports that "family after family and colony after colony swarmed in to western North Carolina from Virginia and Pennsylvania". These were Scotch-Irish. Their numbers were increased greatly by direct immigration in 1751, 1754 and 1755.<sup>3</sup>

1754 - There were constant arrivals from Argyll and the Highlands. Scots were established in Grenville, Orange, Rowan, and Mecklenburg counties.<sup>4</sup>

1767 - 50 settlers from Isle of Jura.

1768 - Scotch-Irish migrated from Newry to Wilmington (Dickson).

1769 - "Molly" from Islay arrived (Scots Magazine, 1769), the third emigration from Islay (Connor p. 55)

Scotch-Irish from Newry, divided between North and South Carolina. (Dickson).

100 Highlanders arrived and two more vessels expected. (Scots Magazine, 1769).

1770 - Scotch-Irish from Liverpool to Wilmington (Dickson).

1771 - 500 persons from Islay to North Carolina.

370 colonists from Skye. Tacksmen were included (Donaldson p. 62). This group is described by Graham as being the most wealthy and influential in Skye. They applied for 40,000 acres. (Graham).

3 boatloads of colonists from Londonderry.

1772 - 200 colonists from Sutherland came on sailing ship. "Adventure". Later sailings brought this group up to 1,500. (Scots Bag. 1772).

192 colonists from Sutherland vis Greenock.

Scotch-Irish colonists from Newry.

1773 - 800 colonists from Skye (Graham, 50) largely MacDonalds.

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1 Merrens, H.R. Colonial North America in the 18th Century, Chapel Hill, 1964

2 Hesselstine, W.B.; The South in American History, New York. 1943, pp.76-84

3 Hanna, C. A.; Op. cit. Vol. II, pp. 34-38.

4 Bolton and Marshall; Colonization of North America, New York. 1927 pp. 313-332.

1773 - 425 colonists from Appin, Fort William Knoydart, Lochaber

840 colonists from Lewis (Courant, 1773)

150 colonists from Lewis on "Neptune" divided between New York and North Carolina (Courant)

775 colonists from Stromness and Others. (Courant 1773)

308 colonists from Fort William. (Donaldson)

250 colonists from Fort George. (Donaldso4)

280 colonists from Dornoch to New York and N.C. on "Nancy" (Courant)

Parts of vessels from Belfast Newry, and Lorne (Dickson) it colonists from Lochboisdale, S. Uist on "Margaret and Mary (Donaldson, 63)

54 vessels collected 1,200 persons from various Highland ports for North Carolina.

1774 - Ships from: Appin (200 colonists from Argyll, from Glasgow; Greenock (6 ships) ; Fort William (6 ships) ; Skye (5 ships) ; Stromness (4 ships); Gigha (2 ships); Stornoway (2 ships); Islay (6 ships); Dunstaffnage (1 ship); Jura (1 ship); Thurso (1 ship - 280 passengers); Dornoch (1 ship); Kirkcaldy (1 ship); Donaldson. <sup>1</sup>

280 from Caithness under James Hogg

Flora MacDonald of Kingsburgh and her husband moved to Fayetteville, 475 acres. (Donaldson, 63)

1775 - 700 colonists on 4 vessels from Greenock, from Caithness, Moray, Perth, Ross, Shetland, to Upper Cape Fear.

130 colonists on "Jupiter" from Argyll, (Hanna, Vol. II, p. 31)

200 colonists from Aviemore, through Greenock.<sup>5</sup>

John MacDuffie was named in 1771, as being an Immigrant.

Then came protests from the American colonies. In fact the colonies had been protesting for some time. Members from the various colonies held a Congress in 1774 to discuss the vexatious problems; a second Congress in April 1775 examined the correspondence and interviews. The Highlanders demanded their "rights"; they were purged to continue to press their cases but no share of the population thought that war with Britain was inevitable. Gov. Martin was satisfied that at least 3,000 men in North Carolina would bear arms against those who demanded it. However Allan MacDonald, husband of Flora MacDonald, and Gen. MacLeod were allowed to raise a regiment for the King, and Col. Moore and his colleagues, too, were recruiting on behalf of the colonies. These developments could not take place without a struggle and it came on Widow Moore's Bridge on February 20, 1776, where probably 75 men were killed and wounded.

2 Hanna, C.A.; Op. cit. Vol. II, pp. 9-15; pp. 32-36; pp. 62-67

3 Graham, I.C.C. Op. cit. pp. 185-189

4 Bolton and Marshall; Colonization of North America. New York. 1927 pp. 313-332

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1 Donaldson, G.; Op. cit. pp. 60-64

5 McLean, A.W.; A History of the Scotch in North Carolina, Vol. I. p. 71

It is not our intention to follow the events from 1775-83 except to indicate the position of our clan in this struggle. In general the Scotch-Irish supported the colonies. Most authorities agree that the Highlanders were uncertain as to their position but they generally supported the King, and did not want to start or continue a war. The MacDonalds and the McLeods supported recruitment on behalf of the British. When Widow Moore's Bridge fell to the colonies, as Angus W. McLean <sup>1</sup> points out, for four years no effort was made to organize a stand in North Carolina; it was on June 30, 1780 that the Tories (on behalf of Britain) were defeated by the Whigs (on behalf of the colonies) at Harbour's Mills. In a letter from Robert Rowan to Ashe he claims "The Scotch have refused taking the oath (to the colonies) almost to a man.

Glenn McDuffie, in his usual succinct fashion reports as follows. "It appears to me, in the case of the McDuffies, that positions were taken to hedge all bets, as there was much transferring of property with the evident intent of avoiding seizure. Daniel, of the 1782 will, took the oath of allegiance to the rebel cause very early in the conflict. John, of the 1782 will, Duncan of the 1806 estate, and an Archibald, evidently their brother, were penalized and taxed either for having fled and not made a tax return, or for not having taken the oath as required by law. John McDuffee of Bladen Co. served with the British in Charleston in 1782 (Rev. de Mood, "Loyalists in North Carolina"). Daniel Mcfee, a refugee from North Carolina, also served with the British in Charleston in 1781, Daniel and Archibald served in the same company of the rebel North Carolina militia, as did another Duncan and Neill".<sup>2</sup>

Dr. Esther Clark Wright reports that two persons named McDuffee, namely, Augustus and Dudley and one Samuel Duffy, a schoolmaster came to New Brunswick, then a part of Nova Scotia. They probably came from New York, had no military connections, and may have returned there. A few persons from North and South Carolina were reported in the lists prepared by Dr. Wright but I found no member of the clan Involved.<sup>3</sup> I have published a few lists of names of those of our clan who came to Ontario.

Lands had been given to Highlanders in North Carolina after a declaration of loyalty to the King. The rebels thought that this was worthwhile and demanded that another loyalty clause be substituted. If one hesitated in the emotional scenes caused by the revolution, one could be suspected of being a Tory or a Loyalist. If one wanted to hold his property he might stay at home and be very quiet. He might move to New York, to Nova Scotia, to Upper or Lower Canada or to the British West Indies or to England.

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1 McLean , Angus, W.; A History of the Scotch in North Carolina. Vol. I. p. 272

2 McDuffie Glenn. Private correspondence

3 Wright, Dr. Esther C.; The Loyalists of New Brunswick. Fredericton. 1955. pp. 253-345

Many Highlanders who were unwilling to commit themselves and their families, from June 1782, moved to a Truce Camp, or what we call an interment, camp on the Pee Dee River, South Carolina. They were welcome as long as they stayed neutral. A man could bring his family and some portable possessions. Of course the Whigs wanted the Governor to shut the camp but it continued until June 1783. The attitude, by this time, was to say to the dissenter that he probably should go to the Pee Dee Valley or leave the State. Glenn McDuffie has found no evidence that any of the McDuffies went to the Truce Camp. Some McDuffie people returned to their farms after the war.

The Scot did not come back to North Carolina in any quantity. Mr. McLean<sup>1</sup> has reported some movements to North Carolina from Argyll (1790), Mull (1792-94), he claims that the last migration of any note was in 1811. In 1803 the persons who would have come in 1770 went to Prince Edward and Cape Breton islands. The Napoleonic war and the war of 1812 created more problems and even by 1820-30 less than 300 Scots came to all of the United States. Meanwhile Ulster supplied more people.

Maldwyn Jones reports that emigration which had been closed to United States, from Ulster, 1775-1783, began again in 1783.

1783 - 1500 from Belfast

1500 from Londonderry and Newry

To be divided between Philadelphia, Wilmington and New York.

1784 - Increase in emigration from Ulster, few from Scotland.

Charleston in South Carolina became an Important port-of entry. While the States generally welcomed this increase it was more difficult for the Captains. Press-gangs roamed the Atlantic looking for suitable material for the British navy and the mercantile navy, and any ship could be boarded and able young men taken. At the same time Britain insisted that while British ships, loading in Ulster, could carry a passenger for every two tons of registered tonnage any foreign vessel must have five registered tonnage for each passenger carried.

It is evident that many members of the clan prospered in their new home. Most of the Highlanders were not even tenants in Scotland, many of them were sub tenants, or workmen. Many persons had to die before they could become tenants. In the Book of Islay there were only eleven McDuffie names described as tenants. To have become a "Gentlemen, Heritors or Tacksmen" which one Angus McDuffie reached in 1776 (MacPhee, 1. p. 26) was the work of a lifetime, and a fairs amount of luck.

As a subtenant under a tacksman he had no written leases; several people held a share of this farm. A cottar was given a potato patch, and grazing for a cow. But to move from a cottar could only come in his dreams.

Allan McDuffie has been discussing the great magnet which drew our people to a foreign country - the magnet was freehold land. He quotes a writer who pointed out that a man could

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1 McLean, A.W.; Op. cit. Vol. II. p. 366, 389-396

become a freeholder with all its connotations of position; there was a mystical reverence in the term freeholder, a benefice, a commission, the possibility of an office or ancient privilege. Land was a magical commodity upon which property was based; it determined the owner's scale of living, and his position in Society. Daniel Allen McDuffie points out, who is believed to have come to North Carolina about 1739, was listed in a 1780 tax list with property worth £10,000, having 100 cattle, 13 slaves, 360 acres.

1. Glenn McDuffie wrote to me that "in the early 1750's there were a Daniel and John in North Carolina who were said to have been involved at Culloden. I suspect a Duncan who was there at the same time may have been present. I believe these three left North Carolina, circa 1755, and returned circa 1766, and that Duncan may be the one who married Catherine Cameron in Glasgow October 29, 1754."

A Duncan McPhee, who was engaged in Culloden was struck by the heels of a horse after Duncan had wielded a broadsword to strike down an English cavalry officer. He was a cripple and would not be the groom who married Catherine.

2. Graham states that "many of the six hundred clansmen whom Glengairny led at Culloden went to America .... their action has been attribute to disgust at the conduct of their chiefs after the '45 rebellion".<sup>1</sup>

3. Ashe in Volumes 1 and 2 makes no mention of our clan.<sup>2</sup>

4. Col. R.E. Pearson has reported the land settlement given to some members of our clan from 1787 in Lincoln Co. from 1769 in Tyron County, from 1801 in Burke County and from 1817 to Buncombe Co.<sup>3</sup>

TABLE XXVI

The Pioneers

Census of 1790 - North Carolina - I have located the following in the "Heads of Families". North Carolina contains the following:<sup>4</sup>

<u>Name</u>		<u>Location</u>
McDuffie	Agnes (Angus?)	Moore Co.
McDuffie	Allen	Cumberland Co.
McDuffie	Alpha	Cumberland Co.
McDuffie	Angus	Richmond Co.
McDuffie	Archibald	Cumberland Co.
McDuffie	Archibald	Robeson Co.
McDuffie	Archibald	Cumberland Co.
McDuffie	Donald	Montgomery Co.
McDuffie	Duncan	Cumberland Co

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1 Graham, Ian, C.C.; Colonists from Scotland, Ithaca, 1956. p. 38

2 Ashe; History of North Carolina

3 Pearson, R.F.; Op. cit. p. 903

4 Heads of Families, First Census of United States in the Year 1790, North Carolina, Government Printing Office

<u>Name</u>		<u>Locations</u>
McDuffie	George	Cumberland Co."
McDuffie	John	Richmond Co."
McDuffie	John	Moore Co."
McDuffie	Malcolm	Cumberland Co.
McDuffie	Murdock	Richmond Co.
McDuffie	Niel	Cumberland Co.
McDuffie	Norman	Moore Co.
McDuffie	Duncan	Robeson Co.
MacAfee	Malcom	Montgomery Co.
MacAfee	James	Lincoln Co.
MacAfee	John	Jones Co.
McAfee	William	Burke Co.
McAfee	William	Surry Co.
McFee	John	Moore
Duffed	Hugh	Pasquotank Co.
Duffee	Patrick	Wake Co.
Duffee	Thomas	Pitt Co.
Duffee	Michael	Northampton Co.
Duffey	Ann	Randolph
Duffey	Daniel	New Hanover
Duffey	Samuel	Halifax

### South Carolina

South Carolina was controlled by Spain from 1521 to 1629. Sir Robert Heath planned a settlement there in 1629 but only a few English colonists and runaway slaves came from Virginia, from New England, from Barbados and from Britain. Cape Fear had trouble as a port; the Indians were not friendly; the settlers founded Charleston (Old Town) in 1664-65 with a hundred people but by 1667 Charleston was deserted.<sup>1</sup>

Charles II who had been restored to the throne in England wanted to repay his friends and gave the land to eight courtiers. They were English; they wanted to establish colonies, viz. Rolfe and Peele in Pasduotank, Harvey on the Chowan (Albermarle) River, and others. Donaldson refers to a group of 37 settlers from England in 1670 and to persons from Barbados in 1671.<sup>2</sup> They opened a new Charleston in 1683.

1683 - Hanna refers to Scotch-Irish settlers, from Ulster, under Ferguson, and to a Scotch settlement under Lord Carncross which they called Stuartson.

1685 - French Protestants came to Carolina

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1 Bolton and Marshall, Colonization of North America pp. 1 311-321

2 Donaldson, G.; Op. cit. p. 37

1715 - Charleston was attacked in the Yemassee War.

1716 - The governor of South Carolina bought thirty Highland rebels at £ 30 a piece.

1729 - South Carolina became a Royal province, with a Governor.

1732 - Kingstree was developed by the Scots.

Bolton claims that the Scotch-Irish were on the Saluda, Broad and Catawba rivers.

A substantial group of Scotch-Irish settled in Williamsburg township.

James Innes from Caithness received a grant, in January, of 320 acres and later of 640 acres. (Meyer, p. 72).<sup>1</sup>

1735- Lieut. MacKay moved 200 settlers from Inverness to South Carolina

1753-55 - Belfast sent 6 vessels to Wilmington and Cape Fear, N.C. There followed a long period of very little immigration from Scotland or Ulster. The slow growth of population induced South Carolina to offer a Bounty - 100 acres for the head of the family, 50 acres for each other member of the family, no tax for 10 years, 40 shillings to each immigrant to purchase tools. It was renewed in 1760 when Indian attacks were alarming. It attracted many persons and Charleston became the second port for Ulster immigrants. Whereas in the period of 1750 to 1775 thirteen vessels sailed from Ulster ports to North Carolina and seven to Georgia a group of 49 boats went from Belfast, Londonderry, Newry and Larne to South Carolina.<sup>2</sup> (Dickson R.J. p. 56)

1763 - 1000 families settled in the Piedmont area. (Ramsay).<sup>3</sup>

1766 - 78 emigrants of Protestant faith, sailed on the "Belfast Packet".

1767 - 210 emigrants to Charleston.

1760-69 - 23 vessels left Ulster for South Carolina and Georgia.

1771 - Three boatloads of colonists from Londonderry were divided between South Carolina and Maryland (Dickson).<sup>2</sup>

The Cherokee Indians and the French from Ohio, prior to 1755 made life unhappy for the colonist. The Governor persuaded the Indians to dispose of some lands to the government.

Between 1770 and 1775 the quarrels between the Tories and the Regulators and the Scouilites kept a high tension in the communities.<sup>4</sup>

The 1790 Census records three families of our Clan;<sup>6</sup> McAfee, Roberta, Greenville Co. McAfee, John, Greenville Co., Duffy, Andrew, St. Phillips and St. Michaels Parish. 5 Jones, M.A.; Op. cit. pp. 46-68

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1 Meyer, D.; The Highland Scots of North America, Chap. V.

2 Dickson, R.J. Op. cit. p. 56, Appendices

3 Ramsay, David; History of South Carolina, Charleston. 1809

4 Hanna, C.A.; Vol. II . pp. 25-30

6 Heads of Families, 1790 Census.

## Maryland and Delaware

Two groups of Puritans went to Virginia in 1619. They were given acreages ranging from 400 acres to 50 depending on age, and the size of the area into which they settled.

George Calvert, who became Baron Baltimore of Ireland started his colonial activities in Newfoundland. In 1628 he had moved 40 settlers to this island. In two years (1628-30) he asked the King (James I of England) to withdraw his charter there, and proposed that he should be given a charter in or near Virginia "in which progress was not being made". He had given hostages to fortune because he had become a Roman Catholic and his entrance to the North American colonial situation was made difficult because Catholicism was not popular with English, Scotch and German people.

Between 1629 and March 27, 1634 a Palatinate was formed with a charter. Lord Baltimore was hopeful that he could draw the Virginia trade in furs to Maryland. He made preparations for attacks by the Spaniards and the Indians. He and his successors, as far as they could achieve it, perpetuated freedom of conscience as a political creed.

1633 - Fifteen gentlemen of the Roman Catholic persuasion, (Scotch-Irish), five Protestant gentlemen and about two hundred laborers of various faiths came on the "Dove" and the "Ark" to the Potomac.<sup>1</sup> This movement from Belfast and Ulster continued until 1680. Baltimore had a generous land policy and colonists from Ireland, Holland, Huguenots, Negroes and Jews joined Maryland.<sup>2</sup> Many of them brought with them the doctrines of Calvin, represented in Presbyterianism, and it is suggested by Andrews that the first Presbyterian Church in America was established in Vicomoco Co., about 1649, under Rev. Francis McKemie.<sup>3</sup> Snow Hill became a meeting place for the Scotch-Irish Presbyterians; Catholics made St. Mary's their centre.

In 1640 Indians attacked the settlements, destroying 500, but the Scots and Scotch-Irish emigrations continued to flow to Maryland.<sup>4</sup> Many farms were settled in the next half-century, and in 1715 the white population was estimated at 40,700 whites, the third largest colony. Negro slaves had been introduced about 1619-20 and added 9,500 to a total of about 50,000 souls. Maryland objected to receiving criminals from Britain, but could not enforce their position. Delaware had three ports - Newcastle, Wilmington and Philadelphia.

Immigrants came from Scotland and from Ireland. Both before and after the Revolutionary War a few examples will suffice.

1775 - Galloway provided 57 farm laborers.

1786 - 500 Scots moved from Knoydart to Delaware.

1806 - 1600 colonists arrived from Belfast and Newry.

The last two items indicate that after the Revolutionary War emigrants came from both Scotland and Ireland.

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1 Andrews, M.P.; Op. cit. p. 29

2 Andrews, M.P.; Op. cit. p. 185

3 Andrews, M.P.; Op. cit. p. 73

4 Andrews, M.P.; Op. cit. p. 222



The Pioneers in Maryland – 1970

<u>Name</u>			<u>Family</u>
Duffey	W. John	no areas given	-
Duffey	Timothy	Baltimore Towe	3
Duffey	Mrs.	Baltimore Town	3
Fee	Thomas	Washington Co.	10
Fee	Thomas, Jr.	Washington Co.	2
Fee	John	Cecil Co. North Milford (5 m. under 16)	8
Fee	William	Montgomery Co.	6
Fee	John	Washington Co.	3
Fee	John	Huntingdon Co.	4
Fee	John, Jr.	Huntingdon Co.	2
Fee	Col. John		
Fee	John	Washington Co.	6
McAfee	Daniel	Frederick Co.	8
McFee	Malcolm	Cecil Co., North Milford	1
McHaffy	Jane	Frederick Co.	4
McHaffy	Joseph	Frederick Co.	-

The census of 1790 also reports that persons who claimed Scotland or Ireland as their familial backgrounds were as follows:

	<u>Population</u>	<u>Scotland</u>	<u>Ireland</u>
Maryland	208,647	17%	Scotch-Irish - 7.5%
Delaware	314,366	10,634	Ulster Catholic 2.7 2,627

## Jersey - East and West

The British took Jersey in 1664 and initially, divided it into two parts, East and West; they were united, as a Royal Colony In 1702. In 1665 two hundred people moved from Long Island to Elizabethtown when Philip Carteret became the Governor. It is claimed that in 1682 both Scots and Scotch-Irish went as colonists to both areas from Edinburgh and Aberdeen. In 1685 one hundred political prisoners, following a rebellion by Monmouth, were sent as direct migrations to Perth Amboy, East Jersey. These groups, probably, did not contain any of our clan.

In the 1790 census of U.S.A. there was no specific mention of McDuffee or Duffy or McFie. This could only mean that the numbers of such names did not exceed a stated amount. Rev. F.R. Symmes in his history of the Old Tennant Church, in Monmouth Co., East New Jersey does refer to a family, whom he called Robert McAfie, whose children Agnes (Feb. 18, 1750), Elizabeth (Mar. 18, 1753) and Eleanor (Mar. 22, 1775), were christened in Old Tennant.<sup>1</sup> In 1779 Eleanor was described as "Elinor McDaffee, removed".

The New Jersey Archives refer to a Daniel McAfee - a weaver, perhaps from Pennsylvania, at Christian Sharp's home in Hunterdon, West Jersey, in 1764. There was some doubt about the ownership of a saddle.<sup>2</sup>

Stryker's report on the Revolutionary War<sup>3</sup> cites the following:

- A. Serving in Continental Army 1776-1778.
  - John Duffie (Salem Co.)                      Archibald McDuffey (Essex Co.)
  - Francis Duffy                                      Randall McDuffy, (Morris Co.)
  
- B. State Troops
  - Daniel McDuffee (Somerset Co.)      James McDuffee (Monmouth Co.)
  - Robert McDuffee (Monmouth Co.)

Unfortunately the papers from which the "Heads of Families" would have been developed were destroyed. Stryker's reports are even of more value.

## New York

It was originally called New Amsterdam. It was seized by the English in 1664; the Treaty of Breda confirmed this claim and the name was changed to New York.

1666 - Covenanters were ordered deported from Scotland to New York.<sup>4</sup>

1682 - Scotch-Irish colonists moved to New York. They were not made welcome and moved to Worcester and to New Jersey.<sup>4</sup>

1700 - Both Scots and Scotch-Irish colonists began to settle in New York in Ulster and Orange counties.<sup>5</sup>

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1 Symmes, Rev. F.R.; History of Old Tennant Church. 2nd Edit. 1904

2 New Jersey Archives; 1st Series, Vol. XXIV, Vol. V of Newspaper Extracts, 1762-1765, p. 411

3 Stryker's "Official Official Register of Officers and Men of New Jersey in the Revolutionary War; 1873, Reprint 1967. pp. 186, 245, 580, 683.

4 Bolton and Marshall; Op. cit. p. 196

5 Hanna, C.A.; Qp. cit. Vol. It pp. 50-57

1738 - Bolton and Marshall,<sup>1</sup> and Hanna<sup>2</sup> reported some circumstances concerning the "Argyle Patent". It would appear that Captain Lauchlan Campbell, a promoter, of Islay, after a survey brought his own family and thirty other families to New York. He claimed that Gov. Clarke would provide suitable land for himself and other parties he might bring to this colony, that is to say, 1000 acres of land for every family, and from 150 acres to 500 acres depending on the size of the family, and further, that a fort should be established to protect the Scots against Indians. He engaged a vessel, brought 83 persons from Islay and 70 persons from Ulster. All were Protestants. Later in that year (1738) he brought 40 more Protestant families, (180 persons). In November, 1740, 13 more families consisting of 94 persons were added to this group.

The grants were not immediately available to Captain Campbell. It was not until April 15, and April 22, 1741 that the Captain submitted petitions for 61 persons, including himself, asking that the state would grant either 2000 or 1000 acres a piece.<sup>3</sup> Archibald and Malcollum McDuffie were petitioners.<sup>4</sup>

Glenn McDuffie has sent me a photostat of the decisions taken in the Courts, and has provided me with some correspondence with P.G. McDuffie of Altadene; V.H. Gill has recounted the developments in the courts from 1741 to 1164; J.P. MacLean<sup>5</sup> has given us the names of the grantees of property in Washington Co., to Malcolm McDuffie and to successors of others, the original partners being dead.

This was one of the famous series of trials in America, concerning land grants.

In 1764 Malcolm and his wife Rose Docharty were given two lots of 550 and 450 acres; Dudley and his wife Margaret McDougall had a grandson, Dougall, who was given 700 acres; an allocation of 350 acres was made to the "Duffies", another Dudley and his wife, Margaret Campbell had children and were granted 150 acres to a married daughter and 250 acres for other children; Archibald and his wife Catherine Campbell had two sons; John was given 600 acres, Duncan was granted 150 acres; Alexander and his wife Anna had two daughters and a grand daughter Anne to whom was granted 250 acres. "Ann", (who might have been Anna or Anne) was granted 350 acres.<sup>6</sup>

The names Augustus and Dudley who appear in Dr. Wrights list of Loyalists are not clan names. I suggest to our genealogists that Dudley who married Margaret McDougall or Margaret Campbell might qualify for one claim.

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1 Bolton and Marshall; Op. cit. p. 196

2 Hanna, C.A.; Op. cit. Vol. H. pp. 50-57

3 Gill, V.H.; A History of the Argyle Patent, Historical Soc. of Washington Co., New York, 1956

4 Cadwallader, Golden Papers; Vol. II, pp. 212 ff. N.Y. Hist. Soc. 1918

5 J.P. MacLean; Scotch Highlanders in America. pp. 184 ff.

6 Guill, V.H.; Op. cit.

Allen McDuffie has written to me that Dudley maybe a scribe's error, but I doubt it. He points out that Augustus may be August who is mentioned in N.C. history as having signed up, in the Regulator campaign of 1771, with a militia company being formed by Captain Farquard Campbell of Cumberland Co., and thus becoming part of the "establishment". he may have continued a military career with the British.<sup>1</sup>

1740 - Dickson points out other movements from Ulster; Gilliland brought 22 tenants, (174 persons), to New York. Thomas Clark brought 300 Presbyterian emigrants from Newry, Ulster, to Salem.<sup>2</sup>

1740 - 16 families from Ireland to Monroe Co.<sup>3</sup>

1742 - More Scotch-Irish families had arrived in Orange Co. as additions to Ulster Scots who began settlements in 1729.<sup>3</sup>

1755 - Sir William Johnson moved Roman Catholics to Mohawk Valley.

1760 - Scotch and Scotch-Irish in Albany.

1771 - Scotch-Irish and Scots settled in Harpers Field township.

1773 - Four hundred Highlanders, chiefly MacDonnells all Catholics, moved from Glengarry, Glenmorison, Urquhart, and Strathglass to the Mohawk River, Tryon Co. These 3 were the people who later moved to Upper Canada (Ontario) as Loyalists.<sup>3</sup>

1775-1784 - Many of the residents of New York came to the city from upstate, .from Bergen County of New Jersey<sup>4</sup> and Pennsylvania.

1790 Census New York<sup>5</sup>

			Family
Duffey	James	New York City	(5)
Duffey	John	New York City	(6)
Duffle	Angus	Columbia Co. Livingston Town	(4)
Droffy	Barbara	New York City	(3)
Fee	Philip	New York City	(5)
McDuffie	Daniel	New York City	(4)
McFie	Alexander	Montgomery Co. Canajoharie Town	(4)
McFie	Alex, Jr.	Montgomery Co.	
McFie	Alex, Sr.	Montgomery Co.	

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1 Wright, Dr. Esther Co.; The loyalists of New Brunswick, 1st Edit. Fredericton, N.B. 1955 p. 311

2 Dickson, R.J.; Op. cit. p. 54, 174, 177

3 Hanna, C.A.; Op. cit. pp. 51-57

4 Keeseey, Ruth; Loyalty and Reprisal. The Loyalists of Bergen County, New Jersey, and Their Estates.

5 1790 Census

## Georgia

The British government planned that a "Buffer" colony should be created south of Carolinas, between the Savannah and Altamaha rivers, to protect the Carolina and Virginia settlements against the Spaniards and the Indians. They called it Georgia with the original settlement, called New Inverness on the Altamaha river. Peopled first by English colonists it soon attracted both Scottish and German settlers.

1684 - Lord Carncross and other Covenanters used Port Royal (then Stuarts Town) as a refuge.

1722 - The first recorded immigration from the Highlands was in 1722 from Inverness.<sup>1</sup>

1729 - Georgia was separated as a colony from South Carolina.

1724 - Dr. Patrick Tailfer with a group of gentlemen from Scotland moved to Georgia. He was probably the instigator of attacks on the Earl of Egmont and the Trustees.<sup>2</sup>

1735 - Lieutenants McKay and George Dunbar, Scots, moved from South Carolina to Georgia.<sup>3</sup>

A Scotch settlement of one hundred and sixty men, women and children plus their servants came from Stralbean Glen, near Inverness, arriving January 1736. Rev. John MacLeod accompanied the Colony.

1737 - Population in 1737 was 5,000 whites. The charter forbade slavery. The white group dropped rapidly.

1738 - General Oglethorpe brought 160 members of MacKintosh Clan.

1739 - MacLeod of Harris and MacDonald of Sleat deported one hundred and eleven men, women and children as "objectionable clansmen". The ship stopped in Ireland and the prisoners escaped. Dr. Agnes M. MacKenzie reports that six brigs, carrying 1,200, arrived in Georgia.<sup>3</sup>

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1 Teignmouth, Lord; Sketches of the Coasts and Islands of Scotland; Vol. I, 1836, p. 87

2 Tailfer, Pat, M.D., Anderson, Hugh, M.A., Douglas D., A True and Historical Narrative of the Colony of Georgia "with comments by the Earl of Egmont": Introduction by Prof. Clarence L. Ver Steeg, Univ. of Georgia Press, 1960.

3 MacKenzie, Agnes H.; Op. cit.

1740 - St. Augustine's campaign with Spaniards, when one-third of the population was killed.

1741 - 43 Highlanders moved to Georgia (Graham, 94)

1743 - Again the Spanish troops invaded Georgia, but were defeated.

1751 - Georgia became a Royal province, 1,700 (or 3,000) whites, 420 blacks.

1768 - The Scotch-Irish did not take kindly to emigration in the early years to a Royal province. Dickson comments that the vessel, Prince George, chartered by Matthew Res, was the first ship, advertised In the Belfast News Letter, which had sailed directly from Ulster to Georgia. Prior to that most Scotch-Irish had come to Georgia,<sup>1</sup> from Pennsylvania, Carolinas and Virginia.

1768 - 170 settlers from Ulster to Queensborough (Dickson)

1768-70 - The Scots Magazine reported emigration from the western Isles to Carolina and Georgia.<sup>2</sup> (Donaldson, 62)

1769 - 166 "full" passengers from Ulster to Savannah in Hopewell". (A person under sixteen could be a half-passenger). Dickson.<sup>1</sup>

1771-1772-1773-1774 - A vessel was used to carry passengers In each year from Belfast to Savannah. (Dickson).<sup>1</sup>

1775 - Georgia sent a John McDuffy, a soldier of the line, to the Revolutionary War, as reported in Appendix E and in the Third annual Report of the National Society, D.A.R., Senate Documents. Vol. 16. Number 219, Fifty-sixth Congress, Second Session 1900-1901.<sup>3</sup>

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1 Dickson, R.J.; Ulster Emigration to Colonial America, 1718-1775.

2 Donaldson, G.; Op. cit. p. 62

3 National Society, D.A.R., No. 219, pp. 347-368.

Dickson reports that the Scotch-Irish found Georgia and the Gulf a place to live and that they spread into Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas. By 1790 many Scotch-Irish settlers had gone from North Carolina to these areas.<sup>1</sup>

Unfortunately the documents which were required to make up the "Heads of Families, 1790", in Georgia, have been destroyed.

It should be noted that Governor George McDuffie, of South Carolina, gave this name to a County in Georgia.

In 1802 the State of Georgia ceded to the United States her unoccupied western lands, comprising the present-day States of Alabama and Mississippi; " The United State should, at its own expense, remove all Indians from Georgia ... as soon as it could be done peacefully and upon favorable terms".

### Kentucky

Kentucky was originally a part of Virginia as far as the British were concerned.<sup>2</sup> La Salle, a French explorer probably visited that part of the country about the middle of the eighteenth century. Emerson Hough reports that John Peter Sailing crossed Kentucky and Illinois as early as 1738.<sup>3</sup> John Lederer, a Virginian crossed the Alleghanies with Thomas Batts. Daniel Boone, the son of a Scotch-Irish colonist (1735-1820) is reported to have visited Kentucky in 1752. He was very young at that time but Kentucky became a dominant theme in his life.<sup>4</sup>

Boone joined with John Finley, a friend named Hill and his brother in an exploratory trip in 1767. (Bruce).<sup>5</sup> He had been living in North Carolina and had planned to take his wife and family through the Cumberland Gap and reside in Kentucky, but the Indians were hostile and he returned to Carolina.

In May 1769, according to John P. Arthur<sup>4</sup>, Boone left the Yadkin River, North Carolina, and went through Cook's Gap, Three Forks, Boonetown, Hodges Gap, Straddle Gap, Zionville, Powell's River and the Cumberland Gap.<sup>4</sup> In June 1769 Uriah Stone took a party of twenty hunters over the Cumberland Gap. Another hunter, Harrod, had been exploring northeastern Kentucky from 1760.

Bolton and Marshall reported in their history that the McAfees had been a guide to General Washington when he was exploring Kentucky in 1767 by the way of the Ohio River.<sup>2</sup> It is suggested by Bruce that James, Samuel and Robert McAfee had been with Harrod as he

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6 Jillson, W.R.; Filson's Kentucky, Filson Club, Louisville, 1930

7 Scudder, Horace R.; American Commonwealths, Cambridge, 1888.

1 Hanna, C.A.; Op. cit. Vol. 11, pp. 30-34, and Chapter III.

2 Bolton & Marshall; Op. cit. p. 416

3 Hough, Emerson; The way to the West

4 Arthur, John P.; The trail of Daniel Boone, Skyland Magazine

5 Bruce, H. Addington; Daniel Boone and the Wilderness Road MacMillan, New York. 1923, pp. 48, 115

established Harrodsburg. These McAfees probably came from Pennsylvania. Bruce's comment is that "these McAfees had been the first to visit Kentucky after a Boone-Finlay expedition and like Boone. Logan and Harrod they became prominently identified with its early settlement."<sup>1</sup>

I have read several stories of the role of the McAfees but it is quite clear that James brought his mother, perhaps a widow, his wife and children through the Cumberland Gap and established himself and some relatives on land in Kentucky. There were indications of the places where they lived, e.g. McAfee Gap, McAfee Run, McAfee Knob.

References to this family have appeared in Vol. III. pp. 40-44 There is no doubt that the McAfees had taken a useful part in the opening up of the Cumberland Gap through which thousand of the central and south Atlantic citizens developed the Mississippi Valley and the areas beyond.

The quarrels between the white man and the Indians in Kentucky, Tennessee and some parts of Virginia were with the Cherokee Indians. In 1775 a substantial body of land was sold to the whites. The British government promised to protect the Indians but they had little effect. In 1794 the President of the United States allowed the ten thousand whites to take over the remainder of the Cumberland Valley in the Carolinas.

1790 - Unfortunately the papers from which a "Heads of Families" could be constructed have been destroyed.

Pearson has used a substantial portion of his book to relating the events of the McAfee family in United States.<sup>2</sup>

I have reported, in Chapter XII, a brief comment on Robert Breckenbridge McAfee, a State Senator and Lieut. Governor of Kentucky.

### Tennessee

The Treaty of Paris gave Canada and the Ohio Valley to the English. Very soon after that France gave Louisiana to Spain in 1762 and planned with drew from North America save for two islands in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Georgia was founded in 1732 but the residents of the Carolinas and Georgia still pressed for a westward movement. We have recited the stages by which Kentucky was formed. Dr. Williams notes that William Bean of Pittsylvania Co. Virginia, led a party in 1768 into Tennessee.<sup>3</sup> Judge Richard Henderson bought 20,000,000 acres, 1774-1776, and led Virginians to these sites. It is claimed that the McAfees, moved to the Holston River and settled near present day Kingsport in Tennessee. Families were established near Nashville.

There were difficulties on the way. Spain, who held Alabama opposed colonization until she finally sold it to United States in 1819. When this was accomplished Alabama and Mississippi began to be populated more so than Louisiana, drawing their Scotch-Irish

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- 1 Bruce, H. Addington; Daniel Boone and the Wilderness Road MacMillan, New York, 1923, pp. 48, 115.
  - 2 Pearson, Col. Ralph E.; Op. cit.
  - 3 Williams, C.C.; L.L.D.; Dawn of Tennessee Valley and Tennessee History. 1937, Chap. 28-32.



immigrants from Maryland and Virginia, but the secret arrangements by Napoleon with Spain made the future of Louisiana uncertain. The role of Jefferson in obtaining, by purchase, this great area for incorporation into United States opened up a floodgate after 1803.

There was trouble with Mexico over Texas, New Mexico, Arizona and southern California. When these areas were incorporated into the United States of America, by 1850, another route to the Pacific was created. From 1855 Slovenes, Lithuanians and Greeks came through Gulf ports. When mining was developed in Arizona some Scots, Welsh and Irish immigrants were added to the rapidly growing population in California.

In general, as Dr. Jones<sup>1</sup> points out the Germans, Norwegians, Swedes, Danes, Finns and Russians landed on the Atlantic coast.

Rowland Berthoff<sup>2</sup> points out that from 1865 the State governments of the southern states were opposed to immigration, despite the fact that farmers wanted them to replace the "lazy negro". The Southerners, he contends, prided themselves on an Anglo-Saxon heritage, and particularly opposed imports of Mediterranean labor, but few immigrants came to them from the north of Europe or from Britain. Berthoff and Harrison Johnson agree that the former Confederate States had only 2% of their population of "foreign birth" whereas other states had percentages up to 20%.

Harrison Johnson<sup>3</sup> made a study of the intended destination of immigrants coming through Gulf ports for the years 1855-1878. These immigrants had planned to settle from North Carolina and Kentucky to the Mississippi River in a number of 33,294; 11,799 had planned to settle to the west of the river. (This is what had happened elsewhere; when immigrants moved from Europe most persons settled in established areas while the second and third generations moved to new areas.) Of the 35,1314 persons whom Dr. Harrison studied 18% planned to remain in Tennessee, approximately the same percentage wise as planned to settle in Louisiana.

### Routes to the Pacific

Thus far we have noted the appearance of members of our clan in the Atlantic States, or roughly, on the eastern side of the Alleghenies, with a few movements over the Cumberland Gap to Kentucky acid Tennessee.

Louis B. Wright points a fanciful picture concerning western migration. He assumes, that the members of the Board of Trade, in London, sat around a table examining the eastern sea board on the American continent. They drew a long line along the crest of the Alleghenies and declared that this was the "Proclamation Line". Everything to the west of this line would be an Indian Reservation. Those whites who had moved into this area were to be ordered to move out, and no permits would be considered for the Europeans and colonists who decided that they would like to "move west". (The Atlantic Frontier, Colonial American Civilization, 1607-1763).

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1 Jones, M.A.; American Immigration, Chicago, 1960

2 Berthoff, Rowland T.; Southern attitudes toward Immigration, 1865-1914. J. of South. Hist. 17, 1951, pp. 328-360

3 Johnson, Harrison; Op. cit. pp. 165-166

Under the Treaty of Paris in 1763 the Ohio area had been given to England and it was along this river that the McAfies took General Washington on one of his trips to Kentucky. When control by England had passed to the United States the "crossing of the Alleghanies" was only a gesture, and no one pretended to bring to the east the many thousands who had found their way into Indiana by 1800 and to interrupt the floods of immigrants who had poured into Illinois in the north and Mississippi in the south.<sup>1</sup>

When the Mississippi River had been crossed, in 1804, new problems had to be dealt with by the federal government. Spain had been given an area called Louisiana which stretched from the 49th parallel to the Gulf of Mexico. In 1803 it had been bought by United States. A Mexican Cession was purchased in California in 1848 and 1858. Britain and the United States debated for many Presidencies whether the parallel, as a boundary with Canada, should be the 42°, the 49°, or 54-40°. They settled on the 49°.

The fur-trade companies in Canada, the Hudson's Bay and the Northwest, and an American, Astor, had fought and bribed the Indians and each other for the possession of this great wealth. The government and shipping companies were insisting that San Francisco harbor should be retained by the Republic. The Columbia River, which flowed only a few hundred miles from a branch of the Missouri River was the stream by which the fur trade of the Rockies could be

persuaded to reach the Pacific coast instead of Montreal. That was wily Astor had built Astoria at the exit of the Columbia River. "Oregon" became a mecca for the new pioneer from 1834 and California after 1848.

It will be useful, and in some respects it is historical, that the expansion from the Atlantic states should be divided as a northern and a southern movement. I have no comment to make on Harrison Johnson's contention that "there is a pronounced difference between the class of immigrant to the western states and to the south-western sections of our country."<sup>2</sup> My concern is with those Scotch and Scotch-Irish folk who settled in the Carolinas and Georgia; the problem is to discover by what routes they moved from these areas, or from Pennsylvania, or New England or Kentucky to Oregon and California.

Whatever attitudes they had had in London or in Washington did not really matter. Those who lived in Pennsylvania, Virginia and the Carolinas decided that they would "go west". The Germans had "tenets of pacifism", but the Scotch-Irish and the Irish were prepared to meet the Indians at their game. If the reader will look at Table XIX (page 84), he will find that by 1832 larger and larger numbers of the Scotch-Irish had reached America, he will also notice that the Scots took little part in these proceedings, until after 1850.

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1 Schafer, J.; History of the Pacific Northwest, New York, 1921. Chap.XI.

Dr. Schafer estimates that there were 325,000 whites west of the Alleghanies in 1800 and that it had risen to 1,800,000 between the Alleghanies and the Mississippi River with an additional 200,000 persons west of the river by 1820.

2 Johnson, Harrison; Op. cit. pp. 165-166.

Eugene C. Barker claims that from 1770 to 1820 two million persons had moved west, composed of people from the Atlantic States and from Europe.<sup>1</sup> The Scotch-Irish moved from Kentucky, Virginia and West Pennsylvania; they moved chiefly on the northern route. Other nationals moved west to Louisiana and Texas and thence to Wyoming, New Mexico, Colorado and San Diego.

The movement was very substantial from 1850 onwards. I have examined the fourteen volumes listed below looking for references to the clan. In the period 1850-1859 Scotland sent 36,561; Ireland provided 1,029,486, most of whom were from areas other than Ulster; Canada, according to Carrothers, sent sixty percent of her immigrants to United States. It is certain that a part of the enormous growth of the middle and western territories and states were in receipt of clan members; even, as in Canada, they mined, they were engaged in the fur trade, they farmed, they fished, they ran river boats on the long rivers. They may have been local politicians but there are no reports of our clan being engaged in community effort.

The routes they followed may be indicated. When people started to move to Oregon a local leader brought them from Baltimore, Maryland, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, to St. Louis and Independence. From there they proceeded to Willamette Valley. Another route was the Santa Fe Trail, starting from Leavenworth to Dodge City, passing along the Arkansas River, from Hutchinson and then divided on the way to Las Vegas, either by Wilson Bar or by crossing the Arkansas River near Bent's Fort to La Junta. A trip in 1834 failed but in 1842 and 1843 men and women crossed the Rockies from Independence, Kansas, through Fort Hall, through Waiilatpu to Whitman and by boats from Walla Walla to the Willamette Valley. A southern route from Richmond to Chatanooga in Tennessee, then to Memphis, to the Butterfield Southern Overland Mail route took persons to El Paso, Texas. A road was developed which went to Tucson, to Los Angeles or San Diego.

The Indians fought for their lands, and many treaties were needed before the white man could be assured of the safety of his family. In the upper reaches of the great rivers, there were "Indian Territories", and around the Great Lakes, in 1790-1800; in 1850 land west of Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri and Arkansas was still "Indian Territory". In reality "settlers" in the west were not "colonists"; they operated from a chain of forts until 1850. The Americans "colonized" from 1850 onwards; the Canadians did the same twenty five years later.

The trips to the Pacific might be accomplished in one generation, or even two or three. I had assumed that in the history of the areas through which the trail led one might find that some members of our clan would have made a contribution in the pioneer areas.

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<sup>1</sup> Barker, E.C.; Mexico and Texas, 1821-35. New York. 1965

I have, therefore, read many histories of the States from Indiana and Illinois, through Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, the Dakotas, Oregon, California, Utah, Nevada and Texas looking for names of the clan. This has been disappointing. These Scotch-Irish were obviously of little importance in contrast with Germans, Norwegians, Swedes and English. I am listing in the references to this section the books I have read, carefully, for identification of our clansmen.

1. Briggs, Harold E.; *Frontiers of the Northwest. A History of the Upper Missouri Valley.* New York. 1950. Chap. V.
2. Johnson, Harrison. *A History of Nebraska, Omaha,* pp. 163-168
3. Folwell, William Watts; *A History of Minnesota.* 4 Vol. Minn. Hist. Soc. of St. Paul. 1921. Vol. I, Chap. VIII & XIII.
4. Robinson, Edwyn B.; *History of North Dakota,* Univ. Nebraska Press. Lincoln. 1966. p. 146
5. Pierce, Dr. Bessie L.; *A History of Chicago, Vol. I. 1673-1848.* London 1937.
6. Kelly, J. Wells; *First Directory of Nevada Territory.* 1862
7. Clarke, S.A.; *Pioneer Days of Oregon History.* Vol. II. Portland 1905
8. Carrothers, W.A.; *Op. cit.* p. 232; p. 165
9. Bond, B.W. Jr.; *The Civilization of the Old Northwest,* New York 1933
10. Barker, E.C.; *Mexico and Texas. 1821-1835.* New York. 1965
11. Goodwin, Cardinal; *New Spain and The Anglo-American West.* Vol. II. p. 103-120
12. Bancroft, H.H.; *History of California.* Vol. VII. 1860-1890. San Francisco. 1890.
13. Schaffer, Joseph; *A History of the Pacific Northwest,* New York. 1921
14. Young, Prof. F.G. *Oregon Trail*

Congress had been discussing the state rights for a Territory with particular reference to Oregon from 1820 to 1846. Governor McDuffie, who at that time was a Senator from South Carolina, fought against the absorption of Oregon on the grounds of its current costs, the control of the Indians and the need for money and people to finance the eastern states, but the Senate finally passed Linn's bill, 24-22 on February 6, 1843. The thousand persons who reached Champoege helped pass a territorial government in that area. In 1844 the population was increased by 1400, and by 3000 more in 1845. My understanding is that these were the second or third generations of Scotch-Irish.

There are a few comments based on the data I have read.

1. Illinois, Ohio and Iowa gained very rapidly in the population in the third quarter of the nineteenth century.
2. Dr. Folwell, a President of the University of Minnesota reports that his state had a population, in 1849 of 4,535; by 1857 it was, increased by 150,000.
3. Chicago is a city with "instant growth" in its history. It had a population of 30 in 1829; in 1839 it had risen to 4,200. In 1850 it had risen to 29,963 with 610 Scots. The Irish and the Germans (Pierce, p. 44) provided the increase. The Treaty of Paris, 1763, did not establish whether this area in Illinois was under Louisiana or Quebec (ibid, P. 409). Pierce.

4. Naturally we would be concerned to discover the extent to which Scots and Scotch-Irish contributed to the growth of the new lands from Ohio west from 1850 onwards.

The Census data show foreign born in States and territories. Another study indicates the total immigration from Scotland from 1850 to 1910 (Table XXIV). The following Table will give some indication of the Scottish foreign-born of selected states.

TABLE XXIV  
Foreign-Born White

	1850* For. Born*	1870 For. Born**	1870 Born Scot.	Canadian*** to U.S.A*	Scotland 1920** to State
Minnesota	1,977	160,697	2,194	16,881	14,860
Iowa	20,969	204,962	5,248	17,894	17,725
Missouri	76,592	222,267	3,283	8,406	11,983
North Dakota	-	41815	77	705	59232
South Dakota	-				3,885
Nebraska-	-	30,748	792	2,632	7,864
Kansas	-	48,392	1,530	5,295	11,272
Montana	-	7,979	208	1,161	9,175
Idaho	-	7,885	114	332	5,418
Wyoming	-	3,513	260	1	4,134
Colorado	-	6,599	188	705	11,257
N. Mexico	2,151	5,620	36	122	1,386
Arizona	-	5,809	54	142	2,113
Utah	-	30,102	2,391	686	10,123
Nevada	-	18,881	630	2,356	1,172
Washington	2,044	5,024	309	960	22,572
Oregon	1,022	11,600	394	1,168	10,965
California	21,802	209,831	4,959	10,602	48,019

\* Cumulative to 1850<sup>1</sup>

\*\* Cumulative to 1870<sup>1</sup>

\*\*\* 1920 Census<sup>2</sup>

Comments on Table XXIV.

The rapidity with which Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska, Kansas, Oregon, Utah and California grew from 1850 to 1870 was indicative that many hundreds of thousands wanted to settle west of the Mississippi where lands were available at a lower cost.

Both Scots and Canadians were involved in the search for land in the 70's when Americans built their railroad lines. Canada had to wait for another decade before she could develop a line to the Pacific. In that period 1870-79 Scotland sent 67,445 and Ireland over 400,000 persons to the United States.

Arizona, Montana and Nevada drew miners from both lands. Utah had other reasons for their growth.

1 Table V. General Nativity and Foreign Parentage Census of 1870. pp. 299-325.

2 Table VI. Special Nativity by States and Territories. p. 340.

5. Carrothers reports that 300 settlers were taken by Father Nugent to Minnesota in 1880. Only five families remained after two years.(8)
6. Briggs reports that in 1883 several colonies of Scotch and English colonists were settled in Yankton Co., Dakota.and that large movements of Polish, Norwegians, Germans, Canadians and Swedes began before 1880. (1)
7. Mrs. Grube was asked if she could name members of the McDuffie family who went "west of the Mississippi. Her comments were that she would supply such information, gathered from correspondence, but without proof of their authenticity. I have chosen a few.
  - a) Elizabeth, John Alexander, William Neill and Duncan Brown, children of Angus McDuffie of North Carolina were in Jackson County, Iowa in 1848. William and Duncan went to San Francisco in the 1850 gold rush days. John moved to western Iowa and then to Kansas.
  - b) Another Angus of Montgomery County, N.C. took up land in Tennessee in the 1820's and moved to Alabama. His children went to Oklahoma, Arkansas and Texas. Mrs. Grube commented, on the fact that "many of the North Carolina McDuffies went to Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi or Texas".
  - c) Some N.C. McDuffies went through Kentucky to Indiana, Ohio, Oregon
  - d) The New Hampshire and New York McDuffies tied children who went to California, Missouri, Iowa and Oregon. She mentions Angus McDuffie, New York, ca 1765,whose son, Hilton Harvey McDuffie died in Santa Barbara.These are, to use her phrase, "drops in the bucket" and probably the McDuffie family will find opportunity to collect and codify groups who "went west" a few went to Canada.
8. The persons who claimed Scotland as their origin were:
  - 1890 – 519,252
  - 1900 – 594,297
  - 1910 – 659,663
  - 1920 - 731,239

My impression is that Scots and Scotch-Irish did not go to the hinterlands on their arrival but that they moved into districts and to occupations which kept them on the east side of the Mississippi River for some time. In Canada it was the sons and daughters of the pioneer who moved to new areas; I suspect that this would be generally true in the United States.

### California

Cardinal Goodwin made a contribution to an historical study of Thomas Oliver Larkin. The volume was presented to Dr. Herbert Eugene Bolton, "a great Professor of History In the University of California".

Included in this article is Thomas Oliver Larkin descriptions of the population of California in 1846. It says that "the population consists of countless wild Indiana, fifteen thousand descendants of Spanish and Mexican fathers and, mostly, from native mothers, and one thousand to twelve hundred foreigners, including their families.

Three fourths of the foreigners are Americans, and the other fourth are predominantly from Great Britain".<sup>1</sup>

On this basis there would be a very small amount of Scotch-Irish in California!

Prof. H.H. Bancroft, another great history professor, points out that from 1846 to 1880 tremendous increases took place in thirty five years when the English-Scotch reached 33,000 and the Irish 60,000.<sup>2</sup>

9. Mr. Kelley notes two names in his book, 1862.
  - James McCaffrey, Carson City (6)
  - D. McPhee. Amalgamator, Empire Mills, Virginia City.
10. S.A. Clarke in his *Pioneers of Oregon History*, records the following 1839. 19 men who left Peoria, Ill., in the spring of 1839 were the first bona fide attempts at emigration to Oregon. Five reached the Columbia River (pp. 442-444). Dr. Schaffer's claims that some members of 1834 group reached Willamette Valley.
  - 1840 - Alvin T. Smith headed the second contingent; they were engaged in fur trading.
  - 1842 - 112 persons came from the east (120, Schaffer)
  - 1843 - 1000 persons from Missouri, Arkansas, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, Iowa and Texas.
  - 1844 - Clarke reports 3000, miners and farmers. Young reports 700 1845 - Clarke and Young agree 3000 men came to Oregon and that some of them went to California.
  - 1846 - Clarke reports 2500 men, 2/3 to Oregon, 1/3 to California, Young reports 1350 men to Oregon.
  - 1847 - Young reports 4000-5000 men
  - 1848 - Young reports 700
  - 1849 - Young reports 700 immigrants, tradesmen and mechanics
  - 1850 - Young reports 2000, 1500 in 1851, 2500 in 1852.

I have pointed out in the Introduction to Volume IV that the works by Pearson and others should be counted upon to provide the names of the Clan who settled in the west.

Many persons of our clan who now live in the west and north west of United States would be the sons and daughters or even great grandsons and great grand daughters of those who came to the United States in the years from A.D. 1850. These men and women, born in United States, or Canada, or Australia or Europe hardly fit our requirements that they were "Pioneers" in the land of their adoption. The identification of those who were pioneers is one of the objectives of our society, and we use present personnel to reach them in the same pattern as did our ancestors with prefixes of "Mac" in Scotland, or "ua" or "O'" in Ireland.

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1 Goodwin, Cardinal; *New Spain and the Anglo American War*. Vol. II. pp. 103-120  
2 Bancroft, H.H.; *History of California*. Vol. VII. 1860-1890. San Francisco, 1890

## CHAPTER II

### SCOTTISH AND ULSTER EMIGRATION TO CANADA

#### INTRODUCTION

Canada, as we call it, was explored by Leif Erikson at about 1000 A.D. He was a Norse Captain who probably reached the north eastern end of United States. His successors established settlements in New Foundland. Christopher Columbus, John Cabot, Gaspar Corte-Real and Jacque Cartier came as explorers. Sieur de Monts and Samuel Champlain founded Port Royal in Nova Scotia in 1604 and Quebec in 1608.

France and England fought many wars in Lower Canada (Quebec), Upper Canada (Ontario), Nova Scotia, Cape Breton and New Brunswick, but 1759 found England in charge of these colonies to the Lake of the Woods and with some ill-defined borders to the Mississippi and beyond.

1867 - In 1867 Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Provinces formed a Dominion. Other provinces joined the Dominion as follows:

1870 - Manitoba - from Rupert's Land and N.W. Territories. Revised 1881, 1905, 1912.

1871 - British Columbia including Vancouver Island.

1873 - Prince Edward Island.

1905 - Saskatchewan and Alberta. Revised 1912.

1949 - Newfoundland including Labrador. - Yukon and N.W. Territories - 39% of surface of Canada are still continued as Territories.

The first census of Canada was in 1871. Provincial censuses had been taken by provinces.

#### CANADA-STATISTICAL

Our chief concern in this chapter is to discover data which tell, us the size, source, and destination of Highland and Island Scots who came to Canada before 1850, and of the Ulster Scots or the "Scotch Irish".

I have used such research writers as Helen I. Cowan, W.A. Carrothers, Norman MacDonald, S.C. Johnson, Esther Clark Wright, Gordon Donaldson and others as the basic sources for such information. To them I offer my gratitude for their painstaking enquiries. I have used government bulletins, journals and newspapers. Members of the Public Archives of Canada have assisted. Individual members of the clan have sent me records of their family. Much of this material will be related to a period 1760 to 1840 when any immigrant had to be a "pioneer" regardless of age, sex or family background.

1. Cowan, Carrothers and others have published a statistical report on "Emigration from the British Isles, with Destination, 1815-65".<sup>1</sup> The destinations are divided into four groups: British North America, United States, Australian Colonies and New Zealand, all other places. They recognized that until 1853 any emigrant from Europe or other land could embark from

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1 Cowan, H-I.; British Emigration to British North America, Toronto, 1928 and 1961. pp. 288-90.



any British port. and that he would be regarded as ' from the British Isles'.

The emigration deals with all British (English, Scotch, Irish, Welsh and Foreign) movements of peoples and can hardly be related to our especial interest as a Clan. The dates of the survey (1815-1865) ignores the years from 1700 to 1815, when many of the persons with whom we will be dealing, had been in Canada for thirty to forty years. These lists do show the great increase in the movement of persons from Europe to the New Worlds of North America and Australasia.

2. Cowan, in Table II, gives the "Arrivals at the Port of Quebec from the British Isles, Europe and the Maritime Colonies, 1829-1850", where the schedules divide the sources of emigrants as from 'England, Ireland, Scotland, Europe, Maritime Colonies'.<sup>1</sup> These data relate only to the Port at Quebec. This excludes the Maritime Provinces, to which part of Canada many Highlanders went at that time. Donaldson notes that from 1802-1827, 25,000 persons had gone from Scotland to Cape Breton area and that they were Highland folk.<sup>2</sup> This Table brings us closer to the enterprise in which we are engaging but while the sources have been distinguished the areas to which they moved is inadequate. We need to attach figures concerning Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Cape Breton and Prince Edward Island.

3. A report, collected by Cowan, does indicate that from 1833 to 1852 immigrants arriving in Quebec began to indicate areas to which they and their successors moved. We must recognize that in this Table they are "emigrants to Canada", regardless of source or race, but this Table Indicates the zeal with which Miss Cowan pursued her endeavors.

TABLE  
DISTRIBUTION OF EMIGRANTS IN CANADA, BY REGION, 1833-5, 1842-41, 1852

(See page 3)

The Table, prepared by Miss Cowan is used here with permission of the University of Toronto Press. I am grateful to them.

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1 Cowan, H.I.; British Emigration to British North America, Toronto, 1928 and 1961. pp. 288-90.  
2 Donaldson, Prof. Gordon; The Scots Overseas, London, 1966, Chap. 9.

DISTRIBUTION OF EMIGRANTS IN CANADA, BY REGION, 1833-5, 1842-4. 1852

<u>Total Numbers Recorded</u>	<u>1833</u>	<u>1834</u>	<u>1835</u>	<u>1842</u>	<u>1843</u>	<u>1844</u>	<u>1852</u>
	15,950	30,935 <sup>a</sup>	9,800	40,505	20,924	23,000	39,176
<u>Lower Canada</u>	-	-	-	-	1,200	4,000	-
City and district of Quebec	1,560	1,500	825	-	-	-	1,176
City and district of Three Rivers	250	350	132	-	200	-	-
City and district of St. Francis and Eastern Townships	450	640	200	2,755	400	-	-
City and district of Montreal	1,100	1,200	790	1,175	600	-	1,100
City and district of Ottawa	-	400	350	-	-	-	2,500
<u>Upper Canada</u>							
Ottawa, Bathurst, and Eastern districts to Kingston	1,200	1,000	2,000	4,250	4,075	2,238	-
Newcastle district and Bay of Quinte	2,750	2,650	900	-	1,539	4,181	-
Toronto and Home district	4,600	8,000	2,500	-	7,500 <sup>b</sup>	8,009	-
Hamilton, Guelph, and Western districts and Huron Tract	2,900	2,660	1,300	-	-	1,829	-
Niagara frontier, Welland Canal, etc.	1,500	3,300	1,300	-	2,000	520	-
London district, north side of Lakes Erie and St. Clair	3,000	4,600	1,800	-	1,800	1,289	-
Canada West	-	-	-	26,900	-	-	-

SOURCE: C.O. 384/35; 42/258; Q vol. 211-3, p. 704; Public Archives of Canada. Report, 1900, 60; Parliamentary Paper, 1844, XXXV (181). 12; 1845, XXVII (617). 38; 1852-3, XL (1647). 44.

- a Includes 800 died of cholera, 350 returned to the United Kingdom, and 3,485 gone to the United States.
- b For 1843, 7,500 includes those gone to Toronto and Home District, Hamilton, Guelph, and Western districts, and Huron Tract.

4. The population in Canada with a Scotch or an Irish background is difficult to determine. The Census takers asked my parents this question and my family in the first period of the twentieth century was expected to choose regardless of the fact that, biologically, we were Scotch, Irish, English, French and Dutch in the origins of our parents.

A study of series of tables in our Census up to 1850 indicates that, by and large, Scotland produced almost as many colonists as did Ireland to the total Canadian scene. Newfoundland, New Brunswick and Quebec absorbed more Irish colonists, while Noya Scotia and P.E. Island favored the Scot. When the west began to grow the Scot led the Irish, but, of course, it was not any of the British Isles who helped the heavy increases in population - Germans, Scandinavians, French, Ukranians filled our boats and trains west of Ontario.

One of the surprising events in the growth of Canada was the extent to which Americans moved to Canada. In the Canada Year Book, 1911, Second Series, pp. 398, a table shows that from 1906 to 1911, a period of six years, 524,305 immigrated from U.S. to Canada. This was a period in which Alberta and Saskatchewan were moved into a provincial status and in which hundreds of thousands came from eastern Europe to make Canada a bread basket.

5. Cowan, in Table III reports immigrants to the Maritime provinces, for the period 1853-60, when, presumably, the origins of the passengers were indicated.<sup>1</sup>

Nova Scotia/Cape Breton,	410 persons	Newfoundland,	137 persons
New Brunswick,	251 persons	Hudson Bay,	237 persons
Prince Edward Island,	311 persons		

6. TABLE  
SCOTCH EMIGRATION TO CANADA<sup>2</sup>

1900	1,476	1910	29,920	1920	19,248
1901	2,853	1911	32,988	1921	11,506
1902	1,046	1912	30,735	1922	11,071
1903	10,552	1913	29,128	1923	25,057
1904	11,144	1914	8,346	1924	16,174
1905	15,846	1915	1,887	1925	10,295
1906	10,729(8 mos.)	1916	2,062	1926	14,296
1907	22,233	1917	473	1927	14,341
1908	11,810	1918	1,518	1928	10,137
1909	14,705	1919	10,997	1929	18,640
	<u>108,985</u>		<u>148,058</u>		<u>161854</u>

There are substantial differences from year to year but the averages of 11,000, 15,000 and 16,000 per year indicates an acceptance of Canada by the Scots as a new home.

1 Cowan, H.I. - Op cit., p. 288-290

2 Dept. of Citizenship; Immigration, Ottawa, Table IV

7. TABLE  
IMMIGRANT POPULATION, BY PERIOD OF IMMIGRATION AND BY PROVINCE,  
CENSUS 1961

Province or Territory	Before 1930	1931-40	1941-45	1946-50	1951-55	1956-61
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Newfoundland	1,356	339	338	1,317	1,230	20310
Prince Edward Island	1,170	217	117	439	452	567
Nova Scotia	14,752	2,165	1,079	4,434	5,281	9,412
New Brunswick	10,496	1,451	886	3,184	2,887	5,601
Quebec	121,164	14,202	5,321	38,452	87,873	180,422
Ontario	462,705	41,959	15,190	169,904	323,952	448,597
Manitoba	101,758	4,259	1,483	15,190	21,134	32,616
Saskatchewan	116,192	3,170	1,034	8,124	9,497	14,459
Alberta	156,324	8,446	2,420	25,932	48,263	58,714
British Columbia	229,790	11,300	4,498	37,296	65,947	97,186
Yukon and Northwest Territories	1,292	195	79	443	1,098	833
Canada	1,216,999	87,703	32,445	303,984	567,190	854,600

8. Gross and Net Immigration by Intercensal Decades.

TABLE

	Immigration			Immigration	
	Gross(000)	Net(000)		Gross(000)	Net(000)
1861-1871	187	192	1911-1921	1,612	231
1871-1881	353	87	1921-1931	1,203	229
1881-1891	903	206	1931-1941	150	92
1891-1901	326	180	1941-1951 <sup>a</sup>	548	169
1901-1911	1,759	716	1951-1961 <sup>b</sup>	1,543	1,081

a Excludes Newfoundland

b Includes Newfoundland

In the period 1851-1951 the total immigration was 7,200,000, but the net immigration amounted to Canada was only a little more than 700,000.

1. Dominion Bureau of Statistics; Canada, 1867-1967, P. 99

2. Dominion Bureau of Statistics; 1867-1967, p. 271.

9. Immigration from Ulster to Canada.- Dickson has produced some very important information, in Appendix D & E. These reports covered immigration shipping from Belfast, Londonderry, Newry, Larne and Portrush. In App. D he lists boats being made ready to go to Philadelphia, New York, Charleston, Cape Fear, Savannah, Baltimore from 1771 to 1775. In App. E. he has compiled a register of the number of immigrant vessels which travelled from Ulster ports to United States and Canada, from 1750 to 1775. Belfast sent a boat to Quebec in 1765, one and a half to Nova Scotia and two boats to Halifax and Charlottetown. Newry and Larne sent three boats, one of which was divided with Nova Scotia.<sup>1</sup>

### Summary

The Tables are of great interest to Canadians but 4,5,6 are the only ones which give us a 'control' figure in the case of Scotland. We have no 'control' figure in the case of Ulster. As one moves into the absorption by provinces, one is left with a feeling that many "heads of families" came and that they were fertile and produced many children. In the days of Clan story in Scotland the number of followers a chief could command was a measure of his importance. It would seem that each head of the family repeated this philosophy in this new world.<sup>2</sup>

### Newfoundland

Cabot named the Island, in 1497, as New Found Land. Sir Humphrey Gilbert brought four ship loads from England in 1583, but they did not stay. Harbour Grace was the first French settlement 1621.

In 1610, 41 colonists landed at Cupid Bay. George Calvert, created Lord Baltimore in 1625, was given "Avalon" as an area to develop. He recruited 200 or more Catholics, as colonists, and sent them on boats, which have been of historical interest to the residents of Newfoundland -"The Ark" and "The Dove".

He helped to create farms and leased lands to Scottish farmers, these old patents generally lapped through neglect. The colonists and the fishermen were in contention at many points, and even in 1675 the Captains went out to destroy the Colony.

In 1713 British sovereignty of Newfoundland was accepted by France with the exception of the "French Shore". This peculiar arrangement continued until 1904, when the "French Shore" fishing rights were given to Britain.

When Britain took over control of the Irish woollen industry more and more Scotch-Irish moved to Newfoundland. The Scotch Irish had sent 3,000 colonists before 1815. Cowan reports that in 1817 the "Sofia" brought 106. The "Curlew", with 205 on board, came from Loch Tay, Scotland. Cowan reports that some parts of 20 vessels, landed from Ulster, in Newfoundland in 1817. In 1837, some parts of boat loads intending to go to the Maritimes left colonists on the Island.

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1 Dickson, R.J.; Op. cit. Appendix D & E.

2 Dom. Bureau of Statistics; 1867 - -1967. p.82.

In 1851 Scots from Barra and South Uist added to the population. We could expect that our clan might be represented in this group, but in 1869 only 365 persons claimed that their origin was Scotland.<sup>1</sup>

In my search for possible early Highland settlers the Public Archives of Canada replies that: "Civil registration in this province (for births, marriages and deaths) began in 1892. For earlier years from 1860 to 1891, with a few returns as early as the 1820s the only source is church records, - but the name of the denomination and the parish must be known. Original Crown grant records are registered with the Department of Mines, Agriculture and Resources, St. Johns. Subsequent transactions are to be found with the "Registry of Deeds St. Johns".

I hope that members of our Clan will undertake this responsibility I have spent many months in searching for our families in New Brunswick, Cape Breton, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island and have read many books relating to these three provinces. As a result I have included many reports from research workers on the early pioneers. Even here one is aware that the records give only an approximate answer to the problems of "who, when, and where" of these migrations. Men and women, in other provinces of Canada will do much more than I have done in Cape Breton, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia and the clan will learn more of what they have done in the building up of the New World.

I recognize that I have only attempted to mention only some of the migrations to Ontario and western areas.

### Cape Breton

Scots have always had a friendly feeling for France, rather more so than for England, and the behavior of England towards the Acadiens and other French persons from 1755 to 1763 only intensified these feelings. Only pressures from local circumstances, as portrayed in Chapter IV would have urged the Scot to leave the grief he had and move to the land where the Acadiens had lived. A large acre of free land with the rights of fishing on the forefront were strong stimuli to a tenant to move to Canada.

They were persuaded because land would be offered to them as a grant, and not as a tenant, and the young men who had been in Cape Breton in 1758 told the story of "free land" rather well. They had been told that Prince Edward Island lands were still under lease to absent landlords. By 1783 the English penal laws against Catholics were held not to apply and by 1798 three hundred Catholics moved to Cape Breton from the Highlands. The recital which follows indicates the growth of a predominantly Highland and Catholic group in much of the areas of the Island.

The areas of Scotland which sent these men and women were largely from the north - the Mists, Barra, Inverness, Skye and the grants of land were not initially to the MacDuffies or Duffys or Fees, but to McPhees.

2 Census of Canada, 1870/71 p. 371. Oxford. 1911.

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1 Lucas in J.D. Rogers Historical Geography of the British Colonies Vol. V. Pt. IV. Oxford 1911.

Cape Breton has retained more of its Highland culture than any other part of Canada, including its skill in defense of the land. The writer was brigaded with a battalion of Cape Bretoners in World War I and retains memories of the bravery of these "women from h--l" in their kilt. Their Ministers and Fathers preached in Gaelic longer than in any other province and Gaelic is perhaps more frequently used than in any province -or perhaps in the Highlands.

Approximately three thousand settlers came as Loyalists to Cape Breton.<sup>1</sup>

I am indebted to Miss Barbara Kincaid whose Master's Thesis with Dalhousie University, 1964, supplies much of the information on "Scottish Immigration to Cape Breton, 1758-1838".<sup>2</sup> She states:

1. By 1798, 300 Catholics tied come from the Highlands to Cape Breton.
2. By the end of 1800 A.D., 141 heads of families had arrived, of whom 136 were of Scottish origin. £3 or £4 provided each with transportation; food was extra. North Uist had provided Protestant men whose sons had been in the final defeat of the French in 1758.
3. 1801, Cape Breton received 300 Scottish people, perhaps diverted because of the landlord restrictions in P.E.I., or from Pictou. They moved to Judique and Margaree.
4. 1802, 299 persons arrived in Bras d'Or direct from Scotland. Not many bought freehold land immediately but were given 'tickets of location' for grants of 100 to 200 acres of land. Officials would later confirm this grant. Between 1802-1811, 238 people applied for land on 'tickets of location'; 93 people were given this freehold. At the same time 370 colonists (Roman Catholic) had come from Barra.
5. 1814, 2,200 Scots, Heads of families, were given "tickets" in rural areas.
6. 1817. In 1817 the "Hope" and William Tell" brought 382 persons from Barra.
7. 1827. "Stephen Wright"; 170 from Tobermory - 40 of whom had small pox.
8. 1828. "Two Sisters"; 160 persons from Greenock.
- Miss Kincaid has tabulated the "grants of land" by the authorities up to 1834.
9. In 1838 the population 38,000 included 12,989 Scots "Heads of Families". Obviously only a very small part of the population were imports, and many persons were of Canadian origin.  
1841 - 1500 immigrants arrived in Sydney. (Harvey).<sup>3</sup>  
1848-50 - Cowan reports (p. 212) "a dreadful inundation of needy displaced Scots, 1000 from Harris, Uist and Benbecula."<sup>4</sup>

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1 Johnson, S.C.; Emigration from the United Kingdom to North America, 1763-1912; London. 1466, P. 5.

2 Kincaid, B.; Scottish Immigration to Cape Breton, 1758-1838 (Dalhousie Univ. M.A. Thesis)

3 Harvey, D.C.; Scottish Immigration to Cape Breton, Dalhousie Rev. XXI. No. J. 1941, pp. 313-324

4 Cowan, H.I. Op cit. p.212.

10. The Public Archives of Canada has supplied me with the names of persons registered in the Cape Breton Militia, The Table gives certain information concerning them.

	<u>Name</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Born</u>	<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Land</u>
(a)	<u>Second Regiment First Military Division</u>				
	John McFee	57	Quebec	Fisherman	20 ac. no title
	John McFee	23	Cape Breton	Fisherman	20 ac. no title
	Lewis McFee	20	Cape Breton	Fisherman	20 ac. no title
(b)	<u>Second Regiment Eighth Military Division</u>				
	Neil McFie	31	North Britain	Farmer	-
(c)	<u>Second Regiment Tenth Military Division</u>				
	Archibald McFee	33	P.E. Island	Farmer	200 passed council

Professor MacDonald has reported most effectively the development of Canada by the Scots. His studies allow that in Cape Breton, "the last immigrant shipped (in 1828) took place when about 25,000 emigrants had come from the north of Scotland". Some of the Cape Breton land was held by absentee - landlords, prior to 1818, and the settlers could not be assured of their title. This condition held back some developments,<sup>2</sup> but much of the land was available. To be given a grant of land was an experience unique to these people, and Cape Breton became a place to which emigrants turned.

## PIONEERS

11. There were twenty-four grants of land to names of McPhee, MacPhee, McPhie, McFee or McFie with dates from 1802 to 1834 but none had been given to any person whose name was Duffy or Duffie, Fee or Macduffie or any other Dhubsith names. Donald, John, Angus and Hugh were the usual Christian names.
12. Colin S. MacDonald reports the grants of land to Donald McPhee and John McPhie, as follows (N.S. Archives, Land Papers).

Aug. 25 1817 to Donald McPhee on the Northwest Arm of Bras d'Or  
March 3 1817 to Donald McPhie - S.E. side of Sydney River  
Dec. 1 1817 to John McPhie - Lot 4 West side of Sydney River  
April 18 1818 to Donald McPhie - Lot 45. Low Point.  
to John McPhee - 83 Acres, West side of Spanish River

1 Harvey, D.C.; Scottish Emigration to Cape Breton. Dalhousie Rev. XXI. 1941. pp. 321-322.

2 MacDonald, Prof. N. Canada 1763-1841. Immigration and Settlement. Toronto 1939- . p. 471.



13. I have examined the telephone installations in Cape Breton for 1968. 13 spelled their names MacPhee or McPhee or McPhie, the remainder use MacFie, or Duffy, McCuish. These give no indication of the numbers of persons but they do indicate their presence.

### Nova Scotia

Port Royal was founded in 1604-05. In 1629 the British took possession of it and 60 Scotch settlers were settled there. In 1632 the Treaty of St. Germaine restored Port Royal to France. In 1621 Sir William Alexander was given a Charter by James VI granting him Caledonia (now Nova Scotia) and Alexandra (now New Brunswick). Cape Breton was not included in this grant. The territory was defined "between our Colonies of New England and Newfoundland to be holden of us from our Kingdom of Scotland as part thereof united there with", and to be known as New Scotland - Nova Scotia.<sup>1</sup>

In 1622 a group of Scots left Galloway to go to the place now called New Scotland, with an expectation that a second ship would follow in 1623. Gales and fogs forced the ship to return to Scotland. A second effort was made in 1623 but the storms of the Atlantic delayed and destroyed this venture.

It became apparent to King James and to Sir William that there was little incentive to move to this land, and that some other inducement had to be found to attract persons to this northern climate. The Secretary of State proposed, in 1625, the founding of another "Plantation" in Nova Scotia. Any gentleman who would provide 1000 merks and six men to colonize the land would receive, from the King, a block of land of 6000 acres. As a further enticement a portion of the Esplanade of Edinburgh Castle was declared to be a part of Nova Scotia. Many baronets were created by James I; Charles II added more baronets on his Restoration in 1660, but the population in those centres did not increase accordingly.<sup>2</sup> In 1707 they became barons of Great Britain. Nova Scotia entertained some of these barons in 1973, in honour of the landing of the Hector e.g. Sir Neil and Lady Ramsey, Sir Ian and Lady Moncreiffe, Sir William and Lady Napier of Transvaal, Sir John and Lady Gordon of Australia.

French exploratory parties and a few colonists had been in these provinces and in Quebec. The story of the wars from 1628 to 1758 will not concern us now. Suffice it to say that:

In 1621 Sir William Alexander obtained a grant to Nova Scotia (Acadia), but that in 1628 Champlain, the French Governor, surrendered Quebec, but that in 1629, Quebec was restored to France and St. Ann was developed as a naval fort in Canso. A few years later, in 1654, Acadia (N.S. and N.B.) were recaptured by England, but that in 1667, Acadia was passed back to France. A new attack was planned, and

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1 Donaldson, Prof. G. The Scots Overseas. 1966, chap. 3.

2 Campbell, W.; The Scotsman in Canada, Vol. I. 1911. Lists titles given in 1625-1637, and in 1638-1707. None of our clan was involved.

in 1710, Port Royal in Nova Scotia was recaptured by the British, and  
in 1713, Most of Nova Scotia was, by treaty, passed back to England; Cape Breton  
remained French  
in 1719, Louisburg was made Capital of Cape Breton  
in 1745, New England troops captured Louisburg, in Cape Breton, but for other reasons,  
in 1748, Louisburg was given back to France. A decade later,  
in 1758, Britain recaptured Louisburg and held it. Obviously this Colony was being used in  
power plays between London and Paris, regardless of the cost in human lives.  
in 1764, Acadiens from Canso went to St. Pierre and Miquelon islands  
which were - and are - left with France.

J.D. Rogers refers to movements from the American colonies to replace the French who  
were expelled in 1755. Colonists from Massachusetts went to Canso, Cumberland and  
Sackville; Grand Pre and Cornwallis received colonists from Connecticut. In 1767 about 6,350  
British Americans moved to Nova Scotia.<sup>1</sup>

When the English-French war was over in Canada in 1759 a substantial number of  
Acadiens and French went to Quebec and to France, including some thousands deported from  
the Isle of St. Jean.

Graham reports that from 1759 contracts were made with New England companies to  
provide settlers for Annapolis, Amherst, Horton, Liverpool, Onslow, Sackville, Truro and  
Yarmouth.<sup>2</sup> The Philadelphia Company as promoters, brought fifty three families from Ireland  
to Canada. In 1760 "Charming Molly" brought 45 persons from Massachusetts to Annapolis  
Royal. By the end of 1766 the population of the province rose to thirteen thousand.<sup>2</sup> In the  
period 1761-69 six boats from Belfast, carrying Scotch-Irish, came to Nova Scotia. A group of  
120 persons had intended to go from Ulster to New Hampshire, but they were diverted to Truro,  
through Halifax.

Several people have contributed a list of ships which came to Nova Scotia, Cape Breton  
and Prince Edward Island. I would mention Dr. Colin S. McDonald. I have endeavored to  
collect these data from 1770 to 1848. The list is still incomplete in terms of the increase in  
population and further research is necessary. Pictou became a major port in the early days of  
this translation but Sydney and Halifax relieved the pressure on this harbor.

When the Acadiens were expelled from Truro, in 1755, the French settlers decided to leave  
Pictou and Merigomish, and created a settlement, named Tracadie, in the county of Antigonish.

Unlike the relationships which were traditional in Glengarry County, in Ontario, the  
Presbyterians represented by Dr. Patterson and the Catholics, represented by Bishop  
MacEachern, were unfriendly, and the Catholics moved eastward to Antigonish Co. and to  
Cape Breton. Judging from telephone installations in the province the names of the clan are:  
McPhee/MacPhee/MacPhie - 89%.; Duffy 10%, Others 1%.

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1 Rogers, J.D.; Historical Geography of the British Colonies, Vol. 5. Canada. Oxford 1911,  
pp. 4-5.

2 Cowan, H.I.; Op cit. p. 5-6.

## Halifax

Before the Scots began to migrate to Nova Scotia there had been a succession of vessels from Ulster which moved to Halifax, Cobequid Bay and Kennebec in Maine. In 1730 some persons from Ulster had gone to Boston but they were instructed to leave and moved over to Kennebec. Another group of 50 families moved, under pressure from New England in 1760.

In 1761 promoters such as McNutt, brought 200 to 400 Scotch-Irish persons to Halifax with the intention of moving them to Cobequid Bay. These vessels, probably the Jupiter, Hopewell and others were the transports for successive groups of Scotch-Irish to Nova Scotia in 1761, 1763, 1765 and 50 persons in 1766.

## Pictou

In 1767 the "Hope", carrying half a dozen settlers from Philadelphia to Pictou, and the "Betsy" from Rhode Island, under Captain Hill, brought 6 families in June 1761 to Pictou. The population of Pictou, with its renewals and departures, by 1773, was 84. Each contingent quarrelled with new groups for the right to locate on the water front. Two persons, who had arrived on the 'Betsy', were the people who were unwilling to provide promised food to the "Hector" colonists unless they moved to their allotments in the bush around Pictou - a Squire Robert Patterson and Dr. John Harris. They were trussed up and the Hector's people helped themselves to their necessities, leaving a promise to repay as soon as possible. Squire Patterson vouched later, that they did meet their obligations. They paid every farthing they owed for food.

## Immigrants from Scotland and Ulster to Nova Scotia.

1769 - MacDonald reports that friends of a number of disbanded Fraser Highlanders joined them (p. 103)

1771 - A boat, unnamed, from Londonderry brought Scotch-Irish colonists to Nova Scotia (Dickson)

1770-75 - Belfast and Newry sent more Scotch-Irish. 127 emigrant left Londonderry, 84 came from Newry, 57 from Larne, at least 1000 from Portrush. (Dickson, p. 101).

1772 - The "Aurora" brought Scots from South Uist to Pictou. Some had smallpox.

1773 - The "Hector" from Loch Broom brought 180 passengers from Rossshire, Sutherland, Inverness, Moidart, Arisaig and Greenock to Pictou. 36 families and 30 individuals were included. None of our clan was included. Conditions on the ship were abominable, 18 died enroute. No arrangements were made in Pictou for food, clothing and other necessities. Numbers left Pictou to go to other parts of the province (MacDonald). This boat is analogous to the Mayflower in United States.

- 1773 - It is reported that "not a dozen Scots lived on the whole island of Cape Breton".  
(Harvey)  
- The "Lovely Nell" from Kirkcudbright, intended to settle in P.E. Island. When persons could not buy land there 67 families moved to Nova Scotia. They may have been Lowlanders.
- 1774 - Four boatloads from Ulster to Nova Scotia (Dickson). The Albion went to Fort Cumberland.
- 1775 - 95 farmers went to Nova Scotia.
- 1776 - About 1000 left Boston for Halifax as Loyalists.
- 1784 - 82nd Regiment were demobilized in Pictou and Antigonish; many originally from Glen Urquhart.  
- Perhaps up to 3000 Loyalists came to Weymouth, Digby, Nine Mile River, Sheer Harbor. John McAfee and John MacAfee came as Loyalists to Shelburne (MacDonald). Angus McFee of Westchester N.Y. came as Loyalist to what is now Wallace (Remebic). John McPhee was granted lands in Nine Mile River, Hants Co. (See Ross Graves p.138-139).  
- Sydney and Baddeck were first colonized by Loyalists (Rogers)  
- Loyalist from East Florida to Halifax on "Argo"
- 1786 - John McPhee. Loyalist, moved to Port Roseway area and asked for 200 acres.
- 1788 - Rev. James McGregor arrived in Nova Scotia.
- 1790 - Duncan McPhee with his parents came to East River.
- 1790 - Name (probably Jane). Father MacEachern brought 250 people from the Western Isles. 20 of them went to Pictou; 20 went to Cape Breton.
- 1791 Moir Campbell came from Appin, Argyll, to explore the possibilities of moving a large number of tenants to New Brunswick or the Western States.
- 1791 Four vessels, probably with 1000 settlers from Moldart, Arisaig, Ardnamurchan, Eigg and Sunart landed in Pictou. Perhaps one of the boats was the Dunkeld. Many settlers moved to Antigonish, Judique or Margaree (Donaldson).
- 1801 -"Sarah" 350 emigrants, Catholic, had been evicted by Chisholm, moved to Pictou. 50 had smallpox, 49 died. It was claimed that Sarah and the Dove should not carry over 489 together. They were gathered from twenty areas in Scotland (Prebble. p. 193)  
- "Dove" (or Pigeon). From Aberdeen to Pictou. Reported that 176 (or 219) emigrants were carried by the Dove, collected from twenty areas (Prebble p. 193)

1. Dickson, R.J.; Ulster Immigration to Colonial America 1718-1175, London. 1966.
2. Callback. Lorne C; The Cradles of Confederation, Brunswick Press. 1964.
3. Rogers, J.D.; Historical Geography of the British Colonies, Vol. 5. Canada, Oxford, 1911, pp. 4-5.
4. MacDonald, N.; Canada, Immigration and Settlement, 1763-1841. Toronto. 1939.

- "Aurora" - Highlanders from Strathglass including Angus McPhie and his wife Christy Thompson of Glen Urquhart to Pictou (Or 1803). J.R.H. MacPhie thinks that Angus was the first McPhie to come to Pictou.
- Ten vessels. Helen Cowan<sup>3</sup> lists boats moving to Canada from Fort William (500); from Knoydart, Stornoway, Moidart, Barra, Ulist (370). Some of these vessels were probably the Good Intent, the Norah with 500 passengers, of whom 65 died enroute and the Alexander. Cowan reports that ten more vessels left from these ports in 1803. Donaldson claims that 779 colonists had left Scotland in 1801, and that twenty-five vessels had left from Skye alone.<sup>4</sup> Some went to P.E. Island. S.C. Johnson reports that half of the people in Strathconan had been forced to give up land by the clearances and that many of them had gone to America from Strathconan Parish.<sup>5</sup> Norman MacDonald and Donaldson report that up to 5000 persons left Scotland in 1801-03.
- 1802 - Name? 289 (or 370) emigrants moved from Scotland to Sydney (Cape Breton). This immigration was the fore runner of the departure of many thousands of Catholics. A.A. Johnson<sup>6</sup> notes the arrival of 1050 emigrants to Merigomish and Antigonish, of which 370 came from Barra. Others came from Strathglass and Glen Spean.
- 1802 - "Favorite" 500 passengers.
- 1802 - Scots moved to Bras d'Or; by 1836 the population of Cape Breton was increased by 25,000 (MacDonald 471).
- 1803 - "Alexander" Emigrants from Lewis to Pictou
  - "Commerce" Glasgow to Pictou and Georgetown.
  - Name? Five vessels from Scotland to Cape Breton.
- 1805 - "Polly". From Scotland to Canso
  - "Northern Friends". From Rossshire to Charlottetown
- 1806 "Rambler" Scotland, probably including Dugal MacPhee at Upper South River.
- 1812 "Ann Shields" From Stornoway
  - Johnson reports that seven boats came from Scotland to Nova Scotia.
- 1812-15. - Scotch-Irish from Newfoundland to Guysborough County.
- 1815 - Name? (possibly Aurora) from Leith to Pictou, 70 passengers
- 1815 - More than 1000 moved from Belfast and Dublin to Canada. (Dickson, 66).
- 1816 - "Good Intent", Aberdeen to Pictou.
  - Donald, Alexander, Evan and James McPhee who had been in the 84<sup>th</sup> Regiment, 2nd Batt. emigrated from United States to Douglas Township, Hants Co. N.S. They were each given 500 acres as a grant.

1. Prebble, J. op, cit. P. 193.
2. MacPhie, Rev. J.P.; Pictonians at Home and Abroad. 1914. Boston. p. 29.
3. Cowan, H.I.; op. cit. p. 25.
4. Donaldson, Prof. G.; The Scots, Overseas, Chap. 9.
5. Johnson, S.C.; op. cit. p. 45
6. Johnson, A.A.; A History of the Catholic Church in Eastern Nova Scotia. St. Fx. Press. Antigonish. 1960.

- 1816-17 - Cowan reports that "a Scottish movement in 1816-17 was from Caithness and Sutherland port, Thurso, to Pictou".
- 1817 - Loch Broom. Rev. Norman MacLeod of Assynt, with parishioners, from Loch Broom to Pictou. In 1820 the party moved to St. Ann, Cape Breton.
- 1817 - Parts of 20 shiploads came to Nova Scotia and established themselves on 1200 acres. In 1851 and 1852 they went to Melbourne, Australia, and then to Waipu, Auckland and Boundarie. As far as I can ascertain no member of our clan was with Norman MacLeod. (Cowan).
- 1818 - Names ? 20 shiploads to N.S., N.B., P.E.I., Newfoundland  
- New Glasgow, established by Clydeside emigrants (Clark 66)  
- "Rowena", (or Perseverance). 150 emigrants from Assynt to Pictou.
- 1819 - "Victory". Canns to Pictou  
- "Louisa". 120 passengers from Aberdeen  
- "Economy" 285 from Tobermory.  
- "Speculation- from Lochaber, through Greenock, to Nova Scotia.  
- Name? Roman Catholics at Mt. Uniacke.  
- "Anne" 60 passengers from Cromarty  
- Soldiers of West Indian Rangers disbanded at Tobique.
- 1820 - "Dunlop" Tobermory to Cape Breton. Cape Breton joined Nova Scotia as one province.<sup>4</sup>
- 1821 - "Harmony" 350 colonists from Barra to Sydney.  
- "Thomsons Packet" 80 from Dumfries
- 1822 - "Union" Greenock to Nova Scotia  
- Commerce Muck and Tobermory to Plaster Rock.
- 1824 - Name? (Probably "Dunlop") 300 from Ulster to Cape Breton.
- 1824 - Name? 300 Scots sailed to Cape Breton at own expense (Johnson. p.69)
- 1826 - Northumberland. Hebrides to St. Andrews, N.B., and to Inverness Co., C.B.  
- Name? Tires, Coll, Mull to N.S.  
- "Tamarlin", North Morar to Sydney  
- "Highland Lad". Highland ports to Nova Scotia.
- 1827 - "Stephen Wright" 40 out of 170 had smallpox, from Tobermory to Cape Breton (Harvey).<sup>5</sup>  
- "Aurora" Edinburgh to Port Hastings, C.B.
- 1828 - "St. Lawrence". Rum sent 208 colonists through Tobermory. The owner cancelled the debts owing to him for rent and provided money to go to Canada and Australia. The island was depopulated when another boat took passengers to Port Hawkesbury, Bras d'Or and Sydney.  
- Name? Harvey reports a vessel from Greenock to Cape Breton.

1. Gilroy, Marion; Loyalists and Land Settlements in N.S. 1937. Master's Thesis, Dalhousie.
2. Cowan, H. 1. ; op. cit. p. 52, 66
3. Donaldson, G; Op. cit. p. 132
4. Brown, R. ; A History of the Island of Cape Breton
5. Harvey, D.C.; Op. cit. pp. 313-324.

- 1829 - "Thetoo". Vessel from Greenock to Arichat  
- "Mary Kennedy". 84 families from Skye to (1) Cape Breton (2) Charlottetown.
- 1830 - "Dunlop". Greenock to Nova Scotia.
- 1832 - "Northumberland". 300 from South Uist, through Tobermory to Nova Scotia.
- 1833 - Name? Tobermory to Cape Breton
- 1835-36 - In 1835 the crops in Scotland were poor. In 1836 a potato disease spread widely, no crops seemed to ripen, frosts came early, the herring fishery was greatly reduced, and the kelp industry had been destroyed. It was not surprising that:
- 1837-41 - (a) 1,250 emigrants came to Cape Breton and Prince Edward Island,
- 1838-40 - (b) Or that a contingent came from South Uist to Cape Breton.
- 1841 - (c) Dr. MacDonald reports that by 1841 over 85,000 Scots and their descendants "lined the Gulf of St. Lawrence shore" (p. 466).
- (d) Harvey reports that 1500 settlers from South Uist to Cape Breton. This may or may not be, the same as above 1838-40.
- Paisley sent weavers with assisted passages.
- 1843 - "Catherine". Tobermory to Gut of Canso, between N.S. and C.B.
- 1847 - "Albion". from Aberdeen to Halifax.
- 1848 - "Luhan". 167 colonists, 90 persons ill, 24 died, to Pictou, N.S. and Georgetown, P.E.I. Angus, Marion, Ronald, Angus and Christine McPhee were on board.
- Colin S. MacDonald in a report to the Nova Scotia Historical Society refers to the fact that the Highlanders moved to areas where they had been established. In Nova Scotia;
- Pictou did not want colonists from Uists;
- Colonists from South Uist and Benbecula moved to, and around, Sydney,
- Colonists from Barra - to east arm of Bras d'Or.
- Immigrants from the mainland in Scotland went to Antigonish,
- They did not expect persons from South Uist or Skye.
- Dunn reports, in the same vein, that:  
Lewis emigrants went to St. Anne's Bay  
North Uist persons went to Mira Ferry  
Barra and South Uist to Grand Mira.

Dr. Esther Clark Wright, in her outstanding studies of New Brunswick, formerly part of Nova Scotia, has done a great service to anyone who is interested in New Brunswick and in some instances, to Nova Scotia. She has done her homework with prudence, with high intellectual standards and with a warmth for these provinces.

1. Carruthers, W.A.; op. cit. pp. 173-174.
2. MacDonald, C. S. ; Historical Society of Nova Scotia, Vol. 23 (pp. 41-48). Vol. 32 (p. 466).
3. Dunn, C.W.; Highland Settler, Toronto, 1953, p. 141
4. Flewelling, P.C.; Immigration and Emigration from Nova Scotia, 1839-1851. N.S. Hist. Soc. Coll. Vol. XXVIII, 1949, P. 95.
5. MacDonald. Dr. Colin S.; Early Highland Emigration to Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. N.S. Hist. Soc. Vol. 23. 1936. pp. 41-48.

In her book "The Loyalists of New Brunswick" she points out that of the Loyalists who came to the Canada of 1783, a large group came to Nova Scotia from Massachusetts, North and South Carolina. Many New York Loyalists went to New Brunswick as did families from Long Island and Staten Island and New Jersey Dutch; few went from New York City to Quebec. Dr. Wright has listed 6,000 family names who came to Nova Scotia-New Brunswick, equivalent to 13,000 persons.

Miss Marion Gilroy in her book "Loyalists and Land Settlements in Nova Scotia", 1937, refers to Alexander, Donald, Evan and James McPhee of the 84th Regiment who received grants in Hants Co. N.S., and "Angus McFee had a grant in Cumberland Co." We will refer to Angus under New Brunswick. Duncan McPhee, in 1784 was given 200 acres in Sheet Harbour.

#### Hants County, Nova Scotia (Mr. Ross Graves).

I am greatly indebted to Mr. Ross Graves of Upper Stewiacke H.S. for his referral to a large group of McPhees/MacPhees who have lived in Hants Co. for almost two hundred years. Mr. Graves is a High School teacher and a well-known genealogist and is engaged in the preparation of a long and extensive study of a Maritime family.

He was brought up in Hants Co., with other descendants of John MacPhee, and was persuaded to add this extra load of work only because they are his people. He has compiled extensive records of this family in both male and female lines and we can only hope that at some early date he will undertake to produce a larger study of this family group.

The progenitor of the McPhees/MacPhees of Hants County was John McPhee, born May 2, 1725, died January 12, 1811. In 1772 he and his wife, Catherine McDonald, were living on the farm of Easter Bunloit, in Glen Urquhart, Inverness-shire, Scotland. Three years later they emigrated with their family to Boston, Massachusetts. John and two of his sons enlisted in the British forces at the outbreak of the Revolutionary War, in the 2nd battalion of the 84th regiment, the Royal Highland Emigrants - a regiment composed mainly of Scottish immigrants to the colonies. At the conclusion of the war the three were granted land in the Nine Mile River area of Hants County, part of a large tract set apart for soldiers of the 2nd battalion and their families.

So many of John's male descendants remained in the Nine Mile River area, or settled in the adjoining communities of Upper Rawdon and West Gore, and bore the same Christian names, that nicknames became essential to distinguish between them. The different John McPhees, for example -- grandsons of the immigrant, and their sons and grandsons were distinguished as Piper John, John Piper, Archie's John, John Archie, Evan's John, Little John, Big John, Post Office John, John at the Bridge, and Johnny yes-yes.

1. MacDonald, Dr. Colin S.; Early Highland Emigration to Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. N.S. Hist. Soc. Vol. 23, 1936. pp. 41-48.
2. Wright, Dr. Esther C.; The Loyalists of New Brunswick, Fredericton. 1955.
3. Gilroy, Marion.; Loyalists and Land Settlement. 1937.



Four James McPhees were Captain Jim, Cab Jim, Back Settlement Jim, and One-arm Jim; eight Donald McPhees were Shoemaker Donald, Archie's Donald, Long Donald, Tobacco Donald, Donald Buck, Lame Dan, Red Dan, and Yankee Dan.

John and Catherine (McDonald) McPhee had at least eight children:

1. James (1758-1842), m. Nancy ----, lived in Nine Mile River, and had Evan (1791), Catherine (1792), Donald (1794), Mary (1796), Christie Ann (1799), Allan (1800), John (1802), Allan (1804), Elizabeth (1805) James (1807), William (1809), Alexander (1812), and Peter (1814).
2. Evan (b. 1760) m. Catherine Grant, lived in Nine Mile River, and had John (1790), Alexander (1792), Evan (1794), Mary (1796), Catherine (1799), Peter (1801), Donald (1803), Janet (1806), Elizabeth (1808), and Margaret (1811).
3. John (b. 1765) m. Nancy Scott, lived In Nine Mile River, and had Mary (1792) Archibald (1794), John (1797), Elizabeth (1799), Catherine (c.1801), Donald (1803), Christie Ann (1805), Nance (1807), and Isobel (1810).
4. William (b. 1770) m. Margaret Cochrane, lived in Upper Rawdon, and had Elizabeth (1792), Mary (1794), John (1796), William (1798), Catherine (1800), Margaret (1802), James (1804), William (1806), Henrietta (1809), Felix (1811), Ann (1814), and Alexander (1819).
5. Ann (called Nancy) (b. 1772) m. Nell Fraser (1772-1812), lived in Nine Mile River, and had Donald (1797), Jane (1799), John (1802), Mary (1805), Sarah (1807), William (1810), and Eleanor (called Helen) (1812).
6. Alexander (b. 1775) m. Elizabeth MacDonald, lived in Nine Mile River, and had John (1796), Alexander (1799), Catherine (1801), Margaret (1803), Peter (1805), Donald (1807), Evan (1809), Archibald (1812), Mary (1814), William (1816), James (1818), Ann (1820, and Robert (1822).
7. Catherine (b. 1779), d. by 1808.
8. Donald (1782-1856), m. Margaret MacDonald, lived in Nine Mile River, and had Mary (1807), Catherine (1809), Margaret (1814), Joseph (1818), and John (1820).

About 1803 a William McPhee followed John and Catherine from Glen Urquhart to Hants County; he may have been a nephew to John. At William's death in 1844 he was aged 82 or 87, giving possible birthdates of 1757 and 1762. He married Janet Janet MacMillian (1760-1832), settled In the Nine Mile River area, and had Alexander, William (c. 1794). Donald (c. 1799), Duncan (c. 1802), Catherine, and perhaps others. He was nicknamed "Black Bill: to distinguish him from his (apparent) cousin, John's son "Tailor Billy".

Mr. Ross Graves of Upper Stewiacke, N.S. is descendant of "Tailor Billy" McPhee).

### Windsor

The Windsor area, 1861 census, reports four McHaffey's who probably came from Scotland directly; Richard, 7 in family; Robert, 8 in family; Michael, 12 in family; John, 4 in family.

### Sheet Harbor

Duncan MacPhee a Loyalist, who was given 200 acres, in 1784, In Sheet River, had children, Duncan and James who were shown as "Coasters" in the 1838 census. Duncan had 5 in his family; James had 6. Sheet Harbor is approximately 60 miles east of Halifax. James and Duncan would have planned to live as fishermen.

Dr. Norman MacDonald suggests that up to 3,000 loyalists and disbanded soldiers found their new homes in the lands from Weymouth and Digby on the Bay of Fundy to Nine Mile River.

In the census of Canada there is evidence that the population increased from 330,857 in 1861 to 450,396 in 1891 but only to 459,574 by 1901. The Scots moved from 16,395 in 1861 as against 9,313 from Ireland. By 1891 the Scots increased their percentages.

### H. Reference Catholicism in Nova Scotia

- 1713 – 1. English penal laws were applied to Nova Scotia.
2. Test Act 1672 - excluded from Public Office unless they would take Oath of Allegiance, Oath of Supremacy, Eucharist by Church of England, declaration against transubstantiation.
  3. Second Test Act. 1678 - Could not be elected to Parliament.
  4. Bill of Rights 1689.
    - a) Refused permission to succeed to the throne
    - b) Could not keep arms
    - c) Must stay outside of London (10 miles)
    - d) Could not own a horse valued more than £ 5
    - e) Could not enter - profession of law
      - army or navy
      - vote for elections
    - f) Could not inherit or purchase land (until 1778)
    - g) Could not send children abroad for education
    - h) Reward of £100 to informer that a Catholic Mass had been performed.
    - i) Priests could be sent to prison;

### Nova Scotia

- a)1749 - Forbidden to become members of Parliament.
- b)1758 - Forbidden to own land.
- c)1758 - A £50 fine for harboring a Priest.
- d)1763 - English penal laws applied to Cape Breton.
- e)1768 - All persons in Public Office must take Oath of Allegiance and Supremacy.
- 1783 - English Penal laws would not apply.

1827 - All other restrictions were dropped.

1812 - The first parish of Catholic Highlanders was established in St. Andrews, Judique , C.B. Scots came to Cape Mabou but they had no Priest who could talk to them in Gaelic.

## PIONEERS

### Dougall MacPhee

Rev. D.J. Rankin in his "History of Antigonish Co. reports on several McPhees. Dougall MacPhee (1749-1834), born in Lochaber came to New Brunswick in 1803, and moved to Upper South River in 1808. He had three sons:

1. Archibald (5 children), 2. Donald (6 children), and 3. Allan (4 children). Hugh MacPhee, also from Lochaber, arrived in New Brunswick in 1808 with his wife and seven children. Two more boys were born in Avondale.

A third person, Dugal MacPhee was born in Loch Arkaig, (also in Lochaber), lived in Glen Quoich, art I moved to Antigonish in 1806. He later bought a farm at Upper South River.<sup>1</sup>

### Neil and Archibald McPhee

Two McPhee brothers, born in South Uist were pioneer settlers at the Mabou Coal Mines. They came initially to P.E. Island, Neil married Mary MacDonald of the MacDonalds of Glenaladale who came to P.E.I. in 1796. Archibald married Margaret Cameron of Mabou. The genealogical story is included in MacDonald, Mabou Pioneers, pp. 773-782.

### Sarah McLean McPhee and Malcolm McPhee

A.T. MacKenzie, in a "Historical Sketch of Christmas Island Parish", in Cape Breton, pp. 141-144 tells the story of a young wife Sarah McLean McPhee, who had been told that the Bishop would be coming to the Parish: Her husband Malcolm McPhee made up his mind to go to Christmas Island the day before the Bishop would come, to be ready to go to the sacraments. A young nephew took Malcolm in hand, cut his hair, shaved off his beard, dress him up in a white shirt and collar, fitted his uncle with a black dress coat and tall hat. Sarah, knowing that Malcolm had a headache after a long fast, took lunch to Christmas Island to give to her husband when the service was through. She saw a lot of people whom she knew but no one who looked like Malcolm. One of these, with a white collar, could have been the Bishop. She dashed into a group of alders to hide herself but soon recognized that "the Bishop" was following her. She shouted to a neighbor that "the Bishop was chasing me". It took some time to persuade herself that the Bishop was tier own Malcolm.

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1 Rankin, D.J.; History of Antigonish Co., pp. 336-337.

## ISLE DE SAINT JEAN - PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

During the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries French settlers called 'Acadiens', built up six small villages, Charlottetown (Port la Joie) St. Peters, South Lake, Malpeque, East Point and Brudenell. It is estimated that by the time when the French were defeated in Quebec some thousands of Acadiens, - perhaps 4000 to 5000, - and 150 MicMac Indians, lived on the Island.<sup>1</sup> Dr. Blanchard<sup>2</sup> reports a population of 2,901 by 1755, including 19 families on West River. Most French settlements depended on fishing.

The British government decided to expel all the Acadiens, and they did it ruthlessly. By 1768 the only Acadiens left were 55 families, near Malpeque, totalling 271 persons. Some people escaped to New Brunswick, some to Quebec; 2,200 - 2,500 persons were embarked for Louisburg, for France. Harvey reports that seven hundred were drowned during the transfer.<sup>5</sup>

Immediately persons of influence in Britain began to petition the government for grants and other favors. The Earl of Egmont proposed to introduce a feudal system on the Island, but this request was denied. In 1764 it was agreed to divide the Island into Townships, of 2,000 acres, and each memorialist could ask for one "Lot". Those who were granted land undertook to provide immigrants and to provide expenses of a local government. The Island was detached from Nova Scotia and became a Colony or province in 1769.<sup>3</sup>

In fact most of the Proprietors did nothing; they sent nobody and did not contribute to the necessary expenses of the government in Charlottetown.<sup>4</sup> By 1797 only ten of the 67 townships carried out their engagement. Endeavors were made to return such lands to the Crown but the Colonial office refused this proposal. They had forgotten the experiences of the Ulster Proprietors where the Crown made surveys each year to determine the carrying out of the contract. The Island government could not develop the colony because of the lack of financial support; Sir James Montgomery who owned Lot 34, Captain John MacDonald who owned Lot 36, and Robert Clark, who owned Lot 21, founded Covehead, Tracadie and New London, where half of the population of the Island resided in 1775.<sup>5</sup> This attitude persisted until 1873, when the Province was incorporated in the Dominion of Canada, and moneys were provided to buyout the Proprietors. Despite the facts that the Highlanders and Islanders could not purchase freehold lands on arrival, but were obliged to rent for many decades, the conditions at home, - the evictions, famines, and other pressures induced many people to embark on a two to three months voyage to the Island. The greater portion of the settlers came from South Uist, Barra, Skye, Mull, Argyllshire, Ross, Sutherland and the Glens of Inverness shire. Small groups of people came from Ulster.

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1 Clark, A.H. ; Three centuries and the Island, Toronto, 1959. p. 40

2 Blanchard, Prof. J.H.; The French Regime, Charlottetown Guardian, 1720-58.

3 Callbeck, Lorne; Cradle of Confederation, Fredericton, 1964.

4 Warburton, A.B.; Hist. of P.E.I. St. John, 1923. Introduction to Thos Curtis, Voyage to the Island of St. John's.

5 Harvey, D.C. Editor; Journeys to the Island of St. Jean. p. 8

I have endeavored to provide a list of the immigrants from Scotland and Ulster. It is incomplete but further research is necessary before we can claim that a study of the dispersal to the Island is fully and adequately covered.

- 1767 - Name? A party from Dumfries shire and the Highlands was the first Highland boat. They probably went to Three Rivers. Some of them returned home.
- 1768 - Captain Samuel Holland brought a small group of disbanded soldiers from England. He is being mentioned because he was the Engineer who laid out the 67 Lots. He regarded Tryon as the most attractive place on the island, and settled himself and his soldiers there.
- 1770 - Falmouth, Captain John McPhee, as Master, brought sixty settlers from Perth. They were scattered to Princeton, Richmond Bay, Tracadie, Covehead, St. Peter's Bay, Bay Fortune, Georgetown and Fort Amherst. They were largely, if not entirely, Protestants. No members of our Clan were in the group.
- 1770 - 54 full emigrant passengers moved between April - July from Skye.
- 1770 - Annabella, Either 120 families, or 200 people, from Campbelltown in Argyll settled in Lot 18 (Malpeque). The bulk of their names were MacKenzies, McDougalls, MacKay, MacKintosh. The Brig was cast ashore and lost part of her cargo. Hugh Montgomery and his wife were on board, enroute to Quebec. His wife insisted that she had had enough travel in the Annabelle and they stayed in Lot 18. Warburton thinks that Peter Stewart, who became Chief Justice of the Province, came on the Annabelle; Callbeck believes he came in 1775. Other Lowland people were Ramsays and Englands. In the next few years Montgomery brought over 120 families; Peter Stewart brought 500 persons to Lot 18.<sup>1</sup>
- 1770 - In 1710 Colin MacDonald, laird of Boisdale demanded that the Catholic tenants become Protestant or leave the island. The tenants refused. He changed his condition to requiring that children should be brought up as Protestants. They refused.
- 1771 - Captain MacDonald of Glenaladale sent 17 families to Tracadie, P.E.I. to prepare arrangements for a larger party in 1772. This would take care of some of the parties in Boisdale and in other districts.
- 70 persons arrived at Malpeque or Rustico (Clark, p. 55).
  - Des Brisay solicited 9 persons from Ulster to go to his Lot, near Charlottetown. (Dickson pp. 152-163).

MacDonald Dr. Colins.; Early Highland Emigration to Nova scotia and Prince Edward Island. N.S. Hist. Soc. Vol.23, 1936

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1 MacDonald, Norman; Canada, Immigration and Settlement 1763-1841. London 1939. p. 103.

- 1772 - "Alexander". Captain MacDonald brought 100 from South Uist, and 110 from Arisaig and Moidart to Scotch fort. The families were MacDonalds, McPhees, Campbells, MacEacherns, MacKenzies, Beacons, Gillises, MacRaes, MacIntoshs, McKinnons. Hugh Ban MacEachern, the father of Bishop MacEachern came on this vessel from Kinlochmoidart. McPhees could have come from South Uist and they would be Catholic. John McPhee, Hugh McPhee, Archibald McPhee, and Angus McPhee who settled in Lots 36, 37 and 38 were registered in 1798 in the first provincial census. They were Catholic as were their children in 1841. A monument has been erected to these hardy pioneers of the Alexander.
- Dickson reports that some settlers came on the 'John and James', 184 persons, from Belfast and Newry, recruited by Des Brisay, came to Charlottetown. (pp. 152-163).
- 1772-76 - The great "MacDonald" emigration was in full swing.
- 1773 - Name ? 100 settlers, some of whom could be Lowlanders, were landed at New London Bay and Rustico on the north side of the Island, and some on the Elliott River, in Lot 31. My family home was in Lot 31 in 1800 A.D. opposite Lot 65. (Callbeck)<sup>1</sup>.
- Dickson reports that a few more families from Ulster were recruited by Des Brisay to go to the Island.
  - Lovely Nell. Came from Kirkcudbright. They had intended to settle on the north side of the Island in Lots 35, 36, 37, where the Alexander's passengers had been located. When these people found that they could not buy land 67 families moved to Nova Scotia.
  - Between 1770-73 some 300 families had come to the Island from Moydart and Uist.
- 1774 - MacLean refers to two boats from Lockerbie, in Dumfriesshire which landed at Three Rivers. On at least three occasions field mice became a pest and some people left for Pictou.<sup>2</sup> A serious infestation had occurred in 1728, 1738, 1749. (Clark).<sup>3</sup>
- 1775 - Name? Wrecked on North Shore with a small number of passengers.
- 1775 - Name? Scots who had moved from Dumfries (1767) and who had returned to Scotland were led by John McNeill to come back to Cavendish. The only settlements on the Island were Malpeque, Covehead, Tracadie, New London - all on the north side of the Island.
- The population was about 1300. "The rest was wilderness". (Harvey).
- 1777 - Scotch-Irish colonists from Belfast were divided between Halifax and Charlottetown.
- Name? "Large numbers" of colonists settled on the North Shore.
- 1779 - Fifty-one out of 67 Lots were without a settler (MacDonald p. 163).

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1 Callbeck, L.; op. cit. p. 62-63.

2 MacLean, J. P. ; Scotch Highlanders in America. Baltimore, 1968. p. 247

3 Clark, A.H.; Three Centuries and the Island. University of Toronto. 1959, pp. 37-39.

- 1784 - MacDonald reports that 60 families, (380 persons. p. 103), Loyalists, came to St. John's Isle by June and 120 more came by September. 200 left because of rental requirements by owners. Artemus McPhee moved to Lorne Valley. Other Loyalists took lands in Lots 17, 24, 25, 26, 32, 35, 49, 50, 57, 65, (Callbeck p. 96). Clark (p. 57) lists 16, 17, 19, 25, 26, 30, 32, 47, 48, 50 and 65 where some Loyalists might have entered.
- 1790 - Name? Families from North Uist under Alexander MacDonald came to Cape Breton with Protestant colonists to the Island.
- Arlsaig and Eigg sent 186 settlers on "Jane", 142 on "Lucy" and 90 on "British Queen" (Harvey p. 8) to Lots 37, 38, and 39. This emigration from Clanranald's Estate sailed from Drimindarach on July 12, 1790. John McPhie, Frobost of Uist, called a "resident" was on board the "Jane", His wife Ann was "in the second list".
  - Name? A Priest born in St. John's Isle (trained In Europe) who became Bishop MacEachern brought 40 families (200 persons) from the islands of Barra, South Uist, Rum and Muck. This increased the Catholic Highland population from 50 to 250.<sup>1</sup> A McPhee was included in this group. Some left the Island to go to Cape Breton and Nova Scotia. Bishop MacEachern brought over 600 families to the Island<sup>1</sup>
- 1798 - Clark comments that the 4,372 (Census of 1798) consisted of 669 Acadians, 1814 Highland Scots, 310 other Scots, and 1579 others. (p. 61).
- 1791 - Several writers report that 4 ships of Highlanders came to St. John's Island (P.E. Island) with the surnames Chisholm, MacDonald Cameron, Fraser and others. Our Lochaber families lived in the midst of these families. "Molly" brought 174 to Charlottetown; "Argyle" brought 179 to Princeton. Went to Lots 37, 38 and 39. (Clark p. 60). The other two vessels went to Pictou (see Nova Scotia 1791. p134). Our clan may have been included.
- 1792 - Robert Clark brought "The Queen of Greenock" to New London Bay. I have no records of the immigrants.
- 1797 - Angus McPhee arrived from Scotland, moved to Lot 48.
- 1796 - Some McPhees from Scotchfort (See A.D. 1772) had transferred to a new village called Launching, in 1796. This was on the east coast where Catholics seemed to assemble themselves.
- 1798 - The population of the Island was recorded at 4,392. Recorded members of the clan were as follows. Heads, (families in brackets).
- |        |                      |        |                       |
|--------|----------------------|--------|-----------------------|
| Lot 5  | Tho. Duf fee (6)     | Lot 38 | Archicbald McPhee (3) |
| Lot 33 | Neil McPhee (4)      |        | John McPhee (3)       |
| Lot 36 | John McPhee (7)      |        | Angus McPhee (10)     |
| Lot 37 | Hugh McPhee (6)      |        | Angus McPhee (6)      |
|        | Archibald McPhee (2) |        |                       |

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1 Johnston, A.A.; A History of the Catholic Church in Nova Scotia. St. Francis Xavier, 1960. p. 133.

Lot 43	John McPhee (5) Donald McPhee (5) Neal McPhee (8) Lot 50 Donald McPhee (7)	Ch. Town Royalty Donald McAfee changed to Donald McPhee (4) Angus McPhee (6)
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The Isle de St. Jean or St. Johns Isle was changed to Prince Edward Island.

There is evidence that the 82 persons of the clan, recorded by Captain Holland, were not all who were present.

Lot 5. Tho. Duffee, registered in 1798 was replaced by, or changed his name to Fee or Phee. At any rate in 1841 a census shows no Duffee but a James Phee and Patrick and two Michael Fees. In 1861 the Fees were replaced by Phees and they continued to be so designated for over one hundred years. By the middle of the nineteenth century three McPhees appeared in the census, as well as the Phees. In Lots 33, 36, 37 there were, probably, McPhee as Protestants but in Lot 38, 43 and 50 Catholics began to reside. Donald McAfee was a Catholic, in Charlottetown; Angus was probably Protestant.

Nell McPhee, in Lot 33 was a Protestant. He had two sons aged 'between 16 and 60'. John, in Lot 36 had 4 boys and 1 girl; Hugh, in Lot 37 had one boy and three girls. A Mary McPhee, married to Robert Lee was in the Garrison list, with a child John, born in 1796 and Robert, born 1798.

We believe that one of the daughters of John or Hugh married a Mr. Prought, in Covehead, with Rev. DesBrisay officiating.

By 1841 the Heads of families in these Lots were 22, more than in any other Lots of the Island. A family group, the McPhees of Big Pond claims that 10 persons from South Uist bought 622 acres at Big Pond. They claimed to have come on the Polly before 1803. They were late in reaching the St. Lawrence River and ran into ice. They would have been destroyed if one of the McPhee's, himself a sea captain, had not assisted the mariners of the Polly in moving to P.E. Island.

1800 - The population consisted of 1814 Highlanders, 370 other Scots and 2,188 others (Clark).

1802 - Cowan reports that 10 vessels from Fort William, Knoydart, Ullapool, Stornoway, Barra and South Uist went to Canada. In 1803 there were ten more<sup>1</sup>

1803 - The Earl of Selkirk bought four Lots (80,000 acres) and brought 803 colonists to the Island, in three boats.

- a) Polly. From Argyll, Ross, Inverness, Skye. They were members of, or adherents to, the Presbyterian church. They paid their own way, and they had not been evicted. Donald McPhee, with his wife, five sons and five daughters went to Belfast-Orwell and moved to areas where eventually several villages developed in Heatherdale, Cardigan, Montague.

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1 Cowan, H.I. ; Op. cit. p. 25.



The Earl of Selkirk contracted with a firm, MacMillan-McFee to build a warehouse in Belfast. I have not been able to identify this McFee. He came to the Island prior to 1803.

b)'Dykes'. From Skye. William McPhee rented or bought a property on the eastern side of Murray Harbor Road. They were Protestants.

c)'Oughten'. 40/50 Catholics came from South Uist to Georgetown. Another Donald McPhee came from Uist.

Many persons claim that their forebears came in 1803. The greater part came from Skye.

1803 - James McLaren brought Crofters to Brudenell.

1804-07 - Selkirk found more emigrants from Stornoway, Kintyre and Lochaber. They moved to Woods Island and Lot 31 (MacDonald 154). 1801 - Evictions were being carried out in Lochaber and in Perth. (Prof. MacDonald 154.)

1808 - MacDonald indicates that numbers of persons, who were being evicted, left to move to P.E. Island. This was the period in which most Highlanders and Islanders came to P.E. Island. The "Northern Friends" arriving in 1805, bringing colonists from Lochaber; Lochiel sailed to Charlottetown from Stornoway; from Kintyre in 1804 and 1807. MacDonald estimates that;

(a) 5,000 colonists had come to the Island, to New Brunswick, to Cape Breton, and to Ontario (Grenville, Lachute, Baldoon, etc.) in this period. Cregeen describes the circumstance; "the spirit of emigration about Lochaber, and the Isle of Skye has manifested itself more openly".

(b) Donaldson estimates that 3,402 Highlanders left their homes in 1802.

(c) In 1802 the Clarendon from Oban came to the Island but as far as I can discover there were none of our clan involved in the settlement in Lot 31 and Lot 64.

1806 - Donald McPhee and Isabella Nicholson of Heatherdale, P.E.I, had nine children.

- A Shaw family came to Lot 65, the forerunner of Premier Walter Shaw. Perhaps Donald McPhee with his wife Sara, the Darrochs and the HacEacherns came at the same time to Lot 31 and 65. In 1807 the Rev. John Scott, the first Baptist Minister to be ordained on the Island came from Perth to North River.

1810 - Name? Four ships of "deluded Highlanders" came to the Island. Colin MacDonald refers to the vessel as "Catherine of Leith".

1810 - "Phoenix" came from Tobermory

1811 - Irish settlement at Tignish

1. Earl of Selkirk; Diary, 1803-04. The Champlain Society
2. MacDonald, N.; op. cit. p. 154, 184, 471, 481
3. Donaldson, G.; Op. cit. p. 66
- 4.. MacDonald, Dr. C.; Early Highland Migration to Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. N.S. diet. Soc. Coll. Vol. XXIII. 1936.

- 1811 - Immigrants living in Belfast presented a memorial to Rev. Dr. Angus MacAuley for his great help on the "Polly" and in Belfast
- 1812 - My great grandfather, Dugald McPhee married Flora Mary Shaw of St. Catherines, P.E.I. at Covehead on August 31, 1812. Mary Shaw had come from Mull in 1806 or in 1808.
- 1806 - Margaret McPhee, daughter of Donald and Isabella had a son, Samuel D. (1805-1902).
- 1817 - Cowan comments on the fact that more Scotch-Irish came to P.E.I. (Cowan p. 66)  
- "Sofia" brought 106 persons from Loch Tay; 'Curlew' brought 205 (Colin S. MacDonald). There was extreme poverty at home. (Cowan)
- 1819 - Name? Three boats, engaged in the lumber trade from Dumfries came to N.B. and P.E. Island, bringing passengers who intended to go to United States.
- 1820- 517 persons came .from Annandale, Wigtown and Kirkcudbright (Cowan) Miss Cowan suggests that they may have been involved in the Scottish insurrection of 1820. This is what the Scots called a "Radical War", a long drawn-out affair when the "Friends of the People" supported movements for refQrm. Strikes and riots led to a general strike in Glasgow in 1820.
- 1820 - "Prince George"; from Kilmarnock, to Lot 22 and then to Miramichi
- 1821 - Settlers from Mull, including John Archibald McPhee came to Lot. 65, with his wife, three sons and two daughters. They later moved to Lot 9, Brae. Their sons claimed that they travelled to P.E.I. on a late voyage of the Polly. Mrs. Eva MacNevin has prepared Family Trees for John Archibald and his successors.
- 1829 - "Mary Kennedy". Largely from Skye. Some went to Cape Breton. 84 passengers. William McPhee arrived in Uigg on the Murray Harbor Road. Also came Rev. Samuel McLeod. M.A. MacQueen has published a story of the contribution to Canada from descendants of the passengers on Mary Kennedy.<sup>2</sup>  
- Highlanders came from Newfoundland on the "Vestal" (Colin MacDonald)  
- Harvey reports that 20 vessels had foundered over a few years near Cape Breton.
- 1830 - Father MacDonald brought 206 passengers on the "Corsair" from the Hebrides and from Ulster.  
- 'Lord Mulgrave' from Scotland (C.S. MacDonald).<sup>1</sup>
- 1831-34 - Harvey reports loss of life in crossing the Atlantic; Lady Sherwood, 286 out of 300; 400 destitute survivors from 'Anna Maria'; 248 died out of 265 at Cape Nova
- 1831 - A further immigration from Skye to Uigg.<sup>3</sup>

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2 Cowan, H.I.; op. cit. pp. 45, 66

1 MacDonald, Colin. S. ; op. cit.

3 MacQueen, M.A.; Skye Pioneers, Winnipeg, 1929, p. 93.

1833 - The "Amity" of Glasgow brought settlers from Mull. A family of McPhees came on this vessel. A granite stone in the Churchill Presbyterian Church yard (formerly West River Church of Scotland) commemorates this event. (Brehaut).<sup>1</sup>

1840 - Population of Prince Edward Island was about 40,000.

1837-40 - Carrothers reports that 1,250 came to the Island of which 700 - 800 were from Skye.<sup>2</sup> Other evidence shows that this is low.

1841 - Five boats came from Ulster.

- A master in Uigg taught his pupils to spell it Uigg instead of Uig, as in Skye. His name has not been forgotten - Donald MacDonald.

1842 - John MacPhee and his wife, Annie Cameron, from Skye, brought their son Murdoch to Cardigan (Brehaut).<sup>3</sup>

- Mrs. Brehaut one of the leaders in the analysis of locations of the Highland folk (she was a Highlander) has written that two McPhee families settled along the Cardigan River. One family settled on the north side, along with the Steeles, the McLellan's, the McLeods and the Campbells; the other family moved to the south side of the river from Georgetown Royalty to Cardigan bridge. Their neighbours were Campbells, Holland and others.<sup>3</sup>

1848 - 72 passengers came from South Uist to Georgetown, via Pictou.

1855 - Miss Cowan reports that from 1840 to 1849 increasing numbers of British people moved to the Island. By 1855 the census reveals a population of 71,000.

Born in P.E.I.	53,000
Born in Scotland	6,900
Born in Ireland	5,600
Born in England	2,700
Born in British Colonies	2,800
(About half were Scotch)	

1858 - Last group of Skye colonists came to the Island Y - Dr. Clark has compared the Church affiliations of 1855 and 1871 of Lot 65.<sup>4</sup>

	Ch. of Eng.	Ch. of Scot.	Scot.	Presb. The Kirk	Cath.	Bap.	Method.
1855	92	248	4	614	366	103	26
1871	52	386	0	691	403	154	45

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1 Brehaut, H. ; Pioneers of the Island

2 Carrothers, W.A.; Op. cit. p. 174 and Cowan, H.I. op. cit. p. 45, 66

3 Brehaut, H.; op. cit. Pioneers on the Island

4 Clark, A.H.; Three Centuries and the Island, Toronto, 1959.

## PIONEERS

### a) World War I

The 105th Regiment contained under 1000 men. Included in this Regiment were 21 men of our clan whose names are registered in various records on the Island. A Sergeant of this battalion was Sgt. Harold MacPhee of Orwell, (April 5, 1895 - Sept. 29. 1918) ; two are in the Honour Roll. To this number should be added several more who joined other forces in Canada and in United States.

### b) Heads of Families in Prince Edward Island

In 1798 the census shows memberships of McPhee/MacPhee as being 15 families with a total of about 82 persons. The Duffys were not Included in the group, and it would be probable that all members of MacDhubhsith, living on the Island would be close to 25 families with a total of approximately 130 - 140 persons.

By 1841 the number of Heads were over 100, with a total of 650 - 700 persons. By 1861 emigration to the United States had begun and for the next fifty years the "Boston-States" became a Mecca for many an Islander. From 1900 Montreal, Toronto, the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia drew heavily on the Island. The number of Heads of Families has been maintained in many areas.

My wife and I spent some time in the Church of Scotland, Valleyfield in registering the names of children born to persons, some of whom had come to that area from Skye in 1841-42.

John MacPhee and Mary MacDonald (Skye) - Malcolm, 1846

William MacPhee and Annie Nicolson - William, 1847, Malcolm (1850); Marion 1854; Alexander 1856

Donald MacPhee and Annie McKinnon - John (1848); Charles (1850); Effy, 1859 Malcolm  
McPhee and Flora McLeod - 5 children

Farquhar MacPhee and Sara Ross - John 1848

Angus McPhee and Nora Campbell - 4 children

Angus McPhee and Mary MacDonald - Malcolm Angus, 1861

Malcolm McPhee and Catherine McPherson - 5 children

In the Church of England Records in Charlottetown several, christenings of children are recorded:

Robert Lee and Mary McPhee, in the Garrison, John (1796); Hobert 1798' vid Rose and Annie MacPhee, Hannah (1804)

Angus MacPhee and Catherine MacDonald, West River, son Donald 1839

### Presbyterian (Skye)

Peter McPhee (Skye) and Helen c. Wood, Uigg, Daniel, Wallace in the Valleyfield Presbyterian Church

### St. John's Church Belfast

In the Church records there are five entries, 1841-1844, of persons who lived in Murray Harbor, or Brown's Creek<sup>2</sup> and Green Marsh.<sup>2</sup>

## Wooden Ships

Clark has drawn attention to an important factor in the life of the community. In chapter 10 he has reported on the building of wooden ships in Prince Edward Island from 1830 to 1900. He has reported the annual average by number and tonnage, and found that the making of such ships reached its peak in 1865 when 130 vessels with a tonnage of 22,345 were produced. My great grandfather Dougald spent most of his time in Yeo's shipyards in Bideford; his brother, Donald, divided his efforts between farming and the building of smaller vessels on West River. The boats were used in the coastal trade for seal and cod fisheries and carrying livestock. Building was cheaper in Canada than in Britain.<sup>1</sup>

## Comments by the Earl of Selkirk on the 1803 expedition

The report by Selkirk on the passengers of the Oughten can hardly be called enthusiastic. He considered them, according to Warburton, as "not ill-behaved, only one individual having appeared turbulent, but lazy and always asking for medicines, though having no real sickness."<sup>2</sup>

Judge Warburton, however, a century later was able to say of these eight hundred: "They were a very fine class of immigrants.... They were an enterprising and energetic people who transmitted their vigorous dispositions and their stalwart physique to their children and their children's children... Descendants of these settlers have been distinguished in almost every walk of life .... Lord Selkirk did well for this Island when he brought there immigrants to its shores."<sup>3</sup>

Time and opportunity have made the "lazy" energetic; those who "feigned sickness" have become ""vigorous" and the judgment of "not ill-behaved" has been replaced by one of "distinguished".

## The Elliott River

My great grandmother, Flora Mary Shaw McPhee went with her husband to Port Hill where Yeo's were doing a large arid thriving business the manufacture of wooden ships. Flora Mary loved the Elliott river which flowed past her home and her mother's home, and when she was older asked her husband to take her back to the Elliott should she die in Port Hill, and "Lie alongside her mother and the river Elliott".

It is significant to me that Dr. Walter Shaw, the Premier of the Province of Prince Edward Island, a grand nephew of Flora May, has written a story of the Elliott River which concludes, with this tribute to the pioneers. In his "Saga of a Community" Dr. Shaw says:

"If these (secrets) could be bared what a glamorous narrative could be revealed, for the river's voice would bring back the awed, yet enthusiastic tones of the pioneer and his brave and faithful mate. There would be revealed the joys of many homes, the sad rites of death, and the tragedies, the full details of which only the river knows. We would catch the sounds of the river drive; the Gaelic of the rumble pioneers; the hearty welcome to the Ceilidh; the murmurings of clan strife and the tales of poverty and distress.

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- 1 Greenhill, Basil and Giff and , Ann, West Country men in Prince Edwards Isle, 1867. Toronto Univ. Press. Ship building by John Hill, James Yeo and others.
  - 2 Selkirk, Earl of; Diary, 18(3)-04. The Champlain Society.
  - 3 Warburton, A.B.; op. cit. p. 269

But through it all would ring clear the saga of a fearless loyal, deeply reverent, yet proud people, who advanced and receded, bore their burdens, repented their weakness, but ever traversed to higher ground as they nourished and developed many of those fine qualities and possessions which their failing hands passed to succeeding generations".<sup>1</sup>

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1 Shaw, Dr. W.R.; Saga of a Community. Private publication.

## NEW BRUNSWICK

New Brunswick was considered a part of Nova Scotia under the French regime; it was only in 1784, when the British had organized it in to Parishes that it was regarded as a separate colony. "Cumberland", was the isthmus of Chignecto; Sackville bordered it on the north; Westmoreland, Botsford, Salisbury, became Westmoreland county; Hillsborough and Hopewell parishes became Albert County.

When the Acadiens were exiled in 1755 all but 388 left the area called Chignecto. 25 families came to west Sackville in 1760-61, and a few remained in that area. In 1763 about 334 persons moved east of Sackville. In 1764-67 seventeen Scots and fifty three Scotch Irish came from Pennsylvania. In 1763 Sackville pre-loyalists formed the first Baptist church body in Canada. In 1770-75 Yorkshire and Swansea followers of John Wesley began their ministrations which eventually created the university of Mt. Allison in 1843. In 1776 Jonathan Eddy led a contingent attacking Fort Beausejour, hoping to attract the inhabitants to join the American Revolution. They were repudiated and withdrew to the States. Sackville was a very important place in the eighteenth century. As far as I can discover the first member of our Clan to live there was Angus McFee, a Loyalist, who bought 500 acres of land from Josiah Tingley, in Cookville, circa 1784.

Angus, and his wife Deborah had made application for 200 acres of land in the River Remsheg area (now Wallace, in Nova Scotia). They had three to five boys and an unknown number of girls. James was the eldest, born 1785; he moved to a village called Petitcodiac, with Charles Lewis, Sr. and remained in that area as a farmer and a Baptist Minister.

His second son, Angus Jr. born 1792, lived at Cookville. His probable third son moved to Salisbury Parish as a farmer. I have run across references which might suggest that a Daniel McFee and a John McFee might be other sons. James married Mary Cane or Cain in 1808; he was given a grant of 270 acres by the Provincial Government; he was one of the first Baptist Ministers who was given permission to marry. Angus Jr. (1792-1884) married Rebecca Thornton in 1821. Their lineage has been very effectively dealt with by Mrs. G.D. Knox in Pearson.<sup>1</sup>

Angus Sr. was a very vigorous man. He bought and sold lands, joined in petition to the Governor and joined with neighbors in developing the Sackville area. I have found thirty-three transactions recorded in the Register of Sackville. His grandsons submitted petitions for the purchase of land at about 2 shillings, six pence per acre in 1837-1843.

Cowan reports that in the mid 1760's "most of the land on the St. John River was secured to the proprietors or companies" to which New Englanders came.<sup>2</sup>

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1 Pearson, R.E.; A History of the Fee Family. pp. 497-499.

2 Cowan, H.I.; Op. cit. p. 6.

MacDonald stated that by 1804 fourteen regiments were disbanded in Saint John, Fredericton, Gagetown, and Woodstock. They were Loyalist or Highland Regiments.<sup>1</sup>

A third area in New Brunswick was the Miramichi River. In 1806 Napoleon's successes forced Britain to find other sources of timbers. New Brunswick and Nova Scotia and especially the Miramichi supplied all parts of Britain. The vessels were incredible, even for the Captain and his crew but they would take a person to New Brunswick for as low as 12 shillings. It is believed that more than half of these persons moved to United States. It should be pointed out that a reverse immigration from United States to Canada was in process at the same time.

In 1804 colonists from Ayrshire moved by Saint John and to Passamoquoddy Bay. Hansen comments on the fact that at Eastport and Passamoquoddy the British timber trade met the American coaster trade. Very frequently the Irish who came to America landed in the Miramichi, or the southern part of New Brunswick, at a rate as low as 15 shillings; the timber trade made their profits on the return trip from New Brunswick to Great Britain. The immigrant could, and did, walk along the coast to Maine and New England, or he could join the coast trade carrying gypsum, which moved from Nova Scotia, or New Brunswick, to Boston or Providence. If one were physically fit he could go as deck cargo.

Cowan refers to the landing in Saint John of 250 emigrants in 1827.<sup>2</sup> Carrothers reports that 95 Scotch-Irish landed in 1828 and 102 in 1829. Cowan refers to large immigrants to the Maritime provinces and to Newfoundland, viz. 3,000 to 3,500 in 1840, 8,000 in 1842 and 17,000 in 1847 from Scotland and Ireland.

I have not been able to provide lists of ships which came from Scotland and Ulster to New Brunswick ports. Cowan refers to the fact that emigration from Ireland before 1783 was slight and was mainly from Ulster.<sup>3</sup> But by 1818, with an emigration rate of 20,000 per year to Canada as a whole of which Quebec and Saint John each used almost a half other ports in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia had very little. By 1831 the cost for steerage was 30 to 50 shillings without food. The N.B. and N.S. Land Co. in 1831 brought 30 families from Skye to Nashwaak.

Cowan, in Table IV has prepared Tables which shows emigrants from each of the ports in England, Ireland and Scotland who arrived to Quebec for four years or more from 1831 to 1860. Some of these persons moved to New Brunswick; other persons who arrived in Pictou or Charlottetown or Halifax should be included. From time to time the supply of Immigrants exceeded the available jobs, e.g. in 1842.

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1 MacDonald; N. op. cit. p. 43

2 Cowan, H.I.; op. cit. p. 34

3 Cowan, H.I.; op. cit. pp. 291-293.



It is a most informative Table but it does not help with the problem of reporting the Scottish immigration to New Brunswick.<sup>1</sup>

Cowan in Table III reports the number of emigrants to the various British possessions from 1853 to 1860. In the eight years the number of persons from Scotland to New Brunswick was 261, and from Ireland a total of 3,595. It is obvious that many of the pioneer people of New Brunswick were Scotch-Irish or Irish.

In substance the southern part of the province was established by Protestant Loyalists and by colonists from Ulster. I have been told by the Public Archives in Saint John that the papers relating to the Scotch-Irish and the Irish were destroyed by fire. Dr. Esther Clark Wright, reports that from 1819 to 1826, 12,000 immigrants arrived in New Brunswick, the majority of whom were Irish or Scotch Irish. At present we are left with individual records. One of the McAfees who had been an immigrant to United States returned to Ulster to marry a Coleraine girl. George, and his brother James moved to Saint John instead of United States and established themselves in Red Head, Saint John County, in 1851. Miss Irene McAfee has provided me with much of the family tree.

In 1818 an Angus McFee, a native of Prince Edward Island petitioned the Governor for land on the northwest branch of the Miramichi River. (Pet. No. 810).

In 1819 a Dougald McFee or McPhee, who was born in P.E.I. asked for land on any branch of the River (Pet. No. 931). This may be the Dougald who married Mary Sutherland on Jan. 25. 1820. He became a prominent man in his field and appears in the records of Northumberland Co. from 1822. In 1827 250 persons from Ulster moved to New Brunswick.

Telephone installations show that there are members of our clan in Sackville, Moncton, Sussex, Hampton, St. John, Fredericton, Chipman, Naskwaaksts and Woodstock. Major Wemyss and Captain A. Ross were associated with the development of Nashwaaksis. The heads of families in the New Brunswick Telephone Exchanges show that 45% were registered in the names of Duffy or Duffie, 12% used McFee, 31% used McPhee or MacPhee and 12% were distributed to McAfee, McAffee, MacFee, and McCafferty. There was no regional uses of these names.

### Grants of Land in New Brunswick

The Public Archives of New Brunswick has collected references to Land Grants to immigrants in Elgin Albert Co., in-Sussex Kings Co., and Carleton Co. Adam MacAfee, was granted 200 acres in Elgin and Hugh 100 acres in Albert Co. The names are as varied as usual, McPhee, MacAfee, McAffee, McAfee, McCafferty.

John McAfee of Hampton Kings Co., was one of the first persons to be registered, 1810. Dougald McPhee married Mary Sutherland on Jan. 25, 1820. Dougald and Mary of the Pariah of North Esk, Northumberland Co.,

2. Cowan, ii.1.; Op. cit. p. 148
3. Wright Dr. Esther Clark; The Loyalists of New Brunswick.

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1 Cowan, H.I. ; Op. cit. p. 290

bought land from John Harkins, Sheriff for a principal sure of £78-5-5 with interest but they gave a mortgage of £115-114-10 to John Hat kips for the transaction.

### New Brunswick Land Company

In 1831, a New Brunswick Land Company was formed to sell million acres of uncleared forest land to bona fide emigrants, Professor MacDonald reports (p. 302-309) that "because of insufficient food and shelter, many of the emigrants from Glenelg and Glengarry died within the first winter".

The disappearance of immigration records in Saint John has been attributed to a disastrous fire in the city. The Public Archives have been collecting other relevant data. They know that the spelling of our names ranges all the way from McPhee, McAfee, McAfee, McCafferty.

### Quebec - Lower Canada

Quebec City was the Canadian centre during the French regime and the defeat of General Montcalm by General Wolfe in Quebec in 1759 signified the passing of control from France to Britain.

Quebec City had been the 'Home' of the French Canadian; It is chiefly the eastern entrance into the interior. It became the port through which most immigrants from Europe should pass during the open season of the St. Lawrence. Halifax, Sydney, Pictou, St. John, Charlottetown and Newcastle, N.B. were other alternative ports. Lower Canada (Quebec), with Upper Canada (Ontario), New Brunswick and Nova Scotia (including Cape Breton) formed the Dominion of Canada, July 1, 1867.

Governor Talon, circa 1672 had made grants of seigniories in Sorel, Chambly, Varennes and Merlinquish to important citizens. They provided military roads against Indian attacks. In the long run some of these seigniories were purchased by the British.

1758 - A Scotsman, Abraham Martin guided General Wolfe up the river to what is now called "The Plains of Abraham" where the final battle was fought between England and France.

1759 - It was the Regiment of Fraser Highlanders, who led the battle.

1763 - Major Nairn and Captain Fraser were given seigniories in Murray Bay. Lieut Malcolm was given a seignior in Mount Murray. The 78th Battalion and other Scottish soldiers settled in Fraserville, St. Michael, Lewis, Beaumont, St. Andrews, Restigouche and Matapedia.

Dr. Wallace former Librarian of the University of Toronto describes the 78th Regiment, as the "first" Scots settlers in Canada. He reports, in the Canadian Historical Review, 1937, a study of the location, after 1763, of officers, non-commissioned officers and men. With Mr. A.J.N. Richardson of the Public Archives he has identified a cadet, a drum major, 36 (out of 65) Sergeants, 28 Corporals, and 11 Drummers. I have examined the lists provided by Dr. Wallace but find no members of our clan in the lists provided.<sup>1</sup>

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1 Wallace, W.S.; Bulletin des Recherches Historique. Vol. 56. 1-2-3. 1950

Some of those who returned to Britain from Quebec in 1759 joined the 84th Regiment - the Royal Regiment of Highland Emigrants, or the 42nd, or 71st regiments, when the American revolution started. The Scot liked what he saw in Canada and told his clansmen of the advantages of living in a new home.

Until about 1831 there was no quarantine station on the St. Lawrence and ships went direct to Quebec. A surgeon investigated the ship to discover whether there was cholera, typhus or other "fever". If nothing was found the passengers could land. In 1832 cholera was found; in 1847 typhus was found in emigrants from England and Ireland and Grosse Isle was established.<sup>1</sup> Coleman reports that 11,000 bodies were buried at Grosse Isle.

- 1774 - Seignories at Gaspé and Sorel were purchased by the British, and the 34th, 84th and Butler's Corps were demobilized in 1783, in these areas (MacDonald, p. 484).<sup>2</sup>
- 1780 - Immigrants landed in Sherbrooke Co.
  - Fraser Highlanders were located at Levis, St. Michael, Beaumont, and Riviera de Loup.<sup>2</sup>
- 1783 - Seignory of Lauzon, on River Yamaska, from Hyacinth to Farnham were occupied by Colonists.<sup>2</sup>
- 1784 - Loyalists moved to Gaspé and Chaleur Bay on the east side of Quebec but also to Longueuil and Chateauguay River.
- 1783--4 - Eight companies of Scots Regiments to Sorel.
- 1785 - 600 settlers moved to Chaleur Bay.
  - Disbanded soldiers settled in various villages along the St. Lawrence River, St. Michael, Levis, Beaumont, St. Andre, Riviere de Loup, Matapedla (MacDonald p. 43).
  - 1000 moved to Quebec.<sup>2</sup>
- 1787 - Loyalists to Quince, St. Clair, Perce and Douglstown (MacDonald)<sup>2</sup>
- 1790 - 20 families from Eigg and Arisaig settled in Johnstown, near Montreal (MacDonald, p. 479).<sup>2</sup>
- 1791 - From Scotland to La Belle and to Argenteuil on the North side of the Ottawa River (MacDonald).<sup>2</sup> (Thurso and Glen Almond are nearby La Belle Park).
- 1797 - To Grenville on the Ottawa River, St. Andre Est and Lachute.
- 1800 - Mr. Goudy brought settlers to Chateauguay (Suburb of Montreal) (Campbell)<sup>3</sup>
- 1802 - Sir John Johnson settled 700 from Gleneig to Chambly (on Richilieu)
- 1811 - Development in Ottawa Valley (MacDonald 497-498)
- 1815 - Loyalists had developed settlements in Missisquoi and Brome counties, Eastern Townships
- 1819 - By 1819 a total of 235 Scots, disbanded soldiers, had been received in Lower Drummondville. They made poor progress; some went to U.S.A., some to P.E. Island.

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1 Coleman, T.; Passage to America, Newton Abbott. 1973.

2 MacDonald, Prof. N.; Canada, Immigration and Settlement. 1763-1841. Toronto. 1939.

3 Campbell, Wilfred; The Scotsmen in Canada, Vol. 1. pp. 138-146.

- 1820 - "Hope" and "Harmony" brought 581 settlers from Dumfries. (Cowan)  
1820-21 – 3,000 families, largely weavers from Lanarkshire, Dunbartonshire, Stirling and Linlithgow to Rideau settlements on an assisted passage (MacDonald 250)  
1820-21 – 77 Scots families arrived in Lachute  
1823 - 40 Scots families arrived at Metis Rivet -, Rimouski.  
1829 - 26 families from Arran, assistance by the Duke of Hamilton.  
1832 - 826 Scots families at Lotbiniere.<sup>1</sup>  
1832 - The British American Land Company, in 1832, purchased large grants of land in the Eastern Townships for developmental purposes. People from the isle of Lewis bought land. It was successful, initially, but it became a political matter and failed.  
1841 - 222 "destitute Highlanders", with typhus and small pox came from Lewis to Sherbrooke.  
1851-55 - Lewis sent 1,772 persons who had been given support. by the owner of the Island to buy passage and equipment. (Gowan). The gift was made by the landlord and was not demanded by the Government (Seton Gordon).

#### Landed at Quebec

Being a major port Quebec City acted as the initial reception centre for persons wishing to stay in Lower Canada but also for those intending to go to Upper Canada and U.S.A. A ships doctor boarded the ship, and if there were no evidence of infection aboard he 'cleared' the vessel, allowing the passengers to leave it when the Captain and the passengers agreed to leave. Once infection for cholera, typhus and other illness began to mount Grosse Isle was set up as a quarantine centre.<sup>6</sup>

Cowan (p. 213 points out that the 1,500 emigrants were shipped from Barra and South Uist by Col. Gordon had arrived in Quebec without food and transportation to Upper Canada whereas Sir James Mathewson provided passage and equipment for 435 tenants going from Lewis. The

Duke of Argyll gave such aid to 946 emigrants whose destination was Upper Canada.

Cowan comments (p. 289) on the heavy arrivals to be handled by Quebec:

1829-38 - 264,188

1839-48 - 321,031

1849-59 - 366,247

2 Campbell, Wilfred; The Scotsmen in Canada, Vol. 1. pp.118-146

3 Rogers, J.D.; op. cit. pp. 91-92

4 Cowan, H.I.; op. cit. pp. 52-62, 66, 213

5 Gordon, Seton; Afoot lit the Hebrides, Century Life, London, 1950.

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1 MacDonald, Prof. N.; Canada, Immigration and Settlement, 1763-1841. Toronto, 1939.

6 Guillet, E.C.; The Great Migration, Chap. X

THE  
MYTHOLOGY, TRADITIONS and HISTORY  
OF  
MacDHUBHSITH — MacDUFFIE CLAN  
(McAfie, McDuffie, MacFie, MacPhee, Duffy, etc.)

VOLUME 4  
NEW LANDS OF OUR FATHERS – PIONEERS  
PART 2

Earle Douglas MacPhee (1894 - 1982)  
M.M., M.A., M.Educ., LL.D., D.U.C., D.C.L.  
Emeritus Dean  
University of British Columbia

To

MY WIFE

Jennie Minerva MacPhee

This 2009 electronic edition Volume 4  
is a scan of the 1973 Volume V

The volume, chapter and page numbers have been renumbered  
from the original for this edition

## VOLUME 4

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## CHAPTER I

### CANADA (Cont'd)

#### Ontario - Upper Canada

The Treaty of Paris, 1763, gave all of the Maritime Provinces except St. Pierre and Miquelon, all of Lower and Upper Canada and the "West" to Britain. 'Canada West' was an indefinite area, prior to the voyages of MacKenzie to the Arctic and the Pacific. The boundaries of United States in the middle and far west remained for later negotiations and debate.

Upper Canada was a river and lake system from Montreal to Ruperts Land. The fur trade had taken French, Scots and Irish into vast hinterlands. Along the river and at key points on the lakes the roaming instincts carried them to York, to Niagara, to Detroit, to Sault St. Marie. In 1775 the Colonials of the Thirteen Colonies tried to persuade these people to join them but this they were not prepared to do.

Some Highlanders were scattered through Upper Canada but until the Loyalists moved across the St. Lawrence River in 1784 few persons created farms and developed villages. Cowan reports that 300 soldiers were given lands, with rations and with implements in Lake St. Francis, near Kingston in 1777-1779 (p. 10). The banks of the St. Lawrence river from Catarqui to Lachine Rapids and to Ottawa were virgin forests.

In the first decade of the 18th century many thousand Palatinates, from Alsace Lorraine, fled to London to escape religious persecution. They were largely of the Protestant faith, some were Lutherans and some were Calvinists. About 3,800 were sent to Ulster, Ireland; some died; some went back to Alsace but approximately 3,200 migrated to New York. About a third of these went, in a few years, to the Schoharie and Mohawk districts, to the lands given by Queen Anne to the Indian Chiefs.

In 1773, a ship, the "Pearl", carried four hundred passengers from Glengarry, Glenmorison, Urquhart and Strathglass to New York. Some of them were Catholics; some had been in the '45. When the Revolutionary war was over some of the Palatinates, some of the "Pearl" Scots and other highlanders looked for new homes under the British crown. The Presbyterian Scots went initially to Cornwall and then to Glengarry; the Palatinates went to Dundas and the towns of Osnabruck; the Scots Catholics provided a buffer zone between these areas in Stormont. It is historically correct to say that the movement to Upper Canada by the Loyalists from 1783 opened a new land for the Scot and it is wise for us to look at this venture.

A. General. Haldimand had been engaged, for some years, in discussions and by correspondence with those who intended to leave the United States. Some part of the citizenry from various areas, soldiers of the 1st and 2nd battalions of the Kings Royal Regiment of New York, officers and men of the King's Loyal Americans and of the Loyal Volunteers, and of the



Royal Highland Emigration Regiment (84th), disbanded regular regiments, detachments of Palatinates, Rangers of the Six Nation Department who had been settled in the Mohawk Valley were advised by Haldimand to regard Upper and Lower Canada as their new home.

Sir John Johnson who had left 20,000 acres in the Mohawk Valley followed in his Father's footsteps and became a Loyalist. He conducted a body of 800 strong to Ile de Noix (Lake Champlain) in the winter of 1783-84 where they lived in barracks. In the spring of 1784 they moved to Cornwall and to Glengarry Co.

B. 1784. The major activity by the Scots was the settlement in Glengarry at the eastern end of Upper Canada. A large number of officers and men of the 84th Regiment was disbanded in Riviere-au-Raisin. Within a short time fourteen regiments were disbanded in this area. Many troops had come from the Highlands, and the officers and men wrote from Glengarry, Upper Canada, to the various glens inviting their parents, brothers and sisters and sweethearts to join them in Canada.

Three brothers of the clan MacDonald, John of Leek, Allan of Collachie and Alexander of Aberchelder invited their cousin Rev. John MacDonnel of Scothouse, to organize a trek from Fort William Scotland to Glengarry Co., Upper Canada, in 1785. They had been promised land—one hundred acres on the St. Lawrence and two hundred acres in back land, with an additional fifty acres for each child. The government promised assistance in food, clothing, seed and animals for two years. Three ships were required to bring the first Glengarry contingent, so great was the demand.

The first contingent brought 19 cabin and 520 steerage passengers from Knoydart, Glenelg and Lochiel. Other Highlanders followed and 1500 reached Lake St. Frances (Johnson). They moved to areas which they called Lancaster and Charlottenburg. Among other perils to a pioneer was the fact that a boatload was delayed until the St. Lawrence was filled with ice. The Rev. John called "Scotus", who had become the leader, arranged that these men and women from Glengarry Scotland could go to Philadelphia and be placed in a barracks there until spring came. When word came from Philadelphia that the Highlanders did not like this arrangement the MacDonalds organized a party of horses and sleighs to bring them to Glengarry, Upper Canada. Another eviction took place in Glengarry, Scotland, in 1787, and still another in 1788, and more Highlanders came to Canada.

1791 - Alexander McDonnell brought another party.<sup>1</sup>

1793 - Captain MacLeod brought 40 families from Glenelg to Kirkhill.<sup>1</sup>

1790 - The Lutherans started Church services in 1790.

1792 - The Canadian Literary Magazine, April 1833, Vol. 1. p. 3 reports that a ship that had sailed from Barra was wrecked and that the survivors had gone to Greenock in 1792. They were largely Catholic who did not understand English, and found that both characteristics made it very difficult to get jobs. At last they formed a Glengarry Fencibles, went to Europe and Ireland but were dispersed In 1802. The Government offered them lands in Trinidad but they turned the offer down and went to Canada. Cowan p. 25.

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1 Cowan, H.I.; OP. Cit. p. 75

C. 1799. The Camerons from Glenspean sent four contingents to Canada, one to "Lochiel" in Glengarry Co. ; one to Cape Breton, one to Niagara and one to Lake Erie.<sup>1</sup> Glenspean was one of our principal homes in Scotland and one would assume that some members of the clan came at this time; many of the colonists were Catholic. "Scotus" established a parish at St. Raphaels; it was the pioneer parish of the Roman Catholic church in Upper Canada. The Catholics built St. Finnan's in 1833 and St. Andrews in 1847. In 1815 Baptists from Loch Tay, Scotland, emigrated and established a church at Breadalbane. Presbyterians built churches in Williamston, and Charlottenburg by 1787, but their major church was erected in Cornwall where the Rev. John Bethune was the Minister. John Bethune was born in Skye and moved to South Carolina. He was a Chaplain in the British Army in the States, was taken prisoner but was exchanged. After a period in Montreal he moved to Glengarry. The relationships between the Priests and Rev. Bethune was, in every sense a Christian fellowship. Another Minister of the Presbyterian Church was Rev. J. McLaurin in Lancaster in 1796

Thus far we have dealt with the migration from Glengarry under the three brothers in 1786. The second immigration was in the 1802-3-4 when McPhees joined the group. These people had rallied around Montrose who tried to bring back the Stewarts to the throne of Great Britain. They had fought at Marston Moor in 1644 and had won; they had fought at Tuppermuir and then at Killecrankie, where they lost. Numbers of them had gone to the Mohawk Valley; when Glengarry and Knoydart had the first large Clearance in 1785, they followed Scotus to Canada. It is said that practically all of the Pariah left with him, in the period 1786-88.

A separate group of 700 came from Glenelg and Kintail in 1802. They found that previous emigrants had taken all the grounds on the St. Lawrence. Some of them moved to a swampy ground in the interior. Sir John Johnson moved most of them to Chambly; others went to Beauharnois. In 1803 the Regiment of Glengarry Fencibles arrived in Glengarry, Upper Canada.

In 1802 Hull was opened. By 1821 it had a population of 700 (N. MacDonald).

1801-2-3. Cowan reports that ten vessels from Fort William, Knoydart, Stornoway, Moidart, Barra and Uist moved to Glengarry.<sup>1</sup> Few Scotch Irish had moved at this time to this area.<sup>1</sup> Dorothy Dumbriille reports that three small ships from Lochaber brought passengers as follows: - 100 MacMillans, 26 Camerons, 5 Corbetts 75 MacDonalds, 16 Grants, 5 MacDougalls, 48 Kennedy's and 13 McPhees.<sup>2</sup>

Father (later Bishop MacDonnel) came in the 1804 voyage. They settled in Grenville Lochaber and Templeton.

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1 Johnson, S.C.; op. cit. p. 7

2 Dumbriille; Dorothy; Up and Down the Glens, Ryerson, Toronto. 1954.

A. Churches (a) Roman Catholic Pioneers

Harkness reported (p. 288) that in 1852 there were 97 persons in Lochiel township and 48 in Kenyon township.<sup>1</sup> I interviewed Donald Edward McPhee, a Catholic, whose Father and his ancestors had lived in McPhee's Bridge In Lochiel. Donald Edward told me that when the massive stone Cathedral was built in Alexandria some beams and wood were taken

to establish this bridge. When he was a young man there were eight farms in Lochiel owned by McPhee; now he is the only McPhee landowner left.

I am very grateful to Fattier Leo MacDonell, the Rector of St. Finnans who allowed me to study the Church records from 1836 to 1898.<sup>2</sup> Sister Martha has provided us with lists of christenings in the Cathedral. These total 128 children, many from Lochiel. Fifty five families were reported with children as follows (all McPhee).

Archibald - Isabella McGilvrair	(5)	Alexander - Sarah McDonald	(6)
Donald - Isabella McCulloch	(5)	Duncan - Mary McCoshum	(7)
John - Catherine McDonald	(2)	Donald - Penelope McDonell	(9)
Dougald - Margaret McMillan	(4)	John - Anne McDonell	(12)
Donald - Catherine McDonald	(2)	Angus - Isabel McDougal	(1)
Alexander - Mary McDonald	(4)	Roderick - Christy McDonald	(1)
Roderick - Christy McMillan	(1)	Alexander - Catherine Cormick	(1)
Alexander - Christy McDonald	(1)	Archibald - Ann MacDonald	(1)
Ronald - Janet MacMillan	(1)	Angus - Rachel McDougal	(8)
Allan - Ann McKay	(1)	Dougald - Henrietta McDonald	(1)
Angus - Margaret McCormick	(2)	Duncan - Margaret McMillan	(1)
John - Mary Cameron	(2)	Archibald - Catherine McDonald	(2)
Alexander - Catherine McCormick	(2)	John - Christy --	(1)
Donald - Mary McKinnon	(7)	John - Margaret McMillan	(2)
Alexander - Sally McDonell	(3)	Duncan - Janet --	(1)
Ronald - Christy McDonnell	(1)	Duncan - Marcella MacMillan	(1)
Alexander - Mary McDonell	(2)	John - Pennie McDonell	(1)
Donald - Belle McCulloch	(2)	Archibald - Agnes MacDonald	(1)
Archibald - Elizabeth --	(2)	Francis - Catherine Peynolds	(1)
Donald - Mary Ann McArthus	(7)	Donald - Barbara Flanagan	(8)
Alexander - Sally McDonell.	(3)	James - Mary B. McKinnon	(8)
Ronald - Christy McDonell	(1)	Alexander - Christine McDonald	(8)
Alexander - Mary McDonell	(2)	Donald - Helen Bathurst	(1)
Donald - Mary McArthur	(2)	Duncan - Mary J. McDonald	(5)
Dougald - Nancy MacDonald	(2)	Angus - Mary McDonald	(4)
4)Donald - Ellen McKinnon	(1)		

B. Churches (b) Presbyterian Pioneers

I am grateful to the Rev. (Dr.) W.L. MacLellan, Minister of St. John's Presbyterian Church, Cornwall and to Mrs. Clark who have provided me with a number of marriage entries from the

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1 Harkness, J.C. Stormont, Douglas & Glengarry, Oshawa, 1946

2 Fr. Leo MacDonnell, St. Finnans.

Register of that Church:

1. John Hugh McPhee, of the State of New York and Catherine Murchison, Charlottenburg, Nov. 2, 1848.
2. James McPhee of Cornwall and Ann MacLachlan, Jan. 31. 1849.
3. Robert Barton Wylie of Cornwall and Catherine MacPhee, Oct. 17, 1881
4. Hugh MacPhee, mill operator, Cornwall, and Annie Foley. April 12, 1884.

The Church Register records:

1. the death of James McPhee shortly before his daughter was born, March 23, 1850, and christened as Jamesanna,
2. of John Hugh, who died fourteen months after his marriage,
3. Charles A. MacHaffie, a druggist, married Lillie Cornelia Phillips on October 24, 1888. A year later a son was born October 27, 1889.

Mr. Harkness reports that John McPhee was one of twenty founders of the Presbyterian Church in Kirkhill. When the Highland Emigration Regiment was disbanded, and when land was provided in Cornwall, Charlottenburg, Lancaster and Williamston no provision was made for other Church support. It has been said that John McPhee of Lochiel made a grant of land to develop a church in Kirkhill in 1822.<sup>2</sup>

#### C. 1815. Scots from Breadalbane, Loch Tay Baptists

1816. A McPhee, married to a Cameron, whose children were Archibald, John and Katie came to Glengarry Co., and settled near Cornwall. John married Christine McPhee, lived near Alexandria and had seven children. Katie married Lt. Hugh MacLean, a Paymaster in the British Army. They settled at Lobo, had four children, two of whom were distinguished surgeons, Col. (Dr.) Angus MacLean and Dr. Allen Donald MacLean.<sup>1</sup>

It is reported by Dorothy Dumbrille that those who came on the Neptune arrived in a bad frame of mind - the oatmeal and molasses were inferior. These Lochaber men took the ship to court and won.

#### Personalia of the Loyalists

Loyalists

A. The Ontario Public Archives have listed, in 1790:<sup>1</sup>

1. Alexander McPhie of Osnabruck.
2. Catherine McPhee, his daughter. A Catherine McPhee married Donald McDonnell of Charlottenburg, April 3, 1810.

B. The Church Records of St. Andrews Church, of Williamsburg, lists:<sup>2</sup>

1. William and Hannah McPhie, from Skye.
2. John McPhie and his daughter Catherine.

C. Mr. W.D. Reid lists:<sup>3</sup>

1. Alan McPhie of Cornwall, Lancaster and Lochiel  
Children: - Hugh of Cornwall.  
- Jennet, m. Charles McKinnon of Lancaster  
- Daniel, of Lancaster

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1 Public Archives of Canada; Toronto

2 St. Andrew's Church; Williamsburg

3 Reid, W.D.; The Loyalists in Ontario. Sons and Daughters of the American Loyalists of Upper Canada, Hunterdon House, Lambertville, New Jersey, 1973.

- Duncan, of Lohiel
- Margaret, of Lochiel
- Mary, m. Alex Cameron
- Ann, m. John McDonnell of Wolfe Island
- Catherine m. Donald MacDonald (Act. Sgt. 79th Reg.)
- Margery, m. Peter Lafleur, Wolfe Island.

D. Mr. Reid in his "Index of Stray Names lists:

1. Angus McFee with children Daniel, Elizabeth (Hughson)
2. Tamar Jenny McPhee

E. Other names are mentioned, but further research is necessary.

1. Alexander McPhee, son of John and Janet McCrummin
2. Mary, daughter of Andrew at Pointe Claire
3. Donald McPhie of Charlottenburg and his wife Anne McMillan
4. John Morrison and his wife Ann McPhie
5. John McFee of Elizabethtown.
6. Christine, Alexandria
7. McCaffrey, John and his wife Mary (July 11, 1799).

## II.

Growth in upper Canada was very rapid once the Loyalists had blazed the trail. (See pp. 168-169 of this volume). I have chosen reports which will indicate how widespread this increase occurred. In Lake Simcoe, a hundred miles north of Toronto there is a "fairly large and beautiful bay, at the northern top, that is named "McPhee's Bay no one seems to know who this McPhee was".<sup>1</sup> Perth, in Lanark Co.; MacNab Township; Talbot; Guelph; Middlesex; and Huron and Bruce counties drew the Scots; Ulster sent people to Prescott, Kingston, Cobourg, Toronto and London. In many of these areas genealogical groups are being formed and the contribution of these early settlers is being recognized.

1812-14 - Highlanders to Lake Simcoe (Carrothers)

1813 - 37 Scots from New York to Ontario (Donaldson),<sup>2</sup>

1813 - Fencibles demobilized in Rideau, Trent, Lake Huron (MacDonald)<sup>3</sup>

1815 - Emigrants to Brockville, Prescott, Bathurst - 758 passengers

1815 - The Glens of Invernesshire sent the largest number Perthshire, Sunderland, Argyll, Ross, Cromarty and Caithness in this order (MacDonald)

1815-16 - Demobilized soldiers from Greenock to Rideau, Brockville, Perth.

1816 - Valcartier opened by Irish and Scots

1816 - Cowan reports 1400 to Lanark (Cowan)<sup>5</sup>

1817 - 3000 settlers from Cavan, Ireland. They moved to New York and then north.

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1 McPhee, Col. James, correspondence

2 Donaldson, G.: op. cit. p. 132

3 MacDonald N. ; op. cit. pp. 250, 480-81, 486

5 Cowan, H.I.; op. cit. pp. 43, 61-62, 67

- 1817 - 100 families from Argyllshire and Perthshire to join Talbot (Cowan)  
1817-19 - 3,663 emigrants to U.S.A. moved to York, Toronto (Cowan)  
1818-20 - 400 emigrants, demobilized from 99th and 100th Regiments  
1818 - 300 Scots (MacDonalds, MacPhees and McNeills) moved to Rice Lake Ont. (Donaldson)<sup>1</sup>  
1820 - Argyllshire sent 1800 to Ontario, including Lobo.  
1820 - Cowan reports that b281 persons asked the British Government to assist weavers in migration from Lanark, Glasgow, Dumbarton, Stirling to New Lanark, Upper Canada. (MacDonald),<sup>2</sup> (Carrothers)<sup>3</sup>.  
1821 - 1800 weavers were sent with some assistance  
1820-24 - 77 Scots families in River Lachigan  
1823-24 - 300 emigrants from the north of Scotland, "at their own expense"  
1823-25 - Large groups of Scotch-Irish and Irish settlers moved to Peterborough, Renfrew, Carleton counties and to York. London and Rice Lake, Claimed that 2034 moved to Kingston and Cobourg. Cowan gives the names of the boats.<sup>4</sup>  
1826 - Rev. Dougaid Stewart, a native of Knapdale took 70 Baptist families to Lobo (Pearson)<sup>5</sup>  
1827 - 1200 weavers settled near Rice Lake.  
1827 - Galt and Guelph opened up. A John McFie was noted in the Annals of Guelph.  
1828 - By 1828 Scottish emigrants settled in Grenville.  
1828 - MacDonald reports 4000 persons, Scots and Irish in districts around Montreal.  
1830 - Disbanded soldiers established in Dundas, Ancaster, Port Hope, Yonge Street.  
1838 - Donaldson reports and exodus of the Scotch-Irish from Armagh, Antrim, Cavan, Down, Fermanagh, Monaghan (Donaldson)  
1840 - 700 persons from Skye (Cowan)  
1842 - 946 persons from Tires, (Cowan)  
1847 - John, 31st Chief and his wife Heater to go to Mariposa, Victoria Co.  
1849 - 1000 from Harris, Benbecula, South Uist, to Mt. Forrest on the "Atlantic", Tuscar, "Stuart".<sup>6</sup>  
1851 - 1500 from South Uist and Barra to Canada;  
1851 - Ulva, Tire and Coll had lost half of their people through emigration (Prebble)<sup>7</sup>  
1851 - Carrothers noted 2231 emigrants from Lewis to Canada.

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1 Donaldson, G. op. cit. p. 132

2 MacDonald, N.; op. cit. pp. 250, 480-81, 486

3 Carrothers, W.A.;

4 Cowan, H.I.; op. cit. pp. 43, 61-62, 67

5 Pearson, R.E.; op. cit.

6 MacMillan, S.; has supplied me with the ships that were used

7 Prebble, J.; op. cit. p. 267

1852 - Mathewson assisted in the emigration of 1000 persons from Lewis

1852 - John McPhee, the 31st Chief moved from Glasgow to Mariposa, Victoria Co., 1847. Moved to Paisley, Saugeen township, as a farmer.

1852 - The Highlands and Islands Emigration Society assisted 700 Highland passengers to emigrate

1852 - 109 families from Lewis to Huron Co.

### III. Other Emigrants In Upper Canada.

Several areas were developed in the rich agricultural areas between the Great Lakes.

1. Col. Talbot was given 5000 acres in Dunwich, in the Lake Erie region. He was promised provision for any immigrant family. He began his development along the Talbot Road from Long Point to the Detroit river. Starting with disbanded officers and men from the Argyll Highlanders, in 1803, he brought 172 emigrants from Perth in 1812. He added more in 1813, 1817, and 1820. He recruited some persons who had left Kildonan, (Man.), when Gov. Semple and others were killed. (p. 169). MacDonald (p. 136) reports that he brought 100 families from Argyllshire and Perthshire between 1817-20; He brought families from Ulster. He reported that he had settled 298 families, each on a fifty acre lot in Dunwich and Aldboro townships. He claimed that he had "12,000 souls" in 1823,<sup>1</sup> under his sponsorship and owned 300,000 acres of the finest land in Ontario. He built highways and established farmers along them. Unfortunately hee was, and acted, as a man "with great powers, great determination and of great despotism". This was one of the largest, and most successful plantations in Ontario.

2. In 1804 the Earl of Selkirk brought 20 Highland families to "Baldoon" in Dover Township, near Chatham. T he land was swampy and unsuitable.<sup>2</sup> MacDonald, N and Ermatinger.

3. In 1824-41 Archibald McNab of Killin took 100 emigrants from Perthshire to the Ottawa River. In various ways he tried to establish himself as the owner of lands which was reserved for other persons in the area. After long and vindictive debates and in the courts he was forced to withdraw his claim.<sup>3</sup>

4. Donald Cameron of Lancaster, Canada, made claims to the Executive Council of Upper Canada of developments in Thorah and Eldon townships in 1823-29. A survey showed that he had made a false return and he was relieved of his township.<sup>4</sup>

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1 Johnson, S.C.; op. cit. p. 11

2 Earl of Selkirk; MacDonald N. pp. 157-161 and Ermatinger, lite of Col. Talbot and Talbot Settlement. Toronto 1955.

3 MacDonald, N.; op. cit. pp. 186-20 reference A. McNab.

4 MacDonald, N.; op. cit. pp. 181-186 reference D. Cameron

Rev. John Bethune (Williamston)

In St. Andrews Church, Williamston there is a photostatic copy of a Register of this Protestant clergyman who commanded the respect of all denominations. Born in Skye, moved with his parents to South Carolina. Became Chaplain in Revolutionary War. Became prisoner. Was injured in forming 84th Highland Regiment. At end of war went to Montreal and Glengarry.

- 1780 - Daniel Davenney, son of Samuel De Venney, private soldier in the 1st Battalion, 84th Regiment baptized Dec. 27th 1780.
- 1797 - Katherine McPhee son of John and Mary McCrimmon Apr. 30, 1797.
- 1802 - Mary McPhee, daughter of Angus McPhee, and immigrant living above Pointe de Clare. born - 17th, 1802.
- 1803 - Alex. McPhie son of John McPhee and Janet McCrummin. Feb. 14, 1803.
- 1806 - John, son of John McPhee of Lancaster and Janet McCrimmon, born Jan. 3, 1806.

Marriages, Church of Scotland.

- Allan McPhee to Anne McKay (Dec. 23, 1833)
- Donald McPhee to Mary McKinnon
- James McAfee to Laney Casselman
- Hugh John McPhee to Catherine Murchison
- James McPhee to Ann MacLachlan
- Alex McPhee to Elizabeth MacKay of Lochiel
- Alex McPhie and Helen McKay, both of Lochiel, were married by the proclamation of Banns. June 9, 1834.
- Donald McPhee of Lochiel and Mary McKinnon of Lochiel
- Wm Landers to Phebe McAfee, Williamsburgh.

#### IV. Ethnic Population of Upper Canada

The rapidity with which unrestricted immigration and large natural Increases raised the population can be shown in the following censuses:

1824 - 151,097	1832 - 264,060	1839 - 407,515
1828 - 185,526	1835 - 336,409	1842 - 486,055
		1851 - 952,004

The Scots population in Upper Canada, in the census of 1842, had a total population of 42,033. In 1848 it had risen to 57,604 and in 1851 to 75,811. The 1851 population was distributed through many counties. Brant Co., with Brantford; Elgin where Talbot had developed his empire; Grey, with London already holding over 700 Scots; Huron, with Goodrich as its centre; Lanark to which area many weavers went from Scotland and Ireland; Middlesex, one of the finest farming areas with its London as a centre; Ontario, which became a manufacturing centre in Oshawa; Oxford which became an agricultural centre, as did Renfrew, where McNab tried to establish a Highland farm; Waterloo and Wellington containing rich farm land where Galt and Guelph, started to develop local industry; Wentworth where shipping through Hamilton was bound to develop, and of course Glengarry with over 2600 Scots from the Glens of Invernesshire and from the Loyalists.



In the totals, as stated above, the Secretary William Hutton of the 1851 census noted persons who had come from other provinces.

Nova Scotia, Cape Breton and P.E. Island	3,785
New Brunswick	2,634
Newfoundland	79
and from United States a surprisingly large number	43,732

The Irish had 87,728 in Upper Canada in 1842 and 140,673 in Lower Canada. The potato famine of 1845 drove large numbers from 1846 - 1849 to America and in 1851 the number had increased to 176,267 to make a grand total of 952,004. They moved, generally, to other settlements than did the Scots, the exceptions being - Toronto and York, Simcoe, Peterboro, Belleville, Grenville and Carleton Counties.

Dr. Kenn Stryker-Rodda, D. Litt, President of the National Genealogical Society of the United States, in his article in "Families"<sup>1</sup>, quotes, with approval, Professor Brebner's statement that "a well-informed estimate of about 1812 held that 66% of the population was non-loyalist Americans, 20% Loyalists and 20% of other origins..." By 10th August 1784, 20,120 grants of land had been obtained" (in Canada). The Northwest Ordinance of 1787 in the United States required that land could be bought for one dollar an acre but Canada gave it freely.

Manitoba V (H), Saskatchewan (1), Alberta (J)

One could assume that there were no "colonists", in Western Canada, from Scotland, prior to the beginning of the 19th century. There were "explorers" who started trading in furs in Rupert's Land, such as Alexander Henry in Saskatoon in 1761.2, or James, John and Andrew McGill of the North West Trading Company in 1774, or Alexander MacKenzie who went to the Arctic in 1789, and to the Pacific in 1792.

It was a Scot, the Earl of Selkirk who, shocked by the conditions under which Highlanders were living, urged the British Government, in 1801, to allow a colony to be formed in Louisiana to which these settlers could go. The British Government rejected the proposal and advised that Prince Edward Island or Sault St. Marie would be acceptable. We have seen the developments in both provinces and one would not be surprised if the Earl felt that the government really was not doing anything to help to alleviate the distress. He took 803 people to Prince Edward Island and moved some few Highlanders to find a settlement in the Great Lakes.

The Earl then became interested in the Red River Valley. His early experience taught him that he must proceed with one of the fur-traders, either the Hudson's Bay or the Northwest Fur Company. He became a major shareholder of the Hudson's Bay and undertook to send out young men as indentures to his company and as immigrants to a block of 116,000 square miles near Winnipeg.

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1 Stryker-Rodda, Dr. Kenn: Limits of the 18<sup>th</sup> Century Sources in New York and New Jersey; Families, Vol. II, no. 4, 1972, pp. 116-125

In August 1812 he sent an assortment of Orcadians, Glaswegians and men from Sligo, Ireland, to become a farmer or an employee of the Hudson's Bay. Some young men from Ireland transferred to the Northwest Co., his opposition, soon after arriving.<sup>1</sup>

In 1811 Selkirk sent 90 evicted tenants from Kildonan, in Sutherlandshire, and in 1815 other men from Helmsdale to the Red River.<sup>2</sup>

I have examined the "Red River Papers" prepared by Chester Martin, which are now in the Public Archives of Canada but did not recognize any members of our clan in the lists.

The Northwest Fur Co. incited their employees and some Indians to destroy a village, Kildonan, near Winnipeg. Governor Semple and 21 clerks and settlers were killed.

After the disturbances between the Hudson's Bay Company and the Northwest Fur Company, a majority of these settlers moved to other parts of Canada, including the St. Thomas area in Upper Canada, in 1815. Of the 419 people in Red River 221 were Scots.

Prof. MacDonald learned that one-tenth of the Red River area was reserved by the Board of Directors to be used for servants of the Company who had worked with the organization for at least three years. Many employees claimed the right to retire from the fur trade and Governor Simpson points out that after the amalgamation of these two companies this circumstance created a permanent settlement of the Red River from that date (1821) "In 1874 all those who came to the settlement under the Earl of Selkirk between 1813 and 1835, their children and all others who arrived at that time were given 160 acres from the Dominion lands"<sup>3</sup>

The early settlers on the prairies were not all British Mennonites in 1874, Icelanders in 1876, Scots from South Uist and Benbecula in 1883, Mormons and Hungarians at Cardston in 1888, Germans in 1893, Doukhobors in 1899, another Mormon group at Raymond, Alberta, and a group of Scots in Moosomin in 1903 indicated the bodies and minds who were to develop the three prairie lands into a great farm land.<sup>3</sup>

In 1882 Sir James Rankin moved 25 families to Elkhorn, Man., with only partial success; Lord Brassey was involved in a movement of 400 persons to Qu'Appelle and Indian Head both were limited successes.

In the late 1880's eight outstanding citizens under Lord Napier of Great Britain were created a Royal Commission to "Carry Out a Scheme of Colonization in the Dominion of Canada of Crofters and Cotters from the Western Highlands and Islands of Scotland. This high-sounding title can be reduced to its simplest terms as "The Crofter Scheme" and, in the scheme, "colonization from the congested districts of Ireland" was, in fact, included.

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1 Gibbon, J.M. ; The Canadian Mosaic. Toronto. 1938

2 Donaldson, G.; Op. cit. p. 70

3 MacDonald, Norman; op. cit. p. 173

The intention of the British government was to encourage persons who had been tenants or laborers in the western isles and in Scotland to find a new home in Canada where they might use the skills they had acquired such as farming or fishing. The Imperial Government loaned money for each family and the Canadian government added to this provision.<sup>1</sup>

A first attempt was made in 1888 in Killarney, Manitoba, and a second in Saltcoats. No members of our clan were involved. In Killarney the 10 Crofters assumed expensive interest charges to local merchants and to implement makers. The Commission found that despite an increase in the amount of land under cultivation they had paid no interest on the amount they owed the governments. In Saltcoats the 49 families, with a total of 282 persons, who started, in 1889, was reduced to 23, by 1894, with only 90 persons. The criticism of the Crofters by the Commission probably induced them to control their expenditures in Killarney. In the long run Killarney became successful but Saltcoats did not.<sup>2</sup>

Many factors induced the movement to "go to the West" in Canada. Probably the major influence was the possibility of buying land from the Canadian government at the cost of opening some land each year. "Land" could not be obtained in Europe by many thousands of immigrants and it was expensive in eastern Canada and the Atlantic states.

Following an example developed by United States the Canadian government developed plans, by 1871, for 'homesteading' 160 acres of land in the prairies. This was before the Canadian Pacific had reached the Pacific coast, when Moosomin was the end of steel. Sons of early pioneers in the Atlantic provinces and Ontario joined with new settlers from Scotland to move westward and northward to these frontiers.

We have referred to the attempt at Elkhorn to establish a community. Lady Cathcart believed that she might help some of her tenants in South Uist to find new homes in Wapella, Red Jacket and St. Andrews by providing loans to families. The loan of £ 100 per family in 1883 was only partly repaid,<sup>3</sup> by the 12 families and 7 single persons who went to Canada in

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1 House of Commons Papers, London, 1888 (c. 5403) LXXX, 293. Memorandum of arrangement with the Canadian Government, for starting a colonization scheme for the Crofters and Cottars of the Western Highlands and Islands of Scotland. Reports of the Commissioners.

2 This document is Reference 2 for any one who wishes to study this proposal, have appeared as follows:

First, 1890 (c6067) XXVII, 237.	Second, 1890-91 (c6287) XXVI, 159
Third, 1892 (c6693) XXVII, 351.	Fourth, 1893-94 (c7226) IXXI, 957
Fifth, 1894 (c7445) LXIX, 195.	Sixth, 1895 (c7738) LXXIX, 575
Seventh, 1896 (c8210) LXVIII, 119.	Eighth, 1897 (c8576) LXXII, 713
Ninth, 1899 (c9140), LXXVIII, 173.	

In total fifteen reports were sent to the governments and contains fuller information on Killarney and Saltcoats.

3 Carrothers, W.A.; Op. cit. p. 233.

1883 and the 45 more families who moved in 1884, numbering 240 souls. Lord de Winton and Baroness Burdett-Coutts moved 32 families from Lewis.<sup>1</sup>

In 1921. James N. MacKinnon of St. Andrews, Saskatchewan prepared a booklet of the "Pioneer Scotch Settlers of St. Andrews, who had come from Benbecula and South Uist in 1883-1884". He provided a separate account for each family - 29 Protestants and 18 Catholics. These families had come with no assets save their ability but they built homesteads, bought implements for agricultural pursuits, raised cattle and horses, built schools and churches and produced many children who have been pioneers in other developments in the West. Mr. MacKinnon refers to Father McCarthy, Father David Dillies and Father Rankin who built four schools in the neighborhood of Wapella. He lists the eight ministers of the Presbyterian Church who looked after the Protestant group, namely Reverends Duncan Monro, Duncan MacMillan, D.F. MacMillan, Neil Morrison, John Stewart, M. Campbell, Andrew Boyd and B.A. Clarkson.

Of the 60 families recorded by Mr. MacKinnon five families are of our clan. The second spelling is in Gaelic. John McPhee, of Iochdar, South Uist - Iain MacUisdean, Archibald McPhee, of Uachdar, Benbecula - Gilleasbuig Mac a'Phi, Hector McPhee of Flodda Isle, Benbecula, Eachunn Mac a'Phi, Angus McPhee of Flodda Isle, Benbecula, Aongas MacNeill, Ronald McPhee of Iochdar, South Uist, AnGobha Ruadh.

Catherine (Ketty) McPhee married Alexander MacDonald who had a wonderful Gaelic name, Alasdair MacRaomhuill'ic Sheumais.<sup>2</sup>

W.J. Rattray refers to the fact that "emigration into Manitoba and the Northwest received a decided impetus when upwards of six thousand were added to the population from this source".<sup>3</sup>

John McPhee and his wife Olive, of Trail, B.C. to whom I am indebted for Mr. MacKinnon's book, have supplied me with lists of children, grand children and great grand children of these South Uist families. John is a great grand child of Archibald, whose family settled in St. Luke's, near Whitewood in Saskatchewan. Families were large in South Uist, and in Wapella, and children have been scattered throughout western Canada and United States, building sizable and stable communities. Some day I will hope to report on this tremendous family, and wish meanwhile to thank Olive McPhee for her help.<sup>4</sup>

Prince Albert was founded in 1880; Edmonton, Regina in 1883, Calgary in 1884.

The prairie villages grew rapidly. There is a town of about 500 persons, called Colonsay, in Saskatchewan. It started in 1906 when John Chesley sold an acreage of land to the Canadian Pacific railway.

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1 Gibbon, J.M.; The Canadian Mosaic, Toronto, 1938, p. 186

2 MacKinnon, James N.; A Short History of the Scotch Settlers of St. Andrews, Sask. Published Privately, 1921.

3 Rattray, W.J. ; Scotland in British North America, Vo 1. 4, p. 1086

4 McPhee, John and Olive; Private correspondence

By 1910 it had a school and churches, a Council, a railroad station, a bank, a store, a livery stable, a land company, a lumber company, a boarding house. By 1955 a curling club was organized, a potash mine about five miles away has required the addition of several classrooms to the schools, a golf course and library.<sup>1</sup>

The populations of what we now call Saskatchewan and Alberta the Yukon and Northwest Territories were very small at the time of Confederation (1867). The total for these areas in 1871 was just under fifty thousand. By 1881 it grew to 56,000 and to 100,000 by 1891. The substantial growth began after 1905 when the two provinces were formed, when railroads had gone through to the Pacific, on two lines, and when a Minister of the Crown urged many eastern Europeans to take up land. By 1911 Alberta had a population of 374,663; Saskatchewan had a total of 492,432. To these broad acres came many Scots until 54,884 reported a Scotch heritage.

Barbara MacPhee has reported 53 heads of families, clansmen, who were asked to report their original home before coming to Alberta. These data are as follows:

Born in Man., Sask., Alta.	16	Born in Scotland	7
Born in Ont.	16	Born in Ireland	1
Born in N.S.	5	Born in U.S.A.	2
Born in P.E.I.	2	No response	<u>2</u>
Born in B.C.	<u>1</u>		12
	40		

Almost 80% were born in Canada

#### The Pioneers on the prairies: Alberta

- (a) Neil MacPhee, (1860-1946), and Catherine Jane MacPhee, nee Turner, was one of the pioneers of Lethbridge. His father, born in Mt. Forest, Ont., homesteaded in Duluth; Neil went to Alpena, Mich., and became involved in the brewery business. Neil moved to Lethbridge about 1910. Two girls live in Lethbridge, Archie, (Mrs. C.F. Medhurst); and Margaret (Mrs. Frank Goodall); Kathleen Thelma married Emil C. Sick, President and Chairman of Rainier Brewing Co. of Lethbridge, Seattle and Vancouver; Ralph MacPhee lives in Lethbridge, John Keith in Spokane and Nicholas A. who resides in Vancouver, after 40 years in Sick's and Molson's Breweries.
- (b) Peter MacPhee, born in 1832 at Borniskitag, Skye, came to Prince Edward Island, in the Belfast area with his father William MacPhee. Peter moved to Lucknow, Ontario in 1867 with his wife, Sarah nee MacDonald. Their eldest son, John, married Katherine, nee MacDonald, and moved to Edmonton. John and Katherine had three sons:
1. John Alexander, Superintendent of Insurance and Commissioner of Real Estate, Province of Alberta, 1907 - married Katherine Howell, R.N.
  2. Peter Stuart, 1909 - 1929
  3. Finlay Angus, Director of Accounting Division. Edmonton Utilities Services, Edmonton. Married Alice Viola Zimmer, B.A., B.Ed. Children: Peter Leslie, Barbara Brooks, B.A.

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1 Red Deer; Kirk, Margaret; Colonsay, Saskatchewan, Private correspondence

- (c) Charles McPhee, born in Blantyre, 1876, to Alberta, 1903, with brothers Benjamin and Peter. Charles died 1910. His wife, Margaret, and six children, Alexander, Mary, Janet, Joseph, Agnes and Charles Duff, skilled in "bag pipes".
- (d) Angus McPhee, moved to Halkirk, in 1905, from Huron Co. Ont. 9 children: Margaret, James, John, Hugh, William, Dugald, Mary Ellen, Mary, .Angus
- (e) John Angus MacPhee. Moved with Father and Mother from Benbecula, S. Ulst. to Camrose in 1924. married Margaret Bruder,. 6 boys.
- (f) Peter McPhee, born Orillia, about 1888. He homesteaded in Spruce Grove. Ch. Robert Neil of Grand Prairie, Mrs. Alma Williams of Edmonton, Mrs. Elizabeth Dennis of Edmonton, Archibald James of Calgary, Annie, Lilly.
- (g) Daniel Lachlan McPhee, d. May 1937 at Red Deer
- (h) Robert McPhee of Glasgow and Mabel E. Faulkner, 1911 to Edmonton.
- (i) William Crosby McPhee, Long Creek, P.E.I.; to Calgary, 1904 with five girls and one boy, Lloyd. The girls were Mary Mildred of Grand Forks; Katherine Mary of Langley; Margaret of Calgary; Marian; Lucy. Lloyd was Secretary Treasurer of Can. West. Nat. Gas, member of Calgary Police Commission, Board of Dir. Mt. Royal, Grand Master Alberta Masonic Lodge.
- (j) Albert Leslie McPhee, born 1877, to Frankburg in 1911 with his wife Ellevera Amelia Frank. 7 girls, Lola Faye, Ellen Annette, Grace Viola, Mary Lucille, Rowena Margaret, Mona Minerva, LaVerna Genevive, with two adopted children Gary Pierson and Carol Ann.

Red Deer and Camrose drew most of the boat load of people from South Uist, Benbecula, and Barra in 1923, as well as some of the emigrants who had moved from these islands in 1851.<sup>1</sup> Very few are left on farms, with Calgary and Edmonton absorbing them and their children.

### Pioneers, Saskatchewan

- (a) McPhee. Geo W. See Chap. XII
- (b) McAfee Rev. Thomas,<sup>2</sup> Pastor Presbyterian Church, Indian Head. Born near Colleraine, Ireland, 1866 (county Antrim). Son of Thomas and Margaret (MacMullen) McAfee. Married Lilly Swan, 1900, and has two sons and a daughter. Educated at the National Schools of Ireland, Manitoba College. Came to Canada 1893, and entered Manitoba College, from which he graduated in 1898. Was called and inducted at St. Andrew's Indian Head (Nov. 1898), and has remained pastor even since. Mr. McAfee enlisted in the C.E.F., June, 1916, and was attached to the 96th Canadian Highlanders, proceeding overseas Sept. 1916. Was chaplain to 5th Reserve Battalion, 1601 and 93rd; chaplain at Moore Barracks Hospital. Went to France, June, 1917; was attached 3rd C.C.S. at Poperinge, also with 5th Canadian Field Artillery at Paschendaele; returned to Canada and resumed pastorate. Member of the High School Board; hon. pres. Hospital Board; president. and chaplain of the Curling Club. Clerk of the Presbytery of Qu\*Appelle since its inception (twenty one years); Moderator of the Synod, 1908.
- (c) Dr. John McPhee, Regina, Son of Angus, son of Archibald of Uachdar and Margaret, who came to Canada in 1884. (p. 173 this volume). Gilleasbuig was the Gaelic name for Archibald; Mac a'Phi is one of the oldest names in our clan.

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1 Gordon, Seton; A foot in the Hebrides Country life London. 1950.

2 Pioneers and Prominent People in Saskatchewan Ryerson Press, 1924. p.256

### Pioneers Touchwood Hills, Sask.

As one goes through the many reports provided in Col. Pearson's book on the Fee family one finds that while most of the family came to the United States still others came to Canada. One finds that a Thomas Fee came to Durham, Quebec; Walter Fee (1855-1923) had gone from Huron Co. Ontario to Wishart, and then with the roving instincts of his race moved to Brandon, Manitoba. Ox teams were the only transport available if one were to move towards Saskatoon, but Walter found a homestead in the Touchwood Hills in 1881. He was joined by Frances Ann Morrow, despite the uneasiness of the Indians. A year later George William Fee and Albert Fee with the Strangs and other relatives and friends decided to move to Touchwood Hills and join Walter. This area was not far from Wapella and Saltcoats to which Scots had travelled in 1883-84.

### British Columbia and Yukon

W.J. Rattray in his "Scotland in British North America" says that he expected that British Columbia would have a larger percentage of Scottish origin than would happen in the Prairie provinces but that this was not so. In 1871 out of a total population of 48,459 only 3,892 were of Scots origin.<sup>1</sup>

One of the interesting episodes in the history of emigration in this province was that on September 18, 1862 the "Tynemouth" brought females to Victoria from the Old Land. The Steamer, "Robert Lowe" from London brought 60 more females in 1862. The demand was so great that the shipping company, which had brought females to Ridget Sound, advertised regularly for further female emigrants in London.

By the time in 1885 when the Canadian Pacific Railway reached Vancouver larger numbers moved, as second and third generation Canadians, to B.C. From January 1, 1883 to June 30, 1883 - 15 came from Scotland, but 6 from P.E.I., 12 from N.S.; 13 from N.B.; 22 from Quebec; 129 from Ontario and 36 from Manitoba. Two years later Scotland sent 176 and England 207 but P.E.I. sent 31, N.S. sent 142; Quebec 49; Ontario 542 and U.S.A. 152.

In 1892 the British Columbia Government began to be interested in the "Crofter Scheme; along with the Manitoba government. The interest of the Hon. Mr. Robson was in the settling of Crofters as deep-sea fisherman. The British Government would advance £150,000; the B.C. Government would issue 3% debentures to purchase boats, tackle, coast land for a syndicate, the Vancouver Island Development Syndicate. It was contemplated that 1250 families would be involved, to begin in October, 1892. The local press debated the problem from 1888, supporting it for a time, and then describing the claims of the Syndicate as being "hardfisted". By October 1896 the Colonist described the venture as "A lamentable failure". As far as I know there were no Crofters who came as Deep Sea Fishermen.<sup>2</sup>

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1 Rattray, W.J. The Scot In British Columbia. . 4 Vol. p. 1101-1121. Toronto.

2 The Colonist; Oct. 14, 1896, p. 4

## The Pioneers

Several of our clansmen have assisted in the developemnt of British Columbia. The Rev. Matthew Macfie wrote many bulletins and letters-to-the-Editor on his appraisal of life in the early days of the province. Archibald C. Macfie was an early merchant in Port Alberni (1883-1954). Joseph McPhee, is regarded as the "Father of Courtenay", Vancouver Island was born in Hants Co., N.S., worked in the gold fields in California and in Oregon, developed a general store in Comox, laid out the town of Courtenay in 1891-92, was appointed PostMaster, became an Alderman and died March 26, 1946 at 98 years of age.<sup>1</sup>

Donald McPhee was a shipwright; Alec G. McPhee became an Assistant Inspector of the Vancouver Police in 1905; Alexander Magnus McPhee, born in Hopefield, P.E.I. ran a livery stable in Abbotsford. A.L. MacPhee formerly of Kaslo, and his son Page; James Washington. Macfie, an accountant, are representatives of these pioneers.

The Public Archives has collected notes on 28 McPhees, 4 Mc Fees, 2 McDuffies, 3 McAffees, 2 McGuffies, and 3 Duffys as an indication of their contribution. Many of them are children or grandchildren of persons who moved from the Old Land to eastern-Canada and United States. Some of the names are:<sup>2</sup>

Joseph McPhee, Father of Courtenay celebrates his 97th birthday (May 3, 1946)

Joseph Ashton McPhee, Arrow Lakes News, August 30, 1962

McPhie, William Hugh, Vancouver Pioneer Succumbs, Province. December 23, 1947.

McPhee, John, Rites for City Pioneer, Sun. June 4, 1952

McPhee, D.A., Pioneer of Central B.C. Prince George Citizen, February 4, 1942.

McPhee, Alexander. An advanced age, Colonist, March 10, 1899

Macfie, Matthew, Rev. Over 40 articles, 1844-1870, including "Over 75 years ago".

Saanich Peninsula and Gulf Islands. May 17, 1844

Macfie, James Washington, Pioneer Accountant dies at 82. Sun, Oct. 22, 1943.

McFee, Donald. The Geological Survey Strike New Gold Diggings, Colonist, October 8, 1871

McAffee, Allan, Aggravated Assault, Gazette, November 30, 1858

McAffee, Archie, Letter from Dawson, Colonist, June 21, 1898

McDuffee, Arthur F. Ex-R.C.M.P. drug expert, A.F. McDuffee dies, Province March 6, 1959

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1 Reported by Bruce McPhee, B. Com.

2 Files of Public Archives of B.C.



## CHAPTER II

### AUSTRALIA

Australia was discovered by Tasman in 1606 but it ranked very low, in European power circles, until 1768 when Captain Cook described Botany Bay as an attractive area for use as a penal settlement by Britain. He claimed the area around what we call Sydney as a British possession. It happened at a time when the American colonies had been insisting that no more British convicts be sent to them, and when the strife between the thirteen colonies and London had produced a revolution. England would have to choose between Botany Bay, Gambia West or Gibraltar as a place for those she described as "convicts, rebels and paupers".

England chose New South Wales after much debate, and after an experiment with hulks in the Thames River, as the recipient for two other good reasons; it had become necessary to provide a naval station in Australia, if the French were to be denied that land, and Botany Bay would be a good place from which to start trade with Asia.<sup>1</sup>

1787 - C.L. Show reports that, by 1787 A.D., 1030 persons including 786 "convicts" had been sent to Sydney.<sup>2</sup> The treatment of the prisoners was such that 40 died during the voyage and 78 died within six months. Despite these conditions, in 1790, approximately 1,000 persons were sent to Botany Bay, of which 267 died during the voyage.

1791 - Several boat loads were sent over to Australia with a total of 2,000 passengers. The first transport from Ireland came with the Third Fleet, with political prisoners.<sup>3</sup>

1792 - Grants were made to Marines on Norfolk Island. It is not my intention to define the extent of the "convicts" sent to Australia except to say these things.

a)	Convicts - New South Wales, 1787-1840	59,778
	" Van Diemen's Land, 1.804-1853	67,655
	" West Australia, 1849-1868	9,718
		<u>137,161</u> <sup>4</sup>

b) Men vs. women. The first ships carried men only. In 1832, and in subsequent years, men, women and children were sent to New South Wales and Van Diemens Land. Girls of 11 to 13 were classed as convicts.

c) MacMillan points out that the Scottish element among convicts was only 3-1/2 per cent before 1824; that only 70 persons were transported between 1788 and 1800; that only 855 Scots (764 men, 91 women) were sent from 1788 to 1823. This very low percentage of Scots in trouble with the law is, of course, a national characteristic, but it may be, in part, attributed to their distance from London.<sup>4</sup>

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1 Clark, Prof. C.M.H.; A Hist. of Australia. Vol. 1. Chap. 4, Melbourne Univ. Press, 1962.

2 Shaw, G.L.; The Story of Australia, Faber. London. 1960

3 Clark, C.M.H.: Op. cit. pp. 84, 90-92

4 MacMillan, D.S.; Scotland and Australia, 1788-1850, Oxford 1967. pp.28,72

d) The costs associated with this lengthy trip from Britain by sailing boat held up civilian travel, even with the indenture system. Australia had to offer land grants in competition with the United States and Canada, and somebody had to assist the colonists in providing transportation and supplies. Several programs were arranged from 1819 onwards and more "free" colonists than convicts went to Australia than at any previous time. Carrothers reports that 62,915 were state-assisted to New South Wales from 1832-1850.

MacMillan examines these plans and reports the number of Highlanders involved in a plan covering the years 1815-1831. The total grants were 2,232 to Britain; Scotland received 538, of whom 57 were given to Highlanders.<sup>1</sup>

We have tried to bring details of movement from Scotland, and Ulster, and have collected information from the books by Professor Gordon Donaldson, Dr. W.A. Carrothers, Prof. C.M.H. Clark, Miss H.I. Cowan and others. Some ships moved from Scotland direct, some carried Scotch and English passengers.

1802 - Coromandel, English-Scotch settlers from the Borders.

1815-1831 - 57 Highlanders were given bounties.<sup>2</sup>

1820 - 1200 Scots, plus shipments from London, gave a total of 4,000 colonists.<sup>2</sup>

1821 - Wood, Russell and Reid moved to Van Diemen's land to develop sheep and cattle farming.

1823 - Several Brigs carried 240 colonists in private transportation, with 664 carried by boats of Australian Co. of Edinburgh.

1824 - 780 colonists<sup>3</sup> Brisbane founded

1825 - 485 colonists<sup>3</sup> to Australia

1826 - 903 colonists<sup>3</sup> to Australia

1827 - 715 colonists<sup>3</sup> to Australia

1828 - 1,056 colonists<sup>3</sup> to Australia

1829 - 1,005 colonists, 300 went to West Australia (Swan R.)<sup>3</sup> Carrothers estimates that in the period 1820-29 a total of 8,178 had emigrated to Australia and New Zealand with the greater portion to Australia.

1830 - 400 from Kirkcaldy, Aberdeen, Edinburgh

- 100 families from Arisaig and Motdart to West Australia.<sup>2</sup>

- 1831-2 - Lord Goderich was developing "Bounty" assistance.

- First ships with 202 females, one ship to N.S.W.; one ship to Van Diemens land.

From this time forward there was much more scrutiny of female passengers.

Captain Donald MacPhee of the Cameron Highlanders, arrived in N.S.W. with much of his family.

1833 - 232 women to N.S.W. They came from Tobermory, Oban, Skye, Greenock, Outer Hebrides, Dundee, Nairn, Argyll.<sup>5</sup> Prof. Kathleen Currie reports that the mother of her paternal grandfather was brought to Hobart, Tasmania at one year of age.

4 Carrothers, W.A.; Op. cit. pp. 82-83

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1 MacMillan, D.S.; Op. cit\*. pp. 28, 72

2 MacMillan, D.S.; Op. cit. p. 241 et. seq.

3 Clark, Prof. C.M.H.; Op. cit. pp. 15-16

5 Barnard, Marjorie; A History of Australia, Sydney, 1962, Chap. 21

- 1834 - 134 from Scots ports. No bounty for women.
- 1832-36 - MacMillan summarizes emigration from Scotland to 1836: 2,052 women, 1,778 in family groups assisted.
- 1836 - 114 from Scots ports.<sup>1</sup> Adelaide founded.
- 1837 - 600 colonists from Scotland, assisted. Mrs. Eve Mason wrote me that the "Portland" carried eight Ministers and four Probationers, arriving December 3, 1837. Dr. Kerr Chatfield is of the opinion that Rev. George MacFie was the first immigrant who spelled his name MacFie in Australia.<sup>2</sup> 333 Highlanders left from Skye.
- 1838 - 3,215 left Glasgow, Inverness, Leith and Dundee with passengers from Aberdeen, Moray, Banff, Nairn, Loch Broom, Cromarty Tobermory, Uists, Oban, Skye. Donaldson reports 14,000 from Britain. Flt Lieut, A.C. McPhie of Richmond has provided us with information concerning his family, (p. ). They moved on the "Minerva", a ship employed by Rev. J.D. Lang. There is a later report in this chapter.<sup>2</sup>
- 1839 - 2,238 came from the same Scottish areas as in 1838, plus Arran. Arran sent several colonists, with Neil Black, to Melbourne to develop large grazing areas. Alexander McPhee and his wife Una Cameron came on the "Boyne".<sup>3</sup>
- 1840 - 1,600 emigrants came from the same areas.
- 1841 - Cowan reports an "exodus" from Kirkcudbright, Ross, Cromarty and Sutherlandshire. "Emigration to Australia" was very popular in Arlsaig and Moidart.<sup>4</sup>
- South Australia had 5,000 emigrants.<sup>5</sup> Donaldson reports the total immigrants from Scotland as 1,616, from Ireland 13,344.<sup>6</sup>
- 1842-47 - Bounty was suspended in 1842-44 and again in 1846. 907 colonists emigrated during this period.<sup>4</sup>
- 1850 - 500 colonists from Moidart to Port Phillip.
- 1851 - 1500 emigrants left Greenock of whom 600 were "paupers". 'Georgiana', 'Militiades', 'John Cray', 'Chance', and 'Flora' were the ships. The discovery of gold in New South Wales brought a higher Immigration.<sup>6</sup>
- 1852 - The Highlands and Islands Emigration Society assisted 4,910 people. Prebble reports that Roderick MacCuish, Archibald Boyd, Roderick MacPhail and Archibald MacLean, of North Uist were charged with mobbing and rioting after a clearance. They were told that they must have a wife if they were to be given passage. They carried out this instruction and went on the frigate "Hercules".<sup>7</sup> Numbers of young people from North Uist, Skye and Harris went with them to Australia.

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1 Clark, Prof. C.M.H.; Op. cit. Vol. 2. pp. 15-16

2 Mrs. Mason, Dr. Chatfield and Flt. Lt. McPhie. Private correspondence

3 MacDonnel D.S.; op. cit. p. 276

4 Shaw, C.L.; Op. cit. p. 119, 209, 215

5 Cowan, H.I.; Op. cit.

6 Donaldson, G.; Op. cit. Chap. 10

7 Prebble, J.; The Highland Clearances, Penguin. pp. 260-264

The letters I have received suggest that the Antecedents of many of the writers came from Lochaber, Fort William and Sunart.

1851 - Carrothers reported tile extent of State--Assisted Immigration

1927 - by Australia. This amounted to 1,025,682 persons in the years 1851-1927 as follows:

1851-60 -	225,153	1891-1900 -	8,402
1861-70 -	82,605	1901-10 -	17,715
1871-80 -	107,520	1913-20 -	66,406
1881-90 -	151,805	1920-27 -	165,890
			<u>1,025,682</u>

Immigration by States, was as follows during these years:<sup>1</sup>

South Wales -	330,373	Victoria -	247,063
Queensland -	231,972	Western -	78,053
		Australia	
South -	113,601	F.C. Terr -	24
Australia			
Tasmania -	24,623		<u>1,025,682</u>

In 1852 "The Society for Assisting Emigration from the Highlands and Islands of Scotland" assisted 5,000 passengers travelling as emigrants from Britain to Melbourne, from Coll, Morvern, Ardnamurchan, Iona, Moidart, St. Kilda, Kintail, Uist, Harris, Sutherland, Kintyre, Lochiel, Tires, Lewis and Ullapool (Donaldson).<sup>2</sup>

#### Telephones in Australia - MacDhubhsIth-MacDuffie Clan

Through the courtesy of the Australian Trade Commissioner in Vancouver I have studied all the names in the Telephone Directories, looking for names of our clan. These cannot be regarded as a measure of total population but will indicate the relative significance in any one area as against other areas.

Of those who have telephones in Australia:

1. There are no persons who spell their names as McDuffie.
2. "Duffy" comprises 44% of the clan in the directories; in Melbourne they were 42%, in Sydney about 48%.
3. Most of the McPhee, MacPhie, MacPhee are called McPhee as they did in South Uist and Lochaber.

For Table on names in Australian directories - see next page.

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1 Carrothers, W.A.; Op. cit. App. X1, p. 317

2 Donaldson; Gordon; Op. cit. Chap. 7

Spelling		Adelaide	Brisbane	Canberra	Melbourne	Northern Terr.	Perth	Sydney	West Australia	Tasmania	South Tasmania	South Australia	TOTAL
1.	Duffy	26	44	8	100	-	30	150+	27	8	7	-	400
2.	McPhee, MacPhee, Phie	26	34	1	118	1	16	82	14	5	4	17	318
3.	McCaffery, MacCaffrey	2	32	3	-	-	9	70	2	-	-	-	118
4.	McAfee	4	5	-	12	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	28
5.	McFee, McFie	22	6	-	3	1	1	2	-	3	1	2	41
6.	Fee	-	2	-	6	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	11
7.	MacAfee	-	4	2	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	10
8.	McCuish	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
TOTAL		80	127	14	240	2	57	313	46	17	12	19	927

### Pioneers in Australia

I am including reports on many people who have written to nit, In the hope that Australia will build a Society of the clan.

A person whose name was highly regarded in Australia was Rev. John Dunmore Lang, in the Hunter River Valley. His house was Dunmore. He visited the Highlands and examined the persons who wished to go to Australia, getting a record from the Minister, collected a payment from the applicant and moved them to Dunmore. He collected the Bounty, provided by the Government, and sought out persons who might employ them or helped them find land if they could afford to become independent.

1832 - It would appear that of the reports received by me the earliest record is 1832. A.L. McPhee reports that Captain Donald MacPhee, a great-great-grandfather of A.L. McPhee, of the Cameron Highlanders, arrived in New South Wales about 1832 with most of his children. He was granted land in the Twofold Bay area. Four of Donald's grand-daughters lived in Bellevue Hill. A son of Donald, Alexander, had two sons, Duncan and Aubrey who served in the Boer War. Duncan's son, George Roy, was in World War I, (Croix de Guerre and Palm), and as a local officer in World War II. Alexander, son of George, was in the R.A.A.F. in World War II as a flying Officer in Europe, and is still flying in Boeing 747. Children , Barbara, Andrew, Sally. (From A.L. McPhee Pennant Hills).

1817 - Angus McPhie, the son of Alexander was born in Mull, probably Iona. In the last quarter of the eighteenth century Alexander had married Ann Donaldson. Alexander and Ann had had 14 children. Some had probably died in infancy. Eight, including the father Alexander had died when Rev. Lang interested himself in this family. The mother, John who was 29, four girls between 15 and 21 and a young son Nell, aged 10 decided to take Rev. Lang's proposal

and move to Australia. Rev. D. McVean provided an "Entitlement Certificate of Persons on Bounty Ships", giving reports on each with regard to health, education and moral conduct. They travelled on the Minerva from September 1837 to a quarantine in Sydney, landing in March 1838.

Each girl found a Job. John worked with other farmers. By 1847 he rented 1,140 acres; in 1868 he purchased 321 acres in what is now a village, called Iona. He married Ann McMaster at West MacHand between 1848-1850. Flt. Lt. A.C. McPhie has provided me with the history of this family. He is the fourth generation from Neil, and is now an air traffic controller in the Australian Air Force.

Neil son of Alexander moved to Toowooba, Queensland, worked for and finally bought out a commission Agency, and named the company "McPhie and Co." By 1926, Hector son of Neil, became Managing Director. They sold many hundreds of thousands of sheep, 1,000 to 1,200 horses a month and about 2,000 head of cattle, each fortnight. During World War II they provided 6,500 pack and saddle horses for the U.S. Army. Toowooba became known as the largest horse selling centre in Australia, if not in the world. The Company was purchased by the A.H.L. & F. Co. of London in 1948, but Hector McPhie is still engaged in the business. His son, Alexander Carpendale, has contributed this information.

1838 - Donald McPhee, of Ardnamurchan, and Catherine moved to Australia In 1838 on the "Brilliant". They took with them six children, between 3 and 16.

1838 - Bruce John McPhee of Oatley, son of James, son of James John, son of Patrick reports that his grandfather, James John, was born in Co. Fermanagh in 1838. His parents brought him, with Patrick, his wife Jane and a sister Jane. They settled in Rockley. James John and Anne McPhee, nee MacLaughlan had five children - John P, (Pharmacist); Gerald J. (Grazier); Mary E; James; Vincent J. (Surgeon). Bruce is the son of James. he and his brothers and his Father attended St. Stanislaus College, the oldest Catholic Boarding School in Australia.

1839 - Kathleen McPhee is a Lecturer in French in the University of Sydney. Her great grandfather, John McPhee and Mary McColl had five sons and 2 daughters, in Fort William. Archibald, in 1839 and Dugald in 1848 moved to Australia. Kathleen's grandfather, Dugald, married Margaret Crooks, (1874), and had seven children. Their children were: John Claude, O.B.E., who became a Presbyterian minister, was Senior Chaplain in Gallipoli, Deputy Chairman of the Committee on Repatriation, and Acting Master of Ormond College, Melbourne (See Chapter 12). Robert was an M.D.; Ida was a missionary, three brothers became Bank officials, with Elsie May teacher. Kathleen has proposed that several families mentioned in this report are related to each other and has sent forward a plan which she describes as "details have been collected with the cooperation of members of the family. Absolute accuracy cannot be guaranteed". This enthusiasm must needs be involved in a clan organization.

Mrs. Eve Mason of Woolwich, Rev. Robert S. Hill of Glenshee, by Blairgourie, Scot, and Dr. Ken Chatfield of Penrith have written to me concerning Rev. George Macfie of Ebenezer Church. (See Chapter XII).

Mrs. Mason, a daughter of A.R. MacGregor, a great grand daughter of Rev. George and Elizabeth Hutcheson and a great great grand daughter of Alexander 'who was found in the reeds on Little Colonsay' and who married the Argyllshire beauty, Mary Sinclair. Another way of identifying her in the family of the Macfies is that she is a grand daughter of Mary Sinclair Macfie who married Wm. Poole. Eva Mason is responsible for my correspondence with another relative, Dr. Chatfield, a grandson of "Aunt Mary Poole".

Dr. Ken Chatfield, moved to Australia in 1969. Dr. Ken and his brother, another doctor of medicine wrote me from Penrith. He had finished an article "1768 or 1623?" reporting the alleged circumstances in which McNeill's from Barra attacked "Little Colonsay", south of the Isle of Ulva, in 1768, destroying his g-g-g-grandfather and leaving his son, Alexander, to be saved by a removal to the mainland. This tradition "is well known to many Scottish members of the Clan" (K.C.). It is obvious that the similarities of this tradition to those of the murder of Malcolm IV, (1605?-1623), which was attested in Robert Pitcairn's "Criminal Tricks of Scotland"<sup>1</sup>, raised a problem in Dr. Chatfield's mind. Dr. Chatfield's comment, that "the detection of the thirteen years old Alexander Macfie and the last Chief, Malcolm MacDuffie, in the reeds or seaweed, by the clamour of disturbed seabirds is an unusual one to have occurred twice to two members of one family, and probably represents the same incident, more likely at the earlier date of 1623".

Since arriving in Australia Dr. Kenneth has been searching for the background of "Harold Campbell McPhee (sic).<sup>2</sup> He has "examined every Macfie descendant of the Minister (i.e. Rev. George) which involved an investigation of the 13 children of John Hutcheson (Macfie), and there is certainly no Harold Campbell McPhee". As long as we have such investigators as Dr. Chatfield a history of the Clan will be acceptable and useful.

There was no likelihood of a "massacre" of the 6 people who lived there in 1845, but I cannot be sure in attributing the circumstance to the McNeills of Colonsay. I understand that Niall, 21st in descent, came to Barra c. 1049 and received lands and support from the Lords of the Isles and from James IV. When the Lords of the Isles were beaten in 1493, two groups of McNeills appeared, with Barra in close relationship with the MacLeans, and Gigha and Taynish with the McNeills of Knapdale. It may be that it was the leader of the Barra group which created the "massacre" of 1768 and that these two groups operated independently from each other. The purchase or exchange of Colonsay, in 1701, for Knapdale between the Duke of Argyll and Malcolm McNeill, may have involved the island of Gigha. Dr. Grant claims that Gigha was the first home of the McNeills and that it was Alexander, the third Lord of the Isles who gave Barra to Gilleonan Roderici Murchardii McNeill in 1427.<sup>13</sup>

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1 Pitcairns, Robert "Criminal Trials of Scotland, Vol. 111. p. 553

2 See Volume I. pp. 51-52

3 Grant, Dr. I.F. The Lordship of the Isles, Moray Press. 1935, p. 216

I have reported that the Knapdale group of McNeills were fine agriculturalists and treated our Clan with courtesy. It may well be that Barra with their allies, the MacLeans, were of a different tradition.

In passing we might mention that the Clan Donald of Islay controlled Gigha and rented it to the clan Galbraith until 1590. Our clan is interested in Hester Galbraith who married our Chief, John I (1854-1906). The clan is called ("Chlann a Bhreatannaich"), - "the Briton's son" of Strathclyde - one of the Britons who lived with the Gaels. They appear in history about 1200 A.D.<sup>1</sup>

1850 - Brian McPhee of Stonyfell, S.A. has been the source of information of the Duncan McPhee who emigrated to Hobart about 1850. Several families are involved. Duncan - moved from Paisley, Renfrewshire to Hobart with Daniel. Edward and Matthew.

1860 - Matthew McPhee - Born Oct. 4th 1839 in Paisley, Scot. Served as pupil-teacher in George St. School. He was appointed a Schoolmaster by the Tasmanian Board of Education on October 12, 1860 and moved to Hobart at that time. He was given a testimonial by the Master of the School in Paisley, both as a student and as a teacher. He and his younger brother Daniel quarrelled; Daniel moved to Blampied as a farmer and Edward moved to South Australia. Matthew married (1862) Susannah Birchall. Over the years they had eleven children, 4 sons, 7 daughters. Died October 9, 1896 - 57 years.

1891 - Edward Tannock McPhee, born October 9, 1869, in Hobart. Married Margaret Elizabeth Hopkins, March 2, 1896 in Hobart; joined Tasmanian Statistics Office, 1891. When Federation took place the Commonwealth Bureau absorbed state activities, and in Melbourne by 1927, Canberra became the Federal capital. In 1920 he returned to Hobart as a division statistician but by 1933 was appointed the Commonwealth Statistician in Canberra; retired in 1936. Awarded Imperial Service Order, 1936 by King Edward VIII. One boy, one girl.

Alan McPhee, son of Edward. Married Mary L. Hogan, July 23, 1921. Children Gordon, Aileen, Bruce. Worked for Eastern Extension Cable; Lived on islands when Japanese bombed Darwin. Died at 48.

Gordon McPhee. Born 1924. Joined R.A.A.F. In 1942; moved to Fleet Air Arm in R.A.N. Retired 1971 as Commander. One daughter.

Aileen McPhee. Born 1928. Physiotherapist (Adelaide Univ.) 3 children

Brian, McPhee, B.Ec. (Adelaide), C.A., 3 sons

Hector Macfie of Devonport Tasmania. Father was born in Rothesay, Isle of Bute. Hector's grandfather came to Tasmania. His father was in public life for 66 years, of which he spent twenty as a member of Parliament. Hector was in the Legislative Council for 18 years.

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1 Adam, Frank; Clans, Septs and Regiments of the Scottish Highlands. 8th Edit. Edinburgh. p. 314



1852 - Jean McPhee Weeks of Grafton reports that the McPhees to whom she is related were Allan and his wife Caroline Weir who originally lived in Strontian, Argyllshire. The date of their arrival is not known but Allan died in 1852 presumably in New Zealand. The children of Allan and Catherine were John (Black) - Thomas, William, Donald Alexander and John (Red John) Duncan, Ann, Mary. It is stated that Thomas and his wife Janet arrived in 1852 and settled on the Williams River. Red John was the grandfather of Jean; he was the husband of Ann Cameron and they had nine children including Allan. Jean and her husband sent one son to Armidale Univ. and then to a Theological Seminary and to Brandeis Univ. The other son is a Ph.D. and works at CSIRO. Mrs. Weeks reports that in 1962 there was a gathering of the McPhee Clan at Lower Coldstream.

1851 - S. Duncan McPhees the descendant of a McPhee of Gordon, N.S.W. was born near Corpach, Kinlochiel as so many McPhees who moved to Australia. His great grandfather was a crofter in Kinlochiel; he married Mary Cameron. His eldest son, born in 1822, in Scotland; trained as a baker; moved to California in 1849 and to Australia in 1851, he married Elizabeth Ross, July 19, 1859, in Victoria, died April 16, 1910. There were four children including Allan. Allan was the father of S. Duncan.

1870 - Dr. John M. McPhie of Adelaide is the grandson of a McPhie who came to Australia from Glasgow in the 1870's.

Dr. Alexander MacPhee of Doncaster, is the son of Cecil, the son of Alexander. He has two brothers in Australia, one in Tahsis, B.C., and Esther Shepheard in Karingal.

1879 - Mrs. Bonnie Bush reports that her husband, Alexander McPhee, was born in 1879, son of Alexander and Una Cameron from Strontian Scot. They went on the "Boyne". Mrs. Bush visited Strontian recently and found everyone a Cameron or a McPhee.

MacPhee, Ian Malcolm, L.L.B., M.A., Director Victorian Chamber of Manufacturers; son of C.R. MacPhee, Sydney, born July 13, 1938; school in Sydney, Universities in Sydney, Hawaii, Yale; barrister-at-law N.S.W. Supreme Court, 1963, Papua - New Guinea Supreme Court, 1964; scholarship at Hawaii and Yale 1966-68; Assistant Director of N.S.W. Chambers of Manufacturers 1969-71. Who's Who in Australia, 1971, (641)

McPhee John Roy, B.Sc., (Melb.), D. Phil, Oxon, Chief International Wool Secretariat; son of M.R. McPhee, born May 16, 1930; school in Melbourne, Oxford Univ.; Research Scientist, textiles. Who's Who in Australia, 1971 (641)

Dr. Ian C. McPhee, a son of Rev. John Claude McPhee, above, is carrying on the tradition of professional service as his Father did before him.

Henry Hector Macfie, born in the Isle of Bute, moved, as an infant to Tasmania. He was in public life in Tasmania for sixty years, and was a Member of Parliament for twenty years. His son, Hector, wrote to me "after eighteen years in the Legislative Council". Hector's brothers are Malcolm and Donald. He reports that there is no record of any of our clan being sent as convicts but he has just unearthed a christening certificate of one Henry Hector McFie, son of Hector, born July 23, 1847 in Hobart, he has not been able to discover the father or his sons of this early birth in Tasmania.

Other letters have come too late to be reported.

## CHAPTER II

### NEW ZEALAND

#### New Zealand

Tasman discovered the islands in 1642. Over a century passed before Captain Cook chartered its shores in 1770, and declared the islands as British in 1779. For adequate reasons the British government did not want to undertake the responsibility of treating it as a colony<sup>1</sup>; the missionaries opposed it, and of course the Maoris did. The Europeans who had used New Zealand were rough, tough men - whalers who soon despoiled the supply of seals and whales, by 1829, and who treated the Maoris badly. In 1800 there were about 50 Europeans there; in 1815 there were about 200, and as late as 1838 the European population was only 1,000 to 2,000.<sup>2</sup>

In 1814 Thomas Kendall, a missionary, did not succeed in establishing a settlement, but Rev. Henry Williams a leader of the Church of England mission to New Zealand, did establish a Mission at the Bay of Islands in Waitangi, in 1823, and erected several stations in the north island. A New Zealand Company, formed by British people to colonize settlements at Hokinanga and the Thames sent two ships, The Rosanna and Lambton with 60 artisans and mechanics to Auckland Province in 1826.<sup>3</sup> They were not liked by the Maoris and they moved to Sydney, Australia. Another company tried to establish themselves as shipwrights but, they too, failed. They were supposed to be from Greenock, Tobermory, Dumfries, and England.<sup>4</sup>

Between 1839 and 1842, only 500 immigrants were Scots. In 1840 a total of 60 ships, of which three were from Scotland moved to Wellington - on the "Aurora", on the "Bengal Merchant", and on one other. Between 1840 and 1850 they established settlements at Port Nicholson, at Nelson, at New Plymouth (Taranaki) and Wanganni.<sup>3</sup> The leadership of Wakefield opened up New Plymouth with 80 settlers and two immigrant ships landed 500 settlers at Auckland in 1842. They were handloom weavers from Kirkcudbright, and tenants from Ross, Sutherland and Cromarty.<sup>5</sup>

1840 - 512 Native Chiefs signed a treaty of Wanganui in which some Chiefs recognized the British Crown. This enabled up to 12,000 settlers to come to the Islands most of whom (probably 75%) settled In the North Island in Wellington, Port Nicholson, Wanganui, Nelson and other northern areas.<sup>6</sup>

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1 Scholefield, Guy; New Zealand Parliamentary Record. Wellington. 1950.

2 McClintock, A.H.; Crown Colony Government in New Zealand. Wellington 1958.

3 McClintock, A.H.; An Encyclopaedia of New Zealand. Vol.. 1. p. 125; Vol. II pp. 625-658.

4 Thompson, A.S.; The Story of New Zealand, Savage and Civilized. Vol. I and II 1959.

5 Donaldson, Gordon; Op. cit. Chap. 11

6 Morrell, W.P.; Hall, D.O.W.; A History of New Zealand Life. Whitcombe and Tombs. 1957.

- 1841 - Auckland became the capital of a colony which included New Ulster, (North Island), New Munster (South Island) New Leinster (Stewart Island). The population was 11,032 (Scholefield). These names were replaced by six "provinces". By the beginning of 1875 four new provinces were added but by the end of 1876 the concept of provinces disappeared and only one legislative body, New Zealand, was established.<sup>1</sup>
- 1842 - In 1842 a few hundred Scottish immigrants were brought out.<sup>2</sup> (Keith Sinclair p. 100).
- 1844 - The Lay Association of the Free Church of Scotland purchased 400,000 acres from the Maoris in Otago.
- 1847 - Sheep had been introduced into Marlborough in 1847. 247 colonists came on "Philip Lang" and 97 on "John Wickliffe". They were located in Otago province.
- 1848 - In 1848 another 157 Scots were added to this group on the Ajax. September 8, 1848 - January 8, 1849.
- 1857 - Another 2,000 colonists from Scotland went to Waipu in the North Island and to Invercargill in the south. Normanites, followers of Rev. Norman MacLeod of Assynt who quarrelled with his church in Scotland went to Pictou and St. Ann, Cape Breton; after many migrations they went to Whangaree.<sup>3</sup> In 1857 Neil McPhee from the Island of Boulardaria arrived.
- 1851 - The first general census in 1851 reported a population of 26,707. The growth thereafter became tremendous.
- 1861 - In 1861 it was 97,904; in 1871 it was 254,928. In another ten years it was almost half a million. A natural reason for this immigration came because of the discovery of gold and other metals in Otago and gold in Thames; 204,786 arrived in the decade 1860-69, including 45,730 for the South Island. In the 1861 census the Scot in Marlborough was 15%, in Nelson it was 12%, but in Otago 42%, and in Southland 47% gave Scotland as their home.<sup>4</sup>
- 1862 - In 1861 Scotland had sent 31,000 persons. Included was Neil McPhee from South Uist on a sailing ship, "Jura", carrying 284 Scots. He settled in North Otago as a farmer with Mr. James Allen. The descendants of Neil and Allan held a South Uist family reunion in Oamaru in January 1969. 120 members were present.<sup>5</sup>
- 1867 - Mrs. Bridget Duffy Smith, with her mother and three or four brothers came to New Zealand in 1867 on the vessel Bouvery from Cavan Co. The family home is still in existence.

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1 McClintock, A.H.; Encyclopaedia. Vol. 2. pp. 881-883

2 Sinclair, Keith; A History of New Zealand. Pelican Original. 1969

3 Morrison, Dr. M.D.; The Migration of Scotch Settlers from St. Ann's Nova Scotia to New Zealand. 1851-60. Nova Scotia Hist. Soc. Vol. 22. 1933. pp. 73-95.

4 McClintock, A.H.; Encyclopaedia. Vol. 2 pp. 624-626.

5 Report by John Campbell on "Settlers in Awamoko and Oamaru"

- 1870 - Allan MacPhee, a brother of Nell, with his wife Catherine and seven children came to Oamaru about 1870. He established himself as a tailor. Allan died in 1881 and his wife maintained herself and her young family until 1915. Only one boy married, but the two girls married and had children. Mrs. John Campbell noted above was Margaret MacPhee, daughter of Mary, daughter of Allan.
- 1870-80 - Sir Julius Vogel raised millions of pounds to bring persons from Great Britain to New Zealand, and he is credited, by some, with 13,000 Scotch and 19,300 Irish colonists over this period.<sup>1</sup> Others refer to an immigration of 100,000 assisted passengers and 40,000 non-assisted colonists.<sup>2</sup>
- 1873 - New Zealand paid transportation of settlers and gave lands.
- 1875 - Migrations from Ulster continued to both islands. In 1875 "The Carisbrook Castle", brought 238 settlers to Kati Kati in Tauranga. The lender was a George Vesey Stewart (1832-1920) born in Tyrone Co. he recruited people in Ulster to go to New Zealand to what he called "The Ulster Plantation".
- 1878 - In 1878, 378 emigrants, "three quarters of whom were Irish" moved from Belfast; three quarters were not Scotch-Irish, but southern Irish.
- 1880-84 - Six ships were recorded as going to TePuke - North Island,<sup>3</sup> which had been developed by Stewart. "More Irish immigrants than Scots" came through the efforts of Sir Julius Vogel.<sup>4</sup>

The census of 1890 showed that the Scots were represented by 54,000 but that the Irish were 51,000. Morrell - Hall in an estimate of the Scots contribution to New Zealand thinks it might be 25% of the whole population. At that time the total figure was 487,889 (1881 census). These figures cannot be compared; being Scots I would be prepared to assume that the 25% would be the social significance to New Zealand of the Scottish population even though the statistical figures might be only 10%. The New Zealand Encyclopaedia reports "Immigration, Emigration, and Excess of Arrivals from 1860 up to 1963 by 5-year periods". I am quoting only the figures from 1860 to 1919 and from 1945 to 1964.

1860-64 -	86,924	1890-94 -	12,643
1865-69 -	29,268	1895-99 -	9,702
1870-74 -	60,253	1900-04 -	37,975
1875-79 -	72,826	1905-09 -	46,860
1880-84 -	31,686	1910-14 -	35,894
1885-89 -	2,416	1915-19 -	6,791

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- 1 Morrison, Dr. M.D.; *The Migration of Scotch Settlers from St. Ann's Nova Scotia to New Zealand 1851-60*. Nova Scotia Hist. Soc. Vol. 22. -1933. pp. 73-95
  - 2 Worrel-Hall; *Op. cit.* p. 126
  - 3 Morrell, W.P.; and Hall, D.O.W.; *A History of New Zealand Life*. Whitcombe and Tombs. 1957. pp. 135-136.
  - 4 Morrell, W.P. and Hall, D.O.W.; *Op. cit.* p. 84

The immigration during the period 1860-1879 was more than at any other corresponding period in their history, even though large numbers of immigrants were involved throughout the latter years.

1945-49- 20,719                      1955-59 - 51,581  
 1950-54- 67,382                      1960-64 - 56,844

Professor Donaldson has indicated that the Scot has made a substantial contribution to New Zealand.

The MacDuffie Clan - Telephones in New Zealand

Through the courtesy of the New Zealand Trade Commissioners Office at Vancouver I have studied all the lists of names in the Telephone Directories of New Zealand, looking for names of our clan.

Area	Lists of McP. Names	McAfee	McFie	Duffy	Fee	Other	
Auckland	yes 14	-	1	-	2	1 McCafferty	
Wellington	yes 22	2	1	40	3	-	
Masterton	yes 8	-	-	-	-	-	
Carterton	yes 8	-	-	3	-	-	
Hamilton	yes 1	-	1	-	-	-	
Gisborne	yes 1	-	-	-	-	-	
Hawkes Bay (Napier Hastings)	yes 2 Mc	-	-	2	-	-	
Taranaki (New Plymouth)	yes 3 Mac	-	-	-	-	-	
Taranaki (New Plymouth)	yes -	-	-	2	-	-	
Cambridge	yes 2	-	-	-	-	1 McHaffie 1 McCaffrey	
Wanganui	yes 1 Mc 1Mac	2	-	1	-	-	
Morrinsville	yes 1	-	-	-	-	-	
Eketahuna	yes -	-	-	3	1	-	
Manawatu	yes 1	-	-	2	2	-	
Rotorua	no -	-	-	-	6	-	
Te Awanutu	yes -	-	1	-	-	-	
Whangerei	no 1	-	-	-	2	-	
Waipu	yes 1	-	-	-	-	-	
Whakatane	yes -	-	-	-	-	-	
Christchurch	no 2 Mc 1Mac	-	-	-	3	-	
Dunedin	yes 12	-	1	9	-	-	
Greymouth	no 1	-	-	-	-	-	
Greytown	yes 1	-	-	-	-	-	
Nelson	no 2	-	-	-	-	-	
Invercargill	no 2	-	-	-	-	-	
Timaru	no -	-	-	-	7	-	
Winton	no -	-	-	2	-	-	
TOTAL	189	87	4	5	64	26	3

1. The spelling of "McPhee" is the most universal, followed by "Duffy". There are about a dozen who spell their names "Dufty"; not our clan.
2. There are no McDuffies, no MacFies, no McAfies in the telephone directory.

### The Pioneers in New Zealand

I am greatly indebted to John Campbell of Oamaru, N.Z., formerly of South Uist who had learned from the Daliburgh News that "the McPhees were building a clan history". Mr. Campbell and his wife provided me with names of persons to whom I could write, sent the story of the MacPhee party in 1969 and helped in many ways.

I am grateful to Mrs. Mary Crust of Dunedin, to Neil McCarthy of Hawea Flat, Otago, to Neil McPhee, Jr. of Invercargill, to F.R. Homan of the Early Settler's Association of Dunedin, and especially to Mrs. Mary E. Jenner of Wellington, who have been searching for the origins in New Zealand of other McPhees than her own family. Mrs. Jenner wrote me, recently, of "the great devotion of her father and his five brothers and three sisters to him and to each other." She says, "I don't think I have ever known such family devotion". Mrs. Jenner has a copy of the 1841 census of South Uist and has distributed it to other South Uist friends.

I have included Neil McPhee in Chapter XII, on the basis of reports by Mrs. Crust and Mrs. Jenner.

Neil McCarthy, a son of Patrick McCarthy and Elizabeth McPhee, a grandson of Neil (above) and Johanna, was one of the group who organized the South Uist Family Reunion in January, 1969, at Oamaru. The original estate "Fairfield" owned by Neil Sr. remained in the family, through Thomas and Neil Jr. until 1968. Neil and Elizabeth had two sons, Patrick, Jr, who died in 1952, and Neil, who has been corresponding with me. Another grandson, a cousin of Neil McCarthy, also called Neil established a Highland House specializing in the manufacture of bagpipes, the tailoring of tartan costumes and shirts. Neil McPhee judged pipe band championships.

Our friends in Wellington let it be known that I would like to hear from other members of the clan including the Duffy's. This produced, immediately, a letter from Mrs. R.W. Bain, of Avalon, near Wellington. Mrs. Bain's grandmother, Bridget Duffy Smith, born 1850, came with her mother and brothers on the "Bouvery" in 1867 from Co. Cavan. They settled in Luapeka Flat, near the goldfields, about 60 miles from Dunedin. They had four sons and five daughters. The home and farm are still in good condition. Mrs. Smith had 27 grandchildren, 13 great grandchildren. She has forwarded the names of other relatives who reside in New Zealand. I will send these to persons who might like to bring the family together.

Rev. Ajax, E. Duffy, the Pastors' Residence in Masterton has reported that his great grandfather, Gregory Duffy, and his wife, Elizabeth McBride, migrated on the "David Fleming" to Christchurch. They brought five children with them and added four more in New Zealand. Rev. Duffy has obtained, from the National Library of New Zealand, a statement of the "freeholders of New Zealand in 1882. This report shows, as freeholders, three Duffy's, two Duffey's and one Duffie.

"The Library reported to him that a John Duffy came on the ship "London", arriving at Wellington, in 1840. Thomas Duffey came, as a surveyor in the New Zealand Co., on the vessel "Will Watch", arriving at Nelson, September 1841. His wife joined him in February 1842 on the ship "Fifeshire". "The Wise's New England 'Directories "for the years 1870's and 1880's note that an increasing, though still small, number of Duffy's in the country at that time. I have been unable to trace details of their arrival." Rev. Duffy reports that there are no Duffy's, Duffey's, or MacDuffey's in the Cyclopaedia in New Zealand. I am very grateful to Mr. Duffy and to Frank Wylie for this information.

Mrs. Annie McHaffie of Pleasant Point has reported on the family of Hugh Ninian McHaffie in New Zealand. Her husband's grandfather, Hugh Ninian married Selina M. Gardener, in Montreal where his regiment was stationed. A son, also called Hugh Ninian, was born in Canada. The Rifles were involved in the Crimean War, after which they returned to Scotland. Another son and three girls were added to the family before Hugh Ninian Sr. died. The boys went to a training ship for a period and then went to New Zealand on the "Taranaki" with 326 passengers, arriving in Port Chalmers, January 24, 1880. After serving on ships between N.Z. and the United Kingdom he married a Scots girl Janet Barrie Tait and settled in Deborah Bay. Hugh Ninian, III was born in 1891. Three of the nine children enlisted in World War 1, but returned to N.Z. to farm in South Canterbury. One of Mrs. McHaffie's sons is the Chief of the Scottish Society in South Canterbury. About 160 descendants, with 35 bearing the name of Hugh Ninian in both the north and south islands, will indicate that this branch of the clan will continue to be important.

John Campbell MacPhee, born in 1893 in New Zealand. His grandfather Donald had been employed by the Duke of Argyll as a Field Officer in Tiree. His son, Sween, emigrated to New Zealand about 1885 and, with two other friends from Tiree, worked on a Station owned by Sir Donald MacLean of about 50,000 acres. Sween (d. 1930) and his wife bought land in Hawkes Bay. John Campbell MacPhee was the eldest son; Duncan, Flora and Effie comprise Sween's family. The names of the farms in Hastings and Hawkes Bay are BenLomond, Glenorchy, Glencoe, Glenaros.

A.R. McPhee, of Danneviski, reports that a grandfather, Donald McPhee was born int Loch Aline, near Oban, about 1827. He moved with friends to Australia when the Bendigo rush was on, but he, Donald McLachlan, John Turner and Duncan McLachlan moved to New Zealand in 1853. Donald McPhee married Miss Morrison; they had seven children and died in 1906.

Mrs. Wyn Williams of Rocky Bay, Wai is a daughter of Alexander Luke McPhee, a granddaughter of John McPhee. John and his wife Catherine were married in Greenock, Scotland, and moved to New Zealand in 1860. They had nine children. He was lost in the mountains at Hamiltons. Alexander married Sarah and they had thirteen children. Mrs. Williams asked about Angus and Ann McPhee who came to New Zealand on the Ajax, January 8, 1849 with four children; they too were pioneers.

Neil McPhee Jr. of Invercargill reports that his grandfather Donald left Scotland at 14 years of age in a Norwegian sailing ship. Later on he became a steam engineer and held his steam tickets. His father, Neil, became a lumberman and operated a sawmill. In World War I Neil and Donald served with the New Zealand forces and Donald was killed in Gallipoli. Nell. Sr. married a Miss Muirie.

CHAPTER IV

SOUTH AFRICA

South Africa

Explorers such as Mungo Park of Selkirk, Hugh Clapperton of Annan, McGregor Laird, Dr. Andrew Smith of Roxburgshire and James Grant of Nairn, and Missionaries such as William Anderson of Aberdeen and Robert Moffat of Orniston were in Africa before the colonizer. Gordon Donaldson has produced the beginnings of early settlement;

- Thomas Hart in 1807 was in Cape Town district;

- John Murray came to Morsel. Bay in 1803 - Benjamin Moodie, of Orkney, took 200 Lowland Scots to Swellendam district in 1817.<sup>1</sup>

The first colonists came from England. Carrothers reports that in 1819 3,569 moved from England to the Cape of Good Hope.

1819-20 - It was intended to locate 400 Scots families, with financial assistance, from London.

A fire destroyed the "Alcoma" with six Scots survivors.

1820 - 20 Scots moved to Albany district.<sup>1</sup>

1824 - A small group went to Natal.<sup>1</sup>

1846-51 - About 4,000 persons, including a few Scots.<sup>1</sup>

1858 - 515 people chiefly from Dumfriesshire.<sup>1</sup>

- 9,383 colonists to Cape Colony.<sup>2</sup>

1867 - 170 persons to Natal.<sup>1</sup>

1868 - 138 persons to Natal.<sup>1</sup>

1880 - Willow Fountain Settlement, near Pretmaritzburg; half the settlers, left Settlement.

1886 - Lady Ossington assisted 49 families to go to Wolseley.<sup>2</sup>

- Settlement failed within two years.<sup>2</sup>

- 25 families in the Tennyson district was a success.<sup>2</sup>

1899 - Thomas C. Macfie moved from Ballycurrie Farm in Bute to London and then to South Africa. He joined the South African Railway Pioneers, a regiment in the Boer War.

1904 - The population of "Scottish birth" was 41,227.<sup>1</sup>

1929 - Carrothers has published data regarding "Passengers arrived" and "Passengers Department" from Ocean ports from 1901. to 1927. In the first quinquennium about 60,000 remained in the Dominion but in the following decades the departures exceeded the arrivals.<sup>2</sup>

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1 Donaldson, Gordon; Op. cit. Chap. 12

2 Carrothers, W.A.; Op. cit. Chap. 4, p. 248



## CHAPTER V

### NAMES TO REMEMBER

In this chapter the reader will find names of persons who have done something unusual for society. They have been outstanding in their professions or other employment; they have created jobs for other people, they have been recognized by society as doing much more than the job demanded. I suggest that these are persons who should be remembered by the clan. Other writers would add more to this list, as I would if space were available.

The fifty names have been drawn from Scotland and Ireland, from United States and Canada, from Australia and New Zealand, and from Sweden; they represent the major professions and other civic leaders; some of them have passed to the great Beyond and others' are still at work on behalf of their clansmen.

McAfee, Robert Breckenbridge, Politician, Historian.

Son of Robert McAfee and Anne McCoun, grandson of James McAfee of Kentucky. Born February 18, 1784, died March 12, 1.849. 1795-97 attended Transylvania Seminary; Studied law under John Breckenridge, and was called to the Bar on 1801, at 17 years; 1807, married Mary Caldwell; 1812, Lieutenant in war, wounded; published "History of the Late War in the Western Country", special attention to Indians and use of the Great Lakes; 1819 House of Representatives; 1821 State Senator; 1824, Lt. Gov. of Kentucky; 1833-37 Charge of Mission in New Granada; State Senator 1841. President Board of Visitors 1842. Dictionary of Amer. Biog., Vol. XI, Scribners, 1933, p. 542.

McAfee, Cleland Boyd. Clergyman (Presbytertan).

Born Ashley, Mo, September 25, 1866, son of Rev. John Armstrong. (Pres. Park College) and Anna Waddle; A.B. Park College, 1884; A.M. 1888., Union Theol. Sem. 1888; Ph.D. Westminster Coll. Mo., 1892; D.D. Park, 1897, LL.D. Tusculum, 1921. LL.D. Hanover Coll., 1929, S.T.D. Syracuse, 1930, married Harriet Brown, 1892; children: Ruth Myrtle, Katherine Agnes, Mildred Helen; ordained, 1888; professor Park College 1888-1891; pastor to 1912; prof. McCormick Theol. Sem. 1912-1930; Secretary Presb. Foreign Missions, 1930-36; prof. at various theol. colleges, lecturer Joseph Cook Foundation; Moderator Gen. Assembly, Presbyterian, W.S.A., 1929-30; Director, Religious Work Dept. Y.M.C.A. with A.E.F. 1919. 16 books and pamphlets, died February 4, 1944.

McAfee, Mildred Helen, President.

Born Wellesley, Mass. May 12, 1900. A.B., Vassar, 1920; A.M. Chicago, 1928; LL.D. Oberlin 1936, Williams 1936, Mt. Holyoke 1937, Bates, 1937, Boston, 1940; L.H.D. Goucher, 1938; teacher Monticello, Francis Parker, 1920-23 prof. Tusculum, 1923-1926; Centre 1927-32; Executive Sec'y Vassar 1932-1934, Dean, Oberlin, 1932-36, president, Wellesley, 1936; Director of WAVES, U.S. Navy, Captain; Vice pres. Assoc. Boards Christian Colleges, China, Director of Trustee Schools.

McAfee, Jerry, Dr. President and Chief Executive Officer.

Born Port Arthur, Texas; B.Sc. Chem. Eng. Texas, 1937; Sc. D. of M.I.T. 1940; research 1940-43; operating eng. 1944-45; joined Gulf Oil, eng. and research director of chemistry

division; holder of 17 patents; vice-president of chemistry division 1954; vice-president eng. in Pittsburg 1955. In 1960 vice-president, technical advisor; 1964 senior vice-president of Gulf Oil and director of affiliates; responsible for co-ordinating Gulf's activities in Europe, Africa and the Middle East. In 1967 a company director; in 1969 President of Gulf Oil Canada; National President Amer. Inst. of Chem. Eng.; from 1955 to 1964 one of three rep. permanent council of World Pet. Congress. Member of Nat. Acad. of Eng. 1967. Director Bank of Nova Scotia, of Steel Co. of Canada and of C.M.A. Married Geraldine Smith, 4 children. Personal Correspondence

McAfee Brothers.

In Kentucky there is a place called McAfee, on the Talmadge Pike, population 100, named for the McAfee brothers James, George and Robert and Samuel. Their story is in Vol. 111. pp. 41-43. The reason for mentioning it again is that the James McAfee House, erected in 1790, is open to the public, by request. On the facade of this House is a bronze marker erected in tribute to the founders of the McAfee Station, James, George and Robert McAfee, James McCoun, James Pawling and Samuel Adams. The original Station was on Salt River. The attack on the Station, May 4, 1781, by the Shawnee Indians, is one of the historical facts in the development of Kentucky for tin in American state.

Rev. George MacFie (1789-1869).

Born Calton, Glasgow, October 3rd, 1789. The eldest child of Alex. Macfie (1755-1823) and Mary Sinclair (1767-1828). He graduated M.A. from the University of Glasgow around 1808 and taught school for some years until licensed by the Presbytery of Yorkshire in 1828. He became assistant minister at Yetlington (Northumberland) for a short time and then was ordained by the Presbytery of Northumberland on July 2nd, 1828, and inducted to the Parish of Birdhopraig.

In July 1837, under a sponsored scheme of the British Government and Presbyterian Church, he sailed with his wife and two infants on the "Portland", reaching Sydney after 5 months at sea. His first charge was at Bega on the South Coast of N.S.W. Two years later, he was called to the Presbyterian Church of Ebenezer at Portland head, on the Hawkesbury River, 30 miles North West of Sydney, where he ministered for 28 years.

The little sandstone church, the oldest Presbyterian Church in the Commonwealth of Australia, built in 1809, still stands on the banks of the River, which remains liable to flooding. In June, 1867, occurred the Great Flood and with the Manse surrounded by water, his daughter, Mary Sinclair was married and left for their honeymoon by Boat. During his pastorate the Scots Church at Pitt Town was founded and Mr. Macfie cared for the adjacent parishes. He retired after the Flood and left the district, dying in Sydney in 1869. He is buried at Ebenezer.

His wife, Elizabeth Hutcheson (1804-1899) was a daughter of John Hutcheson of Fulbar, a Provost of Renfrew, Scotland. Rev. and Mrs. Macfie had two sons and three daughters.

Brown, Robert McAfee, B.A., B.D., Ph.D., D.D., LL.D., L.H.D.

Born May 28, 1920, Carthage, Ill; grandson of Cleland McAfee; married Sydney Thomson, 4 children. Fulbright grant at Oxford; nine honorary degrees; U.S. Navy Chaplain, 1945-46; Instructor in religion, Amherst Coll and Union Theol. Sem. 1946-1951; Professor Macalester coll. and Union Theol. Sem. 1951-1962; professor of Religious Studies, Stanford. 1962. Editorial Boards Author: Christianity and Crisis, Theology Today, Jour. Ecumenical Studies 12 books; translator of de Dietrich, Casilis, D.B. Dumas; contributions to 25 volumes.

Personal Correspondence

Macfie, Robert Andrew, Business, Politics.

See Vol. II. p. 48-49.

Woods, Dr. Neander, D.D.

Born Harrodsburg, Ky. Sept. 4, 1844. Descendant of Mary McAfee, eldest daughter of James McAfee, 1736-1811., the leader of the McAfees who explored and colonized Kentucky; son of James and Sara, Univ. Kentucky. Law at Washington Univ. theologic training at Union Theological, (B.D.), LL.D. Western Presby. Univ. 1905; M. <sup>1</sup> Alice Birkhead, <sup>2</sup> Sallie Behre; Chancellor Southwest University; 1905-08; Moderator Press. Church of U.S. 1901. Wrote Woods-McAfee biography. Reference Woods-McAfee Memorial, Louisville, Ky.

McDuffie, George; Senator, Governor.

George was born in Columbia Co. Georgia, the son of John and Mary McDuffie, Aug. 10, 1790. At 12 years of age he became a clerk in Augusta, and then moved to Wellington. S.C. He was regarded as a foremost pupil, and was outstanding in debating, and as an orator. Naturally he entered law and politics. He was admitted to the South Carolina bar in 1814, and entered the lower house of the S.C. Legislature in 1818. In 1820-21 he used his invective in an article "Defence of a Liberal Construction of the Powers of Congress". This involved him in becoming a member of the House of Representatives from S.C. from 1821-1834. It also involved him in challenges to duels. In 1822, in a duel with Col. Cumming, a ball struck a rib and lodged in his spinal column. Dr. Green considers that this caused a change in personality and finally a loss of his limbs. He attacked a change in tariffs which raised the rates from about 20-25% to 33-1/3%. McDuffie thought that the central government was taking too much tax and was not helping the farmer. He was a leader in the Nullification proposal. An election was held on the matter in Feb. 1833 as a result of which the President recommended a reduction of the 1828 tariff and nullification disappeared as a political problem. McDuffie was elected a Major-General in the Militia in 1835, and appointed a Governor of S.C. in 1834-36; From 1842 to March 1849 was U.S. Senator from S.C. He supported slavery, favored the 49th parallel as the basis of division of western lands, was awarded the degree of L.L.D. In May 1829 he married Mary Singleton. She died in August 1830. There was one child.

This recital has been prepared from Dr. E.L. Green's book, "George McDuffie", Columbia, S.C. 1936. Dr. Green describes Gov. McDuffie's speeches as being zealous, true, fierce, earnest, nervous with a passion of conviction.

Rev. Marshall V. McDuffie, B. lift., D.D. (1855-1927).

Distinguished Baptist clergyman and church builder; born in Fayetteville, Cumberland Co., N.C. of a Scot family, probably from Isle of Jura, Argyllshire revolutionary graduate of Wake Forest College, m. Bettie Phillips of Franklin Co., N.C. Pastorates in Henderson, N.C.; New Brunswick, N.J.; Portsmouth, N.H.; East Orange, N.J.; Baltimore, Md., Asbury Park, N.J. at many of which places successful in building new church edifice; proven ability to obtain funds for Christian endeavors, resulted in appointment as Field Secretary of Gordon Bible College, Boston and then Financial Secretary of Furman University, S.C. in which off ices he raised funds for those institutions by his preaching and solicitation from laymen in the east. It was a mark of distinction that he was called from the South to Northern pastorates. Father of Marshall W. McDuffie, M.D., Phillips C. McDuffie, L.L.B., Harold F. McDuffie, M.D., J. Morgan McDuffie., Edward Allen MacDuffie, D.J. These five sons were a distinguished group of practitioners in the fields of medicine, law and business.

McDuffie, James H. III. Insurance, President of the MacDuffie clan of America.

Son of Dr. James Henry Jr. of Columbus, Ga. and Lucile Carolyn Peacock, obstetrician and gynecologist, chmn of Columbus City Hospital Board, grandson of Dr. James Henry St. physician in Georgia. He is much more interested, not in the fact that his great grandfather, James Robert had 10,000 acres in Rockfish Creek, N.C., nor in the fact that he is one of a very few who belongs to the million-dollar insurance agents, but proudly, that his father and grandfather delivered about 5,000 babies in their lifetimes in Georgia. He has written the story of Archibald whose father or grandfather was, reportedly, in the battle of Culloden, in 'Clan Chatter'. He suggested that this chapter should include a tribute to the "American Mother of the Year, 1954", Mrs. Love McDuffie Tolbert. I have done so (p. 198). James III and Mary Elizabeth Stouffer have had three sons; James III received a B.S. degree 1937, Davidson College, Omicron Delta Kappa; Univ. N.C. as graduate in Bus. Admin; Gen. Elect, Co. 1947-1962 in Community and Employee Relations. In World War II Intell. Officer in U.S., Ireland, England, and at "D" Day arrived Normandy. 1962 Prudential Ins., Chartered Life Underwriter, Community Service Award. C. of C., Kiwanis, Chm'n Henderson Co. Sheltered Workshop. Presbyterian.

Edward Allen MacDuffie, D.J. (1904 --)

Counsellor-at-Law, Convener of MacDuffie Society of America, Inc. (org. 1962), son of Rev. Marshall V. McDuffie, D.D. & Bettie Phillips; graduate of Dartmouth College and Columbia University, School of Law; m. Viola P. Parkhill of Illinois: Private practice of law in New York City; served on staff of U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission and Federal Reserve Bank of New York, as Trial Examiner. At retirement in 1970 continued as House Counsel for an international investment banking firm in New York. Father of Bettie (Mrs. Joseph E. Reeger) and Allen MacDuffie (A.B., LL.B.) One of the founders of MacDuffie Clan of America and is Convener; has assisted me, in many ways, from the inception of my program in these studies.

McDuffie, Phillips C. Sr.

The second son of Marshall and Elizabeth was prominent in legal, business and civic circles in Atlanta, Georgia, for more than 50 years. Graduate Wake Forest College, George

Washington College and studied in Harvard Law School, was engaged in an extensive law practice, but he became interested in the development of industry in Atlanta. He married Helen Bagley. They had three sons; George, Edward and Phillips C. Jr. and two daughters, Mrs. William Maddox, Jr. and Miss Helen B. McDuffie. Phillips died Dec. 28th 1964 at 80 years of age.

McDuffie, Dr. Marshall W.

The New York Times on July 24, 1945 reported the death of Dr. Marshall W. McDuffie, a noted homeopathic surgeon and gynecologist who died while attending an operation in the Polyclinic Hospital on July 21st. Dr. McDuffie graduated from the New York Medical College in 1904, and took his internship in that city. In 1908 he married Wilhelmina Helmer. He was an gynecologist and obstetrician from 1908 to 1918, and lectured to nurses and students in the Flower Hospital. As an attending surgeon in the Metropolitan Hospital, and as a member of the visiting staffs at several of the city welfare and medical institutions he became well known for his care of poor patients and their families. 3 sons.

McDuffie, John Van,

Born in Addison, Steuben County, N.Y., May 16, 1841. Luther College, Decorah, Iowa; enlisted in July 1861 and served during the entire Civil War; settled in Lowndes County, Ala., and became a planter; studied law was admitted to the bar and commenced practice in Hayneville, Ala.; elected judge of probate in 1868; 1874, and served until 1880; he died November 18, 1896.

McDuffie, Glenn L.

The reader of Vol. III and IV will have recognized that Glenn McDuffie has contributed greatly to the information presented and to the attitudes taken by the author. I have asked Glenn to provide me with information concerning himself as I wanted to report these data in this chapter. He had not done so. I have found that he was born in Samson, Alabama in May 24, 1918; that he graduated B.S., Univ. of Alabama, an Engineer; that he was a descendant of John McDuffie, (b.c. 1748) of Columbia Co., Georgia; that he is associated with Westinghouse Electric Corp. and has just moved to New Orleans. In his work in genealogy he entrants the name "professional" as he has in engineering. I am very grateful to him for his many studies and for his readiness to allow me to use them In these volumes.

Torbert, Love, Alexander McDuffie, American Mother of the Year, 1954.

Born in Raleigh, N.C., June 3, 1885, daughter of Dr. and Mrs James H. McDuffie of Keyser, N.C. As an adolescent very much involved in music. Converse College, Spartanburg, S.C. 1902-1905; graduate school 1905-1906; head of English, High School in Kosciusbo, Mississippi, 1906-1908; married Wheeler Howard Tolbert. 1910. All five sons were in World War II. In 1930 active in politics and was one of the first women legislators for Georgia; writer for two newspapers; has written a history of Columbus, Ga.; active in church; Georgia Mothers Committee named her "The Georgia Mother of the 'Year' in 1954. At a meeting in the Waldorf Asotria in that year was named the "American Mother of the Year". 1954.

Kent, Frederick Heber, Lawyer.

Born April 26, 1905 son of Heber and Juanita (McDuffie). J.D. Univ. Georgia. 1926. Married Norma C. Futch, 1929; children - Frederick Maher, Norma Futch, John Bradford,

James Cleveland; Admitted to Bars in Georgia and Florida; practised in Jacksonville; Director Florida Nat. Bank of Jacksonville; Chairman Kent Theatres; Member city council 1913-37, director, chairman, or president community enterprises, United Fund, Higher Education. Riverside Hospital. Florida Jr. Coll. Bolles Sch. Distinguished Service Award U.S. Jr. C. of C. 1933. Ted Arnold Award 1961.

Burt, Dr. Wayne V.; Educator

Son of John David Burt and Mary Pearle McDuffee. Born May 10, 1917 at South Shore, South Dakota. B. Sc. George Fox College, M.Sc. Univ. of California, Ph.D. from Scripps College; Ph.D. (Hon.) George Fox College; Chairman, Dept. of Oceanography, Oregon State, 1959-67, Director Marine Science Center, 1964, Associate Dean of Research, 1967 to date; recipient Alumni Association Distinguished Professor Award, 1968, and of the University Centennial Award; 1968, Governor's Scientist award from the Oregon State Museum of Science and Industry, 1969; was in the Navy in World War II as an ensign, and retired as a commander. President American Society of Limnology, Member of President Nixon's Advisory Board on Oceanographic and Aerospace programs. Four children.

Macfie Maj-General John Mandeville. Physician. Administrator C.B. 1951; C.B.E. 1946; M.C. 1917; O. St. J. 1945.

Born Dec. 13, 1891. Son of Rev. W.G. Macfie, Mowbray, Cape Town; unmarried. S. African Coll. School. Glasgow high Sch. ; Univ. Glasgow, M.B. Ch.B. (with honors) 1915. F.R.C.P. Glasgow 1964. Lieut. R.A.M.C. 1915; Dep. Ass't Dir. Pathology, India 1926-29; Dep. Asst. Director General of Army Med. Services, War Office, 1932-36; Dep. D.C.A.M.S.; War Office 1943-46; D.D.M.S. East Africa Command 1946-48; D.D.M.S. Scottish Command, 1949; Commandant R.A.M. College 1949-50; K.H.S. 1950; Dep. Dir. Med. Services, Western Command, U.K. 1950-51; retired pay Jan. 1952; Col. Commandant R.A.M.C. 1951-56. Governor, Glasgow School of Art Commander Order Leopold II of Belgium, 1949.

Since he has retired was on Ed. of Scottish Western Regional hospital, then Chairman of the Board of Management of Glasgow Western Hospitals Board. Honorary President of the "Glasgow High School Pupils Club". The Glasgow High School was an appanage of the Cathedral, 1197. It is the oldest educational institution in Glasgow, if not in Scotland. Who's Who 1973. P. 2036 and Personal correspondence. 1973.

Macfie, Alec Lawrence, Professor; M.A., LL.B. D. Litt., LL.D. (Glasgow)

Son of Rev. W.G.. Macfie, Cape Town 1898. High School of Glasgow, Univ. of Glasgow; World War I in the Gordon Highlanders; Lecturer in Political Economy, Glasgow Univ. 1930; In 1946 Dr. Macfie took over the headship of this most distinguished Chair, the Adam Smith Chair of Political Economy in Univ. of Glasgow; retired in 1958. In 1960 Univ. of Glasgow gave him an honorary degree of LL.D. on the same roll as was used when Adam Smith received his degree of LL.D. Single, lives with his brother, Major General Macfie.

His publications during his teaching were concerned with "Theories of the Trade Cycle", "An Essay on Economy and Value", "Economics Efficiency and Social Welfare", and "The Individual. in Society". Since retirement has been editing Adam Smith's "Theory of Moral Sentiments", his second major book which Adam Smith thought to be a better book than "The Wealth of Nations". This edition will be published to commemorate the publication in 1776 of the Wealth of Nations. President of the Scottish Economic Society 1963-66. Has collected a fine historical collection of pictures which he will give to the University. Who's Who, 1973, p. 2036 and Personal Correspondence.

McFie, Hon. Hector-, Engineer.

Son of late H.H. McFie, O.B.E. Devonport, Oct. 3, 1898. Attended Scotch College, Melbourne, A.I.M.E.; engineer in South Africa, South America, U.S.A.; Eng. Officer. Royal Aust. Navy Salvage Dept. 1939-45; M.L.C. for Mersey, Tasmania since 1854; Chmn of Committee, 1969; married (1) Harriet H. Price, 2 sons, 2 daughters; (2) Henrietta A. Hughes, 1 daughter; Vice Chairman Devonport Amb. Bd.; Chairman Devonport Aid Soc. Who's Who in Australia, 1971.

William (Arthur) McFee. 1881-1966.

Son of Captain John Henry McFee and Hilda Wallace of Petitcodiac, New Brunswick. Father was a designer builder, owner and master of Erin's Isle. Apprenticed to Moreland and Sons (17-20), and then to Thomas Geo. Newton. Became a Sub-Lt. in the Royal Naval Reserve in World War I. Worked as a Marine Engineer. First book "Letters of an Ocean Tramp" was published at 27 years of age; at 31 years he left the navy and depended on writing as a career. Author of 23 books published in United States and Great Britain. Reviewed sea-books for New York Times. Yale University Library has the most comprehensive collection of his paper including "Harbour master", "Command", "The Life of Sir Martin Frobisher", "Law of the Sea". H.L. Mencken once said of William Arthur McFee: "He has been unsurpassed since Joseph Conrad, and his novel, "Command" is one of the finest at character delineations of our time". Yale gave an honorary M.A. to William McFee. No children. Extracted from Col. Ralph Pearson. History of the Fee Family, pp. 505-506.

Thorburn-Macfie families

One of the moat interesting alliances of the Macfie family was with the "Thorburns of Scotland.

Three of the Thorburn-Macfie families were married. Robert Macfie's son John who began to operate William "Macfie & Co." in Leith, in 1805, married Alison Thorburn. When John<sup>1</sup> was writing the story of the event he commented that "in all the negotiations which preceded the opening of the Leith sugar refinery great assistance was rendered by William Thorburn Sr. A share in the business was offered to him but he declined". John was only 22 and the advice by a man who had built his business in the county of Roxburgh, Scotland was valued by John and his older brother William. John married Alison Thorburn in 1810.

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1 Macfie, Dr. J.W.S. John Macfie of Edinburgh and His Family, 1805.

They had a daughter Jessie, or Jessy, as she was called by the Thorburns, and in the course of time Jessy married a son William Thorburn in 1813. After a few years William and Jessy moved to Kasen, Uddevalla. Five years later a daughter Jessie Thorburn was born. When her mother took this young lady called Jessie, on a visit to Scotland to see her relatives, she found that her daughter Jessie had fallen in love with her cousin, a William Andrew Macfie. They were married and within a year a place was bought for them in Anfasterod, a short distance away from Uddevalla. They had 13 children.

One of the children of this third marriage was William Andrew Macfie (1846-1926). He was a gold-digger in America but soon returned to his native love, the sea, and became a much beloved Sea Captain in the Merchant Navy. His eldest brother Robert, remained on the farm in Anfasterod; a younger brother became an engineer in the Macfie sugar plantation in Hawaii. The youngest son, James Washington (1860-1943), moved to Canada. After many experiences as a farmer on the prairie as a farmer in the Fraser and Okanagan Valleys, and as an accountant In Vancouver his death was reported in British Columbia in 1943.

James Washington was in Vancouver when he saw Harry Macfie, a story-teller, as in Wasa-Wasa. He was the father of Gordon Macfie, whose story is told, up to the present, in Chap. XII.

A niece, Violet Alma Marion Macfie, (1871-1947), at Lychorna, Sweden, had five children, one of whom Violet married Dr. Avar Hagman a chemist. Their son has been the source of all the information on the Swedish growth of the Thorburn-Macfie families and all members of the clan are very grateful to him. They are examples to the rest of us in their maintenance of the clan spirit.

MacFie, John (Sugar).

Mrs. Jack L. Yeaste has provided me with a copy of "John MacFie of Edinburgh and His Family" written by Dr. John William Scott Macfie, F.R.S.E. and published by T & A Constable, Ltd., Edinburgh, 1938 for private circulation. J.W. Scott Macfie "inherited" a large volume of letters written by Robert Andrew and his father John, his grandfather and great-grandfather. They had been kept for many decades by the family, in Dreghorn Castle, the family home. J.W. Scott and his brothers and sisters attempted to extract important letters and to put the rest into a fireplace. When his father, John William, died his brother undertook the sorting. J.W. Scott prepared a 'family tree' which is now in circulation and undertook to complete the job his father had undertaken. This is the story of the "sugar-Macfies" as told by themselves to each other.

It would appear that a Robert McFie left Colonsay after 1680. He moved to Bute. They may have been farmers but equally they may have participated in the operation of the sloops and barques which carried persons and produce to all parts of the world. Frank Nicolson Macfie claims that his ancestors were involved in the transportation and eventually in the purchase and sale of sugar, tobacco, tea, linen, wool, cotton, agricultural machinery. All along the coast, below the Clyde, persons moved freight and passengers to Europe and the new world. As J.W. Scott remarks "so many of them were shipowners or were connected by ties with distant lands, that long voyages were casual events and prolonged absences abroad by no means unusual".



In Dr. Scott's family tree - Robert was born about 1680 and married Mary Lyon. The Parochial Reglaier of West Kilbride reports that a Robert McFie married Ann Craig<sup>1</sup> on Jan. 30, 1708. They had six children; William, Jan. 9, 1709; John, May 31, 1711; Daniel, July 8, 1718, Old Miln; Anna, Jan. 6, 1721; Old Miln. It would appear that Ann died when Anna was born and we next find that Robert McFie married Janet McNeil (McNeel) and that Katherine was born at Old Mill. Robert Sr. moved to Everton and his last child was born, Robert Feb. 23, 1725.

I think that we are referring to the same Robert McFie; Dr. Macfie's report refers only to William, 1710 "probably others. No record. "The next generation is reported as follows:

William McFie m. Mary Ramsay, at Innerkip (Waulk mills). The children were reported again in Innerkip as William, Nov. 15, 1736; John, April 20, 1740; Anna, April 1, 1743; Robert Feb. 11, 1746; John, May 22, 1748. The first John (1740) and Anna (1743) died young. The eldest brother William disappears from the scene. The West Kilbride report and Dr. Macfies report are identical.

Robert McFie always used McFie; his sons were christened as McFie but they changed their spelling to Macfie. General Macfie reports that up until his grandfathers time the Wigtownshire spelling was Macfee and that this is the spelling of his birth certificate. His grandfather changed his name to Macfie.

Robert started a grocery business and it was successful. In 1788 he took 1/8 share of a sugar plant, in Sugar House Lane, Greenock. When this was wound up in 1800 Robert and his eldest son William started a new plant in Bogle St., Greenock, under the name Robert Macfie & Sons.

The story of the growth by the Macfies in Greenock, was published in 1951 by Tate and Lyle Ltd., London and Liverpool. This company had bought MacFie & Sons in 1935, with James Allan Macfie as Chairman, a great-great-grandson of the original founder. They had operated plants in Greenock, in Leith, in Edinburgh, in Liverpool; one of Robert's grandsons married a daughter of the James Fairrie, who owned refineries in Greenock, Liverpool and London, and acquired an interest in Fairrie's business in 1866. A chart will indicate the extensive sugar interests of Robert's successors:

Robert McFie

1746-1827

(See next page) Sugar Houseline-Greenock,

Robert McFie 1746-1827 Sugar House Lane - Greenock			
John Macfie 1783-1852		William Macfie 1776-1854	
Robert Andrew Macfie 1811-1893	Robert Macfie of Airds 1812-1899 Fairrie & Co. Liverpool	Claude MacFie 1822-1903 Macfie & Sons Liverpool	John Macfie 1826-1896 Macfie & Sons Liverpool
John William Macfie d. 1924	William Macfie d. 1912 Macfie & Sons Liverpool	Andrew Laurie Macfie d. 1936 Fairrie & Co. Liverpool	
R.A. Scott Macfie d. 1935	James Allan Macfie d. 1938 Macfie & Sons Liverpool		

On the crest and motto, a demi-lion rampant, with a scroll bearing the name "Pro Rege" John had paid each year the tax due for a license to carry the armorial bearings. John said that neither he nor his grandfather knew by what authority he used them but he used a seal as early as 1822 to fasten his letters. The crest and motto were used by various members of the clan for seals and for engraving silver, long before the arms were matriculated in 1864 by Robert Macfie of Airds. John knew that the crest and motto were "the same as those used by his great grandfather" i.e. back in Oronsay. This statement by John is very important to us, three centuries later.

Gordon Macfie, Artist and Author. Sweden.

Born 7th September 1910, died 8th September, 1971, the son of Harry Macfie in Ljung, Bohuslan county, Sweden. From the first he decided to make a career at sea and started in an American motor-ship, the "Utowana", at 14 years of age; when he was 15 he joined the top sail schooner "Ragnar", from Viken, to do the compulsory months in sailing, preparatory to enter a school for officer-training. A serious boat of pleurisy thwarted this plan but he still persisted in his plan. He joined the S.S. Nippon as an ordinary sailor, proceeding to east Asia, and then mustered with the four-masted barque, the Passat, from Mariehamn, in Finland. Every where he went he took his sketch book and water colours, as the S.S. Passat moved around the Scandinavian coasts.

For a few years Gordon helped his father, Harry Macfie in introducing the Canadian canoe in Sweden and built them, but he took lessons in painting from a famous artist, Edvin Ollero.

In the years 1936-1940 he attended the Valand School in Gotenburgh. During World War II he divided his time between the Swedish College of Art in Stockholm and his duties in the Swedish Army. In 1947-48 he was granted a British Council scholarship which experience attached him most closely to the "old land".

Arne Gadd, an artist, who supplied Ulf Hagman with a warm and cordial critique of Gordons contribution to his art points out that a friendship with Captain Svensson of the Swedish Museum led to the creation of "Sails Through the Centuries". This book was followed by Kar Kurs, an autobiography of things and places and boats which were "near his mind" and which he loved. Gordon's work is in the gallery of His Majesty the King, in the Swedish National Museum, in the Swedish Maritime (Nautical) Museum and in the Uddevalla Museum.

McPhee, John. 31st Chief of the Clan.. Farmer.

Born Dec. 1st, 1814 at Risag Buidhe, Colonsay; Married Hester Galbreath, June 11 1845; 5 sons, 2 daughters. Left Scotland, 1847 to go to Victoria Co. In 1852 he moved to Paisley, Bruce Co. Ont. Operated 400 acres. Elder Baptist Church for 50 years. Family reported that he was prosperous, having the first oil lamp, the first rocking chair and the first wash board in Bruce Co. In the 50's the County was inhabited by Indians. On one occasion, when John and the older boys were at a prayer meeting, Hester looked up from her frontier fire-place where she was making biscuits, to see Indians looking in the windows of her kitchen. The Indians opened the door and thirteen tired and hungry Indians came in. She gave them hot biscuits but went out to call, in Gaelic, to Angus Galbreath to come over. The Indians were peaceful, however, made themselves a bed on the earth floor around the fireplace and early the next morning left the house.

Rogers, Ian MacFee; Q.C.; B.A. (Queens); Oagoode Hall

A distinguished member of the Bar in Ontario; m. Lorna Breckon, 2 children; son of Dr. Arthur W. MacLeod Rogers, Q.C. and Irene Canter Rogers. Specialized in Canadian Municipal Law: Publications: Canadian Municipal Corporations, 2 Vols. 2nd Edit; Canadian Law of Planning and Zoning, other publications. Great great grandson of person who lived in Red Head, New Brunswick.

Mairi Buchanan MacPhee (1910- )

Called Keerie, daughter of Malcolm (1866-1939) was born in Colonsay in 1910, a grand-niece of John I, granddaughter of Donald. Her father probably wrote the letter to the Oban Times, March 25, 1935 concerning the Chief. (Vol. I. p. 52). He moved to Port Sonachan, Loch Awe, until his death in 1939. Keerie and her Mother ran the Hotel until 1945. In 1948 Keerie became the Manager of the Great Western Hotel, Oban, until 1960. At that time she bought the Kilchoan Hotel and farm in Ardnamurchan, and sold it in 1965. She retired in Taynuilt and continues as a Company Director, in Oban, which operates a local cinema, a newly built hotel, the Rowan Tree, and two restaurants. She knows all about Colonsay, Ardnamurchan, Fort William and our tribal history and will. welcome any visitors of our clan in Taynuilt.

Neil McPhee, South Uist, North Otago, brother of Allan MacPhee, South Uist.

John Campbell of Oamaru, Neil McCarthy of Hawea Flat, Mrs. R.W. Jenner, of Wellington, and especially Mrs. Mary Crust, of Dunedin have provided me with a story of these two pioneers from South Uist, Benbecula.

Neil was born in 1825 and Allan in 1829. Allan was a tailor, Neil a crofter; Neil was single and Allan was married with some children; Neil called himself McPhee, Allan called himself Mac-Phee just as they do now in Uist.

New Zealand was asking for farm laborers in 1862 and Neil was accepted. Allan was not a farm laborer, but he was finally accepted as a tailor, some years later. Neil travelled on "Jura", from Lamlash Bay to Port Chalmers, Otago with 284 emigrants on board. The gold rush was on in Dunedin, and we have reported, above, that about 31,000 immigrants arrived in 1861-1862. His employer, James Allan, had been in New Zealand for twenty years, and grew sheep. Here he met Johana McQuin, a young Co. Kerry girl who had been a teacher's assistant in Ireland, and who went to New Zealand as a maid to Mrs. Allan.

Neil bought a cropping farm, which he called "Fairfield" of 164 acres at £1 per acre and installed Johana as his young wife, on May 11, 1869. There was, and continued to be, all acute shortage of farm equipment. The little house which he originally provided for Johana became impractical as nine children appeared over the years, John, Margaret, Thomas, Maria, William, Neil, Elizabeth, Allan and Michael, born within 17 years. The land was inadequate with his children growing up and he increased his "Fairfield" to 274 acres. The girls travelled to Oamaru by train to learn music and singing. Young people from Uist, Ireland and generally from any part of Scotland were made welcome by Neil, Johana and their children; any piper was welcome at the McPhees and all kinds of Highland songs and music were great favorites. Ministers of any church were always welcomed but Neil had a special friend, Mons. John MacKay, who took charge of Oamaru parish in 1890. All but Neil Jr. of Neil Sr.'s children had married. Mary Crust a daughter of Maria has prepared histories of the children of Neil and Allan. Mary Ellen Jenner is a daughter of John. There are 29 grandchildren of the McPhees, 19 of whom are still living, plus great and great great grand children. Mary describes this event as "the pioneering Spirit".

Allan probably came to New Zealand about 1870 with seven children - Norman, Donald, Neil, John, Margaret, Mary and Daniel. Allan died in 1881. Norman was the only man to marry. Margaret became Mrs. John Campbell to whom I have referred.

MacPhee, Earle Douglas, Professor. Administrator.

Born Lower Hillstream, N.B., son of Henry A. and Ella Elizabeth (Leard), July 19, 1894 Normal School, Fredericton, N.B., Acadia University, Univ. of Edinburgh; Married Jennie M. Steeves, 1920, 3 sons; M.A., M. Educ.; LL.D. Alberta, 1957, L.L.D. Univ. of B.C. 1961; D.U.C. Calgary 1969; D.C.L. Acadia, 1971; L.L.D. York, 1972; Mason; Baptist. Lecturer, Acadia, 1920-21, Asst Prof Alberta, 1921-24, Assoc. Prof. Toronto, 1924-29. Visiting Prof. Iowa and Chicago. Research mental hygiene, 1924-29. Moved to business in Toronto, 1929-1937. Manager and Comptroller in textiles; formed Management Consulting Organ. in

Toronto and London, Eng.; moved to Britain, 1937-1950, Chm'n, Man. Dir. or Dir. of Dent. Allcroft Co. and subsidiaries in Britain, Europe, Australia (leather); Aircraft construction 1941-1943; Alginate Indust. (chemicals); Production Engineering, etc. Returned to academics, 1950-1967, Dean, Comm & Bus. Admin. and Bursar 1950-60, Dean Admin & Finance, 1960-63; Dean Banff Sch. Adv. Managt, 1953-65; Dean Emeritus, U.B.C.; Royal Comm. B.C. Tree Fruits, 1957-58; Comm. Pharm. Assocn B.C. 1965-66; 7 books, many articles. Continuing research on clan history.

MacPhee George W., His Honor, K.C.

Born at St. Catherines, P.E. Island, November 17, 1880. Local School, Prince of Wales Coll; m. (1) Jennie M. Hodgson, died August 1911, (2) Flora Conner, m. 1915; four children. Called to Bar 1910; member Leg. Assembly, P.E.I.; Crown Prosecutor, Saskatchewan 1914; M.P. in Ottawa 1926-1935; Appointed Judge. Died 1971.

McPhee., Sir John Cameron, Premier of Tasmania, K.C.M.G. (1934)

Son of Donald McPhee, born at Victoria, July 4, 1878. Apprenticeship in printing, Victoria; started Remington Bus. Coll. and a firm, J.C. McPhee Pty, Ltd. in Hobart; m. Alice Dean of Launceston, 6 children; House of Assembly, 1919; Chief Secretary and Minister of Railways, 1922; Leader of Opposition, 1925-26; Premier, Treasurer, and Min. of Hydro, 1926; Retired from politics 1934 to 1941. In 1946 retired. lion. Sec. of Blind, Deaf and Dumb, and of Red Cross. Died 1952.

McPhee, James

Canadians are proud to recognize that James McPhee was admitted as a Member of the Royal Victorian Order by Queen Elizabeth following her recent visit to Canada, June-July 1973. James has been responsible for supervision and coordination of the press for over thirty visits of the Queen, Queen Mother and Princess Margaret. Born, Abbotsford B.C., 29 Dec. 1920; parents: Alex and Naomi (nee Bain) of Murray Harbor, P.E.I.; Educated: Abbotsford Public and High Schools; Married: Kathleen Dorothy Stewart; three children; Military Service: 1939-45. Royal Air Force (Pilot) 1958-72 Canadian Army, Lt. Col. Regional Director Information Service. Civilian Occupations: 1945-58 journalist, New Westminster Columbian and Vancouver Province; currently, President, James McPhee and Associates, Toronto, Ont. Honors and Awards: Member Royal Victorian Order; Canadian Forces Decoration.

McPhee , John Writer, United States.

John's father had left Scotland and had come to United States. John had heard much of the little islands of Colonsay-Oronsay where the McPhee clan had grown to their place in the realm of the Scots. John decided to reverse the process, for a period, and took his family to Colonsay. This book, written by an editorial writer in New York is a report on the people and Lord Strathcona, the 4th, under the title "The Crofter and the Laird". Colonsay was given better houses than most islands by a generous benefactor, the third Baron. What will happen, if and when these attitudes change, is a problem for the owner, the tenants and the visitors who come from all parts of the world to think of its past and find a cordial welcome in its present.

McPhee, Neil

Born Mt. Forest, Erin Village, Ont. Son of Malcolm McPhee and Mary McCaig of Islay. Jan. 22, 1856; family to Edinburgh, N.D. but returned in 1896 to Edwell. Enlarged 160 acres to 800 acres inspite of primitive conditions. Grew Clydesdale horses. Family of Neil, his wife and eight children enlarged operation of Nail. Prominent in agriculture, engineering, teaching in Red Deer and other Alberta communities. Died Sept. 7, 1957 at 101 years of age.

McPhee, William Lloyd

Jan. 5, 1902, son of William Crosby McPhee and Lucy Ann McPhee, nee MacEachern, Long Creek, P.E.I. 49 year-, with Canadian Western Natural Gas., Alberta. Secretary Treasurer until retirement; Calgary Police Commission; Grand Master of Alberta Masonic Lodge; Chairman Board of Mt. Royal College.

MacPhee, John Alexander, Superintendent of Insurance, Province of Alberta.

Born Feb. 4, 1907, Chicago; McTavish Business College; Bradstreet Co., Inc., 1928-32; North American Life 1933-34; International Harvester, 1935-1946; Inspector of Lands, Prov. of Alberta; Deputy Superintendent of Insurance, 1948-1950; Superintendent of Insurance, 1950. Mason; Alberta Pres. Order of St. John of Jerusalem; Provincial Commissioner, St. John Amb. Brigade; President, Assoc. Superintendent of Insurance of Insurance of provinces of Canada, 1953, 1957; awarded Centennial Medal, 1967.

Fee (MacFee) William Thomas. Consul.

Born Niles, Ohio May 6, 1854, son of William Millar and Mary Bernsheisel; Ph.B. 1876; Lafayette Coll. 1876, LL.D. 1909. M.D., Western Reserve Union, graduate study at Gottingen, Germany. Trained in law. Married Margaret D. Semple. Admitted to Bar in Ohio, 1879. Mayor of Warren, Ohio; American Consul in Cuba, Bombay, Germany. Mason. (I do not know why the Consul used two names, unless he believed that his ancestor, in the 17th century, was Capt. Donald MacFee, supposedly born about 1645 in Colonsay).

Fee John Gregg, Clergyman, Founder Berea College, Ky. 41.

Born Sept. 9, 1816; son of John and Sara Fee (English and Scotch Irish). Father Kentucky planter; Augusta College, Miami Univ. training Presbyterian Ministry; from 1844 became an abolitionist, and was disinherited; "Love in religion and justice in government" were his goals; jeopardized thirteen times by mobs; after civil war developed Berea College in Kentucky and became President until 1895.

Pearson, Ralph E. Col. (Rtd.). Author "A History of the Fee Family".

Mrs. Pearson has a Fee ancestor. Has been an ancestor-hunting for more than 50 years and started a column over 30 years ago on "'Your Clan and Mine". He has written "The Scarritt Clan in America 1918-1948). "Enroute to the Redoubt", 1960. He has collected 1601 pages on practically all names in our list from United States and Canada with a few incursions into other countries. The bulk of the material to genealogical information but there are comments by those who have supplied these data. Information is still coming to Col. Pearson. This book is very important to our clansmen (See "Looking Ahead" in this Chapter). Personal correspondence

Duffy, Dr. Edward, MacLysaght

In his book "Irish Families" published in New York, 1957, has indicated that there are two groups or septs of the Duffy family, - those of Donegal, called Duffy, and those of Connacht, the O'Duffy. I have referred to this problem in Vol. I, p. 17. The Connacht men were generally ecclesiastical; the Duffy, Duffey, Doohie, Duffie or Duhig, were in business or other professions.

The names we have selected are from Ireland, Australia and Canada.

Duffy, Hon. Sir Charles Gavan, K.C.M.G. Statesman, Man of letters.

Born Monaghan, Ire. April 12, 1816; son of John and Ann Duffy. Monaghan Pub. Sch., Belfast Institution. Founded newspaper "The Nation", 1842. Tried for seditious conspiracy, 1843. Between 1843 and 1852, arrested for treason; in 1852 an M.P. with other MP's who had promised not to obey the party Whip unless the measure was of benefit to Ireland; when this promise was ignored Gavan resigned and went to Australia. 1856. Became Minister of Public Works in Aust. in 1857 and eventually Prime Minister of Aust. 1871; Unanimously elected Speaker 1877. Awarded K.C.M.G. in 1873.

Duffey, George Frederick, Kt. 1897. M.D.

Born 1843, married Agnes Cameron 1871. Trinity College Dublin. Prof. of Matrix Medica, Royal Coll. of Surgeons, Ireland; Physician to Royal City of Dublin Hosp.; Inspector of Examinations, Gen. Med. Coun.; Fellow Royal Acad. of Medicine in Ireland.; Pres. Royal Coll. of Physicians, Ireland; Visitor for H.M. Privy Council in Ireland of Examinations of the Pharmaceutical Soc. of Ireland. Author; Griffiths, Materia Medica and Pharmacy.

George Gavan Duffy; 1882-1951,

Was President of the High Court of Justice, Ireland, signed the Anglo-Irish Treaty of 1922.

Sir Frank Gavan Duffy, 1852-1936.

Professor of Law, Univ. of Melbourne; Chief Justice, 1930; K.C.M.G., 1929.

Duffy, Hon. H. Thomas, Barrister, K.C. LL.D. (Laval).

St. Francis Coll. Richmond; McGill, B.A., B.C.L. Called to Bar in Quebec 1879; Crown Prosecutor, Mayor of Sweetsburg, elected member for Brome, 1897. Member of Executive Council of Quebec, 1897; Treasurer of the province; elected Bationer of the Bar, 1901.

Duffie Magr. Donald C. Univ. President, St. Thomas, Fredericton N.B.

Born Oromocto, N.B. July 5, 1915 son of Francis Carlston and Frances Duffie; Fredericton H. Sch.; St. Joseph's Univ. B.A. 1934; Univ. of N.B., B.C.L. 1937, L.L.D. 1967; Rhodes Scholar, Oxford, B.C.L. 1939; Holy Heart Sem B.Th. 1944; Laval Univ. D.C.L. 1948. Called to Bar. 1937. Prof. at Laval 1947-49; Holy Heart Sem. 1954-56; St. Mary's Univ. 1957-61. Chairman of Committees in Education, Atlantic Province, Rhodes Scholarship. Author on social, welfare and religious subjects.

Duffy, Albert Edward Patrick. Politician,

Professor. Ph.D., M.P. London School of Economics, B.Sc.; Columbia Univ. Ph.D. Served in 1939-45 War, Associate Professor in Drew Univ. Member of Parliament, Labor Party in England.

McGuffey, William Holmes, Education.

Born in Pennsylvania 1800, died 1873; Washington and Jefferson College. Taught at Miami University; President Cincinnati College; Professor University of Birmingham. Famous for his Eclectic Readers. The book, McGuffey's First Reader published, 1836, and was widely adopted in United States; published Second to Sixth Readers by 1857.

It is obvious that few persons of our clan have been noted by the writers of history. These writers are generally concerned with political life, - local, state or provincial, federal or international and, apparently, we are very low in any of these categories. I have presented citations for some distinguished members of the clan in this chapter, but they, generally, were not in politics. Our family were farmers, fishermen, miners; they were housewives and mothers; they were in broad areas of industry, as directors, managers and mechanics; they were doctors, lawyers, judges, clergymen; they were teachers, professors, writers, they were nurses and social service workers.

Not many of our Clan became wealthy; not many owned their business, but they were loyal, efficient and energetic people as assistants to the owners. They have been, and are, "Protecting, firm, hardy, well enduring" and I believe that these characteristics are what society requires.

The history of a nation, or of a Clan, is truly a history of the leaders of the group. We have witnessed the first leaders, - the Pioneers who risked everything they held most dear to cross the tempestuous seas to North America and Australasia. We honor some of them, and will search for more of them.

As communities, provinces and states came into being some men and some women guided the economic, educational and spiritual development of the settlers. We have noted in each Chapter, some names of our Clan who have been leaders in their communities.

In this Chapter we have selected some persons who have done outstanding work on a state-wide or nation-wide basis, and I think that our Clansmen should recognize these fifty leaders as having made some major contribution to our society.

I hope that, in the future, many more clansmen will be honored in this way, both by our Clan and by society. Many of those I have mentioned have completed their contribution; we have not begun to honor many leaders because the Clan knows nothing about them. We should provide some machinery by which such information is provided to our Clan.



## CHAPTER VI

### LOOKING AHEAD

1. I would urge that a clan MacDuffie, or McAfee or McPhee or MacPhee or Duffy be organized in each country with a view to:
  - (a) the discovery of the early settlers and their progress,
  - (b) the outstanding members of the clan and their contributions,
  - (c) the assistance by scholarships and otherwise of promising young members of the clan.
  - (d) and by picnics, correspondence and fraternal visits to maintain a friendship and loyalty to each other.
2. I propose that we should move to establish a clan with a new chief and chieftains. When it is possible to establish a chief and chieftains we must expect that he will help to develop this organization on a world-wide basis. Until a chief is appointed no "chieftains" can be recognized.
3. Those who intend to approach the Lord Lyon for the decision of his Court on a new chief must re-establish the existence of a clan, whether it should be called MacDuffie or MacPhee, or Macfie, or some other spelling; it must prove that armigerous persons can claim the right to aver the vacancy; that nine "principal landed men" would select a candidate for presentation to the Lyon and would "direct a roll to be subscribed of those willing to support the candidate". The 'next step' will be the formation of Societies in Scotland, Canada, Australia and New Zealand, with a view to carrying out the purposes noted above.
4. I suggest that the same things will have to be done in Scotland, in Canada, Australia, New Zealand and elsewhere, and that these reports should be filed with a proper authority. The MacDuffie Clan of America has announced that John Macfie 102 Bradley Drive, Chapel Hill, N.C. 27514) has arranged that the Cumberland Co. Public Library, at Fayetteville, North Carolina, would accept such information for United States. Presumably the Woods-McAfee Memorial in Louisville, Kentucky, would accept information and files on the McAfee spellings. Col. R.E. Pearson has done an amazing job in collecting genealogical stories and family trees for many thousands of the Fee Family - the Fee, McAfee, McDuffie, Macfie, McPheeMacPhee and others. for United States. Other National groups will need to develop and maintain "an authority" known to the clan.
5. I have asked persons who have written to me from Australia, New Zealand and Canada to form an Organization Committee which will carry out this responsibility in each national group - I would ask our Clansmen to support those who will be planning to organize such Societies and to provide armigerous individuals who could carry recommendations to the Lord Lyon for a Chief and for Chieftains.
6. If members of our clan work together we should find a Chief within a few years; we should determine and place on record further evidence on the pioneers in the New World; we can help young persons to contribute their skills and their training in the continued creation of a "protecting, firm, hardy and well enduring" clan.

CHAPTER VII

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MacDhubhsith – MacDuffie Clan

(McAfie, MacDuffie, Macfie, MacPhee, Duffy. etc.)

As promised in Volume I information concerning the of the Clan has now been published in Volumes III, IV and V.

Volume III - The Dispersal

- Continuity of the Clan in Scotland
- Pressures for Dispersal
- Dispersal to Europe
- Dispersal to Ulster
- Dispersal to Caribbean and South America

Volume IV-V - Our Clan as Pioneers, from Scotland and Ulster

- Pioneers in United States
- Pioneers in Canada
- Pioneers in Australia
- Pioneers in New Zealand
- Pioneers in South Africa
- Names to Remember
- List of Authorities Consulted

Volume III represents a continuation of Volume II - The "Lives of Our Fathers". As early as the sixteenth century the Scot found that he had to work outside of the glens, lochs and islands of his birth place. Some of our Clan became mercenaries to European monarchs. Others, under a variety of circumstances, followed the Tudor, Stewart and Hanoverian Kings and Queens to Ulster.

In Volume IV and V the author has reported the stages by which our Clansmen from Scotland and Ulster, of both sexes, and of all ages, took part in one of the great migrations from Scotland and Ulster to the New World. This Dispersal provided great opportunities for the adults and for their children as they moved, with others, as pioneers in the creation of new nations in North America, Australia, New Zealand ;find elsewhere.

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THE  
MYTHOLOGY, TRADITIONS and HISTORY  
OF  
MacDHUBHSITH — MacDUFFIE CLAN  
(McAfie, McDuffie, MacFie, MacPhee, Duffy, etc.)  
SOME PIONEERS OF OUR CLAN  
IN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, CANADA  
1767 – 1881  
VOLUME 5

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This 2010 electronic edition Volume 5  
is a scan of the 1978 Volume VII

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We wish to acknowledge help from many persons and organizations in this study on the "Pioneers" of our Clan of P.E.I. Mr. Brent Wood of Crapaud, who is a genealogist of distinction in the Province; Dr. Walter Shaw, formerly Premier of P.E.I.; the late Seymour Darroch, formerly of Lot 31; Mrs. Eva McNevin of Coleman who has written the story of her family in Lot 9. Mr. Robert Mutch of Mount Herbert, who has allowed us to examine his collection of records. Mrs. Nina Ross who has shared her findings from the earliest journals of the Province. Colonel Pearson of Texas, a retired U.S.A. officer, who has collected over 1600 pages on our Clan genealogy including several families in Lot 31 - 43, and comments on the Big Pond families. Andrew Ingram and his wife Marion. Barbara MacPhee and Jennie MacPhee, who joined Earle MacPhee in an investigation of records of Vital Statistics, cemeteries and Parish Registers, in the summer of 1977. Mrs. Don Campbell and Mrs. Susanna Mercer and families of Alberton for information on Lot 11. Clara Duffy for her contribution entitled "Duffy History", some references to this study are included in our final chapter. Charlotte McPhee and John J. MacPhee for their reports in Chapters X and XI, and Nina Ross for help on Chapter XII.

We are very grateful to the University of Toronto Press for permission to use pages 264-269 in the book, "Three Centuries and the Island" by Dr. A. H. Clark (copyright Canada 1959) dealing with the Lot Proprietors. We have also used information from this important book, along with other references included in our Bibliography.

We are indebted to the Priests of the churches, Father Dooley of All Saints Church, Father Aylward of St. Alexis, Father Dunphy of St. Columba, Father McTague of St. Georges, and Father Egan of St. Margaret's. We are most grateful to Bishop Spence who advised us to consult the Vital Statistics in the government offices in Charlottetown.

The Department of Health, Charlottetown has done what no other Province has done--it obtained the church registers of all denominations, recorded them alphabetically and has made them available to any person at a reasonable cost.

We wish to congratulate Mr. McAleer and his research investigator, Mrs. Claire Steadman, and their associates for an outstanding study of children on the Island. This, in our opinion, was unique in Canada. Mrs. Steadman also reviewed Appendix A for its authenticity.

Dr. Earle MacPhee, the senior author has lost much of his eye sight and it was only the very great assistance of Barbara Redd MacPhee which has enabled this volume to be produced.

The senior member had prepared a manuscript which is contained in the "Census Data" and the "Comments" (Parts C and D of each Chapter) and had organized the collection of Vital Statistics.

Andrew and Marion Ingram and Barbara R. and Jennie MacPhee collected these data. The actual organization of these data and the supervision of the typing were done by Barbara; and all of the appendices at the end of each chapter and in Chapter 13 were prepared by Barbara.

Earle MacPhee had indicated that this volume should be considered Vol. VIII in his recital of the history of our Clan.

It is probable that queries which may occur, following the publication of this Volume VIII, should be referred to:

Mrs. Barbara R. MacPhee  
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Raymond, Alberta  
TOK 2S0

To our typists Dianne Robinson and Valerie Lea, we recognize the contribution of their skill in the presentation of this document. We are most grateful to the Business Education students of the Raymond High School who helped in the correlation of the data and to Mary Dalton Root for her preliminary organization of materials.

We thank Irene S. Redd for her interest and concern through the long months of the book's preparation, Ann Turner for help in reading, and others who have assisted in various ways.

July 18, 1978

Dr. Earle Douglas MacPhee  
Barbara Redd MacPhee B. Ed.

## PREFACE

Dr. MacPhee has written the first substantive story of our Clan in Scotland. He is writing in this volume, with his niece, Barbara Redd MacPhee, the story of our pioneers in Prince Edward Island.

He has also written on the dispersal of our Clan from the Isles and Highlands of Scotland to United States, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Sweden and South Africa, in the hope that other writers will add, correct and modify the reports included in these volumes.

We have repeated in this book a study prepared by Colin S. MacDonald which Dr. MacPhee included in Volume IV of the Series of books on the Clan, of the boats which brought Highlanders and others of our Clan to the Isle of St. John. This was, as far as we know, the most complete documentation of the transfers to this Island of our Clan. He continued his search for other vessels and has included them in this book.

We recognize that some of our Pioneers arrived in North America without permission of the British Government; it is also abundantly clear that some persons arrived in Prince Edward Island, moved immediately to the mainland, and to the United States.

Some of the research recorded was carried on by Dr. MacPhee over several decades, while he visited his family on the Island. It became obvious in 1975 that the list of the Pioneers was inadequate, and he interested other members of his family in the conclusion of the study.

The intention was to discover the birth, death and marriage records of the Pioneers of the Island, and to supplement this by an examination of the graveyards. We do not claim a complete list of the Pioneers. We defined our study as being those persons who were in the Provincial Censuses of 1798-1833-1841 and 1861; and used the Federal Census of 1881 as a check against other opinions. We had hoped that we would discover the names of persons of our Clan who came as emigrants from the Highlands and Islands of Scotland and Ulster; and in addition would add the names of persons who, prior to 1881, had been christened in one or other churches of the Island – or whose names were given to us with their birth dates.

For our book, we have chosen the year 1881 as the end of the Pioneer Era. It might be well to establish an earlier date for Quebec and Ontario; and a much later date, say 1900, for the end of the pioneer story in Western Canada.

It is admitted that the Provincial Census of 1798 was inadequate, that the earlier censuses of the 19th Century dealt only with the heads of families; and that the total list of members of the families came at a later date under the Federal Census.

We have included in this volume:

1. The names of persons who were reported in other volumes on P.E.I.
2. The names of persons recorded by Earle Douglas MacPhee in his family history of the West River MacPhees.
3. The names of persons collected by Colonel Pearson, Mr. Robert Mutch, Mrs. Eva MacNevin, Mrs. Clara Duffy, Mrs. Nina C. Ross, and individual names given by friends and family members.
4. The names of Vital Statistics, Department of Health, Charlottetown. This Department has collected the names of children who were christened, from the beginning of church establishment, and has these recorded names in their vault. We have obtained full information from these records of several hundred persons from our Clan, and had the Department audit our list as it appears in the Appendix of this book. The Department of Health has also provided some data with regards to marriages and deaths.
5. We obtained some information regarding deaths of members by visiting some graveyards. Our information here is quite incomplete, as sandstone was used for early grave markers and many inscriptions were weathered away, and even granite stones were broken.
6. The Parish Registers of some churches were also consulted by Dr. MacPhee and family members

We are happy to have recorded some names of our Clan, but we recognize that our study is incomplete, and for very good reasons.

Churches were not established when the original Pioneers opened up the Province. Fire has destroyed many of the Registers of the churches. From early days the Prince Edward Island population has moved to other parts of Canada and to the United States; and for these reasons many families will find the total number of children will be incomplete.

It has seemed to us that it would be most useful to report information in terms of the original Lots as defined by Captain Holland. There is some duplication in our report, but we have chosen to include all of our records. The reader will recognize that this duplication has been deliberate, in the hope that he will find more information than he would find if we had selected one or other of the records.

Under Vital Statistics we recorded five forms of statistics.

1. Vital Statistics record of birth from the Department of Health at Charlottetown appears as Appendix A, and is arranged alphabetically by the name of the child.
2. These names appear at the end of each chapter, and they are arranged alphabetically by the name of the father. THESE ARE NOT NECESSARILY FAMILY GROUPINGS.
3. Vital Statistics records of deaths and marriages.

4. Readings from headstones of some cemeteries.
5. Baptism registration of some parishes. These are included in Chapters IX and X. The names listed include not only children whose fathers were members of our Clan, but those whose mothers or Godparents were Clan members. The names of Godparents are listed.

Those who intend to work in the field of our Clan should recognize that over fifty spellings of the name have occurred in Scotland. We are including TABLE "A" from Volume VI of the series on the Clan which Dr. MacPhee has previously written. This Table will appear in Appendix of this book. It classifies these spelling changes.



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1978

ISBN 0-8892-026-X

Published by

Barbara Redd MacPhee

Box 53

Raymond, Alberta

T0K 2S0

Printed by

Friesen Printers

5720 Macleod Trail S.

Calgary, Alberta

T2H 0J6

Head Office: Altona, Manitoba

## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

The first inhabitants of this Island (Isle St. Jean) were the Micmac Indians, who fished and hunted for centuries around the extensive coasts and in the heavily wooded forests which covered much of the land.

Dr. J. Henry Blanchard,<sup>1</sup> writing in the CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN claims that no permanent settlement had been established by the European countries prior to 1720. In 1719, the Island was given to the Count of St. Pierre, who decided that some settlement should be established to protect the colony from England.

On 23 August 1720, three ships, carrying 300 passengers arrived at a port called "Port Joli."(now Charlottetown)

These immigrants from Europe found this an isolated village with no churches and with no roads, and began to move by boat to Louisburg. As the European pioneers moved away, other Acadiens moved to establish villages in East Point, South Lake, St. Peters, Savage Harbour, Tracadie, Malpeque (Malpec), Cascumpec, and Three Rivers.

Population grew quite rapidly. A census of 1728 reports 336 souls on the Island. In 1735, there were eighty-one families, twenty-one were from Normandy, thirty-one were Acadiens. For example, in Malpec the population in 1728 was seventeen; in 1740, it had grown to fifty-three; in 1752 it numbered two hundred and one. In 1752 nineteen families of French origin were located in the West River area, which was eventually called Lot 65. The Acadiens enjoyed the dual job of farming and fishing, and by seventeen fifty-two 2900 - and possibly 5000 - lived on the Island. Some priests were sent to the major places.

Dr. Blanchard reports a population of 2901 by 1755. When Louisburg fell, (1758) to the British, the British authorities in London decided to return the French and Acadien populations to France. Some had moved to St. Pierre and Miquelon, some had gone

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1 Blanchard, Prof. J. Henri LLD.; Report on the French Occupation of Ile de Saint Jean. Charlottetown Guardian.

to Quebec; seven vessels left for Louisburg. Harvey<sup>1</sup> reports that 3500 were embarked for Cape Breton and it is claimed that 700 were drowned in the fierce gales around the coasts. Some were sent to La Rochelle in France; some were taken to England; a few persons living near Malpeque hid in the woods. By 1768 the only Acadiens left were 55 families totaling 271 persons. By 1764 some took the oath of allegiance to the King of Great Britain.

Immediately persons of influence in Britain began to petition the government for grants and other favors. The Earl of Egmont proposed to introduce a feudal system on the Island, but this request was denied. In 1764, it was agreed to divide the Island into Townships, of 20,000 acres, and each memorialist could ask for one "Lot." Captain Samuel Holland was commissioned to do the survey, and as a result of his work, the Island was divided into 67 Lots of approximately 20,000 acres each. (See map on next page)

We will endeavor to provide lists and information, using the Lot numbers designated by Mr. Holland, of immigrants from Scotland to Prince Edward Island.

Those who were granted land undertook to provide immigrants and to provide expenses of a local government. The Island was detached from Nova Scotia and became a colony or province in 1769, called St. John.

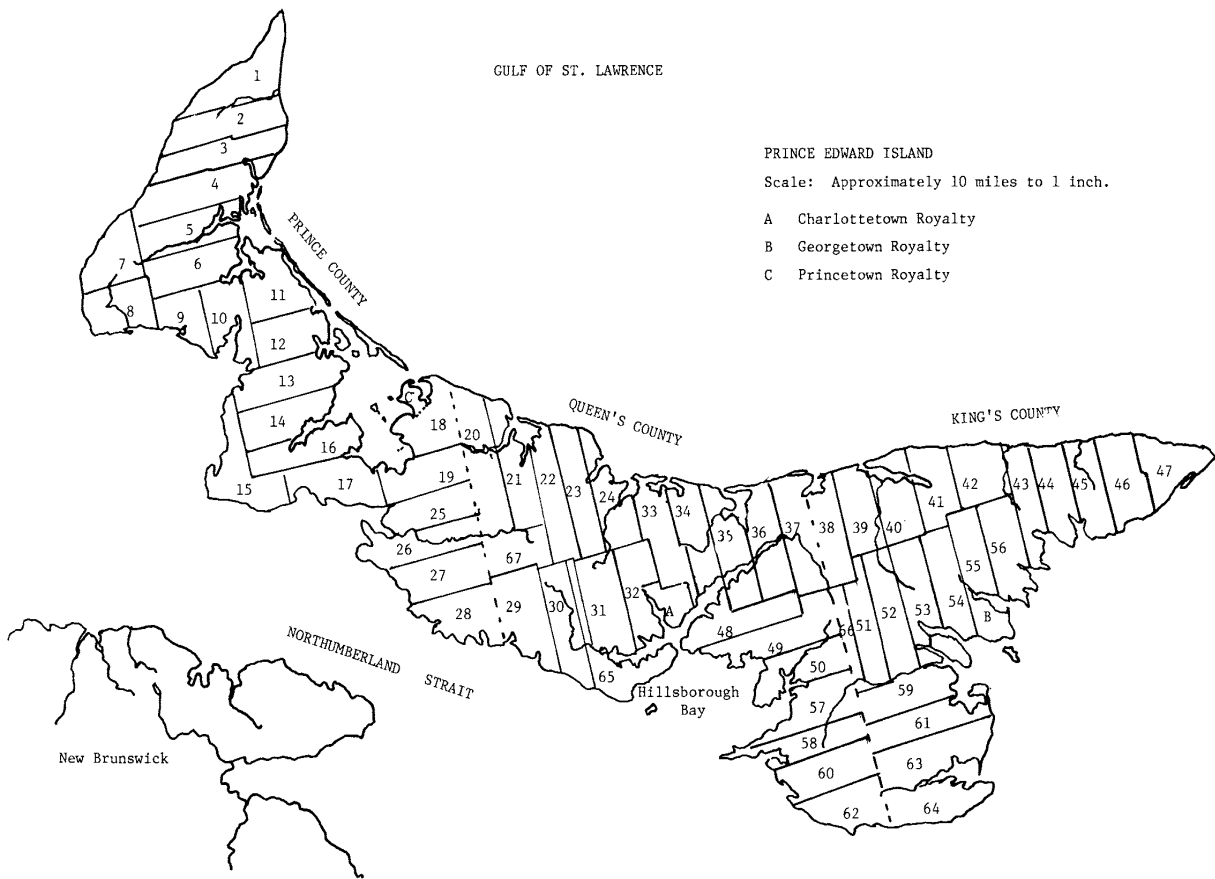
In fact, most of the Proprietors did nothing; they sent nobody and did not contribute to the necessary expenses of the government in Charlottetown. By 1797, the Proprietors of only 10 of the 67 townships had carried out their engagement. Endeavors were made to return undeveloped Lots to the Crown but the Colonial Office refused this proposal. They had forgotten the experiences of the Ulster Proprietors where the Crown made surveys each year to determine the carrying out of the contracts. The Island government could not develop the colony because of the lack of financial support.

Sir James Montgomery, who owned Lot 34; Captain John MacDonald, who owned Lot 36; and Robert Clark, who owned Lot 21, founded Covehead, Tracadie and New London, where half of the population of the Island resided in 1775.

The records of the sessions of the Assembly in 1853, 1860 and 1861 show the unwillingness of London to force an issue in many Lots. This attitude persisted until 1873, when the Province was incorporated in the Dominion of Canada, and moneys were provided to buy out the Proprietors.

2. Warburton, A. B.; History of Prince Edward Island; St. John 1923.

1 Harvey, D. C.; Journey to the Island of St. John (Editor).



GULF OF ST. LAWRENCE

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Scale: Approximately 10 miles to 1 inch.

- A Charlottetown Royalty
- B Georgetown Royalty
- C Princetown Royalty

Despite the facts that the Highlanders and Islanders could not purchase freehold lands on arrival, but were obliged to rent for many decades, the conditions at home - the evictions, famines and other pressures - induced many people to embark on a two to three month voyage to the Island. The greater portion of the settlers came from South Uist, Barra, Skye, Mull, Argyllshire, Ross, Sutherland, and Glens of Invernesshire Argyllshire and their islands. Small groups of people came from Ulster.

Clark<sup>1</sup> has drawn attention to an important factor in the life of the Communities of Prince Edward Island in the early days. In Chapter 10 he has reported on the building of wooden ships in Prince Edward Island from 1830 to 1900. He has reported the average by number and tonnage, and found that the making of such ships reached its peak in 1865 when 130 vessels with a total tonnage of 22,345 were produced.

Dr. MacPhee's great grandfather, Dougald, spent most of his time in Yeo's shipyards in Bideford; his brother, Donald, divided his efforts between farming and the building of smaller vessels on West River. The boats were used in the coastal trade for seal and cod fisheries, and in carrying livestock. Building was cheaper in Canada than in Britain.

In the years prior to Confederation with Canada (1873) there were many objections by prospective immigrants, on the one hand, to their inability to gain permission to purchase land and, on the other hand, by the governments who were unable to develop the Island because the proprietors had failed in their obligations.

When Confederation was finally accepted, the Federal Government advanced money to the Provincial Government of Prince Edward Island to require the purchase of land from all proprietors.

It should be recognized that some lands had been purchased by the tenants and some had been given, but most of the land had remained as leased land until 1873.

Our Clan moved to Prince Edward Island almost two hundred years ago. The following table was amalgamated from the writings of the late Mr. Colin S. MacDonald, Norman MacDonald, Helen Cowan, Lorne Callbeck and others. Our Clan, being a small one, did not appear in many of the sailings, but the following list will be of value for many other purposes.

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1 Clark, A.B.; Three Centuries and the Island. Toronto 1959. p. 40

## CHAPTER II

### DEPARTURES TO AND ARRIVALS IN THE ISLE OF ST. JOHN

- 1767 - Name? A party from Dumphreysshire and the Highlands was the first Highland boat. They probably went to Three Rivers. Some of them returned home.
- 1768 - Captain Samuel Holland brought a small group of disbanded soldiers from England. He is being mentioned because he was the engineer who laid out the 67 Lots. He regarded Tryon as the most attractive place on the island, and settled himself and his soldiers there.
- 1770 - Falmouth, Captain John McPhee as Master, brought sixty settlers from Perth. They were scattered to Princeton, Richmond Bay, Tracadie, Covehead, St. Peter's Bay, Bay Fortune, Georgetown and Fort Amherst. They were largely, if not entirely, Protestants. No members of our Clan were in the group.
- 1770 - 54 full emigrant passengers moved between April - July from Skye.
- 1770 - Annabella, either 120 families, or 200 people, from Campbelltown in Argyll settled in Lot 18 (Malpeque). The bulk of their names were MacKenzies, McDougalls, MacKay, MacKintosh. The Brig was cast ashore and lost part of her cargo. Hugh Montgomery and his wife were on board, enroute to Quebec. His wife insisted that she had had enough travel in the Annabella and they stayed in Lot 18. Warburton thinks that Peter Stewart, who became Chief Justice of the Province, came on the Annabella; Callbeck<sup>1</sup> believes he came in 1775. Other Lowland people were Ramsays and Englands. In the next few years Montgomery brought over 120 families; Peter Stewart brought 500 persons to Lot 18.<sup>2</sup>
- 1770 - In 1770 Colin MacDonald, Laird of Boisdale, demanded that his Catholic tenants become Protestant or leave the island. The tenants refused. He changed his condition to requiring that children should be brought up as Protestants. They refused.
- 1771 - Captain MacDonald of Glenaladale sent 17 families to Tracadie, P.E.I. to prepare arrangements for a larger party in 1772. This would take care of some of the parties in Boisdale and in other districts.  
- 70 persons arrived at Malpeque or Rustico. (Clark p. 55)

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1. Callbeck, Lorne; Cradle of Confederation. Fredericton, 1964.

2. MacDonald, N.; Canada, Immigration and Settlement, 1763-1841. Longmans Green. Toronto, 1939.

- Des Brisay solicited 9 persons from Ulster to go to his Lot, near Charlottetown.<sup>1</sup>

1772 - "Alexander". Captain MacDonald brought 100 from South Uist, and 110 from Arisaig and Moidart to Scotch Fort. The families were MacDonalds, McPhees, Campbells, MacEacherns, MacKenzies, Beatons, Gillises, MacRaes, MacIntoshs, McKinnons. Hugh Ban MacEachern, the father of Bishop MacEachern came on this vessel from Kinlochmoidart. McPhees could have come from South Uist and they would be Catholic. John McPhee, Hugh McPhee, Archibald McPhee, and Angus McPhee who settled in Lots 36, 37 and 38 were registered in 1798 in the first provincial census. They were Catholic as were their children in 1841. A monument has been erected to these hardy pioneers of the Alexander.

- Dickson reports that some settlers came on the 'John and James'. Also 184 persons, from Belfast and Newry, recruited by Des Brisay, came to Charlottetown. (pp. 152-163).

1772-76 - The great "MacDonald" emigration was in full swing.

1773 - Name? 100 settlers, some of whom could be Lowlanders, were landed at New London Bay and Rustico on the north side of the Island, and some on the Elliott River, in Lot 31. Dr. MacPhee's home was in Lot 31 in 1800 A.D. opposite Lot 65. (Harvey)

- Dickson reports that a few more families from Ulster were recruited by Des Brisay to go to the Island.

- Lovely Nell. Came from Kirkcudbright. They had intended to settle on the north side of the Island in Lots 35, 36, and 37, where the Alexander's passengers had been located. When these people found that they could not buy land, 67 families moved to Nova Scotia. Between 1770-73 some 300 families had come to the Island from Moidart and Uist.

1774 - MacLean refers to two boats from Lockerbie, in Dumfriesshire which landed at Three Rivers.<sup>2</sup> On at least three occasions field mice became a pest and some people left for Pictou. Serious infestations had occurred in 1728, 1738, and 1749. (Clark)

1775 - Name? Wrecked on North Shore with a small number of passengers.

1775 - Name? Scots who had moved from Dumfries (1767) and who had returned to Scotland were led by John McNeill to come back to Cavendish. The only settlements on the Island were Malpeque, Covehead, Tracadie, and New London - all on the north side of the Island.

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1. Dickson, R.J.; Ulster Emigration to Colonial America 1718-1775. London. 1966. (pp. 152-163)

2. MacLean, J.P.; Scotch Highlanders in America. Boston 1968. p. 247 6

1775- Lovely Nell. Carsthorpe to St. John's Island, 1 May 1775. The population was about 1300. "The rest was wilderness". (Harvey)

1777 - Scotch-Irish colonists from Belfast were divided between Halifax and Charlottetown.

- Name? "Large numbers" of colonists settled on the North Shore.

1779 - Fifty-one out of 67 Lots were without a settler (MacDonald p. 163).

1784 - MacDonald reports that 60 families, (380 persons. p. 103), Loyalists, came to St. John's Isle by June and 120 more came by September; 200 left because of rental requirements by owners. Artemus McPhee moved to Lorne Valley. Other Loyalists took lands in Lots 17, 24, 25, 26, 32, 35, 49, 50, 57, 65, (Callbeck p. 96).<sup>2</sup> (Clark p. 57) lists 16, 17, 19, 25, 26, 30, 32, 47, 48, 50 and 65 where some Loyalists might have entered.

1790 - Name? Families from North Uist under Alexander MacDonald came to Cape Breton with Protestant colonists to the Island.

- Arisaig and Eigg sent 186 settlers on "Jane", 142 on "Lucy" and 90 on "British Queen" (Harvey p. 8) to Lots 37, 38, and 39. This emigration from Clanranald's Estate sailed from Drimindarach on July 12, 1790. John McPhie, Probost of Uist, called a "resident" was on board the "Jane". His wife Ann was "in the second list".

- Name? A Priest born in St. John's Isle (trained in Europe) who became Bishop MacEachern brought 40 families (200 persons) from the islands of Barra, South Uist, Rum and Muck. This increased the Catholic Highland population from 50 to 250.<sup>3</sup> A McPhee was included in this group. Some left the Island to go to Cape Breton and Nova Scotia. Bishop MacEachern brought over 600 families to the Island.

1798 - Clark comments that the 4372 (Census of 1798) consisted of 669 Acadiens, 1814 Highland Scots, 310 other Scots, and 1579 others. (p. 61).

1791 - Several writers report that ships of Highlanders came to St. John's Island (P.E. Island) with the surnames Chisholm, MacDonald, Cameron, Fraser and others. Our Lochaber families lived in the midst of these families. "Molly" brought 174 to Charlottetown; "Argyle" brought 179 to Princeton. These people went to Lots 37, 38 and 39. (Clark p.60). The other two vessels went to Pictou. Our Clan may have been included.

1. MacDonald, Norman; Canada, Immigration and Settlement, 1763-1841. Longmans Green. Toronto 1939.

2. Callbeck, Lorne; Cradle of Confederation. Fredericton, 1964.

3. Johnston A.A.; A History of the Catholic Church in Nova Scotia. St. Xavier, 1960 p. 133.



1792 - Robert Clark brought "The Queen of Greenock" to New London Bay. We have no records of the immigrants.

1797 - Angus McPhee arrived from Scotland, and moved to Lot 48.

1796 - Some McPhees from Scotchfort had transferred to a new village called Launching in 1796. This was on the east coast where Catholics seemed to assemble themselves. (See A.D. 1772)

1798 - The population of the Island was recorded at 4392. Recorded members of the Clan were as follows. (Heads of families in brackets).

Lot 5	Tho. Duffee	(6)	Lot 38	Archd McPhee	(3)
Lot 33	Neil McPhee	(4)		John McPhee	(3)
Lot 36	John McPhee	(7)		Angus McPhee	(10)
Lot 37	Hugh McPhee	(6)		Angus McPhee	(6)
	Archd McPhee	(2)			
Lot 43	John McPhee	(5)		Charlottetown Royalty:	
	Donald McPhee	(5)		Donald McAffee	
	Neal McPhee	(8)		changed to Donald McPhee	(4)
Lot 50	Donald McPhee	(7)		Angus McPhee	(6)

1798 - The Isle of St. Jean or St. John's Isle was changed to Prince Edward Island.

There is evidence that the 82 persons of the Clan, recorded by Captain Holland, were not all who were present.

Lot 5. Tho. Duffee, registered in 1798 was replaced by, or changed his name to Fee or Phee. At any rate in 1841, a census shows no Duffee, but a James Phee and Patrick and two Michael Fees. In 1861, the Fees were replaced by Phees and they continued to be so designated for over one hundred years. By the middle of the nineteenth century three McPhees appeared in the census, as well as the Phees. In Lots 33, 36, and 37 there were probably McPhee as Protestants but in Lots 38, 43 and 50 Catholics began to reside. Donald McAffee was a Catholic in Charlottetown; Angus was probably Protestant.

Neil McPhee, in Lot 33 was a Protestant. He had two sons aged 'between 16 and 60'. John, in Lot 36 had 4 boys and 1 girl; Hugh, in Lot 37 had one boy and three girls. A Mary McPhee, married to Robert Lee was in the Garrison list, with a child John, born in 1796 and Robert, born 1798.

We believe that one of the daughters of John or Hugh married a Mr. Prought, in Covehead, with Rev. Des Brisay officiating. By 1841, the Heads of families in these Lots were 22, more than in any other Lots of the Island.

A family group, the McPhees of Big Pond, claims that 10 persons from South Uist bought 622 acres at Big Pond. They claimed to have come on the Polly before 1803. They were late in reaching the St. Lawrence River and ran into ice. They would have been destroyed if one of the McPhee's, himself a sea captain, had not assisted the mariners of the Polly in moving to P.E. Island.

1800 - The population consisted of 1814 Highlanders, 370 other Scots and 2188 others (Clark).

1802 - Cowan reports that 10 vessels from Fort William, Knoydart, Ullapool, Stormoway, Barra and South Uist went to Canada. In 1803, there were ten more.<sup>1</sup>

1803 - The Earl of Selkirk bought four Lots (80,000 acres) and brought 803 colonists to the Island, in three boats.

a) Polly. From Argyll, Ross, Inverness, Skye. They were members of, or adherents to, the Presbyterian church. They paid their own way, and they had not been evicted. Donald McPhee, with his wife, five sons and five daughters went to Belfast-Orwell and moved to areas where eventually several villages developed in Heatherdale, Cardigan and Montague. The Earl of Selkirk contracted with a firm, MacMillan-McFee to build a warehouse in Belfast.<sup>2</sup> I have not been able to identify this McFee, he came to the Island prior to 1803.

b) Dykes. From Skye. William McPhee rented or bought a property on the eastern side of Murray Harbor Road. They were Protestants.

c) Oughten. 40/50 Catholics came from South Uist to Georgetown. Another Donald McPhee came from Uist.

Many persons claim that their forebearers came in 1803. The greater part came from Skye.

1803 - James McLaren brought Crofters to Brudenell.

1804-07 - Selkirk found more emigrants from Stormoway, Kintyre and Lockaber. They moved to Woods Island and Lot 31. (MacDonald p. 154).

1801-08 - Evictions were being carried out in Lochaber and Perth.

1808 - MacDonald<sup>3</sup> indicates that numbers of persons, who were being evicted, left to move to P.E. Island. This was the period in which most Highlanders and Islanders came to P.E. Island. The "Northern Friends" arrived in 1805,

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1. Cowan, H.I.; British Emigration to British North America. Toronto 1928, 2nd. Edit. 1961. p. 25
  2. Earle of Selkirk Diary, 1803-04. The Champlain Society.
  3. MacDonald, N.; Canada, Immigration and Settlement, 1863-1841. Longmans Green. Toronto, 1939.

bringing colonists from Lochaber; "Lochiel" sailed to Charlottetown from Stornoway; from Kintyre in 1804 and in 1807. MacDonald estimates that (a) 5000 colonists had come to the Island, to New Brunswick, to Cape Breton, and to Ontario (Grenville, Lachute, Baldoon, etc.) in this period. Cregeen<sup>1</sup> describes the circumstance; "the spirit of emigration about Lochaber, and the Isle of Skye has manifested itself more openly." (b) Donaldson estimates that 3402 Highlanders left their homes in 1802. (c) In 1802 (Janet Dale in the "Islanders" says 1808)<sup>2</sup>, the Clarendon from Oban came to the Island, but as far as we can discover there were none of our Clan involved in the settlement in Lot 31 and Lot 64.<sup>3</sup>

1806 - Donald McPhee and Isabella Nicholson of Heatherdale, P.E.I., had nine children.

- A Shaw family came to Lot 65, the forerunner of Premier Walter Shaw. Perhaps Donald McPhee with his wife Sara, the Darrochs and the MacEacherns came at the same time to Lot 31 and 65. In 1807, the Rev. John Scott, the first Baptist Minister to be ordained on the Island came from Perth to North River.

(Janet Dale reports the following for 1806)

- Rambler - 20 Jun 1806 from Tobermory, N. Britain to P.E.I. Passengers listed totalled 129, including: Hugh McPhee 36, John McPhee 33, Sarah McPhee 20.
- Humphries - 14 Jun 1806 from Tobermory, N. Britain. Passengers listed totalled 96.
- Elizabeth - and Ann from Thurso, N. Britain to P.E.I., 8 Nov 1806. Donald Shaw of St. Catherine's was included in the passenger list
- Isle of Skye from Tobermory to P.E.I., 23 Sep 1806, with 37 passengers.(Dale) 1806 - Spencer from Oban to P.E.I., 22 Sep 1806, with 116 passengers.
- Margaret McPhee, daughter of Donald and Isabella had a son, Samuel D. (1805-1902).

1808 - Clarendon sailed from Oban to Charlottetown with 208 passengers.(Dale)

1810 - Name? Four ships of "deluded Highlanders" came to the Island. Colin MacDonald refers to the vessel as Catherine of Leith.<sup>4</sup>

- Phoenix came from Tobermory.

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1. Cregeen, Eric R.; Argyll Estate Instructions. (Mull, Tiree, Morvern, 1771-1805) Scot. Hist. Soc. Edinburgh. 1964.
  2. Dale, Janet; The Island, "P.E.I. Passenger Lists" Fall/Winter Quarterly Charlottetown 1976.
  3. Donaldson, Gordon; The Scots Overseas. Hale 1966
  4. MacDonald, Colin S.; Early Highland Migration to Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. N.S. Hist. Soc. Coll.Vol. 23, 1936.

1811 - Irish settlement at Tignish.

1811 - Immigrants living in Belfast presented a memorial to Rev. Dr. Angus MacAuley for his great help on the "Polly" and in Belfast.

1812 - Dr. MacPhee's great grandfather, Dougald McPhee, married Flora Mary Shaw of St. Catherines, P.E.I. at Covehead on 31 Aug 1812. Mary Shaw had come from Mull in 1806 or 1808.

1817 - Valiant. (Janet Dale).

1817 - Cowan comments on the fact that more Scotch-Irish came to P.E.I. (p. 66)

1817 - Sofia brought 106 persons from Loch Tay; Curlew brought 205 (Colin S. MacDonald). There was extreme poverty at home. (Cowan).

1819 - Name? Three boats, engaged in the lumber trade from Dumfries came to N. B. and P. E. Island, bringing passengers who intended to go to United States.

1820 - 517 persons came from Annandale, Wigtown and Kirkcudbright (Cowan). Miss Cowan suggests that they may have been involved in the Scottish insurrection of 1820. This is what the Scots called a "Radical War", a long drawn-out affair when the "Friends of the People" supported movements for reform. Strikes and riots led to a general strike in Glasgow in 1820. (Cowan p.p.45, 66)

1820 - Prince George, from Kilmarnock, to Lot 22 and then to Miramichi.

1821 - Settlers from Mull, including John Archibald McPhee came to Lot 65, with his wife, three sons and two daughters. Descendants moved to Lot 9, Brae. Their sons claimed that they travelled to P.E.I. on a late voyage of the Polly. Mrs. Eva MacNevin has prepared Family Trees for John Archibald and his successors.

1829 - Mary Kennedy. Largely from Skye. Some went to Cape Breton. (84 passengers). William McPhee arrived in Uigg on the Murray Harbor Road. Also came Rev. Samuel McLeod. M.A. MacQueen has published a story of the contribution to Canada from descendants of the passengers on Mary Kennedy. (Colin MacDonald)

- Highlanders came from Newfoundland on the Vestal (Colin MacDonald).
- Harvey reports that 20 vessels had foundered over a few years near Cape Breton.

1830 - Father MacDonald brought 206 passengers on the Corsair from the Hebrides and from Ulster.

- Lord Mulgrave from Scotland (Colin MacDonald)

1831-34 - Harvey reports loss of life in crossing the Atlantic; Lady Sherwood, 286 out of 300; 400 destitute survivors from Anna Maria; 248 died out of 265 at Cape Nova.

1831 - A further immigration from Skye to Uigg.

1833 - The Amity of Glasgow brought settlers from Mull. A family of McPhees came on this vessel. A granite stone in the Churchill Presbyterian Church yard (formerly West River Church of Scotland) commemorates this event .<sup>1</sup>

1840 - Population of Prince Edward Island was about 40,000.

1837-40 - Carrothers reports that 1,250 came to the Island of which 700 - 800 were from Skye.<sup>2</sup> Other evidence shows that this is low.

1841 - Five boats came from Ulster.

- A master in Uigg taught his pupils to spell it Uigg instead of Uig as in Skye. His name has not been forgotten - Donald MacDonald

1842 - John MacPhee and his wife, Annie Cameron, from Skye, brought their son, Murdoch, to Cardigan (Brehaut).

- Mrs. Brehaut, one of the leaders in the analysis of locations of the Highland folk"(she was a Highlander), has written that two McPhee families settled along the Cardigan River. One family settled on the north side, along with the Steeles, the McLellan's, the McLeods and the Campbells; the other family moved to the south side of the river from Georgetown Royalty to Cardigan Bridge. Their neighbors were Campbells, Hollands and others. (Brehaut)

1848 - 72 passengers came from South Uist to Georgetown, via Pictou.

1855 - Miss Cowan reports that, from 1840 to 1849, increasing numbers of British people moved to the Island. By 1855, the census reveals a population of 71,000.

Born in P.E.I.	53,000
Born in Scotland	6,900
Born in Ireland	5,600
Born in England	2,700
Born in British Colonies	2,800
(About half were Scotts)	(Clark)

1858 - Last group of Skye colonists came to the Island.

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1. Brehaut, Mary; Pioneers of the Island. Charlottetown.

2. Carrothers, W.A.; Emigration From the British Isles. London 1929 p. 174

The Lovely Nelly list, a genealogists delight, grouped families, named children, gave place of residence as well as port of embarkation, listed occupation, and summarized reasons for leaving Scotland. However, the lengthy lists for the Humphries, Rambler, Spencer, and others... were cursory indeed. They generally provided age breakdown of the family members and supplied the name of only the "head of the household" (an antiquated term denoting the chief male). (Janet Dale)

Miss Dale also refers to the Polly (1803) and the Valiant (1817), but states that the passenger lists "are apochryphal having been drawn from information on gravestones or sources other than passenger lists."

CHAPTER III

LOTS 1 – 8

A. AREAS, LOTS, VILLAGES

<u>Lot 1</u>	Sea Cow Point, North Cape, Nail Pond, Norway, Palmer Road
<u>Lots 2 and 3</u>	Kildare Cape, St. Peters, St. Paul, Woodville, Alma
<u>Lots 4 and 5</u>	Campbelltown, Fortune Cove, Alberton, South Kildare, Brooklyn
<u>Lot 6</u>	Oyster Creek, Western, O'Leary, Carleton Road
<u>Lot 7</u>	Tignish, Mt. Pleasant, Cape Wolfe
<u>Lot 8</u>	Hebron, Glenwood, Hamilton, West Point

B. OWNERSHIP

- Lot 1 - 1767 - This Lot was owned by Philip Stevens.  
1806 - The Lot was sold.
- Lot 2 - 1767 - This Lot was owned by James Hunter and William Punter, merchants. After 1767 Do. (Probably transferred).
- Lot 3 - 1767 - The Lot was held by Chauncey (Chauncy) Townshend (Townsend), Esq. (M.P.). After 1775 Do. (Probably transferred).
- Lot 4 - 1767 - The Lot was owned by Admiral (Hon.) Augustus (August) Keppel (Kepple) Esq. After 1775 Do. (Probably transferred).
- Lot 5 - 1767 - This Lot was drawn by Edward Lewis. (M.P.).  
1779 - Edward Lewis brought in John Hills as a partner.
- Lot 6 - 1767 - This Lot was drawn by William Crowle (Croule), Esq.  
1775 - After this date Do.
- Lot 7 - 1767 - This Lot was owned by Sir James Montgomery eventually.  
1783 - Do.
- Lot 8 - 1767 - The Lot was owned by Arnold Nisbitt (Nesbet), Esq. (M.P.).  
1775 - After this date the Lot was sold to William Kilpatrick and Benjamin Todd.  
1783 - The Lot belonged to either or both of Andrew and Isaac Todd (Probably)..<sup>1</sup>

C. CENSUS

- Lot 1 - 1798 - Lots 1 to 4 show no inhabitants.  
1881 - By this date the Proprietors had been forced to sell their Lots. In the 1881 Census there were listed the names of Maurice, John and Michael Nelligan, and six families of McPhee: Thomas, Michael Patrick, Martin, Michael and James.

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1. Clark A. H.; Three Centuries and The Island, Toronto. 1959.

- Lots 2 & 3 - 1881 - None of our Clan appear in this Census in Lots 2 and 3.
- Lot 4 - - No report of our Clan in this Lot.
- Lot 5 - 1798 - This census notes only six persons of our Clan who lived in Lot 5. They included Tho Duffee with his wife, two boys, and two girls under 16. Total registration was 39.
- Lot 6 - 1798 - One family registered, a total of 11 persons.  
1841 - There were 188 persons recorded of whom 21 were "natives of Scotland".  
1861 - There was a population of 328 recorded.
- Lot 7 - 1798 - There were no persons of our clan recorded in this Lot.  
1833 - There were 89 persons recorded of whom 16 were "natives of Scotland."
- Lot 8 - 1833 - A population of 100 was registered.  
1841 - There were 179 persons recorded.  
1861 - A population of 509 was recorded.

#### D. COMMENTS

It was natural that the Scots and Irish should settle in this area where they could continue their farming and fishing habits in these Lots, as they had done in Scotland and Ireland. There were also fishermen from New Brunswick named Phee, Fee, McPhee who lived in this area.

Dr. Blanchard<sup>1</sup> reports that no permanent inhabitants had settled in Lots 1-4 by 1798. Other writers claim that Lot 4 had settlers in 1798 but they were not registered. In 1817, James Phee had come from County Louth, Ireland; and that Catherine Woods had come from County Monahan.

Whether they were married before emigrating we do not know, but they moved to Norway and Nail Pond.<sup>2</sup> James developed 95 acres and worked as a fisherman. They had two children: Margaret, who married Maurice Nelligan: (four children), and John., who married Mae Handrahan: (four children).

Margaret was interested in the Roman Catholic Church and so were her children: Catherine, Ann, Hannah, and Thomas.

Catherine Phee married John McGrath, whose father had come from Ireland in 1819. One son was a Priest, two were Doctors, and the three girls married local men.

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1. Blanchard, Prof. J. H., op. cit.

2. Pearson, Colonel Ralph; A History of the Fee Family, Austin, Texas.



Ann Phee, who married Henry Ready, had a grandson, Mons. Everett Cahill, of Winnipeg.

Hannah Phee married Patrick O'Brien: one of their children became a Priest.

Thomas Phee, who married Sarah Hogan, had both a son and a daughter in religious work. The great contribution that Margaret and Maurice Nelligan have made is outstanding.

John Phee and Mae Handrahan's children: John Martin, Peter, Annie, and James.

John Martin Phee moved to Chicago as a policeman. He married May Hines. They had six children.

Peter and his wife had five children.

Annie had four children, one of whom was Sister Marie.

In 1841 the census reported James Phee.

In 1861 James J. and Michael Phee were listed.

By 1841, Michael Fee with a family of eight and Patrick Fee with a family of twelve had come from Ireland.

Obviously the numbers of families in Lot 1 and especially in Lot 2, were relatively small in North Cape, Tignish, Nail Pond, Cape Gage, but there were large numbers of children. Lot 3 - with Cape Kildare, Woodvale and Miminegash, had more single men and women above 16 who would in the next decade provide children. This outcome is shown in the census where we see a population increase from 9 families in 1841 to a total population of 861 in 1861. The Phees and Fees lived in the same area. Michael bought 75 acres from B. Phee and Patrick owned 43 acres.

Dr. MacPhee visited Lots 1-4 in 1970 and 1973. He was told that Peter Phee, a grandson of the original James, had moved to Harper Road. Clifford Phee and Mary Phee, a son and a daughter of Peter Phee, lived in Tignish. Patrick Phee also had moved to Tignish. The relationship of these he did not try to determine. In 1973, three McPhees, who had originally lived in Harper Road: Michael, Joseph and Peter had moved to Tignish.

The 1881 Census is the first reliable census, but many children had left for U.S.A. by that time. In that census there were listed: Maurice, John, Michael, Patrick, Martin, and James as Phee or McPhee.

Census data indicates that no one in 1841 claimed Scotland as his origin in Lots 1, 2, or 3, but 9 persons claimed "Native of Scotland" in Lot 4.

The Catholic immigrants from South Uist, and Barra began coming in 1771 and continued to arrive for half a century. Canada provided them

with homes more acceptable than those in Scotland and Ulster. In Britain and particularly in Scotland the Catholics were under very rigid control, and were forbidden to own land or engage in many other activities. The Isle of St. John was more tolerant of this group, and consequently many Catholic pioneers came to St. John. There seems to have been some movement from Lots 36 and 37, and from Lots 43 and 45 to Lots 1 to 5.

In the 1861 Census, we find in Lot 5 heads of family known as T. McPhee and F. McPhee.

Lots 4 and 5 - In 1881 the Phees of Lot 5 sent several children to United States.

Harvey<sup>1</sup> confirms the low level of population, in this area stating that even in 1814 the figures showed only 23 persons of our Clan living in Lot 5.

Lot 6 - The Parochial register showed 131 living here of whom 60% were under 16 years. It is claimed that persons moved to Lot 6 from other Lots. As far as we can discover, no one of our Clan moved as a pioneer to Lot 6.

Lot 7 - The following information was provided by Mrs. Dorothy L. Clark of West Roxbury, Mass. (Mrs. Clark is the Granddaughter of John H. McPhee and Mary Bridget Ellworth.)

Roderick McPhee married Ellen McEntyre and they had a son John H. McPhee who was born 28 October 1854 at Tignish, and died 30 March 1877 at Haverhill, Mass

His wife, Mary Bridget Ellsworth (spelled Aylward on the marriage certificate.) was born approximately 1862 at St. John, N.B. and died 9 January 1920 at Haverhill, Mass. They were married at Tignish, 31 August 1877.

Children:	Joseph Emmett	-	born at Tignish
	John Austin	-	" " "
	Peter Edgar	-	" " "
	Mary Evelyn	-	" " "
	Annie O'Conner	-	" " "
	Ambrose Oliver	-	born at Haverhill, Mass.
	Marguerite Elizabeth	-	" " " "

Lot 8 - There is no information to indicate that any members of our Clan pioneered in Lot 8.

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1. Harvey, D. C.. op. cit.

VITAL STATISTICS RECORD TO 1882 INCLUDING LOCATION OF RECORD

DATE OF BIRTH	NAME OF CHILD	FATHER	MOTHER
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ST. ANTHONY'S CHURCH AT BLOOMFIELD

20 Aug 1860	Margaret	Donald McPhee	Catherine Donovan
26 Mar 1879	Mary Catherine	John McPhee	Annie McPherson
bp. 12 Apr 1853	Donald McPhee	Husband of	Catherine Donovan

ST. SIMON AND ST. JUDE AT TIGNISH (R.C.)

10 Nov 1880	Susanna	James Fee	Mary Lutherell
31 Aug 1885	Peter Wilfred	Cornelius McPhee	Mary Rose Callaghan
18 Sep 1879	Joseph Emmet	John McPhee	Bridget Aylward
31 Oct 1883	Peter Edgar	"	"
12 Dec 1885	Mary Eviline	"	"
4 Nov 1881	John Austin	John McPhee	Bridget Elworth
30 Jun 1858	Ambrose	Roderick McPhee	Ellen MacDonald
23 Mar 1854	Cornelius	Roderick McPhee	Ellen McDonald
9 Jun 1856	Peter	"	"
6 May 1852	Michael	Roderick McPhee	Helen McDonald
4 Jan 1860	John	James Phee	Mary Accidrahair or Harahan
8 Aug 1856	Mary	James Phee	Mary Handrahan
26 Apr 1862	Catherine	"	"
26 Apr 1862	Margaret	"	"
22 Jun 1864	Donald	"	"
6 Jan 1868	Peter	"	"
6 Jan 1868	Peter	"	"
29 Nov 1872	Francis Joseph	"	"
13 Jul 1852	William	James Phee	Mary Hendrahan
1 Oct 1854	James	"	"
9 Feb 1866	Anne	"	"
19 Sep 1869	Caroline	"	"
11 Jun 1885	James	James Phee	Mary Hogan
12 Dec 1866	Elizabeth Angelina	Martin Phee	Anastasia Wade
26 Dec 1857	Laurence	Martin Phee	Anastatia Wade
21 Sep 1859	Thomas	"	"
8 Feb 1871	James Alphonsus	"	"
13 Mar 1873	Eliza Angelina	"	"

DATE OF BIRTH	NAME OF CHILD	FATHER	MOTHER
1 Aug 1875	Catherine Adelaide	Martin Phee	Anastatia Wade
23 Feb 1862	Anastalia	Martin Phee	Anastatia Wade
20 Oct 1863	Hugh Francis	Martin Phee	Mary Wade
15 Apr 1864	Rosanna	Martin Phee	Anastasia Whalen
20 Mar 1869	Catherine Adelaide	Martin Phee	Anastatia Wade
29 Jun 1868	Peter John	Michael Phee	Mary _____
15 Oct 1851	James	Michael Phee	Mary Wade
23 Jan 1854	Thomas	"	"
25 May 1856	Catherine	"	"
22 Apr 1859	John	"	"
13 Dec 1860	Henry	"	"
9 Apr 1866	Melinda	"	"
bp. 9 Oct.	Frederick Michael 5 weeks	"	"
10 Dec 1872	Josephine Amanda	"	"
2 Aug 1876	Mary Josephine	"	"
26 Jan 1843	Catherine	Patrick Phee	Margaret Doyle
16 Oct 1844	Mary Ann	Patrick Phee or Fee	"
11 Sep 1846	Helen	Patrick Phee	"
16 Aug 1849	Elizabeth Carolina	"	"
3 Jan 1855	Margaret Jane	"	"
20 Jun 1857	Margaret	"	"
13 May 1859	Martha Adelina	"	"
bp. 27 Apr 1862	Teresa few weeks old	"	Mary Doyle

INVERNESS (Place of Baptism)

24 Feb 1881	Catherine Bell	Angus McPhie	Mary Smith
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ST. PETER'S AT ALBERTON (R. C. CHURCH)

12 Jul 1882	Catherine Ann	Archibald McPhee	Margaret McKinnon
21 May 1869	George Dundas Res. Lot 11	John McPhee	Susan _____

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST (Also see Appendix A)

16 Oct 1844	Mary Ann	Patrick Fee	Margaret Doyle
15 Apr 1864	Rosanne	Martin Phee	Anastasia Whalen
21 Sep 1859	Thomas	Martin Phee	Anastasia Wade

## CHAPTER IV

### LOT 9

#### A. LOTS AND VILLAGES

In the days of early settlement in Lot 9, there was one settlement called "The Brae". In a later year, "The Brae" was divided into the two rural communities, Brae and Derby.

#### B. OWNERSHIP of Lot 9

- Lot 9 - 1767 - This Lot was granted to General Murray, who succeeded General Wolfe as governor of Quebec.  
The Lot passed into the hands of Lauchlin MacLean of Middlesex, England.  
Edmund Fanning, Lieutenant Governor of Prince Edward Island came into possession of Lot 9.
- 1836 - Hon. Laurence Sullivan of England came into possession of Lot 9 between the years 1836 - 1844.
- 1877 - Lady Charlotte Antonia, daughter (or granddaughter) of Hon. Laurence Sullivan, was the proprietor of Lot 9 when the Lot was sold to the Government of Prince Edward Island in the year 1877.<sup>1</sup>

#### C. CENSUS of Lot 9

- Lot 9 - 1798 - There was no registration reported.  
1833 - No registration of our Clan was reported.  
1861 - No registration of our Clan was reported.

#### D. COMMENTS

Mrs. Eva MacNevin of Coleman has reported the development of two families in Brae down to the present time.

- I. John Archibald McPhee group of Canoe Cove of Lot 65.
- II. Allan MacPhee group of Ulster.

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1. Clarke, A.H.; Three Centuries and the Island. Toronto 1959.

I. John Archibald (1) of Canoe Cove

The first of these was John Archibald McPhee (1), born and married in Mull, who came, with his three sons to Canoe Cove, Lot 65 in 1821 where he remained.

Of Archibald's three sons, Daniel moved to U.S.A., Duncan went to Nova Scotia, Hugh (1809) remained a farmer in Canoe Cove, and Catherine remained single and is buried in the Pioneer Cemetery at St. Catherine's. We have no report on Barbara Ellen, a daughter.

Donald (3) (1832-1916), son of Hugh (2) and Flora McPhail of Canoe Cove, married Ann Thompson of Miramichi, N.B. (d. 1897). They moved, with baby daughter Flora, to Lot 9. They had twelve children:

1. Flora (1860-1915) m. Allan MacNevin - No children
2. Margaret (1862-\_\_\_\_) m. Mr. Reccia, lived U.S.A. - two sons
3. Catherine (1868-1950) m. John McKinnon (3 sons - Harry, Hugh, James)
4. Hugh (1870-1894) unmarried
5. Elizabeth (1872-\_\_\_\_) unmarried, lived in Beverley, Mass.
6. Duncan (1874-1900) unmarried
7. Fraser (1879-1929) m. Emma Adams (ch. Curtis, Hazel, Rose)
8. Laura (1881-1901) unmarried
9. John (1864-\_\_\_\_) m. Mary MacMillan  
(ch. Carl, Hugh Curtis, Annie) Lived in U.S.A.
10. James (1876-\_\_\_\_) unmarried Lived in U.S.A.
11. Minnie (1884-\_\_\_\_) m. James Heirlhy (Edmonton)  
(ch. Gladys, Annie, Elva, Marjorie, Horace)
12. Paul (1866-\_\_\_\_) m. Mary MacLean, lived in Canoe Cove area, (ch. John, Daniel, Anne, Christina, Stanton)

Neil (3) (1835-\_\_\_\_ son of Hugh (2), married Jessie Currie.

Their children were:

- |             |              |  |
|-------------|--------------|--|
| Flora Ellen |              | m. J.H. Robins   |
| Elizabeth   |              | m. Wallace MacLean   |
| Jessie      |              | m. Dan MacDougall (buried New Dominion United Church)  |
| Horatio     |              | moved to Alberta   |
| Neil        |              | lived in Washington  |
| Daniel      | (89 in 1950) | m. Celestine Gorveath (1872-1954) (two children)   |
| Margaret    |              | m. Malcolm MacNeill  |
| Hugh        | (1869-____)  | m. (1) Miss MacNeill, lived in New Dominion (ch. John & Ferdinand)<br>(2) Euphemia Campbell (ch. Campbell & Annie) |

Archibald MacPhee (1840-1909) married Mary MacKay (1845-1936). Their children were:

Daniel	(1865-1925)	m. Mary MacEachern (1871-1924) (Mary Vide Florence )
Flora Ellen	(1867-1959)	m. Ross Sweet (Cambridge) Mass., U.S.A.
Kate		m. George MacDougall
Sadie		m. John Howatt
Margaret		m. Syles Murley
Belle		m. Daniel MacFadyen
Hugh	(1878-1958)	m. Annie Inman (1880-1963) (Canoe Cove)

## II. Allan MacPhee (1) of Ulster

Allan MacPhee was born in Ulster. His father was Hugh. Allan emigrated with his father and mother to Prince Edward Island. They located at Wood Islands for a time prior to moving to West River, and later to Brae in 1863.

Hugh, Patrick, Mary, Sara, and Neil had been born in the West River District. Elizabeth and Norman were born in Brae. Allan and Patrick are shown as heads of families, owning their own lands in the 1881 Census.

Allan MacPhee (1) married Elizabeth Flynn. Their children were:

Patrick	(1851-1924)	m. Jennie Campbell (1857-1941)
Neil	(1863-1928)	m. Alberta Ramsay (1864-1953)
Hugh	(1853-1937)	m. Jane Adeline MacLean (1863-1936)
Sara		unmarried
Elizabeth		unmarried
Mary		m. ____ MacMillan
Norman		moved to the United States m. Lucy Woodside

Patrick MacPhee (2) (1851-1924) son of Allan (1) m. Jennie Campbell

Hugh Dodd		m. Grace Sobey, 3 daughters
Alan		unmarried (U.S.A.)
Margaret		m. Albert Higgs (U.S.A.)
Annie		m. ____ Murray (.U.S.A.)
Kate		unmarried (.U.S.A.)
Maude		m. ____ Thompson
Sadie		m. ____ Blakely
Irene		unmarried
Opton		m. Emily ____ (U.S.A.)

Neil MacPhee (2) m. Alberta Ramsey

Ernest	m. (1) Eva no children (2) Joan 2 children
Wesley	m. Jean Caseley 3 daughters, 1 son
Cleveland	m. Pearl MacNeill - 1 daughter
Empress	m. Henry Silliker
Stella	m. James Delaney, ch. Richard, Mildred, Emmerson, John, Eileen, James Arnett
Pearl	m. Scott Dymont
Ethel	unmarried
Jane	m. Arthur Gartland, son Ernest
Annie	m. Roy MacMillan

Hugh MacPhee (2) m. Jane Adeline MacLean (Brae) 1863-1936)

Evelyn (1885-1941)	unmarried
Vina ( -1932)	m. Ernest Pearson. Lived in U.S.A.
Elsie ( -1930)	m. ___ Cronly
Olive ( -1934)	m. ___ MacLeod
Percy (1889-1909)	unmarried
Byron (1898-1972)	m. Greta Easter, 4 sons, 2 daughters
Dorothy (1900- )	unmarried
Pona (1903- )	m. Spurgeon Leard
Ella ( -1909)	unmarried

Duncan MacPhee (1) brother of Allan MacPhee

This second group of our Clan in Brae were the brothers Allan and Duncan MacPhee. When Allan moved to Brae in 1863, his brother, Duncan came with a son, Donald (2) and a daughter, Belle (2) and a son, Neil (2). We have not been able to discover the name of Duncan's wife before her marriage. Donald (2) remained in Brae for some time. He was called "Donald Duncan" (2) in the neighborhood, a system of designation well known in the Highlands. He married a Miss Margaret Pempraise of Brae, and remained at his father-in-law's farm, and had several children. His sister, Belle (2), married Neil MacNevin who lived on the farm on which Mrs. MacNevin now resides.

A sister of Allan MacPhee settled with her husband, Donald MacEachern in Brae in the early 1860's. Their children were born in Brae.



Donald MacPhee (2) m. Margaret Pempraise of Brae

- |                  |                    |
|------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Flora Belle   | m. Joseph Morrison |
| 2. Herbert       |                    |
| 3. Ethel Louise  |                    |
| 4. Sophia Rogers |                    |
| 5. Katherine     |                    |
| 6. Emma          |                    |
| 7. Margaret Jane |                    |

Belle MacPhee (2) m. Neil MacNevin of Brae (Sister of Donald Duncan)

- |           |             |
|-----------|-------------|
| 1. John   | 5. Margaret |
| 2. Hector | 6. Mary Ann |
| 3. Ida    | 7. Etta     |
| 4. Daniel | 8. George   |

Note: Mr. and Mrs. Donald (Duncan) MacPhee (2) and all members of their family moved to U.S.A.

Mr. and Mrs. Neil MacNevin (Belle) (2) and all their children move( to U.S.A.  
All children of Donald and of Belle were born in Brae.

VITAL STATISTICS (to 1881) Brae Road

16 Jun 1877      Alexander Magnus      Angus McPhie      Mary Smith

CHAPTER V

LOTS 10 - 17

A. LOTS AND VILLAGES

Lot 10 - West Devon, Enmore

Lot 11 - Foxley R, Inverness, Woodbrook, Freeland, and some parts of Freeland District

Lot 12 - Ellerslie, Mt. Pleasant, Poplar Grove

Lot 13 - Port Hill, Birch Hill, Northam, Tyne Valley

Lot 14 - Harmony, Mt. Hemlock, Arlington, Perry

Lot 15 - Egmont Bay, St. James, Cape Egmont

Lot 16 - Portage, Barlowe Mills, Wellington

Lot 17 - St. Nicholas, Miscouche, Eleanora, Linklater Road, Summerside

B. OWNERSHIP

Lot 10 - 1767 - This Lot belonged to Simon Lutterell or Littrell, Esq. (M.P.)

1775 - In this year, Lutterell and Monteux (Meleux), Esq. formed a partnership.

1783 - J. Monteuz obtained Lot 10.

1806 - Lord Selkirk owned this Lot.

Lot 11 - 1767 - This Lot was owned by Colonel Hunt Walsh.

Lot 12 - 1767 - A partnership consisting of Hutchinson, Muir and Cathcart owned this Lot.

Lot 13 - 1767 - The Lot was drawn by John Pownal.

1796 - Lot 13 was sold to the Earl of Hertford.

Lot 14 - 1767 - John Campbell owned this Lot.

1775 - Campbell sold this Lot to Thomas Des Brisay.

Lot 15 - 1767 - Sir Guy Carleton, Lt. Governor of Quebec, owned this Lot.

1881 - There were large Acadien families in this Lot.

Lot 16 - 1767 - The Lot was drawn by John Torte, David Forbes, and John Hayter.

1775 - Three quarters of the Lot was sold to L. Sullivan, and one quarter was reserved for the Loyalists.

1798 - There were French and Acadiens here.

Lot 17 - 1767 - B. and R. Burke drew this Lot.

1781 - One half of the Lot was sold for quit rents.

1783 - Governor Patterson bought three fourths of the available land, and reserved one quarter for the Loyalists.

1881 - Murdock McPhee owned 127 acres in Lot 17.<sup>1</sup>

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1. Clark, A.H.; Three Centuries and the Island, Toronto. 1959

C. CENSUS

Lot 10 - 1798 - There were only two families in this Lot.

1833 - There were only 36 persons recorded.

1841 - There were still 36 persons recorded.

1861 - The population had risen to 176 individuals.

1881 - None of our Clan were named, but some women of the Clan married men in this area.

Lot 11 - 1798 - Two families were registered in this Lot.

1833 - A total population of 163 was recorded.

1841 - Of the total population of 254, there were 13 natives of Scotland.

Lot 12 - 1798 - No names were recorded at this time.

1833 - There was a population recorded of 98.

1841 - The population was 157.

1861 - The registration was still 157.

1881 - Some growth was indicated by the rise to 300 population.

Lot 13 - 1798 - It was claimed that 8 families lived in this Lot, but none were recorded. There was continued occupation in this Lot.

1833 - A population of 275 was shown.

1841 - There were 462 persons registered.

1861 - The total population was 747.

Lot 14 - 1798 - It was claimed that 11 families lived in Lot 14 whose names were not recorded.

1833 - There was a total population of 367. Many of the people were Irish, and there were large families.

1841 - The population was 565 of which 50% were under 16.

1861 - There was a population of 1011.

- None of our Clan is registered in 1861.

Lot 15 - 1798 - Prior to 1764, there was a large population of French and Acadiens.

1833 - The total population was 581.

1841 - A population of 701 was recorded at this time.

1861 - The registration rose to 1386.

1881 - There is no evidence that any of our Clan resided in Lot 15.

Lot 16 - 1798 - Prior to 1764, French and Acadiens lived in this Lot. There were 24 families registered here and some Acadiens.

- 1833 - The population was 409.
- 1841 - A population of 463 was recorded.
- 1861 - The total recorded population was 843.

There is no evidence that members of our Clan lived in Lot 16.

- Lot 17 - 1798 - There were 30 families registered.
- 1833 - The population was 834, including Summerside.
  - 1841 - A total of 998 persons were registered.
  - 1861 - Population had more than doubled to total 2,037.

Many Scots families settled in this Lot.

Royalty of Princeton

- 1798 - There were 39 families registered, none from our Clan.

D. COMMENTS

Lot 11 - John McPhee, son of Dougald McPhee and Mary Shaw, was the first of Dougald's family to move from Lots 31/65 to the east coast of P.E.I. John and Susanna, his wife, bought 350 acres in Cascumpec Bay. It was here that the western highway stopped, and it was necessary to carry persons and vehicles to Lot 6 by ferry to Alberton and the north. John took on these responsibilities of farming and ferrying. The government of the Isle of St. John paid him \$80 per year to run a barge large enough to carry horse, wagon, and persons for one half to three fourths of a mile. John charged 25 cents for a ferry crossing. This water crossing reduced the length of passage to Alberton by about 20 miles.

Susanna McPhee Mercer, the eldest of the grandchildren of John and Susanna, to whom we are indebted for this information tells that the large barge had to be moved by oars. John took one side, and his son the other.

John McPhee (1816 - 1911) married Rebecca Susan Carroll (1826 - 22 May 1915)

Their children:

- |               |                      |  |
|---------------|----------------------|--|
| John E.       | (1849-1856)          | No issue.  |
| James D.      | (1853-1856)          | No issue.  |
| Sara          | (1856-<br>Abt. 1880) | m. Hector Currie. No issue. (Buried Old Cemetery, Presbyterian Church, at Alberton. Died soon after marriage). |
| James D.      | (1860-1879)          | No issue.  |
| Mary Rebbecca | (1862-1877)          | No issue.  |
| John T.       | (1865-1866)          | No issue.  |
| William W.    | (1867-1870)          | No issue.  |
| George Dundas | (1869-1943)          | m. Elizabeth A. Bryan (1872-1933)  |
| John Gilbert  | (1871-1879)          | No issue   |

George Dundas McPhee (1869-1963) was the only son of John and Rebecca who lived to carry on the family name. Their children were:

Susanna Rebecca	(1894)	m. George Mercer	(2 F)
Henry John	(1896)	m. Florence Hatton	(1 F)
Arthur Evans	(1896)	m. Ruth Moore	(1 M, 2 F)
Amelia Mildred	(1901)	m. L. Butler	(1 F)
Harriet Rosamund	(1903)	m. D. Crawford	(2 M, 2 F)
Edith Belle	(1906)	m. J. Arbing	(1 M)
George Alden	(1908)	m. E. Stewart	(1 M)
Corean Bryan	(1911)	m. D. Campbell	(2 M)
Florence Lillian	(1913)	m. ___ Rendell	(1 M, 2 F)

All but Edith and Corean moved to U.S.A.

Donald Daniel McPhee (1821-\_\_\_), a brother of John, married Katherine. They had a daughter, Margaret. Dr. MacPhee was told that Daniel left the Island soon after their marriage, but his wife and the child remained on the Island.

Others of John's family who came to Lot 11 were two sisters, Rebecca and Katherine. Katherine (1842-1870) is buried at the United Church Cemetery at Cascumpec. She had one son, Henry Alfred MacPhee (2 Jul 1860- 25 Jan 1932)

Rebecca (1837-1920) moved from West River in 1860 at the age of 23, to support herself and her sister Katherine as a seamstress. They later moved to Alberton. When Katherine died at 28 years of age, Rebecca took over the responsibility of Henry Alfred, then 10 years of age. She lived with her nephew "Harry" Henry Alfred MacPhee throughout her life. She was a strong vigorous woman, courteous, well dressed, with high standards of human relationships; a strict Baptist. She became almost totally blind in her last years.

Lot 12 - Sarah McPhee (6 May 1843 - 22 Feb 1927) granddaughter of Dougald McPhee, married John Gillis (11 Aug 1863 - 1907). They resided at Enmore from 1863 to 1883 when they moved to Cathedan, Me. from 1883 to 1890. They returned to Ellerslie, P.E.I. where they lived until 1907.

Their children were:

Annie Gillis	Died young.
William Gillis	Died young.
Annie Gillis (Mary Ann)	m. William Goodwin
William Gillis	m. Margaret Boyle
Kate Gillis	Single. Died 28 Oct 1953.
Margaret Gillis	m. Havelock Bryant
Lillian Gillis	m. James MacLean (Died 20 Apr 1953)

By 1798, the total British population of P.E.I. was about 4500. At least 900 had come as emigrants between 1770 and 1785; some Loyalists and some disbanded soldiers also came. Much of the population came to the North Shore, land that became Lots 12, 13, and 14, and looked out on Richmond Bay. Presumably none of the French had settled in Lot 12, but several families had built houses and barns in Lot 13. (24 houses and barns); and in Lot 14, eleven or twelve houses were built on cleared land of about 350 acres.

Lot 13 - It was in Lot 13, that John Ramsay and George Jacques cleared 20 acres of land and built a shipyard. John Hill Cambridge, Thomas and William Pope, Thomas Burnard, George Ellis, James Yeo, his son William and his son-in-law William Richards, were the largest producers of wooden ships. At least 18 ships were built in Tyne Valley between 1830 and 1840. William Richards built 94 ships between 1866 and 1892, but competition forced a steady decline from 1877.

Dr. MacPhee's family is concerned in Lots 11 to 14 because in this area his great grandfather, Dougald McPhee of Lots 31/65, worked as a builder of wooden ships in the Tyne Valley. Dr. MacPhee's first contact with his paternal family was in Lots 31 and 65, but he recognized that Lots 11 to 14 provided the homes of significant numbers of The West River McPhees.

Mrs. Dorothy L. Clark of West Roxberry, Mass. has supplied the following information:

\_\_\_\_ McPhee, of P.E.I. m. Ellen McIntire. They had a son, John McPhee (28 Oct 1854- ), who married Mary Bridgett Ellworth or Aylward, the marriage license shows Aylward, (31 Aug 18 - ) of St. John, N.B. They were married 29 May 1877.

Their children were:

Emmett Joseph	b.16 Sep 1880	P.E.I.
John A.	b. approx. 1883	P.E.I.
Peter E.	b. approx. 1884	Summerside, P.E.I.
Mary Evelyn	b. 12 Dec 1886	
Annie O'Conner	b. 7 May 1888	Tignish

VITAL STATISTICS RECORD TO 1882 INCLUDING LOCATION OF RECORD

<u>DATE OF BIRTH</u>	<u>NAME OF CHILD</u>	<u>FATHER</u>	<u>MOTHER</u>
----------------------	----------------------	---------------	---------------

ANGLICAN CHURCH AT PORT HILL

9 Dec 1854	James Douglas Lot 11	John McPhee	Susan ____
25 Aug 1856	John Edward Lot 11	"	"
7 Jan 1860	James Douglas Lot 11	"	"
12 Nov 1863	Rebecca Lot 11	"	"
18 Jun 1867	William Warburton Lot 11	"	"
3 Dec 1861	Marianne Lot 11	John McPhee	Susan

ST. PAUL'S AT SUMMERSIDE ( R. C. CHURCH)

15 May 1862	Daniel Thomas	William Duffy	Sophia McDonald
11 Jul 1864	Mary	William Duffy	Sophia McDonald
2 Oct 1866	William Bradford	William Duffy	Sophie McDonald
9 Jun 1867	Margaret Catherine	John MacPhee	Ann MacPherson

ST. JOHN'S THE BAPTIST AT MISCOUCHE R. C.

20 Aug 1874	Walter Lewis	John Duffy	Catherine Murphy
25 Nov 1818	Roderick	Angus McPhee	Margaret Curry
bp. 12 Jan 1857	Roderick 2-months St. Columba ?	Lachlan McPhee	Catherine McPhee

ST. TERESA'S AT SUMMERSIDE

24 Apr 1880	Lucy Ann	Peter Duffy	Elizabeth Stewart
8 Feb 1884	Ambrose	Peter Duffy	Elizabeth Stewart

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND

26 Feb 1867	Margaret Ann Lot 16	Murdoch McPhee	Isabella Campbell
6 Apr 1869	James Humphrey Lot 16	Murdock McPhee	Isabella Campbell

CHAPTER VI

LOTS 18 - 30 AND LOT 67

A. AREAS - LOTS AND VILLAGES

Lot 18 - Malpeque, Hamilton, Indian River, Burlington, Darnley, Baltic, Princeton

Lot 19 - Travellor's Rest, New Annan, Kingston, Kelvin Grove, Margate, " Wilmot Valley

Lot 20 - Graham Road, Irishtown, Long River, Hamilton

Lot 21 - South Granville, Clinton, New London, Greenwick, Kirk Corner Lot 22 - Hope River, St. Ann, Good Patrick, Hazel Road, Clyde Ridge Lot 23 - Cavendish, New Glasgow, and Hunter River

Lot 24 - North Rustics, Grand Pere Road, Oyster Bed Road, Wheatley, St. Dunstans, Ebenezer, Rustico Cross

Lot 25 - Bedeque, part of Freetown

Lot 26 - Lower Bedeque, Sea Cove Head, Bedque, Centreville, Newton Lot 27 - Lower Bedeque, Cover Head, Centreville, Newton

Lot 28 - Cape Traverse, Augustine Cove, Tryon, North Tryon

Lot 29 - Crapaud, Westmoreland, Kelly's Cross, Melville, Hampton, De Sable Lot 30 - Argyle Shore, Bonshaw, Riverdale, Howell's Brook, Appin, Emyvale, Brook Vale, Sky Settlement, Strathgartney

Lot 67 - Springfield, Breadalbane, Elliot Mills, Fredericton, Rose Valley, Junction Road

B. OWNERSHIP

Lot 18 - 1776 - This Lot was owned by John Stewart and William Allambe.

1781 - One-half was sold for quit rents. There is no evidence that our Clan lived in Lot 18.

Lot 19 - 1767 - Governor William and John Patterson drew this Lot. 1

1793 - One-half of this Lot was granted to Loyalists.

1798 - This Lot was owned by Walter Paterson and Captain John Paterson.

1883 - There was a population of 733.

None of our Clan is in Lot 19.

Lot 20 - 1767 - This Lot was given to Theodore Houltain and Thomas Bassett.

1775 - After this date, Robert Campbell replaced Theodore Houltain as proprietor of one-half of Lot 20.

1883 - A population of 655 is reported. Our Clan not recorded.



- Lot 21 - 1767 - This Lot was owned by Laughlan MacLean and Henry MacLean.  
1770 - Robert Clark and Robert Campbell held halves of this Lot.
- Lot 22 - 1767 - This Lot was owned by John Gordon and William Ridge.  
1841 - John McPhee was registered in this Lot.  
1881 - John McPhee does not appear in this register.
- Lot 23 - 1767 - This Lot was owned by Allan MacLeane and Laughlin McClean.  
1810 - The Lot was purchased by David Stewart Rennie.
- Lot 24 - 1767 - The Lot was owned by Charles Lee and Frances MacLeane, and it was apparently resold three times.  
1781 - Lot 24 was sold for arrears of quit rents.  
1783 - Some of this land was granted to Loyalists.  
1833 - A population of 1,002 was registered.  
1881 - James Duffie purchased land here before 1881.  
See comments: Garfield Duffy from Lot 21.
- Lot 25 - 1767 - This Lot was owned by Archibald Kennedy and James Campbell.
- Lot 26 - 1767 - The Lot was granted to Robert Stewart and Peter Gordon.  
1783 - One-fourth of the land was held for Loyalists.  
1784 - After this date, Loyalists came to this Lot.  
1785 - One-half of the Lot was owned by Robert Gordon.
- Lot 27 - 1767 - This Lot belonged to James Searle and Jon Russell Spence. Later Colonels'Searle's half was owned by his daughter Mrs. Horatio Mann.  
1849 - Mrs. Gilian, daughter of Mrs. Mann owned the Lot. 1856 - The Lot was sold to Joseph Pope.  
1872 - It was resold to the tenants.  
None of our Clan lived here.
- Lot 28 - 1767 - The land was given to the Captain Samuel Holland who organized the land survey in preparation for the division of the Island into Lots in 1767.
- Lot 29 - 1767 - The Lot was given to Vice-Admiral Charles Saunders.  
1841 - None of our Clan names appear in this register.
- Lot 30 - 1767 - The Lot was drawn by John Murray, and by 1783 it became part of the estate of Sir James Montgomery.
- Lot 67 - 1767 - This Lot was owned by Hon. Robert Moore.  
1781 - The land was sold for arrears of quit rents.<sup>1</sup>

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1. Clarke, A. H.; Three Centuries and the Island. Toronto 1959

C. CENSUS

- Lot 18 - 1798 - 29 families were registered. There were no pioneers of our Clan here. It was inhabited mostly by French and Acadiens.  
1883 - There were 753 recorded.  
1841 - There were 896 registered, 21 were natives of Scotland.  
1861 - 1,048 individuals were registered. There is no evidence that our Clan lived in Lot 18.
- Lot 19 - 1798 - There were 17 families registered: many of them were French.  
1833 - There were 733 recorded.  
1841 - 1,069 people were registered in this Lot.  
1861 - 1,294 were recorded in this census.
- Lot 20 - 1798 - A total of 12 families were registered here.  
1833 - A total of 655 were registered.  
1841 - There were 930 people registered, 12 being of Scottish origin.  
1861 - Registration showed 1,143.
- Lot 21 - 1798 - There were 16 families registered here.  
1833 - There were 611 recorded.  
1841 - 701 individuals were registered, 212 of them being natives of Scotland.  
1861 - A population of 1407 was recorded.
- Lot 22 - 1798 - One family lived in Lot 22 at this time.  
1833 - There were 221 registered.  
1841 - There was a population of 517 with 232 being native of Scotland.
- Lot 23 - 1798 - There were 7 families registered at this time.  
1833 - There were 558 registered.  
1841 - A total of 907 were recorded with 156 or 186 natives of Scotland.
- Lot 24 - 1798 - There were 43 families registered.  
1833 - There were 1,002 registered.  
1841 - A population of 1,437 was registered of which 123 were natives of Scotland.
- Lot 25 - 1798 - There were 7 families reported in this Lot.  
1833 - There were 349 registered.  
1841 - Registration shows 483 with 267 native of Scotland.  
1861 - There were 884 registered in this record.
- Lot 26 - 1798 - There were 17 families registered here. Many of them were French and Loyalist groups.  
1833 - There were 455 recorded.  
1841 - Records show 607 with 49 native of Scotland.  
1881 - No Clan names in this census.

Lot 27 - 1798 - Irish settlers lived here. There were 7 families.

1833 - There were 374 registered.

1841 - There were 760 registered with 32 natives of Scotland.

The record shows members of our Clan:

Patrick Duffy (8)

James Duffy (8)

Frances Duffy (2)

Michael Duffy (6)

John Duffy

Thomas McPhee (no children)

Thomas Duffy

Lot 28 - 1798 - There were 12 families registered. French and Acadiens were living here, but they were not registered.

1833 - There were 923 persons recorded.

1841 - Records show a population of 1,130 with 84 natives of Scotland.

1881 - J. Duffy was recorded.

Lot 29 - 1833 - There were 575 persons registered.

1841 - There is a record of 1,025 with 305 natives of Scotland.

None of our Clan names appear.

1861 - There were 1,724 recorded including J. Duffy and J. Duffy.

1881 - J. Duffy and J. Duffy still appear in this census.

Lot 30 - 1798 - There were probably six families, but only two were recorded in this census.

1833 - A total of 159 were recorded.

1841 - 273 were recorded with 273 natives of Scotland.

Records show members of our Clan:

Duncan McPhee

Donald McPhee

Ann McPhee (7) 16-45 (1M 2F) 45-60 (2M 2F) Angus McPhee  
(son under 16 and wife and mother) D. McPhee

Angus McPhee

J. Duffy in Strathgartney

1861 - Records show a population of 1361.

1881 - Records show members of our Clan.

J. A. McPhee in Glenfinnan

D. McPhee in Glenfinnan

J. Duffy (next to P. Connolly)

Lot 67 - 1798 - There were 6 families registered in Lot 67 1833 - There were 119 people registered in this Lot.

1841 - A total of 472 were registered with natives of Scotland 270. 1861 - Total registration was 884.

1881 - The record shows members of our Clan:

John 50 acres at Springton

Malcolm 50 acres at Junction Road

Angus 50 acres at Junction Road

Misses E and F 50 acres at Junction Road

D. COMMENTS

Lot 21 - Mrs. Waldron MacPhee of Elmwood provided us with these names of a "native of Soctland" in Lot 21. These names occur in other Lots to which they moved - DONALD MCPHEE (1) M. ISOBEL MACINTOSH Their children: 1. William Grant McPhee  
2. John  
3. Daniel

John McPhee had ten children:

Mary Ann	1869 - 1943	Laura	1883 - 1942
Christy Ann	1871 - 1944	John M.	1884 -
Euphemia	1875 - 1931	Angus	1886 - 1963
Katie	1875 - 1952	Cassie	1889 - 1919
Roderick	1880 - 1963	Daniel	1892 - 1962

Daniel McPhee md. Flora and then Harriet Cameron.

Children of Flora: 1. Jane md. Ben McDuff  
2. Katie md. E. McDonald

Children of Harriet: 1. Ralph md. Joyce Oakes  
2. Charlene  
3. Kathleen  
4. Norene  
5. Another (?)

Lot 23 - John McPhee and Mary McDonald had two sons, Alexander born 1842 and Malcolm born in 1846.

Lot 24 - James Duffy purchased land before 1881. Garfield Duffy came from Lot 21. William McPhee and Annie Nicholson who had 3 sons and one daughter between 1847 and 1865.

Lot 25 - Daniel McPhee married Catherine Scott who died in 1883: she was the daughter of Rev. John Scott, a Baptist who had come from Perthshire in 1807.

- Donald McPhee and \_\_\_\_\_ McKinnin, had 3 sons, and one daughter born between 1841 and 1859.
- Malcolm McPhee and Flora MacLeod who married and had 2 sons and 3 daughters born between 1848 and 1866.

Lot 26 - From 1848 to 1868 they were living on this Lot; Malcolm McPhee and Flora MacLeod who had 2 sons and 3 daughters.

Lot 27 - In 1841 Farquhar McPhee married Sara \_\_\_\_\_. The following information was provided by Dr. Regis P. Duffy of Charlottetown from a paper prepared by Mrs. Clara Duffy. Professor F.W.P. Bolger. Regis P. Duffy is the grandson of Hugh Duffy:

In 1844 Patrick Duffy (1796-1825) and his wife, Margaret Murphy (1808-1877) came to Lot 27 from County Monaghan and settled near Shamrock. This farm eventually became their own property and it remained in the family until 1948.

Patrick had been married previously and had three children:

1. Peter 1834-1875 m. (1) Mary Conway (2) Margaret McKenna
2. Patrick 1837-1915 m. Bridget Murphy
3. Mary 1839- \_\_\_\_ m. John McKenna

Patrick and Margaret Murphy's children were:

4. James M. 1845-1929
5. Isabella 1846 -
6. Hugh 1848-1935
7. John 1849- \_\_\_\_ - married \_\_\_\_ Rooney and moved to Maine.
8. Michael 1850-1874 - never married

1. Peter married Mary Conway and their children were:

- |             |   |
|-------------|---|
| Catherine   | b. 1862 m. Hyacinth McLellan of                       |
| Margaret U. | Went to Fall River                                    |
| Hugh        | b. 1868 - never married died in Kelowna B.C.          |
| Elizabeth   | b. 1871 - moved to Fall River a nurse - never married |
| Regina      | b. 1873 - moved to Fall River married Maurice Horan   |
| Lauretta    | b. 1881 - moved to Fall River a nurse - never married |
| Mary L.     | 1875-1881 - Died of Diphtheria                        |
| Patrick     | 1877-1881 - Died of Diphtheria                        |
| Frederick   | 1879-1881 - Died of Diphtheria                        |
| Bennett     | 1883-1883 - Died at 6 months                          |

Children of Peter and Margaret McKenna: (His second wife)

- |          |                             |
|----------|-----------------------------|
| Cyrus    | 1896-1961 single - New York |
| Cecil    | 1898- single - New York     |
| Lillian  | m. Frank Brunell            |
| Florence | m. James MacKin             |
| Marian   | 1900- m. Sullivan Donald    |

2. Patrick Duffy (1837 - 1915) became a miller at Emerald, and married Bridget Murphy.

Their children were:

Patrick	1863-1953 - single
Rev. Peter Stanishlaus Duffy	1874-1933
Angelina Duffy	- married Fred Sinnatt
Susanna Duffy	1868-1959 - married William Clark 1859-1924
Margaret	- married James Trainor
Sarah Anne	- died in early childhood of diphtheria
Stephen Wardsworth	- " " " "
Leonard Paulinus	- " " " "

4. James M. (1845 - 1929)- married Elizabeth and operated the family farm at Shamrock.

Their children were:

Gavin	1874-1958 m. Ethel Eden of Wilfred
Mary Dorinda	1876- ____ m. Thomas P. Hamill 1866-1942
Malachias	1878-1926 never married - lived at Shamrock
Annie	1879-1964 m. James McCardle
Emmett	1883-1966 m. Celia Monaghan 1889- ____
Bennett	1888- ____ m. Ethel Simpson lives in B.C.
Elizabeth	1889- ____ m. Patrick Callaghan

5. Isabella Duffy 1846 - married Bernard Croker.

Their children:

Patrick	single
John	died as a child
Peter	married
Tobias	single
Mary	m. William Coleman
Maria	m. Ralph Wilson (1M2F)
Margaret	single
Elizabeth	m. William Gettings (1M)
Susan m. Demar McMillan of Summerfield (1M1F)	
Elizabeth	
Margaret	

Lot 29 - Children of Donald McPhee, born 1838 or 1839, son of Angus (1812-1882), and Euphemia McFadyen who lived in Lot 29. (Grandson of Dougald and Mary Shaw of Lot 31).

1. Robert Burns Abt. (1854-1902) m. Mary Jane Hayter Murray River (owned a store at Pipette.)
2. James Douglas (1866-1917) m. Sarah Bell
3. Donald Alexander No issue, died about 22
4. Elizabeth Ann (Annie) (1875-1905) m. Daniel MacKenzie Murray River
5. Marion Died young. No issue.
6. Hugh Duffy (1848 – 1935) Went west for three years but returned to the home area where he and his son, Claire, began farming and his descendants are still farming in Shamrock. Their's is the only land in the name of the descendants of Patrick Duffy, who came to this "Sou West" area in 1844. Hugh married Lavinia Smith (1864-1920).

Their children were:

- Beatrice
- Louisa
- James
- Vincent
- Basil
- St. Claire
- and a boy and girl who died at birth.

Lot 30 - Duncan McPhee who came from Scotland in 1803 married

- 1) Flora McKinnon of Riverdale and then
- 2) Margaret Morrow
- 3)

Duncan McPhee came to P.E.I. in 1803, location is not clear. Duncan may have located in Argyllshore, Riverdale or Strathgartney. It would appear that Duncan married Flora McKinnon of Riverdale, and may have had two sons, Duncan and Malcolm: the son Duncan and Catherine had a son Donald born 1866 and daughter, Effie born in 1876. Duncan married Catherine McPhee on \_\_\_\_ . It would appear that this same Duncan lost his wife, Flora, and married Margaret Morrow by whom he had 12 children:

1. Angus - died 1861 New Dominion 8 boys and 4 girls.
2. John - no family.
3. Alexander - died at 19
4. Annie Jean - 2 boys; 2 girls
5. Isabella - 1 boy
6. Sara Catherine - 2 boys
7. Mary - no family
8. Elizabeth - 1 boy, 2 girls
9. Euphemia - 7 children

- 10. Flora - no family
- 11. Martha - married Donald Nicholson.
- 12. Rebecca - 6 children

VITAL STATISTICS RECORD TO 1882 INCLUDING LOCATION OF RECORD

<u>DATE OF BIRTH</u>	<u>NAME OF CHILD</u>	<u>FATHER</u>	<u>MOTHER</u>
----------------------	----------------------	---------------	---------------

BRADALBANE AT GLEN VALLEY (UNITED CHURCH)

25 May 1855	Angus Murdoch Sutherland, Glenvalley	Angus McPhee	Catharine McDonald
3 Sep 1860	Catherine Elizabeth	Angus McPhee	Catherine McDonald

HAMPTON UNITED CHURCH (Place of Baptism)

2 Sep 1869	Alexander	Donald McPhee	Catherine
bp. 2 Sep 1869	Colin? Res. West River	Donald McPhee	Catherine

ST. AUGUSTIN R. C. CHURCH AT SOUTH RUSTICO

bp. 28 Sep 1845	Rose	Edward Duffy	Ann Carrahar
12 Sep 1818	James Peter	James Duffy	
4 Apr 1862	Margaret	James Duffy	Catherine MacKanna
bp. 30 Mar 1846	Catherine (3 months)	James Duffy	Sally McCanna
17 Dec 1859	James	James Duffy	Catherine McHannahi?
27 Nov 1854	Francis	James Duffy	Catharine McKenna
14 Feb 1857	Elizabeth	"	"
10 Jan 1853	Ann	James Duffy	Catherine McKenna
20 Jul 1864	John Charles	"	"
Sep 1866	Mary Jane	"	"
4 Jul 1870	Louisa	"	"
2 Apr 1879	James Edward	James Duffy	Margaret Murphy
16 Feb 1871	John Francis	Patrick Duffy	Mary Carroll
27 Apr 1874	Peter Stanislaus	Patrick Duffy	Bridget Murphy
19 May	Mary	Thomas Duffy	
18 Nov 1858	James	William Duffy	Mary Gillian
24 Jun 1818	Jean Rollo Bay	Jean McPhy	Margaret McLean



ST. JOSEPH'S PARISH AT KELLY'S CROSS

	12 Jul 1861	Mary, 3 weeks old	Christophe Duffy	Ann McHune
	1 Mar 1866	Peter	Christopher Duffy	Ann McEwen
	10 Nay 1859	Sarah, 1 day old	Christopher Duffy	Ann McEeon
	2 Sep 1855	Patt, 8 days old	Christopher Duffy	Ann Mikeon
	5 Apr 1857	James, 3 days	Christy Duffy	Ann Mikeon
bp.	11 Nov 1863	Catherine, 3 weeks	Christy Duffy	Ann Mikeon
	27 Jun 1852	Mary, 2 months	Edward Duffy	Ann Carraher
bp.	29 May 1853	Elen, 1 month	James	Mary Macginnis
	12 Sep 1818	James Peter	James Duffy	
		Mary, 7 weeks old	James Duffy	
	10 Oct 1858	George, 15 days	James Duffy	Sara Managhan
	21 May 1880	Michael John	James Duffy	Margaret Murphy
bp.	2 Sep 1869	Hector, West River	Donald McPhee	Catherine
bp.	11 Nov 1870	James (adult) Bonshaw Lot 65		
bp.	11 Nov 1870	May Matilda, Bonshaw	James McPhee	Jane ?
bp.	28 Nov 1858	Mary	John Duffy	Mary McKenna
	13 Sep 1865	Teresa, 2 days	"	"
	3 Feb 1871	James	"	"
	25 Jul 1873	Anastasia	"	"
	25 Dec 1888	John	"	"
bp.	29 May 1853	James		Margret Murphy
	30 Sep 1855	Patt, 7 days	John Duffy	Margaret Murphy
bp.	25 Dec 1857	Mary, Margaret's twin	"	"
bp.	25 Dec 1857	Margaret, 1 day Mary's twin	"	"
	28 Feb 1863	John 25 days	John Duffy	Margaret Murphy
	11 Jan 1852	Elen, 15 days	Michael Duffy	Margaret Bulger
	13 Jan 1382	Mary Ellen	"	"
	4 Mar 1883	Patrick	"	"
	5 Aug 1855	Sara, 7 days old	James Duffy	Mary Sherry
	3 Nov 1884	Catherine	James Duffy	Ellen Shreenan

ST. MALACHY'S R. C. CHURCH AT KINKORA

	29 Jan 1872	Angelina	Patrick Duff	Bridget Murphy
	19 Nov 1878	Ann	James Duffy	Mary Farrington
	21 Jan 1880	Bridget Ellen	"	"
	10 Nov 1881	Alexis James	"	"
	14 Jul 1883	John	"	"
	14 Jul 1883	Joseph Damian	"	"
	9 Nov 1882	Sarah Emeline	James Duffy	Ellen McKenna
	10 Jul 1884	Margaret Beatrice	"	"
	26 Aug 1864	Sarah	James Duffy	Sara Monoughan
	25 Jul 1866	Patrick	Janes Duffy	Sarah Monaghan
	19 Jan 1869	James Arthur	"	"
	29 Nov 1870	Caroline	"	"
	2 Nov 1874	Charles Gavan	James Duffy	Elizabeth Smith
	5 May 1876	Mary Dorinda	"	"
	24 Jan 1878	Malachias	"	"
	6 Nov 1879	Annie Eveline	"	"
	22 Nov 1883	Emmet	"	"
	3 Aug 1867	George	John Duffy	Margaret Murphy
	30 Jun 1869	Felix	"	"
	22 Dec 1868	Patrick	Patrick Duffy	Bridget Murphy
	29 Jan 1872	Angelina	"	"
	27 Apr 1874	Peter Stanislaus	"	"
	22 Sep 1875	Sarah Ann	Patrick Duffy	Bridget 'Murphy
	4 Feb 1878	Stephen Wordworth	"	"
	23 Jul 1880	Leonard Paulinus	"	"
	31 Mar 1879	Frederick	Peter Duffy	Mary Conaway
	10 Jun 1868	Hugh	Peter Duffy	Mary Connaway
	21 Jun 1871	Elizabeth	"	"
	21 Jan 1873	Regina	"	"
	3 May 1881	Loretta Mary	"	"
	15 Jul 1883	Bennet Garfield	Peter Duffy	Mary Connway
	2 Apr 1875	Mary Lavinia	Peter Duffy	Mary Connway
bp.	25 Feb 1864	Margaret, 1 week	Peter Duffy	Mary Conway
	23 Feb 1866	Hugh	"	"
	24 Aug 1862	Mary, 2 days old	Thos. Duffy	Catherine Creaghan
	28 Aug 1868	Rose	Thomas Duffy	Catharine Crehan
	23 Mar 1866	James	Thomas Duffy	Catherine Crehan
	7 Jul. 1670	Elizabeth	"	"
	16 May 1872	Margaret	"	"

ST. MARY'S R. C. CHURCH AT INDIAN RIVER (Film)

2 Apr 1879	James Edward	Jas. Duffy	Margaret Murphy
19 May 1844	Mary	Thomas Duffy	Bridget Power
31 Aug 1847	Thomas	"	"
22 May 1838	William	Thomas ? Duphy	Brigett ?
13 Aug 1868	James	John Duffy	Catherine Murphy
10 Jul 1870	James Arthur	"	"
20 Sep 1877	Herbert Edmund	"	"
25 Nov 1879	Walter Leslie	"	"
23 Jun 1885	Margaret Fllen	"	"
2 May 1365	Mary	John Duffy	Margaret Murphy

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST (See Appendix A also)

29 Jan 1872	Angelina	Patrick Duffy	Bridget Murphy (St. Malachy)
bp. 29 May 1853	Elen	James Duffy	Mary Macginnis (St. Jos. K.C.)
bp. 9 Oct 1853	James	John	Margaret Murphy (St. Jos. K.C.)
28 May 1870	Margaret	Patrick	Bridget Murphy (St. Malachy)
16 Apr 1877	Patrick Alphonsus	Peter	Mary Connoway (St. Malachy)
3 Feb 1864	Peter		Margaret Duffy (St. Dunstan)
2 Jan 1868	Susanna Duffy	Patrick Duffy	Bridget Murphy (St. Malachy)
bp. 11 Nov 1870	May Matilda, Bonshaw	James McPhee	Jane ? (Hampton)
bp. 2 Sep 1869	Hector, West River	Donald McPhee	Catherine (Hampton U.Ch.)
bp. 19 Mar 1862	Catherine, 10 days old	Peter Conway	Mary (St. Malachy's)

CHAPTER VII

LOTS 31 – 65

We have combined our investigations of Lots 31 and 65 in order to indicate the origins of our family of the West River McPhees as one group.

A. AREAS, LOTS AND VILLAGES

Lot 31 - Dunedin, New Haven, Emyvale

Lot 65 - St. Catherine, Argyle Shore, Canoe Cove, Nine Mile Creek, Ft. Amherst, Rocky Point, Fairview, New Dominion and Long Creek

B. OWNERSHIP

Lot 31 - 1767 - Adam Drummond

After - 1775 - Thomas DesBrisay

1781 - Sold for arrears.

1806 - Sold to Earl of Selkirk.

Lot 65 - 1767 - Richard Wright and Hugh Owens.

1781 - Sold for arrears.

C. CENSUS

Lot 31 - 1798 - There were 6 families registered.

1841 - The population totalled 650 including 224 natives of Scotland.

Lot 65 - 1798 - There were 6 families registered including a Robert Fox. It was Robert Fox who took the 1798 Census. 1841 - There were 1144 people registered including 203 natives of Scotland. Names of our Clan were: (1841)

	MALES				FEMALES			
	-16	16-45	45-60	+60	-16	16-45	45-60	+60
Colin	1	1	-	-	2	1	-	-
Angus	1	1	-	2	1			
Neil	1	1	1	2	1			
John	2	-	1	-	-	1		

D. COMMENTS

Lot 31 is on the Elliott River. It was in 1773 that 100 settlers came from Arisaig, Scotland to the Isle of St. John. Some went to the Elliot River, Lot 31. Holman in "Our Island Story"<sup>1</sup> reports that the settlement of New London, Rustics and Elliot

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1. Holman, Our Island Story

River commenced in 1773. Covehead and Cardigan were settled soon after that. Stewart reports that Lot 65 was commenced in 1784.

There are reports (see Chapter II Sailings) that Scots had arrived in the Isle of St. John as early as 1767. This same chapter indicates that people had come from various parts of Scotland, who generally moved to the north of the Island in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The report that groups of the people had come in 1772, indicates that some McPhees were included in the Glenaladale party of 1772. Presumably they moved to the north areas and transferred to Lot 33 or to Launching on the East Coast. It would appear that the first settlers of our Clan may have come about 1770 to 1772.

Our Clan believes that about this stage some forebearers came to the north, but presumably moved to Lot 31. There is another tradition that the McPhees, with other members of other Clans came to Charlottetown in these early years and decided to investigate the possibility of moving to areas from which the French had been debarred; that members of three or four clans engaged a boat to take them to what now is known as St. Catherines; and that members of the party chose lands on the south side of the West River. The McPhees, on the other hand, decided to choose lands on the north side. This tradition has been well regarded by many members of the Clan, but we believe that our membership in Lots 31 and 65 came about in a much less spectacular manner.

We believe that Neil McPhee landed in 1772, or thereabouts, and moved to Lot 33. His family moved to Lot 31 about 1800 and Donald became the first McPhee in Lot 31.

We believe it was only some years later that some members of our family moved to Lot 65; and that, within a few more years, numbers of the children had moved to Lots 11 and 12.

A second Donald McPhee who came to Lot 31, moved to the fields adjacent to our Donald, and he eventually became a ship builder.

This "other Donald" made progress for a number of years as a ship builder and our family assisted him for some time in his operations. Unfortunately, one of the purchasers of his wooden boats failed to provide adequate information to the "other Donald" McPhee, and his ship building business failed.

Our first resident in Lot 65 was Colin McPhee. The reasons for our Clan's concern with Lot 65 is the fact that Donald's eldest son, Dougald of Lot 31, went across the West River to wed Mary Shaw, who lived in Lot 65. This couple lived in Lot 31 for some decades.

The burial places of Dougald's parents, Donald and Sarah, have not been discovered. It is reported by the family that Dougald returned to Lot 11 when his wife died, and remained there until his death. No monument has been discovered. Mary Shaw was buried "with her mother" in the Pioneer Cemetery at St. Catherines, but for some reason or other the marker which carried her birth and death dates has now disappeared. Mrs. Don Campbell of Alberton says she saw her Grandmother's stone.

Lot 31 - Earle MacPhee has prepared a list of the family of Dougald McPhee and Mary Shaw. Some of the children and grandchildren appear in this chapter, but others have been recorded in other chapters. What Dr. MacPhee has called "The West River McPhees" are shown as the sons and daughters of Dougald McPhee. They are as follows:

(a) Angus 1813-1882, who married Catherine MacDonald in 1839.

Donald	19 Apr 1839-1889	Chapter VI.
Christine	1841-1919	This Chapter.
Sarah	1843-1927	Chapter V.
William	1844-1873	Died at St. John, N.B.
Margaret	1848-1923	Chapter XII.
Angus Murdock	25 May 1855-1935	Born at Bradalbane. Lived in U.S.A.
John W.	3 Sep 1860-1936	Born at Bradalbane. Lived in Australia.
Catherine Elizabeth	3 Sep 1860-1937	Born at Bradalbane. This Chapter.
Mary	abt 1860-1947	This Chapter.
Another		
Another		

(b) John 1816-1911, who married Rebecca Susan Carroll 1826-1915.

(See Chapter V).

John Edward (Lot 11)	25 Aug 1856-1856	Reg. at Anglican Ch., Porthill.Ch. V
James Douglas (Lot 11)	9 Dec 1854-1856	" " " " " "
Sara	1856-abt. 1880	Ch. V
James Douglas (Lot 11)	7 Jan 1860-1879	" " " " " "
Marriane (Lot 11)	3 Dec 1861	" " " " " "
Mary R.	1862-1877	" " " " " "
Rebecca (Lot 11)	12 Nov 1863-	" " " " " "
John T.	1865-1866	Ch. V
William Warburton (Lot 11)	18 Jun 1867-1870	Reg. St. Peter's Ang. Alberton Ch. V
George Dundas (Lot 11)	21 Mar 1869-1943	" " " " " "
John Gilmore (Lot 11)	22 Sep 1870-1879	Ch. V

- (c) Colin 1818- who married Katherine Livingston:
- |   |              |  |
|---|--------------|--|
| John  |              | Ship builder in U.S.A.   |
| Donald  |              | Carpenter in U.S.A.  |
| Dougald                                       |              | Medical worker in U.S.A.                                       |
| Malcolm                                       |              | Single. Farmed in West River                                   |
| Colin Jr.                                     |              | Single. Farmed in West River                                   |
| Flora (West River)                            | 7 Feb 1839-  | Reg. at St. Paul's, Chtn.                                      |
| Alexander Seymour                             | 1862-1939    | Insurance man in U.S.A.  |
| Annie   |              | Married Richard Rogerson                                       |
| Isabella Catherine<br>(Elliott River, Lot 65) | 15 Mar 1850- | Married Donald Darrock. No issue.<br>(Free Church of Scotland) |
- (d) Donald Daniel 1821- who married Catherine MacDonald.
- |          |              |                                |
|----------|--------------|--------------------------------|
| Margaret | 14 Jul 1859- | Reg. at St. James, Georgetown. |
|----------|--------------|--------------------------------|
- (e) Neill 1833 or 35- m. \_\_\_\_\_ Currie:
- |           |         |  |
|-----------|---------|--|
| James     | Dougald |  |
| Katherine | Annie   |  |
| Isabella  | Emily   |  |
| Rebecca   | Lachlan |  |
- (f) Rebecca 1837-1920 Single
- (g) Katherine 1842-1870,  
Henry Alfred (Harry) 1860-1932 married Ella Elizabeth Leard 1862-1917

Children of Donald McPhee (1838-1889), son of Angus McPhee and Catherine McDonald, who married Euphemia McFadyen. Donald farmed at Kingston:

Robert Burns (About 1854 - 1902)	m. Mary Jane Hayter (2M, 1F), Murray River Store at Pinette
James Douglas	m. Sarah Bell (3M, 5F)
Donald Alexander	No issue. Died about 22.
Elizabeth Ann (Annie) (1875 - 1905)	m. Daniel MacKenzie, Murray River (3F)
Marion	Died young. No issue.

Sarah (May 6, 1843 - Feb 22, 1927) daughter of Angus McPhee and Catherine MacDonald, married John Gillis (Aug 11, 1863 - 1907):

Annie Gillis	Died young.
William Gillis	Died young.
Annie Gillis (Mary Ann)	m. William Goodwin
William Gillis	m. Margaret Boyle
Kate Gillis	Single. Died Oct 28, 1853.
Margaret Gillis	m. Havelock Bryant
Lillian Gillis	m. James MacLean. Died Apr 20, 1953.

Christine (1841-1919) daughter of Angus McPhee (1812- ) and Catherine McDonald of Lot 31. Married John Currie (1840-1924) in 1862. They lived in Lot 31 in Kinston. Their children were:

Fannie Currie	1863-1961	m. Charles F. Rose, North Lake, P.E.I.
Flora Rebecca Currie	1865-1950	m. Peter Stewart, Dorchester, Mass.
Katherine Currie	1867-1946	m. John Malcolm, Cambridge
Reuben Currie	1870-	No contact since World War I
James W. Currie	1869-1869	Died in infancy.
Betsy Currie	1870-1872	Drowned at 2 years, Green Bay.
Betsy S. Currie	1873-1898	No issue.
W. Robert Currie	1875-1933	m. Ruby Christina Rose
M. Graham Currie	1877-1898	No issue
Daniel R. Currie	1880-1967	No issue, Belmont, Charlottetown
Lulu May Currie	1882-	m. John Canney, High River, Alta.
Angus Oscar Currie	1885-1963	No issue. Married Ruby C. Rose Currie after Robert died.

A Donald McPhee lived in Emyvale in 1853

A Donald McPhee lived with J. McPhee and owned land 6n Colville Road and and Wynn Road

A John McPhee of Clyde River married Annie Docherty.

Children of Katherine (1858-1937) daughter of Angus McPhee and Katherine MacDonald. Edward Leeman (1851-1928) was a railroad foreman at Georgetown; Calgary, Alberta and Burton, B. C.:

Elizabeth (Bessie)	(1879-1943)	m. (1) Ralph Cheney (2) Arthur W. Chadbourne (3) Albert N. Mortimer
Edward Lawson Leeman	(1881-1942)	m. Martha Steinbrecher (1909)
Fanny Leeman	(1883-1956)	m. M. A. Taylor
Mabel Leeman	(1885-1959)	m. Rev. W. R. Collings
Lloyd Leeman	(1888-1915)	Unmarried. World War I, 1915
Thomas S. Leeman	(1893-1917)	Unmarried. World War I, 1917
Amy Rebecca Leeman	(1898-1969)	m. H.E. Parkyn
Daisy Leeman		Died young.



Children of Margaret, daughter of Angus McPhee and Katherine MacDonald, who married William Larter (1843-1920).

Mabel Caroline	(1875-1957)	m. William Harris (1893-1945)
Helena K.	(1877-1924)	unmarried. Buried in the People's Cemetery, Charlottetown
Maude	-1938 or 40)	m. John Currie. No issue. Appin Rd. Cemetery.

There was another Neill, living on the south shore of Lot 65.

There was a Margaret Ann, 10 Dec. 1870, registered at South Shore. She could have been a wife or daughter.

A Donald McPhee lived in Emyvale in 1853, but we have not been able to discover the dates of his birth or death, or his relationship to other members of the Clan.

John Archibald MacPhee, with his wife, three sons and two daughters came from the Isle of Mull in 1821 and settled in Canoe Cove. Their children were:

Daniel MacPhee		Went to U.S.A.
Duncan Neill		Went to Nova Scotia
Hugh	(1806-1891)	m. Flora McPhail--farmed in Canoe Cove
Katherine	1810-1891	
Barbara Ellen		

There is a story that Archibald lived in Nova Scotia before coming to PEI. Hugh McPhee (1809 - 1891) son of John Archibald MacPhee of Canoe Cove married Flora McPhail. Their children were:

Donald	(1832-1916)	m. Ann Thompson d. 1897 (Miramichi) (See Chapter IV.)
Neil	(1835-	m. Jessie Currie. (See Chapter IV.)
Ellen	(1837-1911)	unmarried (See Chapter IV.)
Archibald		m. Mary MacKay
(1840 - 31 Jul 1909)		(1845 - 2 Dec 1936)
Paul		M. (1) Catherine McLean - No children
(1843 - 16 Mar 1923)		(2) Christina McLean - No children
		(3) Mary McPhail - No children
Flora		m. Neil MacKenzie
Catherine		m. Hugh McLean

Lot 65 and 9 - Paul McPhee (1866-1917) married Mary Jane McLean (1868-1951)  
They are buried in Long Creek grave yard.

Lot 65 - Flora Ann McPhee married Neil S. MacKenzie, Green Grove Farm.

Children: Winnie MacKenzie

Mrs. A. B. McLeod

Hugh who farmed in New Argyle

Neil who married Ethel Brown and farmed in St. Catherines.

(ref. St. Catherines Public School)

Ann McPhee, Widow of

The following information was provided by Captain Lloyd McPhee of Ottawa. Lloyd is a grandson of Archibald McPhee (1832-1877) and Sarah (?) McNeill (1847-Oct 1922). Their children were:

Edward A.	(1870-1946)	A Baptist Minister
John George	(1872-1939)	Not married
Alexander Kinley	(1875-1954)	(Lloyd's father)
Margaret		Married ____ McLeod

Colin McPhee of West River married Catherine Livingstone of Dog River. He is buried in Shaw Cemetery at St. Catherines. Colin farmed in Lot 65. In the 1841 Census, he is shown as owning 5 acres in Lot 65. In Lot 30, R. B. Stewart rented. 100 acres to a Colin McPhee and Lauchlan McLean, rising from one penny per acre in 1857 to one shilling after the 4th year.

In the 1881 Census Donald McPhee had land on the west side of New Haven Road-This Donald may have been the son of Donald of 1841, the shipbuilder. Another Donald McPhee owned land on Colville Road and Wynn Road. He lived with J. McPhee.

We have discovered a record that Daniel McPhee of Long creek lived in Lot 65.

Frederick Stretch Jr. married a Margaret McPhee daughter of Daniel of Long Creek. Their children were:

Frederick	of South Shore
Floyd Stretch	of St. Catherines
Mary Stretch	m. Brent Curry, Fairview
Donna Stretch	m. Ira Young, St. Catherines
Norma Stretch	m. John Curry, Charlottetown
Marion Stretch	m. Cecil MacPhail, Bonshaw

Lot 65 - Marriages:

- Archibald McEachern of West River married Jane McPhee, 25 years, West River. (Feb 7 1843.)
- Annie McPhee married Hugh Inman of Canoe Cove
- Flora Ann McPhee married Neil S. MacKenzie of Green Grove Farm. Their children - Winnie MacKenzie  
Mrs. A. B. McLeod  
Hugh - farmed in New Argyle  
Neil - m. Ethel Brown farmed in St. Catherines Ref. St.  
Catherine's Public School
- Jessie McPhee (1864-1955) married Daniel McDougald (1866-1903). They are buried in the New Dominion Churchyard.
- Walter McPhee (1867-1938) married Flora McCormick (1860-1947). They are buried in the Long Creek Cemetery.

Lot 65 - Christenings:

- Donald-14 Mar 1866 son of Neil McPhee of West River, and Helen Currie. Baptized 13 Mar 1867 St. James Church, Charlottetown.
- Neil, son of Donald McFee and Ann McKinnan. m. 1821.

Lot 31

The other Donald McPhee 1802-1884 died in November 1884. He owned 68 acres of land. His wife was Catherine 1806-October 18, 1908 age 92 years. His sons were:

Donald who had a son John N. MacPhee d. March 28, 1958, we think that Donald (1802-1884) had two other sons-John S. d. September 7, 1870 at 22 years - Hector d. September 7, 1879.

Hector McNevin who came to Canada from Mull at the age of 9 years, married Mary McPhee daughter of Daniel McPhee of Bonshaw. Their children were:

Mary McNevin	m. Donald McPhee
Hector McNevin	m. Emma McQuarrie

Donald McFadyen married Euphemia McPhee of West River, daughter of Donald, son of Donald, they had a son John, who was born in 1830.

Archibald McNevin of DeSable, married Flora McPhee of Lot 65, aged 30 who was a daughter of Donald, son of Donald.

COMMENTS BY THE EARL OF SELKIRK ON THE 1803 EXPEDITION

The report by Selkirk on the passengers of the Oughten can hardly be called enthusiastic. He considered them, according to Warburton, as "not ill-behaved, only one individual having appeared turbulent; but lazy and always asking for medicines, though having no real sickness."

Judge Warburton, however, a century later was able to say of these eight hundred: "They were a very fine class of immigrants... They were an enterprising and energetic people who transmitted their vigorous dispositions

and their stalwart physique to their children and their children's children... Descendants of these settlers have been distinguished in almost every walk of life ... Lord Selkirk did well for this Island when he brought these immigrants to its shore."

Time and opportunity have made the "lazy" energetic; those who "feigned sickness" have become "vigorous" and the judgment of the "not ill-behaved" has been replaced by one of "distinguished."

VITAL STATISTICS RECORD TO 1882 INCLUDING LOCATION OF RECORD

<u>DATE OF BIRTH</u>	<u>NAME OF CHILD</u>	<u>FATHER</u>	<u>MOTHER</u>
22 Jul 1853	Malcolm West River		Margaret MacPhee
10 Mar 1850	Isabella Elliott River(Lot 65)	Colin MacPhee	Catherine Livingstone
15 Mar 1850	Isabella Catherine Elliott River(Lot 65)	Colin MacPhee	Catherine Livingstone
17 Sep 1854	Marian Long Creek	Duncan MacPhee	Marion MacEachran
20 Nov 1856	Ann Long Creek	Duncan MacPhee	Marion McEachern
1 Feb 1848	Isabella Long Creek	Duncan Mc or MacPhee	Peggy Mc or MacLeod
3 Jan 1871	Mary West River	Duncan MacPhee	Margaret Morrow
9 May 1879	Martha West River	"	"
26 Nov 1863	Ann Jane West River	Duncan MacPhee	Margaret Murray
25 Feb 1869	Angus West River	Duncan MacPhee	Margaret Murray
9 Dec 1882	Rebecca West River	Duncan McPhee	Margaret
9 Dec 1882	Rebecca West River	Duncan McPhee	Margaret Morrow
25 Oct 1867	Sarah Catherine West River	Duncan McPhee	Margaret Murray

## CHAPTER VIII

### LOTS 32 to 41

#### A. LOTS AND VILLAGES

Lot 32 - Springvale, Melton, Warren Grove, East Wiltshire, North River and Cornwall

Lot 33 - Sherwood, Winsloe, Royalty, Brackley, Brackley Beach, Cove-head, West Covehead

Lot 34 - In 1767, the Lot included Covehead, Suffolk Road, Marshfield and Tracadie

Lot 35 and 36 - These Lots were bordered on Tracadie Bay and contained Grand Tracadie, Donaldson, Mill Cove, Dunstaffnaje, Bedford, Frenchfort, Scotchfort, Glenfinnan, Fort Augustus, Glenroy, Glenaladale and Monighan

Lot 37 and 38 - French Village, Mount Stewart, Saint Andrews, Douglas and Pisquick

Lot 39, 40 and 41 - West Saint Peters, Bristol, Morrel, Dundee, Saint Peters, Southampton and Forest Hill

Lot 38 - Cherry Hill and Hillsborough

Lot 40 - Marshroad and Milltown

Lot 41 - Cable Head, Saint Peters, Midgell, Bay Fortune, Forest Hill

#### B. OWNERSHIP

Lot 32 - 1767 - This Lot was owned by William Young.

- 1781 - Sold for arrears.

- 1783 - One-fourth of the Lot was held for the Loyalists. Lot 33 - 1767 - This Lot was owned by Colonel Worge.

- 1775 - After 1775, it was sold by Colonel Worge to Lt. Governor Thomas Des Brisay.

- 1781 - This Lot was reported sold for arrears.

- 1817 - There are some notes which suggest that the Governor disposed of 100 acres to Donald McPhee.

Lot 34 - This Lot was owned by John Dickson, but he sold it to Sir James Montgomery.

- 1881 - John McPhee is shown as owning 40 acres at North River.

Lot 35 - Owned by Alexander Maitland, but our information is not clear as to disposition in later years.

- Lot 36 - 1781 - It is reported that George Spencer and John Miller sold this Lot to MacDonald, and that it was later sold for arrears.  
- 1791 - This Lot was restored to Alexander Maitland.
- Lot 37 - 1767 - The Lot was owned by Wm. Spry and James Barker.  
- 1806 - Barker and Spry gave one half of Lot 37 to Archibald McPhee and his wife; and to Hugh, their son, his wife, 1 boy under 16 and 3 girls under 16. They were reported owning this land in 1841, but not in 1881.
- Lot 38 - Colonel Simon Fraser of the 78th Highlanders was given Lot 38, but he shared it with other officers in a sort of partnership. This Lot and Lots 39, 41 and 42 were given to officers of the Fraser Highlanders.
- Lot 39 - 1775 - After this date the Lot was owned by George Burn of the Fraser Highlanders.  
- 1806 - The Lot was sold or transferred.  
- 1881 - This land was held by John Duffy and Mrs. P. Duffy.
- Lot 40 - This Lot was given to George Spencer and John Mills, who were farmer merchants.  
- 1806 - One half of this Lot was sold or transferred.
- Lot 41 - 1775 - This Lot was listed with Colonel Campbell of the Fraser Highlanders.<sup>1</sup>

## C. CENSUS

- Lot 32 - 1798 - There were 11 families registered.
- Lot 33 - 1798 - No registration shown.
- Lot 34 - 1798 - Records show 27 families living in this Lot. Census shows no McPhees.  
- 1833 - There were 527 people registered in this Lot.  
- 1841 - There were recorded a total of 872 people which included 327 natives of Scotland.  
- 1861 - Population recorded was 1191.  
Members of our Clan recorded were: James Duffy; one family known as Phee, and one called Fee; these owned land, and the surnames continue in Lot 35.  
This census records John McPhee (3 m 4 f): Peter (2 m), Donald (4 m 6 f): John (4 m 5 f): James (1 m 2 f), moved, in 1772, to Lot 35.  
- 1881 - John McPhee is shown as owning 40 acres and John owned 84 acres in North River, Lot 32.

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1. Clarke, A. H.; Three Centuries and the Island. Toronto 1959

Lots 35, 36 and 37 Census Table

1841		1861		1881	
Angus McPhee	(6)	John McPhee	(5)	Neil McPhee	90 Acres
Angus McPhee	(7)	Angus McPhee	(3)	Duncan	56 Acres
Donald McPhee	(8)	Dougal McPhee	(12)	Andrew	15 Acres
John McPhee	(7)	Alexander M.	(4)	Joseph M.	75 Acres
John McPhee	(3)	John M.	(12)	James Duffy	50 Acres
Robert Duffy	(4)	Andrew M.	(9)	Philip Duffy	50 Acres
Peter Duffy	(7)	John M.	(7)	James Duffy	50 Acres
Hugh McPhee	(4)	Joseph M.	(3)	John Duffy	50 Acres
John McPhee	(6)	Peter M.	(3)	Robert Duffy	
		Hugh M.	(5)	Robert Duffy	
		James McFee		William Duffy	100 Acres
		Daniel	(8)	John Duffy	100 Acres
		John Duffy	(8)		
		James Duffy	(12)		
		H. Duffy			
		Philip Duffy	(12)		
		John Fee	(12)		
		John Phee	(12)		

Lot 35 - 1798 - There 24 families registered.

- 1833 - A total of 657 population was recorded.

- 1841 - Of the total registration of 871, 66 were natives of Scotland.

Members of our Clan recorded were:

Peter McPhee	(3)	Peter Duffy	(7)
Robert Duffy	(4)	James Duffy	(3)
John Duffy	(3)		

J. McPhee is shown as having a farm in Savage Harbor.

Lot 36 - 1798 - John McPhee is recorded with 4 boys, 1 girl under 16, and an older man. (We have no further reference to this John. He could have come to Tracadie in 1772 on the "Alexander," but the children have been born in Canada). Total of 23 families here.

- 1833 - There were 449 persons recorded in the census.

- 1841- 1861 - There were 920 persons registered including 15 families which were natives of Scotland.

Lot 37 - 1798 - A total of 264 persons registered. Names from our clan were Archibald McPhee and Hugh McPhee.

- 1833 - There registered 404 people in this Lot.

- 1841 - Of the total population registered. there were 41 natives of Scotland.

- 1861 - There was a population of 1150 recorded.

- Lot 38 - 1798 - There were 36 families registered.  
Four families of our Clan leased land from the partnership of Simon Fraser and other Officers of the Fraser Highlanders.  
They were: Archibald, his wife and daughter (3).  
John McPhee, his wife and another (3).  
Angus McPhee, his wife, two boys, a father and mother (6).  
Angus McPhee, his wife, 6 children, mother, and father, a total of ten, may have come from another Lot.
- Lot 39 - 1798 - There were 31 families in this Lot who had arrived from Scotland.  
The Lot was slow in developing.
- 1833 - There were 330 people registered at this time.
  - 1841 - Census records showed 341, a very small increase. Lot 40 - 1798 - There were 5 families living in this Lot.
  - 1833 - The population recorded was 408.
  - 1841 - The total population was 575 which included 75 natives of Scotland.
  - 1881 - While the Census reported that none of our Clan owned land in Lot 40, it seems unlikely in the light of later holdings. i.e. In 1922 there were four families living in the area:
- Lot 41 - 1798 - There were 5 families registered.  
Families moved from Lots 34, 35 and 36 to Lots 37, 38, and 39 for better land and easier terms with the proprietors.
- 1798 - There were 5 families in this area.
  - 1833 - A total of 315 persons were recorded.
  - 1841 - With 81 natives of Scotland, the population totalled 551.
  - 1861 - Members of our Clan registered were: William Macfie and G. Duffy.
  - 1881 - William McPhee had 47 acres near Cardigan, and 75 acres in Forest Hill Road.

## C. COMMENTS

- Lot 32 - The following marriage records were provided by Mr. Robert Mutch:  
Duncan MacPhee of North River and Catherine Scott of North River were married in the Church of England in 1830.  
John MacPhee of North River and Margaret McLean of North River were married in January 1838.  
John McPhee and Annie Cameron had a son Murdoch.  
Neil Darragh and Flora MacPhee were married in the Church of England in June 1820.



Lot 33 - Neil McPhee, who appears in the census of 1798, had his wife and two sons of 16 to 60 years. Neil and his wife, therefore, were over 60 in 1798. Dr. MacPhee thinks that Neil was his great great great grandfather, and that he came to Canada early in the 1770's.

In 1773, one hundred emigrants from Moydart entered St. John's Isle. Some of them remained in New London, some went to Rustico and some to Elliott or West River. Dr. MacPhee has come to the conclusion that his Neil MacPhee was in this group and settled in Lot 33.

The registration of Neil McPhee in 1798 was: Males - 2 between 16 and 60, one over 60; and Females - one over 60. Presumably the two men over 16 were Protestant farmers who had come with their parents to the Covehead area. The parents would have been about 45 to 50 years of age when they left Scotland, and the children would have been 20 to 25 years of age, born circa 1770 and 1775. One was Donald and the name of the other is not known.

Robert Mutch reports that in the Royal Gazette of 1833, a Donald McPhee married a Margaret Mutch of Brackley Point. This Margaret died in 1833. It is unlikely that this Donald, who married Margaret, was the son of Neil. Dr. MacPhee's Aunt Rebecca MacPhee's comment on her grandmother was that she was "Sara, daughter of John." That she did not mention a last name raises the possibility that Sara's last name could possibly have been McPhee also. In all likelihood -Rebecca, born in 1837, would not have known her grandmother, but remembered the information. Her comment on Sara was confirmed by her nieces, Christina and Sarah, born in the early years of the 1840's.

Obviously, there was a Donald McPhee who had married Margaret Mutch who was born in 1739, and died at 94 years of age. We would like to discover this Donald who would likely be born circa 1739 to 1749. Margaret was the age of Donald.

We are obliged by these data to suggest that Donald and another were the sons of Neil, who lived in Lot 33; that they married in the Isle of St. John; that Donald's wife was Sara, daughter of John born about 1780; that Donald and Sara had two sons, Dougall and Donald; that Dougall and Donald left Lot 33 to move to Lot 31, but it is clear that Donald, (whom we will call "Our Donald") was the first McPhee to live on the Elliott River.

He left no will or testament which we could find. He and his brother leased land because of the proprietorship of the Island by foreign persons. It was not "Our Donald" who purchased land in 1817. If the successors of the two families of John McPhee are available, we may discover more about Donald of 1817.

In the study by Mr. Kielly on the Montgomery Settlers and others of Stanhope, Brackley Point and Covehead there are reports on many of the families who arrived as pioneers in Lots 34 and 35. He makes no mention of any successors to Neil, which indicates that the family had moved from Lot 33. In the 1881 Census, there were no MacPhees in Lot 33.

Mr. Mutch has provided the record of a John Praught, farmer, who married Sara McPhee on 31 May 1797. Neil McPhee, who was probably from Morven, Scotland 1770-75, may have had a daughter, Sara, who married John Praught.

John J. MacPhee, of Montague, reports that Angus McPhee married Anne McPherson and that they had children: John - b. 1863, Catherine - b. 1853, and Sara - b. 1855.

To Lot 33, Des Brisay brought nine families in 1771 to settle there. These families were probably from Ulster.

#### VITAL STATISTICS RECORD TO 1882 INCLUDING LOCATION OF RECORD

	<u>DATE OF BIRTH</u>	<u>NAME OF CHILD</u>	<u>FATHER</u>	<u>MOTHER</u>
<u>ST. ANDREWS</u>				
bp.	16 Oct 1875	George Pius	James Duffy	Bridget Goodfellow
	12 Jan 1877	William ~	James Duffy	Bridget Goodfellow
	13 May 1880	Patrick Edmund	James P. Duffy	Bridget Goodfellow
	24 May 1880	Mary Georgina	John Duffy	Margaret Feehan
	11 Mar 1876	Robert	Peter Duffy	Elizabeth Stewart
	20 Jan 1874	Ellen	Peter Duffy	Elizabeth Stewart
	10 Sep 1859	Henry	John Fee	Catherine Hughs

ST. BONAVENTURE AT TRACADIE

	27 Dec 1851	Mary Ann	John Fee	Catherine Hughes
	27 Jul 1855	George	"	Catherine Hughs
bp.	28 Jun 1857	Rosa	"	"
bp.	28 Jun 1860	Rose	"	"
	29 Jan 1848	Margaret	John McAphee	Mary McIntyre
	20 May 1881	Mary	Duncan MacPhee	Catherine Butler
	17 Nov 1861	Mary Eliza	Andrew McPhee	Catherine McAuly
	20 Jul 1845	Mary Ann	Angus McPhee	Sally McDonald
	Mar 1848	Mary Elizabeth	Angus McPhee	Sally McDonald
	9 Jun 1875	Mary An	Duncan McPhee	Catherine Butler
	3 Feb 1877	Sarah Margaret	"	"
	21 Feb 1879	John	"	"
	22 Jul 1883	Catherine	"	"
	31 Dec 1861	Sara	John Phee	Ellen Barnet
	29 Sep 1850	Michael	John McPhee	Mary McIntyre
	18 Aug 1861	Mary Ellen	Joseph McPhee	Mary Reddy
	8 Oct 1864	Sara Margaret	Joseph McPhee	Mary Reddy
bp.	12 Jun 1853	Johanna	Phillip Duffy	Ann Gillin

ST. LAWRENCE AT MORELL

	15 Oct 1883	Peter	James Duffy	Bridget Goodfellow
	18 Jul 1885	Mary Helen	James Duffy	Bridget Goodfellow

ST. PATRICKS AT FORT AUGUSTUS

	6 Jul 1859	Bernard	William Duffy	Eliza Carver
	13 Nov 1861	Ellen	William Duffy	Nancy Gillan
	7 Oct 1877	Mary Margaret	James Duffy	Catherine Duffy
	29 May 1856	Peter	James Duffy	Mary Duffy
	19 Nov 1878	John	James Duffy	Catherine Hughes
	24 Dec 1881	Margaret Ann	James Duffy	Catherine Hughes
	27 Jan 1867	Rachael	James Duffy	Catherine Quinn
	13 or 15 Sep 1868	James Peter	"	"
	10 Jun 1871	Catharine	"	Catharine Quinn
	20 Jun 1875	Patrick	"	Catherine Quinn
	14 Dec 1879	Philip	"	"
	14 Feb 1882	Michael Thomas	"	"
	15 Oct 1883	Bridget	Jas. _____	Catherine Quinn
	15 Oct 1883	Susanna	Jas. Duffy	Catherine Quinn
	22 May 1867	George (illig.)	John Duffy	Catherine Hagarty
	18 Sep 1870	Helen Jane	John Duffy	Catharine Hagherty

	12 Aug 1882	Mary Ellen	Peter Duffy	Susan McManus
	2 Jul 1884	Caroline	Peter Duffy	Susan McManus
	5 Jun 1859	Mary bp. 3 weeks	Peter Duffy	Mary Hasan
bp.	Feb 1857	Phillip	Peter Duffy	Mary Hassan
	18 Sep 1864	John	Peter Duffy	Eliza Stewart
	19 Nov 1871	Mary Jane	Peter Duffy	Elizabeth Stewart
	14 Jun 1871	Hanah	Philip 'Duffy	Ann Gillan
	24 Jul 1862	Catherine	Philip Duffy	Nancy Gillan
	21 Jul 1874	Teresa	Philip Duffy	Ann Gillian
	23 Apr 1865	Sara Jane	Philip Duffy	An Gillin
	13 Feb 1869	George William	Philip Duffy	Nancy Gillin
	2 Feb 1856	Mary	Philip Duffy	Rosanna O'Hara
	22 Apr 1856	Patrick	Phillip Duffy	Ann Gillian
	11 Jan 1858	Ann	Phillip Duffy	Ann Gillian
	21 Nov 1859	John bp. 2 days	Phillip Duffy	Margt. Vicarstaff
	6 May 1866	William	Robert Duffy	Jane McGill
	27 Jul 1872	Catherine Emily	William Duffy	Mary Gillan
	23 Sep 1856	Elenor	William Duffy	Mary Gillian
	Nov 1858	James	William Duffy	Mary Gillian
	4 Jan 1861	Bridget	William Duffy	Mary Gillin
	20 Sep 1863	Mary Ann bp. 3 weeks	William Duffy	Mary Gillin
	26 Oct 1865	William	"	"
	23 Feb 1868	John	"	"
	24 Mar 1869	Margaret Jane	"	"
	2 Jan 1881	Ambrose	Stephen D. McPhee	Bridget Cherry
	<u>ST. TERESA</u>			
	27 Mar 1878	Catherine	Peter Duffy	Elizabeth Stewart
	8 Feb 1884	Ambrose	Peter Duffy	Elizabeth Stewart

CHAPTER IX

LOTS 42 – 47

A. LOTS AND VILLAGES

Lots 42 and 43 - Goose Road, Monticello, Armadale, Selkirk, St. Charles, May Farthing, Rollo Bay, Bear River Road and Eglington

Lot 44 - Clear Spring, New Zealand, Gowan, Brae, Souris East, Souris West

Lot 45 - Milton, Granville, Harmony, Cherry Grove, Souris East, Chepstone, Rock Barra

Lot 46 - Priests Pond, East and West Baltic

Lot 47 - St. Columba, Fairfield, North Lake, Bothwell, Lakeville, East Point

B. OWNERSHIP

Lot 42 - 1767 - This Lot was given to the officers of the 78th Fraser Highlanders.  
- 1806 - The Lot was sold or transferred.

Lot 43 - 1767 - The Lot was owned by Vice Admiral Sir George Rodney.  
- 1775 - This Lot was sold or transferred to John Dormer. 1806 - The Lot was sold or transferred.

Lot 44 - 1767 - This Lot was owned by William Fitzherbert and Robert Campbell, merchants.

Lot 45 - 1767 - Williams N. Burt and Joseph Callenders owned this Lot.

Lot 46 - 1767 - This Lot was owned by Alexander Fordyce, and Robert Gordon.

Lot 47 - 1776 - The Lot was owned by Lt. Col. Gordon Graham and Robert Porter.<sup>1</sup>

C. CENSUS

Lot 42 - 1798 - There were 5 families registered. There were also French Canadians living in this Lot.

- 1833 - Population registered was 358.

- 1841 - There was a total of 459 living in this Lot with 29 of them being natives of Scotland.

- 1861 - There were 686 people registered including Joseph and Archibald McPhee.

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1. Clarke, A. H.; Three Centuries and the Island. Toronto 1959

Lot 43 - 1798 - There were 42 families registered, some there were French.

Members of our Clan registered were as follows:

John McPhee, his wife, 1 boy and 2 girls under 16.

Donald McPhee, his wife, 1 boy above 16, one boy and four girls under 16.

Neal McPhee, his wife, one boy above 16, one boy and four girls under 16.

- 1833 - The number registered was 473.
- 1841 - The total population registered was 717, and of these 27 claimed to be native of Scotland.
- 1861 - There were 892 registered in this Lot.
- 1841 - Angus and Neal McPhee.
- 1861 - Hugh McPhee, John McFie, Alexander McPhee (3), Alexander McPhee (4).
- 1881 - When the lots were sold to the Government there were 9 McPhee persons in Lots 42 and 43 who had then, or were given, 50 acres each; Pius, John A. Ronald, John Neil. L and J. Donald, Paul, John.

Anandale - Archibald - held 87 acres.

- Hugh - held 134 acres.

- Joseph - held 100 acres. Archibald - held 50 acres.

- Archibald - held 66 acres.

- 1881 - Bear River Area lands were being held by Paul (50 ac) and Miss McPhee (50 ac) E. and J. McPhee (50 ac), D. McPhee (66 ac), Neil McPhee (50 ac).

Lot 44 - 1881

Joseph McPhee . . . 60 acres . . . next to R. C. Church

Joseph McPhee . . . 40 acres . . . St. Margaret's

Paul McPhee . . . . . 70 acres . . . St. Margaret's

John McPhee . . . . . 153 acres . . . Clear Springs

John McPhee . . . . . 50 acres . . . St. Margaret's

Angus McPhee. . . . . 50 acres . . . St. Margaret's

John McPhee . . . . . 50 acres . . . St. Margaret's

Ronald McPhee . . . 100 acres . . . St. Margaret's

John C. McPhee . . 50 acres . . . Bear River

John McPhee . . . . . 55 acres . . . Bear River

Lot 44 - 1833 - There were 484 persons registered in this Lot.

- 1841 - The total registered was 644 which included 19 natives of Scotland.

- 1861 - Census included the following members of our Clan:

James McPhee	(5)
Donald McPhee	(9)
Angus McPhee	(2)
John McPhee	(11)
Margaret McPhee	(7)

Lot 45 - 1833 - Registration included 502 people.

- 1841 - There was a total population of 802 registered, the 84 natives of Scotland included Roderick McPhee (8) and Donald McPhee (8).

- 1861 - There was a total population of 1,324.

- 1841 - There were other settlers from Scotland whose names appear in the 1841 census.

This census gives the names of the Head of the Family, with a bracket listing the numbers of the McPhee family.

Angus (8)	John (10)
Neil	Allan (8)
Donald	Dougal (10)
Angus (10)	Angus (6)
Lauchlan (9)	

- 1881 - The names of the Heads of Families 1881 census (with acreages).

1. Harmony District

James	45	Hector	51	John	43
John	45	Ronald	51	Donald	21
Ronald	32½	Matthew	7	Donald	42
Donald	32½	Joseph	43		

2. Milton District

Paul	50 ac	Archibald	45 ac	John	45 ac
John	45 ac	Neill	45 ac	Neil	45 ac
John	45 ac	Pius	45 ac	Neil	45 ac
Neil	45 ac	Neil	45 ac	John	45 ac
John	45 ac	Neil	45 ac	John	45 ac
				Archibald	45 ac

3. Souris East

John	100 acres	Archibald	80 acres
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4.	<u>Rock Barra</u>			
	Angus	40 ac	Mrs. John	100 ac
	John A.		Park	50 ac
	Mrs. McPhee		Michael	70 ac
	Joseph M.		Angus	30 ac
	Joseph	50 ac	Neil	50 ac
	John	50 ac	Neil P.	
	Neil A.		Peter J.	50 ac
	John	45 ac	Mrs. McPhee	50 ac
	McPhee	45 ac	John M.	50 ac
	Roderick	45 ac	Peter	75 ac

Lot 46 - 1798 - There were 12 families registered in this census.

- 1833 - Registration totalled 265.

- 1841 - There were 41 natives of Scotland in the total registration of 359.

Lots 46 and 47 combined

- 1841 - Members of our Clan registered were:

Neil (4) Angus (5)

Neil (9) Donald (7)

Donald (9)

- 1861 - The only member of our Clan registered was Robert McPhee.

Lot 47 - 1798 - There were 12 families registered in this Lot.

- 1833 - A registration totalling 755 was recorded.

- 1841 - There were 895 persons registered which included 78 natives of Scotland.

Lot 46 and 47 - 1881 -

West Baltic

Neil 100 acres Angus 100 acres

Lauchlin...50 acres James 50 acres

Little Harbour

Clement 55 acres

Rock Barra

Joseph 50 acres

Neil Angus 50 acres

#### D. COMMENTS

In St. Columba's Grave yard'

Joseph McPhee 1873 - 1951

Mary Doucette 1868 - 1955

Martha McPhee Died Oct. 1849, age 60

(Wife of Donald McFadyen)



Donald McPhee and children:

Mary (1836 - 1915)	Joseph McPhee and Jennie
John	McLean
Matthew	Mary Josephine married Donald
Dolores	McInnis.
Marie 1906	

Lot 45 - This Lot included a group from South Uist and some others, who settled in Big Pond.

Archibald McPhee (1) m. Elizabeth McNeill

(1849 - 1942) (1854 - 1930)

CHILDREN:

Daughter: Theresa (1887 - 1907)

Archibald and Theresa are buried in P.E.I.

Archibald H. MacPhee (2) 22 Feb. 1862 - 18 Jun. 1939 or 1941 His wife - Anna Jane Ryan - 1858 - 26 Apr 1939.

Neil MacPhee - died 1 Aug 1886 - P.E.I. graveyard

John McPhee - died 28 Nov 1928 - 76 years - P.E.I. graveyard Donald

MacEachern m. Martha McPhee

Joseph McPhee (1873 - 1951)

His wife - Mary Doucette (1868 - 1955) of Big Pond

Dr. McPhee has visited Big Pond on two occasions. The first time he went to the home of Peter McInnes where Peter's wife and children and mother Josephine MacInnes were living. On the second occasion he visited the home of two elderly sisters who lived in the old house, and the home of Aeneas McPhee.

He has read the reports in Col. Pearson's HISTORY OF THE FEES and has corresponded with Mrs. Woodford of Maine, U.S.A. He has interviewed Theresa McPhee in Souris. He called on the Father at St. Peter's church and Rev. W. D. MacDonald of St. Columbus Church.

With the information from these people he has prepared the tables. Some parts of them may be wrong, but if we can obtain further information from Aeneas or others we will do so. It appears from Mrs. Woodford's writing that a Judge and his wife had prepared a history of Big Pond. They loaned the record to a friend whose house caught fire; and the house and records were destroyed.

The record begins, according to Aeneas, with a group of 10 persons (whether families or persons is not clear) who sailed on the "Polly", prior to its use by Lord Selkirk, from South Uist for Quebec. It was late in the year and the "Polly" became entrapped in ice. Conditions grew worse and worse and it was only by reason of the experience and skill of the McPhees, who had been Masters of ships in Scotland, that the boat was enabled to go south to Tracadie in the Isle of St. John, and then to Charlottetown.

The McPhee wanted a large block of land and endeavored to buy land from Mr. Stewart of Charlottetown. The price was too high and other conditions were not acceptable, and the South Uist group moved to Souris. They obtained a square mile of land, 640 acres, on the north shore of Lot 45. It was claimed that the owners of the Polly gave 100 Pounds to Archibald and his family for sailing the ship in safety to Tracadie from the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

The South Uist group arrived before 1803. Mrs. Peter MacInnes reports that the leader of the party was John Archibald McPhee and that he brought his wife, 4 sons and an unknown number of daughters with him.

It would appear that Mary Regina Woodford, the daughter of Joseph Walker, who was born in 1912, must have been at least a great, great granddaughter of John Archibald. Her grandfather was Joseph McPhee born 1888, who was the son of Joseph Archibald McPhee, the son of Joseph McPhee, the son of Archibald McPhee.

On the basis of information obtained from the records of Mr. McInnis Sr. of Harmony P.E.I.; and data from Pearson, Dr. MacPhee has prepared the following:

John Archibald MacPhee (1) m. \_\_\_\_\_

His children:

1. John McPhee (2) m. Catherine MacDonald

Their children:

John (3)            Red John (3)        Mary (3)  
Neill (3)           John Angus (3)    Theresa (3)        Another (3)  
Archie (3)        Elizabeth (3)      Flora (3)

2. Angus McPhee (2) m. \_\_\_\_\_ MacInnes

Their children:

John James (3)   Elizabeth (3)        Therese(3)  
Neil Francis (3)   Mary (3)            Mariella(3)  
Daniel Joseph(3)   Veronica (3)        John Joseph ? (3)  
Peter (3)            Pius (priest) (3)

3. Archibald McPhee (2). We have no information on Archibald, unless he married Jane Elizabeth Fisher.

Children of John (3):

Joseph Pius        Dorothy  
John Peter        Margaret            Amelia  
Neill Mary Ann Katherine

Children of Neill (3) (1798-1846) who lived in P.E.I.:

Patrick, John, Angus, and 4 daughters.

Children of Peter (3):

Aeneas, Pius, Columba, and Sylvester who lives in Colorado; and Mary Ann.

Mrs. MacInnis reports the modern generation of Joseph's family.

Edna McPhee McDonald reports their father was Alphonses McPhee, his father was Hugh A. and Hugh's father was Archie McPhee.

A report from Rev. Dr. Wendell McIntyre, Edna's cousin, is that 2 families from Big Pond and 4 McPhee families from Bear River participated in the construction of the first St. Margaret's in 1803.

Lot 45 - A Donald McPhee is shown in the 1841 Census who had four children.  
Pearson<sup>1</sup> reports:

1. Mary (born at Big Pond) m. Donald Sweeney (1838-1893)

Their children:

John Daniel		m. _____
Mary Catherine		m. (1) Stephen Douglas, Maine (2) John Mooney
Henrietta		m. John Long
Donald Peter		m. Clara O'Neil
Theresa	(1867-1941)	m. Joseph Hayes Sanford (2 ch.)
Sara	(1868-1886)	no children
Mark	(1870-1928)	m. Ida Townes
Eliza Anne	(1872-1950)	m. Robert L. Cunningham
Donald James	(1878-1970)	m. Edna Hanley
Mary Margaret	(1882-1937)	

2. John m \_\_\_\_\_ Bensen

Their child: Katherine

3. Matthew m. Charity \_\_\_\_\_

Their children:

Archibald	1861 census	m. Flora _____ (one girl)
Mary	1861 census	
Catherine	1861 census	

Angus of Bayfield died 25 Oct 1889 at the age of 73. (St. Columba Cemetery)

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1. Pearson, Col. R. E.; A History of the Fee Family. Printed and Distributed by Col. Pearson, 2218, Alta Vista Avenue, Austin, Texas, 78704

The following information was contributed by Louis Ronald McPhee of Aiea, Hawaii. Ronald is the grandson of Roddy Joe (4) of the area around Selkirk, P.E.I. Archibald MacPhee (1)

His child: Ronald Archibald MacPhee (2)

His children:

Ronald Archie

Joe MacPhee (3) Christy

Children of Joe MacPhee (3):

1. Roderick (Roddy) Joe (4) (1847-1914) who married Margaret Kelly (25 Dec 1860- 25 Jun 1954)

2. Neil - 7 children

5. Kate - 4 children

3. Archie - 4 children

6. Mary - 4 children

4. Alec - 4 children

7. Betsy - 4 children

Joseph R. McPhee Jr. of Garden City, Long Island has supplied the following: Joseph McPhee was his great grandfather. Birth, death and names of parents he does not know. He feels that this family was most likely in Lot 43. This Joseph apparently had a brother, Archibald who was born about 1810, married about 1840 and died before 1880. Archibald owned homestead property before 1863. His children appear to be:

Roderick Joseph

Bessie (McGowan)

Archibald

Catherine (Gallant)

Alex

Mary (Nelson)

Roderick Joseph (1847-1914) married Margaret Ann Kelly 10 Oct. 1882. Their children were:

Neil Joseph

Donald James

John Lester

Loretta

Walter John

Ida E.

Hugh Constantine

Ronald Raymond

Malachy Alex

Margaret Matilda

Joseph R. McPhee Jr. is the son of Neil Joseph. Joseph R. states that his grandfather lived near Selkirk, P.E.I.

VITAL STATISTICS RECORD TO 1882 INCLUDING LOCATION OF RECORD

DATE OF BIRTH	NAME OF CHILD	FATHER	MOTHER
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ST. ALEXIS R. C. CHURCH AT ROLLO BAY

30 Oct 1863	Mary	Bernard Duffy	June MacCloskey
4 Nov 1869	Patrick Aeneas	Hector McPhee	Elizabeth Summers
7 Apr 1879	Mary Agnes	John McPhee	Ann Chaisson
29 Sep 1860	Michael James	John McPhee	Mary Morrison
Sep 1862	Catherine	"	"
10 Oct 1864	Christens	"	"
4 Oct 1870	Andrew	"	"
4 Oct 1870	Joseph	"	"
16 Jan 1873	Penelope	"	"
15 May 1859	John Francis	John McPhee	Mary Morrisory
23 Aug 1868	Neil Bernard	John C. McPhee	Mary Morrison
14 Feb 1874	John Allen	Neil McPhee	Harriet Burk
10 Feb 1876	Maryan	"	"
5 May 1884	Mary Ellen	Neil McPhee	Elizabeth Gregory

ST. CHARLES R. C. CHURCH

bp. 23 Feb 1872	Alice at Little Pond	Neil McPhee	Margaret Morrison
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ST. COLUMBA

4 Dec 1861	Catherine Ann	Bernard Duffy	Mary McCloskey
17 Nov 1865	Sara Jane 2 weeks	"	Jane MacCloskey
4 Nov 1867	Jane	James Duffy	Jane McCluskey
21 Dec 1862	James	Philip Fee	Jane Rath
31 Jul 1859	Mary		Mary Duffy
25 May 1845	Ann	Donald MacPhee	Catherine Campbell
24 Apr 1862	Stephen Alexander	Donald MacPhee	Catherine Macdonald
1 Aug 1864	Sarah Helen	"	"
6 May 1865	Mary Teresa	Mathias MacPhee	Mary MacKinnon
22 Aug 1863	Catherine Mary	Neil MacPhee	Mary Macdonald
23 Nov 1845	Niel	Allan McPhee	Mary McIsaac
9 Nov 1839	Christina	"	"
1 Nov 1841	Angus	"	"
1 Dec 1843	Mary	"	"

	23 Feb 1860	Elizabeth Josephine	Angus Campbell McPhee	Margaret Gillis
	22 May 1877	Pius Patrick	Angus, McPhee	Catherine Granaham
	3 Sep 1875	Elizabeth	Angus McPhee	Margaret McAuley
	28 Nov 1877	Mary Catherine	Angus McPhee	Mary McAuley
	5 Nov 1837	Catherine	Angus McPhee	Jennet McIntyre
	11 Apr 1842	Flora	"	"
	27 Apr 1838	Jennet	"	Margaret McIntyre
	22 Aug 1855	Peter	"	Anabella McPhee
	30 Apr 1863	Pius	"	"
	6 Aug 1839	Archibald	Angus McPhee	Elizabeth McPhee
	6 Sep 1872	Allan Francis	Angus McPhee	Flora 'McPhee
	9 Sep 1874	Jane Elizabeth	"	"
	10 Feb 1878	Angus Sergius	"	"
	16 Mar 1859	Flora	Anthony McPhee	Christy McLellan
bp.	17 Feb 1861	Ronald	"	"
		7 weeks		
	1 May 1871	Archibald	Archibald McPhee	Johanna McDonald
	22 Dec 1835	Archibald	Archibald McPhee	Catherine McKinnon
	4 Oct 1845	Neal Francis	"	"
	27 Feb 1840	Catherine	"	"
	8 Oct 1841	Hugh	"	"
	4 Nov 1879	John Clement	Archibald McPhee	Margaret McKinnon
	28 Jul 1881	Teresa	Archibald McPhee	Elizabeth McNeill
	20 Nov 1879	Catherine Louise	Archibald McPhee	Johannah McPhee
	2 Mar 1838	Agatha	Archibald McPhee	Catherine McPherson
	25 Dec 1835	Niel	Donald McPhee	Catherine Campbell
	16 Mar 1838	John	"	"
	27 Sep 1840	Pius	"	"
	18 Aug 1875	Mary Ann	Donald McPhee	Eliza Campbell
	20 Nov 1877	Margaret Ann	"	"
	7 Jul 1853	Margaret Ann	Donald McPhee	Mary McCormack
	9 Jul 1853	Mary Ann	"	"
	17 Dec 1857	Laughlan	"	"
		(bp. at 2 Yrs.)		
	28 Dec 1859	Catherine Ann	Donald McPhee	Catherine McDonald
	16 Jul 1864	Catherine	"	"
		(Georgetown)		
	1 Sep 1866	Bilbiane	"	"
	3 Aug 1868	Angus	"	"
	15 Sep 1860	Catherine	Donald McPhee	Margaret McDonald

25 Mar 1834	Mary	"	Sarah McDonald
16 Apr 1838	Catherine	"	"
16 Sep 1874	Mary Catherine	"	Christy McKinnon
22 Apr 1838	Donald	"	Margaret McLean
29 Aug 1832	Catherine	"	Mary McLean
22 Jul 1836	Margaret	"	"
29 Apr 1836	Hector	"	"
20 Mar 1837	Niel	"	Jennet McKinnon
3 Dec 1842	Donald	"	Margaret McKinon
2 Jun 1844	Flora	"	"
26 May 1840	Elizabeth	"	Margaret McPherson
13 Oct 1840	Niel	Hector McPhee	Mary McPhee
1 Jun 1843	Archibald	"	"
12 Dec 1845	James	"	"
12 Dec 1845	James	"	"
8 Jun 1847	John	"	"
15 Apr 1849	Peter	"	"
25 Jul 1843	Mary	Hugh McPhee	Catherine MacEachran
1 Mar 1837	Sarah	"	"
6 May 1839	Angus	"	"
11 Mar 1859	Mary Helen	James McPhee	Ann McKinnan
21 Feb 1861	Peter Stephen	"	"
4 Jun 1863	Daniel	"	"
7 Aug 1856	Raymond	John McPhee	Mary Campbell
7 May 1843	Alexander	"	"
1 Feb 1850	Mary Ann	"	Saly Campbell
7 Aug 1856	Raymond	"	Sarah Campbell
1 Jan 1853	John	"	Sera Campbell
23 Apr 1841	John	"	McDonald
11 Jan 1837	Catherine	"	Catherine McDonald
11 Jan 1837	Catherine	"	"
1 Jun 1839	Theresa	"	"
1 Aug 1855	Annabelle	"	Catherine MacDonald
8 Apr 1857	Vincent	"	Catherine McDonald
8 Dec 1859	Margaret Helen	"	"
8 Oct 1863	Catherine	"	"
16 Nov 1864	Teresa Emily	"	Catherine MacDonald
15 Aug 1868	Eneas	"	Catherine McDonald
10 Nov 1820	James	"	Mary McDonald
9 Sep 1836	Donald	"	"

	11 Sep 1836	Donald	"	"
	6 Jun 1839	Mathias	"	"
	10 Nov 1840	James	"	"
	8 Jun 1841	John	"	"
	7 May 1843	Alexander	"	"
	26 Apr 1843	Martha	"	"
bp.	10 Jul 1845	Ronald	"	"
	30 1845		"	"
	6 Feb 1873	Sarah Jane	"	"
	15 Jan 1875	Donald James	"	"
	28 Apr 1846	Roderick	John McPhee	Nelly McDonald
		Alphonsus		
	10 Nov 1861	Joseph Alan	"	Mary McDougall
	27 Jun 1847	John	"	Jane McLean
	4 Sep 1839	Archibald	John McPhee	Ann McGilvray or McGilvray
	27 Jul 1841	Donald	"	"
	1 Apr 1843	Jennet	John McPhee	Nancy McGilvray
	10 Apr 1836	Ann	John McPhee	Ann McGilvray
	23 Feb 1859	Annabella	Joseph McPhee	Mayette Campbell
	31 May 1865	Victorinus	"	Mary McDonald
	17 Oct 1863	Jerome	"	Theresa McDonald
	15 Oct 1841	Catherine	Joseph McPhee	Joanna McBean
	11 May 1855	Catherine	Joseph McPhee	Helen McDonald
	1 Aug 1838	Archibald	Joseph McPhee	Jeanne McLean
	8 Jul 1836	Columbus	Joseph McPhee	Mary Campbell
	7 Nov 1849	Mary Ann	"	"
	6 Apr 1854	Aeneas	"	"
	3 Apr 1861	Pius James	"	"
	28 Apr 1846	Roderick	"	"
		Alphonsus		
	23 Feb 1873	Neil John	Neil McPhee	Catherine Gillis
	26 May 1875	Sarah Ann	Neil J. McPhee	Catherine Gillis
	1 Jul 1853	Neil	Neil McPhee	Margaret McAuly
	15 Jun 1855	Margaret Ellen	"	Mary McAuly
	28 Mar 1859	Peter	"	"
	4 Jul 1862	Mary	"	"
	27 Oct 1868	Catherine	Neil McPhee	Schalastiae McCormack
	25 Jul 1871	Sarah	"	Schalasticae McCormack
	22 Aug 1873	Angus James	"	Scholastica McCormack
	12 Mar 1875	Michael Aeneas	"	"
	17 Oct 1871	Aeneas Peter	Neil McPhee	Mary McDonald



	20 Mar 1855	Annabella	Neil McPhee	Catherine McDonald
	25 Jan 1848	Janet	Neil McPhee	Catherine McDonald
	15 Jul 1857	Catherine Kellen	"	"
	20 Sep 1860	Philomena	"	Mary McDonald
	16 May 1865	Verinica	Neil McPhee	Mary McDonald
	4 Apr 1867	Rose Ann	"	"
	10 Sep 1871	Neil J.	"	"
	23 Sep 1875	Helena	"	"
	31 Mar 1878	Mary Ann	"	"
	9 Oct 1878	Catherine	Neil McPhee	Agnes or Angus McLean
	22 Feb 1862	Archibald	Neil McPhee	Mary McPhee
	4 Apr 1864	Catherine	"	"
	3 Mar 1866	Christiana Ann	"	"
	8 Apr 1868	John	"	"
	18 Nov 1874	John Andrew	"	"
	9 Dec 1877	Mary Catherine	"	"
	15 Oct 1879	Mary Ann	Neil McPhee	Scholastica McPhee
	Nov 1850	Camil	Niel McPhee	Catherine McDonald
bp.	21 Nov 1851			
	11 Apr 1839	Paul	Niel McPhee	Margaret McDonald
	7 Apr 1843	Minor	Niel McPhee	Mary McDonald
	22 Jan 1840	Elizabeth	Niel McPhee	Rebecca McKinnon
	8 Jul 1837	Patrick	"	"
	12 Apr 1838	John	"	"
	13 May 1873	Eugene	Neil McPhee	Margaret Morrison
	6 Oct 1874	Sarah Ann	"	"
	16 Mar 1876	Patrick Aeneas	"	"
	6 Dec 1878	George Alexander	"	"
	2 Jul 1872	Donald	Paul McPhee	Catherine McDonald
	2 Jul 1872	Donald	"	"
	9 Mar 1874	Eliza Derinda	"	"
	18 Jan 1876	Mary Jane	"	"
	29 Dec 1877	Angus Joseph	"	"
bp.	30 Mar 1847	Peter	Peter McPhee	Nancy McKinnon
	18 Jan 1843	Pius	Peter McPhee	Margaret Fisher
	15 Jan 1839	Pius	Peter McPhee	Mary Fisher
	17 Aug 1840	Maryann	"	"
	5 Aug 1857	Sarah	Joseph McPhee	Theresa McDonald
	8 Jan 1861	Michael	"	"
	13 Mar 1866	John	"	"
	13 Mar 1866	John	"	"
	14 Jul 1864	Catharine	"	"

15 Mar 1872	Teresa Ann	"	"
13 Jul 1859	Mary	Joseph McPhee	Theresa McDonald
17 Oct 1863	Jerome	"	"
9 May 1867	Sarah Jane	Mathias McPhee	Mary McKinnon
bp. 25 Jul 1858	John Andrew	Michael McPhee	Margaret McEachern
	11 months		
5 May 1861	Mary	"	"
	13 months		
29 Jun 1862	Catherine Jane	"	"
22 Jan 1846	Ann Dorthea	Neal McPhee	Catern McDonald
4 Aug 1845	Theresa	Neal McPhee	Mary McDonald
15 Jan 1865	Catherine Ann	Neil McPhee	Catherine Gillis
5 Oct 1866	John Archibald	"	"
19 Sep 1868	Mary	"	"
22 Feb 1871	Daniel	"	Catherine Gillis
15 Jun 1872	Joseph Charles	"	"
10 Oct 1846	Niel	Peter McPhee	Mary Fisher
3 Oct 1854	Anabella	"	"
7 Nov 1856	Angus	"	"
30 Jan 1840	Angus	Peter McPhee	Christina McCormack
28 Nov 1851	Mary	"	"
15 Jan 1857	Joseph	"	"
2 Sep 1839	John	Peter McPhee	Christina McCormeck
23 Dec 1844	Alfred	Peter McPhee	Christy McCormick
9 Apr 1839	Midrel	Peter McPhee	Ann McKinon
15 Jan 1842	Mary	"	"
Oct 1876	John	Peter McPhee	Christy McPhee
3 May 1879	Mary Catherine	"	"
15 Jul 1864	Mary Ann	Pius McPhee	Catherine McAelnur
28 Sep 1865	Isabella Jane	Pius McPhee	Catherine MacAdam
23 Sep 1865	Isabella Jane	"	"
14 Nov 1866	Margaret Ann	Pius McPhee	Catherine McAdam
6 Jan 1878	Mary Isabella	"	"
3 Jul 1869	Matilda	Pius McPhee	Catherine Mc Edan
26 May 1875	Catherine Veronica	Pius McPhee	Catherine McAdam
25 Jul 1863	Paul	Ronald McPhee	Hannah Canner
6 Jul 1863	Catherine	Ronald McPhee	Elisabeth McPhee
6 Jul 1863	Catherine	"	"

5 Nov 1853	Archibald Charles	"	Elizabeth McPhee
2 Nov 1855	Daniel	"	"
10 Dec 1857	Neil Pius	"	"
26 Jan 1884	Catherine	William McPhee	Flora Campbell

ST. MARGARET'S (R. C. CHURCH)

5 Jun 1882	Theresa Ann	Angus McPhee	Margaret McAuley
28 Jun 1884	Veronica	"	"
22 Jul 1882	Sarah	"	Flora McPhee
31 Aug 1881	James Alexis	Archibald McPhee	Johannah McDonald
31 Mar 1885	Allan Joseph	"	"
1 Feb 1881	Christina Ann	Donald McPhee	Eliza Campbell
28 Aug 1872	Mary Rebecca	John McPhee	Catherine McAuley
1 Oct 1882	Neil Urban	Neil McPhee	Eliza Campbell
31 Aug 1881	Joseph Duncan	Neil McPhee	Harriet Bourque
12 Nov 1884	Philomena	Neil McPhee	Agnes McLean

ST. MARY'S AT SOURIS (R. C. CHURCH)

19 Dec 1865	Mary Jane	Angus McPhee	Ann Sutherland
16 Feb 1878	Peter	Anthony McPhee	Christena McLellan
20 Mar 1868	Teresa Christena	Anthony McPhee	Christina McLellan
1 Jan 1872	Elizabeth	"	"
5 Jan 1873	Margaret Ann	"	"
4 Dec 1875	Anselm	"	"
4 Dec 1875	Catherine	"	"
22 Sep 1878	Mary Josephine	Archibald McPhee	Jane Fisher
16 Jul 1865	John	Archibald McPhee	Nancy McDonald
31 Mar 1875	Mary Ann	"	"
26 Oct 1858	Alexander	Hector	Mary McPhee
26 Jun 1870	Donald Joseph	Hector McPhee	Elizabeth Summers
20 Feb 1866	Mary Magalene	"	"
25 Jul 1872	William Francis	"	"
28 Aug 1874	Mary Victoria	"	"
13 Apr 1876	Catherine Jane	"	"
1 Dec 1878	Melvina	"	"
18 Oct 1878	John Francis	James McPhee	Anne McPhee
4 Jul 1881	Ann Jane	"	"
8 Nov 1882	Catherine Ann	John McPhee	Catherine McAuley

	16 Feb 1876	Gertude Frances	John McPhee	Katie McAuley
	1 May 1874	Ann Sophia	John McPhee	Catherine McAuley
	15 Aug 1877	Christiana Elizabeth	"	"
	11 Mar 1879	Neil George	"	"
	6 Mar 1881	Mary Jane	"	"
	20 Mar 1842	Joseph	"	"
	14 Jun 1844	Flora	"	"
	10 Aug 1840	Niel	Lachlan McPhee	Mary McDonald
bp.	12 Jan 1857	Roderick	Lauchlan McPhee	Catherine McPherson
bp.	22 Aug 1858	Sarah 4 weeks	Lauchlan McPhee	Catherine McPherson
	8 Oct 1846	Hugh	Lauchlin McPhee	Mary McDonald
	8 Oct 1846	Hugh	Lauchlin McPhee	Mary McDonald
	19 Apr 1857	Margaret Helen	"	"
	10 Mar 1836	Mary	Lachlan McPhee	Mary McDonald
	25 May 1869	John Daniel	Matthew McPhee	Mary McKinnon
	31 Mar 1871	Mary Ann	Mathius McPhee	Mary McKinnon
	25 Jan 1875	Anistatia	"	"
	6 May 1874	John Alexander	Miles McPhee	Mary An McAuley
	14 Dec 1876	Neil Fancis	"	"
	21 Aug 1873	Sarah Ann	Neil McPhee	Harriet Bourk
	5 May 1880	John Daniel	Neil McPhee	Eliza Gregory
	28 Nov 1881	Catherine Ann	"	"
	2 Aug 1870	Mary Ann	Neil McPhee	Mary McDonald
	24 Jul 1871	Flora Ann	"	"
	19 Dec 1874	Felix	"	"
	12 Sep 1876	Sarah Ann	"	"
	14 Feb 1881	Catherine Elizabeth	Paul McPhee	Catherine McDonald
	21 Feb 1873	Mary Jane	Paul McPhee	Eliza McLean
	9 Dec 1871	Peter Andrew	"	Elizabeth McLean
	29 May 1874	Margaret Ellen	"	"
	20 Oct 1881	John Daniel	Peter McPhee	Christina McPhee
	1 May 1883	Theresa	"	"
	4 July 1883	Neil Joseph	Roderick McPhee	Mary Ann Kelly
	1 Jan 1880	Peter Fabius	Ronald McPhee	Ann Connors
	27 Oct 1868	Margaret Ellen	"	Ellen Connors
	22 Aug 1871	Donald Francis	"	Hanna Connors
	27 Jan 1876	Mary Elizabeth	"	Joanna Connors

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST (Also see Appendix A)

22 Sep 1839	John	Peter McPhee	Christens McCormeck (St.Co:
bp. 27 Jun 1847	John	Joseph McPhee	Jane McLean (St. Col.)
19 Apr 1857	Margaret Helen	Laughlin McPhee	Mary McDonald (St.Col.)
6 Mar 1881	Mary Jane	John McPhee	Catherine McAuley (St.Mary
21 Aug 1878	Sarah Ann	Neil McPhee	Harriot Bourk (St. Marg.) Souris

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST (Also see Appendix A)

14 Nov 1866	Francis	Michael Duffy	Margaret Bulger (St.Dunstan's)
3 Feb 1864	Peter		Margaret Duffy (St.Dunstan's)
4 Nov 1855	Caroline	Joseph	Flora Allan (St.James,Geotn.)

ST. COLUMBA PARISH REGISTER (To 1882) Baptisms

<u>Date of Birth</u>	<u>Child</u>	<u>Parent</u>	<u>God Parents</u>
9 Feb 1836	Cicily	Hugh McIntyre Agnes McPhee	Theresa McIntyre
25 Dec 1836	Neil	Donald McPhee Catherine Campbell	Angus Campbell
10 Apr 1836	Ann	John McPhee Ann McGillivray	Catherine McPhee
10 Mar 1836	Mary	Lachlan McPhee Mary McDonald	Catherine McPhee
25 Mar 1836	Mary	Donald McPhee Sarah McDonald	Catherine McIsaac
4 Sep 1836	Lachlan	Donald McAuley Flora McPhee	John McDonald Catherine McAuley
11 Sep 1836	Donald	John McPhee Mary McDonald	Roderick McDonald
1 Mar 1837	Sarah	Hugh McPhee Catherine McEachran	Neil McPhee
11 Jan 1837	Catherine	John McPhee Catherine McDonald	Allan McDonald
8 Mar 1837	Marjorie	John McKinnon Anabella McPhee	Laura McPhee
8 Jan 1837	Joseph	Donald McKenzie Catherine McPhee	Mary McAuley John McDonald
15 May 1837	Teresa	John McAuley Mary McPhee	Hugh McEachran
10 Jul 1837	Daniel	John McIntyre Flora McPhee	Catherine McIsaac

8 Jul 1837	Patrick	Neil McPhee Rebecca McKinnon	John McPhee
3 Dec 1837	Sally	Donald McIsaac Catherine McPhee	Anus & John McDonald
2 Mar 1838	Agatha	Archibald McPhee Catherine McKinnin	John McGillibray John McDonald
22 Apr 1838	John	Lachlan McPhee Mary McDonald	Margery McDonald John McDonald
12 Apr 1838	Angus or Aggis	John McPhee Ann McGillivray	Anabella McPhee
11 Apr 1838	Leo	Angus McAuley Anabella McPhee	Anastasia McAuley
16 Mar 1838	John	Donald McPhee Catherine Campbell	Mary McPhee
21 Apr 1838	Mary	Lachlen McDonald Catherine McIntyre	Neil McPhee
7 May 1838	John	Angus Nocolas Isabella McIssac	Christina McPhee
25 May 1838	Ann	Alex McEachran Ann McPhee	Catherine Campbell
27 Apr 1838	Jennet	Angus McPhee Margaret McIntyre	Angus Campbell
12 Aug 1838	John	Neil McPhee Rebecca McKinnon	John McPhee
22 Apr 1838	Ronald	Donald McPhee Margaret McLean	Catherine McLean
1 Aug 1838	Archibald	Joseph McPhee Jeanne McLean	John McPhee
6 Feb 1838	Margaret	Neil Morison Eugenia McPhee	Jane McPhee
16 Apr 1838	Catherine	Donald McPhee Sarah McDonald	Mary McPhee
9 Jul 1838	Angus	Archibald Campbell Catherine McPhee	Lawrence Petri
21 Sep 1838	Pius	Donald McKinnon Margaret McPhee	John McPhee
15 Jan 1838	Pius	Peter McPhee Mary Fisher	Angus McAuley
22 Sep 1838	Mary	Charles McLean Mary McPhee	Mary McPhee
20 Jan 1839	Peter	John McKinnon Anabella McPhee	Joseph McPhee
8 Jan 1839	Agatha	Roderick McDonald Nancy McPhee	Mary McPhee
3 Oct 1839	Michael	Peter McPhee Ann McKinnon	John McPhee
6 May 1839	Angus	Hugh McPhee Catherine McEacheren	Neil McPhee

7 Apr 1839	John	John McDonald Catherine McPhee	Angus McDonald
25 Feb 1839	Theresa	John Campbell Mary McPhee	Mary McPhee
11 Apr 1839	Paul	Neil McPhee Margaret McDonald	Margaret Campbell
12 Jan 1839	Donald	Archibald McKinnon Effy McPhee	Ann McKinnon
13 Jun 1839	Peter	Donald McKenzie Catherine McPhee	Alexander Sutherland
10 Mar 1839	Flora	Peter McDonald Christina McPhee	John Campbell
6 Jun 1839	Mathias	John McPhee Mary McDonald	Sally McDonald
16 Mar 1839	Catherine	Donald McCormack Mary McPhee	Mary Tague
29 Aug 1839	Flora	John McKinnon Catherine McPhee	Hugh McVainsh or McVauish
4 Sep 1839	Archibald	John McPhee Ann Gilivary	Rodrick McDonald
16 Aug 1839	Jennet	John McGilivary or McGiluvary Mary McPhee	Catherine McPhee
9 Nov 1839	Christina	Allan McPhee Mary McIsaac	Allen McPhee
6 Oct 1839	Archibald	Angus McPhee Elizabeth McPhee	William Flanigan
9 Aug 1839	Sally	John Brocon Mary McPhee	Peter Knowlan
22 Sep 1839	John	Peter McPhee Christina McCormick	Angus McPhee
10 Dec 1839	Mary	Neil Roberts Elizabeth McPhee	Donald McDonald
1 Jun 1839	Theresa	John McPhee Catherine McDonald	Dorothy McPhee
29 Sep 1839	Mary	Donald McIsaac Catherine McPhee	Catherine McPhee
8 Dec 1839	Mary	Hugh Campbell Ann McPhee	Andrew McEachern
2 Jan 1840	Allen	Allen & Katharine McDonald	Dorothy McPhee
22 Jan 1840	Elizabeth	Neil McPhee Rebecca McKinnon	Catherine McLean
20 Mar 1840	Nancy	Archibald Campbell Catherine McPhee	Judith Rourke
2 Feb 1840	Catherine	Archibald McPhee Catherine McKinnon	Joseph McCormack
26 May 1840	Elizabeth	Donald McPhee Margaret Kinnon	Catherine McDonald

14 Jun 1840	Hugh	Alexander McDonald Mary McPhee	Donald McPhee
27 Jul 1840	Mary	Angus McCormick Mary McPhee	Sally McPhee
28 Sep 1840	Pius	Donald McPhee Catherine Campbell	Mary McPhee
13 Oct 1840	Neil	Hector McPhee Mary McPhee	Donald McPhee
25 Sep 1840	Mary	John Campbell Mary McPhee	Catherine McLellan
17 Aug 1840	Mary Ann	Peter McPhee Mary Fisher	Andrew Whelan
18 Aug 1840	Donald	Donald McCormack Catherine McPhee	John McPhee
30 Jan 1840	Anges	Peter McPhee Christina McCormack	John McPhee
26 May 1840	Isabelle	Martin Nancy Jane Morrow	John McPhee
21 Dec 1840	John	John McKinnon Anabella McPhee	Margaret Griffin
10 Nov 1840	James	John McPhee Mary McDonald	Neil McPhee
1 Mar 1841	Ann	Neil Robertson Elizabeth McPhee	Margaret McInnis
31 Mar 1841	Peter	Donald McKinnon Sarah McPhee	John McKinnon
3 Jan 1841	Mary	Roderick McDonald Anna McPhee	Mary McCormack
1 Mar 1841	Patrick	Donald McDonald Catherine McPhee	Mary McKinnon
8 Jun 1841	John	John McPhee Mary McDonald	Sarah McDonald
20 Jun 1841	Juliana	Peter McDonald Christina McPhee	Ronald McDonald
14 Jun 1841	Catherine	Thomas McMahan Ann Joice	Effie McPhee
28 Apr 1841	John	John McPhee ____ McDonald	Donald Campbell
27 Jul 1841	Donald	John McPhee Ann McGilvary	Ann McPhee
8 Oct 1841	Hugh	Archibald McPhee Catherine McKinnon	Angus McDonald
15 Oct 1841	Catherine	Joseph McPhee Joanna McLean	Joseph McPhee
1 Nov 1841	Angus	Allen McPhee Mary McIsaac	Margaret McIsaac
4 Aug 1841	Joseph	Charles McLean Mary McPhee	Ann McAuley



15 Jan 1842	Mary	Peter McPhee Ann McKinnon	Michael McPhee
20 Mar 1842	Joseph	Lachlan McPhee Mary McDonald	Mary McDonald
2 Jan 1842	Donald	Angus McCormack Mary McPhee	Donald McPhee
11 Apr 1842	Flora	Angus McPhee Jennet McIntyre	Marjory McDonald
9 Apr 1842	Flora	Angus McDonald Mary McPhee	_____
8 May 1842	Jennet	Allen McDonald Catherine McDonald	Catherine McPhee
7 Jun 1842	Flora	Donald McIsaac Catherine McPhee	Cicily McIntyre
1 Mar 1842	Donald	Neil Morison Euginea McKay	John McPhee
7 Aug 1842	Mary	Donald McCormack Catherine McPhee	Vitalis McDonald
10 Aug 1842	Jepry	John Brown Margaret McPhee	Christina Thronlan
15 Apr 1842	James	Alex McDonald Catherine	Neil McPhee
2 Dec 1842	Archibald	John McGilivray Ann McPhee	Angus McPhee
3 Dec 1842	Donald	Dougald McPhee Margaret McKinnon	Margaret McIsaac
20 Nov 1842	Catherine	Peta McPhee Catherine McCormack	Nancy McPhee
26 Apr 1842	Martha	John McPhee Mary McDonald	Angus McPhee
17 Nov 1843	John	Patrick McDonald Christina McPhee	Flora McLellan
1 Jun 1843	Archibald	Hector & Mary McPhee	Ann Parker
4 Dec 1843	Ann	James Sutherland Flora McPhee	Effie McPhee
15 Apr 1843	Margaret	Alexander McEachran Ann McPhee	Agatha McEachran
25 Jul 1843	Mary	Hugh McPhee Catherine McEachran	Angus McDonald
6 Aug 1843	James	Lachlan McDonald Catherine McIntyre	Mary McPhee
10 Apr 1843	Elizabeth	Lachlan McDonald Catherine McDonald	Ann McPhee
24 Feb 1844	Archibald	Neil Morison Eugenia McKay	Ronald McPhee
11 Feb 1844	Mary Ann	Donald McIsaac Catherine McPhee	Donald McIsaac
19 Nov 1843	Elizabeth	Donald McCormack Catherine McPhee	Ann McCormack

15 Jan 1843	Pius	Peter McPhee Margaret Fisher	Mary McPhee
15 Oct 1843	Mary	John Campbell Mary McPhee	Penelope O' Hanley
14 Dec 1843	John	Donald McCormack Mary McPhee	David McDonald
18 Jan 1843	Sarah	Pauline McDonald	Margaret McPhee
9 May 1843	Alexander	John McPhee Mary McDonald	Neil McPhee
9 Feb 1843	Flora	Donald McPhee Catherine Campbell	Saly Campbell
29 Sep 1844	Michael	John McDonald Catherine McPhee	Flora Morrison
14 Jun 1844	Flora	Lachlan McPhee Mary McDonald	Clementine McDonald
22 Jun 1844	Mary	John McGillivray Nancy McPhee	Catherine McPhee
23 Dec 1844	Alfred	Peter McPhee Christine McCormack	John McCormack Catherine McPhee
3 Jan 1844	Angus	John McPhee Mary McDonald	Neil McPhee
26 Sep 1844	Joseph	Angus McCormack Mary McPhee	J. McPhee
2 Jun 1845	Flora	Dougald McPhee Margaret McKinnon	Mary McDonald
26 Jun 1845	Cecily	Donald McCormack Catherine McPhee	Joseph McKinnon
7 Jul 1845	Joseph	John Robinson Anabella McPhee	Lauchland McPhee
2 Oct 1845	Elizabeth	Donald McIsaac Catherine McPhee	Flora McIntyre
8 Aug 1845	Raphael	Donald McCormack Mary McPhee	Mary McPhee
3 Dec 1845	Laura	Alex McEachran Nancy McPhee	Catherine Campbell
23 Nov 1845	Neil	Allen McPhee Margaret McIsaac	Angus McPhee
12 Dec 1845	James	Hector McPhee Mary McPhee	Estrella McDonald
18 Dec 1845	Angus	Patrick McDonald Christy McPhee	Eric McKinnon
30 1845	Ronald	John McPhee Mary McDonald	Angus McPhee
22 Jan 1846	Ann Dorothea	Neil McPhee Catherine McDonald	Ann McPhee
15 May 1846	John	John McGillivray Nancy McPhee	John McIntyre
5 Sep 1846	Michael	Donald McAuley Flora McPhee	Flora Curry

18 Oct 1846	Neil	Peter McPhee Mary Fisher	Theresa McDonald
22 Sep 1846	Catherine	John Campbell Mary McPhee	Nancy Parker
1 Jan 1847	Matilda	James Sutherland Flora McPhee	Christy McInnis
30 Mar 1847	Ann	Peter McPhee Nancy McKinnon	_____
24 Feb 1847	Gabriel	Hugh McIntyre Agatha McPhee	Peter McIntyre
8 Jun 1847	John Ronald	Donald McIsaac Catherine McPhee	Joseph McCormack
8 Jun 1847	John	Hector McPhee Mary McPhee	Nancy McPhee
16 Aug 1847	Christianna Ann	Malcolm McNeil Nancy McDonald	Martha McPhee
23 Jan 1848	James	Neil McPhee Catherine McDonald	Joseph McPhee
30 May 1848	Anselm	Ronald McDonald Margaret McDonald	Neil McPhee
10 Mar 1849	Alexander	Donald McDonald Ann Fisher	P. McPhee
24 Jun 1849	Pius	John McKinnon Annabella McPhee	Anselm McIntosh
15 Apr 1849	Peter	Hector McPhee Mary McPhee	Christy McPhee
8 Aug 1849	Elizabeth	James McIntosh Flora McPhee	Christy McInnis
7 Nov 1849	Mary Ann	Joseph McPhee Mary Campbell	Mary McPhee
1 Nov 1849	Margaret Ann	Dougald Campbell Ann McPhee	Peter & Mary McPhee
1 Jul 1850	Mary	John McPhee Saly Campbell	John & Mary Campbell
12 Jun 1850	Pius	John Campbell Mary McPhee	Michael McKinnon
21 Jul	James	Walter Fisher Margaret McDonald	Peter McPhee
Nov 1850	Daniel	Neil McPhee Catherine McDonald	Patrick McCormack
15 Nov 1851	Jonathan	Dougald Campbell Ann McPhee	Benjamin Le Blanc
28 Nov 1851	Mary	Peter McPhee Christy McCormack	Mary McPhee
30 Dec 1851	Joseph Edward	Joseph McPhee Mary Campbell	Raymond Le Blanc
26 Jul 1852	Angus	Lauchland McDonald Annabella McPhee	Michel McDonald

1 Nov 1852	Aeneas Bernard	Dougald Campbell Nancy McPhee	John McDermott
1 Jul 18 53	James	Neil McPhee	John McDonald
9 Jul 1853	Ann	Margaret McAuley Donald McPhee	John Kennedy Jane McPhee
5 Nov 1853	Archibald Charles	Mary McCormack Ronald McPhee Elizabeth McPhee	Archibald McPhee
1 Sep 1854	Julia	John Campbell Mary McPhee	Elizabeth Campbell
4 Oct 1854	Alexander	Felix McPhee Ann Robinson	Elizabeth McDonald
2 Jan 1854	Pius Edward	Donald McCormack Mary McPhee	Catherine McDonald
6 Apr 1854	Aeneas	Joseph McPhee Mary Campbell	Margaret McKellick
21 Apr 1854	George	William Bloomer Mary McPhee	Catherine McPhee
26 Jul 1854	Columba	Douglas Campbell Ann McPhee	Flora McDonald
10 Jun 1854	Angus	James McDonald Catherine McPhee	Angus McDonald
3 Oct 1854	Anabella	Peter McPhee Mary Fisher	_____ McPhee
20 Mar 1855	Annabella (St. Margaret's)	Neil McPhee Catherine McPhee	
1 Aug 1855	Annabella (St. Margaret's)	John McPhee Catherine McDonald	
3 Feb 1855	Bernard Souris	Patrick McDonald Christy McPhee	
28 Mar 1855	Mary Ann	Lauchlan McDonald	
18 months	Lau.	Annabella McPhee	
2 Apr 1855	Daniel Souris	John Campbell Mary McPhee	
11 May 1855	Catherine Ann	? McPhee Helen McDonald	
22 May 1855	Agnes	Angus Isaac Elizabeth McPhee	
15 Jun 1855	Margaret Ellen St. Margarets	Neil McPhee Mary McAuley	
22 Aug 1855	Peter	Angus McPhee Annabella McPhee	Peter McPhee
17 Sep 1855	Joseph Dougal St. Josephs	William Bloomer Mary McPhee	Neil McPhee
8 Oct 1855	Aneas	Dougal Campbell Ann McPhee	
8 Nov 1855	Charles Alexander St. Margarets	John McGilvray Ann McPhee	E. McPhee

	27 Dec 1855	Magdalene	Donald McDonald Ann Fisher	Lauchlan McPhee
	18 Jan	Catherine	Charles McEcher Flora McAuley	Neil McPhee
	21 May 1856	Daniel	Athanasius McCormick Magdalene Fisher	Neil McPhee
	10 Jun 1856	Margaret Helen	Neil McEchen Ann McDonald	Catherin McPhee
	8 Jul 1856	Columbus Souris	Joseph McPhee Mary Campbell	
	27 Jul 1856	Cecily	Angus McDonald	Archibald
	9 months	St. Margarets	Mary Campbell	
bp.	31 Jul 1856	Julia	John McDonald Teresa McPhee	Mary McPhee
	7 Aug 1856	Raymond	John McPhee Sarah Campbell	
	10 Oct 1856	George Little Harbor	John Campbell Mary McPhee	
	7 Nov 1856	Hellen	Joseph McPhee Catherine McDonald	
	15 Nov 1856	Mary	Alexander McDonald Mary McIntosh	Mary McPhee
	28 Nov 1856	Mary Ann St. Margarets	Michael McDonald Catherine McPhee	Mary McPhee
	12 Jan 1857	Roderick	Lauchlon McPhee	Sarah
	2 months	Glencoe	Catherine McPherson	
	15 Jan 1857	Joseph	Peter McPhee Christy McCormack	Sarah McDonald
	18 Jan 1857	Louis Peter	Stephen Kelly Mary McDonald	Neil McPhee
	30 Mar 1857	John	John McCabe Ann Duffy	Joney Duffy Julian Coglan
bp.	2 months			
	8 Apr 1857	Vincent	John McPhee Catherine McDonald	Angus McEachern
	11 Apr 1857	Angus	Ronald McEachern Martha McPhee	Mary McDonald
	28 Apr 1857	Collin James or Dollin	Douglas Campbell Ann McPhee	Stephen McEachern
	19 May 1857	Margaret Helen St. Margarets	Lauchlan McPhee Mary McDonald	
	11 Jul 1857	Donald	Joseph McKinnon	Archibald McPhee
bp.	11 Jul 1861	4 years	Margaret Nanning	
	15 Jul 1857	Catherine Helen	Neil McPhee Catherine McDonald	Herman McD____ Ann McPhee
	5 Aug 1857	Sarah	Joseph McPhee Teresa McDonald	Ellen McDonald
	6 Aug 1857	Donald Souris	Neil McPhee Mary McAuley	Sarah McPhee

	25 Jan 1858	Marcella Mary St. Margarets	Donald McDonald Ann Fisher	John McPhee
	29 Feb 1858	John Alexander St. Margarets	Donald McPhee Catherine McDonald	James Morrison
	25 Apr 1858	John Joseph	Angus McPhee	Matilda McAuley Annabella McPhee Angus McPhee
	2 May 1858	Helen	John Sheeham Elizabeth Courtney	Joseph McDonald
	5 Jun 1858	Hugh McDonald Souris	Peter McDonald Christy McPhee	Catherine McDonald
bp.	25 Jul 1858 11 months	John Andrew	Michael McPhee Margaret McEachern	
bp.	22 Aug 1858 4 weeks	Sarah East Point	Lauchlan McPhee Catherine McPherson (East Point)	Neil McPhee Ann Campbell
bp.	17 Oct 1858 4 months	Michael St. Margarets	Hugh McLean Margaret McDonald (St. Margarets)	Penelope McPhee
bp.	24 Oct 1858 5 months	Sarah Ellen	Lauchlan McDonald Anabella McPhee	Emmanuel McEachern
	17 Nov 1858	Angus George	Alexander McDonald Sarah Read	Angus McPhee Sarah McPhee Angus McPhee
	10 Dec 1858	Neil Pius St. Margarets	Ronald McPhee Elizabeth McPhee (St. Margarets)	
	23 Feb 1859	Annabella	Joseph McPhee Mary Campbell	Margaret Campbell
	11 Mar 1859	Mary Ellen Souris	James McPhee Ann McKennon (Souris)	Mary Campbell
	16 Mar 1859	Flora Souris	Anthony McPhee Christy McClellan (Souris)	Mary McPhee
	28 Mar 1859	Peter	Neil McPhee Mary McAuley	Alexander McDonald Christy McPhee
	18 Jun 1859	John Daniel	John McGilvray	Mary Smyth Ann McPhee
	18 Jun 1859	Angus	John McGilvray Ann McPhee	
	13 Jul 1859	Mary East R. C.	Joseph McPhee Teresa McDonald (EastR.C.)	Flora McEachern
	31 Jul 1859	Mary	Mary Duffy No name written	Patrick Moriarty Bridget Duffy
	19 Aug 1859	Elizabeth St. Morgand	Michael McDonald Catherine McPhee (St. Morgand)	Paul McPhee
	16 Dec 1859	Ann	Ronald McEachern Martha McPhee	Mary McDonald
	17 Dec 1859 2 years	Lauchlan	Donald McPhee Mary McCormack	Athanasius McCormack

	28 Dec 1859	Catherine Ann	Donald McPhee Catherine McDonald	Catherine McPhee
	19 Feb 1860	Mary	Archie McClellan Mary McPhee	Ann Parker
	30 Jun 1860 or 1861	Michael	Lauchlan McDonald Annabella McPhee	Sarah McPhee
	29 Dec 1860	Margret Helen	Michael McDonald Catherine McPhee	Donald McDonald
	8 Jan 1861	Michael	Joseph McPhee Teresa McDonald	Barnabus McIsaac
	17 Feb 1861	Ronald	Anthony McPhee Christy McClellan	Gabriel Campbell Catherine Campbell
	21 Feb 1861	Peter Stephen Souris	James McPhee Ann McKinnon (Souris)	Lauchlan McCormac
bp.	23 Feb 1860	Elizabeth Josephine	Neil McPhee Catherine McDonald	Catherine McPhee
bp.	16 May 1860	Mary Annabella	Alexander Sutherland Catherine McPhee	Clementine Beaton
bp.	1 Aug 1860	Sarah Ann	Michael McDonald Margaret McDonald	John McPhee
bp.	8 Dec 1860	Margaret Helen	John McPhee Catherine McDonald	Archibald McPhee
	6 Apr 1861	Hector Joseph	Malcolm McNeil Anne McDonald	Teresa McPhee
	12 Apr 1861	Henrietta	Daniel Sweeny Mary McPhee	Ann McPhee
	13 Apr 1861	Pius J.	Joseph McPhee Mary Campbell	Teresa Campbell
	18 Apr 1861	Charles	Charles Bell Christina McPhee	Elizabeth Campbell
	29 Apr 1861	Mary Ann	Michael McInnis Catherine McPhee	Elizabeth McDonald
	5 May 1861	Mary Eliza 13 months	Michael McPhee Margaret McEachern	Mary Ann McIntyrE
	8 Jul 1861	John Joseph	Ronald McPhee Elizabeth McPhee	Catherine McPhee
	16 Aug 1861	James I.	Malcolm Hunter Mary Ann McAuley	Peter McPhee
	24 Aug 1861	Albert	Ronald McEachern Martha McPhee	Flora McDonald
	2 Oct 1861	Margaret	John Pidgeon Mary Ann Dody	Rose Ann Duffy
	24 Oct 1861	Agnes	James McInnis Magdalena McKemmom	Archibald McPhee
	1 Nov 1861	Alexander	William Lewis Mary McDonald	Donald McPhee Mary McPhee
	4 Dec 1861	Catherine Ann	Bernard Duffer Mary McClaskey	James Duan Susan McClaskey

16 Dec 1861	John Joseph	Ronald McPhee Hannah Connor	Hector McPhee Margaret Connor
16 Dec 1861	Catherine Ann	Dougald Campbell Nancy McPhee	Patrick McInnis
9 Mar 1862	William	Thomas McCabe Nancy Duffy	Michael McCrow



CHAPTER X

Lots 48 - 56

A. AREAS, LOTS, VILLAGES

Lot 48 - Southport, Bunberry, Clifton Cross, Mt. Herbert, Bethel, Mt. Albion.

Lot 49 - Pownal, Back Road, Mt. Mellick, Village Green, Lake Verd, Hermitage, Piskid Road, Mill View Road, 'Uigg.

Lot 50 - Cherry Valley, Gallan Point, Portland, Seal River, Orwell, Vernon, Kinross.

Lot 51 - Baldwin, Union Road, Victoria Cross.

Lot 52 - Hazel Green, Lorne Valley, Perth, Beaton Hills, Rosemeath, Brudenell, Montague Bridge.

Lot 53 - Glenfinnan, New Zealand, St. Peter's Road, Cardigan.

Lot 54 - Woodville, Woodland, Bridgetown, Narrows, Green Hill.

Lot 55 - Upton, Baltic, Dundas, Albion Cross, Bridgetown, Big River, Springfield, Grand River, Launching.

Lot 56 - Manfield, Farmington, Howe Bay, Little Pond, Annandale.

B. OWNERSHIP

Lot 48 - 1767 - This Lot was owned by Samuel Toucher and Lt. Col. James Cunningham..

- 1781 - One half was sold for arrears.

Lot 49 - 1767 - The owners of this Lot were Colonel Christie, Lieutenant Colonel Gabriel and Captain James Stephenson..

- 1775 - After this date the Lot was owned by Robert Clark.

Lot 50 - 1767 - The owners were Henry Gladwin (or Gladiner) and Peter Innes.

- 1783 - Part of the Lot was held for Loyalists..

Lot 51 - 1767 - This Lot was owned by John Pringle.

Lot 52 - 1767 - The owners of this Lot were Lieutenant Colonel Stuart Douglas, William Douglas, and Stair Douglas.

- 1775 - The land was sold to Catain Tead (or Todd), David Curry and Samuel Fontenalle.

C. CENSUS: Lots 51 to Lot 56 (McPhee unless indicated).

<u>1798</u>	<u>1841</u> (Children)	<u>1861</u> (Children)	<u>1881</u> (acres)
Donald (7)	Alexander (9)	Martin	Thomas - Jane
Angus	John (4)	Alexander D. (1849)	Alexander D.
	William (8)	John - Annie	Donald Ban
	Ann (7)	Cameron (1842)	
	Martin		James
	Archibald	Malcolm	Donald
	Neil (10)	Archibald	Peter
	Angus (7)	Duncan	John
	Angus (10)	Donald (7)	Angus
	Roderick	Farquhar (8)	Charles
	Donald	Angus (5)	Hugh
	Donald (8)	John (10)	Patrick
	Roderick (6)	Flora (8)	Mrs. B
	John	Norman	Michael (50)
		Lot 55	Don & James (80)
		Roderick	
		Lot 56	Donald (50)
		Angus (12)	John (50)
		John (7)	John (100)
		Donald (15)	Alexander (75)
		Lot 54	Angus (50)
		Hugh (4)	Peter (50)
		Angus M (3)	Donald (75)
		Lot 55	Mrs. John (60)
		Donald (8)	
		Lot 56	
		Donald (5)	
		Benjamin (4)	

Lot 53 - 1833 - Registrations totaled 319.

- 1841 - Of the total population of 447, natives of Scotland were 91.
- 1841 - There was a total of 459 living in this Lot with 29 of them being natives of Scotland.
- 1861 - There were 820 persons registered in Lot 53.

Lot 54 - 1798 - There were families registered.

- 1833 - A total of 121 persons were registered.
- 1841 - There were 250 persons registered, including 45 natives of Scotland.
- 1861 - There were 601 persons registered.
  - Hugh MCPhee 4 children
  - Angus MCPhee 3 children

Lot 55 - 1798 - There were 3 families registered.

- 1833 - Total registration was 362.
- 1841 - The total registration of 667 included 126 natives of Scotland.

- Lot 56 - 1798 - There were 13 families registered.
- 1833 - There were 516 persons registered.
  - 1841 - The registration of 562 persons included 27 natives of Scotland.
  - 1861 - There were 800 registrations in this year.
- |                 |             |
|-----------------|-------------|
| Donald McPhee   | 5 children  |
| Benjamin McPhee | 4 children  |
| Donald McPhee   | 15 children |
| John McPhee     | 7 children  |
| Angus McPhee    | 12 children |

D. COMMENTS

1. Donald of Skye (1792-\_\_\_\_) who came to PEI in 1803 to Uigg, Lot 49 with his mother and father. Donald of Skye spent most of his life in Lot 49, but moved to Lot 59 in his later years. His children are: Donald - who was a miller at Orwell, Lot 49. He or his son moved to Heatherdale Lot 59 as a miller, and a grand son Donald, became a minister of the church. He married: 1) \_\_\_\_\_ Nicholson 2) Mary McLeod.
2. Ewen was a farmer who moved from Uigg to Heatherdale, Lot 59, Brown's Creek. He had a son Laughlin. His family is recorded in Chapter XI.
3. Angus who moved from Uigg to Heatherdale Lot 59 and then to Glen William, East of Murray River. We do not know his wife. He had a son Malcolm Angus. His family is recorded in Chapter XI.
4. It is probable that Murdock moved from Uigg to Little Sands, Lot 64. His family is recorded in Chapter XI.
5. William who was a farmer, moved from Uigg to Cardigan, Lot 53. We have no record of his family.
6. Margaret who married Alexander Nicholson.
7. Anne who married Mr. McLeod.
8. Catherine
9. Jessie
10. Betsy

We have records of an Alexander McPhee who came to the Island with Lord Selkirk in 1803 and owned 100 acres at China Point.

Alexander's children were:

Martin	Archibald
Thomas (U.S.A.)	Alexander D.
Chester	Clarence
A Daughter	Artemus

Artemus joined his uncle in-the Lorne Valley and inherited his farm. Chester and Clarence lived in China Point.

Lord Selkirk referred to a farmer who built a warehouse for him, and used his name Donald McPhee of China Point. Clarence had never heard of this claim, and his grandfather had not mentioned it. This was not the Alexander family in Lot 59, Chapter XI. There is a record of a Thomas D. McPhee of Pownal who married Jane Gordon.

Lot 50 - William McPhee was registered in the property list in Uigg. Uigg was settled in 1829-31 by immigrants from Skye. William was farming on the eastern side of the Murray Harbour Road in 1827.<sup>1</sup>

Another William came to Uigg on the "Mary Kennedy" in 1829 (31 May 1829). The passengers came from Skye to Cape Breton, and then sailed to Belfast, with twelve month's provisions and warm clothing. By 1883 this family had left this area, and the place was occupied by Hugh Martin, son-in-law to John Campbell. Mr. Martin was a teacher in Uigg in 1849-50, and it's probable that William McPhee left his farm much earlier than 1883.

McQueen<sup>2</sup> has established many family charts of the Selkirk area. One of them concerns Donald Nicholson of Orwell who came on the "Polly" from Stenscoll, Skye, Scotland; and his wife, Irene Martin.

In Orwell the son of John and Jane Nicholson had nine children. One of these was Margaret Nicholson who married Donald McPhee, a miller at Heatherdale, one of their children was Reverend Samuel D. McPhee.

Samuel D. McPhee married Margaret. John Nicholson died 10 November, 1866. He had a grandson, James of Orwell Cove, married to Margaret, the daughter of Reverend Samuel D. McPhee.

There is a story about John's son, Donald, who, in 1804-05 returned to Skye to bring his bride, Isabella, from Skye. The boat was badly damaged in a violent storm, but he brought Isabella back with him in 1805-06.

We have gone through McQueen's book, and we find no other indication of relationship than has been indicated here. The Selkirk area includes Lots 50, 53, 57, 58, 59, 60 and 62.

John Nicholson of Stenscoll and son Donald, were given a grant of 500 acres, free hold, in Portree on Orwell Bay.

We have not located Donald McPhee who was in Lot 50 in the census of 1798.

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1. Mathison, Mary; Dunlap, Mary R. and Barbara ; of Greenwood, N.S.  
2. McQueen, M.A.; Skye Pioneers, Winnipeg, 1929

Lot 54 Hugh McPhee - 4 children Angus McPhee - 3 children

Lot 55 Springfield Donald and James, 80 acres. Roderick - 105 acres Donald - 50 acres near Grand River.

People moved from Scotchfort, Lot 36 to Lot 35.

Lot 56 John McPhee purchases land, 46 acres at Howe Bay.

Donald McPhee - 5 children. Benjamin McPhee - 4 children.

Donald McPhee - 15 children. John McPhee - 7 children.

Angus McPhee - 12 children.

VITAL STATISTICS RECORD TO 1882 INCLUDING LOCATION OF RECORD

DATE OF BIRTH	NAME OF CHILD	FATHER	MOTHER
<u>ALL STAINTS CHURCH (R.C.) AT CARDIGAN</u>			
28 Jul 1876	Mary Ellen	Joseph McPhee	Sarah McPhee
<u>ST. GEORGE'S PARISH AT ST. GEORGE'S</u>			
31 Jan 1852	Luce	_____	Catherine McPhee
5 May 1836	Pius	Alexander _____	Ann McPhee
28 May 1839	Mary	Alex :MacPhee	Ann MacPhee
15 Aug 1842	Angus	Duncan MacPhee	Margaret Murray
2 Oct 1880	Margaret	Angus McPhee	Mary McDonald
29 Jul 1838	Margaret	Angus McPhee	Ann McDonald
29 Nov 1842	Cecile	Angus McPhee	Nancy McDonald
15 Aug 1850	Anne	"	"
7 Dec 1861	John	Benjamin McPhee	Eliza McCormack
12 Mar 1866	Joseph Hugh	"	"
4 Dec 1868	Mare Ann	Benjamin McPhee	Elizabeth McCormack
18 Jan 1860	Paul	Benjeman McPhee	Elisa McCormack
28 Nov 1863	Michael	Benjeman McPhee	Eliza McCormack
24 May 1870	Sarah	"	"
9 Jun 1858	Allan	Benjeman McPhee	Eliza McCormick
10 Mar 1838	Donald	Donald McPhee	Ann McCormeck
5 Dec 1841	Michael	Donald McPhee	Nancy McCormick
5 Sep 1838	John	Donald McPhee	Margaet McDonald
24 Sep 1841	Christina	"	"
2 Sep 1848	Stephen Donald	"	"
28 Jul 1850	Murdock	"	"
16 Dec 1852	Angus	"	"
21 Aug 1840	John	Donald McPhee	Mary McLean
21 Sep 1843	Joseph	"	"
16 Feb 1845	Mary Ann	"	"

30 Apr 1845	Peter	Donald McPhee	Mary McLaud
15 Aug 1842	Angus	Peter McPhee	Nancy McDonald
11 Apr 1875	Emilia	"	"
10 Feb 1878	Veronica	"	"
31 Oct 1879	Alise	"	"
29 Aug 1873	Minnie	Hugh McPhee	Catherine McCormick
5 Sep 1857	James Albert	Hugh McPhee	Catherine McLean
5 Sep 1857	James Albert	"	"
10 Oct 1859	Mary Anne	"	"
28 Sep 1864	Calistus Aeneas	Hugh McPhee	Catherine McPhee
29 Mar 1869	James	John McPhee	Anne McPherson
29 Mar 1869	James	"	"
9 Feb 1849	Margaret	John McPhee	Flora Steel
18 Feb 1849	Elizabeth	"	"
26 Apr 1851	Isabella	"	"
31 Aug 1873	James	Stephen McPhee	Bridget Sherry
29 Jun 1841	Paul	Roderick McPhee	Catherine McDonald (St. Geo.)

ST. JOACHIM'S AT VERNON RIVER (R.C. CHURCH)

	3 Jan 1854	Patrick	James Duffy	Mary Doyle
	13 Mar 1852	Peter	Peter Duffy	Mary Duffy
	31 Oct 1863	George Edward	Peter Duffy	Mary Hassin
	3 Sep 1866	Margaret	"	"
	25 Dec 1849	Mary	Philip Duffy	Anj. Gilliam
bp.	9 May 1854	Margaret	Phillip Duffy	Ann Gillian
	20 Feb 1854	Daniel	Robert Duff-,	Jane Gill
	23 Feb 1845	John (twin to Mary Ann)	Robert Duffy	Jane McGill
	23 Feb 1845	Mary Anne'	"	"
	27 Sep 1852	Peter	William Duffy	Mary Gilliam
bp.	31 Aug 1853	Peter	Patrick Ranan	Ann Duffy
	26 Aug 1851	Isabella	"	"
	24 May 1853	John	John McPhee	Flora Steel
bp.	15 Apr 1855	Michael	"	"
	5 Apr 1869	Roderick	John McPhee	Margaret Steel
	15 Apr 1871	Angus Michael	"	"
	2 May 1873	Margaret Ann	"	"
	15 Apr 1875	Malcolm A.	"	"
	4 Apr 1877	Lester Allan	"	"
	3 Feb 1875	Catherine Ann	Joseph McPhee	Sarah McPhee
	5 Feb 1841	Andrew	Neal McPhee	Nancy McKellie
	14 Aug 1844	John	"	"
	1 Dec 1850	Margaret	"	"

2 Nov 1855	Teresa	"	"
8 Aug 1843	Christeana	Neal McPhee	Nancy Mc Kellin
8 May 1837	Peter	Neil McPhee	Mary McDonald
8 Jul 1838	Hugh	Neil McPhee	Ann McKeleg
27 Apr 1869	Joseph Daniel	Noel McPhee	Catherine Flannigan
23 Sep 1844	Nelly	Peter McPhee	Nancy McDonald
29 Jun 1841	Paul	Roderick McPhee	Catherine McPhee
13 May 1843	Domitilla	Roderick McPhee	Catherine McDonald
17 Jun 1845	James	"	"
31 Aug 1873	James	Stephen McPhee	Bridget Sherry
15 Oct 1879	Stephen	Stephen Dan McPhee	Bridget Cherry

ST. MICHAEL'S PARISH REGISTER\* – BAPTISMS (TO 1882)

DATE	NAME	PARENTS	GOD PARENTS
16 Mar 1836	Lachlin	John Johston Catherine McDonald	Ann McPhee
27 Apr 1836	Christina	Effy McPhee Michael Flannigan	Henry Griffin
30 Apr 1836	Ann	Roderick McDonald Christens McPhee	Roderick McPhee
5 May 1836	Pius	Alexander McPhee Ann McPhee	Ann McCormack
20 Jul 1836	Angus	John McDonald Catherin McPhee	Angus McDonald
10 Aug 1836	John	Hugh McAuley	Donald McPhee
bp. 18 Sep 1836		Mary Steele	
18 Sep 1836	Mary	Angus McDonald Penelope McPhee	Henry Griffin
10 Dec 1836	Donald	Neil McInnis	Allen McDonald
bp. 4 Jul 1836		Ann McPhee	
20 Apr 1837	Ann	Donald Foly	Donald McPhee
bp. 26 Jul 1837		Margaret Foley	
8 May 1837	Angus	John Brown	Ronald McDonald
bp. 14 Jul 1837		Margaret McPhee	
8 May 1837	Peter	Neil McPhee	Catherine McDonald
bp. 14 Jul 1837		Mary McDonald	
14 Jul 1837	Joseph	Donald McLellan Mary Nolon	Mary McPhee
19 Jul 1837	Angus	Neil McCormack	Joseph McCormick
bp. 20 Jul 1837		Catherine McPhee	
24 Nov 1837	Duncan	Malcolm McDonald	Ann McDonald
bp. 24 Dec 1837		Mary McPhee	

\* St. Michael's Parish Record – 1836 -1866 Book located at St. George's

	14 Dec 1837	Jennet	Ronald McPhee	? McDonald
bp.	21 Jan 1838	(Kenneth)?	Catherine McDonald	
	8 Jul 1838	Hugh	Neil McPhee	John Johnston
bp.	29 Jul 1838		Ann McThelig?	
	29 Jul 1838	Margaret	Angus McPhee	Margaret Walker
			Ann McDonald	
	10 Mar 1838	Donald	Donald McPhee	Hugh McDonald
bp.	31 Mar 1838		Ann McConnech	
	5 Sep 1838	John	Donald McPhee	Angus Smith
			Margaret McDonald	
	31 Sep 1838	Christion	Neil McCormick	Isadore McCormick
bp.	12 Nov 1838		Catherine McPhee	
	9 Dec 1838	Michael	Angus McDonald	Donald Morin
bp.	23 Dec 1838		Penelope McPhee	
	11 Dec 1838	Patrick	Michael Murphy	Helen McPhee
bp.	26 Jan 1839		Magdalene Morrison	
	27 Dec 1838	Helen	Michael Flannegin	Ann McPhee
bp.	26 Jan 1839		Effie McPhee	
	10 Mar 1839	Margaret	Neil Morrison	Alexander McPhee
bp.	13 Aug 1939		Flora McThenin?	
	28 May 1839	Mary	Alexander	Ann McCormick
bp.	29 Jun 1839		Ann McPhee	
	16 Oct 1839	Catherine	Angus Steel	Catherine McMullen
			Catherine McPhee	
	5 Jan 1840	Andrew	Neil McPhee	John Campbell
bp.	6 Feb 1841		Nancy McKillic	Catherine Johnson
	25 Feb 1840	Elizabeth	Malcolm McDonald	Donald McDonald
bp.	28 May 1840		Mary McPhee	
	27 Aug 1840	John	Donald McPhee	Neil McPhee
			Mary McLean	
	27 Sep 1840	Catherine	Michael Flanegin	Elinore McPhee
bp.	19 Nov 1840		Effy McPhee	
	19 Nov 1840	Adelaide	John ? Worth	Peter McPhee
bp.	4 Nov 1840		Catherine Livingston	
	30 Dec 1840	Elizabeth	Roderick McDonald	Peter McPhee
bp.	5 Jan 1841		Christie McPhee	
	___ Dec 1840	John	Donald Morrison	Angus McDonald
bp.	17 Jan 1841		Lucy McPhee	
	29 Mar 1841	Paul	Roderick McPhee	James McCormick
bp.	30 Jun 1841		Catherine McDonald	Sally McDonald
	26 Apr 1841	Donald	John McDonald	Penelope McPhee
bp.	16 May 1841		Catherine McDonald	



	24 Sep 1841	Christina	Donald McPhee	Lauchlan McDonald
bp.	27 Sep 1841		Margaret McDonald	
	15 Nov 1841	John	Alexander McDonald	Catherine McCormack
bp.	16 Nov 1841		Mrs. McPhee	Donald McDonald
	15 Aug 1842	Angus	Peter McPhee	Christina McDonald
			Nancy McDonald	
	29 Nov 1842	Cecily	Angus McPhee	Christina McDonald
			Nancy McDonald	
	13 May 1843	Domitilla	Roderick McPhee	James & Sally
			Catherine McDonald	McCormick
	8 Aug 1843	Christianna	Neil McPhee	Mary Morrison
			Nancy McClellan	
	21 Sep 1843	Joseph	Donald McPhee	Amelia McPhee
			Mary McLean	
	14 Sep 1844	John	Neil McPhee	Angus McPhee Mary
			Nancy McKillic	Morrison
	23 Sep 1844	Nelly	Peter McPhee	Sponsors: Roderick
			Nancy McDonald	McDonald Christy
				McPhee
	16 Feb 1845	Mary Ann	Donald McPhee	Catherine McPhee
			_____ McClean	
	30 Apr 1845	Peter	Donald McPhee	Hellen McDonald ?
			Mary McCloud	
			(Nat. Son)	
	17 Jun 1845	James Albert	Hugh McPhee	John Walker Mary
			Catherine McLean	Brown
	9 Feb 1847	Margaret	John McPhee	James Catherine
			Flora Steel	Morrison
	24 Aug 1847	Louis	Roderick McPhee	Sally McPhee?
			Catherine McDonald	
	2 Sep 1848	Stephen Donald	Donald McPhee	Stephen and Mary
			Margaret McDonald ?	McCormick
	18 Feb 1849	Elizabeth	John McPhee	Margaret Howlet
			Flora Steel	
	28 Jul 1850	Murdock	Donald McPhee	Mary McPhee
			Margaret McDonald ?	
	15 Aug 1850	Anne	Angus McPhee	Catherine Hawlet
			Nancy McDonald	
	1 Dec 1850	Margaret	Neil McPhee	Mary Morrison
			Nancy McKillic	
	26 Apr 1851	Isabella	John McPhee	James Morrison
			Flora Steel	Penelope Morrison

31 Jan 1852	Lucy	Katherine McPhee (nat. dau.)	Michael McLoud?
16 Dec 1852	Angus	Donald McPhee Margaret McDonald	Patricka McPhee
24 May 1853	John	John McPhee Flora Steel	Donald McPhee Nancy McDonald
14 Apr 1855	Michael	John McPhee Flora Steel	Ronald McCormack Margaret Morrison
2 Nov 1855	Teresa	Neil McPhee Nancy McKillic	Flora McPhee
7 Jun 1858	Allan	Benjamin McPhee Elisa McCormick?	
10 Oct 1859	Mary Anne	Hugh McPhee Catherine McLeon	Angus Steel Margaret McPhee
18 Jan 1860	Paul	Benjamin McPhee Eliza McCormick	Ronald McDonald Mary McDonald
7 Dec 1861	John.	Benjamin McPhee Eliza McCormick	Nancy McC
28 Nov 1863	Michael	Benjamin McPhee Eliza McCormick	Pat McPhee
28 Sep 1864	Calistus Aeneas	Hugh McPhee Catherine McLaren or McLean	Christie McKormick
4 Nov 1865	Alexander	Donald McDonald Mary Campbell	Hugh McPhee Eliza McDonald
12 Mar 1866	Joseph Hugh	Benjamin McPhee Eliza McCormick	Mary Ann Campbell
28 Jul 1876	Mary Ellen	Joseph McPhee Sara McPhee	Tomas Lewis Ann Lavin
4 Nov 1878	Daniel Ivan	Peter McPhee Catherine Sharkey	Teresa & Richard McLeod
23 Mar 1880	Ann Elizabeth	Joseph McPhee Sara McPhee	Thomas Pendergrast Dorothy MacDonald
23 May 1882	John Michael	Joseph McPhee Sara McPhee	John Cavanagh Christie O'Hanley

CHAPTER XI  
Lots 57 - 66 (Not including Lot 65)

A. LOTS AND VILLAGES

Lots 57 and 58 - Belfast, Orwell Cove, Bellevue, Iona, Ocean View, Garfield,  
Pipette.

Lot 59 - Heatherdale, Mt. Hope.

Lot 60 - Flat River, Melville, Beaton Mills, Culloden, Middleton, Caledonia.

Lot 61 - Whim Road, Albion, Kilmuir, St. Mary's Road, Brooklyn, Gaspereau.

Lot 64 - Little Sands, Murray River, Guernsey Cove, White Sands, Wilmot, Cape  
Bear.

Lot 66 - Shamrock, Brothers Road.

B. OWNERSHIP

Lot 57 - 1767 - This Lot was owned by Samuel Smith and James Smith.

- 1781 - Lot was sold for arrears to Walter Patterson, and by his assignees  
to Lord Selkirk.

Lot 58 - 1767 - The Lot was owned by Joshua Mauger of Halifax. - Alexander  
Anderson owned this Lot.

- 1798 - Ellice was the owner of Lot 58.

- 1803 - Lot was among Lord Selkirk's holdings.

Lot 59 - 1767 - Hutchinson Muir, Robert Cathcart and David Higgins owned this  
Lot.

Lot 60 - 1767 - In this year John Wrightson and Daniel Shaw owned the Lot.

- 1775 - this date, Charles Pearce and William McKinnon owned this Lot.

- 1806 - Lot was sold or transferred.

Lot 61 - 1767 - Richard Cumberland owned this Lot.

- 1783 - Lot was sold to Laurence Stillman.

- 1881 - McPhees held farms in this Lot.

Lot 62 - 1767 - Richard Spry held this Lot.

- 1806 - Lot was sold or transferred.

Lot 63 - 1767 - This Lot was held by Hugh Palliser.

- 1797 - Lot was held by John Cambridge and Co.

Lot 64 - 1767 - Richard Maitland owned this Lot.

- 1797 - Cambridge and Co. held Lot 64.

Lot 65 - 1767 - Richard Wright and Hugh Owens owned this land.

- 1781 - One half o'f this Lot was sold for arrears.

Lot 66 - 1767 - This land was reserved as Lands of the Crown.<sup>1</sup>

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1. Clark, A. H.; Three Centuries and the Island, Toronto. 1959.

C. CENSUS

Lot 57 - 1833 - There were 1109 registered in this Lot.

- 1841 - A total of 1632 were registered, 658 were natives of Scotland.

Lot 58 - 1833 - Those registered in this were 588.

- 1841 - There were 700 recorded, including 138 natives of Scotland.

Lot 59 - 1798 - There were 7 families registered.

- 1833 - A total of 325 persons were registered.

- 1841 - Registration showed 362, including 58 natives of Scotland.

- 1861 - There were 1354 persons registered. Members of our Clan were:

Donald	(6) children	Donald	(7)
William	(8)	Laughlin	(8)
Angus	(6)	Malcolm	(6)
Widow Donald	(2)	John	(7)

- 1881 - Three McPhees held Land:

Donald 50 acres at St. Mary's Road.

Malcolm 50 acres at St. Mary's Road.

John 75 acres at Brooklyn.

Sons of Laughlin McPhee and Norah Campbell of Pipette and Brown's Creek owned the following acreages:

John	50	Malcolm	50
------	----	---------	----

Norman	50	Murdock	62
--------	----	---------	----

Ewen	75	William	Lot 62
------	----	---------	--------

Lot 60 - 1833 - There were 336 registered in this Lot.

- 1841 - There were 516 registered, and of these 228 were natives of Scotland, which amounted to 40% native of Scotland.

- 1861 - It appears that members of our Clan in this Lot were:

John	(8) children	Angus
Malcolm		Donald
John		

- 1881 - There are two families with the Heads known as Hugh.

Lot 61 - 1798 - There was one family registered.

- 1833 - There were 231 people registered at this time.

- 1841 - Out of the total registration of 278, there were 25 natives of Scotland.

- 1861 - In this year, 910 persons were registered.

- Lot 62 - 1833 - Total. registration was 356  
- 1841 - There were 564 registered, including 197 natives of Scotland.
- Lot 63 - 1798 - There as one family registered.  
- 1833 - There were 256 registered in Lot 63.  
- 1841 - The total population of 340 included 61 natives of Scotland.  
- 1861 - A population of 690 was registered.
- Lot 64 - 1833 - There were 534 persons registered at this time.  
- 1841 - In the total population of 856 there were 144 natives of Scotland.  
- 1861 - The population had increased to 1399.  
- 1881 - There were registered the following from our Clan:  
Murdock McPhee           40 acres in Little Sands.  
Angus McPhee           104 acres in Little Sands.
- Lot 66 - 1833 - There were 50 persons registered.  
- 1841 - There were 149 registered including 26 natives of Scotland.  
- 1861 - A total of 406 persons were registered.

D.       COMMENTS

- Lot 57 - The ministers of the Belfast congregation began with Rev. John MacLennan (Aberdeen) from September 1823 to September 1849. Reverend Samuel D. MacPhee<sup>1</sup> (10 Sep 1865 - 26 Oct 1916) was minister from Nov 1906 to Dec 1909. Samuel D. was a son of Donald MacPhee, miller at Heatherdale. His wife, Margaret, was the daughter of Donald Nicholson, the miller at Orwell. Samuel was the first descendant of a pioneer of Belfast to become a minister of that church. He is buried in Belfast with a young son.  
- Alexander MacDonald m. Flora McPhee, daughter, Euphemia, born 10 Aug 1845, Belfast.  
- James MacLeod m. Mary MacPhee; Donald born 18 Apr 1837, Belfast.
- Lot 59 - Mrs. Nina Ross reports from the Royal Gazette, 30 May 1843: "Died at Wood Islands on Saturday last, Ann McPhee wife of John McNeill, Wood Islands, aged 39 years." Ann was born in 1804 probably the daughter of John or even of his father, Donald.  
- Donald McPhee m. Isabella Nicholson.  
- John McPhee m. Mary MacDonald (Skye)

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1. Dalhousie, B. A.; of Pine Hill

- Malcolm (1846), great uncle of John Jr. or of Malcolm Angus.
- John McPhee m. Rachel McDonald (Skye)
- Norman McPhee (1838 - 27 Mar 1903) m. Alexina McLeod (1848-1934).

Their children:

Norah	Mary
Angus (Died in W.W.1)	Margaret
Murdock (W.W.1)	William
Elizabeth	

Lot 59 - Charlotte McPhee of Vancouver, B. C. reports that there several families in Lot 59. They were Angus, Malcolm and Alexander.

We shall first of all turn to Angus. Angus (1826 - 1896) was the third son of Donald of Skye, he was born in Canada. He married Annie McPherson and had seven children. Their children were:

John Angus (1862-1948) m. Ann McPherson, (also)	
Malcolm (1862-1918) Lived in U.S.A.	
Peter (1867-1915) Lived in U.S.A., never married.	
John (1870-1946) Lived in B.C. and was single.	
Catherine (1853-1933) m. Archibald McKinnon of Bellevue.	
Sarah (1852-1943) m. Norman McPherson of Glen Martin.	
Christina (1876-1906) Never married, died in Bellevue.(?)	

The Angus :McPhee family was probably the first family. His father, Donald of Skye, born in 1782, came to the Island in 1803. His family is described in Lot 49. For some reason, the boys left Lot 49. Donald, the eldest son, became a miller. in Orwell. It is claimed that this Donald moved to Heatherdale. It may be that Donald, son of Donald, or a grandson of Donald, moved to Heatherdale. Perhaps both moved. The grandson became a minister.

Ewen and Angus moved to Heatherdale and vicinity Bellevue, Vallevfield, or both. Two Angus families appear in the 1841 Census, one with a family of 7, and another with a family of 10. No mention is made of Ewen (Hugh) in the 1841 Census in Lot 59. Children of Lauchlin, son of Ewen, son of Donald of Skye were: (Ewen lived at Brown's Creek, Lot 59)

John	Jennie
Norman	Jessie
Ewen	Bella
Malcolm	Murdoch
Margaret (?)	William
Elizabeth	Catherine m. William Angus

It is clear that Angus, son of Donald, stayed for a period, but moved again to Glen William.

The second family reported by Charlotte was Malcolm, a son of John of Skye, who came to P.E.I. in 1860 who was, presumably, not a relative of Donald of Skye. His family is as follows:

Malcolm Angus Mor of Heatherdale m. \_\_\_\_\_ Bruce  
Alexander  
Laughlin (1820-1890)  
William S.  
Ewen (Hugh?)  
Mary m. \_\_\_\_\_ Matheson  
Elizabeth  
Christina - Mrs. James Shaw

The third family reported by Charlotte is Alexander. We have a record of Alexander McPhee (1843-1916) in Bellevue with the following brothers and sisters:

Malcolm	(1835-1921)	A Bellevue farmer. m. Mary Bell Bruce or McDonald
Alexander	(1843-1916)	A Bellevue farmer.
William	(1837-1924)	Lived at Mt. Hope.
Margaret		
Mary		
Jessie		

We have assumed that John of Skye brought one or two children with him and that others were born in Canada. We have no records to confirm this, but we can use the 1841 Census to indicate possibilities.

Alexander - We have no record of his family. Presumably he could have been born in Scotland. The Alexander in our notes suggests that by 1841, he -lived in Lot 53 with 7 children. An Alexander continues until 1970 and later.

Lauchlin - Census of 1841 reports Lauchlin as Head of Family. The 1861 does not show Lauchlin, but from 1881 to the present the name continues.

William S. - Appears in 1841 but not in 1861. William S. is reported as coming to Lot 59 in 1841 and living in Green Marsh with six children.

Ewen - The censuses of 1841 and 1881 indicate no Ewen(Hugh).

William Angus

Norman - Norman did not appear in 1841.

Malcolm - Name appears in Census of 1861.

Angus Lormer

We have a record of:

1. Angus and his children were:

William Angus m. Catherine, daughter of Laughlin (1820-1890)

Florence

Mary

Samuel

Isabel and Charles

2. Peter McPhee (Skye) and Helen C. Wood, of Uigg. Their children: Daniel and Wallace (Valleyfield records of the Presbt. Church)

3. In 1806, Donald and Isabella Nicholson of Heatherdale had 9 children.

Lot 64 - Donald McPhee, of Skye, had a fourth son, Murdoch in Lot 49. Murdoch moved to Little Sands, Lot 64. He and his successors leased and then bought large properties.

Murdoch m. _____	Their children:
John	Murdoch A.
Angus (1847-1938)	Ronald
William	Girls

Murdoch's son, John, married and had the following children:  
(Murdoch is listed in the 1881 Census with 50 acres in Roma).

Tupper	Florence	
Stewart	Christine	Another
Lorne	Annie	

Murdoch's son, Angus McPhee, m. Mary Smith, who died at 26 years, and he married another wife. Angus' children were:

Sara Grace	b. 14 Feb 1874
Flora Catherine	b. 7 Jul 1875
Alex Magnus	b. 16 Jun 1877 m. Naomi Boyne (1872 - ____)
Katie Bell	b. 25 Feb 1881
Minnie Laura	b. 12 Jan 1884
Murdoch Angus	b. 17 Oct 1885



Murdoch's son, William, m. \_\_\_\_\_. William's children:

Murdoch (drowned)  
A daughter (drowned)

Murdoch's son, Murdoch, died when he was young and had no children.

Murdoch's son, Ronald, m. \_\_\_\_\_. Ronald's children:

Isabella m. \_\_\_\_\_ Merriam (No children)  
Helena May m. \_\_\_\_\_ McLeod (3 daughters)  
Florence. m. \_\_\_\_\_ McDonald (No children)  
Cameron m. Margaret McPherson (Daugh. of Don Gail)  
Murdoch m. \_\_\_\_\_ (1 son)

1. Malcolm Angus children were as follows:

Bruce Angus F.  
Jack Christine  
Sinclair Mary Elizabeth  
Fulton Florence

2. Angus m. Anne McKinnon

John Lachlan  
Margaret Mary  
Anne d. in infancy Charles  
William Angus Bella  
Florence Fanny  
Donald Samuel

Lauchlan m. Nora Campbell their children were:

John  
Ewen or Hugh  
William  
Norman  
Mary Bella  
Katherine m. William Angus McPhee  
John m. Miss Beaton (2M1F)  
Another boy  
Laura m. Mr. Dewar M.P. in New Perth (Lincoln)  
Lizzie  
Jennie  
Jessie  
Malcolm Lauchlan m. Lizzie MacPherson (2M3F)

John Cummings m. Mary McPhee daughter of Angus. Their children  
(1M,2F)

Alexander (Sandy) McPhee not married.

John William McPhee m. Marjorie McKenzie Their children were:

Malcolm Margaret

Alex Another

John William

Lauchlan (Angus) (4M)

John Angus Duncan

Daniel Angus Alex

Daniel (Angus) (1M,1F)

Mr. McLeod m. Elizabeth

Jessie Jean

Mary Effie

Malcolm McPhee m. Flora McPhee

Daughter: Margaret (1850).

William Angus (son of Norman) m. Lex McLeod. Their children were:

Murdock Neil Mary Effie

Angus Murdock William Angus

Lizzie Ann m. Wm. Campbell Margaret

Ewen McPhee m. Jane MacDonald

Son: William Ewen 1880 -

Neil McPhee m. Flora McLeod

Son: William 1866

William McPhee m. Anne Nicholson Their children were:

William 1847 Marion 1854

Malcolm 1850

Angus McPhee m. Mary MacDonald

Son: Malcolm Angus 1861

Donald McPhee m. Annie McKinnon

Effie 1859 John 1848

Malcolm McPhee m. Flora McLeod  
Son: John 1853

Malcolm McPhee m. Flora MacDonald  
Daughter: Anne 1868

Malcolm McPhee m. \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
Daughter: Margaret 1850

VITAL STATISTICS RECORD TO 1882 INCLUDING LOCATION OF RECORD

	DATE OF BIRTH	NAME OF CHILD	FATHER	MOTHER
	<u>BELL CREEK</u> 21 May 1826	Allan	Neil McPhee	Marian McLauchlan
	<u>FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND</u>			
	18 Mar 1851	Effy	John McPhie	Christy McPhie
bp.	13 Jul 1854			
	2 Dec 1852	Flora	"	"
bp.	13 Jul 1854			
	16 Mar 1854	Peggy	"	"
bp.	13 Jul 1854			
bp.	13 Jul 1854	Christy (adult)	Wife to John McPhee	
	<u>ST. JOHN'S AT BELFAST (PRESB. CHURCH)</u>			
	8 Aug 1844	Alexander	Farquhar McFie	Marion Ross
	9 Dec 1848	Flora Gallows Pt.	Archibald McPhee	Janet McDonald
	15 Apr 1853	John Gallas Pt. Orwell	Archibald McP.	Janet McDonald
	14 Aug 1841	Mary Murray Harbour	Donald McPhee	S. McKinnon
	19 Nov 1843	Flora, Murdo's twin Brown's Creek	Donald McPhee	Ann McKinnon
	19 Nov Nov	Murdo, Flora's twin Brown's Creek	Donald McPhee	Ann McKinnon
	30 May 1845	Murdoch Brown's Creek	Donald McPhee	Ann McKinnon
	24 Mar 1844	Donald Green Marsh	Farquhar McPhee	Marion Ross
	28 Jul 1842	Alexander	John McPhee	Mary McDonald
	1 Aug 1845	Flora Montague River	John McPhee	Mary McLeod

14 Nov 1847	Christy Montague River	John McPhee	Mary McLeod
20 May 1849	Marion Murray Hill Rd.	John McPhee	Christy McPhee
8 Apr 1848	Ann Brown's Creek	Murdoch McPhee	Flora McDonald
19 Dec 1845	Angus Brown's Creek	Muroch McPhee	Flora McDonald
11 Jan 1844	Janet Brown's Creek	Murdo McPhie	Flora McDonald
24 Apr 1824	Mary Bell Creek	Niel McPhee	Marian McLachlan
8 Oct 1829	Mary Murray Harbour Rd.	Wm. McPhee	Margaret McCuin

UNITED CHURCH AT MONTAGUE (VALLEYFIELD RECORDS)

3 Sep 1874	Rachael Bellvue	Alex MacPhee	Margaret MacPhee
3 Mar 1868	Sarah Bellevue	Alex MacPhee	Margt. MacPhee
Jul 1871	John Alex Bellevue	"	"
Sep 1874	Rachael Bellevue	"	"
22 Feb 1875	Mary Bellevue	Alex MacPhee	Sarah MacPherson
20 Nov 1878	Margaret Bellevue	"	"
30 May 1884	Peter Bellevue	"	"
20 Jul 1855	Sarah Bellevue	Angus MacPhee	Annie McPherson
Feb 1863	John Angus Bellevue	Angus MacPhee	Annie McPherson
20 May 1850	Charles Heatherdale	Donald MacPhee	Anna MacKinnon
5 Jul 1880	William Ewan Heatherdale	Ewan MacPhee	Jane MacDonald
1841	John	Farquhar MacPhee	Sarah Ross
bp. 10 Apr 1851	Bellevue		
Jun 1846	Malcolm Uig, Skye, Scotl. Res. Bellevue	John MacPhee	Mary MacDonald
Aug 1837	Margaret Skye, Scotland Res. Bellevue	John MacPhee	Rachel MacDonald

Jul 1854	Elizabeth Heatherdale	Lachlan MacPhee	Norah Campbell
4 May 1855	Ewan Lachlan Heatherdale	Lachlan MacPhee	Norah Campbell
13 Aug 1860	Jessie Heatherdale	Lachlan MacPhee	Norah Campbell
8 Mar 1865	Malcolm Lachlan Heatherdale	Lauchlan MacPhee	Norah Campbell
Apr 1848	Mary Heatherdale	Malcolm MacPhee	Flora MacLeod
15 Nov 1850	Margaret Heatherdale	Malcolm MacPhee	Flora McLeod
10 Sep 1866	William Heatherdale	Mal. MacPhee	Flora MacLeod
13 Jun 1850	William	Murdoch MacPhee	Flora MacKinnon or MacDonald
16 Jul 1856	Alex	Wm. MacPhee	Anne Nicholson
4 Nov 1847	William	Wm. MacPhee	Anne Nicholson
5 Dec 1850	Malcolm Heatherdale	"	"
25 Sep 1854	Marion Heatherdale	"	"
26 Apr 1882	Donald Bellvue	Alex McPhee	Sarah MacPherson
2 Mar 1861	Malcolm Angus Heatherdale	Angus McPhee	Mary McDonald
2 Sep 1853	Catherine Bellvue	Angus McPhee	Annie McPberson
20 Aug 1859	Effy Heatherdale	Donald McPhee	Annie MacKinnon
Apr 1848	John Heatherdale	Donald McPhee	Ann McKinnon.
20 Jan 1853	John Heatherdale	Malcolm McPhee	Flora MacLeod
15 Dec 1868	Anne Heatherdale	Malcolm McPhee	Flora McDonald
13 Nov 1850	Margaret Heatherdale	Malcolm McPhee	_____
28 Feb 1876	Effy Glenmartin	Malcolm McPhee	Catherine McPherson

WOOD ISLANDS (PRESB. CHURCH)

	10 Feb 1865	Samuel	Donald McPhee	Mary McLeod
	3 Aug 1871	John Angus	"	"
	3 Aug 1873	Margaret Bell Peter's Road, Lot 63	"	"
	3 Oct 1876	Catherine Peter's Road, Lot 63	"	"
	28 Jul 1878	Alexander William Peter's Road, Lot 63	"	"
bp.	19 Jun 1879	Margaret Peter's Road, Lot 63	"	"
	20 Jul 1859	Murdoch	Murdoch McPhee	Flora McDonald
	8 Apr 1861	John	"	"
	5 Jun 1863	Elizabeth	"	"
	3 Jun 1865	Mary Ann	"	"
bp.	7 Oct 1877	Ronald	"	"
	23 years	Little Sands		
	7 Jun 1877	Catherine Ann	"	"
	5 years	Little Sands		
	11 Aug 1884	Catherine Isabel	Ronald McPhee	Catherine Nicholson
	14 Feb 1874	Sarah Grace Little Sands	Angus McPhie	Mary Smith
	20 Jul 1875	Flora Catherine Gray's Road	"	"
	21 Feb 1879	Jessie Ann Inverness	"	"

CHAPTER XII  
CHARLOTTETOWN AND GEORGETOWN, THEIR ROYALTIES AND OTHERS

1. CHARLOTTETOWN

This town, formerly called Port la Joie, has been a port from the beginning of occupancy by the French and was created the capital of the Isle of St. John. The Island was renamed Prince Edward Island in 1799. The town was incorporated in 1855. The city was merged with the Royalty, in fact, and we report the population as being Charlottetown and Royalty.

A. OWNERSHIP

Donald McAfee rented land from Thomas de la Cour Desbrisay. He promised to pay "one fat goose of one year old, and not more, plus taxes and maintenance." He bought Lot 87 in Charlottetown from the Sheriff for 13 shillings. To his \_\_\_\_\_ he paid 3 pounds, 10 shillings, and 0 pence.

Angus MacAfee, tailor bought land in Tracadie for 250 pounds. A survey of land titles reveals the following:

Neil McPhee in 1805 purchased 100 acres from John Cambridge - Lot 44.

Archibald McPhee, a merchant, in 1810 purchased a mortgage of 100 acres in Lot 65

Donald McPhee in 1817 purchased 100 acres from Donald in Lot 45.

Archibald McPhee, June 6, 1809, held a mortgage on 60 acres in Royalty.

Angus McPhee, Jan. 23, 1815, purchased 300 acres of Town No. 30 from John Cambridge.

Neil McPhee, in 1805, purchased 100 acres in Lot 44 from John Cambridge.

Archibald McPhee, a merchant, in 1810 released a mortgage on 100 acres in Lot 65.

B. CENSUS

1833 - There were 1875 persons registered in Charlottetown, with 576 recorded in the Royalty.

1841 - The total population increased to 3523 with 122 natives of Scotland. The population of the Royalty was registered as 373 with 61 natives of Scotland.

1861 - The population of the city of Charlottetown and the Royalty combined totalled 6706 with 373 natives of Scotland.

In the 1861 Census there were:

Michael Duffie	(8)	Duncan McPhee	(7)
Thomas Duffey	(4)	William Mahaffy	( )
William Duffee	(8)	Donald McPhee	(4)
Margaret Duffy		Allan McPhee	(7)

C. COMMENTS

Mrs. Nina G. Ross of Kamloops has supplied us with excerpts from old newspapers:

1. Royal Gazette, May 16, 1826. "Died last evening, Mrs. Margaret McPhee, wife of Donald McDonald, merchant, Charlottetown, age 23 years."
2. Royal Gazette, June 17, 1834. "A list of newly licensed teachers included Allan McPhee of Elliott River."
3. Royal Gazette, Sept. 2, 1834. "The new brig, John Erasmus Davidson, Master; while standing in for Richmond Bay where she was going for cargo, struck on the middle ground on the 20th inst. Four men were drowned-- including Neil McPhee."
4. Royal Gazette, Sept. 3, 1833. "John McKinnon (late of McLennan and McPhee)."
5. An advertisement in 1833, of McKinnon and McPhee, Tailoring and Habit Making. Colonial Herald, July 2, 1833.
6. The Royal Gazette, Sept. 14, 1833, Charlottetown reports that Angus, (Archibald's son), Allan McPhee, (Neil's son), James McPhee (Angus's son), left Bear River fishing, and were lost. They were later found. Bear River is in Lot 43.
7. Royal Gazette, Jan. 16, 1838. "Married on the 9th inst., John McPhee, York River, to Margaret, 5th daughter of John McLean, Poplar Island." York River was in Lot 35/36.
8. Neil McPhee has started a waggon, cart and plough making on the premises of Mr. Theophilus Rodd, opposite Mr. James Coles (also sleighs) Charlottetown. (Nina G. Ross)
9. Royal Gazette, March 3, 1840. "Died at Hallowell, Maine, Duncan McPhee, son of Donald McPhee, tailor, Charlottetown." Probably Duncan had changed the name of his father, called Donald MacAfee. The latter name was known in Scotland.
10. Amelia MacAfee, daughter of Donald MacAfee, married McKinnon April 17, 1790.
11. Archibald MacPhee married Hannah Clarke, Feb. 28, 1802. Archibald died Jan. 22, 1811 in Charlottetown. (Newspaper Weekly Record)
12. Christine McPhee married John Motz, Sgt. in N.S. Fencibles, January 9, 1805.
13. Mrs. Catherine McPhee died at 77 years, was widow of Angus McPhee
14. Nancy McPhee died June 27, 1811 as a result of a boating accident between Tryon and Crapaud.
15. "Donald McDonald, Three Rivers, married Catherine McPhee of Galloway Point on Feb. 8, 1839." (Probably moved to Three Rivers, Georgetown, when members moved to Launching).
16. Mrs. Margaret MacPhee, widow of Donald MacPhee, at Brackley Point died Aug. 27, 1833. Royal Gazette, Dec. 31, 1833.



David Ross (Quarter Master, P.E. Fencibles) m. Anne McPhee 16 Aug 1796.

Children:	Margaret	June 2 1797
	Nancy	Aug. 27 1798
	Mary	1800
	Phoebe	1801
	John	1803
	Hannah	1804

Robert Lee, Lewiston, Garrison Charlottetown, m. Mary McPhee,  
Charlottetown, Nov. 24, 1798; Church of England.

Children:	John	1796
	Robert	1798
	Margaret	Nov. 27, 1800
	Amelia	1802
	Donald	1804

Allen McPhee, Shipwright and Elizabeth \_\_\_\_\_, Charlottetown.

Children:	Hugh	1853
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#### D. LISTS OF NAMES 1798-1861 PLUS OTHERS

1. In 1798 two members of our Clan lived in Charlottetown Royalty. Donald McAfee, a hotel proprietor, a victualler, a Catholic, had taken an important part in the community life. His rent at the time of the census was "one fat goose of one year old, and not more, and taxes and maintenance." We have no knowledge of his origin nor the date of his origin, nor the date of his arrival, but the documents in land transactions in Charlottetown start off with an assignment of a pasture by Alexander Smith to Donald on May 4, 1785 and February 2, 1786. By May 2, 1788, Donald purchased Lot 85 in Charlottetown Royalty; and on August 8, 1788, Lot 8.

It would appear that Donald purchased Lots from Phillip Callbeck, Thomas Des Brisay, Edward Fanning, and from the Sheriff, James Douglas, in 1791-1792. In 1805, he purchased 100 acres from John Cambridge in Lot 44. Donald married Margaret \_\_\_\_\_. He purchased 100 acres in Lot 33 from Des Brisay in 1784 but, for some reason, the first registration date appears in 1817. In 1786 Phillip Callbeck sold Lot 8 in the 2nd 100, but this was paid in 1788. In 1798, Donald's family consisted of two males and two females over 16, and under 60 years. Eventually Donald changed the spelling from McAfee to McPhee.

2. Angus McFee, a tailor, possibly from Glasgow, also became prominent in the purchase and sale of property from 1797 onwards. The Royal Gazette reported his marriage to Kitty MacEachern in 1792. Angus served in the Loyal Independant Caledonian Co. of Volunteers as sergeant during the American Revolutionary War. The Royal Gazette, Sept. 28, 1841, reports his death at 87 years of age. In 1797, Angus bought land in Charlottetown from the Sheriff (Lot 87 2nd 100). On August 21, he bought an additional Lot (Lot 86, 2nd 100) from Peter McGowan.

It would appear that Angus bought land or created an assignment in Hillsboro (Lot 48, 135 acres); and Lot 38, Savage Harbor, from Michael McDonald and from Charles McKinnon and Gallon McInnes. In 1798, he had a family of three males and one female under 16 years.

In 1792, the Loyal Independant Caledonian Co. of Volunteers recorded that Hugh McFee of Coffin's Farm and Neil and Donald McPhee of Mill Farm had enlisted.

Walter Johnstone reports that, in 1778, Major Hiedcher brought four companies of Loyalists to Charlottetown.

William Larter (1843-1920) was the operator of the King Edward Hotel at Charlottetown. In 1872 he married Margaret McPhee (\_\_\_\_ 1848 - 31 May 1923) who was a daughter of Angus McPhee and the granddaughter of Dougald McPhee and Mary Shaw of West River. Their children were:

Mabel Caroline	22 Dec 1875 - 1957	m. William Harris 1893-1945
Helen K.	1877 - 1924	Unmarried. Buried in Peoples' Cemetery, Charlottetown.
Maude	____ - 1938	m. John Currie. No issue. Buried at Peoples' Cemetery, Charlottetown.

## II. GEORGETOWN

Georgetown, formerly called Three Rivers, was the capital of Kings County. It became the major harbor on the west coast, and the area employed fishermen. A second major occupation seemed to be the legal processes. In the Civil Courts records of Charlottetown one can find dozens of studies of cases in which McPhees of Georgetown were involved in land and civil settlements.

### A. OWNERSHIP

Governor Fitsroy gave grants in October 1838 of 90 acres to Peter McPhee, adjoining the Royalty of Georgetown; and 10 acres to Neil McPhee on, November 13, 1838.

Lemuel Wright, successor to George Wright, gave a lease to Duncan McPhee on January 6, 1858.

Neil McPhee sold 10 acres of land to Roderick McPhee on November 13, 1838.

B. CENSUS

1833 - The population of Georgetown was 59 while that of the Royalty was 185.

1841 - The city population had grown to 370 and there was a slight increase in the population of the Royalty to 186, with 45 natives of Scotland in the city; and 29 in the Royalty.

1861 - The population of the city and Royalty combined was 831.

C. COMMENTS

These families, who had never owned land in Scotland, were proud of their efforts to buy land from the Proprietors as evidenced by the abundance of court cases involving land transactions recorded at Charlottetown.

1841: Catherine McPhee owned 22 acres.

Angus McPhee owned 22 acres plus some small lots in Georgetown Royalty.

Neil McPhee owned 10 acres plus small lots.

Donald McPhee owned 10 acres plus small lots.

1881: James owned 32 acres.

Donald owned 36 acres.

Peter owned 622 acres.

John owned 372 acres

Angus owned 50 acres plus 6 lots.

Charles owned 24 acres plus 3 lots.

Donald B. owned 60 acres.

Note: John W. McPhee 1860 - 1932

Annie Hemphill 1877 - 1931

Lot 54 - 1861: Hugh McPhee 4 children

Angus McPhee 3 children

Lot 56 - 1861: Donald McPhee 5 children

Benjamin McPhee 4 children

Donald McPhee 15 children

John McPhee 7 children

Angus McPhee 12 children

Wills and Documents

In 1836, Angus McPhee purchased 30 acres adjoining the Royalty of Georgetown from George Wright. The transaction was registered June 8, 1836.

On February 3, 1838, William McKay, Donald McPhee, John McDonald and Joseph Rinton, Trustees of the Georgetown school were given a grant of town Lots 13, 14 and 18 in the Third Range by Lieutenant Governor, Sir Charles Fitzroy. This grant was to continue to their successors as Trustees.

This Catholic school was next to a Roman Catholic Chapel for which the Governor gave a further grant of Lots 8 and 9 on October 27, 1838. This gift names ten persons as trustees, and to their successors in office: Donald McPhee, John McDonald, Angus McDonald, Colin McDonald, Edward Thornton, John Henray, Donald McAulay, Robert Tuscion and John McAuley.

VITAL STATISTICS RECORD TO 1882 INCLUDING LOCATION OF RECORD

	DATE OF BIRTH	NAME OF CHILD	FATHER	MOTHER
	<u>ST. DUNSTAN'S AT CHARLOTTETOWN</u>			
	16 May 1848 6 months	Ann	Edward Duffy	Ann Carraher
	14 Apr 1850 4 months	Sara	"	"
	20 Mar 1841 3 weeks	Margret	Francis Duffy	Margret McGinnis
	9 Apr 1846 7 weeks	Mary	James Duffy	Mary Sherry
bp.	26 Aug 1849 1 month	Elen	"	"
	27 Sep 1846 1 month	Mary	James Duffy	Mary Miginis
	24 Apr 1847 3 months	John	James Duffy	Mary Duffy
	27 Oct 1877	Mary Helen	"	Catherine Hughes
bp	.30 Mar 1846 3 months	Catherine	"	Sally McCanna
	6 Aug 1848 1 month	James	"	Mary McGinnis
	27 Oct 1850 10 days	Patt	"	Sara McKenna
bp	4 Nov 1850 13 days	Catherine	"	Mary Meginis
	10 Apr 1873	Peter	"	Catherine Quinn
	30 Aug 1851 2 weeks	Mary Ann	"	Mary Sherry or Shurry
bp.	28 Sep 1841 4 days	Catherine	"	"

	11 Sep 1855	James	Micheal Duffy	Margaret Bulger
	10 Sep 1857	Thomas	"	"
	8 Sep 1859	John	"	"
	26 Sep 1861	Margaret	"	"
	28 Dec 1863	Peter	"	"
		A twin of Joseph		
	29 Dec 1863	JosephA	"	"
		twin of Peter		
	26 Oct 1864	Michael	"	"
	14 Nov 1866	Francis	"	"
	17 Apr 1869	Anne	"	"
	11 May 1850	Mary	"	"
	8 days			
	15 Jul 1875	James Philip	Michael Duffy	Bridget Coyle
	19 Dec 1881	Stephen Patrick	"	"
bp.	Sep 1844	Catherine	Michael Duffy	Biddy McQuade
	5 Aug 1840	Isabella	Patt Duffy	Margaret Murhy
	10 weeks			
	27 Oct 1850	Michael	"	"
	27 days			
	21 Oct 1863	Mary Ann	Patrick Duffy	Mary
	6 Dec 1860	James Stephen	"	Mary Carroll
	30 Jul 1865	Catherine	"	"
	9 Apr 1867	Patrick Joseph	"	"
	22 Jan 1869	Margaret	"	"
	16 Feb 1871	John Francis	"	"
	13 Oct 1872	Teresa	"	"
	18 Mar 1875	Edward Ambrose	"	"
	27 May 1877	Augusta Jane	"	"
	8 Nov 1831	James	"	"
	1 Feb 1876	Charlotte Ann	Richard Duffy	Mary Ryan
	15 Mar 1836	Patrick	Thomas Duffy	Bridget Poor
	15 Mar 1864	Catherine	Thomas Duffy	Margaret Gallagher
	10 May 1859	Margaret An	"	"
	2 Oct 1855	Eliza	William Duffy	Eliza Carroll
	9 Aug 1857	An	William Duffy	Eliza Carver
	14 days			
	9 Jul 1859	Catherine	"	"
	9 days			
	29 June 1848	John	William Duffy	Elizabeth Carver
	5 days			
	22 Jul 1849	Peter	"	"
	2 months			
	8 Sep 1853	Mary	"	"
	29 Jan 1862	John George	"	"
	13 Feb 1864	Joseph	"	"
		Twin of Mary		
		Anne		

	13 Feb 1864	Mary Anne Twin of Joseph	William Duffy	Elizabeth Carver
	16 Feb 1866	Teresa	William Duffy	Elizabeth Carvell
	26 Jul 1844	Margret	"	Elizabeth Carvill
	4 months			
	9 May 1877	Margaret Adelaide	George Fee	Gemima Adams
	8 Jun 1864	Catherine	John Fee	Catherine Hughes
bp.	7 Aug 1859	Flora	Allan MacPhee	Eliza Flynn
	27 Sep 1846	John	William Mahaffy	Elin McKenna
	6 days			
bp.	1 Nov 1855	Sara	Allan McPhee	Eliza Flynn
	2 months			
bp.	7 Feb 1862	Neil	Allan McPhee	Mary Flynn
	5 months			
	18 Feb 1875	Margaret Anne	Daniel McPhee	Bridget Sherry
	23 Dec 1877	John Daniel	"	"
	18 Sep 1876	Sarah Jane	Daniel Donald McPhee	Bridget Sherry
bp.	13 Aug 1877	Neil (ill.)	Hector McPhee (West River)	Jessie McNeil (Vernon)
	1 month			
	31 Jul 1884	John Adolphus	John McPhee	Ellen Jane 'cT)onald
	7 Sep 1878	Georgina	George Phee	Gemimah Adams
	20 Jun 1865	Sarah	John Phee	Catherine Hughes
bp.	26 Jan 1868	John James	"	"
	19 Jun 1870	John James	"	"

ST. JAMES AT CHARLOTTETOWN

	9 Mar 1851	Euphemia Orwell Gallas Pt.	Archibald McPhee	Janet McDonald
	15 Apr 1853	John Orwell Gallas Pt.	"	"
	25 Nov 1864	Bella De Sable	Duncan McPhee	Margaret Morrow
	26 Jul 1873	Margaret Elizabeth West River	"	"
	15 Jan 1862	Flora Catherine Gallas Pt.	Martin McPhee	Margaret McDonald
	1 Mar 1865	Archibald Artemis Gallas Pt.	"	"
	18 May 1867	Sarah Gallas Pt.	"	"
	3 Jan 1870	Martin Gallas Pt.	"	"
	22 Nov 1860	Hugh South Shore	Neil McPhee	Ann Currie
	20 Nov 1868	Neil South Shore	"	"
	10 Dec 1870	Margaret Ann South Shore	"	"

	10 Jul 1864	Janet Nine Mile Creek	Neil McPhee	Helen Currie
	14 Mar 1866	Donald Nine Mile Creek	"	"
bp.	16 Sep 1865	Martin	Adult	_____
	b. 1826	Gallas Pt.		
	20 Jul 1842	Mary Ann	_____	_____
bp.	1860			

ST. PAUL'S AT CHARLOTTETOWN

	28 Nov 1841	Richard Hearty	Patrick Duffy	Margaret Duffy
	20 Apr 1846	Mary Jane	"	"
	5 Jan 1844	John Thomas	Patrick Duffy	Anne Margaret
	15 Sep 1848	Ellen	Patrick Duffy	Margaret Duffy
	3 Jan 1852	Charles Henry	"	"
	24 Jul 1838	James	Patrick Duffy	Margaret Heartz
	12 Jul 1839	Caroline	"	"
	1 Oct 1836	Margaret	"	"
	19 Apr 1839	Donald West River	Angus MacPhee	Catherine McDonald
	7 Feb 1839	Flora West River	Colin MacPhee	Catherine Livingstone
	28 Sep 181n	Allan	Donald MacPhee	Ann MacKennon
	4 Mar 1813	Ann	"	"
	4 Mar 1813	Angus	Dugald MacPhee	Mary Shaw
	17 Mar 1818	John West River	"	"
	1 Apr 1821	Donald	Dugald MacPhee	Mary Shaw
	1 Jun 1821	John	Malcolm Macfee	Ann McElachern
	31 Dec 1819	Neil	Don McFee	Ann McKinnon
	27 Apr 1817	Catherine Lot 50	Alex McPhee	Effrg Martin
	Easter Sunday 1853	Hugh	Allan McPhee	Elizabeth
	3 Apr 1837	Mary West River	Donald McPhee	Catherine McQuarrie
	29 Mar 1839	Sarah West River	Donald McPhee	Catherine McQuarrie
	10 Dec 1855	Donald West River	Donald McPhee	Katherine MacQuarie
bp.	19 Jul 1824	Angus West River Lot 65	Malcolm McPhee	Ann
	28 Jun 1863	Lilly (ill.)	?	Mary Ann Phee

ST. PATRICK'S AT CHARLOTTETOWN

	9 Mar 1867	Clara Catherine	Philip Duffy	Ann Gillin
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TRINITY CHURCH AT CHARLOTTETOWN

14 Aug 1856 Martha Florence Daniel McPhee Florence

ZION'S PRESBYTERIAN AT CHARLOTTETOWN

30 Dec 1815 John Donald McPhee Catherine McPhee

31 Dec 1875 John Donald McDonald Catharine McPhee

ST. DAVID'S AT GEORGETOWN

Aug 1836 Mary John McPhee Margaret Kaneen  
Uigg-Skye  
Scotland

2 May 1881 Sarah Ann Williarr McPhee Mary Martin  
New Zealand

ST. JAMES AT GEORGETOWN

7 Jul 1857 Mary Ann Donald McPhee Catherine McDonald

14 Jul 1859 Margaret Donald McPhee Margaret Lord McDonald

2 Jan 1859 Elizabeth Donald McPhee Catherine McDonald

11 Sep 1867 Mary J. " "

11 Feb 1859 Joseph Donald McPhee "

10 Feb 1872 Mary A. Hugh McPhee Catherine McCormack

bp. 18 Jan 1874 Anne Hugh McPhee Jane McLena

25 May 1861 Ellen James McPhee Flora McLellin

4 Oct 1858 Mary H. John McPhee Christie McPhee

bp. 10 Aug 1858 Elizabeth John McPhee Elizabeth McDonald

10 Aug 1856 Elizabeth " "

11 Mar 1857 Mary Joseph McPhee Flora McLellan

bp. 15 May 1859 Angus " "

bp. 28 Jun 1859 Peter Ann McDonald

26 Jan 1856 Catherine Peter McPhee Anne McDonald

4 Nov 1855 Caroline Joseph Flora Allan  
St.James,Geotn.



CHAPTER XIII  
APPENDIX A

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, VITAL STATISTICS, CHARLOTTETOWN,  
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND RECORD OF BIRTHS TO 1882

<u>DATE OF BIRTH</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>FATHER &amp; MOTHER</u>	<u>LOCATION OF RECORD</u>
10 Nov 1881	Alexis James	James Duffy Mary Harrington	St. Malachy's Kinkora
8 Feb 1884	Ambrose	Peter Duffy Elizabeth Stewart	St. Teresa RC
bp. 9 Aug 1857	An	William Duffy	St. Dunstan's Basilica
14 days		Eliza Carver	
25 Jul 1873	Anastasia	John Duffy Mary McKenna	St. Joseph's Kelly's Cross
29 Jan 1872	Angelina	Patrick Duffy Bridget Murphy	St. Malachy's R.C. Kinkora
bp. 16 May 1848	Ann	Edward Duffy	St. Dunstan's Basilica
6 months		Ann Carraher	
10 Jan 1853	Ann	James Duffy Catherine McKenna	St. Augustine RC South Rustico
11 Jan 1858	Ann	Phillip Duffy Ann Gillian	St. Patrick's RC Fort Augustus
19 Nov 1878	Ann	James Duffy Mary Harrington	St. Malachy's Kinkora
17 Apr 1869	Anne	Michael Duffy Margaret Bulger	St. Dunstan's Basilica Charlottetown
6 Nov 1879	Annie Eveline	James Duffy Elizabeth Smith	St. Malachy's Kinkora
21 May 1877	Augusta Jane	Patrick Duffy Mary Carroll	St. Dunstan's Basilica
15 Jul 1883	Bennet Garfield	Peter Duffy Mary Connoway	St. Malachy's Kinkora
6 Jul 1859	Bernard	William Duffy Eliza Carver	St. Dunstan's Basilica
15 Oct 1883	Bridget	Jas Duffy Catherine Quinn	St. Patrick's Ft. Augustus
4 Jan 1861	Bridget	William Duffy Mary Gillin	St. Patrick's Ft. Augustus
21 Jan 1880	Bridget Ellen	James Duffy Mary Harrington	St. Malachy's Kinkora

	12 Jul 1839	Caroline	Patrick Duffy	St. Paul's Anglican Church,
			Margaret Heartz	Charlottetown
	29 Nov 1870	Caroline	James Duffy	St. Malachy's
			Sarah Monaghan	Kinkora
	2 Jul 1884	Caroline	Peter Duffy	St. Patrick's
			Susan McManus	Ft. Augustus
bp.	11 Nov 1863	Catherine	Christy Duffy	St. Joseph's Parish
	3 weeks		Ann Mikeon	Kelly's Cross
bp.	30 Mar 1846	Catherine	James Duffy	St. Dunstan's Basilica
	3 months		Sally McCanna	
bp.	4 Nov 1850	Catherine	James Duffy	St. Dunstan's Basilica
	13 days		Mary Meginis	
	10 Jun 1871	Catharine	James Duffy	St. Patrick's R.C. Church
			Catharine Quinn	Ft. Augustus
bp.	28 Sep 1841	Catherine	James Duffy	St. Dunstan's Basilica
	4 days		Mary Sherry	
	3 Nov 1884	Catherine	James Duffy	St. Joseph's
			Ellen Shreenan	Kelly's Cross
bp.	4 Mar 1867	Catherine	John Duffy	St. Ann's R.C. Church
	7 days		Mary McKenna	Lot 65
bp.	1844	Catherine	Michael Duffy	St. Dunstan's Basilica
	6 weeks		Biddy McQuade or MiQuade	
	30 Jul 1865	Catherine	Patrick Duffy	St. Dunstan's Basilica
			Mary Carroll	
	27 Mar 1878	Catherine	Peter Duffy	St. Teresa's R.C.
			Elizabeth Stewart	
	24 Jul 1862	Catherine	Philip Duffy	St. Patrick's
			Nancy Gillan	Ft. Augusta
	15 Mar 1864	Catherine	Thomas Duffy	St. Dunstan's Basilica
			Margaret Gallagher	
bp.	9 Jul 1859	Catherine	William Duffy	St. Dunstan's Basilica
	9 years		Eliza Carver	
bp.	19 Mar 1862	Catherine	Peter Conway	St. Malachy's R.C.
	10 days		Mary	Kinkora
	4 Dec 1861	Catherine Ann	Bernard Duffy	St. Columba R.C. Church
			Mary McCloskey	St. Columba
	27 Jul 1872	Catherine Emily	William Duffy	St. Patrick's
			Mary Gillan	Ft. Augustus
	2 Nov 1874	Charles Cavan	James Duffy	St. Malachy's
			Elizabeth Smith	Kinkora
	29 Jul 1878	Catherine Gertrude	James P. Duffy	St. Andrew's R.C. Church
			Bridget Goodfellow	St. Andrew's
	3 Jan 1852	Charles Henry	Patrick Duffy	St. Paul's Anglican
			Margaret	Charlottetown
	1 Feb 1876	Charlotte Ann	Richard Duffy	St. Dunstan's Basilica
			Mary Ryan	

	9 Mar 1867	Clara Catherine	Philip Duffy Ann Gillin	St. Patrick's R.C. Ft. Augustus
	20 Feb 1854	Daniel Vernon River	Robert Duffy Jane Gill	St. Joachim's RC Vernon River
	15 May 1862	Daniel Thomas	William Duffy Sophia McDonald	St. Paul's R.C. Summerside
	5 Jun 1868	Edward	Christopher Duffy Ann McEwen	St. Ann's RC Lot 65
	18 Mar 1875	Edward Ambrose	Patrick Duffy Mary Carroll	St. Dunstan's Basilica
bp.	29 May 1853	Elen	James Duffy Mary Macginnis	St. Joseph's Parish Kelly's Cross
bp.	26 Aug 1849	Elen	James Duffy Mary Sherry	St. Dunstan's Basilica
	1 month			
bp.	11 Jan 1852	Elen	Michael Duffy Margaret Bulger	St. Joseph's Kelly's Cross
	15 days			
	23 Sep 1856	Elenor	William Duffy Mary Gillian	St. Patrick's R.C. Ft. Augustus
	2 Oct 1855	Eliza	William Duffy Eliza Carroll	St. Dunstan's Basilica
	14 Feb 1857	Elizabeth	James Duffy Catharine McKenna	St. Augustin's R.C. South Rustico
	7 Jul 1870	Elizabeth	Thomas Duffy Catherine Crehan	St. Malachy's Kinkora
	21 Jun 1871	Elizabeth	Peter Duffy Mary Connaway	St. Malachy's R.C. Kinkora
	15 Sep 1848	Ellen	Patrick Duffy Margaret	St. Paul's Charlottetown
	13 Nov 1861	Ellen Ft. Augusta	William Duffy Nancy Gillan	St. Patrick's Ft. Augusta
	20 Jan 1874	Ellen	Peter Duffy Elizabeth Stewart	St. Andrew's
	22 Nov 1883	Emmet	James Duffy Elizabeth Smith	St. Malachy's Kinkora
	30 Jun 1869	Felix	John Duffy Margaret Murphy	St. Malachy's Kinkora
	27 Nov 1854	Francis	James Duffy Catherine McKenna	St. Augustine South Rustico
	31 Mar 1879	Frederick	Peter Duffy Mary Conoway	St. Malachy's RC Kinkora
	14 Nov 1866	Francis	Michael Duffy Margaret Bulger	St. Dunstan's Basilica
bp.	10 Oct 1858	George	James Duffy Sara Monaghan	St. Joseph's Kelly's Cross
	15 days			
	22 May 1867	George (illig.)	John Duffy Catherine Hagarty	St. Patrick's Ft. Augusta
	8 Aug 1867	George	John Duffy Margaret Murphy	St. Malachy's Kinkora

	31 Oct 1863	George Edward	Peter Duffy	St. Joachim's RC
		bp. Vernon River	Mary Hassin	
bp.	16 Oct 1875	George Pius	James Duffy	St. Andrew's R.C. Church
			Bridget Goodfellow	St. Andrew's
	13 Feb 1869	George William	Philip Duffy	St. Patrick's
			Nancy Gillin	Ft. Augusta
bp.	14 Jun 1871	Hanah	Philip Duffy	St. Patrick's
		Ft. Augusta	Ann Gillan	Ft. Augusta
	18 Sep 1870	Helen Jane	John Duffy	St. Patrick's RC
			Catherine Hagherty	
	20 Sep 1877	Herbert Edmund	John Duffy	St. Malachy's
			Catherine Murphy	Kinkora
	23 Feb 1866	Hugh	Peter Duffy	St. Malachy's
			Mary Conway	Kinkora
	10 Jun 1868	Hugh	Peter Duffy	St. Malachy's
			Mary Conway	Kinkora
bp.	5 Aug 1840	Isabella	Patt Duffy	St. Dunstan's Basilica
	10 weeks		Margaret Murphy	
	8 Nov 1831	James	Patrick Duffy	St. Dunstan's Basilica
		Charlottetown	Sally Steward	
	24 Jul 1838	James	Patrick Duffy	St. Paul's Anglican
		Charlottetown	Margaret Heartz	Charlottetown
bp.	6 Aug 1848	James	James Duffy	St. Dunstan's Basilica
	1 month		Mary McGinnis	Charlottetown
bp.	9 Oct 1853	James	John	St. Joseph's Parish
			Margaret Murphy	Kelly's Cross
	11 Sep 1855	James	Michael Duffy	St. Dunstan's Basilica
			Margaret Bulger	Charlottetown
bp.	5 Apr 1857	James	Christy Duffy	St. Joseph's
	3 days		Ann Mikeon	Kelly's Cross
	18 Nov 1858	James	William Duffy	St. Patrick's
			Mary Gillian	Ft. Augusta
	17 Dec 1859	James	James Duffy	St. Augustin
			Catherine McHannah	South Rustico
			(?)	
	23 Mar 1866	James	Thomas Duffy	St. Malachy's
			Catherine Crehan	Kinkora
	13 Aug 1868	James	John Duffy	St. Malachy's
			Catherine Murphy	Kinkora
	3 Feb 1871	James	John Duffy	St. Joseph's
			Mary McKenna	Kelly's Cross
	10 Jul 1870	James Arthur	John Duffy	St. Malachy's
			Catherine Murphy	Kinkora
	19 Jan 1869	James Arthur	James Duffy	St. Malachy's
			Sarah Monaghan	Kinkora
	2 Apr 1879	James Edward	James Duffy	St. Mary's RC
			Margaret Murphy	Indian River (Film)

	13 Sep 1868	James Peter	James Duffy Catherine Quin	St. Patrick's Ft. Augusta
	15 Jul 1875	James Philip	Michael Duffy Bridget Coyle	St. Dunstan's Basilica
	26 Dec 1860	James Stephen	Patrick Duffy Mary Carroll	St. Dunstan's Basilica
	4 Nov 1867	Jane	James Duffy Jane McCluskey	St. Columba R.C. Church St. Columba
bp.	12 Jun 1853	Johanna	Philip Duffy Ann Gillin	St. Bonaventure Tracadie Cross
	23 Feb 1845	John bp. Vernon River	Robert Duffy Jane McGill	St. Joachim's RC
bp.	24 Apr 1847	John	James Duffy Mary Duffy	St. Dunstan's Basilica
	3 months			
bp.	29 Jun 1848	John	William Duffy Elizabeth Carver	St. Dunstan's Basilica
	5 days			
	8 Sep 1859	John	Michael Duffy Margaret Bulger	St. Dunstan's Basilica
	21 Nov 1859	John	Phillip Duffy Margt. Vicarstaff	St. Patrick's Ft. Augustus
	2 days			
bp.	28 Feb 1863	John	John Duffy Margaret Murphy	St. Joseph's
	25 days			
	23 Feb 1868	John bp. Ft. Augusta	William Duffy Mary Gillin	St. Patrick's Ft. Augusta
	18 Sep 1869	John	Peter Duffy Eliza Stewart	St. Patrick's Ft. Augusta
	19 Nov 1878	John	James Duffy Catherine Hughes	St. Patrick's Ft. Augusta
	14 Jul 1883	John	James Duffy Mary Harrington	St. Malachy's Kinkora
	25 Dec 1888	John	John Duffy Mary McKenna	St. Joseph's Kelly's Cross
	20 Jul 1864	John Charles	James Duffy Catherine McKenna	St. Augustin South Rustico
	16 Feb 1871	John Francis	Patrick Duffy Mary Carroll	St. Dunstan's Basilica Charlottetown
	29 Jan 1862	John George	William Duffy Elizabeth Carver	St. Dunstan's Basilica Charlottetown
	5 Jan 1844	John Thomas	Patrick Duffy Anne Margaret	St. Paul's Anglican Charlottetown
	29 Dec 1863	Joseph Twin of Peter	Michael Duffy Margaret Bulger	St. Dunstan's Basilica Charlottetown
	13 Feb 1864	Joseph Twin of Mary Anne	William Duffy Elizabeth Carver	St. Dunstan's Basilica Charlottetown
	14 Jul 1883	Joseph Damian	James Duffy Mary Harrington	St. Malachy's Kinkora
	19 Oct 1885	Joseph Francis	James Duffy Catherine Quinn	St. Dunstan's Basilica

	23 Jul 1880	Leonary Paulinus	Patrick Duffy Bridgett Murphy	St. Malachy's Kinkora
	3 May 1881	Loretta Mary	Peter Duffy Mary Connaway	St. Malachy's Kinkora
	4 Jul 1870	Louisa	James Duffy Catherine McKenna	St. Augustine South Rustico
	24 Apr 1880	Lucy Ann	Peter Duffy Elizabeth Steward	St. Teresa's R.C. Church St. Teresa's
	1 Oct 1836	Margaret	Patrick Duffy Margaret Anne Heartz	St. Paul's Anglican Charlottetown
bp.	20 Mar 1841	Margret	Francis Duffy	St. Dunstan's Basilica
	3 weeks	Charlottetown	Margret McGinnis	Charlottetown
bp.	26 Jul 1844	Margret	William Duffy	St. Dunstan's Pasilica
	4 months		Elizabeth Carvill	
	9 May 1854	Margaret	Phillip Duffy	St. Joachims RC
bp.	25 Dec 1857	Vernon River	Ann Gillian	Vernon River
bp-	1 day	Margaret	John Duffy	St. Joseph's
	10 May 1859	(twin of Mary)	Margaret Murphy	Kelly's Cross
		Margaret An	Thomas Duffy	St. Dunstan's Basilica
		Charlottetown	Margaret Gallaher	Charlottetown
	26 Sep 1861	Margaret	Michael Duffy Margaret Bulger	St. Dunstan's Basilica Charlottetown
	4 Apr 1862	Margaret	James Duffy Catherine MacKenna	St. Augustin R.C. Church South Rustico
bp-	25 Feb 1864	Margaret	Peter Duffy	St. Malachy's
	1 week		Mary Conway	Kinkora
	3 Sep 1866	Margaret	Peter Duffy	St. Joachim's
		bp. Vernon River	Mary Hassin	Vernon River
	22 Jan 1869	Margaret	Patrick Duffy Mary Carroll	St. Dunstan's Basilica
	24 May 1869	Margaret Jane	William Duffy	St. Patrick's
		bp. Ft. Augusta	Mary Gillin	Ft. Augustus
	16 May 1872	Margaret	Thomas Duffy Catherine Crehan	St. Malachy's
	24 Dec 1881	Margaret Ann	James Duffy	St. Patrick's
		bp. Ft. Augustine	Catherine Hughes	Ft. Augusta
	10 Jul 1884	Margaret Beatrice	James Duffy Ellen McKenna	St. Malachy's Kinkora
	23 Jun 1885	Margaret Ellen	John Duffy Catherine Murphy	St. Malachy's Kinkora
	24 Jan 1878	Malachias	James Duffy Elizabeth Smith	St. Malachy's Kinkora
	7 May 1882	Marcella Mary	John Duffy Catherine Murphy	St. Malachy's Kinkora
	28 May 1870	Margaret	Patrick Murphy Bridget Murphy	St. Malachy's Kinkora
	19 May 1844	Mary	Thomas Duffy Bridget Power	St. Mary's Indian River (Film)

bp.	27 Sep 1846	Mary	James Duffy	St. Dunstan's
	1 month		Mary Miginis	Charlottetown
bp.	9 Apr 1848	Mary	James Duffy	St. Dunstan's
	7 weeks		Mary Sherry	Charlottetown
	25 Dec 1849	Mary	Philip Duffy	St. Joachim's
		bp. Vernon River	Anj. Gilliam	Vernon River
bp.	11 May 1850	Mary	Michael Duffy	St. Dunstan's Basilica
	8 days	Charlottetown	Margret Bulger	Charlottetown
bp.	27 Jun 1852	Mary	Edward Duffy	St. Joseph's
	2 months		Ann Carraher	Kelly's Cross
	8 Sep 1853	Mary	William Duffy	St. Dunstan's Basilica
		Charlottetown	Elizabeth Carver	Charlottetown
	2 Feb 1856	Mary	Philip Duffy	St. Patrick's
		bp. Ft. Augustus	Rosanna O'Hara	Ft. Augustus
bp.	25 Dec 1857	Mary twin to	John Duffy	St. Joseph's
		Margaret	Margaret Murphy	Kelly's Cross
bp.	28 Nov 1858	Mary	John Duffy	St. Joseph's
	3 days		Mary McKenna	Kelly's Cross
bp.	5 Jun 1859	Mary	Peter Duffy	St. Patrick's
	3 weeks	Fort Augustus	Mary Hasan	Fort Augustus
	31 Jul 1859	Mary	_____	St. Columba
		St. Columba	Mary Duffy	
bp.	12 Jul 1861	Mary	Christophe Duffy	St. Joseph's
	3 weeks		Ann McHugh	Kelly's Cross
bp.	24 Aug 1862	Mary Duffy	Thos. Duffy	St. Malachy's
	2 days		Catherine Creaghan	Kinkora
	30 Oct 1863	Mary	Bernard Duffy	St. Alexis
		Rollo Bay	Jane MacCloskey	Rollo Bay
	11 Jul 1864	Mary	William Duffy	St. Paul's
			Sophia MacDonald	Summerside
	2 May 1865	Mary Duffy	John Duffy	St. Malachy's
		Kinkora	Margaret Murphy	Kinkora
bp.	30 Aug 1851	Mary Ann	James Duffy	St. Dunstan's Basilica
	2 weeks	Charlottetown	Mary Sharry	Charlottetown
	13 Feb 1864	Mary Anne	Williams Duffy	St. Dunstan's Basilica
		(twin of Joseph)	Elizabeth Carver	Charlottetown
		Charlottetown		
bp.	20 Sep 1863	Mary Ann	William Duffy	St. Patrick's
	3 weeks	Fort Augustus	Mary Gillin	Fort Augustus
	21 Oct 1863	Mary Ann	Patrick Duffy	St. Dunstan's Basilica
		Charlottetown	Mary	Charlottetown
	5 May 1876	Mary Dorinda	James Duffy	St. Malachy's
			Elizabeth Smith	Kinkora
	13 Jan 1882	Mary Ellen	James Duffy	St. Joseph's
			Margaret Murphy	Kelly's Cross
	12 Aug 1882	Mary Ellen	Peter Duffy	St. Patrick's
		bp. Fort Augustus	Susan McManus	Fort Augustus

	24 May 1880	Mary Georgina	John Duffy Margaret Fehan	St. Andrew's R.C. Church St. Andrew's
	27 Oct 1877	Mary Helen Charlottetown	James Duffy Catherine Hughes	St. Dunstan's Basilica Charlottetown
	18 Jul 1885	Mary Helen	James Duffy Bridget Goodfellow	St. Lawrence RC Morell
	20 Apr 1846	Mary Jane Charlottetown	Patrick Duffy Margaret Duffy	St. Paul's Anglican Charlottetown
	Sep 1866	Mary Jane	James Duffy Catherine McKenna	St. Augustin R.C. Church South Rustico
	19 Nov 1871	Mary Jane	Peter Duffy	St. Patrick's
	bp. 2 Apr 1875	Fort Augustus Mary Lavinia	Elizabeth Stewart Peter Duffy	Fort Augustus St. Malachy's R.C. Church
	7 Oct 1877	Mary Margaret	Mary Conway James Duffy	Kinkora St. Patrick's
	bp. 27 Oct 1850	Fort Augustus Michael	Catherine Duffy Patt Duffy	Fort Augustus St. Dunstan's Basilica
bp.	27 days	Charlottetown	Margret Murphy	Charlottetown
	26 Oct 1864	Michael	Michael Duffy	St. Dunstan's Basilica
		Charlottetown	Margaret Bulger	Charlottetown
	21 May 1880	Michael John	James Duffy Margaret Murphy	St. Joseph's Kelly's Cross
bp.	14 Feb 1882	Michael Thomas	James Duffy	St. Patrick's
	bp. 15 Mar 1836	Fort Augustus Patrick	Catherine Quinn Thomas Duffy	Fort Augustus St. Dunstan's Basilica
		Charlottetown	Bridget Poor	Charlottetown
	3 Jan 1854	Patrick	James Duffy	St. Joachim's
	bp. 22 Apr 1856	Vernon River Patrick	Mary Doyle Phillip Duffy	Vernon River St. Patrick's
	bp. 25 Jul 1866	Fort Augusta Patrick	Ann Gillian James Duffy	Fort Augusta St. Malachy's
			Sarah Monaghan	Kinkora
	22 Dec 1868	Patrick	Patrick Duffy Bridget Murphy	St. Malachy's Kinkora
	4 Mar 1883	Patrick	James Duffy Margaret Murphy	St. Joseph's Kelly's Cross
	16 Apr 1877	Patrick Alphonsus	Peter Mary Connoway	St. Malachy's R. C. Kinkora
	13 May 1880	Patrick Edmund	James P. Duffy Bridget Goodfellow	St. Andrews R.C. Church St. Andrews
	20 Jun 1875	Patrick	James Duffy	St. Patrick's
	bp. 9 Apr 1867	Fort Augusta Patrick Joseph	Catherine Quinn Patrick Duffy	Fort Augusta St. Dunstan's Basilica
		Charlottetown	Mary Carroll	Charlottetown
bp.	2 Sep 1855	Patt	Christopher Duffy	St. Joseph's
	8 days		Ann Mikeon	Kelly's Cross
bp.	30 Sep 1855	Patt	John Duffy	St. Joseph's
	7 days		Margaret Murphy	Kelly's Cross



bp.	27 Oct 1850	Patt	James Duffy	St. Dunstan's Basilica
	10 days	Charlottetown	Sara McKenna	Charlottetown
bp.	22 Jul 1849	Peter	William Duffy	St. Dunstan's Basilica
	2 months	Charlottetown	Elizabeth Carver	Charlottetown
	13 Mar 1852	Peter	Peter Duffy	St. Joachim's
		bp. Vernon River	Mary Duffy	Vernon River
	27 Sep 1852	Peter	William Duffy	St. Joachim's
		bp. Vernon River	Mary Gillian	Vernon River
	31 Aug 1853	Peter	Patrick Ranan	St. Joachim's
		bp. Vernon River	Ann Duffy	Vernon River _____?
	29 May 1856	Peter	James Duffy	St. Patrick's
		bp. Fort Augustus	Mary Duffy	Fort Augustus
	29 Dec 1863	Peter	Michael Duffy	St. Dunstan's Basilica
		twin of Joseph	Margaret Bulger	Charlottetown
		Charlottetown		
	3 Feb 1864	Peter	_____	St. Dunstan's Basilica
			Margaret Duffy	Charlottetown
	1 Mar 1866	Peter	Christopher Duffy	St. Joseph's
			Ann McEwen	Kelly's Cross
	10 Apr 1873	Peter	James Duffy	St. Dunstan's Basilica
		Charlottetown	Catherine Quinn	Charlottetown
	15 Oct 1883	Peter	James Duffy	St. Lawrence R.C. Church
			Bridget Goodfellow	Morell
	27 Apr 1874	Peter Stanislaus	Patrick Duffy	St. Malachy's
			Bridget Murphy	Kinkora
bp.	Feb 1857	Phillip	Peter Duffy	St. Patrick's
		bp. Fort Augustus	Mary Hassan	Fort Augustus
	14 Dec 1879	Philip	James Duffy	St. Patrick's
		bp. Fort Augustus	Catherine Quinn	Fort Augustus
	27 Jan 1867	Rachael	James Duffy	St. Patrick's
		bp. Fort Augustus	Catherin Quinn	Fort Augustus
	21 Jan 1873	Regina	Peter Duffy	St. Malachy's
			Mary Connaway	Kinkora
	28 Nov 1841	Richard Heartz	Patrick Duffy	St. Paul's Anglican
		Charlottetown	Margaret	Charlottetown
	11 Mar 1876	Robert	Peter Duffy	St. Andrews R.C. Church
			Elizabeth Stewart	St. Andrews
	28 Aug 1868	Rose	Thomas Duffy	St. Malachy's
			Catharine Crehan	Kinkora
bp.	28 Sep 1845	Rose	Edward Duffy	St. Augustin
			Ann Carrahar	South Rustico
bp.	14 Apr 1850	Sara	Edward Duffy	St. Dunstan's Basilica
	4 months	Charlottetown	Ann Carrahar	Charlottetown
bp.	5 Aug 1855	Sara	James Duffy	St. Joseph's
	7 days		Mary Sherry	Kelly's Cross
bp..	10 May 1859	Sarah	Christopher Duffy	St. Joseph's
	1 day		Ann McKeon	Kelly's Cross

	26 Aug 1864	Sarah	James Duffy Sarah Monaghan	St. Malachy's Kinkora
	22 Sep 1875	Sarah Ann	Patrick Duffy Bridget Murphy	St. Malachy's Kinkora
	9 Nov 1882	Sarah Emeline	James Duffy Ellen McKenna	St. Malachy's Kinkora
	23 Apr 1865	Sara Jane	Philip Duify	St. Patrick's
		bp. Fort Augustus	An Gillin	Fort Augustus
bp.	17 Nov 1865	Sara Jane	Bernard Duffy	St. Columba
	2 weeks	S— Columba	Jane MacCloskey	
	19 Dec 1881	Stephen Patrick Charlottetown	Michael Duffy Bridget Coyle	St. Dunstan's Basilica Charlottetown
	4 Feb 1878	Stephen Wordworth	Patrick Duffy Bridget Murphy	St. Malachy's Kinkora
	15 Oct 1883	Susanna	Jas. Duffy	St. Patrick's
		bp. Fort Augusta	Catherine Quinn	Fort Augusta
bp.	13 Sep 1865	Teresa	John Duffy	St. Joseph's
	2 days		Mary McKenna	Kelly's Cross
	2 Jan 1868	Susanna Duffy	Patrick Duffy Bridget Murphy	St. Malachy's R.C. Kinkora
	16 Feb 1866	Teresa Charlottetown	William Duffy Elizabeth Carvell	St. Dunstan's Basilica Charlottetown
	13 Oct 1872	Teresa Charlottetown	Patrick Duffy Mary Carroll	St. Dunstan's Basilica Charlottetown
	21 Jul 1874	Teresa Fort Augusta	Phillip Duffy Ann Gillian	St. Patrick's Fort Augusta
	31 Aug 1847	Thomas	Thomas Duffy Bridget Poor	St. Mary's Indian River (Film)
	10 Sep 1857	Thomas Charlottetown	Michael Duffy Margaret Bulger	St. Dunstan's Basilica Charlottetown
	25 Nov 1879	Walter Leslie	John Duffy Catherine Murphy	St. Malachy's Kinkora
	20 Aug 1874	Walter Lewis	John Duffy Catherine Murphy	St. John the Baptist R.C. Miscouche
	3 Apr 1862	William Charlottetown	Patrick Duffy Mary Carroll	St. Dunstan's Basilica Charlottetown
	26 Oct 1865	William	William Duffy	St. Patrick's
		bp. Fort Augustus	Mary Gillin	Fort Augustus
	6 May 1866	William	Robert Duffy	St. Patrick's
		bp. Fort Augustus	Jane McGill	Fort Augustus
	2 Oct 1866	William Bradford	William Duffy Sophie McDonald	St. Paul's R.C. Summerside
	12 Jan 1877	William Edione ?	James Duffy Bridget Goodfellow	St. And <sup>Fe</sup> WS R.C. St. Andrews
	22 May 1838	William	Thomas Duphy Bridgett	St. Mary's R.C. Indian River (Film)
	8 June	_____	John Fee	St. Dunstan's

	9 May 1877	Margaret Adelaide Charlottetown	George Fee Gemima Adams	St. Dunstan's Basilica
	16 Oct 1844	Mary Ann	Patrick Fee (Phee) Margaret Doyle	St. Simon & St. Jude Tignish
	27 Dec 1851	Mary Ann	John Fee Catherine Hughes	St. Bonaventure Tracadie Cross
bp.	28 Jun 1857	Rosa	John Fee Catherine Hughs	St. Bonaventure Tracadie Cross
	15 Apr 1864	Rosanna	Martin Fee (Phee) Anastasia Whalen	St. Simon & St. Jude Tignish
bp.	28 Jun 1860	Rose	John Fee Catherine Hughs	St. Bonaventure Tracadie Cross
	10 Nov 1880	Susanna	James Fee Mary Lutherell	St. Simon & St. Jude Tignish
	8 Jun 1864	Catherine	John Fee Catherine Hughes	St. Dunstan's Basilica Charlottetown
	27 Jul 1855	George	John Fee Catherine Hughes	St. Bonaventure RC Tracadie Cross
	10 Sep 1859	Henry	John Fee Catherine	St. Andrew's RC St. Andrew's
	21 Dec 1862	James	Philip Fee Jane Rath	St. Columba
	16 Oct 1844	Mary Ann	Patrick Fee Margaret Doyle	St. Simon & St. Jude Tignish
	1 Jun 1821	John	Malcolm Macfee Ann McEachern	St. Paul's Charlottetown
	16 Jul 1856	Alex	Wm. MacPhee Anne Nicholson	Montague United Church
	28 Sep 1810	Allan	Donald MacPhee Ann MacKinnon	St. Paul's Anglican Charlottetown
	23 Jun 1813	Angus	Dugald MacPhee Mary Shaw	St. Paul's Charlottetown
	25 Feb 1869	Angus West River	Duncan MacPhee Margaret Murray	Free Church of Scotland
	4 Mar 1813	Ann	Donald MacPhee Ann MacKinnon	St. Paul's Charlottetown
	25 May 1845	Ann	Donald MacPhee Catherine Campbell	St. Columba
	20 Nov 1856	Ann Long Creek	Duncan MacPhee Marion McEachern	Free Church of Scotland
	26 Nov 1863	Ann Jane West River	Duncan MacPhee Margaret Murray	Free Church of Scotland
	22 Aug 1863	Catherine Mary	Neil MacPhee Mary MacDonald	St. Columba
	20 May 1850	Charles Heatherdale	Donald MacPhee Anna MacKinnon	Montague United Church Valleyfield
	3 Mar 1866	Christiana Ann	Neil MacPhee Mary McPhee	St. Columba

	1 Apr 1821	Donald	Dug. MacPhee Mary Shaw	St. Paul's Charlottetown
	19 Apr 1839	Donald West River	Angus MacPhee Catherine McDonald	St. Paul's Charlottetown
	Jul 1854	Elizabeth Heatherdale	Lachlan MacPhee Norah Campbell	Montague United Church
	4 May 1855	Ewan Lachlan Heatherdale	Lachlan MacPhee Norah Campbell	Montague United Church
	7 Feb 1839	Flora West River	Colin MacPhee Catherine Livingstone	St. Paul's Charlottetown
bp.	7 Aug 1859	Flora Charlottetown	Allan MacPhee Eliza Flynn	St. Dunstan's Basilica Charlottetown
	1 Feb 1848	Isabella Long Creek	Duncan MacPhee Peggy MacLeod	Free Church of Scotland
	10 Mar 1850	Isabella Elliot River Lot 65	Colin MacPhee Catherine Livingstone	Free Church of Scotland
	15 Mar 1850	Isabella Catherine Elliot River Lot 65	Colin MacPhee Catherine Livingstone	Free Church of Scotland
	17 Oct 1863	Jerome St. Columba	Joseph MacPhee Theresa McDonald	St. Columba
	13 Aug 1860	Jessie Heatherdale	Lachlan MacPhee Norah Campbell	Montague United Church
	17 Mar 1818	John West River	Dugald MacPhee Mary Shaw	St. Paul's Charlottetown
bp.	10 Apr 1841	John Bellevue	Farquhar MacPhee Sarah Ross	Montague United Church Valleyfield Records
	Jul 1871	John Alex. Bellevue	Alex MacPhee Margt. MacPhee	Montague United Church
	Feb 1863	John Angus Bellevue	Angus MacPhee Annie McPherson	Montague United Church
	Jun 1846	Malcolm of Uigg Skye Scotland Bellevue	John MacPhee Mary McDonald	Montague United Church Valleyfield Records
	22 Jul 1853	Malcolm West River	Margaret MacPhee	Free Church of Scotland
	8 Mar 1865	Malcolm Lachlan Heatherdale	Lauchlan MacPhee Norah Campbell	Montague United Church
	Aug 1837	Margaret Skye Schotland Bellevue	John MacPhee Rachel MacDonald	Montague United Church
	15 Nov 1850	Margaret Heatherdale	Malcolm MacPhee Flora McLeod	Montague United Church Valleyfield Records
	20 Nov 1878	Margaret Bellevue	Alex MacPhee Sarah MacPherson	Montague United Church
	9 Jun 1867	Margaret Catherine	John MacPhee Ann MacPherson	St. Paul's Summerside

17 Sep 1854	Marian Long Creek	Duncan MacPhee Marian MacEachran	Free Church of Scotland
9 May 1879	Martha West River	Duncan MacPhee Margaret Morrow	Free Church of Scotland
28 May 1839	Mary St. George's	Alex. MacPhee Ann MacPhee	St. George's
Apr 1848	Mary Heatherdale	Malcolm MacPhee Flora MacLeod	Montague United Church Valleyfield Records
3 Jan 1871	Mary West River	Duncan MacPhee Margaret Morrow	Free Church of Scotland
22 Feb 1875	Mary Bellevue	Alex MacPhee Sarah MacPherson	Montague United Church
20 May 1881	Mary	Duncan MacPhee Catherine Butler	St. Bonaventure Tracadie Cross
6 May 1865	Mary Teresa	Mathias MacPhee Mary MacKinnon	St. Columba
30 May 1884	Peter Bellevue	Alex MacPhee Sarah MacPherson	Montague United Church
3 Sep 1874	Rachael Bellevue	klex MacPhee Margt. MacPhee	Montague United Church
20 Jul 1855	Sarah Bellevue	Angus MacPhee Annie McPherson	Montague United Church
3 Mar 1868	Sarah Bellevue	Alex MacPhee Margt. MacPhee	Montague United Church
2 May 1881	Sarah Ann New Zealand	William MacPhee Mary Martin	St. David's Georgetown
1 Aug 1864	Sarah Helen	Donald MacPhee Catherine MacDonald	St. Columba
24 Apr 1862	Stephen Alexander	Donald MacPhee Catherine MacDonald	St. Columba
31 May 1865	Victorinus	Joseph MacPhee Mary MacDonald	St. Columba
bp. 27 Sep 1846 6 days	John	William Mahaffy Elin McKenna	St. Dunstan's Basilica Charlottetown
29 Jan 1848	Margaret	John McAphee Mary McIntyre	St. Bonaventure Tracadie Cross
31 Dec 1819	Niel	Don McFee Ann McKinnon	St. Paul's Charlottetown
8 Aug 1844	Alexander	Farquhar McFie Marion Ross	St. John's Pres. Belfast
17 Oct 1871	Aeneas Peter	Neil McPhee Mary McDonald	St. Columba
2 Mar 1838	Agatha	Archibald McPhee Catherine McPherson	St. Columba
28 Jul 1842	Alexander	John McPhee Mary McDonald	St. John's Pres. Belfast
7 May 1843	Alexander	John McPhee Mary McDonald	St. Columba

	7 May 1843	Alexander	John McPhee Mary Campbell	St. Columba
	26 Oct 1858	Alexander	Hector Mary McPhee	St. Mary's Souris
bp.	2 Sep 1869	Alexander	Donald McPhee Catherine	Hampton United Hampton
	28 Jul 1878	Alexander William	Donald McPhee Mary McLeod	Wood Islands Pres. Church
	23 Dec 1844	Alfred	Peter McPhee Christy McCormick	St. Columba
	23 Feb 1872	Alice Little Pond	Neil McPhee Margaret Morrison	St. Charles RC
	31 Oct 1879	Alice	Hugh McPhee Catherine McCormack	St. George's
	21 May 1826	Allan	Neil McPhee Marion McLauchlan	Bell Creek
	9 Jun 185F	Allan	Benjeman McPhee Eliza McCormick	St. George's
	6 Sep 1872	Allan Francis	Angus McPhee Flora McPhee	St. Columba
	31 Mar 1885	Allan Joseph	Archibald McPhee Johannah McDonald	St. Margaret's
	30 Jun 1858	Ambrose	Roderick McPhee Ellen MacDonald	St. Simon & St. Jude Tignish
	2 Jan 1881	Ambrose	Stephen D. McPhee Bridget Cherry	St. Patrick's Fort Augusta
	3 Oct 1854	Anabella	Peter McPhee Mary Fisher	St. Columba
	5 Feb 1841.	Andrew	Neal McPhee Nancy McKellie	St. George's
	4 Oct 1870	Andrew	John McPhee Mary Morrison	St. Alexis Rollo Bay
	6 Apr 1854	Aneus	Joseph McPhee Mary Campbell	St. Columba
bp.	19 Jul 1824	Angus West River Lot 65	Malcolm McPhee Ann	St. Paul's Anglican Charlottetown
	6 May 1839	Angus St. Columba	Hugh McPhee Catherine McEachran	St. Columba
	30 Jan 1840	Angus St. Columba	Peter McPhee Christina McCormack	St. Columba
	1 Nov 1841	Angus St. Columba	Allan McPhee Mary McIsaac	St. Columba
	15 Aug 1842	Angus St. George's (Bap)	Peter McPhee Nancy McDonald	St. George's
	19 Dec 1845	Angus Brown's Creek	Murdock McPhee Flora McDonald	St. John's Pres. Belfast
	16 Dec 1852	Angus St. George's (Bap.)	Donald McPhee Margaret McDonald	St. George's

7 Nov 1856	Angus St. Columba	Peter McPhee Mary Fisher	St. Columba
15 May 1859	Angus St. Columba	Joseph McPhee Flora McLellan	St. James Georgetown
3 Aug 1868	Angus	Donald McPhee Catherine McDonald	St. Columba
22 Aug 1873	Angus James St. Columba	Neil McPhee Scholastics McCormack	St. Columba
29 Dec 1877	Angus Joseph St. Columba	Paul McPhee Catherine McDonald	St. Columba
15 Apr 1871	Angus Michael St. George's (Bap)	John McPhee Margaret Steel	St. George's
25 May 1855	Angus Murdoch Sutherland Glen Valley	Angus McPhee Catherine McDonald	Bradalbane United Church
25 May 1855	Angus Murdoch Sutherland Glen Valley	Angus McPhee Catherine McDonald	Bradalbane United Church
10 Feb 1878	Angus Serguis St. Columba	Angus McPhee Flora McPhee	St. Columba
25 Jan 1875	Anistatia Souris	Mathias McPhee Mary McKinnan	St. Mary's Souris
8 Apr 1848	Ann Brown's Creek	Murdock McPhee Flora McDonald	St. John's Pres. Belfast
25 May 1845	Ann St. Columba	Donald McPhee Catherine Campbell	St. Columba
10 Apr 1836	Ann	John McPhee Ann McGilvray	St. Columba
4 Jul 1881	Ann Jane Souris	James McPhee Ann McPhee	St. Mary's Souris
1 May 1874	Ann Sophia	John McPhee Catherine McAuley	St. Mary's Souris
20 Mar 1855	Annabella St. Columba	Neil McPhee Catherine MacDonald	St. Columba
1 Aug 1855	Annabella St. Columba	John McPhee Catherine MacDonald	St. Columba
23 Feb 1859	Annabella St. Columba	Joseph McPhee Mayette Campbell	St. Columba
22 Jan 1846	Ann Dortha St. Columba	Neal McPhee Catern McDonald	St. Columba
15 Aug 1850	Anne St. George's (Bap)	Angus McPhee Nancy McDonald	St. George's
15 Dec 1868	Anne Heatherdale	Malcolm McPhee Flora McLeod	Montague United Church
18 Jan 1874	Anne	Hugh McPhee Jane McLena	St. James Georgetown
4 Dec 1875	Anselm Souris	Anthony McPhee Christina McLellan	St. Mary's Souris

22 Dec 1835	Archibald St. Columba	Archibald McPhee Catherine McKinnon	St. Columba
1 Aug 1838	Archibald St. Columba	Joseph McPhee Jeanne McLean	St. Columba
6 Aug 1839	Archibald St. Columba	Angus McPhee Elizabeth McPhee	St. Columba
4 Sep 1839	Archibald St. Columba	John McPhee Ann McGilvray or McGilvray	St. Columba
1 Jun 1843	Archibald St. Columba	Hector McPhee Mary McPhee	St. Columba
22 Feb 1862	Archibald St. Columba	Neil McPhee Mary McPhee	St. Columba
1 May 1871	Archibald St. Columba	Archibald McPhee Johanna McDonald	St. Columba
1 Mar 1865	Archibald Artemis Gallow's Pt.	Martin McPhee Margaret McDonald	St. James Charlottetown
5 Nov 1853	Archibald Charles St. Columba	Ronald McPhee Elizabeth McPhee	St. Columba
25 Nov 1864	Bella De Sable	Duncan McPhee Margaret Morrow	St. James Pres.. Church Charlottetown
1 Sep 1866	Bilbiane	Donald McPhee Catherine McDonald	St. Columba
15 Oct 1883	Bridget	Jas. Catherine Quinn	St. Patrick's Ft. Augusta
28 Sep 1864	Calistus Aeneas	Hugh McPhee Catherine McPhee	St. George's
Nov 1850	Camil	Niel McPhee	St. Columba
bp. 21 Nov 1851		Catherine McDonald	
4 Nov 1855	Caroline	Joseph Flora Allan	St. James Parish Georgetown
27 Apr 1817	Catherine Lot 50	Alex McPhee Effy Martin	St. Paul's Anglican Charlottetown
29 Aug 1832	Catherine	Donald McPhee Mary McLean	St. Columba
11 Jan 1837	Catherine	John McPhee Catherine McDonald	St. Columba
5 Nov 1837	Catherine	Angus McPhee Jennet McIntyre	St. Columba
16 Apr 1838	Catherine	Donald McPhee Sarah McDonald	St. Columba
2 Feb 1840	Catherine	Archibald McPhee Catherine McKinon	St. Columba
15 Oct 1841	Catherine	Joseph McPhee Joanna McLean	St. Columba
12 Sep 1853	Catherine Bellvue	Angus McPhee Annie McPherson	Montague United Church



	11 May 1855	Catherine	Joseph McPhee Helen McDonald	St. Columba
	26 Jan 1856	Catherine	Peter McPhee Anne McDonald	St. James Georgetown
	15 Sep 1860	Catherine	Donald McPhee Margaret McDonald	St. Columba
	28 Sep 1862	Catherine	John McPhee Mary Morrison	6t. Alexis Rollo Bay
	6 Jul 1863	Catherine	Ronald McPhee Elisabeth McPhee	St. Columba
bp.	8 Oct 1863 15 months	Catherine	John McPhee Catherine McDonald	St. Columba
	4 Apr 1864	Catherine	Neil McPhee Mary McPhee	St. Columba
	16 Jul 1864	Catherine Georgetown	Donald McPhee Catherine McDonald	St. Columba
	27 Oct 1868	Catherine	Neil McPhee Scholastiae McCormack	St. Columba
	19 Jul 1869	Catharine	Joseph McPhee Teresa McDonald	St. Columba
	4 Dec 1875	Catharine	Anthony McPhee Christina McLellan	St. Mary's Souris
	3 Oct 1876	Catherine Peters Rd. Lot 63	Donald McPhee Mary McLeod	Wood Islands Pres.
	9 Oct 1878	Catherine	Neil McPhee Agnes McLean	St. Columba
	26 Jan 1884	Catherine	William McPhee Flora Campbell	St. Columba
	22 Jul 1883	Catherine	Duncan McPhee Catherine Butler	St. Bonaventure Tracadie
	28 Dec 1859	Catherine Ann	Donald McPhee Catherine McDonald	St. Columba
	15 Jan 1865	Catherine Ann	Neil McPhee Catherine Gillis	St. Columba
	3 Feb 1875	Catherine Ann	Joseph McPhee Sarah McPhee	St. George's
bp.	17 Jun 1877 25 years	Catherine Ann Little Sands	Murdoch McPhee Flora McDonald	Wood Islands Pres.
	28 Nov 1881	Catherine Ann	Neil McPhee Elizabeth Gregory	St. Mary's Souris
	12 Jul 1882	Catherine Ann	Archibald McPhee Margaret McKinnon	St. Peter's
	8 Nov 1882	Catherine Ann	John McPhee Catherine McAuley	St. Mary's Souris
	2 Jul 1882	Catherine Ann	Archibald McPhee Margaret McKennon	St. Peter's Bay RC
	3 Sep 1860	Catherine Elizabeth	Angus McPhee Catherine McDonald	Bradalbane United Glen Valley

14 Feb 1881	Catherine Elizabeth	Paul McPhee Catherine McDonald	St. Margaret's RC PEI
15 Jul 1857	Catherine Hellen	Neil McPhee Catherine McDonald	St. Columba
11 Aug 1884	Catherine Isabel	Ronald McPhee Catherine Nicholson	Wood Island Pres.
29 Jun 1862	Catherine Jane	Michael McPhee Margaret McEachern	St. Columba
13 Apr 1876	Catherine Jane	Hector McPhee Elizabeth Summers	St. Mary's Souris
20 Nov 1879	Catherine Louise	Archibald McPhee Johannah McPhee	St. Columba
26 May 1875	Catherine Veronica	Pius McPhee Catherine McAdam	St. Columba
29 Nov 1842	Cecily	Angus McPhee Nancy McDonald	St. George's St. George
8 Aug 1843	Christeana	Neal McPhee Nancy McKellin	St. George's
10 Oct 1864	Christens Rollo Bay	John McPhee Mary Morrison	St. Alexis Rollo Bay
15 Aug 1877	Christiana Elizabeth	John McPhee Catherine McAuley	St. Mary's Souris
9 Nov 1839	Christina	Allen McPhee Mary Mc Isaac	St. Columba
24 Sep 1841	Christina	Donald McPhee Margaret McDonald	St. George's
1 Feb 1881	Christina Ann	Donald McPhee Eliza Campbell	St. Margaret's
14 Nov 1847	Christy Montague River	John McPhee Mary McLeod	St. John's Pres. Belfast
bp. 2 Sep 1869	Colin? West River	Donald McPhee Catherine?	Hampton United Hampton
8 Jul 1836	Columbus	Joseph McPhee Mary Campbell	St. Columba
23 Mar 1854	Cornelius  Dan	Roderick McPhee Ellen McDonald Hugh McPhee Catherine McCormack	St. Simon & St. Jude Tignish St. George's
2 Nov 1855	Daniel St. Columba	Ronald McPhee Elizabeth McPhee	St. Columba
4 Jun 1863	Daniel St. Columba	James McPhee Ann McKinnon	St. Columba
22 Feb 1871	Daniel St. Columba	Neil McPhee Catherine Gillis	St. Columba
13 May 1843	Domitilla St. George's	Roderick McPhee Catherine McDonald	St. George's
9 Sep 1836	Donald	John McPhee Mary McDonald	St. Columba

	9 Sep 1836	Donald	John McPhee Mary McDonald	St. Columba
	11 Sep 1836	Donald	John McPhee Mary McDonald	St. Columba
	10 Mar 1838	Donald	Donald McPhee Ann McCormeck	St. George's
	22 Apr 1838	Donald	Donald McPhee Margaret McLean	St. Columba
	27 Jul 1841	Donald	John McPhee Ann McGilivray	St. Columba
	3 Dec 1842	Donald	Dougald McPhee Margaret McKinon	St. Columba
	24 Mar 1844	Donald	Farquhar McPhee	St. John's Pres.
		Green Marsh	Marion Ross	Belfast
bp.	12 Apr 1853	Donald	Husband of Catherine Donovan	St. Anthony's Bloomfield
	10 Dec 1855	Donald West River	Donald McPhee Katherine MacQuarie	St. Paul's Charlottetown
	14 Mar 1866	Donald Nine Mile Creek	Neil McPhee Helen Currie	St. James Charlottetown
	22 Aug 1871	Donald Francis	Ronald McPhee Hamma Connors	St. Mary's RC Souris
	2 Jul 1872	Donald	Paul McPhee Catherine McDonald	St. Columba
	15 Jan 1875	Donald James	John McPhee Mary McDonald	St. Columba
	26 Jun 1870	Donald Joseph	Hector McPhee Elizabeth Summers	St. Mary's RC Souris
	20 Aug 1859	Effy Heatherdale	Donald McPhee Annie MacKinnon	Montague United Church
	28 Feb 1876	Effy Glenmartin	Malcolm t'cPhee Catherine McPherson	Montague United Church
bp.	29 May 1853	Elen	James Mary MacGinnis	St. Joseph's Kelly's Cross
	1 month			
	9 Mar 1874	Elixar Derinda	Paul McPhee Catherine McDonald	St. Columba
	22 Jan 1840	Elizabeth St. Columba	Niel McPhee Rebecca McKinnon	St. Columba
	26 May 1840	Elizabeth St. Columba	Dougald McPhee Margaret McPherson	St. Columba
	18 Feb 1849	Elizabeth St. George's (Bap.)	John McPhee Flora Steel	St. George's
	10 Aug 1856	Elizabeth Georgetown	John McPhee Eliz. McDonald	St. Jame's Georgetown
bp.	10 Aug 1858	Elizabeth Georgetown (Bap.)	John McPhee Eliz. McDonald	St. Jame's Georgetown
	2 Jan 1862	Elizabeth Georgetown (Bap.)	Donald McPhee Catherine McDonald	St. Jame's Georgetown

5 Jun 1863	Elizabeth	Murdoch McPhee Flora McDonald	Wood Island Pres.
1 Jan 1872	Elizabeth Souris	Anthony McPhee Charistina McLellan	St. Mary's Souris
3 Sep 1875	Elizabeth St. Columba	Angus McPhee Margaret McAuley	St. Columba
23 Feb 1860	Elizabeth Josephine St. Columba	Angus Campbell McPhee Margaret Gillis	St. Columba
25 May 1861	Ellen Georgetown (Bap.)	James McPhee Flora McLellan	St. Jame's Georgetown
11 Apr 1875	Emilia St. George's (Bap.)	Hugh McPhee Catherine McCormack	St. George's
15 Aug 1868	Eneas St. Columba	John McPhee Catherine McDonald	St. Columba
13 May 1873	Eugene St. Columba	Neil McPhee Margaret Morrison	St. Columba
9 Mar 1851	Euphemia Orwell Gallas Pt.	Archibald McP Janet McDonald	St. Jame's Charlottetown
19 Dec 1874	Felix	Niel McPhee Mary McDonald	St. Mary's Souris
11 Apr 1842	Flora	Angus McPhee Jennet McIntyre	St. Columba
19 Nov 1843	Flora (twin to Murdo) Brown's Creek	Donald McPhee Ann McKinnon	St. John's Pres. Belfast
2 Jun 1844	Flora St. Columba	Dougald McPhee Margaret McKinnon	St. Columba
14 Jun 1844	Flora	Lachlan McPhee Mary McDonald	St. Columba
1 Aug 1845	Flora Montague River	John McPhee Mary McLeod	St. John's Pres. Belfast
9 Dec 1848	Flora Gallas Pt.	Archibald McPhee Janet McDonald	St. John's Pres. Belfast
16 Mar 1859	Flora St. Columba	Anthony McPhee Christy McLellan	St. Columba
24 Jul 1871	Flora Ann Souris	Neil McPhee Mary McDonald	St. Mary's Souris
15 Jan 1862	Flora Catherine Gallas Pt.	Martin McPhee Margaret McDonald	St. James Charlottetown
14 Nov 1866	Francis	Michael Margaret Bulger	St. Dunstan's Basilica Charlottetown
21 May 1869	George Dundas Lot 11	John McPhee Susan	St. Peter's Alberton
6 Dec 1878	George Alexander	Neil McPhee Margaret Morrison	St. Columba
16 Feb 1876	Gertrude Frances Souris	John McPhee Katie McAuley	St. Mary's RC Souris

	29 Apr 1836	Hector	Donald McPhee Mary McLean	St. L;o-Luii loA'
bp.	2 Sep 1869	Hector West River	Donald McPhee Catherine	Hampton United Church Hampton PEI
	23 Sep 1875	Helena	Neil McPhee Mary McDonald	St. Columba
	8 Jul 1838	Hugh	Neil McPhee Ann McKeleg	St. George's
	8 Oct 1841	Hugh	Archibald McPhee Catherine McKinon	St. Columba
	8 Oct 1846	Hugh	Laughlin McPhee Mary McDonald	St. Columba
	Easter 1853 Sunday	Hugh	Allan McPhee Elizabeth	St. Paul's Anglican Charlottetown
	22 Nov 1860	Hugh South Shore	Neil McPhee Ann Currie	St. James Pres. Church Charlottetown
	26 Apr 1851	Isabella	John McPhee Flora Steel	St. George's
	28 Sep 1865	Isabella Jane	Pius McPhee Catherine MacAdam	St. Columba
	10 Nov 1820	James	John McPhee Mary McDonald	St. Columba
	10 Nov 1840	James	John McPhee Mary McDonald	St. Columba
	17 Jun 1845	James	Roderick McPhee Catherine McDonald	St. George's
	12 Dec 1845	James	Hector McPhee Mary McPhee	St. Columba
	9 Oct 1853 7 days	James	John Margaret Murphy	St. Joseph's Kelly's Cross
	29 Mar 1869	James	John McPhee Anne McPherson	St. George's
bp.	11 Nov 1870	James (adult) Bonshaw Lot 65	?	Hampton United Church
	31 Aug 1873	James	Stephen McPhee Bridget Sherry	St. George's
	5 Sep 1857	James Albert	Hugh McPhee Catherine McLean	St. George's
	31 Aug 1881	James Alexis	Archibald McPhee Johannah McDonald	St. Margaret's RC
	7 Jan 1860	James Douglas Lot 11	John McPhee Susan ?	Anglican Church Port Hill
	9 Dec 1854	James Douglas Lot 11	John McPhee Susan ?	Anglican Church Port Hill
	6 Apr 1869	James Humphrey Lot 16	Murdock McPhee Isabella Campbell	Free Chruch of Scotland
	9 Sep 1874	Jane Elizabeth	Angus McPhee Flora McPhee	St. Columba

25 Jan 1848	Janet	Neil McPhee Catherine McDonald	St. Columba
10 Jul 1864	Janet Nine Mile Creek	Neil McPhee Helen Currie	St. James Charlottetown
1 Apr 1843	Jennet St. Columba	John McPhee Nancy McGilivray	St. Columba
27 Apr 1838	Jennet St. Columba	Angus McPhee Margaret McIntyre	St. Columba
30 Dec 1815	John	Donald McPhee Catherine McPhee	Zions Pres. Church
16 Mar 1838	John St. Columba	Donald McPhee Catherine Campbell	St. Columba
12 Aug 1838	John	Niel McPhee Rebecca McKinnon	St. Columba
5 Sep 1838	John St. George's	Donald McPhee Margaret McDonald	St. George's
22 Sep 1839	John	Peter McPhee Christens McCormeck	St. Columba
21 Aug 1840	John St. George's	Donald McPhee Mary McLean	St. George's
23 Apr 1841	John	John McPhee McDonald	St. Columba
8 Jun 1841	John St. Columba	John McPhee Mary McDonald	St. Columba
14 Aug 1844	John St. Geroge's	Neal McPhee Nancy McKellie	St. George's
1 Jan 1853	John St. Columba	John McPhee Sara Campbell	St. Columba
20 Jan 1853	John Heatherdale	Malcolm McPhee Flora MacLeod	Montague United Church
15 Apr 1853	John Gallas Pt,Orwell	Archibald McPhee Janet McDonald	St. James Charlottetown
24 May 1853	John St. George's (Baps)	John McPhee Flora Steel	St. George's
8 Jun 1847	John St. Columba	Hector McPhee Mary McPhee	St. Columba
bp. 27 Jun 1847	John St. Columba	Joseph McPhee Jane McLean	St. Columba
Apr 1848	John Heatherdale	Donald McPhee Anne McKinnon	Montague United Church Valleyfield Records
8 Apr 1861	John	Murdoch McPhee Flora McDonald	Wood Island Pres. Church
7 Dec 1861	John St. George's	Benjamin McPhee Eliza McCormack	St. George's
16 Jul 1865	John Souris	Archibald McPnee Nancy McDonald	St. Mary's Souris
13 Mar 1866	John	Joseph McPhee Teresa McDonald	St. Columba

13 Mar 1866	John St. Columba	Joseph McPhee Teresa McDonald	St. Columba
8 Apr 1868	John St. Columba	Neil McPhee Mary McPhee	St. Columba
31 Dec 1875	John	Donald McPhee Catharine McDonald	Zion Pres. Church Cahlrottetown
7 Oct 1876	John	Peter McPhee Christy McPhee	St. Columba
21 Feb 1879	John	Ducan McPhee Catherine Butler	St. Bonaventure Tracadie
31 Jul 1884	John Adolphus	John McPhee Ellen Jane McDonald	St. Dunstan's Basilica
6 May 1874	John Alexander Souris	Miles McPhee Mary an McAuley	St. Mary's RC Souris
14 Feb 1874	John Allen Rollo	Neil McPhee Harriott Burk	St. Alexis Rollo
bp. 25 Jul 1858 11 months	John Andrew	Michael McPhee Margaret McEachern	St. Columba
18 Nov 1874	John Andrew	Neil McPhee Mary McPhee	St. Columba
3 Aug 1871	John Angus	Donald McPhee Mary McLeod	Wood Island Pres. Church
5 Oct 1866	John Archibald	Neil McPhee Catherine Gillis	St. Columba
4 Nov 1881	John Austin	John McPhee Bridget Elworth	St. Simon & St. Jude Tignish
4 Nov 1879	John Clement	Archibald McPhee Margaret McKinnon	St. Columba
25 May 1869	John Daniel Souris	Mathew McPhee Mary McKinnon	St. Mary's RC Souris
23 Dec 1877	John Daniel Charlottetown	Daniel McPhee Bridget Sherry	St. Dunstan's Basilica Charlottetown
5 May 1880	John Daniel Souris	Neil McPhee Eliza Gregory	St. Mary's Souris
20 Oct 1881	John Daniel	Peter McPhee Christina McPhee	St. Margaret's
15 May 1859	John Francis	John McPhee Mary Morrisory	St. Alexis RC Rollo
25 Aug 1856	John Edward Lot 11	John McPhee Susan	Anglican Church Port Hill
18 Oct 1878	John Francis Souris	James McPhee Ann McPhee	St. Mary's Souris
20 Mar 1842	Joseph St. Columba	Lachlan McPhee Mary McDonald	St. Columba
21 Sep 1843	Joseph St. George's (Baps)	Donald McPhee Mary McLean	St. George's
15 Jan 1857	Joseph St. Columba	Peter McPhee Christy McCormack	St. Columba

	11 Feb 1859	Joseph Georgetown	Donald McPhee Margaret Lord McDonald	St. James Georgetown
	4 Oct 1870	Joseph	John McPhee Mary Morrison	St. Alexis Rollo May
	10 Nov 1861	Joseph Alan	Joseph McPhee Mary McDougall	St. Columba
	15 Jun 1872	Joseph Charles	Neil McPhee Catherine Gillis.	St. Columba
	27 Apr 1869	Joseph Daniel St. George's	Noel McPhee Catherine Flannigan	St. George's
	31 Aug 1881	Joseph Duncan	Neil McPhee Harriet Bourque	St. Margaret's
	18 Sep 1879	Joseph Emmet	John McPhee Bridget Aylward	St. Simon & St. Jude Tignish
	12 Mar 1866	Joseph Hugh St. George's	Benjamin McPhee Eliza McCormack	St. George's
bp.	17 Dec 1857	Lauchlan St. Columba	Donald McPhee Mary McCormack	St. Columba
	2 years			
	4 Apr 1877	Lester Allan or Xester	John McPhee Margaret Steel	St. George's
	31 Jan 1852	Lucy St. George's (Baps)	Catherine McPhee	St. George's
	28 Jun 1849	Lucy Ann Long Creek	John McPhee Sarah Darrah	Free Church of Scotland
	5 Dec 1850	Malcolm Heatherdale	Wm. McPhee Anne Nicholson	Montague United Church (Valleyfield Records)
	15 Apr 1875	Malcolm A. St. George's	John McPhee Margaret Steel	St. George's
	2 Mar 1861	Malcolm Angus Heatherdale	Angus McPhee Mary McDonald	Montague Untied Church
	1 Dec 1878	Melvina Souris	Hector McPhee Elizabeth Summers	St. Mary's
	22 Jul 1836	Margaret St. Columba	Donald McPhee Mary McLean	St. Columba
	29 Jul 1838	Margaret St. George's	Angus McPhee Ann McDonald	St. George's
	9 Feb 1847	Margaret St. George's	John McPhee Flora Steel	St. George's
	15 Nov 1850	Margaret Heatherdale	Malcolm McPhee Flora McLeod	Montague United Church (Valleyfield Records)
	1 Dec 1850	Margaret St. George's	Neal McPhee Nancy McKellie	St. George's
	14 Jul 1859	Margaret Georgetown	Donald McPhee Catherine McDonald	St. James Georgetown
	20 Aug 1860	Margaret	Donald McPhee Catherine Donovan	St. Anthony's Bloomfield
bp.	19 Jun 1879	Margaret Peters Rd. Lot 63	Donald McPhee Mary McLeod	Wood Islands Pres. Church



2 Oct 1880	Margaret St. George's	Angus McPhee Mary McDonald	St. George's
7 Jul 1853	Margaret Ann St. Columba	Donald McPhee Mary McCormack	St. Columba
14 Nov 1866	Margaret Ann St. Columba	Pius McPhee Catherine McAdam	St. Columba
26 Feb 1867	Margaret Ann Lot 16	Murdock McPhee Isabella Campbell	Free Church of Scotland
10 Dec 1870	Margaret Ann South Shore	Neil McPhee Ann Currie	St. James Charlottetown
5 Jan 1873	Margaret Ann Souris	Anthony McPhee Christina McLellan	St. Mary's Souris
2 May 1873	Margaret Ann St. George's	John McPhee Margaret Steel	St. Geroge's
18 Feb 1875	Margaret Anne Charlottetown	Daniel McPhee Bridget Sherry	St. Dunstan's Basilica Charlottetown
20 Feb 1877	Margaret Ann St. Columba	Donald McPhee Eliza Campbell	St. Columba
3 Aug 1873	Margaret Bell Peters Road Lot 63	Donald McPhee Mary McLeod	Woods Islands Pres. Church
29 May 1874	Margaret Ellen Souris	Paul McPhee Elizabeth McLean	St. Mary's Souris
15 Jun 1855	Margaret Ellen St. Columba	Neil McPhee Mary McAuley	St. Columba
27 Oct 1868	Margaret Ellen Souris	Ronald McPhee Ellen Connors	St. Mary's Souris
19 Apr 1857	Margaret Helen St. Columba	Lauchlin McPhee Mary McDonald	St. Columba
8 Dec 1859	Margaret Helen St. Columba	John McPhee Catherine McDonald	St. Columba
26 Jul 1873	Margaret Elizabeth West River	Duncan McPhee Margaret Morrow	St. James Charlottetown
3 Dec 1861	Marianne Lot 11	John McPhee Susan	Anglican Church Port Hill
20 Mar 1849	Marion Murray Hill Rd.	John McPhee Christy McPhee	St. John's Pres Church Belfast
25 Sep 1854	Marion Heatherdale	Wm. McPhee Anne Nicholson	Montague United Church
26 Apr 1843	Martha St. Columba	John McPhee Mary McDonald	St. Columba
14 Aug 1856	Martha Florence Charlottetown	Daniel McPhee Florence McPhee	Trinity Church Charlottetown
bp. 16 Sep 1865 Born 1826	Martin Gallows Pt.	<u>Adult</u> _____	St. James Charlottetown
3 Jan 1870	Martin Gallows Pt.	Martin McPhee Margaret McDonald	St. James Charlottetown
24 Apr 1824	Mary Bellcreek	Niel McPhee Marian McLachlan	St. John's Preb. Belfast

8 Oct 1829	Mary Murray Harbour Rd.	Wm. McPhee Margaret McCuin	St. John's Pres. Belfast
25 Mar 1834	Mary St. Columba	Donald McPhee Sarah McDonald	St. Columba
10 Mar 1836	Mary St. Columba	Lachlan McPhee Mary McDonald	St. Columba
Aug 1836	Mary Uigg, Skye Island Scotland	John McPhee Margaret Kaneen	St. David's Georgetown
3 Apr 1837	Mary West River	Donald McPhee Catherine McQuarrie	St. Paul's Charlottetown
14 Aug 1841	Mary Murray Harbour Rd.	Donald McPhee S. McKinnon	St. John's Presb. Belfast
15 Jan 1842	Mary	Peter McPhee Ann McKinon	St. Columba
25 Jul 1843	Mary St. Columba	Hugh McPhee Catherine MacEachran	St. Columba
1 Dec 1843	Mary	Allen McPhee Mary McIsaac	St. Columba
28 Nov 1851	Mary St. Columba	Peter McPhee Christy McCormack	St. Columba
11 Mar 1857	Mary Georgetown	Joseph McPhee Flora McLellan	St. James Georgetown
13 Jul 1859	Mary St. Columba	Joseph McPhee Theresa McDonald	St. Columba
5 May 1861 13 months	Mary St. Columba	Michael. McPhee Margaret McEachern	St. Columba
4 Jul 1862	Mary St. Columba	Neil McPhee Mary McAuley	St. Columba
19 Sep 1868	Mary St. Columba	Neil McPhee Catherine Gillis	St. Columba
7 Apr 1879	Mary Agnes Rollo Bay	John McPhee Ann Chaisson	St. Alexius Rollo Bay
10 Feb 1872	Mary A. Georgetown	Hugh McPhee Catherine McCormack	St. James Georgetown
9 Jun 1875	Mary An	Duncan McPhee Catherine Butler	St. Bonaventure Tracadie
20 Jul 1842 bp. 1860	Mary Ann Charlottetown		St. James Charlottetown
16 Feb 1845	Mary Ann Georgetown	Donald McPhee Mary McLean	St. George's
20 Jul 1845	Mary Ann	Angus McPhee Sally McDonald	St. Bonaventure R.C. Tracadie Cross
7 Nov 1849	Mary Ann	Joseph McPhee Mary Campbell	St. Columba
9 Jul 1853	Mary Ann St. Columba	Donald McPhee Mary McCormack	St. Columba
7 Jul 1857	Mary Ann Georgetown	Donald McPhee Catherine McDonald	St. James Georgetown

1 Feb 1850	Mary Ann St. Columba	John McPhee Saly Campbell	St. Columba
15 Jul 1864	Mary Ann St. Columba	Pius McPhee Catherine McAelnur	St. Columba
3 Jun 1865	Mary Ann	Murdoch McPhee Flora McDonald	Presb. Ch. Wood Islands
4 Dec 1868	Mary Ann	Benjamin McPhee Elizabet McCormack	St. George's
2 Aug 1870	Mary Ann Souris	Neil McPhee Mary McDonald	St. Mary's Souris
31 Mar 1871	Mary Ann Souris	Mathius McPhee Mary McKinnon	St. Mary's Souris
31 Mar 1875	Mary Ann Souris	Archibald McPhee Nancy McDonald	St. Mary's Souris
18 Aug 1875	Mary Ann St. Columba	Donald McPhee Eliza Campbell	St. Columba
31 Mar 1878	Mary Ann	Neil McPhee Mary McDonald	St. Columba
15 Oct 1879	Mary Ann St. Columba	Neil McPhee Scolastica McPhee	St. Columba
10 Oct 1859	Mary Anne St. George's	Hugh McPhee Catherine McLean	St. George's
16 Sep 1874	Mary Catherine St. Columba	Donald McPhee Christy McKinnon	St. Columba
28 Nov 1877	Mary Catherine St. Columba	Angus McPhee Mary McAuley	St. Columba
9 Dec 1877	Mary Catherine St. Columba	Neil McPhee Mary McPhee	St. Columba
26 Mar 1879	Mary Catherine	John McPhee Annie McPherson	St. Anthony Bloomfield
3 May 1879	Mary Catherine St. Columba	Peter McPhee Christy McPhee	St. Columba
17 Nov 1861	Mary Eliza	Andrew McPhee Catherine McAuly	St. Bonaventure Tracadie Cross
Mar 1848	Mary Elizabeth	Angus McPhee Sally McDonald	St. Bonaventure Tracadie Cross
27 Jan 1876	Mary Elizabeth Souris	Ronald McPhee Joanna Connors	St. Mary's Souris
18 Aug 1861	Mary Ellen	Joseph McPhee Mary Ready	St. Bonaventure Tracadie Cross
28 Jul 1876	Mary Ellen Cardigan (Bap)	Joseph McPhee Sarah McPhee	All Saints Cardigan
5 May 1884	Mary Ellen Rollo Bay	Neil McPhee Elizabeth Gregory	St. Alexis Rollo Bay
12 Dec 1885	Mary Eviline	John McPhee Bridget Aylward	St. Simon 6 St. Jude Tignish
11 Mar 1859	Mary Helen St. Columba	James McPhee Ann McKinnan	St. Columba

4 Oct 1858	Mary H. Georgetown	John McPhee Christie McPhee	St. James Georgetown
6 Jan 1878	Mary Isabella St. Columba	Pius McPhee Catherine McAdam	St. Columba
11 Sep 1867	Mary J. Georgetown (Bap)	Donald McPhee Catherine McDonald	St. James Georgetown
19 Dec 1865	Mary Jane Souris	Angus McPhee Ann Sutherland	St. Mary's Souris
21 Feb 1873	Mary Jane McPhee Souris	Paul McPhee Eliza McLean	St. Mary's Souris
18 Jan 1876	Mary Jane St. Columba	Paul McPhee Catherine McDonald	St. Columba
6 Mar 1881	Mary Jane Souris	John McPhee Catherine McAuley	St. Mary's Souris
22 Sep 1878	Mary Josephine Souris	Archibald McPhee Jane Fisher	St. Mary's Souris
20 Feb 1866	Mary Magalene, Souris	Hector McPhee Elizabeth Summers	St. Mary's Souris
28 Aug 1872	Mary Rebecca Souris	John McPhee Catherine McAuley	St. Margaret's
28 Aug 1874	Mary Victoria Souris	Hector McPhee Elizabeth Summers	St. Mary's
10 Feb 1876	Maryan Rollo Bay	Neil McPhee Harriett Burke	St. Alexius Rollo Bay
17 Aug 1840	Maryann St. Columba	Peter McPhee Mary Fisher	St. Columba
6 Jun 1839	Mathias	John McPhee Mary McDonald	St. Columba
3 Jul 1869	Matilda	Pius McPhee Catherine McEdam	St. Columba
bp. 11 Nov 1870	May Matilda Bonshaw	James McPhee Jane ?	Hampton United Church Hampton
5 Dec 1841	Michael	Donald McPhee Nancy McCormick	St. Gerge's
29 Sep 1850	Michael	John McPhee Mary McIntyre	St. Bonaventure, RC Tracadie
6 May 1852	Michael	Roderick McPhee Helen McDonald	St. Simon & St. Jude Tignish
bp. 15 Apr 1855	Michael	John McPhee Flora Steel	St. George's
8 Jan 1861	Michael	Joseph McPhee Teresa McDonald	St. Columba
28 Nov 1863	Michael	Benjeman McPhee Eliza McCormack	St. George's
12 Mar 1875	Michael Aeneas	Neil McPhee Scholastics McCormack	St. Columba
29 Sep 1860	Michael James Rollo Bay	John McPhee Mary Morrison	St. Alexius Rollo Bay

	9 Apr 1839	Midrel	Peter McPhee Ann McKinon	St. Columba
	29 Aug 1873	Minnie	Hugh McPhee Catherine McCormick	St. George's
	7 Apr 1843	Minor	Niel McPhee Mary McDonald	St. Columba
	19 Nov 1843	Murdo (twin to Flora)	Donald McPhee Ann McKinnon	St. John's (Pres.) Belfast
	30 May 1845	Brown Creek Murdoch	Donald McPhee Ann McKinnon	St. Johns (Pres.) Belfast
	28 Jul 1850	Browns Creek Murdock	Donald McPhee Margaret McDonald	St. George's
	20 Jul 1859	Murdoch	Murdoch McPhee Flora McDonald	Woods Islands Pres. Church
	4 Oct 1845	Neal Francis	Archibald McPhee Catherine McKinnon	St. Columba
	1 Jul 1853	Neil	Neil McPhee Margaret McAuley	St. Columba
bp.	7 Feb 1862	Neil	Allan McPhee	St. Dunstan's Basilica
	5 months	Charlottetown	Mary Flynn	
	20 Nov 1868	Neil	Neil McPhee	St. James
		South Shore	Ann Currie	Charlottetown
bp.	13 Aug 1877	Neil (ill)	Hector McPhee	St. Dunstan's Basilica
	1 month	Charlottetown	(West River) Jessie McNeil (Vernon)	
	23 Aug 1868	Neil Bernard	John C. McPhee	St. Alexis
		Rollo Bay	Mary Morrison	
	14 Dec 1876	Neil Francis	Miles McPhee	St. Mary's RC
		Souris	Maryan McAuley	Souris
	11 Mar 1879	Neil George	John McPhee Catherine McAuley	St. Mary's Souris
	10 Sep 1871	Neil J.	Neil McPhee Mary McDonald	St. Columba
	23 Feb 1873	Neil John	Neil McPhee Catherine Gillis	St. Columba
	4 Jul 1883	Neil Joseph	Roderick McPhee Mary Ann Kelly	St. Margaret's
	10 Dec 1857	Neil Pius	Ronald McPhee Elizabeth McPhee	St. Columba
	1 Oct 1882	Neil Urban	Neil McPhee Eliza Campbell	St. Margaret's
	23 Sep 1844	Nelly	Peter McPhee Nancy McDonald	St. George's
	25 Dec 1835	Niel	Donald McPhee Catherine Campbell	St. Columba
	20 Mar 1837	Niel	Dougald McPhee Jennet McKinnon	St. Columba

	10 Aug 1840	Niel	Lachlen McPhee Mary McDonald	St. Columba
	13 Oct 1840	Niel	Hector McPhee Mary McPhee	St. Columba
	23 Nov 1845	Niel	Allan McPhee Mary McIsaac	St. Columba
	10 Oct 1846	Niel	Peter McPhee Mary Fisher	St. Columba
	8 Jul 1837	Patrick	Niel McPhee Rebecca McKinnon	St. Columba
	4 Nov 1867	Patrick Aeneas Souris ? Probably Rollo Bay	Hector McPhee Elizabeth Summers	St. Alexis Souris
	16 Mar 1876	Patrick Aeneas	Neil McPhee Margaret Morrison	St. Columba
	11 Apr 1839	Paul	Niel McPhee Margaret McDonald	St. Columba
	29 Jun 1841	Paul	Roderick McPhee Catherine McDonald	St. George's
	18 Jan 1860	Paul	Benjeman McPhee Elisa McCormack	St. George's
	25 Jul 1863	Paul	Ronald McPhee Hannah Connors	St. Columba
	16 Jan 1873	Penelope Rollo Bay	John McPhee Mary Morrison	St. Alexis
	20 Sep 1860	Philomena	Neil McPhee Mary McDonald	St. Columba
	12 Nov 1884	Philomena	Neil McPhee Agnes McLean	St. Margaret's
	8 May 1837	Peter	Neil McPhee Mary McDonald	St. Gerge's
	30 Apr 1845	Peter	Donald McPhee Mary McLoud	St. George's
bp.	30 Mar 1847	Peter	Peter McPhee Nancy McKinnon	St. Columba
	15 Apr 1849	Peter	Hector McPhee Mary McPhee	St. Columba
	22 Aug 1855	Peter	Angus McPhee Anabella McPhee	St. Columba
	29 Jun 1856	Peter	Roderick McPhee Ellen McDonald	St. Simon & St. Jude Tignish
	28 Mar 1859	Peter	Neil McPhee Mary McAuley	St. Columba
bp.	28 Jun 1859	Peter	Ann McDonald	St. James Georgetown
	16 Feb 1878	Peter Souris	Anthony McPhee Christens McLellan	St. Mary's R.C., Souris

	9 Dec 1871	Peter Andrew Souris	Paul McPhee Elizabeth McLean	St. Mary's Souris
	31 Oct 1883	Peter Edgar	John McPhee Bridget Aylward	St. Simon & St. Jude Tignish
	1 Jan 1880	Peter Fabius	Ronald McPhee Ann Connors	St. Mary's
	21 Feb 1861	Peter Stephen	James McPhee Ann McKinnon	St. Columba
	31 Aug 1885	Peter Wilfred	Cornelius McPhee Mary Rose Callaghan	St. Simon & St. Jude Tignish
	5 May 1836	Pius	Alexander Ann McPhee	St. George's
	15 Jan 1839	Pius	Peter McPhee Mary Fisher	St. Columba
	27 Sep 1840	Pius	Donald McPhee Catherine Campbell	St. Columba
	18 Jan 1843	Pius	Peter McPhee Margaret Fisher	St. Columba
	30 Apr 1863	Pius	Angus McPhee Annabelle McPhee	St. Columba
	3 Apr 1861	Pius James	Joseph McPhee Mary Campbell	St. Columba
	22 May 1877	Pius Patrick	Angus McPhee Catherine Granahan	St. Columba
	7 Aug 1856	Raymond	John McPhee Sarah Campbell	St. Columba
	12 Nov 1863	Rebecca Lot 11	John McPhee Susan	Anglican Church Port Hill
	9 Dec 1882	Rebecca West River	Duncan McPhee Margaret Morrow	Free Church of Scotland
	25 Nov 1818	Roderick	Angus McPhee Margaret Curry	St. John's Miscouche
bp.	12 Jan 1857	Roderick	Lauchlan McPhee Catherine McPherson	St. Columba
	2 months			
	5 Apr 1869	Roderick	John McPhee Margaret Steel	St. George's
	28 Apr 1846	Roderick Alphonsus	Joseph McPhee Nelly McDonald	St. Columba
bp.	30 1845	Ronald	John McPhee	St. Columba
	10 Jul 1846		Mary McDonald	
bp.	17 Feb 1861	Ronald	Anthony McPhee Christy McLellan	St. Columba
	7 weeks			
bp.	7 Oct 1877	Ronald	Murdoch McPhee	Woods Islands Pres.
	23 years	Little Sands	Flora McDonald	Churcli
	4 Apr 1867	Rose Ann	Neil McPhee Mary McDonald	St. Columba
	10 Feb 1865	Samuel	Donald McPhee Mary McLeod	Wood Islands Pres. Church

bp.	1 Nov 1855	Sara	Allan McPhee	St. Dunstan's Basilica
	2 months	Charlottetown	Eliza Flynn	
	1 Mar 1837	Sarah	Hugh McPhee	St. Columba
			Catherine McEacheren	
	29 Mar 1839	Sarah	Donald McPhee	St. Paul's
		West River	Catherine McQuarrie	Charlottetown
	5 Aug 1857	Sarah	Joseph McPhee	St. Columba
			Teresa McDonald	
bp.	22 Aug 1858	Sarah	Lauchlan McPhee	St. Columba
	4 weeks		Catherine McPherson	
	18 May 1867	Sarah	Martin McPhee	St. James
		Gallas Pt.	Marg. McDonald	Charlottetown
	24 May 1870	Sarah	Benjeman McPhee	St. Geroge's
			Eliza McCormack	
	25 Jul 1871	Sarah	Neil McPhee	St. Columba
			Sholasticae McCormack	
	22 Jul 1882	Sarah	Angus McPhee	St. Margaret's
			Flora McPhee	
	21 Aug 1878	Sarah Ann	Neil McPhee	St. Margaret's
		Souris	Harriot Bourk	
	6 Oct 1874	Sarah Ann	Neil McPhee	St. Columba
			Margaret Morrison	
	26 May 1875	Sarah Ann	Neil J. McPhee	St. Columba
			Catherine Gillis	
	12 Sep 1876	Sarah Ann	Neil McPhee	St. Mary's
		Souris	Mary McDonald	
	25 Oct 1867	Sarah Catherine	Duncan McPhee	Free Church of Scotland
		West River	Margaret Murray	
	4 Nov 1847	William	Wm. MacPhee	Montague United Church
			Anne Nicholson	Valleyfield records
	10 Sep 1866	William	Mal. MacPhee	Montague United Church
		Heatherdale	Flora MacLeod	
	5 Jul 1880	William Ewan	Ewan MacPhee	Montague United Church
		Heatherdale	Jane MacDonald	
	13 Jun 1850	William	Murdoch MacPhee	Montague United Church
			Flora MacKinnon or	Valleyfield Records
			MacDonald	
	9 May 1867	Sarah Jane	Mathias McPhee	St. Columba
			Mary McKinnon	
	6 Feb 1873	Sarah Jane	John McPhee	St. Columba
			Mary McDonald	
	18 Sep 1876	Sarah Jane	Daniel Donald McPhee	St. Dunstan's Basilica
		Charlottetown	Bridget Sherry	
	8 Oct 1864	Sarah Margaret	Joseph McPhee	St. Bonaventure RC
			Mary Reddy	Tracadie
	3 Feb 1877	Sarah Margaret	Duncan McPhee	St. Bonaventure RC
			Catherine Butler	Tracadie



15 Oct 1879	Stephen	Stephen Dan McPhee Bridget Cherry	St. Gerge's
2 Sep 1848	Stephen Donald	Donald McPhee Margaret McDonald	St. George's
21 Sep 1859	Thomas	Martin Phee Anastasia Wade	St. Simon & St. Jude Tignish
2 Nov 1855	Teresa	Neal McPhee Nancy McKellie	St. Gerge's
28 Jul 1881	Teresa	Archibald McPhee Elizabeth McNeill	St. Columba
15 Mar 1872	Teresa Ann	Joseph McPhee Teresa McDonald	St. Columba
5 Jun 1882	Theresa Ann	Angus McPhee Margaret McAuley	St. Margaret's
20 Mar 1868	Teresa Christens Souris	Anthony McPhee Christina McLellan	St. Mary's
16 Nov 1864	Teresa Emily	John MacPhee Catherine MacDonald	St. Columba
1 Jun 1839	Theresa	John McPhee Catherine McDonald	St. Columba
4 Aug 1845	Theresa	Neal McPhee Mary McDonald	St. Columba
1 May 1883	Theresa	Peter McPhee Christina McPhee	St. Margaret's
16 May 1865	Verinica	Neil McPhee Mary MacDonald	St. Columba
10 Feb 1878	Veronica	Hugh McPhee Catherine McCormack	St. George's
28 Jun 1884	Veronica	Angus McPhee Margaret McAuley	St. Margaret's
8 Apr 1857	Vincent	John McPhee Catherine McDonald	St. Columba
25 Jul 1872	William Francis Souris	Hector McPhee Elizabeth Summers	St. Mary's
18 Jun 1867	William Warburton Lot 11	John McPhee Susan ?	Anglican Church Port Hill
4 Apr 1877	Xester Allan	John McPhee Margaret Steel	St. George's
23 Feb 1862	Anastalia	Martin Phee Annatasia Wade	St. Simon & St. Jude Tignish
9 Feb 1866	Anne	James Phee Mary Hendrahan	St. Simon & St. Jude Tignish
19 Sep 1869	Caroline	James Phee Mary Hendrahan	St. Simon & St. Jude Tignish
26 Jan 1843	Catherine	Patrick Phee Margaret Doyle	St. Simon & St. Jude Tignish
25 May 1856	Catherine	Michael Phee Mary Wade	St. Simon & St. Jude Tignish

	26 Apr 1862	Catherine	James Phee Mary Handrahan	St. Simon & St. Jude Tignish
	20 Mar 1869	Catherine Adelaide	Martin Phee Anastatia Wade	St. Simon & St. Jude Tignish
	16 Jun 1877	Alexander Magnus	Angus McPhie Mary Smith	Brae Road
	24 Feb 1881	Catherine Bell	Angus McPhie Mary Smith	Inverness PEI
bp.	13 Jul 1854	Christy (adult)	Wife to John McPhie	Free Church of Scotland
bp.	18 Mar 1851	Effy	John McPhie	Free Church of Scotland
	13 Jul 1854		Christy McPhie	
	20 Jul 1875	Flora Catherine Gray's Road	Angus McPhie Mary Smith	Wood Island Pres.
bp.	2 Dec 1852	Flora McPhie	John McPhie	Free Church of Scotland
bp.	13 Jul 1854		Christy McPhie	
	11 Jan 1844	Janet Brown Creek	Murdo McPhie Flora McDonald	Pres. Church Belfast
	21 Feb 1879	Jessie Ann Inverness	Angus McPhie Mary Smith	Wood Island Pres.
b.	16 Mar 1854	Peggy McPhie	John McPhie	Free Church of Scotland
bp.	13 Jul 1854		Christy McPhie	
	14 Feb 1874	Sarah Grace Little Sands	Angus McPhie Mary Smith	Wood Islands Pres.
	24 Jun 1818	Jean Rollo Bay	Jean McPhy Margaret McLean	St. Augstine RC South Rustico
	1 Aug 1875	Catherine Adelaide	Martin Phee Anastatia Wade	St. Simon & St. Jude Tignish
	22 Jun 1864	Donald	James Phee Mary Handrahan	St. Simon & St. Jude Tignish
	13 Mar 1873	Eliza Angelina	Martin Phee Anastatia Wade	St. Simon & St. Jude Tignish
	12 Dec 1866	Elizabeth Angelina	Martin Phee Anastasia Wade	St. Simon & St. Jude Tignish
	16 Aug 1849	Elizabeth Carolina	Patrick Phee Margaret Doyle	St. Simon & St. Jude Tignish
	20 Feb 1862	Emanda	John Phee Catherine Hughes	St. Bonaventure R.C. Tracadie Cross
	29 Nov 1872	Francis Joseph	James Phee Mary Handrahan	St. Simon & St. Jude Tignish
bp.	9 Oct 1870	Frederick Michael	Michael Phee Mary Wade	St. Simon & St. Jude Tignish
	5 weeks			
	7 Sep 1878	Georgina	George Phee Jemimah Adams	St. Dunstan's Basilica
	11 Sep 1846	Helen	Patrick Phee Margaret Doyle	St. Simon & St. Jude Tignish
	13 Dec 1860	Henry	Michael Phee Mary Wade	St. Simon & St. Jude Tignish

20 Oct 1863	Hugh Francis	Martin Phee Mary Wade	St. Simon & St. Jude Tignish
15 Oct 1851	James	Michael Phee Mary Wade	St. Simon & St. Jude Tignish
1 Oct 1854	James	James Phee Mary Hendrahan	St. Simon & St. Jude Tignish
11 Jun 1885	James	James Phee Mary Hogan	St. Simon & St. Jude Tignish
8 Feb 1871	James Alphonsus	Martin Phee Anastatia Wade	St. Simon & St. Jude Tignish
22 Apr 1859	John	Michael Phee Mary Wade	St. Simon & St. Jude Tignish
4 Jan 1860	John	James Phee Mary Accidrahair	St. Simon & St. Jude Tignish
bp. 26 Jan 1868	John James Charlottetown	John Phee Catherine Hughes	St. Dunstan's Basilica Charlottetown
19 Jun 1870	John James	John Phee Catherine Hughes	St. Dunstan's Basilica Charlottetown
10 Dec 1872	Josephine Amanda	Michael Phee Mary Wade	St. Simon & St. Jude Tignish
26 Dec 1854	Laurence	Martin Phee Anastasia Wade	St. Simon & St. Jude Tignish
28 Jun 1863	Lilly (ill.)	_____ ? Mary Ann Phee	St. Paul's Charlottetown
20 Jun 1857	Margaret	Patrick Phee Margaret Doyle	St. Simon & St. Jude Tignish
26 Apr 1862	Margaret	James Phee Mary Handrahan	St. Simon & St. Jude Tignish
3 Jan 1855	Margaret Jane	Patrick Phee Margaret Doyle	St. Simon & St. Jude Tignish
13 May 1859	Martha Adelina	Patrick Phee Margaret Doyle	St. Simon & St. Jude Tignish
8 Aug 1856	Mary	James Phee Mary Handrahan	St. Simon & St. Jude Tignish
2 Aug 1876	Mary Josephine	Michael Phee Mary Wade	St. Simon & St. Jude Tignish
9 Apr 1866	Melinda	Michael Phee Mary Wade	St. Simon & St. Jude Tignish
6 Jan 1868	Peter	James Phee Mary Handrahan	St. Simon & St. Jude
29 Jun 1868	Peter John	Michael Phee Mary ?	St. Simon & St. Jude Tignish
15 Apr 1864	Rosanne	Martin Phee Anastasia Whalen	St. Simon & St. Jude Tignish
31 Dec 1861	Sara	John Phee Ellen Barnet	St. Bonaventure Tracadie Cross
21 Sep 1859	Thomas	Martin Phee Anastasia Wade	St. Simon & St. Jude Tignish

	21 Sep 1859	Thomas	Martin Phee Anastasia Wade	St. Simon & St. Jude Tignish
	23 Jan 1854	Thomas	Michael Phee Mary Wade	St. Simon & St. Jude Tignish
	13 Jul 1852	William	James Phee Mary Handrahan	St. Simon & St. Jude Tignish
	20 Jun 1865	Sarah Charlottetown	John Phee Catherine Hughes	St. Dunstan's Basilica
bp.	27 Apr 1862	Teresa	Patrick Phee	St. Simon & St. Jude
	Few weeks		Mary Doyle	Tignish

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST FROM VITAL STATISTICS

Electronic Edition Note According to notes from Barbara MacPhee "All father's surnames should be McPhee" & the names Jim Joeseph (dob 16 Dec 60) & John Joesph (dob 11 Jul 1874) where added

<u>DATE OF BIRTH</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>PARENTS</u>	<u>LOCATION OF RECORD</u>
29 Dec 1844	Agnes	John McPhee Mary McDonald	St. Columba R.C. Church
13 Apr 1823	Agnes	Pagus McPhee Mary McDonald	St. George's Parish
Jun 1873	Agnes Emily	Archibald McPhee Frances Hustons	St. Alexis, Rollo Bay
4 Oct 1854	Alexander	Felix McPhee Ann Robertson	St. Columba
24 Nov 1882	Anne	Neil McPhee Agnes McLean	St. Margaret's R.C. Church
15 Apr 1883	Ann Mary	Joseph McPhee Ann McKenzie	St. Dunstan's Basilica
22 Jul 1885	Ann	Angus McPhee Mary McDonald	St. George's
12 Apr 1835	Angus	John McPhee Ann McGilray	St. Columba
26 Apr 1882	Donald	Alex. McPhee Sarah MacPherson	United Church, Montague
10 Dec 1835	Donald	Donald McPhee Katherine MacQuarrie	St. Paul's Anglican Church
20 Apr 1866	Donald	Anthony McPhee Christens McMillan	St. Mary's Souris
9 May 1885	Donald Francis	Neil McPhee Harriet Burke	St. Margaret's
20 Aug 1882	Eustace Temple	Ronald McPhee Hannah Connors	St. Mary's Souris
16 Jun 1878	Francis Matilda	_____ McPhee	St. Columba
22 Mar 1882	George	John McPhee Sarah McAuley	St. Terenas

26 May 1882	George	John McPhee Margaret Steel	St. George's
7 Mar 1877	Henrietta	_____ McPhee	St. Charles
15 Dec 1837	Jennet	Roderick McPhee Catherine McDonald	St. Georges
1 Apr 1843	Jennet	John McPhee Nancy McGilvray	St. Columba
5 Oct 1882	Jeremiah	John McPhee Mary Morrison	St. Alexis, Rollo Bay
22 Jan 1883	John	Archibald McPhee Elizabeth McNeil	St. Columba
25 Oct 1885	John D.	Daniel McPhee Catherine Campbell	St. James Georgetown
8 Apr 1885	John Daniel	Angus McPhee Flora McPhee	St. Margaret's
22 Sep 1870	John Gilmore	John McPhee Susan _____	St. Peter's Anglican, Alb.
1 Feb 1880	John James	Angus McPhee Margaret McAulay	St. Columba
8 Oct 1877	John Jerome	Neil McPhee Scholastics McCormack	St. Columba
16 Dec 1860	Jim Joesph	Ronald McPhee Hannah Connor	St. Columba
11 Jul 1874	John Joseph	_____ McPhee	St. Mary's Souris
18 Dec 1880	John Joseph	Neil McPhee Mary McDonald	St. Mary's Souris
8 Jul 1860	John Joseph	Ronald McPhee Elizabeth McPhee	St. Columba
25 Apr 1858	John Joseph	Angus McPhee Annabelle McPhee	St. Columba
7 Sep 1865	John Joseph	James McPhee Nancy McKinnon	St. Mary's Souris
14 Jan 1885	John Lester	Roderick McPhee Margaret Kelly	St. Margaret's
8 Jan 1880	John S.	Alex. McPhee Sarah MacPherson	United Church Montague
Mar 1848	John Solomon	Donald McPhee Catherine McQuarrie	St. James Charlottetown
4 Nov 1865	John Thomas	John McPhee Margaret _____	Anglican Church Port Hill
3 Sep 1860	John W.	Angus McPhee Catharine McDonald	Bradalbane United Church
25 Oct 1844	John Wilfred	Raymond McPhee Catherine Campbell	St. Columba
16 Feb 1878	Joseph	Anghony McPhee Christens McLellan	St. Mary's Souris

bp.	25 Oct 1884	Joseph Leonard	Raymond McPhee Catherine Campbell	St. Columba
	14 May 1883	Joseph Walter	Archibald McPhee Jane Fisher	St. Mary's Souris
bp.	22 Aug 1885	Julia	_____ McPhee Mary McPhee	St. George's
	1 Jan 1878	Julianna	Angus McPhee	St. George's
	24 Aug 1847	Louis	Mary McDonald Roderick McPhee	St. George's
	19 Sep 1884	Lucy Ellen	Catherine McDonald Donald McPhee	St. Margaret's
bp.	19 Jun 1879	Margaret	Eliza Campbell Donald McPhee	Pres. Church Wood Islands
	9 Jun 1867	Margaret Catherine	Mary McLeod John McPhee	St. Paul's R.C. Summerside
	17 Jun 1881	Margaret Jane	Ann MacPherson Archibald McPhee	St. Mary's Souris
	26 Jul 1880	Margaret Mary	Jane E. Fisher Neil McPhee	St. Columba
	13 Sep 1877	Mary	Agnes McLean _____ McPhee	St. Mary's Souris
	13 Jun 1880	Mary	_____ McPhee Archibald McPhee	St. Columba
	18 Aug 1885	Mary Agnes	Elizabeth McNeill Herman McPhee	St. Margaret's
	10 Feb 1876	Maryan	Mary Ann McPhee Neil McPhee	St. Alexis
	2 Jun 1880	Mary Ann	Harriett Burk Neil McPhee	St. Columba
	17 Aug 1840	Maryann	Margaret Morrison Peter McPhee	St. Columba
bp.	5 May 1861	Mary Eliza	Mary Fisher Michael McPhee	St. Columba
	20 Sep 1883	Mary Jane	Margaret McEachern _____ McPhee	St. Margaret's
	1 Dec 1878	Melvina	_____ McPhee Hector McPhee	St. Mary's
	25 Sep 1879	Michael	Elizabeth Summers _____ McPhee	St. Columba
	10 Aug 1883	Neil Joseph	_____ McPhee	St. Margaret's
	6 Dec 1877	Peter Aeneas	_____ McPhee Neil McPhee	St. Columba
	22 Apr 1838	Ronald	Margaret Morrison Donald McPhee	St. Columba
			Margaret McLean	

APPENDIX B

VITAL STATISTICS RECORD OF DEATHS (to 1882)

NAME	DEATH	CHAP.
_____ McPhee - St. Georges	10 Aug. 1892 Age 25	9
Mrs. A.P. McPhee - Georgetown	11 April 1897	9
Aeneas Peter McPhee St. Margarets Pioneer (son of John & Cathrine McPhee)	1884 Age 16	9
Alex McPhee - Valleyfield	1876 Age 36	11
Alexander McPhee - Souris (father-Hector, mother- Mary McPhee)	13 Oct. 1892 Age 40	9
Mrs. Andrew McPhee - Tracadie Cross	7 June 1892	8
Andrew McPhee - Tracadie Cross	29 May 1892	8
Angus McPhee St. Margarets Pioneer	20 June 1853 Age 74	9
Mrs. Angus McPhee St. Margarets Pioneer	20 June 1853 Age 74	9
Angus McPhee - Valleyfield	10 Dec. 1896 Age 69	11
Angus McPhee - South Rustico	18 Feb. 1885 Age 90	6
Angus McPhee St. Margarets Pioneer (Father of Peter McPhee)	May 1869 Age 73	9
Angus McPhee St. Margarets Pioneer (son of Donald McPhee)	Dec. 1869 Age 66	9
Angus McPhee - St. Columbo	27 Oct. 1889 Age 73	9
Angus McPhee St. Margarets Pioneer	1874 Age 72	9
Ann McPhee - ne Sutherland - Souris (husband-Angus McPhee)	10 April 1904 Age 76	9
Ann McPhee - Launching Pioneer (wife of Angus McPhee)	18 Jan. 1844 Age 40	9
Annie McPhee - Valleyfield (Mrs. Arthur)	14 Oct. 1897 Age 32	11
Annie McPhee - Valleyfield (Angus)	10 Dec. 1896 Age 63	11
Annie McPhee St. Margarets Pioneer (daughter of Neil & Agnes McPhee)	1886 Age 4	9
Anthony McPhee - Souris (wife-Christine McLellan)	23 June 1892 Age 75	9
Archibald McPhee - Souris (father-Hector, mother-Mary McPhee)	22 Aug. 1894 Age 51	9
Archibald McPhee St. Margarets Pioneer	Jan. 1865 Age 59	9

Archibald McPhee St. Margaret	20 May 1823	Age 46	9
Catherine (McAdam) McPhee St. Margaret (wife of Pius McPhee)	22 April 1891	Age 48	9
Mary Ann McPhee - St. Margaret (daughter of Catherine & Pius McPhee)	19 Dec. 1876	Age 16	9
Catherine McPhee - Georgetown	13 May 1901	Age 14	12
Mrs. Catherine McPhee - St. Columbus	16 Oct. 1884	Age 86	9
Cathrine McPhee St. Andrews Cemetery	25 Jan. 1897(?)	Age 94	8
Christina McPhee - Souris (Donald McPhee & Ann McDonald)	12 Dec. 1890	Age 72	9
Clement McPhee - Souris	23 Aug. 1904	Age 91	9
Donald McPhee - St. Georges	4 March 1897	Age 74	9
Donald McPhee St. Margarets Pioneer	7 Dec. 1833	Age 69	9
Donald McPhee - Souris	24 Jan. 1903	Age 84	9
Donald McPhee St. Margarets Pioneer	1856	Age 76	9
Dorthea McPhee - Launching Pioneer (consort of Laughlin McPhee)	4 June ____	Age 26	9
Dugald McPhee Nine Mile Creek-Cornwall	April 1900		7
Duncan McPhee - Tracadie Cross	6 July 1902	Age 57	8
Duncan McPhee - Montague	7 Dec. 1894	Age 40	9
Elizabeth McPhee - Souris (husband-Alexander) (daughter of William Sutherland & Flora Campbell)	20 Feb. 1899	Age 76	9
Ellen McPhee St. Margarets Pioneer (wife of Pius)	1886	Age 33	9
Ellen Jane MacPhee St. Andrews Roman Catholic Church (?)	18 April 1886	Age 26	9
Felix McPhee - Souris (father-Donald McPhee, mother-Ann MacDonald)	7 April 1890	Age 78	9
Flora McPhee St. Margarets Pioneer	1813	Age 80	9
Hector McPhee -Souris	26 May 1903	Age 67	9
Mrs. Hugh McPhee - St. Georges	Jan. 1893		9
Mrs. Hugh McPhee - Fairview-Cornwall	11 Aug. 1899		7
Hugh McPhee - St. Andrews(?)	22 Aug. 1893	Age 87	8
Mrs. James McPhee - Georgetown	3 April 1900		12
James McPhee - St. Peters (son of John and Susan McPhee) also son John Edwards	22 March 1854		9
	23 March 1854		



James N. McPhee - Souris (widower, carpenter)	30 May 1890	Age 60	9
John McPhee - Rollo Bay	1 Dec. 1901	Age 79	9
John McPhee - Columba (died at North Lake)	29 Sept. 1884		9
John McPhee - Valleyfield, Montague	25 June 1905	Age 52	11
John McPhee - Valleyfield, Montague	3 March 1886	Age 95	11
John McPhee St. Margarets Pioneer	22 July 1857	Age 19	9
John McPhee St. Margarets Pioneer	1880	Age 64	9
John McPhee - St. Andrews(?)	31 July 1893		8
John A. McPhee St. Margarets Pioneer	1874	Age 76	9
John D. McPhee St. Margarets Pioneer	Oct. 1875	Age 44	9
also son who died St. Margarets Pioneer	1870	mos.	9
John D. McPhee St. Margarets Pioneer	1882	Age 84	9
John M. McPhee - Cardigan Bridge	20 Oct. 1888		9
Joseph McPhee - St. Columba (from Fairfield)	21 Dec. 1881	Age 71	9
Joseph McPhee - Tracadie Cross	30 March 1896	Age 87	8
Joseph McPhee St. Margarets Pioneer	1874	Age 62	9
Mrs. Joseph McPhee - Tracadie Cross	25 May 1903	Age 76	8
Joseph A. McPhee St. Margarets Pioneer	1882	Age 75	9
Jane McPhee - St. Margarets Pioneer (wife of Joseph McPhee-above)	1882		9
Laughlin McPhee St. Margarets Pioneer	1878	Age 73	9
Mary McPhee - St. Margarets Pioneer (wife of Laughlin McPhee)	1887	Age 79	9
Lauretta McPhee - St. Georges	31 Dec. 1900	Age 6	9
Lousie McPhee - Valleyfield, Montague	24 Nov. 1890	Age 20	11
Maggie McPhee - Souris	14 June 1904	Age 14	9
Mary McPhee - Souris (father-Archibald McPhee, mother-Flora Campbell)	27 June 1898	Age 77	9
Mary McPhee - St. Columba (daughter of Agnes McPhee of Big Pond)	19 April 1889	Age 83	9
Mary McPhee - Tracadie Cross	30 Dec. 1894		8
Mary McPhee - Souris (wife of Hector McPhee) (Archibald McPhee and Christina McLean of Bull Creek)	10 May 1890	Age 82	9

Mary McPhee - St. Margarets Pioneer (wife of John D. McPhee)	1872	Age 66	9
Archie D. McPhee - St. Margarets Pioneer	Oct. 1889	Age 66	9
Mrs. Mary McPhee St. Patricks Roman Catholic Church, Grand River	31 Dec. 1904		5
Mary McPhee - St. Margarets Pioneer	1855	Age 38	9
Agnes McPhee - St. Margarets Pioneer (daughter of Mary McPhee)	1855	Age 11	9
Mary McPhee - St. Andrews(?) (child of Herman J. & Anne McPhee) St. Margarets Pioneer	2 April 1893		8 9
Mary Agnes McPhee - St. Andrews (child of Herman J. & Anne McPhee)	July 1889	Age 4	8
Elizabeth McPhee - St. Andrews (child of Herman J. & Anne McPhee)	1887	Age 3 mos.	8
Mathias Malcom McPhee - St. Colomba (son of Archibald and Elizabeth McPhee)	2 Dec. 1886		9
Michael McPhee - Tignish (son of Cornelius McPhee)	27 Jan. 1886		3
Michael McPhee - Tracadie Cross	17 April 1896		8
Michael McPhee - St. Margarets Pioneer	24 Dec. 1884	Age 75	9
Niel McPhee - St. Colomba	3 Aug. 1888		9
Nancy McPhee - Sand Hills, Tracadie Cross(?)	4 Dec. 1874		8
Neil McPhee - St. Columbus	11 Nov. 1884		9
Mrs. Neil McPhee - South Shore-Cornwall	1896		8
Mr. Neil McPhee - St. Georges	Aug. 1893		9
Neil McPhee - St. Margarets Pioneer	5 Feb. 1846	Age 45	9
Neil Angus McPhee - St. Margarets Pioneer	1846	Age 48	9
Neil Franey McPhee - Souris (father-Miles McPhee, mother-Maryan McAuley)	19 May 1901	Age 24	9
Paul McPhee - Souris	30 June 1902	Age 62	9
Peter McPhee - Souris (father-Hector McPhee, mother-Mary McPhee)	19 Sept. 1898	Age 49	9
Peter Angus McPhee - St. Margarets Pioneer	10 Jan. 1868	Age 62	9
Philomena McPhee - St. Margarets Pioneer (daughter of Angus & Mary McPhee)	22 July 1869	Age 18	9
Peter Archiblad McPhee - St. Margarets Pioneer	1879	Age 75	9
Peter D. McPhee- St. Margarets Pioneer	12 April 1886	Age 59	9
John D. McPhee - St. Margarets Pioneer (brother of Peter D.)	1860		9
Reverend R. P. McPhee - St. Georges	1 Dec. 1899	Age 62	9
Rachel McPhee - Valleyfield, Montague	12 March 1894	Age 92	11
Mrs. Roderick McPhee - St. Georges	27 Feb. 1893	Age 89	9
Ronald McPhee - Valleyfield, Montague	10 March 1865	Age 17	11
Sarah McPhee (also Jane) St. Margarets Pioneer	May 1882		9
Victoria McPhee - St. Andrews(?)	3 Oct. 1895		8

APPENDIX C

PARISH REGISTER OF MARRIAGES AT ST. COLUMBA (to 1882)

<u>DATE OF MARRIAGE</u>	<u>COUPLE</u>	<u>WITNESS</u>
20 Jan 1854	Thomas Monahan Ann McPhee	
27 Nov 1854	Joseph McPhee Teresa McDonald	Patrick McPhee
27 Nov 1855	Ronald McEachern Martha McPhee	
14 Jan 1855	Michael McDonald Catherine McPhee	Dorothea McPhee
27 Aug 1855	Allen McDonald Agnes McAuly	Barnabas McIsaac Ann McPhee
27 Nov 1855	Ronald McEachern Martha McPhee	
30 Mar 1856	John McDonald (St. Margarets) Sarah McPhee (St. Columba)	
28 May 1856		
23 Feb 1857	Lawrence Willard Bouche Christy McPhee (St. Margarets)	Margaret McPhee
10 Jul 1857	Anthony MacPhee Christy McClelland (Little Harbor)	Joseph McPhee Mary McPhee
6 Aug 1857	John McAuly Jane McPhee	Peter McPhee Teresa McPhee
12 Oct 1857	Ronald McDonald Ann McPhee (St. Margarets)	Ronald McDonald Mary McPhee
25 Nov 1857	John McDonald Mary McAuly (Baltic)	Neil McPhee Mary McAuley
25 Nov 1857	Hector McDonald Mary McDonald	Clement McPhee Christy McDonald

3 Oct 1858	Archibald McClellan Mary McPhee (Souris)	Angus McPhee Catherine McDonald
27 Oct 1858	Michael McInnis Catherine McPhee (Souris)	John McDonald Mary McInnis
15 Feb 1859	Daniel Sweeny Mary McPhee (St. Margarets)	Mark Sweeny Teresa Campbell
26 Feb 1859	James McPhee Ann McKinnon	Angus McPhee Mary McKinnon
8 Mar 1859	Allen McDonald Mary Campbell	Allen McDonald Mary McPhee
20 Jun 1859	Alexander Sutherland Catherine McPhee (Souris)	Donald McIsaac
29 Aug 1859	Allan McDonald Mary McAuly (St. Columba)	Neil McPhee Catherine McAuly
23 Nov 1859	Neil McPhee Mary McPhee (St. Columba)	Alexander McEachern Penelope McPhee
14 Jan 1860	Maxim Chaisson Mary McPhee (Rollo Bay)	Alexander Chaisson Christy McPhee
28 May 1860	Ronald McPhee Hannah Conners	Donald McIsaac Margaret McDonald
12 Jan 1861	Nicomedus Campbell Mary Ann McPhee (St. Margarets)Catherine	Stephen Campbell McPhee
27 Oct 1861	Alexander McPhee Elizabeth Sutherland (Little Harbor)	Clement McPhee Isabella Sutherland
27 Oct 1861	Hugh McMillan Mary McDonald	Neil McPhee Catherine McPhee
4 Feb 1862	Alexander McDonald Dorothy McPhee	Donald McDonald Elizabeth McDonald

PARISH REGISTER OF DEATHS AT ST. COLUMBA (to 1882)

Joseph McPhee died 21 Dec 1887 and Catherine, wife of Angus McPhee.

APPENDIX D

MEMBERSHIP IN  
THE "MacDUFFEE" CLAN

(McAfee, MacDuffie, MacFie, MacPhee, Duffie, etc.)

<u>1st</u> <u>Syllable</u>	<u>2nd &amp; 3rd</u> <u>Syllables</u>	<u>Spelling of Names</u>
	Achopich .....	McAchopich (Black 1569)
	Affeith .....	M'affeith (Black 1512)
	Afee .....	McAfee, MacAfee
	Afie .....	McAfie, MacAfie, McAffie
	Aphie .....	McAphie (Black 1681)
	Caffrey .....	McCaffrey, McCafferty
	Coffee or Koffee ....	Makcoffee or McKoffee (Black 1506)
	Cuish or Cowis .....	MacCuish or MacCowis
	Diffie .....	McDiffie(Creegham 1779)
	Duffy .....	Macdoffy
Mac	Duffe, Duffy .....	McDuffie, MacDuffie, (Original), MacDuphie (Black 1703), Makduffie, Duffy (Grant 1200, Duffie Duthie Loder 1431)
or	Duffie .....	M'Duffe (1532)
	Dufacius .....	Dufacius (Loder 1592)
Mc	Duphaci .....	Duphaci (Loder 1553)
	Duffphie .....	McDuffphie (1615), Makduffie, M'Duffe (Grieve 717)
or	Duffyhe .....	McDuffyhe, Mcduphe (Loder 1615)
	Dhubsithe .....	MacDhubsithe (1734, Registrar in Jura)
M'	Dubside .....	Dubside (Black, Iona, 1164)
	Dufthi .....	MacDufthi (Black 1214) Duthie, Duffie
or	Duphe .....	Mcduphe (Loder 1615)
	Feithe .....	McFeithe, Makfeithe (Black 1605)
Mhic	Fie .....	McFie (Loder 1609), MacFie (Loder 1596, Bain)
	Faye .....	McFeye (Black 1585)
or	Fee .....	Fee (part); Makfee (Loder 1555), McFee (Black 1541)
	Goffin .....	Magoffin
Vich	Guffie .....	McGuffie, MacGuffie (Bain)
	Haffie .....	HacHaffie, Mahaffy (MacLysaght)
	Ilfie .....	McIlfie (Loder 1583)
	Iphie .....	McIphle (Black 1609)
	Phe, Phee .....	Phe, McPhe (Black 1531), Phee (Black 1545), Makphe (Loder 1531), McPhee (Loder 1592), MacPhee (1615)
	Phie .....	McPhie, MacPhie (Loder 1615), MacPhie (Loder 1652), Mac-a-Phi (Ancient)
	Pheir .....	McPheir, Registrar
	Phietric .....	MacPhietric
	Phied .....	MacPhied

APPENDIX E

HEADSTONE READINGS OF SOME CEMETERIES OF PRINCE EDWARD  
ISLAND TAKEN JULY 1977

ARGYLE SHORE CEMETERY - HEADSTONE READINGS

to July 5, 1977 (Up to 1882)

<u>NAME</u>	<u>BIRTH</u>	<u>DEATH</u>	
Annie J. MacPhee - wife of John McFadyen		18 Dec 1942	Age 79
Archibald MacPhee - husband of Drucilla Rogerson	1869	1940	Age 71
	1869	1953	Age 84
Catherine MacPhee, wife of Donald MacPhee	<u>1811</u>	1903	Age 92
	<u>1802</u>	1884	Age 82
Donald A. MacPhee	<u>1897</u>	1967	Age 71
Hector MacPhee - son of Donald and Catherine	<u>1857</u>	1879	Age 22
John E. MacPhee - husband of Delphene Auger	1912	1971	Age 59
John S. MacPhee - son of Donald and Catherine	<u>1848</u>	1870	Age 22
Paul MacPhee - husband of Mary Jane McLean	1866	1917	Age 51
	1868	1951	Age 83
Theophilus MacPhee - son of Paul and Mary -buried at Pioneer Cemetery at St. Catherines	1906	1906	Age 9 months
Neil McKenzie - husband of Flora Ann McPhee	1839	1912	Age 73
	1844	1929	Age 85
Flora McPhail - wife of Ewen McPhee	<u>1809</u>	1846	Age 37
Flora McPhail - wife of Hugh McPhee	<u>1809</u>	1 Dec 1846	Age 37
Archibald McPhee - husband of Mary McKay	<u>1840</u>	1909	Age 69
	<u>1845</u>	1936	Age 91
Duncan McPhee - his wife lived in Bonshaw	1829	1908	Age 79
Ellen McPhee - daughter of Hugh and Flora	1837	6 May 1911	Age 74
Fred McPhee	1909	9 Mar 1961	Age 52
Hugh McPhee - from Mull Scotland 1821	1806	27 May 1891	Age 85
Margaret McPhee - wife of Duncan McPhee	<u>1843</u>	1926	Age 83
Paul McPhee	1843	16 Mar 1923	Age 80

LONG CREEK CEMETERY - HEADSTONE READINGS (Baptist)  
to July 5, 1977 (Up to 1882)

<u>NAME</u>	<u>BIRTH</u>	<u>DEATH</u>
Archibald Darrock	<u>1819</u>	11 Jun 1897 Age 78
Flora MacCanell	1860	1947 Age 87
Alexander K. Mac Phee	<u>1876</u>	1955 Age 79
Archibald MacPhee	<u>1832</u>	1877 Age 45
Edith Gertrude MacPhee Huggan-wife of Alexander	<u>1897</u>	1964 Age 67
George J. MacPhee	1871	1939 Age 68
Paul MacPhee-husband of Mary Jane	1866	1917 Age 51
Sarah MacPhee-wife of Archibald	<u>1847</u>	1922 Age 75
Walter MacPhee	1867	1938 Age 66
Christy McPhail-wife of Archibald Darrock	<u>1824</u>	1 May 1924 Age 100
George J. McPhee	<u>1871</u>	2 Oct 1939 Age 68
Maggie A. McPhee	1870	1927 Age 57
Walter McPhee-husband of Flora McCormick	1867 1860	1938 Age 71 1947 Age 87
Malcolm McNeill	1857	1921 Age 55
Richard G. Rogerson	<u>1894</u>	8 Jun 1917 Age 23

(Mrs. McEackern of McCannell supplied this record)

ST. MARGARET'S CEMETERY READINGS

to July 5, 1977 (to 1882)

Information underlined was not on the stone, but was calculated by the authors.  
Burials in St. Margaret's Pioneer Cemetery are marked "P".

NAME	BIRTH	DEATH
Mac Cormack - husband of Mary MacPhee		1922 1896
Infant Daughter: Mary		
Catherine MacDonald - wife of Allan MacPhee	1887	
<u>Grandchildren:</u>		
Beverly J. MacDonald	1953	
Betty Anne MacDonald	1946	1963 <u>Age 17</u>
Matilda MacDonald-wife of Paul McPhee	1854	1940 <u>Age 86</u>

John MacDonald - husband of	2 Feb 1880	7 Nov 1932	Age 52
Evelyn McPhee	20 Dec 1880	14 Sep 1974	Age 94
Sons:			
Dougal Gerald	22 Nov 1924	10 Dec 1930	Age 6
Damien			In infancy
Elizabeth MacTntyre-wife of	1889	1975	<u>Age 86</u>
Ronald C. MacPhee			
Agnes MacPhee-wife of	22 Jun 1865	4 Feb 1954	<u>Age 89</u>
John A. MacPhee			
Allan MacPhee	1872	1952	<u>Age 80</u>
Amelia MacPhee	1904	5 Apr 1928	Age 24
Annie MacPhee	1886	1904	Age 18
On this stone:			
Neil MacPhee	1847	1905	Age 58
Catherine MacPhee Steele	1845	1910	Age 65
Mary MacPhee	1845	1910	Age 65
Angus J. McPhee	1848	1923	Age 75
Archibald MacPhee	<u>1768</u>	14 Mar 1828	Age 60 3 days P
Archibald MacPhee	1853	1939	<u>Age 86</u>
Catherine MacPhee-wife of	<u>1843</u>	29 Jun 1899	Age 56
Paul MacPhee			
Daniel J. MacPhee	1894	1962	Age 66
Donald MacPhee	1764	7 Dec 1833	Age 69
Dorothy Ann MacPhee	10 Jan 1898	7 Feb 1939	<u>Age 41</u>
Dorothy Ann MacPhee	10 Jan 1889	1939	<u>Age 40</u>
Ellen MacPhee-wife of		13 Jan 1889	
Joseph MacPhee			
Daughter: Mary. McInnis		25 Mar 1914	Age 31
Son. Alfred		1 Jun 1924	Age 45
Flora MacPhee-wife of	1843	20 Feb 1913	<u>Age 70</u>
Angus McPhee			
Flora MacPhee-wife of	1846	1 Feb 1907	<u>Age 61</u>
John McIsaac			
Frank MacDonald	1865	1947	<u>Age 82</u>
George MacPhee	1846	1949	<u>Age 103</u>
Herman MacPhee-husband of		5 Jan 1913	
Mary A. MacPhee		8 Mar 1814	
Hugh A. MacPhee, husband of	1842	1930	<u>Age 88</u>
Mary Ellen Carey	1868	1942	<u>Age 75</u>
<u>Children:</u>			
Son: Ronnie	1900	1918	<u>Age 18</u>
Daughter: Dora (Mrs. B. Hughes)	1887	1919	<u>Age 32</u>
Hugh A. MacPhee-husband of	1842	1930	Age 88
Mary Ellen Carey	1868	1942	Age 74



Hugh Roddy MacPhee-husband of	25 Mar 1888	20 Feb 1964	<u>Age 76</u>
Mary C. MacDonald	19 May 1881	28 Jul 1957	<u>Age 76</u>
Daughter: Mary		27 Jul 1926	
Hugh MacPhee			
James MacPhee-husband of	1848	1936	<u>Age 88</u>
Catherine MacDonald	1867	1928	<u>Age 61</u>
Son: J. Charles	1901	1915	<u>Age 14</u>
James MacPhee-husband of		15 Apr 1910	
Martha		3 Oct 1914	
John Mac?		1819	P
John A. MacPhee	3 Oct 1866	16 Dec 1961	Age 96
Ange MacPhee	22 Jun 1865	4 Feb 1954	Age 88
John A. MacPhee	3 Oct 1866	16 Dec 1961	<u>Age 95</u>
John D. (lost at sea)	1816	14 Feb 1860	Age 44
Joseph MacPhee-husband of		1904	
Matilda MacDonald		1939	
Katie MacPhee-wife of	1881	1909	<u>Age 28</u>
Francis S. Kenny			
Lillian MacPhee	1889	1975	<u>Age 86</u>
Margaret MacPhee-wife of	<u>1853</u>	29 Dec 1922	Age 69
Arch C. MacPhee			
Marguerite MacPhee	1893	1963	<u>Age 70</u>
Mary Ellen MacPhee	1888	1972	<u>Age 84</u>
Minnie MacPhee	1925	1944	<u>Age 19</u>
Neil MacPhee	1801	5 Feb 1846	Age 45 P
Neill or Mell MacPhee	1889	1965	<u>Age 76</u>
N. Frank MacPhee	1891	1946	<u>Age 55</u>
Paul McPhee	1819	1910	
Peter D. MacPhee	1827	12 Apr 1886	Age 59 P
Peter A. MacPhee-husband of	1893	1945	<u>Age 52</u>
Helen MacDonald	1894	1961	<u>Age 67</u>
Peter MacPhee		12 Mar 1900	Age 67
Pius C. MacPhee	1910	9 Oct 1934	Age 24
Phillip MacPhee	1883	1964	<u>Age 81</u>
Ronald C. MacPhee	1887	1961	Age 74
Russell MacPhee	<u>1908</u>	8 Dec 1956	Age 48
Theresa Ann MacPhee	1882	1971	<u>Age 89</u>
Vincent MacPhee	<u>1856</u>	9 Dec 1941	Age 85
Wilford W. MacPhee-son of	1903	1969	<u>Age 66</u>
George MacPhee			
Mary Ann McInnis-wife of	1843	1923	<u>Age 80</u>
Alfred McPhee			
Aeneas Peter McPhee-son of	1868	6 Jun 1884	Age 16
John and Catherine McPhee			

Agatha McPhee	1849	7 Oct 1926	Age 77
Alexis McPhee	1881	1966	Age 85
Aneas Peter McPhee		6 Jun 1884	Age 16 P
Agatha McPhee		7 Oct 1977	Age 77
Angus McPhee	<u>1842</u>	1920	Age 78
Angus McPhee-husband of Mary	1779	20 Jun 1853	Age 74 P
Angus McPhee	1785	7 Nov 1859	Age 74 P
Angus McPhee	1802	20 Apr 1874	Age 72 P
Angus McPhee	<u>1779</u>	20 Jun 1853	Age 74 P
Angus McPhee-father of Peter McPhee	1796	May 1869	Age 73
Angus McPhee-son of Donald McPhee	<u>1803</u>	24 Dec 1869	Age 73 P
Angus McPhee	1802	1874	Age 72
Annie McPhee	15 Jun 1891	29 Aug 1892	Age 101
Annie McPhee-daughter of Neil and Agnes McPhee	<u>1882</u>	29 Aug 1886	Age 4 P
Archibald McPhee	Dec 1835	14 Jun 1917	Age 82
Archibald McPhee-of Big Marsh	1806	14 Jan 1865	Age 59 P
Archibald McPhee	<u>1777</u>	20 May 1823	Age 60 P
Catherine (McAdam) McPhee-wife of Pius McPhee		22 Apr 1891	Age 48
Daughter: Mary Ann		19 Dec 1876	Age 16
Donald McPhee		7 Feb 1833	Age 60 P
Donald McPhee		9 May 1856	Age 76 P
Elizabeth A. McPhee	<u>1884</u>	28 Apr 1887	Age 3 P
(dau.Herman & Annie McPhee)			
Elizabeth (?) McPhee wife of Ronald McPhee	<u>1820</u>	27 Nov 1895	Age 75
Ellen-wife of Pius McPhee	<u>1853</u>	4 Jan 1886	Age 33 P
Flora McPhee	1733	1813	Age 80
Flora McPhee-wife of John D. McIsaac	<u>1846</u>	1907	Age 61
James McPhee	1847	1910	Age 63
Johannah McPhee	Dec 1849	8 Jul 1919	Age 70
John McPhee	1838	22 Jul 1857	Age 19 P
John McPhee	1816	1880	Age 64
John A. McPhee	1798	28 Feb 1874	Age 76 P
John McPhee	1816	14 Apr 1880	Age 64 P
John D. McPhee-husband of Mary and Archibald	<u>1806</u>	3 Dec 1872	Age 66 P
		Oct 1889	Age 66 P
John D. McPhee-father of Son: Infant John D.	<u>1870</u>	3 Oct 1875	Age 44 P
John D. McPhee	1802	4 Aug 1870	Age 3 mths P
		1882	Age 84

Joseph McPhee-husband of Jane	<u>1810</u>	1 Apr 1882 4 Aug 1882	Age 72 P P
Joseph McPhee-husband of Jane		1882 1882	Age 75
Joseph McPhee		15 Apr 1874	Age 62 P
Laugnlin McPhee-husband of Mary	<u>1805</u> <u>1808</u>	25 Nov 1878 26 Apr 1887	Age 73 P Age 79 P
Mary McPhee	1847	1913	<u>Age 66</u>
Mary McPhee-wife of John D.	1806	1872	Age 66
Mary McPhee-daughter Agnes	1844	30 May 1855	Age 11 P
Mary McPhee-daughter of Herman J. and Anne McPhee		2 Apr 1893	
Mary Agnes McPhee (dau of Herman & Annie McPhee)	1884	Jul 1889	Age 4 P
Neil McPhee	1841	1921	Age 80
Neil McPhee-father of Sons: George and Patrick Daughter: Sarah	<u>1839</u>	30 Nov 1908	Age 79
Neil McPhee	1801	5 Feb 1846	Age 45
Neil Angus McPhee	<u>1796</u>	5 Feb 1846	Age 48
Neil J. McPhee	<u>1837</u>	7 May 1903	Age 76 P
Paul McPhee	1849	1910	Age 61
Peter Angus McPhee	1806	10 Jan 1868	Age 62 P
Peter Archibald McPhee	1804	1879	Age 75
Peter D. McPhee-brother of John D. McPhee (Lost at sea)	<u>1827</u>	12 Apr 1886 1860	Age 59 P
Peter Archibald	1804	9 Jan 1879	Age 44 P
Ronald McPhee	<u>1816</u>	20 Oct 1891	Age 75
Sarah McPhee-also also Jane		May 1882	Age
Michael R. McIntyre-husband of Emma MacPhee	1884	1968 1975	Age 91

### ST. COLUMBA CEMETERY - HEADSTONE READINGS

<u>NAME</u>	<u>BIRTH</u>	<u>DEATH</u>	
Angus Campbell-Little Harbor, Lot 46	1770	7 Nov 1823	Age 53
Ann -wife of Dougald Campbell	1820	19 Oct 1878	Age 58
Daughter: Frances A.	1866	May 1875	Age 9
John P. Campbell-husband of Eliza McPhee	1831 1839	30 Mar 1919 14 Jun 1913	Age 88 Age 74

Angus D. MacDonald - husband of	1831	1894	Age 63
Mary A. McPhee	1849	1931	Age 82
Son; James Benedict	1880	1912	Age 32
Archibald N. MacPhee - husband of	22 Feb 1862	18 Jun 1941	<u>Age 63</u>
Anne Jane Ryan	4 Mar 1858	26 Apr 1939	<u>Age 81</u>
Daughter; Katherine F. wife of \	31 Jul 1898	29 Aug 1972	<u>Age 74</u>
Basil Leonard			
Neil S. MacPhee	1890	1945	<u>Age 55</u>
Son: Elmer St. Clair	1929	1938	<u>Age 9</u>
Raymond MacPhee - husband of	1856	1942	<u>Age 86</u>
Katherine Campbell	1851	1944	<u>Age 93</u>
Roderick MacPhee - husband of	1856	6 Jul 1940	<u>Age 86</u>
Teresa Amelia	1865	7 Jan 1954	Age 89
Daughter; Mary T.	1897	1903	<u>Age 6</u>
Mathias Malcom - son of Arhibald and		2 Dec 1886	
Elizabeth McPhee			
John N. McDonald - husband of	1850	1928	<u>Age 78</u>
Mary Agnes McPhee	1860	1951	<u>Age 91</u>
Children of John and Mary:			
Daughter; Alice Mooney	1880	1927	Age 47
Son; Ronald Pius McDonald	1885	1951	<u>Age 66</u>
Ronald McEachern - husband of	1817	1916	Age 99
Martha McPhee	1830	13 Feb 1899	Age 69
Children of Ronald and Martha:			
Son; John		2 Apr 1872	Age
Albert			
Daughter; Mary and her son			
Mary McMillan	1764	25 Mar 1842	Age 78
Aenas P. McPhee - husband of	1889	1970	<u>Age 81</u>
Stella M. Harris	1890	1970	<u>Age 80</u>
Angus McPhee	1816	27 Oct 1889	Age 73
Angus McPhee - of Bayfield, husband of	1812	25 Oct 1885	Age 73
Annabelle McPhee Bayfield	1822	2 Jul 1900	Age 78
Archibald McPhee-husband of	1849	1942	<u>Age 93</u>
Elizabeth MacNeil	1854	1930	Age 74
Daughter; Theresa	1881	1907	<u>Age 26</u>
Catherine McPhee	1798	16 Oct 1884	Age 86
John McPhee-North Lake		29 Sep 1884	Age
John McPhee-Charlottetown	1852	28 Nov 1928	<u>Age 76</u>
John J. McPhee	22 Jan 1883	21 Oct 1966	<u>Age 83</u>
Joseph McPhee-from Fair Field	1810	21 Dec 1881	Age 71
Joseph McPhee-husband of	1873	1951	<u>Age 78</u>
Mary Doucette	1868	1955	<u>Age 87</u>
Mary McPhee-Daughter of Archibald McPhee	1815	27 Jun 1898	Age 83
and M. Flora Campbell of Big Pond			
Michael McPhee-Son of Corneluis McPhee			
Neil McPhee	1801	5 Feb 1846	Age 45
Niel McPhee		3 Aug 1888	

ST. MARY'S CEMETERY (SOURIS) - HEADSTONE READINGS

<u>NAME</u>	<u>BIRTH</u>	<u>DEATH</u>	
Leah McDonald - wife of Peter A. MacPhee	1871	1924	<u>Age 53</u>
John B. McDonald	1831	1923	Age 92
Alexander McPhee - son of Hector and Mary McPhee	1852	13 Oct 1892	Age 40
Ann McPhee - wife of Angus McPhee	1828	10 Apr 1904	Age 76
Ann Jane McPhee	1852	1929	<u>Age 77</u>
Anthony McPhee - husband of Christina McLellan	1817	23 Jun 1892	Age 75
Archibald McPhee - son of Hector and Mary McPhee	1843	22 Aug 1894	Age 51
Christina McPhee - daughter of Donald McPhee and Ann McDonald	1818	12 Dec 1890	Age 72
Clement McPhee	1813	23 Aug 1904	Age 91
Elizabeth McPhee - wife of Alexander	1823	20 Feb 1899	Age 76
Ellen McPhee - wife of James McEachern	1857	24 Dec 1916	Age 59
Emily McPhee	1848	8 Apr 1947	<u>Age 99</u>
Felix McPhee - son of Donald and Ann MacDonald	1812	7 Apr 1890	Age 78
Hector McPhee	1836	26 May 1903	Age 67
James McPhee - husband of Ann McKinnon	<u>1830</u>	28 May 1890	Age 60
Daughter M. Ellen MacPhee	<u>1833</u>	1867	Age 34
James N. McPhee - widower-carpenter	1830	30 May 1890	Age 60
John D. McPhee - husband of Mary A. McKinna	1869	1940	Age 71
Maggie McPhee	1890	14 Jun 1904	Age 14
Mary McPhee - wife of James Bryant	<u>1863</u>	18 Apr 1899	Age 36
Mary McPhee	1854	29 Apr 1941	<u>Age 87</u>
Mary McPhee - daughter of Archibald and Flora (Campbell)McPhee	1821	27 Jun 1898	Age 77
Mary McPhee - wife of Hector McPhee	1807	10 May 1890	Age 83
Daughter of Archibald and Christine McLean-McPhee			
Mary Ann McPhee - wife of Milus McPhee	<u>1838</u>	22 Sep 1884	Age 46
Neil McPhee	<u>1820</u>	18 Apr 1889	Age 69

Neil Frances McPhee - son of Miles McPhee and Maryan McAuley	1877	19 May 1901	Age 24
Paul McPhee	1840	30 Jun 1902	Age 62
Paul McPhee - husband of Elizabeth McLean	<u>1839</u>	28 Jun 1902	Age 63
	<u>1830</u>	8 Jun 1910	Age 80
Peter McPhee - son of Hector McPhee and Mary McPhee	1849	19 Sep 1898	Age 49

ST. MARY'S CEMETERY (SOURIS) - HEADSTONE READINGS

to July 5, 1977

<u>NAME</u>	<u>BIRTH</u>	<u>DEATH</u>	
Jane Fisher - wife of Archibald J. MacPhee	1846	2 Nov 1908	Age 62
Alexander MacDonald - husband of Ann MacPhee	1835	1916	<u>Age 81</u>
	1844	1932	<u>Age 88</u>
Children of Alexander and Ann Son: Paul J.	1863	30 Oct 1916	<u>Age 53</u>
Daughter: Ellen Falvey	1876	1925	<u>Age 49</u>
Son: Neil D.	1893	2 Feb 1919	<u>Age 26</u>
Son: Peter D.	<u>1893</u>	21 May 1923	<u>Age 30</u>
S. Joseph MacDonald - husband of Catherine MacPhee	1880	1959	<u>Age 79</u>
	1878	1949	<u>Age 71</u>
Archibald J. MacPhee - husband of Jane Fisher	<u>1841</u>	14 Dec 1913	Age 72
Charles N. MacPhee	22 Oct 1911	5 Jun 1972	<u>Age 61</u>
Donald MacPhee	1819	24 Jan 1903	Age 84
Felix MacPhee - husband of Winnifred MacInnes	1914	1972	Age 58
	1918		
George F. MacPhee	1918	1944	<u>Age 26</u>
Hector MacPhee - husband of Florence	1875	1962	<u>Age 87</u>
	1888	1962	<u>Age 74</u>
J. Lawrence MacPhee - husband of Agnes M. Campbell	1914	1972	Age 58
	1922		
James MacPhee	1909	1967	<u>Age 58</u>
James N. MacPhee - husband of Sarah A. Thistle	<u>1853</u>	15 Sep 1917	Age 64
	<u>1867</u>	2 Feb 1919	Age 52
John MacPhee	1887	1957	<u>Age 70</u>
John MacPhee	1838	1926	<u>Age 88</u>
John D. MacPhee - husband of Mary A. Kinnon	1869	1940	<u>Age 71</u>
	1877	1954	<u>Age 76</u>
John P. MacPhee	<u>1838</u>	14 Apr 1911	Age 73
Judith Francis MacPhee - wife of James MacPhee		18 Mar 1894	Age
		23 Sep 1969	Age
Lena MacPhee	<u>1878</u>	1 Apr 1910	Age 32

Margaret E. MacPhee - wife of Daniel A. MacEachern	1875 1869	1955 1941	<u>Age 80</u> <u>Age 72</u>
Margaret J. MacPhee - wife of Donald J. Lavie	<u>1883</u>	28 Apr 1909	Age 26
Mary J. MacPhee	1881	1929	<u>Age 48</u>
Mary J. MacPhee - wife of John Lyons	1867	1937	<u>Age 70</u>
PTE. Daniel Andrew MacPhee 65th Canadian Mounted Rifles	1889	1913	<u>Age 24</u>
Ronald A. MacPhee - husband of Flora A. Dunphy	1860 1873	1936 1907	<u>Age 76</u> <u>Age 34</u>
Son: Angus MacPhee	1900	1903	<u>Age 3</u>
Sarah MacPhee, aunt to George F. MacPhee	1876	1976	<u>Age 100</u>
Catherine McAuley - wife of John J. MacPhee	1840	1922	<u>Age 82</u>
Hugh McAuley - husband of Matilda McPhee	1846 1853	1922 1901	<u>Age 76</u> <u>Age 43</u>
Children of Hugh and Matilda: Joseph	1892	1908	<u>Age 16</u>
Peter	1895	1911	<u>Age 16</u>
Jane Fisher, wife of Archibald J. MacPhee		2 Nov 1908	<u>Age 62</u>

### ST. GEORGE'S CEMETERY - HEADSTONE READINGS

to July 5,1977 (Up to 1882)

<u>NAME</u>	<u>BIRTH</u>	<u>DEATH</u>	
Francis R. (Ch. of Angus and Mary McPhee)	1894	1908	Age 14
Gertrude " " " "	1891	1908	Age 17
Katie G.	<u>1793</u>	1890	Age 97
Lauchlin MacDonald - husband of Elizabeth MacPhee	<u>1810</u> <u>1817</u>	11 Feb 1901 3 Sep 1900	Age 91 Age 83
<u>?</u> MacPhee	<u>1824</u>	21 Jan 1906	Age 82
Allen S. MacPhee - husband of Mary McLean	1902 1957	1976 1957	Age 74 Age 2 months
Daughter: Linda			
Catherine MacPhee - wife of E. H. McCormck		10 Oct 1874	
Dolphin MacPhee	1898	1962	Age 64
James MacPhee	<u>1826</u>	1846	Age 20
Joseph MacPhee	<u>1919</u>	16 Apr 1966	Age 47
Corporal R.C.E.M.E.			
Paul MacPhee - husband of Elizabeth Morrison	1824 1892	12 Jun 1914 6 Jun 1923	Age 72 Age 73
Son: Alex Daniel		23 Oct 1918	Age 26

Roderick MacPhee - husband of	<u>1800</u>	1886	Age 86
Catherine McDonald	<u>1805</u>	1893	Age 88
Sara Josephine MacPhee - wife of	1900	1934	Age 34
Hugh MacPhee			
Catherine McLeon - wife of	1825	21 Jan 1893	Age 68
Hugh McPhee			
Alfred J. McPhee	8 Feb 1929	16 Jul 1968	Age 39
Children of Angus & Mary McPhee			
Jane MacPhee	<u>1820</u>	1846	Age 26
Bessie MacPhee	<u>1888</u>	1910	Age 22

ST. ALEXIS CEMETERY - HEADSTONE READINGS

to July 5, 1977

<u>NAME</u>	<u>BIRTH</u>	<u>DEATH</u>	
Mary A. MacPhee	1879	1950	<u>Age 71</u>
Mary McPhee - wife of	<u>1834</u>	30 Apr 1895	Age 61
Maxin Chaisson	<u>1835</u>	24 Jan 1886	Age 51
John McPhee	1822	1 Dec 1901	Age 79

Rollo Bay was settled by acadiens in 1701. Three or four French families hid in the woods when Acadiens were expelled by the British. They went out to South Shore, and when forced to leave, they came back to Rollo Bay. Hence the name Chaisson.

ALL SAINTS CEMETERY AT CARDIGAN - HEADSTONE READINGS

to July 5, 1977 (Up to 1882)

NAME	BIRTH	DEATH	
Many unmarked graves and some which couldnot be read.			
* Alphonses MacPhee - husband of	1891	1967	Age 76
Hannah J. Shea	1895	1964	Age 69
Donald Wilson - husband of	<u>1835</u>	16 Jan 1904	Age 69
Sarah McPhee	<u>1832</u>	1 Apr 1912	Age 80

\* Parents of Edna McPhee McDonald of Cardigan. Edna says that the rest of the family were buried at St. Margaret's.



EAST POINT BAPTIST CEMETERY - HEADSTONE READINGS  
to July 5 1977

<u>NAME</u>	<u>BIRTH</u>	<u>DEATH</u>	
William MacDonald - husband of	1828	1906	<u>Age 78</u>
Louisa MacPhee	1851	1909	<u>Age 58</u>
Children of William and Louisa:			
Adelida	1873	1891	<u>Age 18</u>
Edna	1877	1893	<u>Age 16</u>
Daniel J.	1864	1934	<u>Age 10</u>
Perpetum McPhee - wife of	<u>1824</u>	1 Jan 1910	Age 86
Peter Robertson			

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