

Mc Donald of Glengarry

1770 1982

Reading Room

READING ROOM

*Jameson & Co. Ltd. Dundee*

*Jameson*

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P. N. R. J. O. E. I. N. K. E.

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N. 37	N. 1.	37	N. 1. John McGilless	N. 1. John McDowell	200	N. 1. Angus McDowell	N. 1. James M. Donnell	200	Willie Grant
N. 36	N. 2.	36	Ronald Gill	John McDowell	200	John Grant	Don M. Mullan	200	David Grant
N. 35	N. 3.	35	Michael Cunningham	N. 3. Alan McDowell	200	N. 3. Rod. McDowell	N. 3. Douglas McDowell	200	Ralph Ho
N. 34	N. 4.	34	George McGilless	N. 4. George V. Murray	200	N. 4. John McDowell	N. 4. John McDowell	200	John W.
N. 33	N. 5.	33	Angus T. Donnell	N. 5. John McDowell	200	N. 5. James McDowell	N. 5. James M. Donnell	200	John Taylor
N. 32	N. 6.	32	Robert Cameron	N. 6. James McDowell	200	N. 6. John McDowell	N. 6. John McDowell	200	John Lee
N. 31	N. 7.	31	Don M. Donnell	N. 7. Angus McDowell	200	N. 7. Angus McDowell	N. 7. John McDowell	200	Ben. Baker
N. 30	N. 8.	30	John McDowell	N. 8. John McDowell	200	N. 8. John McDowell	N. 8. John McDowell	200	John Lee
N. 29	N. 9.	29	John McDowell	N. 9. John McDowell	200	N. 9. John McDowell	N. 9. John McDowell	200	John Lee
N. 28	N. 10.	28	John McDowell	N. 10. John McDowell	200	N. 10. John McDowell	N. 10. John McDowell	200	John Lee
N. 27	N. 11.	27	John McDowell	N. 11. John McDowell	200	N. 11. John McDowell	N. 11. John McDowell	200	John Lee
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N. 20	N. 18.	20	Alex. Campbell	N. 18. Alex. Campbell	200	N. 18. Alex. Campbell	N. 18. Alex. Campbell	200	John Lee
N. 19	N. 19.	19	John McDowell	N. 19. John McDowell	200	N. 19. John McDowell	N. 19. John McDowell	200	John Lee
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N. 17	N. 21.	17	Don M. Donnell	N. 21. Don M. Donnell	200	N. 21. Don M. Donnell	N. 21. Don M. Donnell	200	John Lee
N. 16	N. 22.	16	John McDowell	N. 22. John McDowell	200	N. 22. John McDowell	N. 22. John McDowell	200	John Lee
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37	N <sup>o</sup> 1 John McGillis	N <sup>o</sup> 2 John McDonnell	200	N <sup>o</sup> 1 Angus McDonnell	N <sup>o</sup> 2 James M. Donnell	200	William Grant - 200			
36	Ronald Gill	John M. Douglas	200	N <sup>o</sup> 3 Rod <sup>o</sup> McDonnell	N <sup>o</sup> 4 Douglas McDonnell	200	Don <sup>o</sup> M <sup>o</sup> Mullin	200	David Gunn	200
35	N <sup>o</sup> 3 James M. Donnell	N <sup>o</sup> 3 Alan M. Donnell	200	N <sup>o</sup> 5 John Kennedy	N <sup>o</sup> 6 John McDonnell	200	Ralph Falkner	200	John M. Donnell	200
34	N <sup>o</sup> 4 George V. Leonard	N <sup>o</sup> 5 John McDonnell	200	N <sup>o</sup> 7 James M. Donnell	N <sup>o</sup> 8 James M. Donnell	200	John Williams	200	John Taylor	200
33	Angus T. Donnell	N <sup>o</sup> 6 John McDonnell	200	N <sup>o</sup> 9 John M. Donnell	N <sup>o</sup> 10 John M. Donnell	200	John Lemon	200	John Lemon	200
32	James Cameron	N <sup>o</sup> 7 John McDonnell	200	N <sup>o</sup> 11 John M. Donnell	N <sup>o</sup> 12 John M. Donnell	200	Ben Baker	200	Ben Baker	200
31	N <sup>o</sup> 8 Don <sup>o</sup> M <sup>o</sup> Donnell	N <sup>o</sup> 8 Angus M. Douglas	200	N <sup>o</sup> 13 John M. Donnell	N <sup>o</sup> 14 John M. Donnell	200	John M. Donnell	200	John M. Donnell	200
30	N <sup>o</sup> 9 Angus McDonnell	N <sup>o</sup> 9 John McDonnell	200	N <sup>o</sup> 15 John M. Donnell	N <sup>o</sup> 16 John M. Donnell	200	John M. Donnell	200	John M. Donnell	200
29	N <sup>o</sup> 10 Donald McDonnell	N <sup>o</sup> 10 John McDonnell	200	N <sup>o</sup> 17 John M. Donnell	N <sup>o</sup> 18 John M. Donnell	200	John M. Donnell	200	John M. Donnell	200
28	N <sup>o</sup> 11 John McDonnell	N <sup>o</sup> 11 John McDonnell	200	N <sup>o</sup> 19 John M. Donnell	N <sup>o</sup> 20 John M. Donnell	200	John M. Donnell	200	John M. Donnell	200
27	N <sup>o</sup> 12 James M. Donnell	N <sup>o</sup> 12 James M. Donnell	200	N <sup>o</sup> 21 John M. Donnell	N <sup>o</sup> 22 John M. Donnell	200	John M. Donnell	200	John M. Donnell	200
26	N <sup>o</sup> 13 Donald McDonnell	N <sup>o</sup> 13 Duncan M. Donnell	200	N <sup>o</sup> 23 John M. Donnell	N <sup>o</sup> 24 John M. Donnell	200	John M. Donnell	200	John M. Donnell	200
25	N <sup>o</sup> 14 Rod <sup>o</sup> McDonnell	N <sup>o</sup> 14 Samuel M. Donnell	200	N <sup>o</sup> 25 John M. Donnell	N <sup>o</sup> 26 John M. Donnell	200	John M. Donnell	200	John M. Donnell	200
24	N <sup>o</sup> 15 John McDonnell	N <sup>o</sup> 15 John McDonnell	200	N <sup>o</sup> 27 John M. Donnell	N <sup>o</sup> 28 John M. Donnell	200	John M. Donnell	200	John M. Donnell	200
23	N <sup>o</sup> 16 Angus McDonnell	N <sup>o</sup> 16 Allan McDonnell	200	N <sup>o</sup> 29 John M. Donnell	N <sup>o</sup> 30 John M. Donnell	200	John M. Donnell	200	John M. Donnell	200
22	N <sup>o</sup> 17	N <sup>o</sup> 17 Duncan M. Donnell	200	N <sup>o</sup> 31 John M. Donnell	N <sup>o</sup> 32 John M. Donnell	200	John M. Donnell	200	John M. Donnell	200
21	N <sup>o</sup> 18	N <sup>o</sup> 18 James M. Donnell	200	N <sup>o</sup> 33 John M. Donnell	N <sup>o</sup> 34 John M. Donnell	200	John M. Donnell	200	John M. Donnell	200
20	Alex <sup>o</sup> Campbell	N <sup>o</sup> 19	200	N <sup>o</sup> 35 John M. Donnell	N <sup>o</sup> 36 John M. Donnell	200	John M. Donnell	200	John M. Donnell	200
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17	Don <sup>o</sup> M <sup>o</sup> Donnell	N <sup>o</sup> 22 John McDonnell	200	N <sup>o</sup> 41 John M. Donnell	N <sup>o</sup> 42 John M. Donnell	200	John M. Donnell	200	John M. Donnell	200
16	N <sup>o</sup> 22 James M. Donnell	N <sup>o</sup> 22 John McDonnell	200	N <sup>o</sup> 43 John M. Donnell	N <sup>o</sup> 44 John M. Donnell	200	John M. Donnell	200	John M. Donnell	200
15	John W. Sutherland	N <sup>o</sup> 23 Duncan M. Donnell	200	N <sup>o</sup> 45 John M. Donnell	N <sup>o</sup> 46 John M. Donnell	200	John M. Donnell	200	John M. Donnell	200
14	Alex <sup>o</sup> Campbell	N <sup>o</sup> 24 Angus M. Donnell	200	N <sup>o</sup> 47 John M. Donnell	N <sup>o</sup> 48 John M. Donnell	200	John M. Donnell	200	John M. Donnell	200
13	Rod <sup>o</sup> McDonnell	N <sup>o</sup> 25	200	N <sup>o</sup> 49 John M. Donnell	N <sup>o</sup> 50 John M. Donnell	200	John M. Donnell	200	John M. Donnell	200

John M. Donnell B. R. N.Y.

Don<sup>o</sup> M. Donnell  
Alan M. Donnell  
Don<sup>o</sup> M. Donnell

Don<sup>o</sup> Gilles  
Don<sup>o</sup> M. Donnell  
Hugh Mullin

Don<sup>o</sup> J. Donnell  
John M. Donnell

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*Faint handwritten notes at the top of the page, including names like "John Gillet" and "John M. Donnell".*

Table with handwritten entries, including names like "John M. Donnell", "John M. Gillet", and "John M. Reynolds". The text is oriented vertically and includes various names and dates.

Table with handwritten entries, including names like "John M. Donnell", "John M. Gillet", and "John M. Reynolds". The text is oriented vertically and includes various names and dates.

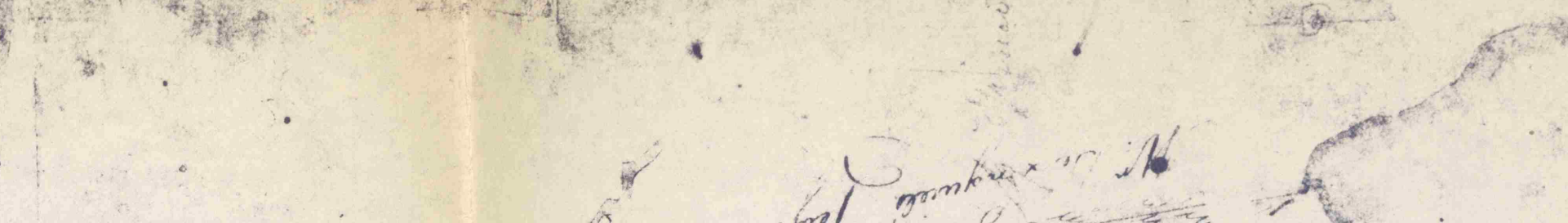
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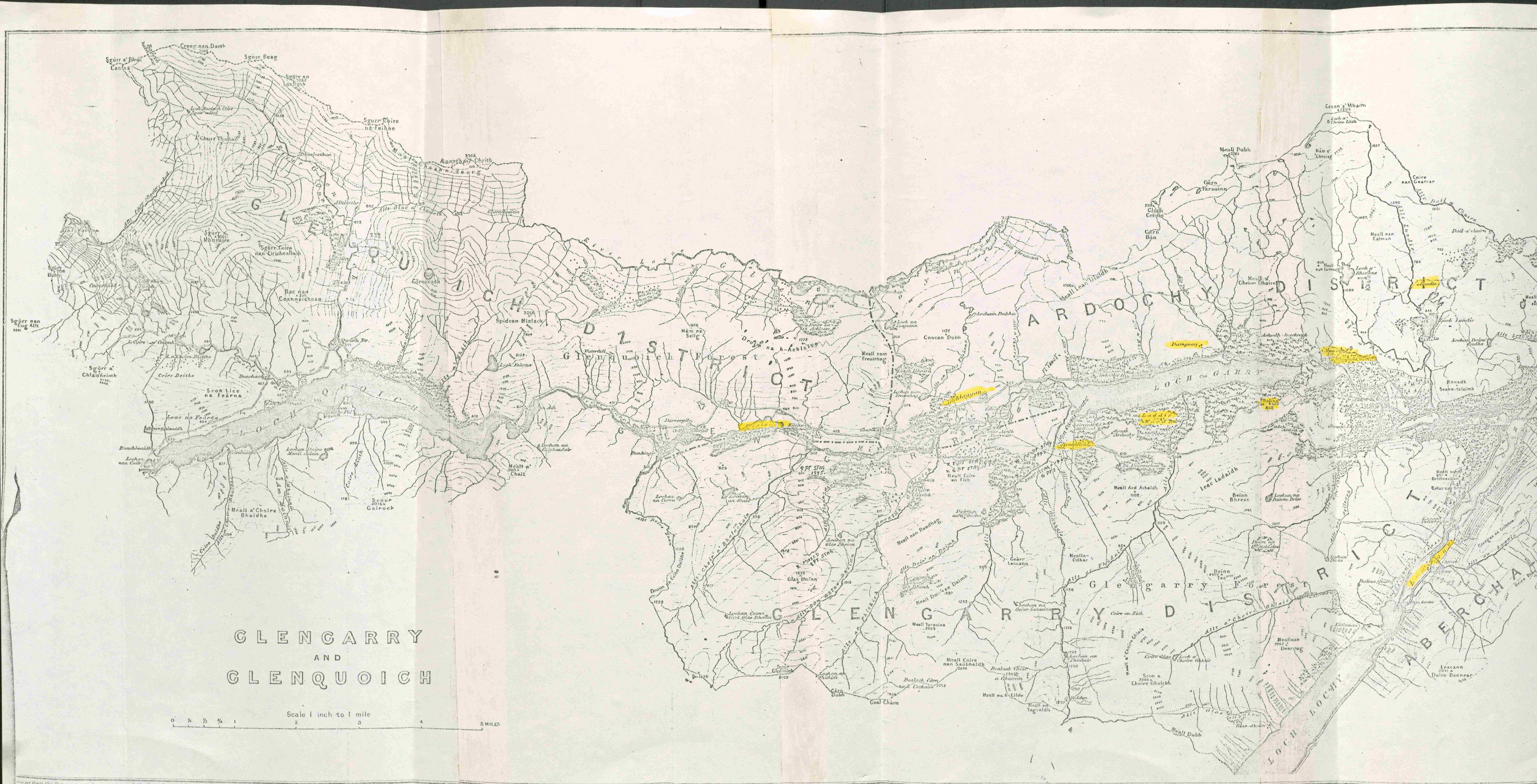
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PART OF LAKE OF THE ST. LAWRENCE  
 Point Mills

17

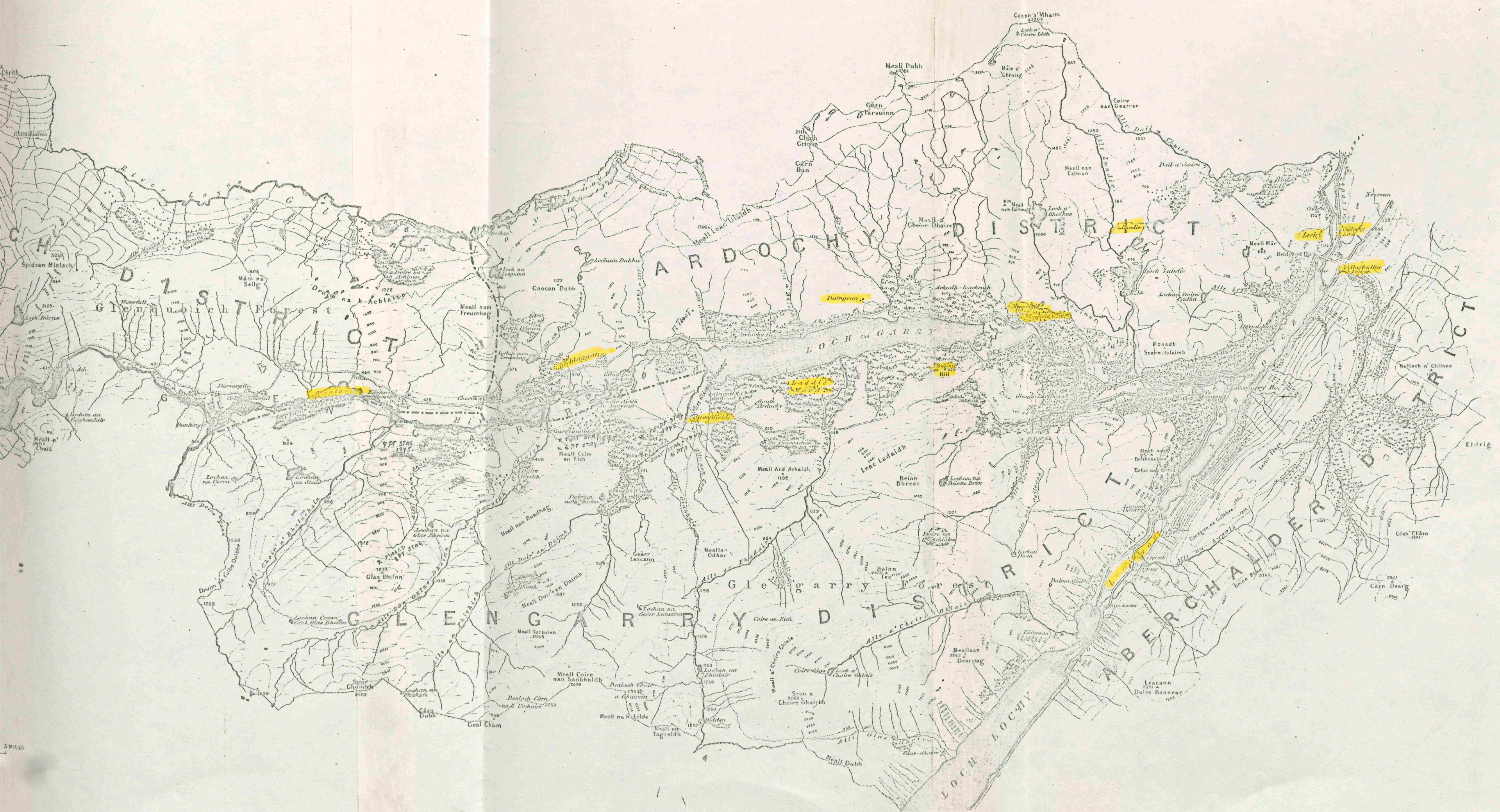
Lancaster township  
Glenqarry county



GLENCARRY  
AND  
GLENQUOICH

Scale 1 inch to 1 mile  
0 1/4 1/2 3/4 1 2 3 4 5 MILES

Revised from the Ordnance map by permission of the Controller of H.M. Stationery Office



5 MILES



Genealogical Materials from Mr. Daniel F. McDonald  
179 Chapel Street  
BRISTOL, Connecticut 06010  
U.S.A.

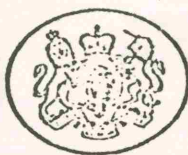
1. Cover sheet and set of 70 sheets selected and copied for research purposes from Place-Names of Glengarry and Glenquoich and Their Associations,\* 68-74 Carter Lane, E.C., 1931
2. Copy of letter from Mr. C. J. Sinclair to Daniel McDonald, dated April 8, 1982
3. Copy of letter from The Mitchell Library (Glasgow District Libraries), dated May 20, 1982
4. Copy of an advertisement from the "Glasgow Mercury," illustrating the form in which ships' arrivals and departures are given
5. Copy of early map of Lancaster by James McDonell, 34" X 25"
6. Copy of map of Glengarry and Glenquoich, Scotland, 29" X 12½"

\* \* \* \* \*

\*Excerpt from a letter written by Daniel F. McDonald, May 14, 1982:

"I was able to look over a revised edition (1931) obtained on the interlibrary loan arrangement from the University of Georgia. There was included an ordnance map of the Glengarry and Glenquoich areas about 12" X 28" in size. Scale is 1 inch to 1 mile. I was able to locate 9 of the 12 place names associated with the 55 heads of families."

Recd. 4/15/82



Scottish Record Office  
P O Box 36  
H M General Register House  
EDINBURGH  
EH1 3YY

8 April 1982

Daniel F McDonald  
179 Chapel Street  
Bristol  
Connecticut 06010  
U.S.A.

Dear Mr McDonald

I have received your letter dated March 24. Thank you for explaining the background to your inquiry.

I have searched the Customs Accounts for Port Glasgow for 1785-7, but regret I found no entries in respect of the 'Britannia', 'Cochrane' or 'McDonald' sailing to or returning from North America.

The departure and arrival of ships might well be recorded in local newspapers. If you wish to follow that line of research, you might care to direct your inquiry to the Mitchell Library, North Street, Glasgow. G3 7DN.

Yours sincerely

C J SINCLAIR

Mr. Daniel F. McDonald  
179 Chapel Street,  
Bristol,  
Connecticut, U.S.A.

Local History Library

Recd. 4/3/82

GLASGOW DISTRICT LIBRARIES

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W.A.G. Atison, F.T.A.  
Director of Libraries

CITY OF GLASGOW DISTRICT COUNCIL  
LIBRARIES DEPARTMENT

If telephoning or calling ask for

Ms. Bell  
Our Ref. GC42/YSC/MacDonald

THE MITCHELL LIBRARY,  
NORTH STREET,  
GLASGOW, G3 7DN

Your Ref. ....

20th May, 1982

Dear Sir,

Thank you for your letter of 26th April, 1982.

The only newspaper held by the Library's Glasgow Collection for the 1780's is the Glasgow Mercury. An examination of the columns of this newspaper has revealed the following information:-

- 1. Britannia: reported as having sailed on 26th March, 1786, carrying goods.
- 2. Cochrane: sailed 9th June, 1786, master Robert Stevenson, carrying goods.
- 3. MacDonald: the Glasgow Mercury was examined for the period 2nd March - 31st August, 1786, but no mention of the MacDonald was found.
- 4. Unnamed vessel: an examination of the Glasgow Mercury from 2nd March - 31st August has revealed only one vessel sailing from Greenock to Quebec - the Ocean. It is reported as having sailed on 29th March. Enclosed is a photocopy of the advertisement for the ship, which appeared in the Glasgow Mercury of 2nd - 9th March. It has not been possible to search for a newspaper report of an accident at sea affecting this vessel.
- 5. Cochrane: sailed 3rd April, 1787, carrying goods.

*Ocean arrived at Quebec  
29 June 1786, 12 weeks from Glasgow  
W. Kenner, Master*

Enclosed is a sample copy of one of the entries, to illustrate the form in which the information is given.

It is hoped that this information will be of assistance.

Yours faithfully,

*Helean Bell*

Encs.

Mr. Daniel F. McDonald,  
179 Chapel Street,  
Bristol,  
Connecticut, 06010.

PP. Local Studies Librarian

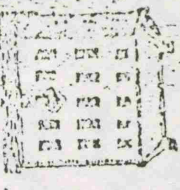
It is acknowledged on every side, that the equitable freedom upon which Insurance agents are now elected, has freed from harsh charges or unreasonable deductions, has been secured to the Public by the liberal plan of this Company, and the office has, in return, been honoured with numerous marks of public approbation, as the rapid extension of its business fully proves.

The Public are requested to observe, that this Company is not founded on the principle of the Contribution-Plan, in which persons insured are liable for the losses of others, but that, on the contrary, the Policies of this Office contain a full engagement to pay the whole amount of any loss sustained; for which purpose, the Company at all times holds in readiness a fund in Government Securities, as ample, in proportion to its engagements, as that of any Insurance-Company in Great Britain.

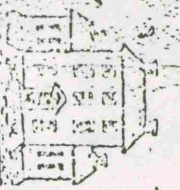
Printed proposals, containing the rates of insurance and full information of the rules, may be had gratis at the Office of every Agent.

By Order of the Directors,  
H. A. HARDY, Sec. of the Country Department.

To the CREDITORS of JOHN ROBERTSON, grocer in Paisley.  
The Creditors, at their meeting on the 8th current, not having been able to come to a determination on matters of consequence for their interests, and for bringing the said Robertson's affairs to an end, made an adjournment till Wednesday the 15th of March current, at six o'clock afternoon, in the house of Patrick Heron, vintner in Glasgow, when it is requested that all the Creditors by whom Debts, or Agents, will attend.



To be SOLD,  
THAT HOUSE in Argyle Street, belonging to and possessed by James Dunlop of Garskirk.  
Apply to the Proprietor.



To be LET for one year, and entered to the first of May next,  
THE HORSE and GARDEN of MAVISBANK, lying in the neighbourhood of Glasgow, pleasant to situate on the banks of the Clyde, and very convenient for the accommodation of a family as a summer residence.  
The House consists of six rooms and a kitchen with larn, stable, washing-house, &c. and as much ground may be had, if required, as will be sufficient to grow a horse and a cow during the summer.  
For further particulars enquire of the proprietor in Glasgow, March 8th, 1786.

For S. A. L. E.

The new Ship NORVAL, lately launched from the building yard of John Wood and Co. Port-Glasgow. This vessel is a fine stout vessel, of about 250 tons carpenter's measure, calculated for the West India or American trade—her depth of hold under the main beam is eleven feet one inch, and four feet four inches clear in the lower part twice decked.—As the cabin and two lengths of staterooms is raised about 3 1/2 feet above the main deck, it gives the vessel a large clear gun-room, and a large quantity of tobacco hogsheads or run poundons. She will flow about 500 hds. tobacco. For particulars apply as above.  
Port-Glasgow, March 7th, 1786.

For QUEBEC and MONTREAL.

The Ship OCEAN WILKINSON, Kinross, Master, will be ready to receive goods at Greenock by the 14th of February, and will positively fall the full fair wind after the 10th of March.  
For freight or passage apply to Hamilton, Gardner, and Co. Greenock, or to James Buchanan, Glasgow.  
Dec. 21st, 1785.

For Rappahannock River, Virginia.

The Ship BOYD, James Boyds Master, about 200 tons burden lying at Port Glasgow, will be ready to take on board goods by the 15th instant, and positively clear to fall by the 10th of March.  
For freight or passage apply to Robert Dunlop and Company, Glasgow, on the Yacht at Port Glasgow.  
For the encouragement of shippers, goods will be delivered, at the ship-side, as high up the River as Port-Noroyal.  
The Boat has good accommodation for passengers.  
February 2d, 1786.

For POTOMACK and RAPPAHANNOCK RIVERS, VIRGINIA.

The Big BRITANNIA, DAVIS GARRARD, Master, now taking on board goods at Greenock, and will be clear to fall by the 15th of March.  
The Britannia has good accommodation for passengers.  
For freight or passage apply to James Clerk and Co. Glasgow, or John Laird and Co., of Greenock Ropework.

reached his present situation in the court, where was made known to the bankman, by the cry of parental affection, exclaiming—“Oh! my son, my son!”

The following influence of longevity and extensive memory may be depended upon:—There is now living near Dublin, a Mr. Cowhill, aged 106 years. She remembers the coronation of King James the Second, and works every day at spinning cotton. Her brother, with four of his children, grand-mother to 19, great grand-mother to 25.

The ship Mally, Capt. Lamont, was clear to fall from the Bay of Honduras on the 3d of November last. The Fortitude, from Clyde to Jamaica, passed Barbadoes on the 28th of December, all well.—And the Albion, Mr. Millan, passed the same island a week after, all well.  
The Carron, Patterson, is arrived at London from Carron.

Thames, Crindley, at Be-nefs, from do.  
Bell, at Orlend, from Clyde.  
Douglas, Bell, at London, from Virginia.  
Nancy, Ke'lo, at Virginia, from Clyde.

ARRIVAL in CLYDE since our last.  
March 22. Thoma, Lindsay, Rolfe, ballast.  
Betty, Kerr, Londonderry, goods.  
Graston, Marquis, Elfale, flutes.  
M'Whide's Cutter, with two prizes.  
29. Albany, Johnston, Clyde, tobacco.

SAILINGS.  
March 23. Minerva, Love, Dublin, coals.  
Peggy, Black, Newfoundland, goods.  
26. Britannia, Galbreath, Virginia, goods.  
Samuel, Jamison, New York, do.  
Silars, Jamison, Rotterdam, tobacco.  
27. Nelly, Morrison, Dublin, goods.  
Peggy, M'Lehlan, Waterford, goods.  
Cannies Cutter.

Thursday's Exprels.

No foreign Mail.  
From the LONDON GAZETTE, March 25.

Whitehall, March 25.  
THE King has been pleased to constitute and appoint John Elliot, Esq; to be Governor and Commander in Chief of the Island of

ment.  
That 52,500l. 17s. 2d. be granted upon account of commissioned officers of his Majesty's British and American forces for 1786.

That 3535l. be granted upon account of several officers late in the service of the States General, for the year 1786.  
That 333l. 9s. 7d. be granted for defraying the charge of allowances to the two troops of Horse Guards reduced, and to the supernumerated gentlemen of the four troops of Horse Guards, for 1786.

Previous to the Speaker's leaving the Chair, Mr. Sheridan rose, and submitted to the House, whether it would be proper to give their consent to the India Bill, against a particular clause of which every one knew that petitions would be presented in a few days. He therefore moved, that an injunction be given to the Committee to divide this bill into two bills. By this means the House would have an opportunity of considering the objection that would likely be made to it, and of forming their measures accordingly.

Mr. Dandar did not rise to oppose the motion; but to assure the Hon. Gentleman, and others who had heard and listened to reports about Lord Cornwallis, and the terms which had been granted him, that he had never asked any terms, and that he had consented to go out in no view of aggrandisement.  
The motion was then put and agreed to; after which the House resolved itself into a committee on the bill, when the remaining clauses were read, the blanks filled up, and the House resumed. A debate then arose concerning the propriety of receiving the report on the same night.  
The opposition were for postponing it till Monday, and Lord North argued, that the delay of four and twenty hours was a matter of very little difference.

Mr. Pitt was of a contrary opinion, and presented many severe observations on his Lordship's administration; hoping he would recollect, that

Copy of newspaper illustrating form in which ships' arrivals and departures are given.  
This copy is from the Glasgow Mercury.

PLACE-NAMES OF GLENGARRY AND GLENQUOICH AND THEIR ASSOCIATIONS

by Edward C. Ellice—Second and Revised Edition

Published by George Routledge & Sons, Ltd., Broadway House: 68-74 Carter Lane, E.C.  
1931

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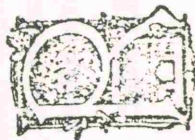
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Place-Names  
of  
Glengarry and Glenquoich  
and their associations

BY  
EDWARD C. ELLICE

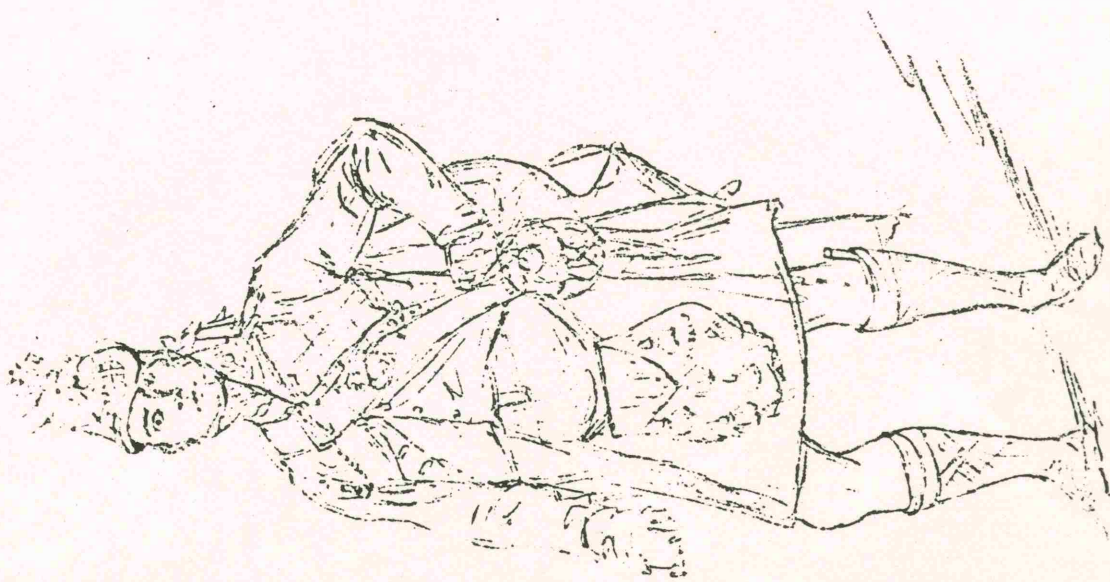
SECOND AND REVISED EDITION



LONDON

GEORGE ROUTLEDGE & SONS, LTD.  
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1931



ALASTAIR RAMALDSON MACDONNELL OF GLENGARRY  
From a drawing by Dennis Dighton on the occasion of the visit of George IV  
to Edinburgh (see p. 4)

## PREFACE

THIS small book has been written with the wish to preserve the origin of some of the names of the hills and straths of Glengarry and Glenquoich, and with the hope that it may encourage the people of those glens to keep up the old local traditions.

My thanks are due to all those who have so kindly helped me, and especially to Messrs. John MacLennan, Angus M'Donnell and Donald M'Donald of Glengarry, to Mr. Angus M'Donnell of Glenbuck, and to Mr. James Henderson of Glenquoich; to Mr. James Ross of Merkinch Public School, Inverness, for many interesting notes; to Mr. C. Fraser MacKintosh for the use of his MSS. account of the battle of Blàr na Léine; to my mother, Mrs. Robert Ellice, for the sketches of Macphee and Sir R. Murchison; and to Mrs. Ellice of Invergarry for the hitherto unpublished sketches of Glengarry and his henchmen.

Lastly, I cannot sufficiently express my gratitude to the Rev. Nigel Macneill, the author of the *Literature of the Highlanders*, for so kindly revising my proofs.

EDWARD C. ELLICE.

## PREFACE TO SECOND EDITION

My only excuse for republishing this book is that, although the first edition is out of print, many friends seem still to wish to possess a copy.

I have taken advantage of this reprint to add a few additional details which have been collected since the publication of the first edition, and I have not attempted to go beyond the year 1863.

My thanks are due to Mr. Murdoch Matheson for allowing me to add his notes on the bird-life of Glengarry to this volume—notes which I am sure the general reader will find of interest.

*November 1930.*

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## Place-Names of Glengarry

### INTRODUCTION

**G**LENGARRY is situated in the centre of the Highlands, and Invergarry occupies the central part of the great glen which runs across Scotland from Inverness on the east coast to Fort William on the west.

Few of those, however, who have merely travelled up and down the line of the Caledonian Canal, and have not broken their journey to visit Glengarry, have any idea of the beauties of this most beautiful glen. It may safely be said that the view from the northern shore of Loch Garry on an October morning is unsurpassed in this world, and many who have spent their lives in travelling have, without hesitation, declared that it is difficult to find scenery to equal it.

The climate is good, the winter mild and pleasant, and the frost not nearly so severe as at Inverness; indeed, from its central situation, the district can boast of a wonderfully equable temperature. The mountains, the highest of which lie along the west side of the glen, form the commencement of that great chain of hills which end with the "Rough Bounds" on the west coast, and Ben Tee stands out when we view him from Fort Augustus as the proud sentinel of the army behind. These hills have no great interest for the geologist beyond the familiar signs of the glacial age.

## PLACE-NAMES OF GLENGARRY

The rocks are mainly gneiss and micascist, but the nearer the approach to the line of the Caledonian Canal, the more varied do the strata appear to be. The explanation is simple. The great glen runs along the line of "fault" which extends right across Scotland, and especially at Invergarry does this "fault" become interesting. On the north side, at Leck, are masses of granite, changing into diorite, picrite, and schistose rocks as we leave the seat of the disturbance. On the south side the order is entirely changed, chloritic schists and agglomerates predominating, while ironstone, lime, and in places, graphite occur, minerals which have for the last 150 years attracted the notice of those interested in the development of the resources of the Highlands. The different appearance of the surface is even more apparent to the naked eye than is the change in the composition of the rocks. On the north side of the "fault" there is abundance of heather and poor pasture, whereas the splendid grazing on the south side runs from hill-top to loch-side.

If not interesting to the geologist, the glen, in the spring and summer, is indeed a paradise for the ornithologist. Over a hundred different kinds of birds breed here, and these include a variety not often found in such a small compass. The crossbill from the north, and the swift and house-martin from the south, the golden eagle and the peregrine falcon from the hill, and the red shank and dunlin from the plain, the tiny chiff-chaff and fire-crested wren—these, and the numerous birds which are common to the Highlands, may all be found breeding in Glengarry within the range of a few miles. Besides the breeders there are occasional visits from such rare strangers as the wild swan and the skua, and wild geese invariably pass

## INTRODUCTION

up and down the great glen in March and October, the heralds of approaching spring and winter.

The flora of the glen, owing to the absence of lime, is not so diffuse as it would otherwise be; but the gardens of Glengarry have been noted for their beauty from the earliest times, and the cottagers are to this day as proud of them, as they were in the old days when a larger population enlivened the shores of Loch Garry.

It is not, however, the beauties of Nature which have made this part of Inverness-shire famous. The history of Glengarry, when pieced together, is so full of raids and fights, "wars and rumours of wars," that one is almost tempted to believe that peaceful occupations were unknown. From 1307, the earliest date in which mention is made of Glengarech as being granted by King Robert the Bruce to his nephew Thomas Ranulph, until the '45, there was certainly no more turbulent glen in the Highlands than Glengarry. Led by a succession of brilliant chiefs, the Macdonells of Glengarry were in the forefront of every movement in the Highlands which savoured of enterprise or adventure. At one time fighting against the Crown, at another zealous in the defence of the Royalist cause, now leading a raid into a neighbour's territory, now defending their own, nothing seems to have come amiss to these hardy warriors; and when, after the disastrous '45, peace was forced on them, we find the chiefs gradually sinking under the heavy expenditure which necessarily followed the restoration of their impoverished estates, until at last, crippled for want of funds, and destitute of men, they were compelled to part with their ancestral home.

But, in spite of these constant turmoils, there were times of rest. For many years Glengarry was the head-

#### PLACE-NAMES OF GLENGARRY

quarters of the Roman Catholics of the north. In 1650 we find Irish priests coming from Spain to minister to the people, schools established in 1670—the very first Roman Catholic school in the Highlands—and, from that time on to the '45, the glen was never without a pastor. These priests, however, can hardly be said to have had a peaceful time. While the castle was in the hands of the Macdonells, no doubt, all went well with them; but when the Government troops were quartered there they were liable to capture and imprisonment, and more than one is recorded to have died in the dungeons of the old ruin.

Since the '45, owing to natural causes, the Protestants have increased more rapidly than the Catholics, and the former are now probably in a majority; but the two sects, it is needless to say, live together in perfect harmony, as indeed they appear always to have done, except when the disturbing influence of a company of soldiers at the castle made itself felt.

The last great chief, whose portrait is given on the title page, was Alastair Macdonell of Glengarry. A man of splendid physique and great accomplishments, he was also the last chief who attempted to keep up the ancient style of living. When, in 1822, George IV. came to Edinburgh, he waited on his king "with his whole band of retainers—his tail"; and it was during this visit that the pencil sketches which are reproduced in the following pages were drawn. He was undoubtedly a man of great courage, but his hot temper more than once placed him in awkward situations; though wild and extravagant in his nature, he was adored by all those of his clan with whom he came in personal contact, nor had his friends or those dependent on him ever cause to complain of his want of generosity



THE RIGHT HON. EDWARD ELLICE, M.P. (See P. 89)

## INTRODUCTION

or kindness. After his death in 1828, the trustees of his son found that the estate was hopelessly insolvent, and in 1838 were forced to sell the Glenquoich portion. A ready purchaser was found in the Right Hon. Edward Ellice, and shortly afterwards the Invergarry portion was sold to the Marquis of Huntly, who, in his turn, parted with it in 1842 to Lord Ward.

The people of Glengarry were at this time (1841), from all accounts, in a most wretched condition; so much so, that in a report on the Invergarry district by Lord Huntly's factor, he states that, out of a population of only 315, thirty-five families, or 122 individuals, were quite destitute. In 1860 Mr. Edward Ellice bought the Glengarry portion, and since this time the population and prosperity of the district have steadily increased.

The history of the glen, however, does not come within the scope of this small book, and beyond the events which have reference to the various place-names and the associations which these names recall, it has not been attempted to go.

For the benefit of the reader the following short list of chiefs of the Macdonells is here given, some of whom are alluded to in the stories which follow as "Glengarry."

### CHIEFS OF GLENGARRY

- |          |  |         |
|----------|--|---------|
| His son. | 1. RANALD MACDONALD, succeeded by  |         |
| His son. | 2. Donald, succeeded by  | d. 1420 |
|          | 3. Alexander, md. Mary d. of Hector<br>Maclean of Duart, succeeded by  | d. 1460 |
| His son. | 4. John, md. daughter of Cameron of Lochiel,<br>died at Invergarry, succeeded by   | d. 1501 |
| His son. | 5. Alexander (Alastair MacIain Mhic Alas-<br>tair), md. Margaret d. of Sir Alexander<br>Macdonald of Lochalish, succeeded by |         |

## PLACE-NAMES OF GLENGARRY

- His son. 6. Angus, md. d. of Hector MacLean of Duart, succeeded by *d. 1574*
- His son. 7. Donald (Donald MacAonghas Mhic Alastair), md. first d. of John Grant of French, second Margaret d. of Allan Macdonald of Clan Ranald. *d. 1645*  
All his sons having predeceased him he was succeeded by
- His grandson. 8. Angus, md. Janet d. of Sir Donald MacDonald of Sleat, created Lord Macdonell and Aros in 1680, died without issue and was succeeded by *d. 1680*
- His cousin. 9. Ranald, another grandson of Donald MacAonghas Mhic Alastair, md. d. of John MacLeod of Drynoch, succeeded by *d. 1705*
- His son. 10. Alexander (Alastair Dubh), who was created Lord Macdonell, md. Mary d. of Earl of Seaforth in 1716, succeeded by *d. 1721*
- His son. 11. John, md. Margaret d. of Colin Mackenzie of Hilton, succeeded by *d. 1754*
- His son. 12. Alexander (Alastair Ruadh), died unmarried and was succeeded by the son of his brother Angus. *d. 1761*
- His nephew. 13. Duncan, md. d. of Sir Ludovic Grant of Dalvey, succeeded by *d. 1788*
- His son. 14. Alastair, md. Rebecca d. of Sir William Forbes of Pitsligo, succeeded by *d. 1828*
- His son. 15. Aneas, and died unmarried.

In studying the topography of any Highland district, it is as well to get some idea of the more common Gaelic terms which are used to denote the various features of the country around. Certain names are constantly recurring, and it needs but a slight acquaintance with Gaelic to dissipate the apparent difficulties attendant on the study of these place-names.

The names used to denote "hills" on the ordnance

## INTRODUCTION

maps and frequently misspelt are:—Ben, Torr, Tom, Sgurr, Meall, Cnoc, Creag, and Carn.

Ben (*G. Beinn*) is almost always applied to a high mountain standing by itself, as is also Carn, the latter when the hill is in addition studded with stones and rocks.

Meall is a large rounded hill, and Torr a small and pointed one.

Cnoc and Tom are both used to denote knolls or hillocks.

Scoor (*G. Sgurr*) is a high circular and precipitous hill.

The common names for the "plain" are:—Acha, Dal, Mona or Mun, Lòn, Blar, Reidh.

Ach and Auch (*G. Achadh*)—a field which is, or has been, cultivated.

Blar—a sloped plain, a peat moss, and in late years sometimes applied to a battlefield.

Reidh—a "flat" piece of land.

Mon, Mona, or Mun (*G. Monadh*)—a moor, generally heathland.

Lòn—a marsh.

Dal—a portion of land belonging to some particular owner, often one of the minor septa of a clan.

Hillsides or slopes are denoted by the words Leac, Leitir, and Bac.

Leac, Leacan, Leek (*G. Leac*)—a flagstone, also a tombstone, used for a hillside with a number of smooth and shining rock faces (*see* p. 95).

Leitir (*G. Leth tìr*)—half-land, *i.e.*, hillside (half the land cut away).

Bac—a shoulder, or ridge, on the side of a hill.

The names for valleys and hollows are:—Corrie, Laggan, Glac, Glen, and Balloch.

Corrie (*G. Coire*)—"kettle," used for a big circular hollow in the side of a hill.

## PLACE-NAMES OF GLENGARRY

Glac—"the hollow of the hand," any small hollow, usually a wooded one.

Laggan (G. Lagan)—a little hollow.

Balloch (G. Bealach)—a pass between two hills.

Lastly, the wood names are :—Coille for a big wood, and Doire for a small grove or clump of trees.

The district, on which the following notes are made, has for reference been divided into four portions :—A southern portion, the Glengarry district ; an eastern portion, the Aberchalder district ; a northern portion, the Ardochy district ; a western portion, the Glenquoich district.

## THE GLENGARRY DISTRICT

### MOUNTAINS

**BEALLACH CARN NA H-URCHAIRE.** 2259 feet. The balloch or pass of the cairn ; "ur-chaire"—of the shot.

**BEINN BHREACHD**—The spotted hill. A small hill on the low ground of Ben Tee, so called from the rocks which are dotted about on it, and give it a "speckled" appearance.

**BEINN TEE.** 2956 feet. In old maps and books this name is spelt "Sith" and "Shee," and is no doubt the same word as "Sithe"<sup>1</sup>—fairies. The hill of the fairies. The top of this hill is known as Glengarry's Bowling Green. There is scarcely a square yard of green of any sort, and the steep and rocky sides would not conduce much to a game of bowls, but by some it is supposed that the fairies who haunt the Ben were wont to join in the game, hoisting the balls over the rough rocks, and racing down the hillside after those that had gone astray.

In latter days the name has been applied to the beautiful and smooth green on the top of Corrie Glas, but in most of the old maps Glengarry's Bowling Green is marked on the summit of Ben Tee.

It was generally believed in the glen in old days that the stones used in building the castle were collected from the brow of Ben Tee, some six or seven miles

<sup>1</sup> See p. 62.

## PLACE NAMES OF GLENGARRY

distant, and handed from one individual to another until laid at the disposal of the masons.<sup>1</sup>

**CALF'S HOLLOW, THE.** *G.—Bac nan Laogh.* 1300 feet. A small hollow on the side of Ben Tee.

**BERRY HILL, THE.** This is sometimes written "The Bury Hill" from a mistaken notion that it has something to do with the burying-ground at Killfinnan which lies at its foot. The Gaelic name, however, gives the correct meaning, "Meall nan Dearcag"—the hill of the berries, so called from the quantities of crowberries and bilberries which grow on it.

**BLACK CAIRN, THE.** *G.—Càrn Dubh.* From the black rocks and heather with which it is covered, and in opposition to its neighbour the White Cairn. 2636 feet.

**CORRIE GLAS.** *G.—Meall a' choire Ghlais.* 3066 feet. The hill of the grey corrie: from the summit of which one of the finest views in the glen is obtained. The monument on the top of the hill is a favourite place for luncheon with stalkers, and it was probably here that Alastair Dubh (Black Sandy), a famous Glengarry stalker, and a certain noble lord, were one day sitting and admiring the scenery. Sandy, who had not much English, was anxious to impress his visitor with the extent of Glengarry's property, and suddenly addressed him as follows: "All that you see,"—then struggling for suitable words and waving his arms in the air, he panted out—"and all that you do not see, that's Glengarry's!"

**CORRIE NA SAOVIE.** *G.—Meall Coire na Saobhaidh.* 2695 feet. The hill of the corrie, "Saobhaidh"—of the fox's litter. This corrie is rarely without a fox, and great numbers are killed in the neighbourhood

<sup>1</sup> *Inverness Advertiser*, old files.

## GLENGARRY DISTRICT

every year. Their dens are surrounded by bones and remains of every kind of animal, including even lambs from Clunes Farm many miles away.

**DRUIM AN DARAICH**—The ridge of the oak tree.

**GLASVEN.** *G.—Glas Bheinn.* 1825 feet. The grey mountain. A round hill at the west end of Glengarry.

**MEALL NAN H-FILDE.** 2720 feet. The hill of the hinds (*eilid*). Still a favourite one with the hinds, where they get capital feeding, and good shelter from the westerly gales.

**MEALL NAN REITHEACHAN**—The hill of the rams (*Reitheachan*), west of Craiglea. In old days the crofters at Invergarry herded their rams here.

**MEALL NAN RUADHAG**—The hill of the young roes.

**MEALLAN ODHAR.** 1100 feet. The dun-coloured hill.

**MEALANTAGART.** *G.—Meall an Tagraidh.* 2320 feet. "Meall"—the hill, "Tagraidh"—of claiming, *i.e.*, the disputed hill. This hill, which lies on the march between Glengarry and Loch Arkaig, was at one time claimed by Lochiel. The water-shed is ill-defined, as from the north side, a small stream which might well be taken for the march burn, flows round the base of the hill, and eventually finds its way into Loch Arkaig. The claim was resisted by Glengarry, who went to law over the dispute, and the action was decided in his favour. Prince Charlie, in his wanderings after Culloden, passed two or three nights on this mountain, from 23rd to 26th August 1746. Cameron in his account says that the Prince and his party "resolved that night to go to the top of Mullantagart, a high mountain in the Braes of Glen Kengie." Cluns (Cameron of Clunes) was sent out to see what the enemy, who were near at hand, were about; and "in the evening, Cluns's son went to his father from the



## PLACE-NAMES OF GLENGARRY

Prince, and then they all returned, and carried some whisky, bread, and cheese, and got to the Prince about twelve o'clock at night. He was on the side of the mountain without fire or any covering. They persuaded him to take a dram, and made a fire; which, however, they durst not keep above half an hour before they extinguished it. By daylight they went up to the top of the mountain, where they staid till eight o'clock in the evening without rising up. The Prince slept all the forenoon in his plaid and wet stockings, though it hailed."<sup>1</sup>

MEALL AN TARSUINN. 2063 feet. The hill "Tarsuinn," across, *i.e.*, lying "crosswise" to the general range of hills.

SCUR-NA-CHÒNICH. *G.*—*Sgurr Choinich*. 2450 feet. "Coinneach" moss—the sharp rock of moss.

TEANGAN UIRE (as marked on the ordnance map), on the east slope of Scur-na-chònich. This is another corruption from the old Gaelic, "Teanga gun urradh"—the tongue without a person, *i.e.*, an owner. Here again in old days was a disputed march between Glengarry and Lochiel.

STAG WOOD HILL, THE. *G.*—*Meall Doire an Daimb*. 1887 feet. The hill of the grove of the stag.

## LOCHS

LOCH LOCHY.—The derivation of this name seems rather obscure. Adamnan, in the year 700, has it "Lochdià," also "Nigra Dea." The name was probably first used in the time of St. Columba, who travelled once or twice up and down the loch on his way to Inverness. "Nigra Dea" means "the black goddess,"

<sup>1</sup> *Journal of the Miraculous Escape of the Young Chevalier.*

## GLENGARRY DISTRICT

and probably Lochdià is derived from the Celtic Louka-déva, the lost adjective, Louka or Loch, = "dark" and deva = "a goddess," and Loch Lochy has thus been contracted from Loch Lochdià, "the loch of the dark goddess," for, owing to its great depth and the steepness of the mountains on either side, it is always of a very dark colour. The surface was raised 12 feet when the Caledonian Canal was made, and the navvies who were employed at Laggan grew potatoes and cabbages, and fed their milch cows on the ground which is now under water at the east end of the loch.

LOCHAN NA CURRA—The little loch of the herons.

DINNER LOCH, THE. *G.*—*Lochan Diota* or *Lochan na Diota*. The loch of dinner or the meal. This little loch, which lies at the foot of Ben Tee, on the old road from Loch Garry to Kilfinnan, gets its name, like so many other places in the district, from an incident which happened at the time of the battle of Blàr na Léine (*see* p. 52). When the Macdonells were coming across from Loch Garry side to intercept the Frasers, they halted at Lochan na Diota and had their midday meal there. Tradition says that every man put a stick into the ground, so that on their return from the battle, they should be able to number the missing (*see* also p. 92).

There is another anecdote connected with this same old road:

A funeral party one day left Greenfield early in the morning on their way from Loch Garry to Kilfinnan. In those days the coffin had to be "shouldered" the whole way, some seven or eight miles, across the hill, and every able-bodied man of the village made a point of attending, so as to be able to take his share of the burden. All went well on the way out; the body

## PLACE NAMES OF GLENGARRY

was safely deposited in the graveyard at Killfinnan, the funeral service performed, and the party started on their long tramp home. They had not gone very far, however, before they stopped, as was the custom, at the old resting-place, a few hundred yards to the north of Lochan Diota. After a good meal and a drink of whisky, some of the men became quarrelsome, a fight ensued, one of the mourners was killed, and there was nothing to be done but to take this second corpse back to Laddie. As they neared the township, they saw an old woman, the grandmother of the lad who was killed in the fight, standing at her cottage door, awaiting his return. Sorrowfully they told her of the events of the day, but far from expressing any regret, she cried out, "My blessing on the Glengarry men who will take one corpse out and bring another one home."

LOCHAN AN FHUDAIR—The loch of powder, probably from the dark grey colour of its waters.

PIKE'S LOCH, THE. *G.*—*Lochan a' Gheadais (geadas)*. Loch Oich abounds with pike, in spite of many attempts to get rid of them, and now and then they get far up the River Garry, causing great destruction among the salmon parr and young trout.

LOCHAN AN STAIC (STAC)—The little loch of the precipice.

## RIVERS

ALLT ALLAN—Allan's burn, on the Greenfield ground, so called from one Allan Macdonald of Greenfield, who was drowned while crossing this burn about 1840. The burn was in heavy flood, and the body was carried down by the force of the water as far as Garrygoulach.

## GLENGARRY DISTRICT

ALLT NAN ATHA—The burn of the kiln. "Atha" means literally a kiln used for drying grain.

ALLT A' BHODAICH—The burn; "Bodach"—of the churlish old man. (*See p. 45, Tom a' Bhodaich.*)

ALLT NA CAILLICH—The burn of the old woman. This burn takes its name from an old woman who "went wrong in her mind." The old lady lived at Mandally, and was, according to all accounts, well cared for and looked after by the people of the glen, yet, in spite of their kindness, she was for ever trying to get away to the hill. One day, when everyone was busy at the hay, she managed to escape from the people who were housing her. These did not know where she had got to, and, after searching the whole countryside without success, came to the conclusion that she must have drowned herself in the river. Not long after, some herdsmen, who were out on the hill, saw her gathering berries on Ben Tee, and came home and told her people. Once more they scoured the hillside for her, but without even getting a glimpse of the poor woman, and again gave up the search. However, at the beginning of winter, the same shepherds, while herding their cattle and goats, caught sight of the old woman creeping into Allt na Caillich wood. This time a large number of men and women turned out to search for her, and at last secured her in an out-of-the-way corner, by the side of the burn which runs through the wood; she was going along "on her hands and feet like a beast," and appeared to have had nothing for her food but the berries and roots that grew in the forest. In old days there were no poor-houses or lunatic asylums, and the only way in which these poor half-witted people were kept alive was by going from "house to house," which meant,

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in the case of this old woman, that one crofter would keep her for a week, and then send her on to his neighbour, who would look after her for another week, and so on. A certain tailor was living at this time in Mandally, where the site of his house is still pointed out, and was "taking his week" of the old woman. He had two sons, one of them very kind to her; but the other always laughing at her, and imitating the way she used to walk when they found her in the wood. However, she appeared to take no notice of all this, and at the end of the week was "passed on" in due course to a neighbour who lived in a cottage just above the tailor's. Far from forgetting her insults, the old Cailleach was only waiting for an opportunity of revenge. One dark winter night, when the tailor and all his household were asleep—the two sons at one end of the bothy and the rest of the family at the other—the father was suddenly awakened by the creaking of the door into his sons' room. Rising hurriedly, he felt his way along the wall until he came to their room, and, as he walked in, he found that the floor was "wet to his feet." Thinking that the snow must be melting through the roof, he called out to wake his sons. The younger alone answered, and asked what was wrong, and why the bed was so wet; the father said the floor was wet, too, but he would go out and get a light. When he returned, a shocking sight met his eyes—lying side by side in bed were the two lads, one alive, but the other dead, and from the bed-clothes oozed a stream of blood on to the floor, showing only too plainly what had happened. Mad with passion, the youth leapt out of bed, and, with his shirt red with his brother's blood, rushed from the house vowing vengeance on the murderer. With the

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fresh snow on the ground, he had little difficulty in following the track, and came up with the old hag just as she was entering the neighbour's cottage. Seizing her by the throat, the boy would soon have put an end to her, had not his father and some of the people of the house come up and held the lad off, until the old lady was safely away.

ALLT NA CRICHE—The burn of the march, *i.e.*, the march between Easter and Wester Mandally.

ALLT NAN CORP—The burn of the corpses. In old days, funerals on their way from Lochaber to the burial-ground at Greenfield went by a path, which follows this burnside for some distance, and rested at the point where the path crosses the burn. Here were built the usual cairns and piles of stones, and many of them are still standing. The old Gaelic proverb is by no means forgotten in Glengarry: "Am fear nach meudaich an carn, g'a meudaich e chroich"—"Who will not increase the cairn may he augment the gallows"—a curse denounced against those who pass by a cairn without throwing on a stone to increase its height, in memory of the deceased.

ALLT AN FHITHICH—The raven's burn.

ALLT FHIONNGAIL—Fingal's burn. (*See p. 65.*)

ALLT AN OIGHRE—The burn of the heir. A small stream which runs into Loch Oich at North Laggan. This burn, which used to flow westwards into Loch Lochy before the canal was made, probably takes its name from one of the branches of the family of Glengarry, who lived at Laggan in olden days.

ALLT UISGE—The burn of water.

ALLT CRUINNEACHAIDH—The burn of gathering. This burn comes down into Loch Oich at North Laggan. There appears to be no tradition as to

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the origin of the name, which, however, speaks for itself.

LADDIE BURN. *G.—Allt Ladaidh* (Lad). The burn of the mill lead. Laddie burn is one of the most beautiful burns in Glengarry, and in former times a large number of people lived on its banks, where numerous green patches mark the site of the former settlement. There were several mills here, and more than one "mill lead" is still to be seen, also the old millstones which lie in the burn. Probably one of the last mills in work was a sawmill, used to cut up the splendid old fir-trees which grew in the surrounding woods.

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ARDRISHAIG—"Ard," the height; "drishaig," of little brambles. The brambly height. Brambles grow all along the shore here, and, from their sunny situation, ripen their fruit well.

BADANTOIG—A small clump of trees, opposite Tom-doun, in the west end of Glengarry. *G.—Bad an-t-seobhaig*. "Bad," the grove or clump of trees; "seobhaig," of the hawk. Badentoik was a very considerable settlement at one time, and the name is constantly cropping up in old deeds, spelt in every conceivable way, from "Badintawag," in 1512, to "Battenteog," in 1785. There is not one house left now; but the clump of trees and the hawks are still there.

In old days there must have been a very large number of birds of prey in Glengarry, as appears from the following list<sup>1</sup> of vermin trapped in the glen between 1837 and 1840.

<sup>1</sup> *Gazetteer of Scotland.*

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11 Foxes.	63 Goshawks.
198 Wild cats.	285 Common buzzards.
246 Martin cats.	371 Rough-legged buzzards.
106 Pole cats.	3 Honey buzzards.
301 Stoats and weasels.	462 Kestrels.
67 Badgers.	78 Merlin hawks.
48 Otters.	63 Hen harriers.
78 House cats (going wild).	6 Jer falcons.
27 White-tailed sea eagles.	9 Ash-coloured hawks or long-tailed blue hawks.
15 Golden eagles.	
18 Ospreys.	1431 Hooded crows.
98 Blue hawks.	475 Ravens.
7 Orange-legged falcons.	35 Horned owls.
11 Hobby hawks.	71 Fern owls.
275 Kites or salmon-tailed gleds.	3 Golden owls.
5 Marsh harriers.	8 Magpies.

Some of the birds and beasts quoted in the above list are now almost extinct; others, however, have increased.<sup>1</sup>

BOLINN—The cow (*lian*) meadow. Here, again, was a considerable homestead, and perhaps the best grazing along the Loch Garry side.

BRAIGH UAINE—The green brae above Greenfield, so called from the number of dark green fir-trees in this spot.

CNOCAN NA-H-OSNAICH—The hillock of sighing. (*See* p. 42.)

CLAON LEITIR—The inclined hillside.

COILLE NAN SALACH—Either the wood of "Salaich," dirtying, polluting; or "Saileach," the Kintail men. The wood is a wet and boggy place to walk through, and I have not been able to trace any anecdote connected with Kintail to this place, though the Kintail men and the Glengarry men were constantly at feud with each other.

COIRE BO CHAILEIN—The corrie, "Bo," of the cow;

<sup>1</sup> *See* pp. 114-15.

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“Chailein,” of Colin, the corrie of Colin’s cattle. Crodh Chailein or Bo Chailein is a famous song all over the Highlands, but especially in Lochaber, where it was composed. Mrs. Grant of Laggan, who lived for many years at Fort Augustus, gives a capital translation and explanation of the song in her *Essays on the Superstitions of the Highlands*, which fully explains how the above corrie came to be named. She says: “Anciently the hunter was admired as a person of manly courage, who, in the pursuit of a livelihood, exerted the virtues of patience and fortitude, and followed Nature in her most sublime retirements. Herdsmen were counted the sons of little men, and were considered to be as much below the hunters as the cattle they tended were inferior in grace and agility to the deer which the others pursued. In process of time, however, the maidens began to boast of the herds of their lovers, and viewed the huntsman as a poor wandering adventurer. About this time the song seems to have been composed. The enamoured nymph, willing to think Colin as rich as others, talks in an obscure manner of the cattle of Colin (Crodh Chailein), and pursues the metaphor through many playful allusions to the deer, roes, fawns, etc., and their manner of sporting and feeding, in a style too minute for translation. In the end, however, it appears that the boasted cattle of Colin were no other than those wild commoners of nature, and his sole profession that of hunting.”

The Glengarry “Corrie Bo Chailein,” lying on the north side of Ben Tee, is a favourite resort of deer; but, curiously enough, at the lower end of the corrie is a small knoll called the “Hill of watching,” where the herds who came from the Bolinn crofts used to

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sit and watch their cattle. As the Gaelic song is too well known to need repeating, I only give Mrs. Grant’s translation, which, to use her own words, “preserves the tender simplicity of the original, and is well worth a perusal.”

### CRODH CHAILEIN

“ My Colin, lov’d Colin, my Colin, my dear,  
Who’rt wont the wild mountains to trace without fear;  
Oh, where are thy flocks, that so swiftly rebound  
And fly o’er the heath, without touching the ground ?

“ So dappled, so varied, so beauteous their hue,  
So agile, so graceful, so charming to view;  
O’er the wild forest, there’s nought can compeer  
With the light-bounding flocks of my Colin, my dear.

“ My Colin, dear Colin, my Colin, my love,  
Oh, where are the herds that so loftily move ?  
With branches so stately their proud heads are crown’d;  
With their motion, so rapid, the woods all resound.

“ Where the birch trees hang weeping o’er fountains so clear,  
At noonday they’re sleeping round Colin, my dear;  
Oh, Colin, sweet Colin, my Colin, my joy,  
Must these flocks and those herds all thy moments employ ?

“ To yon waterfall’s dashing I tune my sad strain,  
And gather those violets for Colin in vain;  
At sunset he said he should meet with me here,  
Then where can he linger, my Colin, my dear ?

“ Oh, Colin, my darling, my pleasure, my pride,  
While the flocks of rich shepherds are grazing so wide,  
Regardless I view them, unheeded the swains,  
Whose herds, scatter’d round me, adorn the green plains.

“ Their offers I hear, and their plenty I see;  
But what are their wealth and their offers to me ?  
While the light-bounding roes, and the wild mountain deer  
Are the cattle of Colin, my hunter, my dear ! ”

CORRIE EICH. *G.—Coire an Eich.* The corrie of the horse. A small steep corrie on the north side of

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Corrie Glas Hill. Seventeen horses or ponies are said to have been lost in a snow-drift here many years ago. The corrie lies very high, and is sheltered from the south and west, but the snow drifts over the top of the hill, and it is no doubt a dangerous place of shelter in a snowstorm.

RAVEN'S ROCK, THE. *G.—Creagan an Fhithich.* The rock—"Fithich"—of the raven. The ruined Castle of Invergarry, which stands so picturesquely on the wooded shores of Loch Oich, where ever since the '45 it has been an object of interest to the traveller up and down the Great Glen, does not, perhaps, deserve the reputation for great antiquity which is generally assigned to it. The rock, however, on which it is built has for centuries been famed as the gathering place of the Macdonells of Glengarry, and from thence they took their well-known war-cry—"Creagan an Fhithich"—the Rock of the Raven.

"Beware of Macdonell! beware of his wrath!  
In friendship or foray, oh cross not his path!  
He knoweth no bounds to his love or his hate,  
And the wind of his claymore is blasting as fate.  
Like the hill-cat who springs from her lair in the rock  
He leaps on the foe—there is death in the shock.  
And the birds of the air shall be gorged with their prey  
When the Chief of Glengarry comes down to the fray,  
With his war-cry, 'The Rock of the Raven.'"<sup>1</sup>

But though the present ruin is not very old, it is by no means the first castle which has been erected on this site. There are records of at least two previous castles. Unfortunately for the Macdonells, their Chiefs were often at war either with neighbouring clans or with the Government troops, and their country came to be regarded as the centre of all insurrectionary

<sup>1</sup> Mrs. Ogilvy, *Highland Minstrelsy*.



By Dennis Dighton

ARCHIBALD MACDONELL  
Clansman to Glengarry

(Note: This may be the same as the Archibald Macdonald (see p. 91)

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George's Highland. He marched rapidly south with a large force of horse and foot, and after meeting Aung at the head of Loch Lochy, pursued the rebellious chieftain up the valley of the Great Glen, and through the wilds of Glensheskin and Glensheoch. On the 14th of April the army came to Glensheridan, and "in the way met with Colonel Morgan's Regt. near Glengarry's new house, which was burnt the day before, and the remaining victuallers I ordered to be detained by the pyramids." Not until July did the General's army come up with the Highlanders. In the engagement then fought near Loch Glarry, in Perthshire, the clans were entirely routed and fled to Lochaber, and to their respective Glens.

During these years the population of Glengarry was mainly composed of Catholics. There were, however, but few of them, and in 1690 Lord Macdonnell of Glengarry wrote to Ireland for "two priests for the superintendance of the people."

They were brought from Spain, where they had been studying, and it was on the above described terms of dissolution and ruin that they arrived in Glengarry in the autumn of 1654. With the castle burnt, the castle deserted, and their flock dispersed, these poor Irish priests, Mr. Francis White and Mr. Dennis O'Connell, both from the east and west of Spain, had to begin to do their duty and care for the people of the district. Mr. White lived in the castle, and his ministry was extensively exercised, and he was long considered in the district. It is said that his portrait for many years hung in a room in the castle, and was in Mr. White's Room.

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movements in the North. No sooner was anything in the shape of a fort or stronghold set up in the Glen, than an expedition was sent, on some pretext or other, to occupy or to demolish it. These constant demolitions very much shortened the life of the various buildings, and none of the castles were inhabited by the Macdonells for a much longer period than twenty-five years at a stretch.

Previous to the seventeenth century the residence of the Chief is always alluded to as the house of "Sleismenane," or "the Island of Sleismenane of Glengarry." The name of Sleismenane or Sleichmenes has of late years entirely disappeared from the topography of the Glen. In 1761 "Sliesmein" included the lands of Faichimard, Munergie, Daingean, and Glenquoich, a district comprising at least 15,000 acres, which does not give us much assistance in fixing the position of the house of that name; but it seems more than probable that this ancient house was only an "annexe" of the Castle of Strome, which was in earlier times the stronghold of the Macdonells of Glengarry.

There appears to be no record of the exact date of the building of the first Castle of Invergarry, but the supposition is that it was built either by John Macdonald of Glengarry after the loss of the Castle of Strome, and at the close of the long feuds between the Macdonells and Mackenzies, or by his son Alexander Macdonell, Lord Macdonell and Aros, who succeeded his father in 1644; at any rate, the castle was still termed "new," as we shall see, in 1654.

In 1654 General Monk was despatched by Cromwell to reduce the Highland Chiefs, among whom were Glengarry and Lochiel, who still held out under

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General Middleton. He marched rapidly north with a large force of horse and foot, and after meeting Argyle at the head of Loch Lochy, pursued the rebellious chieftains up the valley of the Great Glen, and through the wilds of Glenmoriston and Glenquoich. On the 24th of April the army came to Glenmoriston, and "in the way met with Colonel Morgan's Brigade near Glengarrrie's new house, which was burnt the day before, and the remaying structure I ordered to be defaced by the pyoneers." Not until July did the General's army come up with the Highlanders. In the engagement that ensued near Loch Garry, in Perthshire, the clans were entirely routed and fled to Lochaber, and to their respective glens.

During these years the population of Glengarry was mainly composed of Catholics. There were, however, but few priests, and in 1650 Lord Macdonell of Glengarry wrote to Ireland for "two priests for the superintendence of the people."

These were brought from Spain, where they had been studying, and it was on the above described scene of desolation and ruin that they arrived in Glengarry in the autumn of 1654. With the castle burnt, the Chief a fugitive, and their flock dispersed, these poor Irish priests, Mr. Francis White and Mr. Dermot Grey, fresh from the sun and warmth of Spain, must indeed have thought they had come to an inhospitable spot. Mr. Grey did not long survive the privations and trials of these perilous times, but Mr. White lived to see the castle rebuilt; his ministry was eminently successful, and his name long remembered in the district. It is said that his portrait for many years hung in a room in the castle known as Mr. White's Room.

When was the castle rebuilt? History and tradition

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are again silent on that point, though there have been numerous guesses at the date, yet in spite of the assertions of some writers that the date was just prior to Killiecrankie, in 1689, it seems most unlikely that such a great Chief as Alastair Macdonell should have been all these thirty years without a home, and the probability is that the rebuilding was commenced at a much earlier date, and that the magnificent avenue of sycamores was planted at the same time. Fortunately, however, for the beauty of the place, but unfortunately for the historian, none of these trees has as yet been either cut or blown down, and the secret of the date of their birth and of the rebuilding of the castle remains hidden within their bark.

But whenever the rebuilding was commenced there is no doubt that the ruined walls we now see are the same as those which stood there in the middle of the seventeenth century. The author of the *Domestic Architecture of Scotland* writes as follows:—"The existing building seems from the style to have been erected towards the end of the seventeenth century. It is designed on the L plan, with an oblong staircase at the re-entering angle and a round tower at the north-east angle, which also contained a staircase. The main building has been carried to the height of five stories—the entrance doorway has an architrave moulding. Opposite the entrance a good square staircase seems to have led up to the first floor, above which level the two next upper floors were reached by the very unusual form of a square or scale staircase in the oblong tower. The angle tower was carried up six stories in height, the two top stories being approached by a circular stair turret."

An angular shot-hole guards the entrance door, and



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there are also shot-holes in the two small vaulted cellars under the staircase and square tower. The hall on the first floor was a noble apartment, 44 feet by 22. The ground floor probably contained the kitchen and offices. The building must have contained a large amount of accommodation. Tradition relates how the stones were collected from the brow of Ben Tee, some six or seven miles distant, and handed from one individual to another until laid at the disposal of the masons! The lintels, which are of a dark red colour, are supposed to have been carried on horseback from Abriachan. The masons appear to have had an allowance of 2d. a day, but there is nothing to show what the boulder carriers got.

The rising of 1689, and the prominent part which the Macdonells of Glengarry played in it, has been fully recounted elsewhere; the death of Dundee, and the subsequent defeat, on the 30th April 1690, of the Highlanders under General Buchan, forced the Highland Chieftains and the clans back to their native glens, and in November of that year we find Glengarry entertaining General Buchan, Sir George Barclay, Lieutenant-Colonel Graham, and other refugees at Invergarry Castle.

During the whole of this year the Government were busy endeavouring to obtain the submission of the various Chiefs; as far as Glengarry was concerned, without much success, and in May 1691, the expectation of assistance had "pufft them up to a great degree, and now Glengarry is fortifying his house with earthworks and palisadoes, resolving to be one of the last that shall comply." In fact, he was, as one old chronicler tells us, "in that wayes the most bigotted man alive." However, before January 1692, Glen-

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garry had changed his mind and taken the oath of allegiance, in obedience to the proclamation of the King, threatening fire and sword against those who held out; but in spite of this, the Government and Mr. Secretary Stair were anxious to make an example of him and his clan, as "they are Paptists."

On the 16th of January Colonel Hill at Fort William was authorised that "in case you find the house at Invergarry cannot probably be taken in this season of the year, with the artillery and provisions ye can bring there; in that case we leave it to your discretion to give Glengarry the assurance of active indemnity for life and fortune upon his delivering up the house and arms, and taking the oath of allegiance." It is probable that Colonel Hill was not obliged to use his artillery, but an old brass cannon was found not many years ago on a hill overlooking the castle, which may possibly have been one of the pieces mentioned above.

Whatever steps were taken to compel the Chief to evacuate his house, by the beginning of October Colonel Hill was able to write that he had a company of soldiers garrisoning the castle. Mr. Secretary Stair was pleased in acknowledgment of the letter to say that though "I wrote to you formerly, that if the rest were willing to concur, as the crows do, to pull down Glengarry's nest this winter, still, the garrisoning of his house will be fully as acceptable."

From 1692 to 1715 the English garrison remained in the castle. Their presence there was neither pleasing to the Chief nor apparently for the benefit of the house, and in 1703 we find him petitioning the Government for some redress, as well as the removal of the objectionable garrison, the "apparent cause for

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which has long since ceased," all the country being "still peaceable and quiet." His petition was so far successful that he was ordered to be heard, in his own cause, before the Lords of the Treasury at Fort William, and these reported that he had suffered damage to the value of at least £3542.

Nothing, however, came of it; the garrison continued at the castle, and the priests, who during the whole of this time courageously ministered to the wants of their congregations, were in constant danger of apprehension. One of the most flagrant instances of the oppression of the soldiery on these poor priests occurred in January 1704. Robert Munro, a banished priest, who, old and infirm, had returned to the glen some three or four years before, was captured by a party of soldiers in a house where he had taken shelter in Glengarry; unable to walk or even to ride, he was thrown across a horse "like a sack of corn," and carried off to the castle. There his inhuman captors left him on the floor of one of the rooms without "covering or even straw to lie on." In three days the poor old man was dead. In 1714 the Highlanders were again in arms, preparing for the rising which took place in the following year. Glengarry, still an exile from his house, and despairing of any redress from the Government, this time sent his petition direct to the Queen, humbly representing to her Majesty that "tho' his losses and damages were so considerable, yet he never had any allowance made to him, on this account your petitioner humbly begs your Majesty will be graciously pleased to order him relief, and in the meantime to order him to be put in possession of his said house, and his house to be repaired because of the great damage done to it, in such manner as your



By Dennis Dighton, 1822

DUNCAN M'DONELL  
Clansman to Glengarry

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Majestie in your great wisdom and goodness shall seem most proper."

Again nothing was done, but the following year saw the clans once more a power in the Highlands, and marching South in great numbers in the cause of King James. Glengarry having now little to fear from the Government, took the matter into his own hands, and marching down to the castle, carried off as prisoners Lieut. Lauder and the garrison. On the 24th September, Sir R. Pollock, the Governor of Fort William, wrote, enclosing a letter he had just received, to Lord Townshend :—

" 24th Sept. 1715.

" MY LORD,—I presume to trouble your lordship with what information I have in this place that the Laird of Glengarry marched with 500 men this morning from his house at Invergarry, which place I am sorry to tell you he has surprised, and carried Lieut. Lauder, of Lord Irwin's Regiment, one sergeant, and 15 men prisoners along with him."

Glengarry's letter was as follows :—

" Alexander Macdonell of Glengarry, to the Governor of Fort William, 22nd September 1715.

" SIR,—I am heartily sorry what I am to inform you might in the least offend you, and that is the surprising of the garrison in my house, which of necessity I was obliged to do for the safety of the poor people, who were threatened by the soldiers that they would fall upon them!! . . . and I am hopeful a person of your honour and integrity will rather approve tacitly rather than disapprove such measures, and more especially King George having refused to accept

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of our address, which hardship few or none ever trusted with. . . . No doubt others will take the same method. However, since it is not the quarrel of private gentlemen or noblemen, so I am glad it is not ours, and therefore your friendship to my wife and little family is entreated by your most obliged and humble servant,

“ALEXANDER MACDONELL.”

The rising of 1715 ended in the defeat of the Highlanders. On the 8th of April 1716 Glengarry surrendered himself to General Cadogan at Inverness, “without any terms of capitulation,” and in the most submissive manner “did acknowledge the greatness of his crime,” and a detachment of soldiers was at once sent to garrison Invergarry Castle. In the same month Colonel Clayton, in command of some Government troops, passed through Glengarry. In spite of the Chief’s submission, he treated the country as hostile, “burnt the saw-mills at Invergarry, plundered the poor people’s houses, stript women and children, and shot their cows, besides taking without payment what victuals he wanted, and carried off their horses.” This outrageous conduct naturally incensed Glengarry, and in June we find him writing to his people “with a great deal of majesty and spirit, and forbidding them, under pain of his displeasure, to contribute in the least to the accommodation of the garrison at Invergarry, alledging if they be obliged to give plaid to lye in, it is contrary to capitulation with Cadogan.” On the 29th of August of that year the castle was again burnt down. Lady Glengarry, in the absence of her lord, at once sent a report to General Carpenter at Edinburgh of the occurrence, in which she alleged

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the house had been purposely set on fire; in her letter, she enumerates the atrocities of Colonel Clayton, above mentioned, and also states that Captain Ogilvy, who was Governor of the castle in June, “carried so rudely, meddling with my lady’s things in the Castle,” that “upon complaint against him he was removed; yet afterwards he came from Lochiel’s house on his way to Inverness, and gave written orders to Ensign Grant, then governor, to make open the doors of that apartment belonging to my lady . . . to search all her papers, chest, household furniture, etc., for hidden arms, whereby all of value was exposed, which might reasonably be suspected to be the occasion of what follows, for, upon August 24th, the Castle took fire about 8 o’clock, and was burnt down, and all my lady had in it to the value of £2000 sterling.” The garrison saved their own effects, but “allowed none of the country people in, which makes it probable that this fire was not by accident.”

General Carpenter at the same time received a report of the occurrence from the officer in command, and sent Colonel Murray to Invergarry to investigate, and to hear witnesses “on oath and in the presence of Glengarry.” He came to the conclusion that the fire was an accident, without malice or design on either side, and shortly afterwards ordered Mr. Johnson, from Fort William, to inspect the ruin, and make an estimate for rebuilding a barracks on the site of the castle. The latter returned to Fort William on the 2nd day of November, and reported that “the command at Invergarry are lodged in the stable, the officers in a room belonging to a country man. The stables were out of repair, the saw-mills destroyed, and so there were no deals to rebuild a barracks with.

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I made diligent enquiry into the burning of the Castle, and find some of the soldiers brought into the large room they called the guard-room backloads of large heath for firing, and one of them laid such a huge quantity on the fire at once that it set the chimney on fire, the fire that came out of the chimney set the roof on fire, which burnt all the inside of the house, and there being nothing but the walls remaining."

His estimate for rebuilding came only to £405, 8s. sterling, including 30 tons of fir timber at 26s. per ton. It was found, however, that Fort Augustus was a more central place for the troops to be quartered in, and the barracks at Invergarry were not proceeded with. The castle was left in the same dilapidated condition for many years, until about the year 1727, when, to quote from an interesting work on the *Early Iron Industries of Furness*, recently published by Mr. Fell, the Invergarry Company under the management of one Thomas Rawlinson, of Whittington, entered into an agreement with John Macdonell of Invergarry in order to carry on the "Trade, Mistery, and Business of making Pigg Iron and other Iron."

The agreement included, among many other articles, a long lease of the castle, and Thomas Rawlinson lost no time in starting to work to rebuild the same. Joiners from Edinburgh and England were engaged, and the cost of repairs was estimated at over one hundred pounds.

The labourers, Englishmen and Irishmen to the number of nearly one hundred, were duly imported into the Glen, and the work of feeding the "family," which included many inhabitants of the Glen who were employed in burning charcoal and other operations connected with the Iron Foundry at Invergarry, was

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"entrusted to Elizabeth Armitstead, of Hawkshead. The quantity of provisions consumed was enormous. Four tons and a quarter of cheese were used in 1727-1728. Six tons of oatmeal and nine tons of malt were also consumed, along with other delicacies in the way of butter, beef, mutton, vegetables, chickens, and kids." The old castle must have seen stirring scenes in these days of busy life.

Mr. Rawlinson, however, had no easy time in his occupation of the castle and in his earnest endeavour to make his venture profitable to the Company. Thefts of stores, raising of cattle, firing of the woods, and even the murder of one of his workmen must have made his post an exceedingly anxious one, and his occupancy of the chieftain's castle by no means a bed of roses.

The climax came when, some time after the works of rebuilding were completed, some gentlemen of the Macdonell Clan came and dined with Rawlinson, and in the speeches which followed the usual toasts, the Englishman was foolish enough to bid them "be welcome to anything that is in my house." Upon these two last words, one of them cried out—"D— you, sir; your house? I thought it had been Glengarry's house!" "On which they knocked the candles out and set upon him, but he, being strong and active, escaped to another room, and called his workmen to him, who, arming themselves and running to his assistance, drove the gentlemen off."

It was impossible that this state of things should go on, and a new agreement was entered into in 1731 between Glengarry and Rawlinson, on behalf of the Invergarry Company, when the latter "ceded and evacuated the possession of the Castle of Glengarrie,

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notwithstanding he had expended a considerable sum in meliorating and repairing one-half of the said Castle for his and family's accommodation." Glengarry, on his part, obliged himself to "protect the said Thomas Rawlinson and their tenants and servants and others employed by them from all thefts, incursions, attempts, or depredations that shall happen."

A new dwelling-house was built for Thomas Rawlinson, and John Macdonell again took possession of the castle, from which his family had been absent for so many years.

The Invergarry Company ceased work in February 1736, and though some 2450 tons of pig-iron were produced, the quality was inferior, realising only £5, 10s. per ton, as against £8 per ton realised by the Furness Company in England.

Some of the pigs are still to be found at Invergarry, others are doing duty as gravestones in the old burying-ground near Gairloch Locks and elsewhere.

We have but scanty records of the doings of the Chief in his castle at this period. Those that we have throw a somewhat lurid light on the lawlessness of the age. Wodrow, whose account may not be entirely accurate, tells an anecdote of the cruelty and villainy of "the Laird of Glengarry to his lady." He endeavoured, according to the above account, first to divorce her and then to poison her, but failing in the above attempts, sent her to a barren rock in the sea, with an old Highland man and woman, and nothing to live upon but old musty bread and water, "where she died after three days' fasting in that barren rock." He adds that his information may be "indistinct in some circumstances."

The abduction of Lady Grange took place in 1732,

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and from the similarity of the two incidents, Wodrow may be more than "indistinct" in his account.

In 1732 Lady Grange was seized in Edinburgh by Lord Lovat's servants, and after some months' imprisonment in Mr. Stewart's house at Pomeise, she was taken in August by successive journeys to Glengarry, and thence to "Lochnern" (Loch Hourn?). After many adventures among the Western Isles, she was finally removed to St Kilda, where she was kept a close prisoner until finally released through the efforts of her friends in 1740.

During the next few years there was not much doing at the castle. A violent quarrel between old Lovat and Glengarry as to the lifting of a number of cows by some of the Macdonells, a journey to Blair-Atholl, and the usual disputes over "wadsets" and tenancies is all that has been brought to light. But with the '45, new life was infused into the old building. Glengarry's son was chosen to carry the address of the Chiefs to Prince Charlie. In July 1745, he returned under the assumed name of "Mr. Cameron," to prepare the clans for the "rising." At the beginning of August, Lady Glengarry, no doubt anxious to preserve her husband's life, went off to her father, Gordon of Glenbucket, and brought him back with her to the castle, to use his influence with the Chief, and to endeavour to prevent the latter from compromising himself. Events, however, moved too fast for Glengarry, for on the 18th of August the Macdonells had already set the ball rolling, and with the assistance of the Macdonalds of Keppoch, defeated the English soldiers in the first skirmish, which occurred at Laggan Achadrom. Glengarry, on the 20th, rode off to Atholl (on horses taken from the officers of the above party),

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partly to put the enemy off the scent and partly to ask advice. The subsequent events, and the stirring incidents of the '45, have been so fully described in the many books which have been written on the subject that it would be tedious to enter into further detail. Prince Charlie's two visits to the castle, first as guest on the day before his famous march across Corrie Arrick, and again as a refugee on the day after the disastrous Battle of Culloden, are too well known to need repetition, and it remains but to record the last sad act in the history of the old ruin. On "a dark and tempestuous" night in May 1746, the party of soldiers who were to demolish the castle arrived at Invergarry. The women and children in the building were given no time to collect their scanty effects, but "ruthlessly forced to the hill," where from the shelter of a friendly cottar's house they watched the flames arising "from the chambers so lately their own."

The old castle still remains, perhaps more beautiful in its ruined state than it was during its short but stormy history, an outstanding landmark to the inhabitants of the Glen, an old friend who never fails to welcome them when they return, perhaps after years of travel, an unchanging companion to the mountain, the moor, and the Loch.

**CRAIGLEA. G.—*Creagliath*.** The grey crag, so-called from a large grey rock near the top of the hill, now almost hidden by trees and undergrowth.

**DURNAHACHLISH. G.—*Doire na h-achlais*.** The grove of the armpit. A small wood on the side of Ben Tee. The slope of the hill at this point resembles the hollow of a man's armpit.

**DOG POOL, THE. G.—*Poll nan con*.** A pool on the Lower Garry. Here again the origin of the name has



DONALD MACDONALD  
Piper to Glengarry

No doubt one of those who marched at the head of the Glengarry people to the annual games at Polmonachon

By Dennis Dighton

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been entirely lost. It was on the flat close to this pool on the west side of the river, that the "games" were held in Glengarry's time.<sup>1</sup> The people assembled at Invergarry and marched up the glen to the field, headed by the pipers and their chief. The games were of the usual sort: tossing the caber, dancing and pipe playing, and included a race to Invergarry and back, about six miles. This was always reckoned one of the most trying contests of the day, and during the race the men frequently threw off their kilts and arrived in their shirts only. Another feat of strength was twisting the four legs of a cow; the poor brute was brought up and felled before all the people, and the man who accomplished the task was presented with a fat sheep as a prize. After the games were over, the bard of the clan was called out and recited an extempore poem in Gaelic in praise of his chief and the clan. The festivities ended with a grand dinner, at which all the country people were regaled. (*See p. 44.*)

DRUIM GARRY—The ridge of Garry. There is an anecdote connected with this hill which, whether true or not, deserves to be recorded.

Fingal was said to have two residences, one in Glen Turret and the other in Glenelg near Kyle Rhea, and it is supposed by some that the various corries and straths named after him in Glengarry, mark his route from Kyle Rhea to Glen Turret. Among his followers was one Garry, who was left on this occasion in charge of the establishment in Glenelg, while the others were out on a hunting expedition, with special orders to watch the conduct of the ladies who remained.

Being weary of watching, he fell asleep, and the ladies, seeing their opportunity, and yet not wishing

<sup>1</sup> Joseph Mitchell's *Reminiscences*.



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to do him any serious injury, fastened him by the hair to a pillar of the house, hoping no doubt to have some high jinks by themselves. Garry, according to all accounts, soon woke up (he must, indeed, have been a sound sleeper to have slept as long as he did), and his rage, when he found himself fast, knew no bounds; but his fair persecutors had reckoned without their host; tearing out his hair, he was soon free again, nor was he long in taking his revenge, for ere the ladies knew what was happening, he had fastened up the doors and set fire to the building. Some of the other Fingalians who were gathering shell-fish on the coast of Skye noticed the smoke of the burning house, and, fearing a mishap, hastened home. When they got to Kyle Rhea, they found that the current was at its height—the channel is narrow here, and the tide when at full ebb races along like a swollen river in flood; there was no time to lose, however, so these hardy swimmers plunged boldly into the flood, and all got safely to land “except Mac Ratha, who was drowned, hence the name of Kyle Ratha.” Alas for their pluck, when they arrived at their home it was only to find a mass of smouldering ruins, and to see Garry escaping over the distant hills. The latter became an outlaw, and for long dwelt in a cave in Glenquoich, called to this day “Uamh Garridh”—the cave of Garry, where no doubt he would have ended his days in peace, had not the Feinne one morning accidentally come upon his cave. Garry for some time kept them outside by sending out flights of pigeons, which he had tamed. In such numbers did these come out, that the Feinne were unable to enter, and a discussion arose as to whether there was any use in searching the cave at all. Said one of them, “There

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can be no man in there, with all these pigeons.” “Hooch,” replied the other, “it is probably just one of Garry’s tricks.” When he heard this, Garry felt it was all up with him; but with the courage of despair he bravely faced his end; at the point of the sword he forced his way through his astonished enemies, then with a desperate leap from the rocks, he cleared the River Garry, which lay far below at the foot of the hill, and, landing in safety, fled down the glen—the prints of his feet, where he alighted in the soft moss, are yet visible. The gallant Fingalians were soon in hot pursuit, and, after a long chase, poor Garry was overtaken and slain on the hill which still bears his name, “Druim Garry”—“Garry’s Ridge.” It is only fair to say that the Glenquoich people claim Sgurr Gairoch, “Ben Garry,” as the death-bed of our hero.

DOIRE GARBH—The rough grove.

DOIRE NA EARBA—The roe-deer’s grove.

EAGLE’S ROCK, THE. *G.*—*Creag an Fhireoin*. This rock, a steep crag about 40 feet high, is in the centre of the Glengarry forest, and on a ledge about the middle of the rock the eagles have their nests. Every year they bring up two young ones; but food is scarce, and as soon as these are able to fly, they are driven out of the country by their Spartan parents to fend for themselves.

EILEAN BAN—The white or light-coloured island.

EILEAN DUBH—The black island.

EILEAN NAN SASSUNACH—The Saxon’s island, on the River Garry.

ISLAND OF THE SWANS, THE. *G.*—*Eilean nan Ealaidh*. Probably tame swans, though occasionally in hard winters wild swans come on to Loch Garry.

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**FEDDAN. G.—*Feadan*.** A crevice through which the wind whistles. "Fead," a whistle. This high pass lies at the foot of Mullantagart, and here also was the highest inhabited house in Glengarry.

A story is told of an old woman who used to live here, called "Cailleach na Feddan"—the old lady of Feddan. Her cottage was by the burn-side close to the march between Glengarry and Lochiel on the watershed of the ridge, and a little stream ran down from the hill behind her house, which could be diverted so as to flow either way. When the Glengarry men came up to collect her rent, she managed her stream so that her bothy should be Lochiel's ground; but when Lochiel's people arrived, she was back again in Glengarry, as stout a Macdonell as ever lived. It is said that by these means she lived here rent free for many years, and possibly was the cause of the disputed hill of Mullantagart.

**FINGAL'S CORRIE**—At the west end of Glengarry. (See p. 65.)

**GARRY GUALACH**—"Guala" means a "shoulder," also applied to a "bend." The bend of the River Garry. The Garry here makes a sharp bend.

**GLASTER. G.—*Glas dhoire*.** The grey grove, on the shores of the Loch of Lochy, and so near the march that it was frequently changing hands, being at one time included in Glengarry's property, and at another in Lochiel's. The earliest notice of the place is in 1502.

**GLENGARRY**—The glen of the River Garry. There appear to be three derivations for this name "Garry." The first, and probably the correct one, is simply "Garbh" (pronounced Garrav)—"rough," the rough river. In old maps it is generally spelt "Garrif."



Drawn from Life by The Earl of Wemyss  
EWEN MCPHEE OF QUOICH ISLAND  
who was arrested at Faddan, after an adventurous life on the shores of Loch Quoich. (See p. 97)

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The second derivation, published in a book on Scottish place-names, "Glen Garaidh"—the glen of the garden, cannot be the correct one, as the Gár in Gàraidh is long and not short as in Garry. The third derivation is "Glen Garridh"—Garry's Glen.

GREENFIELD. G.—*Achadh uaine*. In old deeds often spelt "Achagavone." Here was the burial-ground of the Macmhuicgens. The Macdonells of Greenfield, another famous cadet family of Glengarry, also lived here for many generations.<sup>1</sup> The old forest woods around Greenfield are associated with a great hunt in which Glengarry took part in the early days of the nineteenth century. They had been driving these woods and three stags came out. Glengarry killed two right and left and wounded the third with his second rifle. It was the opinion of the old Black Forester that the wounded stag would not go far. Alasdair MacDhonnill was sent off on the blood track with "Black Dulochan," a very fine deerhound and an excellent track dog. The day was considerably advanced when they took up the slot and the stag led them on from moor to moor and from stream to stream, for he could not "take the hill." At last the light began to fail, and Alasdair knew that the deer would harbour when he found himself no longer pursued, and having oatcake in his wallet he lay down in the heather with Dulochan at his feet. At the grey of dawn they again took up the track and roused the deer about a quarter of a mile from their beds, but though evidently severely wounded Alasdair could not get within distance to slip the dog. More than once he stalked him with all his skill, but every time when he lifted his head over the knoll, there was

<sup>1</sup> *Lays of the Deer Forest.*

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the stag about a quarter of a mile away, his back humped, his neck extended, but his head for ever set towards the west. The day again closed and Alasdair lodged "beside the deer," and on the third morning the stag brought him to Knoydart and stole into the sanctuary where it "was not lawful" for any man to follow and where the old stag knew, as well as Alasdair, that a gun had not been fired for seven years.

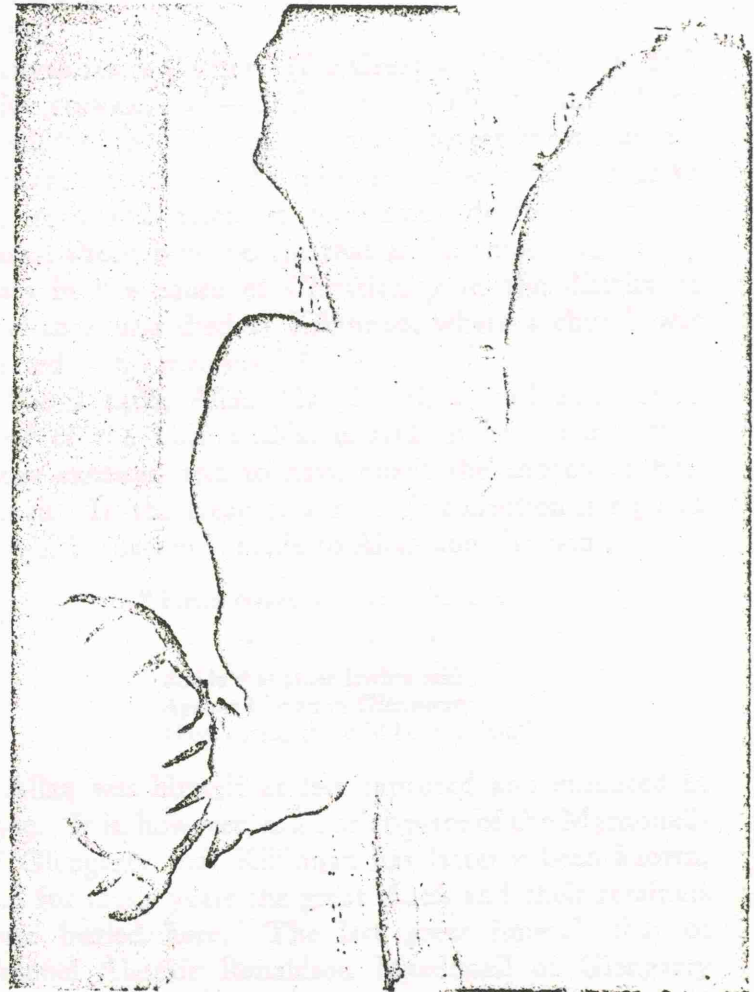
**GLEN LUIE. G.—*Glen Laoigh*.** The Calf's Glen. Glen Luie was for many years the seat of the Macmhuicgens, a sept of the Macdonalds.

**GLENGARRY'S BOWLING GREEN.** (See Ben Tee, p. 9.)

**HILL OF GROANING, THE. G.—*Cnocan na-b-Osnaich*.** The little hill, "Osnaich"—of the "sob" or "groan." Locally called "*Cnocan nan oich oich*"—the hillock of oich! oich! A small knoll at the head of Loch Lochy close to the battlefield of Blàr-na Léine; tradition says that the few who escaped from the plain below made a last stand on this hillock, where they were cut down to a man by their assailants.

**HILL OF WATCHING, THE. G.—*Meall craobh a fradharc*.** The hill of the tree of "looking out" or "watching." A small knoll at the lower end of Corrie Bo Chailein, whence the herds used to watch their cattle.

**INSHANTOIR WOOD** (on ordnance map). **G.—*Coille Innis an-t Saoir***, but really "Innis soar." "Innis"—meadow; "soar"—free, exempt. The free meadow. It is said that a crofter named M'Leran, who lived here in old times, had the land free and paid no rent to anyone. He kept a great number of cattle and horses, and was the happy father of five or six daughters; to each of these on their wedding (and they all married) he gave a grey mare and foal.



By Sir E. Landseer  
EVENING ON THE SHORES OF LOCH QUOICH, WITH MIST COMMENCING TO RISE

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There is a small green above this wood called to this day M'Leran's croft.

INVERGARRY. *Inbhir*. The mouth of (literally, "confluence of") the River Garry. (See Glengarry, p. 40.)

INVERGARRY CASTLE. (See Creag an Fhithich, p. 22.)

KILFINNAN. *G.—Cilfhionnan*. The "church" or "cell" of St. Finnan. Finnan, better known as St. Finnan, was one of the missionaries who came over to the mainland after St. Columba's death. Little is known about him, except that he laboured "for many years in the cause of Christianity in the district of Lochaber, and died at Kilfinnan, where a church was erected to his memory."<sup>1</sup>

About 1460, Allan Mac Ruari, a wild and daring chief of the Clanranalds, is said to have committed many excesses, and to have burnt the church of Kilfinnan. In the Dean of Lismore's collection is a poem in which allusion is made to Allan and the raid :

"Fierce ravager of church and cross

Beside that other lawless raid  
Against Finnan in Glengarry,  
Have cursed thy bald head, Allan."

Allan was himself at last captured and executed in 1509. It is, however, as a burial-place of the Macdonells of Glengarry that Kilfinnan has latterly been known, and for many years the great chiefs and their retainers were buried here. The last great funeral, that of Colonel Alastair Ranaldson Macdonell of Glengarry in 1828, drew together a large concourse of mourners ; no less than 1500 people attended, and the body was

<sup>1</sup> *Moydart*, by Rev. C. Macdonald.

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borne by eighteen Highlanders, who were relieved at regular intervals. The day was very stormy, the Kilfinnan burn in high flood, and, as there was no bridge at that time, the swollen river reached high above the knees of the people as they forded it.

LADDIE. (*See* p. 18.)

LAGGAN—A "hollow." (*See* Achadrom, etc., p. 51.)

LEAC LADDIE—The Flags of Laddie. (*See* p. 18.)

LEITIR LAPPIE—The muddy hillside. On the south side of Craiglea. This hillside is full of springs. "Lapan" means "mire" or "mud." There may be another derivation.

LON ATH GHOBHLAICH—The marsh of the forked ford, near Laggan. Loch Oich here makes a sort of fork; "gobhlach" is also used in Gaelic to denote the face of an old woman when her nose approaches her chin, and perhaps this simile better describes the shape of the land at the end of Loch Oich than "forked."

LON BAN—The light-coloured marsh.

LON NA H-EALA—The swans' marsh. Probably wild swans.

MANDALLY. *G.*—*Mean Dail*. The little meadow, or "Meanan Dail"—the meadow of the kids.

POLNONACHON. *G.*—*Poll-an-aon-choin*. The pool of the (one) dog. The origin of the name has been lost, but a story is told of a certain lowland farmer who for some years leased the farm of Polnonachon. He was a mean cur of a man, and irritated all his neighbours, until one afternoon a Glengarry man remarked to him that if the place was Polnonachon before, it might well be called "Polnandacon," the pool of the two dogs, now. (*See* p. 36.)

TOBAR NAN CEANN. (*See* "Well of the Heads," p. 46.)

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TOM A' BHODAICH—"Tom"—the knoll, "Bhodaich" (Bodach)—of the old man. An old man lived on this knoll in years gone by, who had a very bad reputation in the glen. His house was by the side of the small burn which runs into the Garry near the Dog Pool. Any theft or other mischief which occurred could generally be traced to his door, but he was so cunning that for many years he carried on his evil ways so as never to be caught red-handed. One day, however, his servant-girl came upon him in the act of killing an old pedlar, and he, fearful lest she should inform against him, made sure of his foul work by killing her too. Soon after this the old man died, but his memory is kept alive by his ghost, which has ever since haunted the spot, hovering about the hill after dark, and even now there are many who do not care to pass the place at night.

TOM-AN-ÒIR—The "knoll of gold" in North Laggan. Gold coins and articles of jewellery have from time to time been picked up on this field by the crofters when they have been ploughing up the land. It is supposed that these coins, etc., were dropped by the Duke of Cumberland's officers, who were quartered for some time on this spot after the '45. The cavalry stables were erected here.

TORRAN NA CEÀRDAICH—The hill of the smithy.

TOM IAN MHC DHUGHAILL—This is believed to mark the site of the house and croft of Alein Mhic Dhughail—Allan M'Dougal or Allan Dall—blind Allan as he was generally called, one of the last of the old Highland bards.<sup>1</sup> Mr. Ewan M'Lachlan and he printed a volume of their songs in the early part of the century, and shortly after this Colonel Ranaldson

<sup>1</sup> Mackenzie's *Beauties of Gaelic Poetry*.

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M'Donell of Glengarry took Allan under his patronage, and gave him a comfortable cottage and croft near his residence. He used every year to accompany Glengarry to the games at Fort William. On one occasion, when the sports were over, Glengarry, having seen Allan "quaff his third shell," stepped forward and said: "Now, Allan, I will give you the best cow on my estate if you sing the proceedings of this without mentioning my name." The bard at once replied:

"Dheanainn latha gun ghrian  
A's muir-bliàn gun 'bhi sailt,  
Mu'n gabhainn do na Gàeil dàn  
Gun fhear mo ghraidh'n aird mo rainn."

"Sooner the day without sun  
And the ocean without salt,  
Than that I should sing the song of the Gael  
Without my beloved chief as the hero of my verse."

WELL OF THE HEADS, THE—This well has been so often described, and is so well known, that it is only necessary to give a brief account of it here. The inscription on the monument, which is in four languages, explains how it was erected by Colonel Macdonell of Glengarry in 1812, in memory of the prompt vengeance which, under the orders of Lord Macdonell and Aros, overtook the murderers of the family of Keppoch in the early years of the sixteenth century. This is far from being an accurate version of the affair, as the "vengeance" was carried out "not by Lord Macdonell and Aros, but by Sir James Macdonald of Sleat, and happened not in the sixteenth century but in the seventeenth," about 1665. An excellent account of the event is given in the *Lays of the Deer Forest*.<sup>1</sup> In Keppoch, a feud had been raging for some years—

<sup>1</sup> Sobieski and Stuart, *Lays of the Deer Forest*.

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between the Macdonalds of Keppoch on the one hand, and the MacRanalds and MacDougalds (both minor septes of Keppoch) on the other. After many reprisals on either side, seven of the latter, headed by the "Alasdair Mòr Mac MhicDhughail"—big Alasdair, the grandson of Dugall—arrived one morning unawares at Keppoch's house, and, forcing their way in, killed him and his two sons. For many years nothing was done to avenge the murder. The murderers, however, feeling sure that their pursuit was only a matter of time, kept a sharp look-out on their enemies, and built a small cottage on the hill opposite Invergarry Castle, whence they could obtain news of any expedition which might be projected against them. At length Keppoch's sister, despairing of justice, incited Ian Lom, the famous bard, to write the stirring and well-known lament, "Cumha Clann na Ceapaich"—"The Lament of the Clan Keppoch."

Copies were sent to Lord Macdonell and to Sir James Macdonald of Sleat; much indignation was aroused throughout the country, and Glengarry was invited by the Privy Council to take steps to avenge the outrage; but he either refused, or, at any rate, failed to move in the matter, and Sir James Macdonald was directed by the Government to take up the case. The party which he despatched from the isles, starting on a Wednesday, crossed the Lochy on Saturday night, and on Sunday morning before daybreak, the whole of the conspirators, except Alasdair Mòr, "were surprised and killed, and their houses set on fire."

Alasdair Mòr had retired to his cottage, which he had some time previously loopholed and fortified, and now, with the help of his wife, he was ready to offer a determined resistance. His assailants were unable

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to effect an entrance. Many of them were killed or sorely wounded by the hot fire which Alasdair kept up from the bothy, ably assisted by his courageous wife, who, though her leg had been shattered by a ball early in the fight, continued to load his gun and mould his bullets. At last, one of the attacking party managed to place a large bundle of bracken and dry heather under the eaves of the roof, and, quickly setting fire to it, retired unhurt. Alasdair, suffocated by the smoke of his now burning house, and feeling that his last hope was gone, seized his wife in his arms, and, rushing from the door, was soon cut to pieces by his assailants.

The Islesmen cut off the heads of their victims, and proceeded with them to Invergarry Castle to lay them before Glengarry, but ere they arrived at the house they washed their gory trophies at the little spring now known as the "Well of the Heads." The heads, having been shown to Glengarry, were afterwards buried in a small glade a short distance east of the castle.

## THE ABERCHALDER DISTRICT

### MOUNTAINS

**BEN VAN.** *G.—Beinn Bhan.* "Ben," mountain; "Ban," white. The snow lies on this hill sooner than on any other.

**BEINN LARAGAN**—The mountain ("Laragan," "Lar-aichein") of the farm lands, *i.e.*, green grassy slopes.

**CARN DEARG**—"Carn," the cairn; "Dearg," red—The red cairn, from the red colour of the stones on the summit.

**CARN NA LARACH**—The cairn ("Larach") of the farm or green hillside.

**GOAT'S CRAG, THE.** *G.—Creagan nan Gobhar.* The little craig ("Goibhre," "Gobhar") of the goats. In old days the people of Achadrom used to pasture their goats on this hill. Large numbers of goats were kept for milking, and in one of the raids of the Macdonalds and others on Glen Urquhart in the sixteenth century, the attackers carried off no less than 1302 goats and 763 kids, besides much other spoil. From this Craig na Goibhre perhaps the best view along the whole length of the canal is obtained, as there are no intervening hills, and, on a clear day, a person can see from the North Sea to the Atlantic. It was on this summit that the beacon was lighted when Glengarry wished to summon his clan. The fiery cross was first displayed on the topmost tower of Invergarry Castle, and immediately the beacon was kindled on Craig na



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Gour, whence it could be seen all up Glengarry, and up and down the great glen.

ELDRIG—Derivation uncertain, perhaps from Ealar, a deer's walk, or "Eilde," the hinds; or possibly "Ull" or "Ullamh," quick; "Eirigh," rising, from the abrupt nature of the slope. The name, though spelt Eldrig, is pronounced Elerig.

LEACANN DOIRE BANNEAR. 2091 feet. "Leacan," the slope; "Doire," of the grove; "Bannear" (G.—*banair*), a place where the sheep are milked, sheep-fold.

LETTERFEARN. G.—*Leitir Fearn*. "Leitir," the slope; "Fearn," of the alder tree.

MULLACH A' GHLINNE. 1734 feet. "Mullach," the summit; "Ghlinne" (Gleann), of the glen.

## RIVERS

ALLT NA CRICHE—"Allt," the burn; "Criche" (crioch), of the march. This burn marks the march between the Aberchalder and Laggan farms.

CALDER BURN, THE, which flows into Loch Oich at Aberchalder, and gives its name to the latter place, "Aber," the mouth; "Chalder," of the calder. Calder, according to all the topographers, is a corruption of Coille Dur: "Dur," an obsolete Gaelic term for water; and "Coille," of the wood. The Calder burn runs through a wood for almost its entire length.

CAOCHAN A' BHRUDHAISTE—"Caochan," the streamlet; "Brudhaiste," of brose, from the dark and frothy appearance of the stream when in flood.

FAIRIES' BURN, THE. G.—*Allt nan Sìthean*. (See p. 62.)

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ACHADROM—"Achadh," the field; "Drom" (druim), of the ridge. Achadrom is the watershed of the Great Glen of Scotland, and in old maps there is marked near this spot a place called the Stone of the Rigg or Ridge. Skene, in his *Chronicles of the Picts and Scots*, connects this (Druim) Ridge with the Great Ridge of Scotland, "Drumalban," "which, rising near Ben Lomond, proceeds by the head of Loch Katrine . . . past Cairndrum and Tyndrum, the Cairn of Druim and the House of Druim, on through the Moor of Rannoch and over Ben Alder, until it intersects the Great Glen of Scotland at a place called Achadrom, or the Field of Druim. Hence it proceeds through Ross-shire, and crosses Derrymore at a place where the waters flow east and west from a little loch called Loch Droma, or the Lake of Druim, till it finally loses itself in the mountains of Sutherland." No doubt all the places got their names locally, but it is none the less interesting to find that when pieced together these local ridges make up the great Drumalban. Achadrom was a famous place in old days; here was held the fair or market, and here were the gallows. All the old deeds were signed at Laggane, in Achadrom, and, as a battle-ground, it is remarkable that both the first skirmish in the '45 and the celebrated battle of Blàr-na-Léine were fought near this field. The skirmish in the '45 was practically an affair of outposts between three companies of English regulars and a body of the Macdonalds of Keppoch, who came in contact with the former somewhere near Spean Bridge. The regulars retired on to Fort Augustus, whence they had come, closely pursued by the Highlanders,

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and on repassing through Achadrom, the Glengarry men (about fifty of the Kennedies of Laggan) showed themselves in their way, and sent a message to the English to surrender. This they refused to do, and at the same time commenced to fire on the Glengarry men. After a time the military, who were firing at a long range, ran out of ammunition, when the Highlanders at once charged, sword in hand, and compelled them to surrender. Four or five privates were killed, and one officer—Captain Scott—was wounded in the shoulder; the rest, being eighty-two, were carried off prisoners to Achnacarry. Captain Scott, who behaved with great bravery, was taken to Lochiel's house, where, at the instance of Lady Lochiel, his wound was dressed.

ABERCHALDER—"Aber," the confluence; "Chalder," of the Calder. The Highland army halted here for the night of 26th August 1745, where they were joined by 400 of the Glengarry Macdonalds; early the next morning Prince Charlie commenced his famous march across Corrie Arrick.

BALALISTER (near Laggan)—"Baile Alasdair," the town of Alister, after Col. Alister Macdonell. While the Caledonian Canal was being constructed, Glengarry, anxious to improve the property, erected in 1820 a chapel at Laggan, and commenced to build a new village, which he called Bal Alister. This name is now rarely used, the only survival of it being in Balmaglaster Hill.

BEALACH STREAP—"Beallach," pass or balloch; "Streap," climbing. A very steep pass south of Laggan.

FIELD OF THE SHIRTS. G.—*Blàr-na-Léine*. "Blàr," the battlefield; "Léine," of the shirts. Two capital

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accounts of this battle and the incidents relating to it have appeared within the last few years, and every old manuscript that is brought to light seems to add some fresh anecdote to this now famous clan fight.<sup>1</sup>

In 1543 a feud broke out between the Clan Ranald of Moydert and the Frasers. Allan Mac Ruari of Moydert was the chief of Clan Ranald from 1481 to 1509. He was twice married. First, to a daughter of Macian of Ardnamurchan; secondly, to a daughter of Lord Lovat. By his first wife he had two sons, Ranald Bane and Alister; and by his second wife, Ranald Galda (or the stranger), who was brought up by the Frasers.<sup>2</sup>

Ranald Bane was executed; his son Dougal assassinated, and the command of the clan devolved upon Alister. When Alister died in 1530, his *bastard* son, John Moydertach, a man of great ability, was acknowledged as chief by the whole clan, and procured charters to the estates. These he possessed till 1540, when he was lodged in prison with other chiefs by James V. This king, while making a tour round the North of Scotland, received "at Trouterness, in Skye, the homage of most of the insular and mainland chiefs, including Alexander of Glengarry, John Moydertach, and others of the Mac Coyne's kin. Glad to find so many within his grasp, he, without any sense of honour, carried them away south, and committed them to prison." Lord Lovat and the Frasers, seizing their opportunity, bestirred themselves for their *protégé*, Ranald Galda, and with such success that John Moydertach's charters were revoked, and granted to the former.

When, however, John Moydertach was let out of

<sup>1</sup> *Antiquarian Notes*, by C. Fraser-Mackintosh.

<sup>2</sup> *Gregory's Highlands. Moydert*, by Rev. C. Macdonald.

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prison, he was at once joined by the whole of Clan Ranald, who acknowledged him as their chief. Ranald Galda was expelled from Moydert, and took refuge with Lovat, who prepared to assert the rights of his kinsman.

"The Clan Ranald did not wait to be attacked, but, assisted by the Clan Cameron and Macdonells of Keppoch, they overran the districts of Abertarff, Stratherrick, and Glenmoriston, possessed themselves of the Castle of Urquhart, and seemed to aim at a permanent occupation of these territories, so much so that the Earl of Huntly was at length constrained to levy a force to quell the insurrection. This noble lord raised about 400 men, consisting mostly of gentlemen of his name, and with these he marched through Urquhart and Glenmoriston to Cillchuiman, now Fort Augustus, where he encamped till the other clans joined him. When the Grants, the Clan Chattan, and others had joined Lord Lovat at Cillchuiman, they all marched in a body through Abertaff, Glengarry, and Lochaber, meeting with no opposition, and found the Earl of Argyle and his forces at Inverlochy; for the Highlanders no sooner understood that an army was marching against them than they scattered and retired to their inaccessible mountains and hidden recesses, so that it was not easy either to follow or to attack them.<sup>1</sup>

"The Earl of Argyle and Lord Lovat, having concerted measures for preserving the peace of the Highlands, and stayed for some time at Inverlochy, Lord Lovat put his nephew, Ranald Galda, in peaceable possession of Moidart, and all his forces returned home. On his way home, Huntly, having arrived at

<sup>1</sup> *Antiquarian Notes*, by C. Fraser-Mackintosh.



By Dennis Dighton, 1822

RANALD MACDONELL  
Henchman to Glengarry

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Glenspean, returned home to Strathspey by the Brae Lochaber with the Laird of Grant and the bulk of the army; but the Frasers, under the command of Lovat, and accompanied by Ranald Galda and a few followers, to the number of about 400, returned to Inverness by the south side of Loch Lochy in spite of Lord Huntly's remonstrances. When they arrived at Letter Finlay (or, perhaps, Glengloy?), Lord Lovat received information that the Clan Ranald were in full march to intercept them, 'upon which his brother-in-law, the Laird of Grant, Macintosh, and others advised him to alter his route. It is probable this kind offer would have been accepted of, but James Fraser of Foyers, a headstrong, obstinate man, dissuaded his chief from it, protesting it would be reckoned cowardice in Lord Lovat, and an indignity done to offer him a convoy, that they were able enough themselves for any that could pretend to obstruct their passage. Upon this all these chieftains and their men took their leave of him, and parted with him. Lovat marched down by the south side of Loch Lochy, and about half-way, he sent one Iain Cleirach, or Bean Cleirach (the Clerk), with 100 bowmen' to occupy an important pass so as to secure a retreat in case of defeat, 'with orders to keep in sight of the main body, and, if he saw danger, to come to their assistance.' Iain, however, either mistook his orders or lost his way; 'at any rate, he was no use to the rest, nor any of the 100 men he carried with him.' Meanwhile, the Macdonalds had not been idle: they were on their own ground; the precipitous hills of Loch Lochy side offered the enemy little chance of escape. They had gathered from all parts of Glengarry—one party of Camerons came along the north shore of Loch Lochy, another party of

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Macdonalds marched across from Lochgarry past Ben Tigh, and the small Lochan na Diota—the loch of the repast—where each man had his meal, and then (according to the local tradition) drove a stick into the ground so that they might count the absent on their return home. They gathered, no doubt, on that day in the Allt Cruinneachaidh—the burn of the gathering—which overlooks Lagan Achadrom and the battlefield. Then, having had their arms put in order on the adjacent smithy's knoll, Torran-na-Ceardaich, they waited for the enemy's approach. Lovat, however, unconscious of the strength of the force gathered to oppose him, marched on, and, on arriving at the head of Loch Lochy, he perceived a force of between five and seven hundred of the Clan Ranald marching down the hill in seven companies, with banners flying, and leaving no doubt of their intention to intercept him.

“Lord Lovat immediately calls a council of war, and having all resolved to engage, he encourages his men in a short harangue to this purpose—

“Gentlemen, you are my *garde-de-corps*, whom I have chosen out of many to accompany me in this honourable expedition for the services of my sovereign. You are, most of you, my flesh and blood, the offspring of those heroes who signalled themselves so often in the defence of their country. Remember the honour of your noble ancestors, of whom you are descended, some of which will be for ever on record as illustrious examples of Scotland's pristine bravery. The several branches of our ancient family have upon all occasions distinguished themselves, and to this day never brought the least stain upon the name they bear. The time is

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short to speak of each of them in particular; methinks I see them all alive in you, and that they have transmitted their courage and bravery, as well as their blood and name, to you. You are, indeed, but a handful to encounter yonder formidable crew, but consider the difference in other respects. They are rebels, you are loyal subjects; they outlaws, you are free subjects. I go on before you. I will hazard my life with you and for you. I by far prefer a noble death to an inglorious retreat, or anything that sullies the glory of my house; and are not you as much concerned in its glory as I am? We have from others the character of men of fortitude and resolution; we carry our lives on the point of our swords. Let us act as men. Fall on, and refer the event to Almighty God; “for the battle is the Lord's, who can save with few as with many.”<sup>1</sup>

“He had scarcely ended when the enemy came close to them at the end of Loch Lochy. Hereupon ensued a most fierce and bloody conflict, fought more like tigers than men. The Frasers threw aside not only their plaids, as has been the common practice with the Highlanders, but threw off their very short coats and vests, and engaged in their shirts, with their two-handed swords and Dane axes.

“This conflict is still called by the country people ‘Blàr-na-Léine’—*i.e.*, the Battle of the Shirts. The fronts of both armies engaged so closely, without either side yielding or giving way, that they were felled down on each side like trees in a wood, till room was made by these breaches on each side, and at last all came to fight hand-to-fist. There was none there but met his match to encounter him; many were seen to fall, but

<sup>1</sup> *Antiquarian Notes*, by C. Fraser-Mackintosh.

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none to fly; they all fought for victory, which still remained uncertain.

There is one remarkable passage which I cannot omit. I told you above that Lord Lovat had with difficulty prevailed on his son, the Master, to stay at home to take care of the country. He had been on a day's hunting for his diversion in the forest of Corri-charbie, and having taken home great plenty of venison, his stepmother, Lady Lovat, told him, with a sneer, that it was fine amusement for young men to be chasing birds and beasts, and then to sleep soundly in their beds, when old men were fighting in the fields. This sarcasm touched so sensibly this noble youth, that instantly he takes a dozen resolute fellows with him, and sets out resolving to find his father and friends, and accordingly he joined them at Loch Lochy a little after the conflict began, and fell in where the battle was hottest. The first sight of him quite dispirited and confounded his father. All was now at stake—they fought in blood and gore, and when many of them wearied with their two-handed swords and the heat, they went into the loch in couples and struck each other with their dirks. The Master acted like a hero, and each of the men he brought with him was worth many.

“Lord Lovat fought so gallantly, hewing down all that came in his way, that his enemies called him a ‘Cruaidh Choscar’—*i.e.*, the hardy slaughterer; and when they observed him to fall in the field, it inspired the few that remained of the Clan Ranald with fresh vigour, crying out with great joy, ‘Thuit a Cruaidh Choscar, thuit’—‘The hardy cutter is fallen, is fallen,’ and as they cried they were knocked down—yea, even those who lay as dead in the field, when an enemy

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came by, would lay hold of a sword and endeavour to cut off a leg or an arm.

“A Macdonald<sup>1</sup> and a Fraser singled each other out for mutual destruction. The Macdonald, while delivering a vigorous lunge with his broadsword, cried out, ‘Take that from Clanranald’s Blacksmith.’ The Fraser, parrying the thrust and then swinging his battle-axe over the Moidart man’s head, ‘And thou receive this from MacShimie’s Blacksmith.’ When the day was over these two worthies were found lying beside each other, both dead.

“This they continued from noon till the darkness surprised them, when very few from either side were left alive, and the victory to this day uncertain.<sup>2</sup> The MacRanalds, as they were more numerous, so more of them fell in proportion. It is certain that only four of the Frasers came alive out of the field, and not double that number of the MacRanalds and their adherents. But the loss on the side of the Frasers was incomparably more regretted, for Lord Lovat himself, and his eldest son, the Master of Lovat, and three hundred gentlemen of his name were slain. So that there was not one of the name of Fraser of the quality of a gentleman that was come to the state of manhood left alive. I have seen an account of this unhappy conflict by one who was on the field in a few days after it happened, and was affected by the elegant, lively, and pathetic manner in which he lamented Lord Lovat and his son’s fall in the words of David for Saul and Jonathan (2 Sam. i. 17–26).

“History (so far as I heard) does not parallel this unhappy conflict, which was remarkable in many

<sup>1</sup> *Among the Clanranalds*, Rev. C. Macdonald.

<sup>2</sup> The Macdonalds gained a complete victory.

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respects. About 1000 men were engaged, of which twelve did not come alive from the field of battle. The Master of Lovat was the last who came to the field of battle and was the first to be slain, which put his father into such a fury, that his death was revenged by the destruction of many.

“Fraser of Foyers was the only gentleman who came alive out of the field of battle. He was miserably mangled and wounded, but, being in life, was carried by his foster-brother on his back all the way home, for which he got free the crofts that he then laboured, and his posterity enjoy it still. Foyers must have died a few days after, as proved by the service of his son Hugh, wherein it is proved that he died ‘in the month of July, 1544.’

“When the news of this unhappy conflict came to Lord Lovat’s country, all who stayed at home—men and women—went to the field of battle, from whence they carried the bodies of all their principal gentlemen. Andrew Roy of Kirkhill, who was uncle to Lord Lovat, was so like him that in mistake they carried his body, instead of my lord’s, till they came to Cilliwhimman, where Lord Lovat’s nurse met them, and found it was Andrew Roy, upon which they buried him there, as they did most of the gentlemen they brought out of the field of battle, and returned, bringing Lord Lovat’s body with them, who with his son and Ranald Galda were interred at Beauly. Ranald Galda,<sup>1</sup> by the testimony of the Macdonalds, fought like a hero. His death was caused by a Strontian man called ‘Mac Dhonuill Ruadh Beg,’ who, happening to be singled out by Ranald, treacherously called out, ‘Look behind you,’ which Ranald incautiously doing, he was instantly

<sup>1</sup> *Among the Clanranalds*, by Rev. C. Macdonald.

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pierced in the side and fatally wounded. Ranald, by a supreme effort, dealt a tremendous back stroke, his last, on his assailant’s skull. The Moidart people were not at all proud of their neighbour’s after-boasting of his part at Blàr-na-Léine.”

In the above MSS. it is said that “eighty gentlemen of estates (Fraseres), who were killed on the spot, all left their wives pregnant, and every one of them brought forth a male”; and, incredible as it may appear, there appears to have been some foundation for the report, as in “July, 1574, the year that Lord Lovat was made Governor of Inverness Castle, at a rendezvous of his men at Tom-na-thuirich, near Inverness, he had eighty young gentlemen with him much about the same age, whose fathers had been killed in the field of Lochy precisely thirty years before that, and who all by a wonderful providence lived to men.”

MAIDEN’S LEAP, THE. *G.—Ceum na Nighean.* “Ceum”—the step, “Nighean”—of the daughter or maiden. This rock which lies on General Wade’s road between Aberchalder and Laggan was in old days a very difficult one to pass, especially at night. One dark and tempestuous night, a young girl was making her way home to Laggan, where her father was anxiously awaiting her. Night passed and she did not return, so at dawn of day the poor man, thinking some accident must have befallen her, started off with a search-party along the path which she should have followed. No sign of her could they see until they came to the dreaded rock, and there, sure enough, was a footprint in the path. “Se so ceum na nighean,” cried out the unhappy father—“This must be my daughter’s footsteps”—and looking over the edge of

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the rock, they saw the body of the poor girl floating in the loch below. Ever since the rock has been called "Ceum na nighean"—the maiden's step.

There is another version of the incident, viz., that the maiden was being pursued by some rascally scoundrels, and that to save her honour, she leapt into the loch and was drowned.

One of the old files of the *Courier* has also an anecdote relating to this same rock, wherein the writer says that "Shortly after Prince Charlie's arrival in Lochaber in 1745, Angus, the laird's younger brother, along with a few others, espied from the battlements of the castle five or six redcoats on the top of Ceum na Nighean or Girl's Leap, who had been sent out from Fort Augustus. Angus immediately loaded the 'Cuckoo,' one of the twelve muskets always kept in the upper part of the castle, each of which was eight feet long, the 'Cuckoo' being known to carry the farthest; and having fired the gun, one of the soldiers was killed. The others seeing their companion laid prostrate, and fearing the same fate would happen to themselves, retreated back to Fort Augustus."

COILLE SHLUGAN—The wood, "Slugan," of the neck of the bottle, so called from the shape of the wood, which narrows to a point at one end.

CULLOCHY—"Cul," at the back of; "Loch," the loch.

DALRUARY. G.—*Dal ruairidh*. Rory's field. (See p. 69.)

SHIAN. G.—*Dubh Sithean* or *Sithean*. The black fairies' knoll. A knoll near Laggan, which also gives its name to the burn, "Allt nan Sithean," running into the canal close by. The Sithe were fairies, or, as the later Christians used to regard them, "demons,"

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who were worshipped by the ancient inhabitants of these parts. Skene, in his *Celtic Scotland*, gives an extract from the book of Armagh, which explains who these Sithe were supposed to be:

"On one occasion St. Patrick and his attendants assembled one morning at a well, or fountain, near Cruachan in Roscommon. The two daughters of King Laoghaire, Ethel the fair and Fedelm the ruddy, came early to the well to wash, after the manner of women, and they found near the well a synod of holy bishops with St. Patrick. The ladies were much startled by the goodly company, and 'they knew not whence they were, or in what form or from what people, or from what country; but they supposed them to be men of Sithe, or gods of the earth, or a phantom.' And the virgins said unto them, 'Where are ye and whence come ye?' And St. Patrick said unto them, 'It were better for you to confess to our true God than inquire concerning our race.'"

We see from these questions that the objects of the popular belief were:—"Mysterious beings who were supposed to dwell in the heavens or the earth, the sea, the river, the mountain or the valley, and who were to be dreaded—and conciliated." Everything that was bad was put down to the fairies: if a cow gave no milk, it was the fairies who had milked her; if a young mother died, it was the fairies who had carried her off. In an ancient tract,<sup>1</sup> "Leabhar na h'Uidhri," we are told that the demoniac power was great before the introduction of the Christian faith; and so great was it that they, that is the demons, used to tempt the people in human bodies, and that they used to show them secrets and places of happiness, where they

<sup>1</sup> Skene, *Celtic Scotland*.



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should be immortal; and it was in that way they were believed. And it is these phantoms that the unlearned people call Sithe and Aes Sithe.

The story of their origin has been lately even better explained by Mr. Alexander Carmichael in his *Carmina Gadelica* as he received it from Rory Macdonald of Barra in 1871.

The Proud Angel fomented a rebellion among the angels of heaven where he had been a leading light. He declared he would go and found a kingdom of his own. When going out of the door of Heaven so many angels followed him, that at last the Son called out, "Father! Father! the city is being emptied!" Whereupon the Father ordered that the gates of heaven and hell should be closed; and those who were in were in, and those who were out were out; while the hosts who had left heaven and had not reached hell flew into the holes of the earth like stormy petrels, where they still remain. These are the "Sithe," the fairy folks ever doomed to live underground and only permitted to emerge when and where the King permits. They are never allowed abroad on Thursday, being St. Columba's day, nor on Friday, that being the Son's day, nor on Saturday, that being St. Mary's day, nor on Sunday, that being the Lord's day. On certain nights when their "bruthair" bowers are open and their lamps are lit and the song and the dance are moving merrily, the fairies may be heard singing lightly: "We are the seed of the Proud Angel, driven forth from heaven."

The farm of Shian is constantly mentioned in old deeds and charters, but the name is very little used nowadays.

FEIL DROMAN, close to Achadrom. "Feill," the

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market; "Droman," of the ridge. An annual fair was held here in old days.

GLENBUCK. G.—*Glenbuic*. The glen, "buic" (boc), of the roebuck.

SIMON'S MEADOW. G.—*Innis Sim*. "Innis," the pasture; "Sim," of Simon. There is a tradition that one of the Frasers of Lovat, named Simon, was pursued and overtaken after the battle of Blàr-na-Léine, at this "Innis," where he was killed.

LAGGAN, or LAGGAN ACHADROM, as it used to be called. "Laggan," "Lag," a hollow. (*See Achadrom.*)

LEACANN UAINE—"Leacann," slope; "Uaine," green. The green slope.

FINGAL'S ROAD—"Rathad Fhionn," or perhaps, "Roth Fhionn." The road of Fin or Fingal, or the wheel ("Roth") of Fingal. This name is applied to two circular cairns of stones at the west end of Loch Oich. They are probably the oldest vestiges of human dwelling-places in Glengarry, and are noticed by Pococke in his tour in 1760, where he says, "On the road near opposite Invergarry is a 'kern' about 60 feet in diameter, being a circle of stones round a plain spot." These stone circles are supposed to be the remains of some ancient burgh or Pictish tower. "Burghs are large circular fortresses built of unhewn stone, and entirely without cement. The form is conical, and within an exterior cone is reared an interior structure, the walls of which are either perpendicular, or constructed at an angle, which, leaving a space between the two of about six feet at the base, brings them together at the top. Within this space between the walls, a rude staircase or rather inclined passage communicates round the whole, with a series

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of chambers formed by means of long stones laid across from wall to wall, so as to form flooring and ceiling. These are lighted by openings looking into the interior area. The central space is open to the sky. The rude masonry of the exterior is broken only by a plain narrow doorway, which, from the absence of gate-posts or grooves, was probably secured when danger was imminent by building it up with a pile of stones." It is probable that "these buildings were the work of a savage race who aimed far more at defence than aggression, and that they were the temporary places of shelter of a people liable to sudden inroads from powerful foes, and similar to the palisaded log-house or fort which the first settlers in the back-wood frontiers of America used to erect as a place of retreat on any sudden attack of the treacherous natives."<sup>1</sup>

THE FEINNE—The Fianna, or followers of Fingal, or Finn the leader, were the earliest Gaelic inhabitants of the Highlands. Famous hunters and warriors, their name has been perpetuated "in every glen of the Highlands, and the legends of their prowess by every poet." In Glengarry we have "Corrie na Feinne," the corrie of the Finians; "Allt Fionn ghail," Fingal's burn; "Teanga Fhionn," Fingal's tongue of land, and "Rathad Fhionn," Fingal's road.

Who Finn and the Feinne were has been a matter of much discussion, but "it seems probable that, instead of being only mythical heroes, as they were formerly supposed to be, they were really the last leaders of the great race in Albin and Erin who disappeared in history before the extension of the Gaelic conquest and supremacy. The popular conception of

<sup>1</sup> Wilson's *Prehistoric Annals of Scotland*.

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Fionn's prowess may be gathered from the following grand passage of Highland poetry"<sup>1</sup>—

"With loud-sounding strides he rushed westward,  
In the clank of his armour bright,  
And he looked like the spirit of Loda, that scatters  
Dismay o'er the war-way and fight!

"Like a thousand waves on a crag that roll yelling  
When the ugly storm is at its height,  
So awful the clash of mail and his weapons,  
While his face wore the winter of fight!

"His smooth claymore glittered aloft,  
In his champion hand it was light,  
And the moring winds kept moring his locks  
Like spray in the whirlpool's might.

"The hills on each side they were shaken,  
And the path seemed to tremble with fright,  
Gleamed his eyes, and his great heart kept swelling,  
Oh! cheerless, terrible sight!"

"The leader of the Feinne was surrounded by a worthy band of followers. Ossian, the son of Fingal, was himself a hero, a great bard, and a brave warrior; his son Oscar, peerless in strength, generous to a fallen foe, but ever ready to meet the fiercest champion that ever came from Lochlin; Gaul, stout and valiant, and next to Oscar in prowess; the beautiful brown-haired Diarmid, who cannot be seen by any woman without being loved; Cailte, the poet, Cochulin, and the rash Conan—these were the principal warriors of that gallant band of Finnian heroes whose names are indelibly engraved on the hills and straths of their native land, while their deeds are recalled in a thousand songs."<sup>1</sup>

RUDHA NA TRAIICHE—"Rudha," the promontory;

<sup>1</sup> Macneill's *Literature of the Highlanders*.

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"Traighe," of the beach. The Calder burn brings down great quantities of gravel and stones when in flood, and, with the help of the loch, forms this beach.

THE GALLOW'S HILL. *G.*—*Toman na Croiche*. "Toman," the knoll; "Croiche," of the gallows.

FINGAL'S TONGUE. *G.*—*Teanga Fhionn*. "Teanga," the tongue of land, used very generally for any piece of heathland with a burn on each side of it, forming to a point at the bottom of the tongue; "Fhionn," of Finn or Fingal. (*See above.*)

*N.B.*—By some people the name "Rathad Fhionn," or Finnian Road, before noticed, is applied to a green lane which winds up the hill on the south of the canal near Laggan, and leads up towards this tongue of land.

## THE ARDOCHY DISTRICT

### MOUNTAINS

ARCHIE'S ROCK. *G.*—*Creag Gillespuig*. Archie was the last chief of the Macghille Mhucgens, a sept of the Macdonalds, who are said to have owned Glengarry about the time of King Robert the Bruce, and before the Macdonells became possessed of the land. The last chiefs of this race, whose dwelling-place was in Glenluie, and whose burial-ground is said to have been Greenfield, were three brothers Macmhucgen. Now Duncan Macdonell of Morar coveted Glengarry, and leagued himself with Lochiel and Lovat to kill the three brothers. Accordingly, Macmhucgen Mor, the eldest, was killed by Lovat at a dinner, given, it is said, for the express purpose of putting an end to the Macdonald. The second, Ruairidh (Rory), was killed by some of Lochiel's men, and by Lochiel's orders, at a place near Laggan Achadrom, called to this day "Dalruairidh," Rory's field. The third, Archie, was one day out hunting with Duncan Macdonell, now his successor to the chieftainship, when they came to the steep crag above Inshlaggan, since known as Archie's Rock, below which the deer often lie. Duncan readily seized the opportunity he had been so long waiting for, and treacherously asked Archie if he could tell the time of day by the sun. While the latter was gazing up into the sky, Duncan, with a swift stroke of his sword, lopped off his head, and the head, as it rolled down the rocks, groaned out, "Two o'clock."

## PLACE-NAMES OF GLENGARRY

CARN BAN. 1900 feet. The white cairn.

CARN MHIC RHAONUILL—MacRanald's cairn. The hill above Loch Lundie. (*See* p. 80.)

CARN TARSUINN. 2250 feet. Carn, and "tarsuinn," across—*i.e.*, lying crosswise to the general range of hills.

CLACH CRICHE. 2217 feet. "Clach," stone; "criche," of the march ("Crioich"); the march between Glengarry and Glenmoriston.

CREAG CHALMA. 564 feet. The bold crag; "calma," stout, bold.

CREAG A' CHLAMHAIN. 470 feet. The kite's crag. This is still a favourite resort of the hawk tribe, and within the last five years a pair of peregrine falcons have built their nest in this rock.

CREAG GILLESPUIG—Archie's Rock. (*See* p. 69.)

DRUIM NAN EUN. 2460 feet. The birds' ridge.

MAM A' CHROISG. 2303 feet. The large round hill of crossing. In old days this was the short cut between Lochgarry and Glenmoriston, and funerals frequently came by Mam a' chroisg to the burial-ground at Kildonan. Mr. Mackay, in his *Urquhart and Glenmoriston*, connects this hill with the Lochan a' chrois, "the Lochlet of the Cross," in Glenmoriston. "The abbey," he says, "consisted of an island in the small tarn at Lochan a' chrois, and the surrounding land, extending from Mam a' chrois to Ruigh a' chrois, bounds said to have been indicated at one time by crosses."

MEALL NAN CALMAN—The hill of the pigeons.

MEALL NAN FEARNAG—The hill of the alder trees.

MEALL NAN GEARRAN—The hill of the mares. The name might also signify "the hill of the geldings."

## ARDOCHY DISTRICT

MEALL LEAC ULaidH. 1760 feet. The hill of the slope of treasure. This name is not now used in the district, but the treasure referred to was probably the rich summer grazing. There is a ruined sheiling close by.

MEALL NAN RUADHAG. 1395 feet. The young roe's hill.

### RIVERS

ALDERNAIG—Said to be a corruption from "Allteamhair"—the burn of Evie, or "Alltaifhrionn"—the burn of the mass (aifrionn), or "Allt Aoradh"—the burn of worship. The supporters of either derivation thus account for the origin of the name. "Allteamhair."—A woman called Evie (Eamhair) used to keep a flock of goats here which she herded by the burnside. "Alltairinn."—The burn has a very rough and stony bottom, and when in spate can only be crossed, if at all, at the ford above the Aldernaig Mill, and this ford was on the old high road up and down the glen. The difficulties of crossing the burn were increased by a "bochdan," or goblin, who often intercepted the belated travellers at this point, and there was no escape, as there is no other ford for some distance on either side. The good priest who lived on Craig an t-sagart (*see* p. 77), anxious to help the poor people, for some years held a midnight mass ("Aifrionn") at the place, and no doubt many a belated traveller welcomed his cheery face when they came to the dreaded ford.

ALLT A' BHAINNE—The milk burn.

ALLT A' BHEITHE—The burn of the birch trees (beith).

ALLT A' BHIORA—The burn of the thorn bushes.

## PLACE-NAMES OF GLENGARRY

ALLT A' CHAORUINN—The burn of the mountain ash.

ALLT DAINGEAN—Daingean burn. (*See* Daingean, p. 78.)

CAOCHAN A' BHROCAIRE—The streamlet of the foxhunter (brocair). Glengarry's foxhunter, one Ewen M'Donald, lived alongside of this stream, and a short distance up the hill is a ridge (not marked on the Ordnance map) still called after him—"Cnoc fad Eoghann bhrochdar"—Ewen the foxhunter's long hill.

GOBLIN'S BURN, THE. *G.*—*Caochan glac a' Bhòchdain*. The streamlet of the glade of the goblin. About the end of the last century there lived on the Glengarry estate one Sandy M'Donell, better known as Alastair mòr a' Bhòchdain<sup>1</sup>—"Big Sandy of the ghost"—a man remarkable not only for his great physical strength, but for his wonderful gift of predicting future events.

Sandy lived on a patch of land some four hundred yards west of Kildonan graveyard at Munerigie. He was a frequent visitor to Invergarry House during the long winter nights, where he often enlivened the company with his stories and his feats of strength. One moonlight night as he was on his way home, and was passing a small grove which lies between the head of the loch and Munerigie, he saw what he supposed to be a deerhound crossing the road in front of him. The thought suddenly occurred to him that it must be one of Glengarry's deerhounds which had followed him all the way up from Invergarry. Irritated at the occurrence, and fearing Glengarry's wrath, Sandy swore at the dog, and bade him be off home, when in an instant the dog assumed a human form,

<sup>1</sup> Mentioned in Mackenzie's *History of the Macdonalds* as "Alastair a' Bhrocaire."

## ARDOCHY DISTRICT

and accosted him in Gaelic. The spot where this strange meeting took place is still known as "Glac a' Bhòchdain"—the goblin's grove.

Sandy and the goblin held many midnight meetings after this, and many a fierce fight did they have in the dead of night; but at whatever hour the fight began it always ended with the dawn of day, when the ghost fled to his grove. Sometimes the ghost held conversations with Sandy, and revealed to him many of the events about to happen to the House of Glengarry, which Sandy in his turn related to his friends, but so improbable were these stories that no one believed them. At last, however, it came to Glengarry's ears that Sandy was predicting a downfall to the House of Glengarry, and he at once sent for him.

Sandy was severely cross-questioned by his chief, who asked him whether it was true that he had prophesied the downfall of the house. "Sure enough," answered the seer, "that day is not far distant, and were I to tell you all I know, it would break your heart." Glengarry angrily seized his henchman by the shoulder, and turned him out of the house. These sad forebodings, nevertheless, proved only too true, and within twenty-five years the chief was dead, and his son was compelled to sell the estates so long in the possession of the Macdonells of Glengarry. Soon after this interview with his chief, Sandy enlisted, and his regiment, the 76th Macdonald Highlanders, proceeded to America. Here, at any rate, with the wide Atlantic between them, he thought he would be free from his unwelcome deerhound; but no sooner had he landed on American soil than the "bochdan" met him and assured him it was no use his attempting to escape. "But take heart," said the ghost, "I shall do you no

## PLACE-NAMES OF GLENGARRY

harm, and though you are bound to go through many perils, and to fight in many bloody battles, you will come out of them all without a scratch, and not only that, but you will live to go back to your old home at Munerigie, where your bones will rest in peace at the old family burying-place at Kildonan." All this came true. Sandy was drafted into the Black Watch, and served through the Peninsular War. He was present at the taking of San Sebastian, and returned home at the conclusion of the war.

At the sack of the above town many officers were killed, and the privates, having no commanders, indulged in wild excesses. Sandy was one day wending his way to a party of these rioters, who were making merry over a cask of brandy in the upper storey of a Spanish house. On reaching the top of the stairs, a "stout stump" of a soldier delivered him a blow, which brought poor Sandy to his knees, and, as he rose, he received a second, which sent him headlong down the stairs. Some of the soldiers began to grumble at the conduct of their comrade (one Mackay, a native of Sutherlandshire), and asked him why he had treated a stranger in such rude fashion.

"Well," said he, "I have heard it whispered for long among the men that that fellow was the strongest man in all the Highland regiments, and I wanted to know."

Sandy and this man remained complete strangers to each other until a chance incident brought them together again after many years, at Fort Augustus. On pay days every pensioner in the district had to meet the sergeant in the Old King's Inn at Fort Augustus. On this day the pensioners had gathered together as usual, and after payment were "tasting"

## ARDOCHY DISTRICT.

the usual dram. A stranger, sitting in the corner of the room, apart from the company, at length rose, and, walking across to Sandy, addressed him thus:

"Do you remember seeing me at San Sebastian?"

Sandy answered that he did not. The stranger then asked if he remembered being knocked downstairs by a private soldier after the taking of that town. Sandy replied that he remembered that very well indeed; but he never knew who did it.

"I am the man," answered the stranger.

Sandy and Mackay had a "deochan slainte" together; but the rest of the old soldiers insisted that the two should now be given a fair trial to see which was the stronger fellow, as the scuffle they had in Spain could not be accepted as fair play. Sandy and Mackay, in whom the martial spirit was not yet dead, made no objection to the proposal, and a wrestling bout was decided on. The struggle was a severe one, and lasted for about an hour, without either showing signs of giving way, and it was agreed by the onlookers that had Sandy been younger (for he was now far advanced in years), he would have been more than a match for Mackay.

CAOCHAN NAN CNO—The streamlet of the hazels (nut bushes).

MACPHEE'S STREAMLET. *G.*—*Caochan Mhic Phee*. One Macphee, a native of Lochaber, who emigrated in the early part of the century, used to live here.

CAOCHAN RIABHACH—The brindled or greyish streamlet.

THE RIVER GARRY OR GARBH (pron. *Garrav*)—Rough. The rough river. (*See* Glengarry, p. 40.)

## PLACE-NAMES OF GLENGARRY

### LOCHS

LOCH GARRY. (*See* Glengarry, p. 40.)

LOCH LOYNE. *G.*—*Loch Loinne*. The loch of grace, comeliness. Mr. Mackay refers the name to "lann," *i.e.*, the loch of the glade.<sup>1</sup> (*See* p. 120.)

LOCH LOSGUINN—The loch of the toads.

LOCH LUNDIE. (*See* Lundie, p. 80.)

LOCH OICH—Possibly a corruption from "Uisge," Water; but in olden days it is frequently spelt "oig," *i.e.*, which would make it mean "oige," the youngest loch; the smallest loch along the line of the great glen.

LOCHAN DOIRE CADHA—"Lochan," the little loch; "Doire Cadha," of the moorland pass.

LOCHAN NA FREUMHAG—The little loch of the roots.

LOCHAIN DUBHA—The little black lochs.

### PLACES

ACHADH NAN BA—The field of the cows.

ACHADH NAN DARAICH—The field of the oak trees.

ACHADH LUACHRAICH—The field of rushes; on the north side of Loch Garry, and one of the oldest farms in the glen.

ARDOCHY. *G.*—*Ard achaidh*. High field.

ARDNABI—A ruined village, west of Ardochy; probably derived from "Ard na beithe," the height of the birch tree.

BADAN MEADHON—"Badan," little groves; "Meadhon," middle, *i.e.*, the little groves in the centre of Loch Loyne.

BEALACH NA IMRICHE—"Bealach," pass; "Imriche," of flitting, change of residence. A pass on the road from Tomdoun to Cluny, very prettily named,

<sup>1</sup> *Urquhart and Glenmoriston*, by W. Mackay.

## ARDOCHY DISTRICT

as on this ridge the people would take a last look of their beautiful glen.

BLAR SRONACH—"Sronach," nosed; "Blàr," green—the nosed green.

CAMAG LINNE MOR—"Camag," crooked; "Linne," pool; "Mòr," big—the big crooked pool. A famous salmon pool on the Lower Garry.

CILL DHONNAIN—Donnan's cell or church. The only remaining portion of this church is the graveyard at Munerigie. St. Donnan or Donnán was one of the missionaries of St. Columba's time, and many churches are dedicated to his memory throughout the Highlands.<sup>1</sup> He suffered martyrdom in the island of Eigg. "Donnan the great with his monks. Fifty-two were his congregation. There came pirates of the sea to the island in which they were, and slew them all."

CISTE DUBH—The black chest, or coffin. A pool on the Lower Garry, so called probably from the deep, narrow, and rock-bound gully which marks the entrance of the pool.

CNOCAN BIORACH—The pointed rock.

CREAG ARD—The high crag.

CREAG AN-T SAGART—The priest's (*sagart*) rock. A rock above the high road about one mile west of Invergarry. A small sweetbriar bush still marks the site of the priest's garden, and his house was a little east of the present Craig Ard House. The well below the high road is known as the priest's well, and the chapel was somewhat west of his house in the fields below. Here lived the same priest who officiated at the mass at Aldernaig. (*See* p. 71.)

CREAG AN TORRA LOISGTE—The crag of the burnt (*loisgte*) rock.

<sup>1</sup> *Literature of the Highlanders*, Rev. N. Macneill.

## PLACE-NAMES OF GLENGARRY

CROM DHOIRE—The crooked grove.

DAINGEANN—The fort.

DALCHOORN. *G.*—*Dail-a-chuirn*. "Dail," the land or field; "chuirn," gen. pl. of cairn—of cairns of stones. This was another very ancient village; it is mentioned in 1512 as Dellecharne—a one-merk land.

DRYNACHAN—Probably from "Droigneachan," thorn trees, with which this hillside abounds. Drynahan is invariably included in all the old deeds affecting Invergarry, which was the seat of one of the principal cadet families.

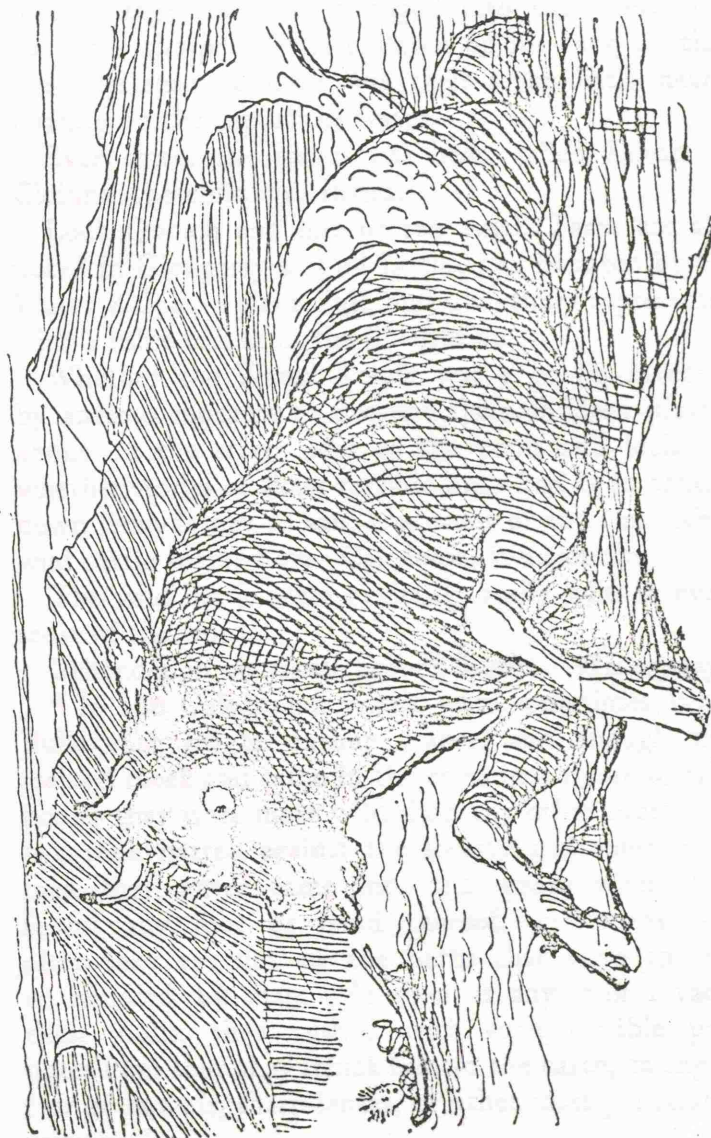
DRUIM BUIDHE—The yellow ridge.

DOIRE NAN DUILLEAG—The leafy grove.

EAS DAIL A' CHUIRN—"Eas," waterfall. Dallchurn waterfall. Allan of Lundy's cave is near this fall.

CHILDREN'S ISLAND, THE. *G.*—*Eilean na Cloinne*. A small island in the Upper Garry, not far below Garrygoulach, surrounded by deep holes and black pools, the dismal haunt of that much dreaded monster, "the water kelpie."

One Sunday, a long time ago, eight little children were playing on the island, where they had been left behind by their parents, who had gone across the river with some boatloads of hay. For some time they played happily together, but suddenly, on looking towards the river, they saw a strange animal slowly rising out of one of the deep pools, and making his way toward them. Delighted with the chance of a ride, seven of them clambered up on to his back; the eighth—the eldest, and more cautious than the rest—put out his hand and touched the beast with his finger. No sooner had he done this, than he found himself fast, nor could he remove his finger, which remained glued to the monster's skin. Quick as thought,



WATER BULL LANDING ON THE SHORE OF LOCH QUOICH  
Drawn at Glenquoich by R. Doyle, celebrated draughtsman and caricaturist and designer of the now familiar cover of "Punch"



## ARDOCHY DISTRICT

he seized a sickle lying on the grass near him, and with one blow cut off his finger and saved his life. With a roar of rage the beast plunged into the river, and, alas! for the poor little children on his back, all that was ever seen of them was their seven little hearts floating on the top of the water.

Ever since, the island has been called Eilean na Cloinne, the children's island.

Loch Quoich and one or two small Tarns are also noted in Glengarry as Bull Lochs, *i.e.*, haunted by the Water Kelpie, a giant Bull, and sometimes represented with a fish's tail, as in the illustration.

Whether the Water Kelpie was a goblin invented by anxious mothers to prevent their children playing about on the steep sides of the pools and lochs, or whether stories of these terrible bulls had been handed down from father to son, traditions of the time when wild cattle roamed over Caledonia, is uncertain.

The wild cattle were evidently really wild in every sense of the word.

Bellenden in his translation of *Boethius' History* says:

"In the Caledonian woods were sometimes White Bulls with bright curling manes, and though they seemed meek and tame in the remanent figure of their bodies they were more wild than any other beasts, and had such hatred against the society and company of men they never came into the woods where they found any foot or hand thereof, and many days after they eat not of the herbs that were touched or handled by man. As soon as any man invaded these bulls, they rushed with such terrible press upon him, that they struck him to the earth, taking no fear of hounds, sharp lances, or other most penetrative weapons."

## PLACE-NAMES OF GLENGARRY

The reminiscence of these wild Bulls may have been handed down from old times and as the wild cattle appear to have lived in marshy grounds, many stories would have originated in these districts.

EILEAN NA FAOILEIGE—The island of the seagulls on Loch Lundy. Loch Lundy is rarely without its seagulls, but in spring it is the happy nesting-ground of hundreds upon hundreds of gulls, principally the common gull and the black-headed gull.

EILEAN MHC RHAONUILL—MacRanald's Island.

EILEAN MHULCAIN—A small island on little Loch Garry; should be Eilean Mhucgen (pron. Vuchgen)—The Macvuchgen's Island, who are said to have had a small fort or fast place on this island. (*See* p. 69.)

FAICHEAM ARD—Probably from "Fo Cheum Ard," below the high step.

FASSIE WOOD—"Fassie" is a name given to a patch of ground naturally green, and easy to walk over.

INSHLAGGAN. *G.*—*Innis*, a pasture; *laggan*, a hollow. The pasture in the hollow.

LETH BHEINN—The half hill.

LINNE NAN DABHAICH—The pool of the tubs or vats. Before the bridge over the Garry was built, the dangerous experiment of crossing the river with a big tub was for some time carried on here; later on a boat was got to take the place of the tub—hence the name.

MACRANALD'S ISLAND—"Eilean Mhic Rhaonuill," or Loch Lundie.

Allan MacRanald of Lundie, Allan of the *Red Jacket*, was a famous character in the glen about the beginning of the seventeenth century. A man of great activity, strength, and courage, and living at a time when the feuds between the MacKenzies and

## ARDOCHY DISTRICT

Macdonalds were at their height, we find him invariably leading every expedition which set out from Glengarry. Sir T. Lauder, in his *Highland Rambles*, has given us the chief event of MacRanald's life—the well-known raid of Killchriost. He tells us how, during these fighting days, young Angus of Glengarry, burning to distinguish himself, determined to lead a raid—though against the advice of his father and Allan—into the country of the MacKenzies; how these were surprised and defeated, and how on their way home by sea to Loch Hourne, the Macdonalds were in their turn attacked by the MacKenzies and defeated with great slaughter. Young Angus of Glengarry was among the slain, and Allan only saved his life by leaping into the sea and swimming ashore. Allan took the earliest opportunity to be revenged, and not long after these events led a strong party of Macdonalds to the lands of Killchriost near Beauly. He found the MacKenzies totally unprepared, burnt their lands, destroyed their crops, and finally "mercilessly" set fire to a church in which a large congregation was at worship, driving back at the point of the sword all who attempted to escape. Meantime, in order to drown the piteous cries of those within the building, he caused the piper to march round and round the burning church, and the pibroch which he then played has ever since been known at Killchriost as "the war-tune of the Macdonells." Allan, however, and his comrades had little time to enjoy their revenge; the MacKenzies soon collected in overpowering numbers, and finding the Macdonells resting on a flat<sup>1</sup> near Mealfourvonie, now known as "Lon na fala"—the marsh of blood—attacked them with great fury,

<sup>1</sup> *Urquhart and Glenmoriston*, by W. Mackay.

## PLACE-NAMES OF GLENGARRY

routed them, and pursued them as far as Loch Ness side. Allan was again one of the few who escaped, and that only by a desperate leap—first across a deep chasm in a burn, and then into the loch, where he was fortunately picked up and saved by Fraser of Foyers, who happened to be out fishing in a boat, and recognised the famous red jacket from afar. The leap across the ravine is still called after him, "Ceum Ailein Mhic Rhaonuill"—the leap of Allan MacRanald.

This is very briefly the account which Sir T. Lauder gives of the event; but Mr. K. Macdonald, in a paper which he not long ago read to the Gaelic Society of Inverness, has discredited the story of the burning of the MacKenzies in the church. There no doubt was a raid, and as many as 27 cottages and houses were burnt, including the house of the minister of Killchriost with "his haill librarie of books," but none of the earlier writers mention "the merciless burning of the congregation," which fable appears to have been invented about the beginning of this century. The only specific "burning" which is mentioned is a "burning" by the MacKenzies of "a party of 36 of the Macdonalds in a change house at Torriebreck," during the pursuit which followed the raid. According to this account, Allan and his party were overtaken in Glenmoriston, and although they fought valiantly, they had at last to fly; many of them were "killed in the rough burn, but Allan MacRanald, being half-naked as he fled, lapp just over it and made his escape of all the rest."

Whatever may be the true version of the Killchriost raid, it is certain that from that time onward Allan was a marked man by the MacKenzies. For some years he was in constant danger, and when attacked

## ARDOCHY DISTRICT

used to retreat to his island home in Loch Lundie, where he could hold his own until help came from the glen below. This little island is one of the smallest on Loch Lundie, where his house or fort would naturally be built so as to be capable of defence by one or two men. It seems probable that the island itself was an artificial one, as it is composed of a loose pile of stones and is barely 60 feet in circumference, but though small it made an admirable "fast" place.

For some time Allan was able to defy his enemies; but they were resolved to capture him at all costs, and one fine morning the herds came running in to tell him that the MacKenzies were coming over the hill in great force, and were carrying a boat with them. The rock in Glenmoriston, where they crossed the river Moriston, is still called "Craig a choit"—the rock of the boat. Allan, however, had foreseen this emergency, and retired to a cave known only to himself, situated in a deep burn not far from his home. In vain the MacKenzies scoured the country, not a sign of him could they see, and at last were forced to retire to Kintail without fulfilling the object of their quest.

This cave is now known as "Uamh Ailein Mhic Rhaonuill"—the cave of Allan MacRanald. It is said that Allan employed a mason "to improve and strengthen the cave," and that when the job was done he quietly put an end to his workman, fearing that his place of retreat might be revealed. Allan appears to have outlived his dangers, as we find in the Records of the Privy Council that Sir Lauchlan Mackintosh (who had been ordered to secure him), "so far from pursuing Allan MacRanald, has patched up all matters betwixt Allan and him and settled all their differences."

## PLACE-NAMES OF GLENGARRY

LEEK. G.—*Leac*. A flagstone. The Macdonells of Leek were another cadet family of Glengarry, who settled in Leek about the beginning of the seventeenth century.

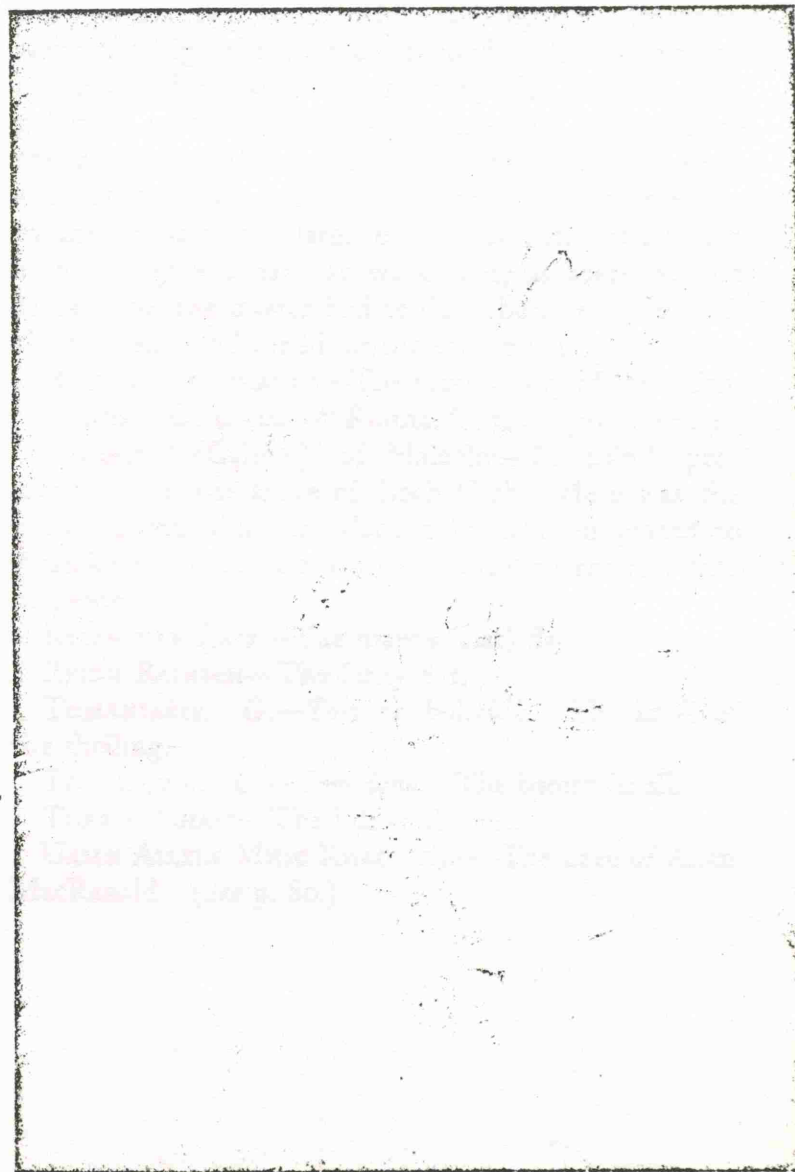
LUNDIE—The origin of this name has always been a puzzle to topographers. Probably it is derived from “Lòn”—a marsh (*cf.* London)—the fort on the marsh. The MacRanalds of Lundie were a famous sept of the Macdonells of Glengarry; some of their descendants are still living in the glen.

MUNERICIE—Probably contracted from “Monadh” and “Airidh”—the moor shieling.

MONADH SEANN-TALAIMH—“Monadh,” the moor; “Seann Talaimh,” of the old ground, *i.e.*, the land long unploughed. Generally applied to rough, rocky, and heathery ground.

NA PAITEACHEAN—The humps. Rounded heathery knolls.

PAIT NA GREINE—“Pait,” the hump; “greine” (*grian*), of sun—the sunny hump; on the shores of Loch Loyne. There are two rowan trees here, about the only trees in the place which have a history. Early in the last century there was a small school at Ardochy, and one of the scholars used daily to walk across the hill from Pait na greine and back; on one of his journeys he took two or three young rowan trees from Ardochy, and planted them alongside his father's house. When the last emigration took place, he went with the rest to Canada, and not long ago returned, an old and prosperous man, to visit his native glen. One of his first visits was to his trees at Pait na greine, which, to his great pleasure, had, like their planter, grown and prospered; the house has long since disappeared.



## ARDOCHY DISTRICT

These schools fifty years ago were often served by itinerate schoolmasters. Shortly after Mr. Ellice bought Glenquoich, two ladies, while walking one afternoon along the high road, were surprised to find a number of signs and marks in the sand by the roadside, and going on a little further they came to a bothy where the author of these mysterious figures, an itinerant schoolmaster, was busy with his pupils. The only pen in the house was a large eagle's feather, with which a small boy was hard at work, and, as there was no blackboard, the master had to do as best he could with the roadside sand for his arithmetic lesson.

RHUDHA GHOBHAINN—The promontory of the smith.

RUDHA CHALUIM—"Rudha," the promontory; "Chaluim" (Callum), of Malcolm—Malcolm's promontory, on the shore of Loch Oich. Here was the house of one Malcolm Macdonald, who emigrated to America in 1851. He worked at Invergarry as estate carpenter.

REIDH NAN LAIR—The mare's (Lar) flat.

REIDH RAINICH—The ferny flat.

TOMANIARIE. G.—*Tom na h-airidh*. The knoll of the sheiling.

TOM DOWN. G.—*Tom donn*. The brown knoll.

TORR A' CHAIT—The hill of the cat.

UAMH AILEIN MHC RHAONUILL—The cave of Allan MacRanald. (See p. 80.)

## THE GLENQUOICH DISTRICT

“**T**HAT so much happiness as is disclosed in these pages should have been enjoyed by those inhabiting this dreary glen, without a neighbour, or even the primitive resources of butcher, baker, grocer, or tailor; into which gas or other modern improvements have failed to penetrate, and for which George Stevenson, Professor Whetstone, and Rowland Hill have laboured in vain—a region where learning, science, and religion find no representatives in lawyer, physician, or clergyman, and which agriculture has abandoned to the dominion of the wild animals of the chase; that a community should be content and happy whilst thus deprived of the benefits of civilization is a lamentable instance of the triumph of barbarism.

“Should a desire be awakened for a better state of things, I beg to offer my services as agitator on the spot, for the reform of these manifold grievances, at any time between the months of May and November.

“RICHARD COBDEN (1862).”

The above extract from the Glenquoich Visitors' Book, referred to below, though not reflecting the common opinion of the visitors to the glen, gives a fair idea of its desolate condition in 1862, and it is more than probable that owing to its wet climate and its inaccessibility, Glenquoich was never at any time very thickly populated; indeed, the only inducement to people in old days to visit the glen was the extra-

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ordinarily rich summer grazing. In early summer, from Glengarry, from Loch Hourne, and from Kintail, herds with their cattle and goats came trooping to the rich pastures of the hills; and in autumn, Glengarry and his deer-stalkers found abundant sport among the famous red deer of Glenquoich.

But though the place-names of the Glenquoich district are not of such general interest as those nearer the great glen which has ever been the main thoroughfare of Highlanders journeying from sea to sea across their country, yet the great beauty of the scenery, the splendid atmosphere and the variety of sport on mountain, moor and loch has, in latter days, given to Glenquoich an interest of its own. Part of the present Forest of Glenquoich is one of the oldest deer preserves in the Highlands. The stretch of land lying along the northern portion of this district comprised the Deer Forest of Glenquoich as early as the year 1770 and probably for many years previously. The late Glengarry, who died in 1828, during his lifetime preserved the whole of this portion of his estate from sheep, and the wood of Aitneach which lies in the centre continued to be a sanctuary for deer for over one hundred and fifty years. “He never permitted anyone to hunt in it, even in pursuit of a wounded stag, and thus when the deer were disturbed from the neighbouring hills they made toward this spot as their refuge. With what romantic ardour he followed up the exciting amusement of deer-stalking is well known throughout Scotland. He would go forth in his kilt and remain on the hills for a week together, sleeping in the open air. When a stag was at bay, he would sometimes have a close engagement with him, using his gunstock or skiandhu, and, though often in peril, was ever

## PLACE-NAMES OF GLENGARRY

successful. This was wild sport indeed, but he had an adventurous and a gallant spirit and was a true son of the mountains."

Those great days were doomed to come to an end, and not many years after the death of this chieftain the estates had to be sold. In 1839 Glenquoich, the first portion to come into the market, was purchased by the Right Hon. Edward Ellice.

Here from this time to his death he made his home during the summer and autumn months, and here, for many years, he entertained all his old friends, though his house was then small and the facilities for travel none too good. Here every season wearied politicians, keen sportsmen, artists and literary men came to visit their old counsellor, to stalk, to shoot, to fish, and, when wearied of the sport, to discuss and mature plans for the welfare of their fellow-men.

"The old Visitors' Book kept in those days is in itself a most interesting historical document. In it the great men of the last century recorded the thoughts which Glenquoich generated in them, but it was the poet or the artist, and not the politician, who left his mark on the Book."<sup>1</sup>

He who glances at that old Book will realise that Glenquoich played no mean part in the history of the Empire.

In 1868 Mr. Ellice was called upon to perform his last public duty, when he agreed to preside at the dinner which followed the opening of the Highland Line at Inverness. This was a heavy ordeal for a man over eighty years of age, but he successfully accomplished it, surrounded by his new friends, the Highland Chieftains of that day, who had already learned to respect, admire and love the old statesman.

<sup>1</sup> Scotsman.

## GLENQUOICH DISTRICT

He drove back after dinner forty-seven miles to Ardochy, went to bed and died peacefully in his sleep—a happy ending to a long and busy life. The *Globe* of that year<sup>1</sup> thus sums up his character:—

"Although no offices are rendered vacant, and no great political void made before the world by the death of Mr. Ellice, his loss will be brought strikingly home to the very many who had the pleasure and advantage of intercourse with him, to whom he was known as a counsellor, a friend and a host, who saw in him a man who used his wealth well and his judgment wisely, whose hospitality was even more remarkable for the charm with which it was afforded than for its almost boundless extent."

It is impossible to give full extracts of this Visitors' Book in the present volume of place-names, but the beauty of the scenery and the happy days of that time may be enhanced for the reader by the few poetical extracts given at the end of this chapter.

The notes which follow are an attempt to analyse those of the place-names to which some anecdote is attached, or which from their prominence are more generally known to the inhabitants of and visitors to the glen.

A' GHURR THIONAILL SRON—"Sron," the point; "a' ghurr thionail," of gathering. A high ridge in the north-west of Glenquoich. In old days, when Glenquoich was under sheep, the shepherds met at this point, whence they spread out over the hill to gather the sheep.

ALLTBEA. *G.*—*Allt beithe.* The birch-tree burn.

ALLTAVOTTICH. *G.*—*Allt a' bhodaich.* The burn of the old man. This burn is said to be haunted by a

<sup>1</sup> 21st September 1863.

## PLACE-NAMES OF GLENGARRY

wicked old man, indeed, some say none other than the "old gentleman" himself.

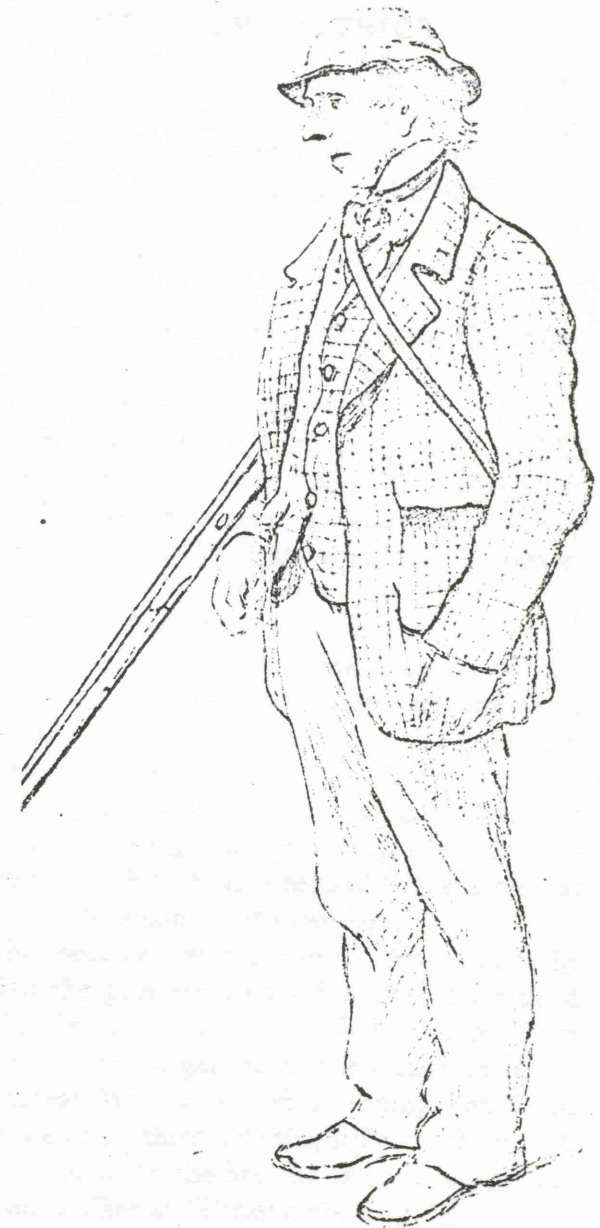
**AITENNACH. G.—*Aithneach.*** Abounding in wood rushes.

**ALLT NIGHINN EÒGHAINN**—The burn of Ewen's daughter. A small burn which runs into Loch Quoich a short distance west from Quoich Bridge. This girl was drowned while crossing the burn when in flood. Her father, Ewen, lived at Bunchaolie.

**ALLT RUIGHE AN DUINE**—The burn of the man's sheiling, a short distance from Alltbea, on the southern slope of the Melhanderig. A man was found dead on this green, and his ghost is still said to haunt the spot.

One day, many years ago, the late Mr. Edward Ellice killed a stag near this place, and, as it was getting late, he left Archie Macdonald, the old deer-stalker, and the gillie to drag the stag down the hill, while he himself hurried on to send back the man with the pony. Archie and the gillie very soon grew tired of waiting, went off home, and somehow or other missed Donald Macpherson and the pony. Donald, meanwhile, walked quietly on until he got to the green, where he saw a man, whom he supposed to be old Archie, walking up and down, and wringing his hands. He shouted to him, but got no answer; so, thinking that there must be something wrong, he left the pony, and, quaking with fear, began to walk towards the poor man. He had, in fact, every reason to be alarmed, for no sooner had Donald put his foot on the green than the ghost—for it was nothing else—vanished.

Archibald Macdonald, above alluded to, was born in Glengarry in 1796. A famous deer-stalker, he had been as a youth employed in that capacity with the "Glen-



*Drawn from Life by R. Doyle*  
**ARCHIE MACDONALD**  
Head Stalker at Glenquoich, 1840-1863



## GLENQUOICH DISTRICT

garry" who is so often mentioned in these notes, and when Mr. Ellice came to Glenquoich he also kept Archie on as head stalker, a post which he continued to occupy until 1863. He died in 1886 at the advanced age of ninety.

Archibald Macdonald was, however, even more honoured in his descendants. In 1854 Mr. Ellice, who was then Chairman of the Hudson's Bay Company, sent old Archie's eldest son Archibald, then eighteen years of age, to see what he could do in the employ of the H.B.C. He rapidly made his mark and, though only educated in the primitive school at Glenquoich, turned out to be a youth of exceptional ability, industry and grit. In those days the Indians were not so peaceable as they now are and in his management of the Eastern Province of Saskatchewan "he time after time succeeded in keeping in check" these pillaging tribes; when in 1857, only three years after his arrival in Canada, an inquiry was instituted into the personnel of the Hudson's Bay Company, Mr. Ellice, who was under examination, was questioned as to "what sort of men are you sending out to do your Company's work in Canada?" He at once replied, "Such men as young Archibald Macdonald of Glengarry."

In 1892 he became chief factor, a post which he occupied with the greatest distinction until he retired in 1911. He died in 1915, leaving behind him three sons, one of whom was a general in the Canadian Army during the Great War, a second a leading banker in Fort Qu'appelle and a third a distinguished surgeon. A splendid achievement to the honour of their old grandfather—the old stalker at Glenquoich.

ALLT A' MHEIL—The burn of bleating.

AONACH AIR CHRITH—The steep of trembling—the

## PLACE-NAMES OF GLENGARRY

Shaky Pass. A precipitous pass about the centre of the Melhanderig, and so sheer is the slope on either side that, in places, a man can easily sit astride of the ridge.

BAC NA CEANNAICHE—The shoulder (ridge) of the pedlars. A knoll a short distance north of the Quoich Bridge, on which are two small gravestones, which mark the graves of two pedlars who were murdered in a bothy hard by. The bothy has long since disappeared, but the site is still pointed out.

BUNCHAOLIE—The base or mouth of the Caolie water, a small sluggish stream which flows from the watershed of the Loch Hourn road into Loch Quoich. "Caol" means slender, narrow.

CAOCHAN NAM MUIC—The pigs' streamlet, probably wild boar.

CNOC NA CABAIR—The knoll of the sticks, at the east end of Loch Quoich. A battle was fought between the Kintail men and the Camerons of Lochiel somewhere near the Kingie river. The Kintail men, on their way to the fight, halted here, and each man, as was the custom in those days, put his stick into the ground, so that on their return they should be able to see how many were missing. (See also p. 13.)

CORRIE HOO. G.—*Coire h-uaighe* or *Coire shuigh*. The corrie of the grave or the corrie of moisture. Either derivation is appropriate enough; the rocks around are wild and desolate, and the corrie of the grave keeps up the sentiment of the Lake of Hell and the Burn of the Old Gentleman. (See p. 89.)

COIRE NA FEINNE—The Fingalians' corrie. (See p. 65.)

CORRIE SCORODALE. G.—*Coire Sgoir adhbhail*. The corrie of the terrible precipices.

CHILDREN'S ISLAND, THE. G.—*Eilean na Cloinne*.

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Two boys were drowned in the Quoich River a short distance above this island, and were here buried. Later on, about the beginning of last century, the south country shepherds used the island as a burial-ground for their own children. Owing to the floods which frequently submerge the island, they soon gave up the practice, as it was found that the coffins were liable to be unearthed by the force of the stream, and, in some cases, carried down to the loch below. One of the last children buried here was a son of Macphee of Quoich Island.

DRUIM NA H-ACHLAIS—The ridge of the armpit.

EILEAN MHIC PHEE—Macphee's island. (See p. 97.)

EILEAN NA CLOINNE—The children's island. (See above.)

EILEAN MHIC AN TOISICH—M'Intosh's island. This island, which, from its name and form, may possibly be handed down to posterity as a lake dwelling of remote antiquity, is in reality but a small "fast place," built by one M'Intosh, a mason, as a nesting-ground for the geese, swans, and ducks, which Mr. Ellice tried to introduce on Loch Quoich.

DERELOCHY. G.—*Doire lochain*. The grove of the little loch. (See p. 21.)

The name recalls an interesting incident which occurred in 1861 which was recorded by Mr. Edward Ellice, son of Rt. Hon. E. Ellice. "Sir Edwin Landseer being at Glenquoich, I allowed him to take to the Hill, the old tracker dog 'Rifler.' He was a cross between the Deer and Foxhound and the best tracker I ever knew, but being old I used him solely for tracking and it was only on condition that he was not to be loosed that I let him be taken out. Landseer wounded a stag early in the day above Derelochy, and

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in spite of orders loosed the dog. Both dog and deer disappeared, and could not be found.

"After searching all day Landseer and Donald Macdonald (Poulary) the stalker, gave up the search, and came down to the road at Doire Huan. There happened to be some road-menders there and speaking to them as they passed, they learnt that the road-menders had seen the dog, easily noticed on account of his light colour, go into the Allt na gobhar (goat burn) about the middle of the day and not come out of it.

"Landseer and Donald started up the Hill again, and half-way up the burn, found the dog and the deer in the position as drawn in the picture.

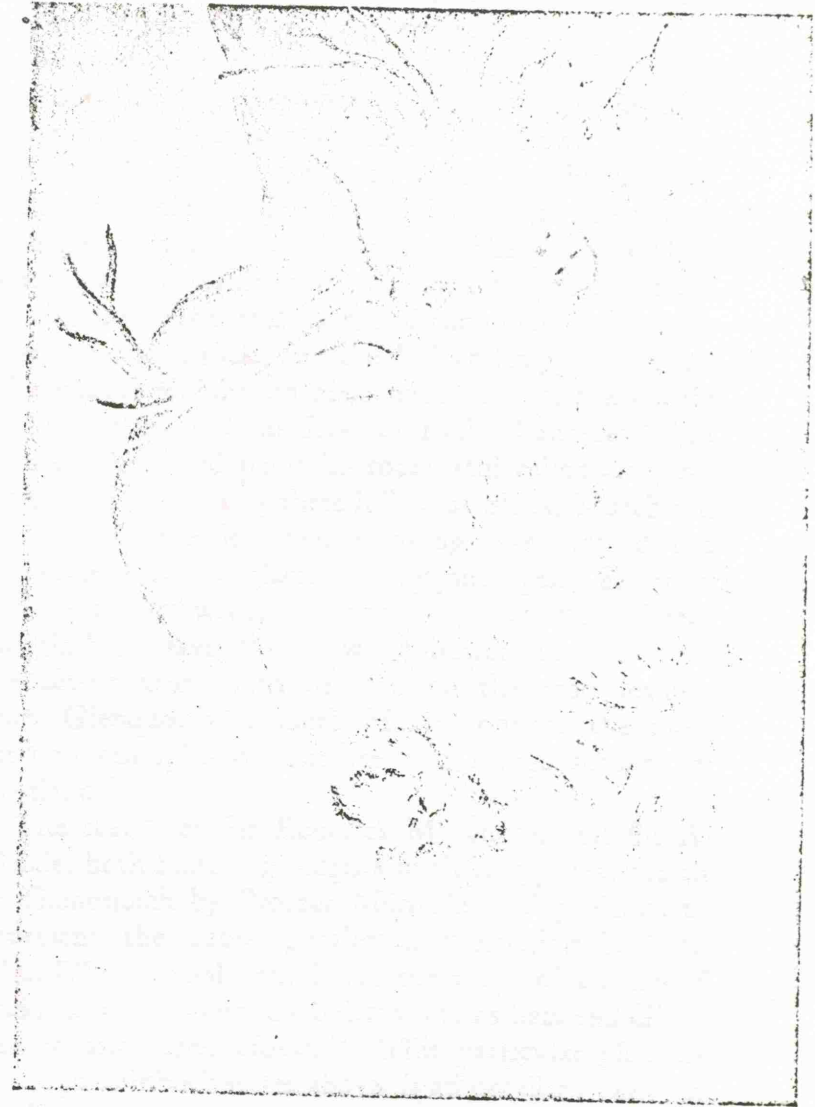
"Landseer took a sketch on the spot. They had to carry the old dog, who was quite beat, down to the road. Landseer afterwards gave me the finished drawing, calling it the 'Fine' he ought to pay for breach of orders." (The drawing is a very beautiful one in chalk and colour and has never yet been reproduced.)

GLACHOOLEN. *G.—Glac a' chuilein.* The glade of the holly tree. Glengarry's "hunting hut" was here in old days.

GLEN QUOICH. *G.—Glen na cuaich.* The glen of the cup. The hills rise abruptly from the shores of the loch, and form an enormous "cuaich."

GLEN COSY.<sup>1</sup> *G.—Glen Cosach.* Abounding in hollows and recesses.

<sup>1</sup> "On 20th July 1746, the 'prince' reached Corrie-na-Gall at the head of Loch Quoich. Young Glenalladale reported the enemy as marching up the opposite side of the hill. The party then climbed to the top of Druim Cosaidh and saw the enemy's camp quite close to them. On the 21st they passed the line of sentries in Glen Cosaidh early in the morning, and proceeded to Corrie Scorodale, where they spent the day in a bit of hollow ground covered with long heather and branches of young birch trees."—*Itinerary of Prince Ch. Ed. Stuart* (Scott. Hist. Soc.). This spot is still pointed out.



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GLEOURACH. *G.*—*Gleadbraich*. Noisy, rattling. A high hill, lying at the back of Glenquoich Lodge, the summit of which is very steep and rocky.

GOWBRIDGE—The bridge over Allt na Gobhar—the burn of the goat—near Loch Poulary. Gobhar (pron. Gower) has been anglicised into Gow.

LOCH HOURN—Either Loch Iuthairn, The Loch of Hell; or Loch a' Chuirn, The Loch of the Cairn. The generally accepted meaning is the Loch of Hell. The pass from Glenquoich to Loch Hourn is a most notable one; the wild nature of the moor, the magnificent groups of rocks, and the dark and rugged hilltops, all combine to form an ideal impression of the Corrie of the Graves and the Lake of Hell. Landseer loved to come here and paint his rocks, still called after his name. It was among these hills that Sir R. Murchison and Sir A. Geikie, then a young man, traced the movements of the glaciers of bygone ages. Sir John Lubbock also wrote on the subject. "In Great Britain," he says, "I know no better illustration of ice action than is to be seen on the road leading from Glenquoich to Loch Hourn, one of the most striking examples of desolate and savage scenery in Scotland."

The sketch of Sir Roderick Murchison and Sir A. Geikie, both famous geologists in their day, was drawn at Glenquoich by Prosper Mérimée, and professes to represent the above gentlemen "bringing back to Mrs. Ellice a small sample (in the shape of a lump of rock) from the sheep-backed mountains between Glenquoich and Loch Hourn." This particular glen, as Sir John Lubbock states above, is an excellent example of the polishing action of the old glaciers on the rocks below them. The small stones and rocks which are

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carried on the under side of glaciers act as a grindstone on the rocks beneath them, giving them a smooth and polished surface, as on the upper sides of the rocks of Corrie Hoo near Loch Hourn and Leek in Eastern Glengarry, making these upper surfaces look either like backs of sheep, or like shining surfaces where water runs over them. Hence the "Montagnes Moutonnées," Sheep-backed Mountains of geologists, and the Highlanders' "Leac" as at Leek, a smooth glistening rock.

"These smooth rocks, while always presenting a continuous surface in the direction from which the ice travels (from the north-east at Corrie Hoo and from the north-west at Leek), often retain their steep edges at the further end," making them look like gravestones at Corrie Hoo when viewed as they usually are from the bottom of the hill.

"This form of structure is known as Craig and Tail, and serves to indicate the direction of the ice movement on old glaciated surfaces."<sup>1</sup>

A famous international race was once run from Loch Hourn to Invergarry under the following circumstances:—Glengarry was one day at Loch Hourn, and drove home in four hours' time; on arriving at Invergarry House, he informed the family tutor of his quick drive, when the latter, a Mr. Green, an Englishman, at once undertook to do the distance as quick on foot. Glengarry bet him £20 he would not—and a day was named for the race. Later on, a Glengarry man, Somerled Macdonell, was backed against the tutor, and, not contented with this, Mr. M'Rae, commonly called "Glenquoich," wagered that he would get an "old wife" off his farm who would beat the pair of them.

<sup>1</sup> Prestwick's *Geology*.



Deux géologues en 1880, Sir Roderick Murchison et Mr. A. Geikie, dans les Montagnes Moutonnées découvertes en 1880, entre Glenquoich et Lochhourne.  
[en gaélique: Stèibhghàh]

By Prosper Mérimée

SIR RODERICK MURCHISON AND MR A. GEIKIE  
bringing a small sample from the "Montagnes Moutonnées" discovered in 1880 between  
Glenquoich and Lochhourne

## GLENQUOICH DISTRICT

On the appointed day, Peggy Fraser, wife of Angus Fraser, the tutor, and the Highlander, were all in their places, and at the words "one, two, three, and away," the two men started off up the brae; Peggy, however, not understanding what was meant, was left at the post, when a "Bi falbh, Pheigi!" "Be off, Peggy!" from her excited husband, sent her racing after the others. The Glengarry man took the lead from the first, but the steep ascent from Loch Hourn caused his nose to bleed, and he had to stop at a burn to wash, which allowed Mr. Green to get a long way ahead; however, Somerled remembered the saying that "If a MacDonald shed blood at the commencement of an enterprise, he would be sure to succeed," and was soon off again after his opponent. In the end the Highlander won easily, doing the distance, about 27 miles, in three hours forty minutes. The tutor also won his wager, coming in about five minutes under the four hours; but poor Peggy had enough of it after the first 7 miles, and stopped at Glenquoich. A Gaelic song was, however, written in her honour by Allan Dhu of Glen Loyne. On the arrival of the competitors at Invergarry House, Glengarry's wife stood at the front door ready to receive them and revive them with "bizzed porter," on meal.

LOCH POULARY. *G.—Loch Poll an Airidh.* The loch of the pool of the sheiling.

MACPHEE'S ISLAND. *G.—Eilean Mhic Phee.* Macphee was a well-known character throughout Inverness-shire about 50 years ago. Enlisting into the army as a young man, he soon found the restraints of discipline irksome to his restless nature, and, after a short term of service, deserted, and returned to his native Glengarry, where he lived in concealment with his sister at

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Feddán. (*See p. 40.*) The regimental authorities, however, hearing of his hiding-place, sent a sergeant with a *posse* of soldiers to arrest him, and these, coming to Feddan unawares, captured him without much difficulty, and marched him off to the steamer at Corpach. Just as the steamer was starting, Ewen suddenly bent down, and, snapping his handcuffs against an iron bar which lay on the deck, leapt ashore. The steamer was off, and so was Ewen, and bounding over the heath, he was soon out of reach, unharmed by the few bullets which the soldiers sent after him. For two years he wandered about the woods which line the shores of Loch Arkaig, when, finding that he was no longer pursued, he made up his mind to build himself a bothy on the island in Loch Quoich, which now bears his name. His bothy built, he must needs have a wife; so one fine morning he stepped across the hill to Glen Dulochan, where he had previously made the acquaintance of a girl, and, without much more courting, popped her on his back, and returned to his island, where they were duly married.

When Mr. Ellice first came to Glenquoich he found Macphee in possession of his island. He was looked up to by all the poor people of the glen as a "seer"; cows that were ill were brought to him to be cured, and he was also a noted weaver of charms. Mr. Ellice's first interview with Ewen was characteristic of the man. The former and a friend were sitting one night after dinner at Glenquoich Lodge, then quite a small house, "a but and a ben," drinking their whisky-toddy, when in walked Macphee, attired, as usual, in full Highland dress. Mr. Ellice, in the course of conversation, asked him by what right he lived on the island; for answer, Ewen drew his dirk and, plunging

## GLENQUOICH DISTRICT

it into the table, said: "By this right I have kept it, and by this right I will hold it."

Macphee lived for many years on the island, and was a great favourite with Mr. Ellice, in spite of his notoriously wild character. Many are the anecdotes told in Glenquoich of his escapes from the sheriff's officers; but as time went on his sheep-stealing propensities grew on him, and at last the neighbouring shepherds, alarmed at the losses in their flocks, determined to try and bring the thefts home to him. They had not long to wait; one snowy morning they found the tracks of a man and some sheep which led down from the hill to the lochside just opposite his house. The sheriff was informed, and two officers were sent to his house; these rowed over from Glenquoich to the island. Ewen, of course, was away on the hill; not so his wife, who without much ado commenced to fire on the officers as soon as they approached the island; these, being quite unprepared for this style of reception, found in discretion the better part of valour, and retired to Inverness. Then, next week, however, they returned in force and this time well armed. Ewen Macphee was caught and taken to prison, where he eventually died; and on searching the place, bales upon bales of tallow and skins were found hidden in the loch under the banks of the island.

MACGREGOR'S TREE, THE—This stump of an old rowan tree, which lies hidden and rotting away under a small yew tree in the flower-garden at Glenquoich Lodge, marks the site of the grave of two Macgregors.

The story of their death is as follows:—

Two south-country drovers many years ago came one afternoon to Caillich, on the shores of Loch

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Arkaig, wishing to find their way to Loch Hourn Head. They appeared to have plenty of money, and were quite ready to pay for a guide. The people of Caillich were in those days mostly Macphees and Macmillans—the former, to say the least of it, a very rough lot of men. Seeing their chance of some “spoil,” they greedily assented to guide the unfortunate drovers, and one of their number was told off to conduct them over the hill; but instead of taking them the shortest way, he was instructed to lead them right round the foot of Sgurr Gairoch (Ben Garry), a high hill on the south side of Loch Quoich, while his confederates cut across by the direct road, and lay in ambush behind a big rock on a green at the edge of Loch Quoich, still known as Ruigh Griogaraich—the Macgregor’s green. The drovers, soon after starting, were annoyed to find that their guide had a gun, whilst they themselves were unarmed, and so, to assure their safety, they wetted the powder in the pan; but this precaution did not avail them much, for when they arrived at the green, they were both mercilessly shot by the men who lay in ambush. Their bodies were stripped of whatever was of any value, and then thrown into the loch; but what was the disgust of the murderers, on opening the money-bags, to find, not the gold they had anticipated, but a few pieces of silver and copper, and a great many pieces of paper with pictures on them. These would do for nothing but lighting pipes, so putting a few into their tobacco mulls, they hid the remainder under a stone in Coire Mhic Eaghain Oig—young M’Ewen’s corrie.

Shortly after this there was a funeral in Clunes, on Loch Lochy side, and when the pipes were lighted, one of the above pieces of paper was duly passed round

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till it got to one Mr. Cameron of Clunes. “Where did you get these pretty pieces of paper from?” said he. “I should like fine to buy some.” “Oh, for the matter of that,” replied the other, “I can show you where to get plenty of them.” The bargain was soon struck, and Mr. Cameron secured the remaining Scotch pound notes, for they were nothing else, for a mere trifle.

To return to Loch Quoich, the bodies floated down the loch, and came ashore at a point close to where the flower-garden now stands. They were buried by the people of the glen, and two rowan trees were planted on their graves. These rowans were both growing in 1850; but one of them was, much to the annoyance of the late Mr. Ellice, accidentally cut down by a man who was working in the gardens, and the other has in like manner succumbed. There is nothing left now but an old rotten stump.

MELHANDERIG. *G.—Maol cheann dearg.* The bald red head. This long bare ridge, which forms the northern boundary of Glenquoich, is one of the steepest ridges on the property, and its length may be reckoned by an old Gaelic saying which praises her “as the mother of thirty large corries and sixty small ones.”

RUIGH NA SAIC—The green of the sack, near the head of Wester Glenquoich. Smugglers, when carrying whisky from Kintail to Loch Hourn or Glenquoich, used to rest their horses and ease them of their burdens (“Sachcan”) on this green.

SGURR A’ CHLAIDHEAMH—The rock of the sword. The origin of this name has unfortunately been lost.

SPIDAN MIALACH—Probably “Nialach”—derived from “Neul,” a cloud. The cloudy point.



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SCOOR A VOROR. G.—*Sgurr a Mhoroch*. The rock of the sea-pink. The sea-pink or sea-thrift (*Armeria Maritima*) grows all over this rock.

TEANGA MHIC AN ABA—M'Nab's tongue of land.

UAMH GARRIDH—The cave of Garry. (See p. 37.)

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Greenfield, in his most interesting sketches of Glengarry in Canada, published at Montreal in 1893, says—

“Shortly after the close of the Revolutionary war in 1786, a large emigration of Highlanders, numbering, I believe, some five hundred souls, took place, principally from that part of the Glengarry estates known as Knoydart, under the leadership of the Rev. Alexander Macdonell, who settled with their clansmen and kinsfolk in Glengarry. The following extract, taken from Neilson's *Quebec Gazette*, relates to the immigration :—

“Quebec, 7th September, 1786.

“Arrived ship “Macdonald,” Captain Robert Stevenson, from Greenock with emigrants, nearly the whole of a parish in the North of Scotland, who emigrated with their priest (the Reverend Alexander Macdonell, Scotos), and nineteen cabin passengers, together with five hundred and twenty steerage passengers, to better their case, up to Catraqui’ (Kingston.)

“This priest was one of the earliest Catholic priests or missionaries, other than French, in Upper Canada. He was born at Scotos House in Knoydart, Glengarry, Scotland, I believe, in 1750. He was educated in France, and ordained priest in Paris in 1778. He was founder of the parish of St. Raphael's, the pioneer parish not only of Glengarry, but of all Upper Canada, where he built the first church known in its day as the “Blue Chapel,” and which was succeeded by the present large edifice, erected by Bishop Macdonell. He died at Lachine on his way to Montreal on 24th May, 1803.”

The second Alexander Macdonell was born at Inshlaggan in 1762, educated at the Scots College of Paris, afterwards at Valladolid, and there ordained in 1787. He was subsequently missionary in the Brae of Lochaber, and Chaplain of the Glengarry Fencibles. After the emigration of 1802 and his settlement in Glengarry, he, in the words of Greenfield, p. 323—

“Was for 36 years a notable figure in the Province. He possessed an influence over his Highland fellow countrymen, which was exerted without stint for their temporal welfare and advancement, without distinction of creed, and for the furtherance of those sound and loyal principles which were so dear to his heart.”

Upper Canada having been united into a Bishopric by Leo XII. in 1826, Alexander Macdonell was appointed its first Bishop. He visited Scotland for the last time in 1839, and was in the Highlands in the autumn of

that year. He died early in 1840 in his 80th year and was interred in Edinburgh, but in 1861 his remains were removed to their final resting place at Kingston, Ontario.

I have the pleasure of giving a letter, written in 1837, from the Bishop to the then Chisholm, which well illustrates his benevolent disposition. With The Chisholm's mother, afterwards Lady Ramsay, sister of Colonel Alexander Macdonell of Glengarry, the Bishop would have been well acquainted prior to 1802—

“Kingston, Upper Canada, 26th May, 1837.

“My dear Chisholm,—Lady Ramsay will not be surprised that I should feel interested in the welfare and prosperity of her son, whom she educated with such care and attention, and whose talents improved and developed by education, hold out such high expectations not only to an affectionate parent, but to all his friends and indeed to his country.

“Little did I think when I had the pleasure of seeing you last, at St. John's Wood, near London, on reading a noble specimen of your improvement in your education, which you wrote for the perusal of your worthy uncle, the late Sir Alexander Grant, and myself, that I should have to address you to-day as the representative of the county of Inverness, an honour which has fallen to the lot of very few of the natives of that county since the union of England and Scotland. Although this be the first step of your political career, I hope it will not be the last, and, old as I am, I do not despair of your holding one of the most distinguished situations in the Government of the British Empire.

“This will be handed to you by Major Bonicastle of the Royal Engineers, a particular friend of mine, who will be able to give Lady Ramsay, if in London, every information she may wish to know concerning me, and, if not, I would be greatly obliged to you by mentioning my name to her ladyship when you write to her, and also to your uncle the General, and to say that I am well and in the enjoyment of good health.—I have the honour to be, my dear Sir, your most devoted humble servant.

(Signed) “ALEXANDER MACDONELL,  
“Bishop of Kingston.”

#### THE GLENGARRY TRIALS OF 1798 AND 1807.

The late Abertarff used to say that from the time of his birth, and he feared until his death, he would never be “out of law,” to use a common expression. The same

may be said of Alexander Macdonell of Glengarry, with this difference, that while Abertarff was the victim of circumstances over which he had no control Glengarry as a rule brought all his legal troubles on himself.

Let me take two of his trials. In the case of Lieutenant Macleod Glengarry was the wrongdoer, but conscious of this, he did all he could to effect an honourable arrangement, in which he was supported by his second, Major Macdonald. Macleod on the other hand was headstrong himself, and had an unsuitable second in the person of Captain Campbell, as obstinate as his principal. It is generally supposed that the original offence was committed at a Northern Meeting ball, but it was really at a Fort-George officers' and county gentlemen's ball held in April, 1798. Miss Forbes of Culloden, a great beauty, who afterwards married Hugh Robert Duff of Muirtown, having agreed to dance with Lieutenant Norman Macleod, grandson of Flora Macdonald, Glengarry spoke and behaved rudely, claiming her hand for the same dance. In consequence a hostile meeting took place near Fort-George on the 3rd of May, Macleod being wounded, but not at the moment thought dangerously. The combatants shook hands and parted. In a few days Macleod died, and in August following Glengarry was tried in the High Court of Justiciary. The prosecution was conducted with virulence, and not a stone was left unturned to press home the capital charge. The trial excited immense interest in the country, and particularly in the North, all the Northern lawyers and Advocates in Edinburgh being present. I have three letters on the subject. James Horne, W.S., writing on the 7th August, merely says in a P.S.—"Glengarry has just been acquitted;" James Fraser of Gortuleg on the same day says—"Altho it will probably reach you otherways, I cannot avoid congratulating you on Glengarry's escape, which was narrow indeed, since the chancellor of the jury declared it arose only from the tendency to conciliation in the course of the day anterior to the fatal meeting. I sincerely wish he may make a good use of

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the hairbreadth escape. He must certainly pay a handsome assythment." The fullest account is that given by Coll Macdonell of Dalness, C.S., Glengarry's agent, who thus expresses himself on the 14th of August, 1798—

"I have yet scarcely recovered from the fatigues of Glengarrie's trial. You would have several public as well as private accounts of it, but none can give an adequate idea of the whole of what appeared in the course of it. The Lord Advocate exerted the utmost pitch of his abilities, and the verdict returned does not meet with the general approbation of the public, though I for one am convinced that it is a proper verdict, warranted by the evidence adduced. The public voice was so much against Glengarry, that not a single one among his friends thought that he would have been acquitted by a unanimous verdict. If you compare the *Mercury* and the *Advertiser* account, it will convey a tolerable good criterion of the import of the evidence, though several material things are omitted in both—particularly no notice is taken of a letter signed "Neill Campbell, Captain, 79th Regiment," which Captain Campbell denied to be his subscription. It was wrote to the publisher of the *Courant*. The evidence of Mrs Duff is the subject of general talk; without doubt you will hear it. She remained in Court to the last. The Lord Advocate paid very many compliments to her beauty, etc., in the course of his speech, but the chancellor of the jury said she was the best evidence for Glengarry of all that had been adduced."

Another serious trial in which Glengarry was chiefly interested, was that of Dr Donald Macdonald, Fort-Augustus, concluded in 1807.

Dr Macdonald was a man of dogged and obstinate temper and disposition. He was tenant in the first decade of the century of the sheep farm of Scotos proper, and the ill-feeling between him and Glengarry dated back to 1798, when at the birthday entertainment of that year at Inver-garry House, Dr Macdonald assaulted the Macdonell Chief, or at least seized and threatened him. An attempt to adjust matters was afterwards made by the Rev. Dr Thomas Ross of Kilmonivaig, Mr Macdonell, Greenfield, and Mr John Mackay, Innis-na-cardoch, who all begged of Dr Macdonald to apologise to Glengarry for what had taken place, but the Dr would make none, considering himself not in fault. The ill-feeling remained, but did not come to any head until 1805, when according to himself the



Doctor was assaulted, threatened, and severely beaten by some of Glengarry's people at a market held in Fort-Augustus on the 30th of September in that year. There was a good deal of general turmoil and disturbance in the place at the time, apart from this particular squabble. The charges made ultimately resolved into a process of injury, oppression, and damages before the Court of Session, and the defenders called were Alexander Macdonell of Glengarry, Alexander Macdonell, at Kinloch, factor for Glengarry; John Macdonell, junior, piper to Glengarry; Ranald Macdonell, tacksman of Glenline; Angus Kennedy, commonly called Angus Bàn Kennedy, at Invervigar; and Allan Kennedy, brother to the said Angus Bàn Kennedy. Proof was led in Edinburgh at great length, and the proceedings lingered until the 23rd of June, 1807, when a decision was given. Sufficient details will be found in the following two letters from Glengarry's agent, and interlocutor pronounced by the Court:—

“Edinburgh, 23rd June, 1807.

“The fate of Dr Macdonald's case against Glengarry has been determined, and determined with a vengeance. The Lords awarded £2000 sterling of damages, besides expenses, and they also recommended to the Lord Advocate to prosecute criminally. The public expectation was high on account of prejudice, but the decision outstripped the public expectation, at least two-thirds in magnitude. The Court agreed that their opinion should be delivered by the Lord Justice Clerk. He made a very long speech, but even at the funeral of Balnatua, he imputed the blame, and the whole blame to Glengarry.

“To advise Glengarry to acquiesce in the judgment is so very repugnant to my feelings that I will not do it, let the consequences be what they may. Mr Blair, the most eminent lawyer at the Scots Bar, while he gave it as his opinion that damages would be awarded, and that we ought to prepare for it, considered that they would be small, and that the case was not by any means so bad as he had reason to believe, or cause to expect. Mr Erskine was of the same mind. On the opinion of the former I would place the greatest reliance, but in a matter of this kind where evidence is to be judged of too, according to the laws of common law, I do not apprehend that a judgment dictated by prejudices (for such I must consider it) is to be acquiesced in without an endeavour to overturn it in a place where that prejudice has no room to operate. You will perceive that my meaning is the House of Peers, for I expect no reversal here, though

Counsel were so astonished at the decision that they could not bring their mind to say one thing or other."

"Edinburgh, 24th June, 1807.

"Though not recovered from the dismay of our discomfiture, I think it right to communicate a copy of the interlocutor. . . . The malicious are now making an attack on Sir James Montgomery for not taking it up criminally, and to every one concerned a certain share of censure is allotted in the conversation of the Parliament House. In particular, the ladies took a great interest for the doctor. . . ."

The following is the interlocutor of the Court:—

"Edinburgh, 23rd June, 1807.

"The Lords having considered the state of the process, writs produced, testimonies of the witnesses adduced, and heard counsel for the parties in their own presence, they find that the hail defenders, on the 30th day of September as libelled, on the market day of Fort-Augustus, and at or near that place, were guilty of a violent and atrocious assault on the person of the pursuer, Mr Donald Macdonald, to the effusion of his blood and danger of his life. Find that the said assault did not originate in a sudden quarrel, but was the result of long premeditated resentment and a deliberate purpose of revenge, and was attended with many circumstances of great barbarity and peculiar aggravation, especially on the part of the defender, Alexander Macdonell of Glengarry. Therefore finds the hail defenders conjunctly and severally liable to the pursuer in damages; modify the same to two thousand pounds sterling and decern. Find the defenders conjunctly and severally also liable in the expenses of process, and ordain an account thereof to be given in, and remit the same to the Auditor to tax, and report to the Court. And further in respect that the defender, Alexander Macdonell, was at the time of the above assault a Justice of the Peace, and Deputy-Lieutenant for the County of Inverness, and was not only the aggressor in the above assault, and did not interfere to preserve the peace, but did by imprecations and outrageous threats of personal violence, deter and prevent John Mackay, head constable of the County of Inverness, from interfering to assist, and rescue the pursuer when officially called on by him so to do, thereby openly aiding and abetting the other defenders in their attack on the pursuer, and did likewise endeavour to prevent the Military Guard when called for, when coming to the pursuer's relief; the Lords remit this point to His Majesty's Advocate with the view that he may consider how far it is proper that the said Alexander Macdonell of Glengarry, should any longer be continued in the Commission of the Peace and Lieutenancy for the County of Inverness, and in respect of the ungovernable resentment and violence manifested

by the said defenders, also to consider whether it would not be proper that they should all of them be laid under proper security to keep the peace."

#### GLENGARRY AND HIS TENANTS.

Glengarry was a man of undoubted talent and fair business capacity. His extreme sense of this capacity led him to interfere and make, as he thought, complete arrangements which led him into no end of trouble. One of his tenants and factors says of him when called to strict account—

"The truth is that upon these vast estates of Glengarry, he Glengarry, had factors enough; he himself was Primus; his wife was Vice; his agent at Inverness Deputy; and the defendant was merely a Substitute, and for all his intromissions as such substitute he had most faithfully accounted."

He could be bitterly satirical when he chose. An unfortunate clansman with whom he had fallen out and been taken into Court, complains that "he had already such examples of Glengarry's friendship and feelings as to make him not surprised at anything that happens wherein the pursuer is concerned," and he further styles himself "Captain Alexander Macdonell." This title of Captain was strongly objected to by Glengarry, alleging that he "raised him from a private to an ensign in his regiment; that on the reduction of that regiment he made him his factor and entrusted him with the collection of his whole rents of from five to six thousand a year—that he gave him the adjutancy of his Volunteer battalion and afterwards of his local Militia regiment, equal to £150 a year, which he has enjoyed for about ten years." In another place an accusation is made against the poor Captain by Glengarry that one of his petitions "is couched in the same dignified strain which has characterised him for a course of years, and *has brought him to a level with his ancestors.*" In a dispute with Mr Alexander Cameron, tenant of Inverguscran, who complains of having been wantonly brought into court, after doing in his day much for Glengarry, including, according to his own words in 1819,

"In the first place, before I had any holding from Glengarry, and when I had the subset of Inverguscran from Strone and Maclachlan,

Glengarry raised his regiment, leaving a great many of the friends of his recruits on every farm in the country, and it happened there was a very good many of them between Newgart and Inveriemor, and after I paid Strone and Maclachlan my rents, they would not pay Glengarry unless he was to take these crofters in part payment of his rent. At last Maclachlan went to Invergarry with the rent, and brought a man of business with him, little Archibald Maclachlan, writer in Fort-William, to take a protest, unless the crofters were to be taken in part payment, so that Maclachlan came back with the rent without paying it. When I heard this, I went to Fort-William and desired Maclachlan to give me the rent, and that I would go to Invergarry with it. I went and paid Glengarry the rents and the crofters out of my own pocket and ever since till the regiment was disbanded, no less than five, six, or seven crofters with a cow or two each."

This letter throws some light on the inducement given to recruit. Of old, military service was the chief equivalent for rent, and suited to the times. Glengarry had all the honour and glory of command, and also drew high rents from his tenants, but nevertheless he attempted to throw the heavy additional burden on them of supporting the recruits' families. The following observations on the foregoing letter are in his own handwriting. He says:—

"While Cameron was only sub-tenant his ambition led him naturally to be obliging, and it was by such conduct alone he could cherish the hope of such success as afterwards attended him on being received as tenant, and being the resident on these lands he could not help complying with the rules laid down for other occupants. This was merely a hoax in order to make a virtue, if he could, of necessity. Accordingly, when he saw the matter was overdone, he made the best of it, by submitting to the general rule observed by all the other tenants, even those on the forfeited lands. This system of giving house stances, etc., to his relatives, was the line struck out by me in preference to taking recruits from my tenants, the usual mode adopted by neighbouring proprietors, and certainly the easiest for tenants."

In other litigations, important decisions were given against him. With a large sheep farmer Glengarry fell out, and attempted to stop him from heather burning because likely to kill the fibres and roots of natural

woods such as birch and oak, and he failed. He was also unsuccessful in stopping a ploughing up at outgoing of land in cultivation at entry, though not since turned over. Again, in absence of express stipulation, it was decided against him that a sheep farmer was not bound to deliver the stock at outgoing by valuation. A parish clergyman, rather pressing for his stipend, is termed an "Eyterkin." A border sheep farmer, supposed to have greatly prospered, and become purse-proud and arrogant, is reminded that his first appearance in Inverness-shire was bare-footed, in "moggans," and that for three years he had consorted with the common fox-hunter, "taking his porridge out of the same cog."

A somewhat interesting point in reference to rights of moss arose in 1813. Prior to the sale of North Morar in 1768, the tenants on both sides of Nevis were in use to cut their peats, on the Knoydart side, at Kyles Knoydart, and this had continued ever since. Latterly, owing no allegiance to Glengarry, the Morar people cut as they liked. Prescription had not run, in consequence of Glengarry's years of minority having to be taken into account. The disposition of Morar was believed to include mosses, muirs, etc., but I was told that it was found that there being an intervening arm of the sea, though narrow, where Kyles Knoydart and Kyles Morar face—the possession must be held to have been *ex gratia*.

Lastly, I will refer to the case in which a well-known and respected townsman, Mr Neil Maclean, land surveyor, who died not many years ago, was in the execution of his duty as Glengarry's factor, faced with gun and broadsword! This occurred in 1817, and I will give the particulars in Glengarry's own words, dated the 19th of July. Archibald Dhu Macdonald, commonly called "Archie-du-na-Bitaig," being dispossessed from Riefern of South Morar in 1815, and according to Glengarry, "in consequence of his possessing an uncommon address," he got a share in the large farm of Kinloch Nevis, but unable to pay his rent, renounced his rights upon certain conditions. Archie had

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six or seven sons, all worthy chips of the old block, Glengarry says—

"I am bothered with Bitag; I gave him the grass of four cows in Sourchaise for this year by missive, when he renounced by comprisement the sheep stock of Kinloch Nevis, still far short of his debt to me, but he keeps in his sons' names or his own four more milkers, and I believe a young horse without authority or right of any kind. Can I not seize these in part payment of his debt still due to me, and remove him off the farm which he surrendered to me—I mean to its extremity Sourchaise, where his sons live, by my own authority, or am I necessarily to have him ejected, and go otherwise more formally to work. When Mr Maclean and the ground officer went to move him the other day, he ran into the house for a gun, loaded it in their presence, and cocked it, and then taking out an old broadsword worn by his grandfather at Culloden, and backed by his sons with oak sticks, they outnumbered and browbeat the factor and his adherents, and so maintain illegal and unwarrantable possession of my property by violence alone."

Archie and his sons were afterwards ejected, but the subsequent fate of the broadsword used in 1746 and again unsheathed in 1817 is to me, alas, unknown.

#### GLENGARRY AND THE OLD STONE BRIDGE OF INVERNESS.

One incident in Glengarry's life connected with the old Stone Bridge of Inverness is worth recalling. He had attended a county meeting, at which he presided, on the 25th of November, 1819, and being detained later than he anticipated had to remain in Inverness all night. It appeared that he expected company to dinner on the following day, and making the best of matters, sent on his own horses to Invermoriston, intending to post thither from Inverness early next morning, so as to arrive at Invergarry in time for dinner.

The following extract from a complaint to the Justices, at Glengarry's instance and that of the Procurator-Fiscal, shows what befel him at the bridge:—

"That by the law of this, and all other civilized realms, impeding and interrupting of a public high road, or a road upon a bridge, by means of lockfast or closed gates whereby the lawful traveller in a

cold frosty morning is prevented from going alongst the bridge upon payment of the lawful dues, is severely punishable. Yet true it is and of verity, that Donald Macdonald at Burnside of Holm, now in Inverness, tollman, bridgeman, or tacksman of the Petty Customs on the Stone Bridge of Inverness, and Margaret Macdonald, his sub-tenant, are both and each or one or other of them guilty thereof or actors, art and part. In as far as the said Donald Macdonald having become tacksman of the Petty Customs levied at the Old Bridge of Inverness for the last and current year, whereby he became legally entitled to draw from the passengers the accustomed rates, and thereby became bound to serve at all hours of the day and night the passengers, and to attend that they were to receive free egress and regress at all hours of the day and night for payment of the accustomed dues. But notwithstanding thereof, the said Donald Macdonald sublet the toll of the said Old Bridge of Inverness to the said Margaret Macdonald, or set her there as his servant; the said Donald Macdonald or Margaret Macdonald, or one or other of them wilfully neglected to attend on and at the said Bridge, and upon the morning of the 26th day of November last or upon one or other of the days of that month, or of the month of October immediately preceding, the private complainer had occasion to pass alongst the said bridge having a four-wheeled carriage and two horses with his lady therein, and when he came with the said carriage to the summit of the said bridge, he then found that the gates on the said bridge were shut against him without a tollman or bridgeman or the tacksman of the said Petty Customs, as is usual, in attendance to open the same. That the private complainer repeatedly called for the said tollman, bridgeman or tacksman to come and open the said gates and allow the said carriage with the said private complainer and his family to pass, but he received no answer, nor was the said gates opened. That the private complainer having thereupon alighted from the carriage and knocked, assisted by his servant, against the gates on the said bridge or on the end of the said bridge, he for about half an hour received no answer, but at length the tollman or tacksman or sub-tenant, sub-tacksman or servant who was substitute by the said Donald Macdonald as tollman or bridgeman, was found in a neighbouring whisky house or retail house of spirituous liquors drinking at spirituous liquors, from whence he or she was brought, and the said gates opened. That in this detention the pursuer and his wife and family were upon the bridge for a period of about 30 minutes on a cold frosty morning, and their horses having in the meantime got restive, they ran off on the gates being opened, and the lives of the occupants of the said carriage were thereby in danger."

The tollman had to make a suitable apology and give compensation to the justly offended and aggrieved Chief.

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Glengarry was very hospitable and a model in family life. He and his wife were a most affectionate and attached couple, and both very proud of their eldest son and successor, Eneas Ronaldson, who seems to have been an excellent scholar and at the head of his classes when at Perth Academy. Of the daughters, Marsali appears to have been the favourite, a girl of high spirit and lively temperament; and the letters I have seen give one a pleasing idea of the family life. Glengarry was a great sportsman of the old school, and as early as 1802, I observe him strictly observing the 12th of August, "in the hills." For many years he lived at Garry Cottage, Perthshire, and Invergarry House and shootings were let as early as 1810, to the then Lord O'Neill. He kept up pleasant relations with the Antrim family, sending the Countess pieces of the finest woods of Glengarry to be worked into articles of furniture. He sends young deer to the Duke of York, and imports pheasants. Sir Henry Vane Tempest and he interchange of their choicest herds, for the improvement of their breeds of cattle. He gives balls at Inverness, and for that held in July 1813 the famous fiddler, Donald Davidson, acknowledges payment of two pounds seven shillings sterling, being at the rate of one guinea for each of two violin players, and five shillings for the bass. In 1806 he is in London making a stir, and very particular as to his appearance in the Highland dress. "I ordered a pair of brogues in Fort-William to be sent after me, as I peak (pride) myself while mingled with strangers, on being the truest Highlander." Politically, he was not a strong partizan. A rather extreme address to King George IV., having been proposed to be sent from the county of Inverness, Glengarry addressed a sharp letter to the Preses of the meeting, held on the 4th of January, 1821, through the late Mr John Macandrew, solicitor, as he was himself unable to be present:—

"To the Preses of the County Meeting called for the 4th instant.

"Perth, 2nd Jany., 1821.

"Sir,—Altho' I am not aware of any particular emergency in the internal state of the country or its relations abroad; which at the



present crisis calls forth a special declaration of loyalty or attachment to the Throne, sentiments universally known to pervade the whole population of the Highlands of Scotland in a degree nowhere surpassed; yet, as it is impossible for me to attend the meeting called by the Convener, on what for an extensive county I conceive *far too short notice*, if it was the object to obtain the real sentiments of its proprietors, I deem it proper to declare that in loyalty, pure *constitutional feelings* and attachment to the Throne I will yield to no man; and that I know this sentiment to be shared by those of *all ranks* with whom it has pleased Providence to connect me by relations, which it is my pride to avow and my particular anxiety to cherish. I feel it incumbent upon me as an extensive proprietor in Inverness-shire to state, that I will *not* consider myself a party to what may be done at a meeting so hastily called together, at a season when of all others *more than ordinary premonition should have been given* by the Convener, if it was not wished to pass off for the feelings and sentiments of the county at large, the opinions, interested or otherwise, of those who reside in and near the county town, situated *as Inverness is* upon its very eastmost extremity; nor will I acquiesce in the resolutions of that meeting as the sense of the county of Inverness.

"I beg also to remark, in opposition to what seems to be implied in the requisition, that in our county nothing of irreligion or sedition is known. The whole population of the Highlands are remarkable for zeal in religion generally and, comparatively speaking, for observance of *moral precepts*, and certainly to be surpassed by none in their devoted attachment to the *Throne, the constitution*, and the constituted authorities of the land, while the spirit and principles of Radicalism are *incompatible with* and *diametrically opposite to* every feeling of true Highlandism, nay, without a total demoralization of the Highland character or an extinction of the genuine race, *that Exotic* can never take root amidst Caledonia's mountains.

"A Highlander is naturally generous as well as brave and an enemy to everything wearing the semblance of oppression, and tho' his principles of attachment to those immediately placed over him will necessarily go far to influence his conduct, there is a pitch *beyond which* (in my opinion) even that may become ineffective, and there is no true son of the mountains *in an unbiassed state*, who has not regarded all the measures recently adopted against Her Majesty the Queen with *keen regard*, approaching closely to jealousy, however unwilling they may be to speak out *unnecessarily* in such delicate circumstances.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient humble servt.,  
(Signed) "A. MACDONELL.

"To be delivered in Court to the Preses by Jno. McAndrew, solicitor, Inverness, as Glengarry's agent there."

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This letter is much in advance of the general views politically of that day, and it was supported by Rothiemurchus and others, while the resolution was only carried after some amendments.

Glengarry, it is well known, was an enthusiast for Gaelic, and did a great deal to have Mr Ewen Maclachlan transferred to Inverness. His children were taught Gaelic by Mr Alexander Campbell, afterwards minister of Croy.

Taking him all in all, faults and virtues, "we will never see his like again."

"S ann na laidhe 'n Cill Ionain,  
Dh'fhag sinn biatach an fhiona,  
Lamh a b' urrainn a dhioladh,  
'S cas a shiubhal na frithe,  
Bu tu sealgair na sithne,  
Le d' chuilbheir coal direach ;  
'S bho na thainig a chrioch ort  
Gheibh na lain-dhaimh an siochaint,  
Cadail samhach 's cha dirich an namhaid."

#### GLENGARRY'S PIPER AND THE CANAL COMMISSIONERS IN 1807, ETC.

It was an old and general accusation against Highlanders that they did not see the difference between "meum and tuum" when it became a question of taking the property of another. The following papers are given on account of the curious defence broadly stated in a legal paper, signed moreover by a procurator, not a Highlander, though subsequently his descendants became prominently connected with Inverness and the Highlands.

Telford, in bitterness of heart, from his being so often crossed and fleeced during the Canal operations, declared that Highland landlords were the most rapacious in Europe, but it is possible those whom he employed under him, chiefly aliens, did not make things as agreeable as they might, and in this instance John Telford endeavoured to make a mountain of a mole hill.

The Canal Commissioners, and John Telford, residing at Corpach, their manager, with concurrence of the Procurator-Fiscal, state to the Sheriff of Inverness-shire in March,

1807, that the Commissioners some time ago purchased from Alexander Macdonell of Glengarry a large quantity of birchwood for the use of the said Canal, part of which was carried to Corpach, but a considerable part of it in the course of conveyance lay on the lands of Laggan and at the west end of Loch Oich, and the Commissioners erected on the said lands of Laggan a saw pit, which they covered with timber. That, regardless of all honesty, John Macdonald, piper, Alexander Gillies, Alexander Macdonell, Alexander Mor Macdonell, John Roy Macdonell, Paul Macdonell, and John Kennedy, all tenants in North Laggan, did not only strip the aforesaid saw pit of its roof, but carried it away, as also forty trees of birch or birch timber, which they disposed of for their own use, whereby they subjected themselves in damages. Service being ordered, answers were given in, in which the allegation of having in any way interfered with the saw pit or its roof is denied, and the respondents say they are most wrongously accused and unjustly charged with a crime which they did not commit. The reply as to the birch trees is given in their own words—

"In regard to the charge of carrying away forty birch trees, they most readily acknowledge that they found a few trifling sticks on the banks of Loch Oich, which the lake had seemingly cast on shore, but they were only fit for firewood, and were applied to that purpose, and whether they belonged in property to the complainers, the respondents knew not. They would be exceedingly sorry to deprive the complainers or any person of their property; but it is a well attested fact that a Highlandman is not accustomed in practice to such refined notions of property as to lead him to suppose he is committing the crime of theft, when he finds a stick of little value seemingly neglected by everybody, and kindles it into a flame to warm his naked limbs during a winter's storm or a spring frost. The respondents would indeed be sorry to consume a tree of any value in whatever state they found it, but they humbly submit if they have committed a crime the damage done is moderate indeed, as the few sticks which they burnt were only fit for firewood, and not known by them to be the property of the complainers."

The complaint was abandoned, but the following much more serious one, in which the Canal Commissioners were

also concerned.

"That national w carrying on severely pu was guilty 3rd Septen with fire-ar Loch Oich for the day, as aforesaid boat emplo thence pla Further, th threatened they did no and the w Canal open said Colon

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also concerned, cost Glengarry a good deal before it was settled. The public prosecutor complains—

“That a breach of the public peace, as also obstructing a public national work and carrying away the boats and vessels used for carrying on that work to a distant part of the country, are crimes severely punishable. Yet Colonel Alexander Macdonell of Glengarry was guilty actor or art and part, in so far as on the morning of 3rd September, 1816, he, accompanied by several persons all armed with fire-arms, saws, hatchets, or axes, proceeded to the East End of Loch Oich, where the Canal workmen were preparing to begin work for the day, and he, the said Alexander Macdonell, aided and assisted as aforesaid, seized upon and violently and forcibly carried away a boat employed on the said loch up to Invergarry House, and from thence placed her (sic) in a cart and carried her up to Lochgarry. Further, the said Colonel Alexander Macdonell, aided as aforesaid, threatened the workmen that their lives would be taken away if they did not desist from carrying the said Canal through Loch Oich, and the workmen were so intimidated that they did desist, and the Canal operations were stopped by the lawless behaviour of the said Colonel Alexander Macdonell.”

*Apropos* of the view of the Glengarry Highlanders regarding stray wood such as that above referred to, the following humorous reference by William Macpherson of Invereshie anent the views of the men of Badenoch as to the “right of prey” upon the district of Moray, is well expressed and gives a good idea of the “chaffing” between Highland gentlemen and those in the Lower districts, when they met or corresponded. The letter was written while the effects of the dreadful harvest of 1782 were still being felt:—

“Invereshie, 10th May, 1783.

“We now begin to feel in this country the sad effects of the last bad harvest. Nothing but hope, the last friend to all in distress (though sometimes a deceitful one), could support our spirits. The present prospect of plenty against next harvest is a comfortable reflection, but I am afraid after every possible exertion is made, that numbers will be in a bad way before the crop in the ground can afford them relief. We are in this end of Badenoch in a much better situation than our neighbours. Either above us or below us we have several farmers who will buy no meal, nay some that have sold, but we have too many that want and must be supplied . . . The moment Burnside’s business is over, I shall move towards Moray land, where in former days, *all men took their prey*. It would not surprise

me if in this season of general distress, some of my countrymen should follow the laudable practice of their worthy predecessors. And if they are driven to it by starvation, what can they help it? The lives of Highlanders are too precious to be lost, nor will they lose them by famine as long as Lowland bodys have a cow or a boll of meal to spare."

GLENGARRY—COLL MACDONELL OF BARISDALE.

I have written at length elsewhere about the Macdonalds of Barisdale, but in giving an account of Glengarry and Knoydart it is impossible to overlook that branch.

The members of the family were as a rule extremely tall, fine-looking men. The coffin of Coll, the second, took six men to raise and carry it. Alexander, the third, is described by Knox as tall, while Coll, the fourth, of whom I am now to speak, was described as standing six feet four inches. The questions with Glengarry and his father were not finally settled under arbitration, until 1790, after the death of both the submitters. From 1788 Coll held a commission to regulate the fisheries. This, in the height of the fishing season, was no easy task and required a firm hand. Not only were there disputes between the fishermen themselves, but apparently thieves made it a regular trade to attend and pick up what they could. On the 6th of November, 1809, Barisdale writes to an official at Inverness—

"This will be handed to you by Sergeant Donald Macdonell who I have sent with a party to convey one Archibald Macphail to the jail at Inverness. I have also inclosed a line for our good Sheriff, and if matters are not so regular as they ought, I hope he will forgive me.

"Enclosed are the oaths of the witnesses against him with his own declaration, and that of his brother, taken at Ardhill before Mr Downie. It is absolutely necessary an example should be made of him in some way, for there is more depredations this year among the fishermen than has been for many preceding years. We have now sixty to seventy boats on the coast this season from the south that did not use to frequent our lochs, and they are very much suspected by all the fishermen for stealing and destroying of nets. If this man is made an example of, it will secure the property of honest men to themselves, at least for some time. He ought at least to be banished to Botany Bay, or to send him on board one of Her Majesty's ships, which last

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punishment is too good for him. Whatever apology those people may plead, whose greath is taken away by some other rascals, he has nothing to plead of that sort, having neither nets or anything else on board, or no ways concerned with the fishing, except to go about and rob as he found convenient. It is not often these things can be brought home to these sort of depredators, which makes it the more necessary to make an example of this man. I hope his being sent to prison will have some good effect on the coast for some time. I shall only mention to the Sheriff that such a man is sent, and you can convey to him my sentiments on the subject, which are entirely for the good of the public."

Another year, on the 27th of August, Barisdale writes—

"I came home from Loch Houra yesterday and found your letter before me. I wish I had your Sheriff and all his officers for a week among the different tribes who have gathered there. We had no less than one thousand coasting boats there last week, and every vessel on the fishing. After all a bad fishing in general, and there is not as yet the appearance of a herring anywhere else. I wish you had been with me to see the procedures of my Courts, short and substantial, always decisive. . . . I forgot to mention that I perceive I am charged £2 8s for a four-wheeled carriage. What is the meaning of that? I never had any, nor never will I am afraid, and as to a riding horse, my volunteer commission exempts me from that tax—at the same time I never kept one."

The poor fishermen now suffer from piracy in another form. If there were officials like Barisdale armed with sufficient powers, trawling within the limits would soon be extirpated.

These letters deal with his public duties. Let us now get his views of men and things, and have a look into his family life. On the 2nd of February, 1814, he says—

"We had Parson Rory Macra last night and the dames were highly entertained with his dancing. . . . I had a letter by the post before last from my Chief. He writes in good spirits. I am happy to see that he is better. He must now be convinced that much depends on himself, and surely he will go on with caution. What signifies estates without health. We are like to be swallowed up with snow—such frost and snow we have not seen for thirty years. The perennial bestial will I am afraid get fewer in number, and this year in many respects is hard upon the Highlands—no fishing,

potatoes lost with the frost, and cattle will run away with the little crop."

As regards Glengarry, Barisdale writes on the 16th of April, 1814—

"By what I can understand I am very much afraid my Chief is in a poor way. I feel for him from all my heart. With all his faults he is a sincere and most strenuous advocate for his friends, and, had he been independent, had the heart of a prince."

Glengelg had been sold to Mr Bruce, and there was a "shaking of Macleod bones." Norman Macleod of Eilean Reach, who had long ruled as factor, found his position unbearable. Barisdale says on the 12th of February, 1814—

"Eilean Reach goes to Knock at Whitsunday; he gives Mrs Col Macdonald £300 sterling and takes all the stock at comprisement. She has only three years to run. He pays high for the farm, but is glad to be free of Mr Bruce. Ratagan is still unprovided for, the brother is still in London going fast, I fancy, down *snow hill*."

Barisdale took charge of Mrs Coll Macdonald of Knock's outgoing in a thorough business like way, and prepared the following advertisement for the *Inverness Journal*, which throws some light on the manner of rousing of the time—

"BLACK CATTLE.—To be sold by public roup at Knock, on Tuesday the 17th day of May, 1814.—The whole stocking of black cattle on the farm of Knock, parish of Sleat, consisting of upwards of 30 milch cows, with their rearing of different ages. The cattle which were put on the farm were taken from some of the best stocks in the Highlands, and as they are now to be sold without reserve such another opportunity may not occur for years, for people who wish to be served with a true genuine Highland breed of cattle. Credit will be given on good bills for twelve months."

Barisdale married Helen Dawson, of Graden, Roxburgh, and her house and that of her sister, Mrs Jeffrey, of New Kelso, were perfect seats of hospitality. She died in 1805, barely reaching middle age. Just about the time Barisdale lost his venerable mother, his father-in-law, Mr Dawson also died, leaving considerable means. On the 24th of February, 1815, Barisdale says—

"My late worthy friend and good honest man, will be missed by all his friends. He left considerable legacies among his family and the descendants of his daughters, from four to two thousand pounds,

according to the number of their children. Of course I fell into the lowest class. Still it is more than I expected or had a right to, so that I ought to be as well pleased as those that get most. There is no saying when we get the cash as the estate must first be sold, but it will always be of service when it comes."

The male line of Barisdale terminated in the person of Archibald, fifth and last of the family, which is now represented in the female line by Mrs Head of Inverailort, great grand-daughter of Coll, fourth Barisdale.

GLENGARRY.—RONALD SCAMMADALE.

In no part of the Highlands could there be found better specimens of the real representative Highlander than in the west mainland of Inverness-shire, from Lochalsh to Loch Moidart. I select a specimen, Ronald Macdonell of Scammadale and Crowlin, commonly called "Raonull Mor a' Chrolen," several letters of his being in my possession. Father Charles Macdonald, my late worthy friend, whose death I much regret, in his *Moidart; or among the Clanranalds*, says, page 5—

"When George III. expressed, on a certain occasion, a strong desire to see some of the surviving Highlanders who had been out in the '45 a certain number were brought forward, and among them a grim old warrior from Knoydart, named Raonull Mor a Chrolen. After putting some questions to the latter, the King remarked that no doubt he must have long since regretted having taken any part in that *Rebellion*. The answer was prompt and decisive—'Sire, I regret nothing of the kind.' His Majesty, for an instant, was taken aback at such a bold answer, but was completely softened by the old man adding—'What I did then for the Prince I should have done as heartily for your Majesty, had you been in the Prince's place.'"

This is very much the same feeling that animates all true Highlanders of the day.

Coll, fourth of Barisdale, writing of Ranald's latest marriage, on the fifth May, 1815, states that he was then in his 95th year, which would make the date of his birth 1720, but in the obituary notice, after referred to, of his death on 27th November, 1815, he is described as in his 91st year, making the date of his birth 1724. Ranald is described as natural brother to Coll Macdonald, the second Baris-



dale, and was thus a son of Archibald, the first Barisdale, who was at Killiecrankie, was out in 1715, took a part in the Rising of 1745; his son living, as already stated, down to 1815. Ranald saw the whole five generations of Barisdale—Archibald, first, Coll, second, Archibald, third, Coll, fourth, and Archibald, the fifth.

One of his most praiseworthy acts was his severe punishment of that obnoxious person known as "Allan of Knock," over whose remains there was placed an inscription not less fulsome than false.

Father Charles says that Ranald in his visits to his half sister, Mrs Macdonald of Rhu, used to be so tiresome in old age, usually speaking of Prince Charles and his own prowess, that his sister would lose patience and take him down somewhat, which raised him to such fury that his forehead would swell, his lips tremble, and his features, at all times harsh and sinister, would assume a ferocious, vindictive look.

Ranald lived latterly at Crowlin, he and his son Captain James having a lease of the two Scammadales and the two Crowlins. In 1809 his affairs became so embarrassed that the lease was renounced, and poor Ranald, like his relative and namesake, old Scotos, was in danger of being a wanderer without any fixed home. In one of the processes against Ranald and his son, Captain James, they say ironically that "in this case the defenders have only a corroboration of the friendly disposition of Glengarry to his grand uncle and cousin." Coll Barisdale, his great nephew interested himself, as I observe by a letter dated the 28th of February, 1810, in which he says—"I hope you will consider the case of the old gentleman. Viewing his own situation as he does at the age of 85, his greatest wish is to die in the country, and as I wrote you already, I am certain it will hurt Glengarry to see him obliged to leave the country."

Not only did he not leave, but he actually married Miss Macdonell of Slaney on the 5th of May, 1815. His object was no doubt to enable the lady to enjoy his pension. It is well known that old officers on their death-beds frequently

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married on this account. One case was much spoken of in and about Inverness and the Strathglass district—that of the excellent and respected Mrs Colonel Chisholm of Fasnakyle, whose husband died, I think, the very day of the marriage. Becoming a scandal, the War Office prohibited pensions to widows, unless they had been married for a certain stated period. The following discriminating notice appeared after Ranald's death—

"At his house in Knoidar (29th November, 1815), Mr Ranald Macdonell, Skamadale, Ensign on the Retired List of Captain Rose's Independent Company of Veterans, in the 91st year of his age, respected and admired as a genuine Highlander of the old school, and quite unmatched in the very general circle of his acquaintances. He followed the fortunes of Prince Charles Stuart from Prestonpans to Culloden, and served with distinguished zeal in both these actions, for which he afterwards suffered banishment to India for seven years, during which period he served in the hussars; and when returning to England, the vessel in which he sailed happening to be boarded by a French man of war before Ranald was aware of what was passing on deck, and had furnished himself with a cutlass; he, darting like an eagle among the victors, actually retook the British ship, killing single handed all the astonished Frenchmen who attempted to withstand his athletic rage, and driving the rest over the vessel's broadside into the sea. His retentive memory and mental faculties were spared him until within a few days of his last, and till above ninety he had the use of his powerful limbs. His father, his brother, and his nephew, as well as himself, all served the Prince at the same time, and were personally known to His Royal Highness; the father, however, had drawn his first sword with his chief Glengarry, under Viscount Dundee, in the battle of Killiecrankie, who had the Royal standard entrusted to his care, and commanded the whole of the "Clan donall," drawn up as of old on the right of the army, which was composed almost entirely of the Highland clans. The mortal remains of this hero of the last century were deposited with the dust of his fathers in "Killichoan" on Friday the 1st of December, leaving a wife, three daughters, many grand-daughters and several great grand-children, to bewail his death, exclusive of sons who had fallen in the service of their country, two of whom had followed the young Macdonell in the year 1792 into the first fencible regiment, thence into the Glengarry or the first British fencibles, and from thence into the line."

Alluding to Ranald's funeral, Father Charles Macdonald says—

"It was perhaps rather in keeping that a stormy life like this

should in its close involve the nearest friends in something of a family disaster. It was while on his way to attend Ranald's funeral that the late Lochshiel (Alexander, nephew of Ranald) was nearly lost off the coast of Morar. The boat was struck by a sudden squall, capsized and, filling rapidly, went down, the whole crew, three in number, going down with it. It was almost by a miracle that the survivor after a hard struggle, reached the shore, but throughout the rest of his life, which was a long one, he never fully recovered from the effects of the shock received in this lamentable occasion. The old warrior's sword, a true Andrea Ferrara, was suspended for years among other interesting memorials at Dalilea House. It was sold at the dispersion of the late Miss Jane Macdonald's effects a few years ago (1889), but as to where it went, or what became of it since, the writer has been unable to ascertain."

Surely it is not too late to have such an interesting relic of a prominent Knoydart Highlander recovered.

#### BRAE LOCHABER.

The south-west of the mainland of Inverness-shire of old consisted of three lordships, comprehending all the lands whose waters flow into the Atlantic. These were—1st, The lordship of Lochaber, which contained the whole of the present parish of Kilmonivaig, including a great part of Kilmallie, from Glengarry to the head of Lochiel; 2nd, the lordship of Mamore, which contained that part of Kilmallie west and south of Kilmonivaig, between Lochs Linnhe and Leven; and 3rd, The lordship of Gartmoran, which included Ardgour in Kilmallie, Sunart, and Ardnamurchan, and the parish of Small Isles, with all the present west mainland of Inverness-shire from Moydart to Knoydart and Glenelg. I shall here speak more particularly of the lordship of Lochaber, which for a time was possessed, or rather swayed, by a branch of the powerful family of Comyn. These Comyns were aliens and, differing from those of Badenoch, taking no great root in the territory. In the chartulary of Moray, under date 1234, there is a deed witnessed *inter alia* by Ferquhar, Seneschal of Badenoch, and by Edward, Seneschal of Lochaber. The former was undoubtedly the predecessor of The Mackintosh, and I identify Edward above-named as Farquhar's younger

Donald Mc (Mac) Donell  
Lot 10/6 Concession, Lancaster Township

Note: While this work relates to Donald McDonell from the Estates of MacDonell of Glengarry, it may provide others with ancestors from the general area with meaningful information to help them.

There is no doubt that Donald came from the Highlands; the question rather centers on the locality: Knoydart or the Glen Quoich area. This will be discussed below. As to a time, our case is based on the fact that Donald McDonnell drew Lot 10 6 Concession for 200 Acres on 23 November 1787; his Location Certificate was No.3545.

#### KNOYDART SETTLERS OF ST. RAPHAEL'S

There were 100 families in the Knoydart band according to Lieut. Angus MacDonell (Sandaig) who prepared the Muster-Roll. Patrick McNiff started to locate these Highlanders. On 20 May 1787 William Chewett was ordered to complete the task using the Muster-Roll he was to get from Lieut. MacDonell. If there were any Donald McDonells in the group, they would all have been located by McNiff or Chewett. No trace of the Muster-Roll has been surfaced up to now (1982). Chewett should have used it and very likely may have sent it on with his copy of the Plan and Schedule to the Surveyor-Generals Office; it could have been given to the Land Board for the District of Lunenburg; it could have been sent to the Inspector-General of Loyalists, Stephen DeLancey; or it may have been returned to Lieut. Angus MacDonell. This same Angus was a M.P. for Glengarry in 1801. Has anyone ever contacted his descendants to see if the roll is in the family?

#### THE NOTION OF AFFINITY

On 26 July 1787 James McDonell was ordered to lay out lands for recently arrived Highlanders, in Lancaster, which he proceeded to do. Our Donald was located on Lot 10/6 Conc. Donald must have been with the "recently arrived" band that had trekked overland from Philadelphia in the winter of 1786-87. There is nothing in written history of another large group of Highlanders coming into the area. (around this time period)

The Glen Quoich band, having lived their lives together in the glen, we can reasonably assume remained together on eviction and for the time before the voyage to America. When they drew their lots, close friends would have made exchanges so that close relationships would continue. To verify this, we must inspect James McDonell's Plan and/or Schedule.

\* \* \* \* \*

#### A message from the researcher:

"In gratitude for assistance rendered to me to date in my research, I take pleasure in sharing the foregoing material with other researchers who may be engaged in a related project."

Daniel F. McDonald  
179 Chapel Street  
BRISTOL, Conn. 06010

Questions

Donald Mc (Mac)Donell  
Lot 10/6 Concession, Lancaster Township

1. From what place and at what time did Donald and Catherine McDonell come?
2. Could they have been from Knoydart and, if so, did they come with the Rev. Alex. MacDonell(Scotus) on the ship McDonald?
3. A Lieut. Angus MacDonell(Sandaig) prepared a Muster-Roll for the 100 families of Knoydart who helped found St. Raphael's. Where is the all-important Muster-Roll now?
4. Could the Donald McDonells have lived in Glen Quoich and, if so, were they among the 55 families evicted in 1785?
5. If Donald lived in Glen Quoich, were he and Catherine, and possibly their respective parents, aboard the second ship that left Glasgow with the ship McDonald?
6. Why is there confusion concerning the name of the ship (Cochrane ?) that carried the Glen Quoich band to Philadelphia in late 1786?

Copy from "The Quebec Gazette," Sept. 7, 1786

but the beard is to be a mark of honor characteristic of fecundity, and not to be worn but by those who have children.

"Husbands are enjoined to grant their wives becoming liberty, to look upon them as companions, and not as slaves, to admit them to their tables and to their conversations; and that they be instructed in all the sciences, and above all that they be taught to read and write the language of the country.

"The Prophet has also new ideas of paradise, and assures the Turks, that they will not find as many beautiful virgins there as Mahomet promises them, and that instead of the sensual pleasures which they suppose, paradise will afford them mental ones, superior to any thing which can be imagined, which will continually add strength to the soul, extend its capacity, and eternalize its enjoyments.

"One of the favourite principles of Schick Mansour, and what he often repeats, is, that if a person is condemned to die, he ought to suffer with resignation; but if a tyrant demands the head of an innocent subject, and the latter in a cowardly manner gives himself up to the executioner, that he must expect nothing but the greatest torments in another life. Another of his favourite tenets is, that the people's first care should be to promote agriculture, as the noblest of all arts; the rise and support of all states.

"The Prophet not only tolerates the Christians, but orders that they shall be respected, as the greatest assistance may be gained from them towards perfecting the arts and sciences. The Jews also deserve some consideration, as long as they carry on trade with honesty and without monopolizing."

QUEBEC, September 7.

ARRIVALS since the last published.

Ship Triumphant, Wm. Hane, in 8 weeks from Gravesend. Passengers, Capt. Porter of 60th. and Lady, Capt. Holt, Lieut. Cowen and Lady, Lieut. Robe of Royal Artillery, Messrs. Skinner, Glenney, and Tremble.

Ship M'Donald, Robert Stevenson, in 61 days from Glasgow. Passengers, Messrs. Ronald M'Donald, Alexander M'Donald, Ensign M'Donald of late 71st regiment, Rod. M'Donald, Lieut. M'Donald of late 71st regt. and Mr. M'Serven; Mrs. M'Donald, Miss Isabella M'Donald, Miss Mary M'Donald, and Miss Ann M'Donald, besides 520 Steerage-passengers; being, (as is said,) the whole inhabitants of a parish in the North of Scotland, who emigrated with their Priests, in hopes of bettering themselves at Catarqui and its environs.

Ship Orford, Wm. Burd, in 28 days from St. John Newfoundland.

Brig Tassar, Thomas Hunter, left Halmouth the 6th of July.

Ship Elizabeth, John Watson, in 56 days from Port-au-Prince.

Cleared out at the Custom-house. Ship York, Richard Dodd, for Madeira.

Brig Fanny, George Hernaman, for Newfoundland.

Brig Diligence, John Wm. Miller, for Bermuda.

Brig Rose, H. Laforce, for Dominique.

Ship Lord Ankerville, David Rosa, for Norfolk, Virginia.

DISTRICT of QUEBEC.

Monday, 4th September, 1786.

At a meeting of his Majesty's Commissioners of the peace for the district aforesaid,

IT is ordered, That the Six-penny loaf of white Bread do weigh four pounds ten ounces, and the Six-penny loaf of brown Bread six pounds ten ounces, and that the Bakers mark their Bread with the initial letters of their names.

DE TERTIO CORTE,

DAVID LYND, C. P.

FOR SALE by JAMES M'NEILL, a few KEGS of Excellent Scotch HERRINGS.

commence à pondre: rattaché de fécondité.

"Il est enjoint aux de les regarder comme mettre à leur table et dans toutes les sciences du pays.

"Le Prophète a au qu'ils n'y trouveront p et qu'au lieu des plaisir de mentala supérieure continuellement de la jouissances.

"Un des principes que si une personne est mais que si un tirant livre lâchement au bon dans l'autre vie. Un peuple doit être de pr les arts, l'origine et le

"Ce Prophète non les respecter, à cause q factionner les arts et les co, tant qu'ils seront l

DISTRICT QUEBEC.

A une assemblée des Il a été ordonné, que la la pain bis de course soit pains des lettres initiales

To be SOLD by A Saturday the seventh without reserve.

A LARGE Stone in New Stone-house adjoining, the Market-gate, lately belong The Premises are in ge either in the Whole or by applying to the Subject Montreal, good

NOTICE

ALEXANDER engaged by written agree maker, Quebec, from the has deserted from his serv person will engage or emp prosecute and compel him his, will also be professe shall receive a Reward of The said Dutton, is a

LE souffigné

Le 27 Juillet dernier, ceux qui ont des prétentions font requis d'en donner au quel tous le prix d'achat St. Jean, 7 Août,

# QUEBEC GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1786.

P A R I S, June 26.

**A** YOUNG Woman in the service of a gentleman near Caen, in Normandy, was accused of having poisoned her mother, and was taken into custody. Upon her trial the circumstances were so strong, and the evidence so positive, that the court declared her guilty, and she was sentenced to suffer the torture extraordinary, and afterwards to be burnt alive. It happened, however, that an attorney, who had read over the acts and depositions, conceived a strong conviction of her innocence. He applied to the Secretary of State for an arrest of judgment, and obtained it. When the carts arrived at Caen, the pile of wood was prepared, and she girl was on the point of suffering the torture. The matter was removed to the Parliament of Paris, before whom the girl was brought. On Monday the 22d ult. the Parliament set upon the case, and the next day the girl was declared innocent, and fully acquitted of the crime. The judges proceeded to the prison, and pronounced to her that she was entitled to her liberty, and made her very liberal donations of money. In the afternoon she went with the attorney to walk in the garden of the Thuilleries, where she received many handsome presents from the company assembled there.

L O N D O N, June 29.

Extract of a Letter from Lisbon, May 6.

We receive from the Moura the following account of an extraordinary meteor observed at that place on the 23d ult. about seven in the evening. The wind blew at that time rather strong from the west; not a single cloud intercepting the serenity of the sky, illuminated by the light of the moon, then near its full orb. The first thing that was remarked was a vapour, which seemed to direct its course from the eastern extremity of the horizon, at the height of about 300 feet, and decreased in proportion as it came down towards the earth. The head of this luminous body was spherical, and surrounded in its circumference a tall column of fire, its tail of a considerable diameter, and gave a light equally bright and vivid. From its circumference, flames of fire and flames were seen to issue so copiously, as to eclipse the light of the moon. Eight or ten minutes after it passed over Moura, an explosion was heard similar to that of the firing of a large piece of ordnance, and a rumbling noise like thunder, which lasted about six minutes. The atmosphere, meanwhile, lost nothing of its serenity. The meteor took its direction from north-east to south-east, and the wind, which for six days had constantly been at north-west, or south, shifted all at once to north-east, where it now remains, and gives us the greatest hopes of seeing an end put to these abundant and alarming rains which have prevailed for so long a time to our great loss and sorrow.

From Leghorn we learn, that the Venetian squadron remained till before the town of Sfax. No material advantage has yet been obtained, and the besieged are likely to hold it long, as they receive daily powerful assistance from Algiers and Tripoli. So that the Venetians have at present little

P A R I S, June 26.

**U** NE jeune Normande fut accusée d'avoir empoisonné sa mère. Elle fut prise, et conduite à Caen. On la condamna à souffrir la torture extraordinaire, et ensuite à être brûlée vive. Il arriva cependant qu'un avocat, qui avoit lu les actes et les dépositions, conçut une forte conviction de son innocence. Il s'adressa au Secrétaire d'Etat pour obtenir un arrêt de jugement, et l'obtint. Lorsque les charriots arrivèrent à Caen, le bûcher étoit prêt, et la jeune fille étoit sur le point de souffrir la torture. On transporta l'affaire au Parlement de Paris, où elle fut présentée. Le lundi 22 de ce mois le Parlement s'assembla sur l'affaire, et le lendemain la jeune fille fut déclarée innocente, et pleinement acquittée du crime. Les juges se rendirent à la prison, et prononcèrent à la jeune fille qu'elle étoit libre, et lui firent de très libérales donations d'argent. Dans l'après-midi elle se promena avec son avocat dans le jardin des Thuilleries, où elle reçut de très beaux présents de la multitude qui s'y étoit rassemblée.

L O N D O N, June 29.

Extrait d'une Lettre de Lisbonne, le 6 de Mai.

On nous envoie de Moura le rapport d'un météore extraordinaire observé à ce lieu le 23 de ce mois à sept heures du soir. Le vent étoit alors fort du west; le ciel étoit sans nuage, et étoit éclairé par la lumière de la lune, qui étoit alors à son plein. On remarqua d'abord un nuage lumineux qui se leva à l'est, à une hauteur de 300 toises, et qui diminua en proportion qu'il se rapprocha de la terre. La tête de ce météore étoit sphérique, et étoit environnée d'une colonne de feu, dont le diamètre étoit considérable. De sa tête sortoit une flamme vive, et de sa queue des flammes et des étincelles, qui étoient si nombreuses, qu'elles eclipsèrent la lumière de la lune. Huit ou dix minutes après qu'il fut passé sur Moura, on entendit un bruit semblable à celui d'un grand canon, et un bruit de tonnerre qui dura six minutes. Pendant ce temps, l'atmosphère perdit rien de sa sérénité. Le météore prit sa direction du nord-est au sud-est, et le vent, qui depuis six jours étoit au nord-ouest, ou au sud, changea tout à coup au nord-est, où il est maintenant, et nous donne de très grandes espérances de voir cesser ces pluies abondantes et alarmantes, qui ont duré si long-temps à notre grand dommage et à notre douleur.

On nous apprend de Leghorn, que la flotte vénitienne est restée devant la ville de Sfax. On n'a encore obtenu aucun avantage, et les assiégés paroissent être en état de résister long-temps, car ils reçoivent journellement une puissante assistance d'Alger et de Tripoli. De sorte que les Vénitiens ont à présent peu de

QUEBEC

GAZZETTE

GAZZETTE

QUEBEC

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1786.

JEUDI, le 19 OCTOBRE,

M A D R I D, July 4.

THE King being desirous that the accounts given by the different navigators of the Strait of Magellan should be examined and corrected, some time ago caused the frigate Santa Maria to be fitted out at Cadix for that purpose. The command of the vessel, as well as the care of executing the important commission, was vested in Don Antonio Cordova Labo. The vessel sailed on the 9th of last October, and after a series of bad weather entered the Strait, Jan. 1. Notwithstanding the difficulties and dangers of the expedition, Don Antonio perfectly succeeded, and has brought home a Chart of the Strait, in which all the capes, bays, promontories, and other remarkable objects on both coasts, are laid down, with their longitudes, latitudes, and respective distances, from astronomical observations. On February the 5th he arrived at Port St. Joseph, the most southern of the Continent. They here found two bottles with an inscription, which they copied, containing an account of Mr. Bougainville's having passed that Strait. The officers copied the inscription, and added another, containing an account of their own voyage, in six different languages. D. Antonio then went in his boat, and directed his course for the Channel of St. Barthe, three leagues from the above port, on the coast of Terra del Fuego, where they found the passage which had long been conjectured to lead into the South Sea. After examining the west part of the Strait to Capay Aguirre and Providence, which are 11 leagues distant from those called the Pillars and Victoria, they returned to Port St. Joseph, whence they set out on their return on the 11th of March, and arrived at Cadix on the 15th of the month, after a voyage of eight months, three of which they passed in the Channel.

M A D R I D, 4 Juillet

Le Roi voulant que les relations données par les navigateurs du Détroit de Magellan soient corrigées, a fait équiper il y a quelque tems la frigate Santa Maria à Cadix pour cet effet. On en a commandé le commandement à Don Antonio Cordova Labo, qui est chargé de cette importante commission. Le 9 Octobre dernier, et après un mauvais temps dans le Détroit de St. Barthe, il est entré dans le Détroit de Magellan, le 1er de Janvier. Malgré les difficultés et les dangers de cette expédition, Don Antonio a parfaitement réussi, et a rapporté une carte du Détroit, où sont marqués tous les caps, promontoires et autres objets remarquables sur les deux côtes, avec leurs longitudes, latitudes et distances respectives, d'après des observations astronomiques. Le 5 de Février il arriva au port St. Joseph, le plus méridional du Continent, où il trouva deux bouteilles, avec une inscription qui contenait un compte de son voyage, en six différentes langues. D. Antonio copia l'inscription, et ajouta une autre, contenant un compte de son propre voyage, en six différentes langues. Don Antonio ensuite se fit une barque, et dirigea sa course pour le Canal de St. Barthe, à trois lieues de la côte de Terra del Fuego, où il trouva le passage qui avait été conjecturé pour conduire dans le Sud. Après avoir examiné les parties Occidentales du Détroit de Capay Aguirre et Providence, qui sont à 11 lieues de ceux qu'on appelle les Piliers et Victoria, ils retournèrent au port St. Joseph, d'où ils partirent le 11 de Mars, et arrivèrent à Cadix le 15 de ce mois, après un voyage de huit mois, dont trois ont été passés dans le Canal.



holder is re-insured in all his functions, and continues to be firmly supported by the King of Prussia, who, unwilling to see the husband of his niece a prey to intestine divisions, had destined ten of his best veteran regiments to restore a much injured Prince to his dignity and honours.

A L B A N Y, July 20.  
*Extract of a letter from Boston, July 10*

"On Friday last his Excellency the Governor communicated the following IMPORTANT INFORMATION to the Honorable the Legislature.

"*Gentlemen of the Senate and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives.*

"The last evening by Mr. Henry Thaxter, I received a letter from Stephen Jones and James Avery, Esqrs. dated at Machias, the 29th. of June. They mention in it, that by letters from Col. Allan and Mr. Delesdiner (a copy of which was enclosed) they are informed of a most daring insult upon the dignity of this Commonwealth and the United States, committed on the 26th. of that month, by the civil Custom-house officers of the British province of New-Brunswick, in seizing two vessels the property of the citizens of this Commonwealth, and within the acknowledged jurisdiction of it.

"Col. Allan's letter, dated at Dudley-Island, the 27th. of June, mentions, that the acts of New-Brunswick, which are now published, extend the western boundary of Charlotte County to the western shore of Passamaquoddy bay; that the seventh parish called the West-Isles, includes Micore, Dudley, and Frederick Islands, expressly; and consequently that the United States are wholly debarred from all navigation in, and into that bay.

"By enquiry of Mr. Thaxter, I find the two vessels were seized, as they lay at anchor, near the western shore of the west passage of Passamaquoddy. This conduct corresponds to those acts, and both together show a disposition to exclude us from the navigation of that bay; and at the same time must be considered as a violation of the definitive treaty of peace between the United States and Great-Britain."

**QUEBEC, October 19.**

Yesterday afternoon arrived the Ship Carlston, Capt. Boyd, in nine weeks from Falmouth; in her came Passengers, Col. C. CARLTON and Lady ANN, the Hon. *William Grant*, Esq. Major Murray of both regiments, and Major Gray of Sir John Johnston's corps; Capt. & Sr. CURT, Capt. McLean of both. Lieutenants McDonald and Macworth of both, and Ensign Robertson of 31<sup>st</sup>. Mr. and Mrs. Macbeth, Miss Macbeth and Miss Johnston, Messrs. Seibler, Sholberg, John Macbeth and William Macbeth.

**CUSTOM-HOUSE, Outward.**

The Orford, William Bird, for Edmund.

Mrs. Carlston, Robert Stewartson, for Carmichael.

Copy from "The Quebec Gazette" Oct. 19, 1786

endroits, et elles ont été approuvées de tous les gens de bien.  
"Il est bien désagréable d'être tous les jours témoins de l'humiliante du gouvernement fédéral, sans autorité, sans rev pour des engagements et dans l'impuissance de les remplir."

N O U V E L L E - Y O R K, le 10 Août.

Le paquebot Britannique le Shelburne, Capitaine Bull, qu'en Mars dernier, est, à ce qu'on craint, sans en mer. Il y a des especes pour 35,000 livres sterling.

On lit dans une lettre de la Haie le paragraphe suivant, Généraux ont publié leur décision sur la congédiation de leurs officiers et les soldats se retirent avec une petite gratification. Prince Stadhouder est réinstallé dans toutes ses fonctions, d'être fermement appuyé du roi de Prusse, qui ne pouvant son mari de sa nièce soit la proie des divisions intestines, a dessein meilleurs régimens vétérans à rétablir ce prince beaucoup inj dignité et ses honneurs."

A L B A N Y, le 20 JUILLET.

*Extrait d'une lettre de Boston, du 10 Juillet.*

"Vendredi dernier son excellence le gouverneur communiqué rable législature, l'information importante suivante:

"*Messieurs du Sénat, et Messieurs de la Chambre des Représentants.*  
"J'ai reçu hier par Mr. Henry Thaxter, une lettre de Stephen Jones et James Avery, Ecuiers, datée de Machias le 29 Juin. Ils mention qu'ils sont informés par des lettres du Colonel Allan Delesdiner (dont ils m'ont inclu copie) d'une insulte très faite à la dignité de cette République et des Etats Unis, le 26 par les officiers civils de la douane de la province Britannique Brunswick, en saisissant deux vaisseaux appartenant aux citoyens républicains, et dans la juridiction reconnue d'icelle.

"La lettre du Colonel Allan, datée de Dudley-Island, le 27 que les actes de New-Brunswick, qui sont actuellement publiés les bornes Occidentales de Charlotte County jusqu'au rivage de Passamaquoddy bay; que la septième paroisse, nommée les comprend Micore, Dudley et Frederick Islands expressément; et ment que les Etats Unis sont privés de la navigation de cette baie. Par enquiry de Mr. Thaxter, je vois que ces deux vaisseaux sis étant à l'ancre près de la rive Occidentale de Passamaquoddy conduite correspond aux actes sus-mentionnés, et tous ensemble une disposition à nous exclure de la navigation de cette baie, ce qui considéré comme une violation du traité de paix définitif entre Unis et la Grande Bretagne.

Excerpts from letter written by Mr. Daniel F. McDonald, Bristol, Conn., April 8, 1982:

Thank you for sending me the information that Charles Fraser-Mackintosh's Antiquarian Notes...could be found at Yale University. I mentioned having sent a letter to the British Museum Library. They responded to my request for microfilm copy, telling me that most of the book was pertinent to the Highlanders and that it would cost some £33 (about \$66.00 American). So when I received your letter I contacted people at Yale. Antiquarian Notes...Second Series...was located in the Sterling Memorial Library. (They also have a copy of Antiquarian Notes (1865?))

The Second Series, about 500 pages, deals strictly with Inverness-shire and its 35 parishes. I made copies of pp. 120-158, Kilmonivaig Parish, that touch on Macdonell of Glengarry and his people/lands. As you will see when you read these pages, the author identifies each family by Christian and surname and associates each family to a place-name.

The eleven (11) place-names may be found on old maps of Inverness-shire (circa 1780). Maps of Scotland that I have seen going back to about 1900 do not show any of these names!

....The Table of Contents should give researchers some idea of coverage of the parishes in the shire and, perhaps, the few pages on names might help someone (there are more pages of names I did not copy.)

More to speculate on: Which of the Donalds is ours? There are 3 Donalds and one senior and one junior. They are located in Laggan, Dangin and Achnaclerach. Also, could Donald have been the son of one of the Macdonells rather than the head of a family--in which case the head may have been another Donald, a John, an Alexander or Angus or (?). We know that Donald had to be 21 years old to receive a location of land (Lot 10/6 Concession) in late 1787.

To assist in arriving at some answers, I am enclosing a letter from the Scottish Record Office. Mr. Sinclair notes the Cochrane made Greenoch on 5 December 1786. He also says it was sailing for Newfoundland after 3 April, 1787 (probably St. Johns). On the basis of the customs accounts it appears that the Cochrane cannot be the ship that brought Highlanders to Philadelphia in the winter of 1786-87.

....We should check to see if the Cochrane with Robert Stevenson, Master, actually made it into St. Johns around May 20, 1787, and did it carry around 300 Highlanders. When the Cochrane left (if it did make it), when and what was the destination? Quebec?

....One more item on Lt. Angus MacDonell (Sandaig) of the Muster-Roll. He married a Miss Belletre of Montreal and there is one son I know of: John Belletre MacDonell (address?).

\* \* \* \* \*

Excerpts from letter written by Mr. Daniel F. McDonald, Bristol, Conn., April 12, 1982:

....After you read pp. 127-128 of the Antiquarian Notes (Second Series) and noticed the place-names, and then tried to locate them in the Inverness-shire area of Scotland, you may have been just as vexed as I. Those places existed in the 1700's; however, we cannot find any old maps of Scotland. Out of curiosity I picked up Grace Campbell's Highland Heritage, publishers were Duell, Sloan and Pearce of New York. In Chapter 6, on page 120, she makes a reference to Place Names of Glengarry and Glenquoich by Edward C. Ellice. It was printed in London in 1898 by S. Sonnenschein & Co. Ltd.

In the National Union Catalog by Mansell (more than 250 volumes of work published prior to 1956 - by author sequence), I located Ellice's 1898 work. In a 2nd and revised edition by G. Routledge, 1931, London, it has more in the title:

Place Names of Glengarry and Glenquoich and their associations

There are 163 p. illus., map, ports. The National Union Catalog Designation for the revision is NE 0090326. The Catalog shows the following as having copies:

University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia  
Newberry Library, Chicago, Ill.  
New York Public Library, New York  
Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.  
Cornell University, Ithaca, New York  
University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.

There are no Canadian school or libraries listed as having a copy....The map in this work may be just what we need. Wouldn't it cap everything if we can add pp. 127-128 with an old map of Glengarry's Estates...to our family history? This assumes that tentatively everyone agrees he did not come over with the Knoydart band.

\* \* \* \*

Hornchurch, Essex  
England  
( After 1 Dec.: Dept.  
of History, University  
of Waterloo, Waterloo,  
Ontario, N2L 3G1,  
Canada ), 19 Nov. 1981

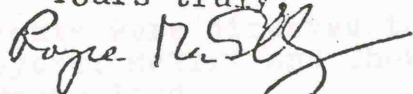
Dear Mr McDonald,

A few more notes in connection with your very interesting letter of 17 August and Mr Prebble's letter of 18 June of which you very kindly sent me a copy.

A few days ago at the British Museum I tried to find the book Prebble mentions, Charles Mackintosh Fraser's Antiquarian Notes. After some difficulty, I managed to discover that the correct name of this author is Charles Fraser-Mackintosh. His Antiquarian Notes, Historical, Genealogical, and Social ( Second Series ): Inverness-shire Parish by Parish ( Inverness, 1897 ), pp. xvi, 476, contains on pp. 127-128 the list of 55 tenants, crofters and cottars evicted 1785. However, the remarks which Prebble attributes to Mackintosh-Fraser, beginning "Shortly after the close of the Revolutionary war in 1786," are simply Mack.-Fraser's quotation from John A. Macdonell's well known Sketches ( Montreal, 1893 ) of Glengarry history, and the quotation from Neilson's Quebec Gazette is also from Macdonell. I don't know if this information will be of much use to you, but it may save you some trouble in trying to track down a badly misidentified volume. Mack.-Fraser, pp. 120-158, has a lot of background material on the Scottish Glengarry which may be useful to researchers depending on what they are looking for, but his information on the Canadian Glengarry is only drawn from a few standard printed sources well known to researchers today. I personally could find nothing in it of any value to me.

I hope that your research continues to go well. With very best wishes,

Yours truly,

  
Royce MacGillivray

179 Chapel Street  
Bristol, Connecticut  
06010

March 24, 1982

Scottish Record Office  
H M General Register House  
Edinburgh  
EH1 3YY

Dear Mr. C J Sinclair

Thank you so much for the information on the Britannia, Cochrane, and McDonald. You have added to our bits of knowledge of a great mystery.

Please take the time to read the following. It will add to your understanding and any possible help you may wish to give.

As you must be aware, the Highland chiefs turned their backs on their clans when they began to evict the people to turn the land over to sheep. It has been documented that about 540 Highlanders and their priest, evicted from Knoydart, crossed the Atlantic in the McDonald, Robert Stevenson, master. The Quebec Gazette reported the arrival on 7 September 1786 in Quebec Harbor and stated it took 61 days out of Glasgow. Counting back 61 days brings us to about 7 July 1786.

Even earlier, the spring of 1785, 55 families were evicted from MacDonell of Glengarry's Estates near Loch Quoich. Over here, there are stories told of a second ship that accompanied the McDonald, but was forced back to port due to severe storm damage. It is told that the Highlanders (about 300) tried again to get to Canada but they arrived when the St. Lawrence was frozen in late 1786. They were landed at Philadelphia. Being a large group, they were quartered in an old military barracks - which burned down. The band then trekked north through the winter into Canada above Lake Champlain. These people arrived among their kinsmen in the Glengarry settlement before the ice broke up in early 1787.

The name of their ship is a mystery. Some have said it was the Cochrane. Another author said it was the Britannia that brought them. Mr. Sinclair, I am trying to locate a factual resolution.

The Knoydart group of 540 emigrants were directed to the St. Raphaels area where two Provincial Surveyors, McNiff and Chewett, located the 100 families on the Crown waste lands.

Later, we find the Executive Council noting in its minutes of 2 June 1787 the recent arrival of a band of Highlanders and the assigning of locations to them. On 26 July 1787, James McDonell, Provincial Surveyor, was instructed to locate these new arrivals ( some 300 people ).

Mr. C J Sinclair

Page 2

The Knoydart group, Mr. Sinclair, is reasonably well written up. The second group is almost unknown except for the notice in the Minutes and the orders to the surveyor, McDonnell. The second group did come by some vessel. The group was here before 2 June 1787. We could surmise that if the Cochrane was loaded by 3 April, it could have made St. John's, Newfoundland in less than 50 days ( around 20 May 1787 ). The Cochrane would have time to off-load cargo at St. John and still carry the 300 Scots up the St. Lawrence to Quebec Harbor by the end of May. That could bring them to the notice of the Executive Council on 2 June 1787!

If you could screen the time period 1785-1787 for Port Glasgow, that would touch all the bases and for the moment end our research through Customs Accounts.

I think it is tragic that the British or Scots port authorities did not think it proper to at least require a count of men, women, and children boarding ships for America.

Sincerely yours,

*Daniel F. McDonald*  
Daniel F. McDonald

- To try to get some answers, I am counting on the following:
- (1) H.M. Customs and Excise Library
  - (2) British Newspaper Historical Records Office

Donald McDonell

There are several old maps of Lancaster in the Archives of Ontario at Toronto. The Map Archivist is a Mr. J. Fortier. We have a cousin living in the Toronto suburbs who has volunteered to obtain copies of them. We will have to wait until they can be obtained. In the meantime where do we look for associated names?

CHARLES FRASER-MACKINTOSH, author, <sup>A</sup>ANTIQUIRIAN NOTES, HISTORICAL, GENEALOGICAL, and SOCIAL (Second Series): Inverness-Shire Parish by Parish ( Inverness, 1897 )

We have letters from John Prebble, author of The Highland Clearances and Royce MacGillivray, co-author of A History of Glengarry, in which the former cited eight family names appearing on pp. 127-128 representing most of the 55 heads of families evicted from the Glen Quoich land, and the latter confirming this fact. We have started the process for obtaining pp.120-158 which includes background material on Glengarry in Scotland. If complete family names are given, it is our intention to compare them with James McDonell's Plan or Schedule.

*A copy has been provided Sister Emily McDonald Full family names and locations are given.*

QUEBEC GAZETTE OF 19 OCTOBER 1786

This issue reports the departure of the ship Cochrane, Robert Stevenson, Master, bound for Greenoch. Now, doesn't that add to the confusion and mystery? Stevenson brought the ship McDonald into Quebec Harbor on 7 September 1786. About six weeks later he leaves for Greenoch. Could it be to pick up the Glen Quoich band returned there from the storm-damaged ship that had left with the McDonald? The Cochrane has drifted in and out of stories connected with the Highlanders who were landed at Philadelphia.

*The Cochrane reached Greenoch 5 Dec. 1786.*

To try to get some answers, I am counting on the British having had Customs officials stationed at Glasgow and Greenoch. I have written to two places in England to determine the existence of Customs logs for these ports, and possible passenger lists:

- (1) H.M. Customs and Excise Library
- (2) British Transport Historical Records Office

Scenario regarding the ship Cochrane with Robert Stevenson  
 outward bound for Greenoch, Scotland, 19. ~~November~~ <sup>October</sup> 1786

When the Rev. Alexander MacDonell (Scotus) and the Knoydart parish travelled down to Glasgow to take ship to Canada, it is very possible that they found, or were located by, the earlier evicted Glen Quoich families at that place. The priest would have been persuaded by the leaders of the Glasgow group to arrange transportation for them - so that they could travel to the new world in the company of the M'Donald. Scotus could have found an old vessel of dubious condition - the others may already have been commissioned for other voyages.

This unnamed vessel then sailed with the M'Donald. Captain Stevenson would have evaluated it as of marginal seaworthiness. The vessel sustained storm damage and put about.

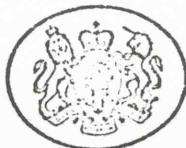
On arrival in Quebec Harbor, Captain Stevenson was importuned by the forceful priest to return for the others. The M'Donald, needing repairs, could not be ready in time. The Cochrane was provisioned and Stevenson left Quebec the 19th of October. The time line could have read thusly:

Remainder of October	12 days	
November	30 "	73 days to Greenoch
December	31 "	
January 1-15 1787	15 "	provision ship / take on passengers
January 16-31	15 days	
February	28 "	75 days to reach Philadelphia no stops?
March	31 "	
April 1-15	15 days	group located in old military barracks which burns down
April 16 to	14 days	group treks to Isle aux Noix and Glengarry settlement a 500 + miles, before the spring break up.
May 20	20 "	

If the scenario is correct, the Cochrane would be the ship that is credited with bringing the Highlanders to Philadelphia. The vessel that started with the M'Donald will no doubt remain nameless somewhere in Scotland.



Recd 8-20-82



SCOTTISH RECORD OFFICE  
PO Box 36  
HM General Register House  
Edinburgh  
EH1 3YY

CJS/CG

12th March 1982

Mr Daniel F McDonald  
179 Chapel Street  
Bristol  
Coonecticut 06010  
USA

Dear Mr McDonald

I have received your letter dated 25th February, forwarded by the HM Customs and Excise Library, as the 18th century Scottish Customs Accounts are held by the Scottish Record Office.

Unfortunately, there was no customs duty on passengers and therefore customs officials of the Scottish ports in the 18th century did not record the names or even the existence of passengers in ships leaving Scotland. The Customs Accounts are a very valuable record, giving the names of ships, their masters, the dutiable cargoes therein, the merchants who owned the cargoes, and the ship's destination, but they are of little value for the history of emigration or genealogical research.

From the Customs Accounts of the port of Greenock, (reference number, E.504/15) I find that the 'Britannia' is recorded as loading cargo for Virginia on 24 February, 21 March and 23 March 1786, the master being David Galbreath (E.504/15/42).

There is more information about the 'Cochrane'. It was loading for Quebec on 3 and 6 June 1786. (E.504/15/43). It returned from Quebec on 5 December 1786, and is again recorded as preparing to sail for Newfoundland on 8, 23, 24 and 30 March and 2 and 3 April 1787. (E.504/15/44).

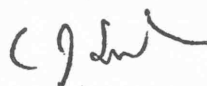
I could find no record of the 'McDonald' in the Customs Accounts for Greenock for the period 1785-7, nor in the Accounts for Glasgow and Port Glasgow, around the date 7 July 1786. Of course, if it was merely a passenger ship, there was no need for it to be recorded there.

Not finding the 'McDonald' makes it difficult to trace the unnamed ship, even if it is recorded. Unfortunately, members of the staff of the Scottish Record Office have not the time to undertake other than very limited and specific searches. If it would help or if you wish to have copies of the entries, I am prepared to search the Accounts for Port Glasgow for the particular ships for the period 1785-7, but if you would like a search made in all the west of Scotland ports and if you want a thorough search made for the unnamed ship you would have to employ a professional searcher, and I accordingly enclose a list of record agents working in Scotland. The Customs Accounts are not indexed and although it is fairly easy to pick out the names of individual ships, to find other information can be very time-consuming.

I/

I have not quoted the cost of copies of entries in the Customs Accounts, as I surmise that they do not provide the information you require. However, if you do still want copies of the entries, please inform me, and I shall send you an estimate of the cost. I should however warn you that, as the pages of the Customs Accounts books are unusually large, copies can be quite expensive.

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'C J Sinclair', written in a cursive style.

C J SINCLAIR

Enc

Excerpts from letter written by Daniel F. McDonald, dated May 14, 1982

Re: 55 Heads of Families, maps related to them, and Customs Followed in Naming Children in Scotland

A short while ago I re-read Grace Campbell's HIGHLAND HERITAGE. In it she mentions old place-names long since disappeared and no longer on Scottish maps. Her reference was Edward C. Ellice's Place-Names of Glengarry and Glenquoich. I was able to look over a revised edition (1931) obtained on the interlibrary loan arrangement from the University of Georgia. There was included an ordnance map of the Glengarry and Glenquoich areas about 12" X 28" in size. Scale is 1 inch to 1 mile. I was able to locate 9 of the 12 place names associated with the 55 heads of families.

In another book entitled In Search of Scottish Ancestry, I found a chapter with the title NAMING CUSTOMS. The general custom for naming children (in Scotland), it says, is as follows:

The eldest son after the paternal grandfather
The second " " " maternal "
The third " " " father "
The eldest daughter after the maternal grandmother
The second " " " paternal "
The third " " " mother "

The 55 heads of families (in alphabetical order)

Donald Cameron - 2

John Campbell - 1

Donald Gillies - 1

Alexander Mac Calkan - 1

Donald Kennedy - 2

Duncan " - 2

John " - 2

Neil " - 1

Alexander Macdonell - 2

Allan " - 2

Angus " - 2

Angus " , senior - 1

Angus " , junior - 1

Anne " - 1

Archibald " - 1

Donald " - 3

Donald " , senior - 1

Donald " , junior - 1

Duncan " - 2

Duncan " , senior - 1

Duncan " , junior - 1

Ewen " - 1

John " - 4

Katharine " - 2

Ranald " - 1

Widow Janet " - 1

Angus Mackintosh - 1

John " - 1

Angus Maclellan - 1

Donald " - 1

Alexander Macmillan - 1

Angus " - 1

Donald " - 1

Duncan " - 1

Margaret " - 1

Myles " - 1

Angus Macphee - 1

John " - 1

Archibald Scott - 1

Donald " - 1

Charles Stewart - 1

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TOTAL 55

The following is taken from:

Antiquarian Notes, Historical, Genealogical, and Social  
(Second Series) Inverness-shire Parish by Parish pp.127-128  
by

Charles Fraser-Mackintosh, F.S.A. Scot..

In 1785 the following tenants, crofters and cottars were warned and the decree of removal and ejection promptly extracted:

from LAGGAN - 12

Donald Scott	Donald Cameron
Donald Macdonell.senior	Archibald Macdonell
Angus Macphee	Archibald Scott
Donald Macdonell, junior	Allan Macdonell
Duncan Kennedy	Neil Kennedy
Donald Macdonell	Angus Macdonell

from GLENLINE - 4

Donald Maclellan  
Angus Maclellan  
Charles Stewart  
Ewen Macdonell

from BOLINE - 1

Donald Cameron

from LADDY -4-

Alexander Mac Calkan  
Angus Macdonell  
John Kennedy  
Katharine Macdonell

tenants in BATTENTOG and possessors of POLLARIE - 3

Duncan Macmillan  
Donald Macmillan  
Angus Macmillan

in INSHLAGGAN and possessors of the grazing of (missing) - 4

Margaret Macmillan  
Myles Macmillan  
Alexander Macmillan  
John Macdonell

from ARDNABIE - 4

Ranald Macdonell  
John Kennedy  
Duncan Kennedy  
Donald Gillies

from DANGIN - 6

John Campbell  
Donald Kennedy  
Angus Macdonell, senior  
Angus Macdonell, junior  
Alexander Macdonell  
Donald Macdonell

from MUNERIGIE - 7  
John Macdonell  
Duncan Macdonell, senior  
Duncan Macdonell, junior  
John Macphee  
Widow Janet Macdonell  
Anne Macdonell  
Alexander Macdonell

from ACHNACLERACH - 8  
Angus Mackintosh  
John Mackintosh  
John Macdonell  
Katharine Macdonell  
Donald Macdonell  
Donald Kennedy  
Duncan Macdonell  
Allan Macdonell

tenant in LUNDIE - 1  
John Macdonell

The total is 55 heads of families, say 300 souls.

ANTIQUARIAN  
NOTES,

HISTORICAL, GENEALOGICAL, AND SOCIAL

(SECOND SERIES):

INVERNESS-SHIRE PARISH BY PARISH.

BY

CHARLES FRASER-MACKINTOSH, F.S.A. SCOT.,

AUTHOR OF "DUNCHTON PAST AND PRESENT"; "ANTIQUARIAN  
NOTES"; "INVERNESSIANA"; "LETTERS OF TWO CENTURIES";  
"THE LAST MACDONALDS OF ISLA"; ETC., ETC.

INVERNESS: A. & W. MACKENZIE.  
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at Beaulieu. The inscription on his tomb was legible till the year 1746. *Hic jacet Hugo Dominus Fraser de Lovat qui fortissimi pugnans contra Reginalinos occubuit July, 17. 1544.* Here lies Hugh, Lord Fraser of Lovat, who fell fighting gallantly against the Clanranalds, 17 July, 1544."

The real date was the 15th of July.

GLENGARRY.—STATE OF AFFAIRS IN 1762.

Alexander Macdonell of Glengarry died at Invergarry House on the 23rd of December, 1761, being succeeded by his nephew, Duncan, a minor, son of Lieutenant-Colonel Angus Macdonell, who was accidentally killed at Falkirk in 1746. Alexander Macdonell was closely mixed up with the Rising of 1745, and though his father John was then living, having survived until 1st September, 1754, Alexander took the leading part. He made his will on the 29th of April, 1761, leaving his sister, Isabella Macdonell, a lady ignored in histories of the family, as his sole executrix. Alexander left to his brother, Captain James Macdonell of Glenmeddle, his French rifle gun; to Alexander Macdonell of Wester Aberchalder, his own Fuscée; to Duncan Macdonell, his nephew and apparent heir, the arms belonging to him at Edinburgh, in the custody of Alexander Orme, Writer to the Signet, being family arms; requests his said sister to call for and recover his trunk at Mrs Foster's in Beaufort Buildings, London, and deliver the sword therein and his picture to the heir male of the family, and to deal with the rest of the contents in the manner he had verbally directed her. The most significant direction is in these words—"I further recommend to my said sister, immediately on my decease, to seal up my cabinet and take care that the same shall not be opened until the friends of the family meet, and then I direct Angus Macdonell of Greenfield, John Macdonell of Leek, and Allan Macdonell of Cullachie, or the survivor of them then present, to see all the political and useless letters among my papers burnt and destroyed, as the preservation of them can answer no purpose." Why Glengarry, who lived several months after

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the execution of his will, did not himself destroy the papers above alluded to can be conjectured by people for themselves—all that need be said here is that their destruction was a pity, and the reason given unsatisfactory.

After Alexander Macdonell's death in 1761, his affairs were found to be in a deplorable state, as will be immediately seen by the particulars now given, enabling us to trace the subsequent unprecedented emigrations and clearances to their origin. At this period the Glengarry estates extended not only from the Loch and the River of Oich north westwards to the watershed and the upper sources of the Quoich, but across to the west main coast, having the south or east side of Loch Hourn as the north boundary, both sides of Loch Nevis, with the river and Loch of Morar, as the south boundary.

The rental of the lands unburdened by wadset was as follows—

I. Sliesmein a twenty penny land comprehending Faichamiosal, Faichimard, Munerigie, Daigen, grazing and forest of Glen Quoich, £625 16s. Item £12 super plus rent payable by Donald Macdonell, of Lundie—total £637 16s Scots as the rental of Sliesmein.

II. The twelve penny land of North Morar, comprehending Breckharrerusich, Breckgrannator, Buorblach, Glasnacardich, Brinacorries, Stoul, Finisgaig, Ardnante, Swordland, Kinlochmorar, Camusnabraan, Romisaig, Culnamuck, Ardmurrach, Mallaigmore. Rental, £116 0s 4d. Surplus from Kyllis, £6 Scots. Total of Morar, £122 0s 4d Scots.

III. Achadrom, comprehending Glasterbeg, Killeonan, Carnaculross, Keanloch, Pitmaglaster, and Laggan. Rental, £713 16s. Feu-duty of Shian, £15 6s 8d. Total of Achadrom, £729 2s 8d Scots.

IV. Sliesgarve, comprehending Invergarry and Letterfean, with the mill of Invergarry and salmon fishing on Loch Oich, Glenlie, Boline, Laddy, Ardochie, Garrygullach, Ballachan, and Badentoig, and part of the forest of Glen Quoich annexed thereto, Frenchorrie grazing, part of said forest. Rental, £1161 14s 8d Scots.

V. Knoydart. Feu'd to Scotos numerous lands. Duty, 1d Scots, and to pay the Duke of Argyll over Superior's feu for the whole of Knoydart. The two penny half penny land of Barisdale; the five penny land of Sandaig; the grazing of Corryorchkill, Kilchoan, comprehending Scottary, and Glenmeddle, Dalardespig and

garden thereon, grazings of Glenflatter. Rent, £654 13s 4d, Scots.

VI. Lands in the parish of Abertarff. The four merk land of Wester Aberchalder; Alexander Macdonell, wadsetter, who was in use, to pay Glengarry yearly £20 Scots of goodwill; the six merk land of Middle Aberchalder, £270 4s Scots; Easter Aberchalder, Angus Macdonell, wadsetter, paid of surplus rent £13 6s 8d; the six merk land of Kytrie, £304 8s. but deduct £72 Scots for a merk and a half value occupied by James Macpherson, Killyhuntly, at least until he be legally dispossessed thereof; the merk land of Culnaboch and pendicle of Saunachan. Rent, £94 5s 4d. The grazing of Derachorry and miln of Abertarff. Rental £144 6s 8d. Total in Abertarff, £774 10s 8d, Scots.

To sum up, Glengarry's free rental stood thus—

1. Sliesmein	...	...	...	Scots	£637 16 0
2. North Morar	...	...	...	...	122 0 4
3. Achadrom	...	...	...	...	729 2 8
4. Sliesgarve	...	...	...	...	1161 14 9
5. Knoydart	...	...	...	...	654 13 4
6. Abertarff Parish	...	...	...	...	774 10 3
				Scots	£4079 17 9

In sterling money, a little over £330.

The wadset lands, which brought in nothing to the chief, were exceedingly numerous, involving large sums.

I. Sliesmein. 1. Drynachen, John Macdonell of Leek, wadset for £1333 6s 8d. Rent uplifted by him, £72 Scots. 2. Lundie and Delchionie, Donald Macdonell of Lundie, principal £1666 13s 4d. Rent, £116. 3. Achluachrach, the said Donald Macdonell, principal £1333 6s 8d. Rent, £104 4s. 4. Ardnabie and Inchlaggan, John Macdonell, principal 4000 merks, and 5. Ardachie with Easter half of Derrylochie, principal 2000 merks. Rental of the various possessions £330.6s 8d Scots. 6. The other half of Derrylochie, John Macdonell of Leek, principal 500 merks, rental, £16 13s 4d. Total wadset monies over parts of Sleismein, £4333 6s 8d, and 6500 merks Scots. Total rental uplifted by the wadsetter £612 Scots.

II. Morar. 1. Mallaig beg, wadset to Barisdale for 1000 merks, rent, £60.6s 8d. 2. Beoraid, wadset held by John Macdonell in Sandaig for 3000 merks, rent, £146 6s 8d. 3. Kyllis Morar, wadset to Randolph Macdonell of Kyllis for 4000 merks, rent £32 13s 4d. Total wadsets over Morar 8000 merks, and total rentals uplifted by the wadsetters, £239 6s 8d Scots.

III. Achadrom. No wadset.

IV. Sliesgarve. 1. Achaunie. Angus Macdonell of Greenfield,

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wadsetter for 2000 merks Rent uplifted by him, £116. 2. The grazing of Lecknafearn, part of the forest of Glen Quoich, Malcolm Macleod of Raasay, wadsetter for 1200 merks, rent uplifted by the wadsetter, £40 Scots. Total wadsets over Sleisgarve, 3200 merks; total rents uplifted by the wadsetters, £156 Scots.

V. Knoydart. 1. The farthing land of Skiarie, the half-farthing land of Caolasbeg, the halfpenny lands of Munial and Camusdown, the penny land of Lee, the halfpenny land of Souriais, the town and lands of Inverie Mor, Milliarie, and Brechachy, the halfpenny land of Groab, the town and lands of Riquell, the halfpenny land of Culnacarnich, comprehending the pendicle of Cuilvane, the halfpenny land of Sallachrie, the halfpenny land of Carnachray, the town and lands of Brunsraig and Glaschyle, the town and lands of Ridarroch and Torcuine, and part of the lands of Inverguseran and glen thereof, the three and a half farthing land of Achglyne and halfpenny land of Gorton, all wadset to Barisdale for 27,000 merks. Rent, £123 3s 5d sterling. 2. The two and-a half penny lands of Newgart, the penny land of Sandliman, the penny land of Scammadale, all wadsetted to Macdonell of Scotos for £4666 13s 4d Scots. Rental uplifted by Ronald Macdonell, then of Scotos, £237 13s 4d Scots. 3. The twopenny land of Crowlin, wadset held by John Macdonell of Crowlin for £2000 Scots, rent worth to him £143 6s 8d. 4. Kinlochourn, Angus Macdonald wadsetter thereof for £666, 13s 4d, rent worth to him £63 6s 8d. 5. The ten farthing land of Inverguseran, wadset to Macdonell of Inverguseran for £1460 13s 4d. Rent uplifted by the wadsetter, £133 6s 8d. 6. The six farthing land of Ardnaslshnish, Allan Macdonell, wadsetter for (sum left blank) his rent £62 Scots. 7. Airor, wadset to John Macdonell for £1000, rental, £90 Scots; 8. Kyllis, wadset to Randolph Macdonell for £2666 13s 4d Scots, and worth to him in rent £133 6s 8d Scots. Total wadsets over Knoydart (excepting that over Ardnaslshnish, blank as before mentioned) 27,000 merks and £12,460 13s 4d Scots, and the rental, £863 Scots, and £123 3s 5d sterling.

VI. Abertariff. 1. The four merk land of Wester Aberchalder, wadsetted to Alexander Macdonell for 2000 merks, rent £148; 2. Easter Aberchalder, wadsetted by Angus Macdonell for £1333 6s 8d, rent, £151 6s 8d; 3. The eight merk land of Cullachie, wadsetted originally to Donald Macdonell of Lochgarry for 8000 merks, rent, £314 13s 8d Scots; 4. The twelve merk land of Easter and Wester Achteraw, wadsetted to Alexander Macdonell of Achteraw, for £8000, rental, £472 Scots; 5. The three merk lands of Pitmean, wadset to Alexander Macdonell for £2000, rental, £118 Scots; 6. The merk and a half land of Leek, and town and lands of Invervigar and Auchindarroch, wadsetted to John Macdonell of Leek, for 3000 merks Scots, rental, £136 13s 4d Scots. Total wadsets over Abertariff

parish lands, 13,000 merks, and £11,333 6s 8d ; total rental, £1340 13s 8d Scots. Again to sum up—

	Debts.			Rents to Wadsetters.	
	Merks.	Pounds	Scots.	Sterling.	Pounds Scots.
1. Sliesmien ...	£6500	0	0	£4333	6 8
2. Morar ...	8000	0	0		
3. Achadrom ...				No Wadset	
4. Sliesgarve ...	3200	0	0		
5. Knoydart ...	27,000	0	0	£12,460	13 4
6. Abertarff ...	13,000	0	0	£11,333	6 8
	£57,700	0	0	£28,127	6 8
				£123	3 5
				£3270	13 8

The rental uplifted by wadsetters may be taken at £1750 Scots, which was considerably more than Glengarry's own free rent.

#### GLENGARRY.—STATE OF AFFAIRS IN 1762-1788.

The amount of the heritable debt on Glengarry has been already stated, while the personal debts, on the death of Alexander Macdonell in 1761, were large. The wadsets were old and lucrative, but where was the money to pay them off. The next heir was a minor, and his affairs fell into the hands of the lawyers and the courts, resulting in a process of ranking and sale which lasted over several years. Under it North Morar was sold in 1768 to General Simon Fraser of Lovat, and as Morar held of the Crown as part of the lordship of Gartmoran, the price paid for it was considerable. As this occurred prior to the restoration of the Lovat estates, Morar was the first land possessed by General Fraser. The price paid for it relieved the Glengarry personal debts, and for a few years things moved quietly on until 1772, when an event occurred which initiated changes, the effects of which remain to the present day. This was the marriage of Duncan Macdonell of Glengarry in the end of that year to Marjory Grant, eldest daughter of Sir Ludovick Grant of Dalvey. Her fortune was £2000 sterling, whereof one half was paid at the time, the remainder payable at Sir Ludovick's death, who did not long survive, with interest at the rate of 5 per cent. till paid. Duncan Macdonell was a weak man ; his wife the very



reverse, and her great rise in social importance moved her at once to strive with success but regardless of sufferings to clear off the debts, to raise the rents, and generally to aggrandise the position of the Glengarry family.

The first step was to give notice to the wadsetters, every one of whom, it would have been noticed, were Macdonells and connected more or less with the chief. Being of old date and prices advancing rapidly their position was excellent, for it may be taken as certain that, besides sitting in their own personal occupancies free, the interest of the wadset monies was more than paid by their numerous sub-tenants, crofters, and cottars. Further, being men of education with an assured position in the country, it was galling for them to think of subsiding into the new position of tenants, burdened with a large increase of rent, and hence they nearly all emigrated, taking along with them the choicest of their followers. The emigration, which was to the New England States, was the wisest step for them to pursue, and proved beneficial to them, but it drained the cream of manhood of Glengarry, to the great detriment of the district. Some of the chief men remained, in particular Lundie and Barisdale.

Lundie was unwilling to move, and this is how he had to settle. Glengarry gave him a bond for £250 sterling at five per cent., getting the wadsets discharged, but his rents were fixed at £20 4s 5d for Inshlaggan, a fat cow for Glengarry's table, or £3 15s sterling, and £38 for Faicham, Lundie, and Dulochus, or say, in all £62 sterling, which may be contrasted with his former position. For a time Lundie did well, but times were unpropitious. In 1784 he is described as "late of Lundie," his place being taken at Faicham, etc., by Alexander Macpherson, writer, at a rent of £84, instead of the prior rent of £38. The last I observe of Lundie is in 1785, when in possession of a stock of 110 goats, 2 horses, and 89 sheep, but without land, he is pursued by Glengarry for statutory trespass moneys on his old holding. I have been informed that he emigrated in poverty shortly after, and this was the end of the historic family of Lundie, who as far back as 1644 were heritors

valued at the respectable figure of £933 6s 8d Scots. I have collected some materials for a brief account of this family which may be utilised some day.

I next refer to the other of the two largest wadsetters who remained, viz., Barisdale. Archibald, the third, who was attainted, tried, and condemned to death many years after Culloden under very strange circumstances, and after his long imprisonment, entered the Government service. Barisdale itself was only leased by him, the wadset lands of the family being seized by the Crown, and restored at the general giving back of such forfeited estates as remained under charge of the Commissioners. Archibald and his famous son, Coll, fourth Barisdale, maintained their position and came to terms under a reference whereby the wadset was cancelled, when the Barisdales sank to the position of tenants. Coll Barisdale lived chiefly at Auchtertyre in Lochalsh, holding under the Seaforths, and though in his letters, when he has occasion to refer to private affairs, he says he was never very sure what Alexander Macdonell of Glengarry might do, he held his own with credit, being indeed in appearance, education, and ability a clansman of whom any chief might be proud. His son Archibald, fifth and last Barisdale, continued in occupation.

#### THE CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

I shall now refer to the condition of the people. Burdened with the enlarged rents, they struggled on, but as early as 1780 they were much behind. The year of scarcity, 1782, finished them, and the hornings and poindings in 1783 and 1784 for arrears bulked largely. One special burden, viz., services for carriages, peat cutting, fowls, etc., was converted into a serious money payment, apparently quite disproportionate and oppressive. For instance, in the case of Dugald Cameron, late cowherd to Glengarry, afterwards tenant of Boline, while his rent was £11 4s 3d, the converted services amounted to £3 2s 8d, and in other cases the proportion appear to be the same, or about one-third additional.

In 1782, the first sheep farmer from the Borders appeared

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in Glengarry. I observe by a letter from Messrs Thomas Gillespie and Henry Gibson, to a friend who had recommended them, dated Caplegill, April 16th, 1782, they say—  
"Mr Gillespie and I return you our joint thanks for the kindness and civility shown to Mr Gillespie, junior, in recommending him in such strong terms to Mr Macdonell of Glengarry, with whom he has made a bargain—the articles transmitted to us for our approbation which we have agreed to and wrote Mr Macdonell so, begging of him to write us as soon as he receives our letter, that we may take the proper measures for building houses for the reception of our herds against Whitsunday first, which is the term of entry." The lands thus taken were the forest of Glen Quoich, etc., then in the proprietor's hands.

In 1785 I find that the following 55 tenants, crofters, and cottars were warned and the decree of removal and ejection promptly extracted, viz., Donald Scott, Donald Macdonell, senior; Angus Macphee, Donald Macdonell, junior; Duncan Kennedy, Donald Macdonell, Donald Cameron, Archibald Macdonell, Archibald Scott, Allan Macdonell, Neil Kennedy and Angus Macdonell, from Laggan, 12; Donald Maclellan, Angus Maclellan, Charles Stewart and Ewen Macdonell, from Glenline, 4; Donald Cameron, from Boline, 1; Alexander MacCalkan, Angus Macdonell, John Kennedy, Katharine Macdonell, from Laddy, 4; Duncan Macmillan, Donald Macmillan, Angus Macmillan, tenants in Battenteog and possessors of Pollarie, 3; Margaret Macmillan, Myles Macmillan, Alexander Macmillan, and John Macdonell in Inshlaggan, and possessors of the grazing of ———, 4; Ranald Macdonell, John Kennedy, Duncan Kennedy, Donald Gillies, from Ardnabi, 4; John Campbell, Donald Kennedy, Angus Macdonell, senior; Angus Macdonell, junior; Alexander Macdonell and Donald Macdonell from Dangan, 6; Angus Mackintosh, John Mackintosh, John Macdonell, Katharine Macdonell, Donald Macdonell, Donald Kennedy, Duncan Macdonell, and Allan Macdonell, from Achnaclerach, 8; John Macdonell, Duncan Macdonell, senior; Duncan Macdonell,

junior; John Macphee, Widow Janet Macdonell, Anne Macdonell and Alexander Macdonell, from Munerigie, 7; John Macdonell, tenant in Lundie, 1. The total as above mentioned is 55 heads of families, say 300 souls.

In 1786 the four above-named tenants of Ardnabi are warned out of Ardachy, as also James Macdonell, Duncan Gillies, Angus Gillies and John Kennedy, their sub-tenants, 4; Roderick Kennedy, from Munerigie, 1; John Macphee, John Mactavish, and Alexander Mactavish from Achlnaclerach, 3. Total, 8 heads of families, say, 40 souls. In this year, as will be afterwards noted, 500 emigrated from Knoydart under their priest, Mr Alexander Macdonell of the Scotos family.

In 1787 Ranald Macdonell, Alexander Macdonell, James Macdonell, and Duncan Kennedy were warned out of Dirriwargal, Balarie, and Arriurian, 4; Dougal Cameron, Evan Gillies, and Duncan Macdonell, from Boline, 3; Total 7 heads of families, say 35 souls.

#### GLENGARRY.—STATE OF AFFAIRS IN 1788-1808.

In 1788, Glengarry again warned out some of the people warned in former years but afterwards permitted them to remain on a precarious footing; and of new people, John Macphee, from Poulnonachan; John Macdonald and Duncan Kennedy, from Laggan; Alexander Macpherson, from Shian; and Duncan Macgillies, from Inshavoilt and Breallagie. In the midst of these distresses, Duncan Macdonell somewhat suddenly died, a comparatively young man, at Elgin on the 11th of July, 1788, on his way for the benefit of his health to the waters, then in some repute, of Peterhead, leaving his widow principal trustee of the estate and guardian of her son, Alexander, then in his fifteenth year. No great regret seems to have been felt. A kindly disposed clergyman, the Rev. Patrick Grant of Boleskine, when referring to Glengarry's death, merely says to a friend, under date of 22nd July—"I intended writing you on Monday of last week, but accompanied Glengarry's corpse that day, and only came home Sunday morning." His widow, however,

went to considerable expense in restoring the mausoleum at Killionan. In Duncan's time, North Morar was lost, but all the wadsets were redeemed, and progress was made towards the reclamation of Shian and the Aberchalders, while the rental had been increased enormously since 1772.

The Glengarry claims to the representation of the Lords of the Isles, first openly asserted by Lord Macdonell and Aros, was revived in Duncan Macdonell's time. His son, in 1798, desires to recover some family papers which were in possession of a lawyer deceased, "from the period the late Lord Macdonald of Sleat thought proper to dispute my father's right to the Chieftainship of the Clan and Arms of the ancient Lords of the Isles and Earls of Ross. And though that matter is decided, it is far from pleasant to lose a thing of the kind, and therefore I depend on your steady exertions to find them." Duncan's widow, who managed matters with a high hand, ignoring her co-trustees, and in one letter asserting most indignantly that "Factor Butter" was no trustee of her son, continued the same course until her death at Inverness on the 1st of October, 1792. Her eldest son had been alternately crossed and petted, so that before his mother's death, and especially thereafter before attaining his majority, young Glengarry's temper and disposition showed itself as most overbearing. The old and valued friend of the family, Mr William Macdonald of St. Martins, Clerk to the Signet, who had often come to its assistance from the time of John of the '45, though left a trustee, was never consulted. He says in a letter of 13th July, 1793, referring to the young Chief—"I dread his getting into bad hands. Perhaps he may pull up and come to reason, for it grieves me to see the representative of that family running into folly, and must soon involve him." The raising of the Glengarry Fencibles and consequent demand for men had put a stop for a time to removals, and I have not observed any subsequent to those already described, prior to 1800, except in 1797, when two tenants in Glashchoyle, three in Leachaultnakure, and one in Tororay, all in Knoydart, were summoned, but they escaped through

the folly of the Sheriff-officer in calling as his witnesses his own two sons, both under 14 years of age. Those families which did not contribute all their available men were severely dealt with, and in one case a poor widow was oppressed because she did not give her two sons. She was warned out, though resident on the Lochiel estate, under pretence that her cattle trespassed. Widow Kennedy was, in reality, a cottar under the Achnasaul tenants, and she gave a son to Glengarry on the promise that she would get an independent croft from him, which he not only did not give but, because she declined giving another son, he warned her, as if she were within his bounds. A clansman of Lochiel was very indignant and intervened with effect, observing in reply to the further accusation that the Kennedys were idle and disorderly, that it was not true, "but if Glengarry himself were less so, he would not be obliged to abscond at this date (12th of June, 1798) from the laws of his country"—a reference to the Macleod duel.

The Fencibles being disbanded, pressure was again felt, and in 1802 the second great emigration occurred. In the transactions of the Celtic Society of Montreal, published in 1887, Professor Bryce of Winnipeg says—

"In 1802 three vessels sailed from Fort-William, in Scotland, to Quebec, laden with Highlanders. Many of these were Macdonell's Highlanders—a regiment largely of Glengarry men—who had served in repressing the Irish rebellion of 1798. There were among these people colonists from Glenelg and Kintail, and elsewhere in the Highlands. There were some thousands of these settlers, who chiefly settled in Glengarry County, Ontario, and they have given a backbone to that part of Canada at the very crisis in its history, since their arrival."

In the same volume of Transactions, Mr John Mac-lennan, of Lancaster, Ontario, whose father was a Kintail man, thus refers to the emigration—

"In 1802 three vessels came from Fort-William to Quebec emigrant laden. Among them were the disbanded soldiers of the Glengarry Fencibles Regiment that had been raised by Alexander Macdonell, chief of Glengarry, for service in Ireland in the repression of the Rebellion of 1798. They were granted free land, and were accompanied by their chaplain, the Reverend Alexander Macdonell,

afterwards Bishop of Kingston, and the first in the Province, and who lived to the age of 80, much esteemed by all classes. The influence over the men who were his clansmen as well as his flock, was deservedly great. They formed a compact colony in the centre of the country, and built the fine church of St. Raphaels."

I refer to Bishop Macdonell later on.

The rental this year, 1802, was as follows, an enormous rise since 1768, when it was only a little over £700 Os od sterling.

Skiary ... ..	Sterling	£40	0	0
Barisdale ... ..	...	105	0	0
The two Crowlins and Scamadale ... ..	...	160	0	0
Lee and Munial ... ..	...	140	0	0
Ardnaslishinish ... ..	...	12	0	0
Newgart of Inverguseran... ..	...	197	0	0
Samdallan ... ..	...	65	0	0
Airor ... ..	...	57	0	0
Down ... ..	...	68	0	0
Rhiedarroch ... ..	...	52	10	0
Glaschoil ... ..	...	35	0	0
The two Inveries and Dale ... ..	...	105	0	0
Glenmeddle ... ..	...	300	0	0
Kyles and Bruinsack ... ..	...	164	14	0
Salachary and Torcruin ... ..	...	55	6	0
Kinloch Nevis ... ..	...	315	0	0
Millary, Lochourn, Glenquoich, Pollary and Inshlaggan ... ..	...	970	0	0
Ardochie and Ardnabie ... ..	...	98	0	0
Daingan ... ..	...	55	0	0
Achaluachrach ... ..	...	62	0	0
Faicham and Munerigie ... ..	...	126	0	0
Leek ... ..	...	40	0	0
Invervigar ... ..	...	40	0	0
Easter Aberchalder ... ..	...	280	0	0
Wester Aberchalder ... ..	...	240	0	0
South Laggan ... ..	...	230	0	0
Kinloch and Culross ... ..	...	140	0	0
Killionan ... ..	...	320	0	0
North Laggan West ... ..	...	40	0	0
Glenline and Boline ... ..	...	112	0	0
Laddymore ... ..	...	35	0	0
Laddybeg and Ardochy ... ..	...	60	0	0
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Greenfield	...	...	70	0	0
Garryguallach	...	...	250	0	0
Faicham Iosal	...	...	31	10	0
Crofters this year	...	...	19	0	0
. Total			...	...	£5090 0 0

Those marked in the rental as crofters were those who paid direct to the proprietor—the numerous body known as crofters and cottars as a rule being sub-tenants of the principal tacksman contributing generally the whole rent, leaving the tacksman to sit rent free.

The great emigration of 1802 did not stop removals, which still continued on a modified scale. In 1803 Mr Donald Macleod of Ratagan is evicted; and in 1806 from Pollary, the two Arriveans, and Derryverigyle, Knoydart, John Mackinnon, ground officer, an old retainer of the family, is removed. In 1804 there were warned out, and decrees extracted against them, the following in Knoydart—Ewen Macdonald, John Macdonald, and Alexander Macpherson from Rhiedarroch, 3; James Macdougall, Donald Macdougall, and Evan Ban Cameron, from Doun, 3; Archibald Kennedy, Donald Macdonald, and Lachlan Mackinnon from Airor, 3; Duncan Kennedy, and James Kennedy from Kyles, 2; in all eleven heads of families.

In 1806, the following were warned out and the decrees against them extracted:—Angus Gillies, Angus Kennedy and Donald Macdonell, from Auchagirnack and Shean-Taller, 3; John Hall and William Macdonell from the change-house of Portbain, being part of Letterfearn, 2; William Robertson, from the change-house of Laggan, a part of North Laggan, 1; Alexander Breack Kennedy, Angus Kennedy, Alexander Macdonell, junior; Alexander Macdonell, senior; Angus Macdonell and Paul Macdonell from Leek, 6; John Macdonell, Angus Macdonell, Donald Macdonell, John Kennedy, Ewen Kennedy, Angus Kennedy and Widow Flora Macdonell or Macrae from Invervigar, 7; in all not less than nineteen heads of families.



In 1808, the following were similarly treated. John Fraser from Portbain of Letterfearn, 1; John Roy Macdonald, Alexander Gillies, John Macdonald, from Laggan, 5; John Cameron, Evan Macdonald and Evan Macphee, from Shian, 3; James Macdonell and John Stewart from Auchgirnach, 2; Donald Macdonald and Donald Macdonell from Old Ground, 2; Alexander Mactavish from Mandally, 1; John Stewart from Invergarry, 1; Donald Buie Macdonald from Skiary, 1; Donald Roy Macdonell from Sandaig, 1; Angus Mackinnon, John Mackinnon, James Macdonell, Angus Macdonell, Ranald Macdonell, Donald Maclellan or Maclellan, and Neil Macphail from Airor, 7; and Donald Macdonell, from Soerges, 1; in all twenty-four heads of families.

GLENGARRY.—STATE OF THE PEOPLE—THEIR  
GRIEVANCES, IN 1793, ETC.

Colonel Alexander Macdonell was killed in 1828, leaving much debt, which resulted in Glengarry being sold some years after to the Marquis of Huntly. Alexander's son, Eneas Ronaldson Macdonell, emigrated about 1839 with a number of his people to Australasia, but being unsuccessful he returned to Knoydart, where he died. After his death, that estate fell under trustees, who sold it in 1853 to the late Mr James Baird of Cambusdoon. Part of the bargain included the removal virtually *in toto* of such of the people as still remained, and the hardships and cruelties of this the last eviction are so fresh and known to so many living, through Mr Alexander Mackenzie's *History of the Highland Clearances* and otherwise, that it is needless to refer to them.

I have thus in outline shown step by step, when, by whom, and why, these most unhappy evictions and emigrations occurred. It will have been observed that all the wadsetters of 1768 were Macdonells and of the Chief's house, and though a century has passed it is impossible without emotion even now to think of the numerous Macdonells, tenants and sub-tenants, cottars and dependents, who in turn were dispossessed, a noble race whose predecessors, by their labours, exertions, and services, often to death,

were the means through which the House of Glengarry had its renown. But it was all in vain. Rents rose prodigiously, yet the family decayed, lost and lost every acre except the "Craggan an Fhithich" and mausoleum of Killionan, and there is not now a living male descendant of Duncan Macdonell of Glengarry. It is a fact not less painful than preposterous that at the present day (1894) some dozen crofters (all remaining) cannot get sufficient land of the tens of thousands acres of Knoydart to maintain them without the intervention of the Crofters Commission.

The introduction of sheep farmers was most harassing to the people. When not removed, their rents were raised, their grazings curtailed, actions for trespass frequent; in short, ultimate removal through harassment and insolvency became certain. One of the minor grievances was fox hunters' dues, of which I give a specimen, being a dignified remonstrance by the old Knoydart people to the factor on the estate, enclosing a summons to the Fort-William Court served on one of their number for £1 4s 9½ for fox hunters' dues, and £1 11s 8d, proportion of his maintenance—a document well worthy of preservation. Here it is—

"Knoydart, 12th February, 1793.

Sir,—We the under written antient tenants of Glengarry in the country of Knoydart, and remains of the former inhabitants, do acquaint you as factor and doer for Glengarry, do acquaint you we say, and remonstrate, how that the farmers who have sheep stock in this country, and particularly from other gentlemen's properties, are daily harassing any who have only black cattle, and charging us with daily pleas and disputing unreasonable as we judge it, so that it will be absolutely impossible for any to stand, unless a step is efficaciously put to their encroachments. In particular one of a very disagreeable nature is started against us presently, with regard to the expense of a fox hunter. In order to which we inform how that at getting our late tacks, no mention was made of any such particular, so that we judged ourselves totally exempt from any such burden. Secondly, last spring they agreed with a fox hunter for five quarters of a year at thirty-three pounds sterling. They pretended that as always so likewise for these space of time we should pay as much as themselves though our proportion of sheep is only a mite to thousands. Neither had they our consent or approbation at the time of seeing a fox hunter, nor did they await for it. Upon our refusal to pay

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we have all been charged with summons, tho' very ill executed. We beg therefore, that you undertake not only our cause but as we think it that of justice, bring our law plea to Inverness, where you are yourself, and also represent our situation to our master, who we hope will take pity upon, and repell the presumption of such individuals as think to take advantage, not only of our weakness, but his homage, and turn into their private interest and purses, these pennies we would more cheerfully reserve for his—not only but also his agents and attendants, we would not chose to complain of them in the tone of incomers or intruders, though we were the first servants and guardians of the family, if they behaved discreetly to any of, particularly some others intermixed with them. But these grievances are such as scarcely one brother would bear from another.

"In order, however, to spare ourselves and them too, the expense of law, we appointed a meeting with them, and agreed to pay a competency, provided they would give us in write their obligation of giving us no further trouble. This they refused, and the agreement was knocked up. Herein, for a specimen, we have enclosed one of the summonses:—

"From Killichuan (signed)—John Macdonell, John Macdonell, Angus Macdonell, Angus Macdonell, senr., Donald Maclellan, Donald Macdonell, Angus Mackinnon.

"From Inyerie Mor (signed)—Donald Macdonell, John Macdonell, Rory Macdonell.

"From Brionsaig (signed)—Angus Macdonell, Allan Macdonell, Ronald Macdonell.

"From Glaschoile (signed)—Angus Maclellan, Dugald Maclellan, John Macdonell.

"From Riharroch (signed)—John Macdonell, Angus Macdonell, Malcolm Macaulay, Alexander Macdonell, Rory Macdonell.

"From Scammadale (signed)—Ranald Macdonell.

"P.S.—We wrote to Glengarry and we hope you will take the trouble to forward it when you receive it, and give it the proper direction wherein we represented to our master our grievances and the encroachments and daily harrassments given us by the subtenants of other heritors such as Barisdale, Sandaig, and Donald Strone."

Before concluding my remarks on the Glengarry Emigrations, the account would be incomplete without referring to the two Alexanders Macdonell, clergymen, so intimately connected therewith.

The first Alexander Macdonell, of the Scotos family, went out to Canada in 1786. Of him Mr J. A. Macdonell of

McDonald of Glenqarry  
additions

Reading Room

READING ROOM

Macdonald of Glengarry additions

Commentary on the Ship M'Donald  
Generally reported as having arrived at Quebec Harbor 7 September 1786

In my research since 1978 for Scottish Highlander kinfolk who may have arrived in Upper Canada in the years 1786 or 1787, I reviewed early on microfilm reel number N-28, a part of the holdings of the National Archives at Ottawa, that contained the issues of the Quebec Gazette for the years 1782 to 1787.

It was reported that on 7 September 1786 there arrived in Quebec Harbor the Ship M'Donald, master Robert Stevenson, in 61 days from Glasgow. Further inspection showed that the Gazette reported the Ship Cochrane outward bound on 19 October 1786, Robert Stevenson, for Greenoch. I first thought the same captain had brought the M'Donald in and ,later, took the Cochrane out. An inquiry was made to the Scottish Records Office in Edinburgh, Scotland, the Mitchell Library in Glasgow, Scotland with better success at the library. The Glasgow Mercury of its day reports the departure of the Cochrane, Robert Stevenson master, from Glasgow on 9 June 1786. At this point, I had a ship's captain named Robert Stevenson who left in the Cochrane and arrives at Quebec Harbor in the M'Donald! Also, I could find no trace of the M'Donald in the main shipping ports in Scotland.

It was not until I received a letter dated April 19, 1984 from a cousin<sup>1</sup> in Brockville, Ontario with this information:

From Father John Macdonald's Diary -

"John Ruardh ( John Roy ) Macdonald and Anne ( Nancy ) May MacGillis, the parents of Father John Macdonald, left Scotland July 2, 1786, for Canada, together with three children (Father John being one of them), on board ship "McDonald" (or Sandaig), arriving in Quebec on August 31st, 1786 and then to Upper Canada by October 1st 1786."

How authoritative can this entry in a diary be? By using a 1786 calendar and starting with July 2 one counts 61 days, you come to August 31 - the date indicated by Father John. The entry in the Gazette said the M'Donald was "61 days from Glasgow."

<sup>1</sup>Duncan W. MacDonald, #646-Leeds & Grenville branch Ontario Genealogical Society, who has been doing a 3-year study of the Diaries and Papers of the Rev. Father John Macdonald (1782 - 1879). Father John succeeded in 1815 the future first Bishop of Upper Canada, the Rev. Alexander MacDonell (1762 - 1840), as parish priest of St. Raphaels.

As to the person, Father John was an educated man, trained for the priesthood, not given to the use of falsehoods, and would be expected to be very careful about entries of dates in parish registers, records and diaries. He was very responsible in the care of his flock and maintained short histories of each family. In short, he would be considered an excellent source of information and a fine genealogist.

With the diary entry at hand I, again, made reference to microfilm reel N-28. Starting with the issue showing the arrival of the M'Donald, I noticed that the newspaper was dated Thursday, 7 September 1786. Checking the issue dates of the Gazette both before and after this date showed the paper was regularly issued on Thursdays. It is interesting to note that the Thursday previous to 7 September was 31 August (the date Father Macdonald said they had arrived). The assumption could be made that any ship arriving on the date the Gazette "hit the streets" would be announced in the next succeeding issue - which it was for the Ship M'Donald.

So it would seem that the first author used the date given in the arrival announcement in the Gazette which also was the issue date. Each succeeding author repeated the date in his work and thusly, we have a perpetuated "accepted" date. None of these writers could have known of the existence of Father John Macdonald's diary or the story.

The fact that both ships had a captain with the same name (Robert Stevenson) has probably created some confusion among researchers who had not probed further. Initially, I had thought the same captain brought the M'Donald into Quebec Harbor and later had taken the Cochrane out bound for Greenoch. A notice of ships departures in the Glasgow Mercury of its day indicates the Cochrane departed on 9 June 1786, master Robert Stevenson, and arriving at Greenoch on 5 December 1786 from Quebec. Information supplied by George Sandfield MacDonald in a set of scribblers<sup>2</sup> at the National Archives in Ottawa state that his great grandfather, Allan, and grandfather, Alastair, a little boy of six, led a band of Scots Highlanders who emigrated to Canada in the summer of 1786 on board the Cochrane.

We leave it to the reader: Could Robert Stevenson have been the master of the Cochrane which sailed on 9 June and/or the M'Donald which sailed on 2 July?

SANDAIG I have had no luck finding this ship Sandaig at the Scottish

<sup>2</sup> Records Office or the Mitchell Library in Scotland.  
National Archives of Canada, Ottawa, MG 29 C29

NOTES AND SOURCE

Cochrane	- loading for Quebec on 3 and 6 June 1786	Customs Accounts Port of Greenoch
	- returned from Quebec on 5 December 1786	
	- preparing to sail for Newfoundland on 8,23,24 and 30 March, 2 and 3 April 1787	
McDonald	- no records around date of 7 July 1786 *	" " " "
		Also Accounts for Glasgow
Britannia	- no entries of arrival or departure	Custom Accts. Port Glasgow
Cochrane	for 1785-7	
McDonald		
Britannia	- sailed 26 March 1786, carrying goods	Glasgow Mercury
Cochrane	- sailed 9 June 1786, master Robert Stevenson, carrying goods	" "
MacDonald	- no mention, 2 March - 31 August 1786	" "
Ocean	- from Greenoch to Quebec on 29 March 1786	" "
Cochrane	- sailed 3 April 1787, carrying goods	" "

\* If a vessel were merely a passenger ship, there would be no need for it to be recorded in the Accounts or Customs Accounts (in this time period).

Daniel F. McDonald  
 179 Chapel Street  
 Bristol, Conn. 06010

February 17, 1985

Addendum

Commentary on the M'Donald

After my commentary had been prepared for distribution, additional evidence of the detail and accuracy which governed the life of the Rev. John MacDonald and his recording of events has come to me.

There are three (3) exhibits (A,B and C) which are photocopies of typed pages of work of Rev. Ewen J. MacDonald, successor priest to Father John at St. Raphaels. These pages give evidence of the thoroughness of Father John from his own handwriting on the flyleaf of his breviary, and within the section entitled "Born", he provides the birthdates for his family as well as the marriage date of his parents, Now as he listed the dates for his father, mother, Mary, Angus, himself (John), Mary and Donald, he must have stopped for he realized that Donald was born in Canada whereas the preceding entries were for births in Scotland. At this point he inserts the DEPARTURE DATE FROM SCOTLAND AND THE ARRIVAL DATE AT QUEBEC AND THE DATE OF ARRIVAL AT CORNWALL (Johnstown then). He then continues with the remaining birthdates of brothers and sisters.

Quoting from Duncan W. MacDonald:

"How Father Ewen J. MacDonald must have sat back and smiled as he saw the many articles being done by 'would-be' historians knowing that someday he would publish his little story, for surely he would have realized the importance of this entry, otherwise he would not have included it in his article."



the number of confessions and communions on a certain day, the degree of cold on another the number of men and women who were able to answer the questions in catechism each time (sometimes a note is found saying that two or three or even more were sent to the jail in punishment) everywhere through his diary proper or in his prayer books we find such entries as "This day I said Mass for so and so departed such a date." His penitents and relatives were certainly frequently remembered.

As a sample of this diary work I shall give what I find in his own handwriting on the fly leaf of his breviary.

"I omitted saying the office in 1828 on account of the lake fever from the end of the matins of St. Cyprian the 29th Sept. to the beginning of the matins of St. Bruno the 6th October and from the end of the 2nd vespers of the said St. Bruno to the beginning of the matins of St. Calixte on the 11th of said October."

Bruno to the beginning of the Mattin of St. Calixte on the  
14th of August, October."

My father 14th Sept. 1725. My grandfather Mary Macdonnell  
25th Sept. 1770. My grandfather Donald McGillis 14th March

1707. My grandfather Donald Macdonald April 1st 1795. My  
grandmother Catherine McGillis 5th March 1803."

"Born"

1st Feb. 1751 my father; 1st Jan. 1759 my mother; 26th May 1777

their marriage; 13th April 1778 Mary & departed at the age of

seven days; 29th Sept. 1782 Angus; 12th June 1782 John; 12th

May 1784; 19th Nov. 1786 Donald; 2 July 1786 departed from

Scotland and 31st August came to Quebec and 10th Oct. to the

town of Cornwall; about 15th Feb. 1789 a boy and departed at the

age of seven days; 19th April 1790 Catherine; 12th May 1792

Lachlan; 24th March 1795 Margaret; 1st June 1797 Duncan; 28th

1799 Nancy, 6th July, 1802 Rodricks, 23rd April, 1806

Ewen."

Thus we find that he was born in Scotland June 12th 1782 the third of a family of 14 and that he came to Canada when he was four years old in 1786. His parents settled at St. Raphaels with the others brought out by Father Alexander Scotus Macdonell. He was related to the family of Lords Macdonald, and could therefore trace his family tree back to the days of the Lord of the Isles and that he must have done so frequently is evidenced by the number of family tree charts scattered throughout his papers. Unfortunately many many of his important letters and documents have been tampered with while his original diaries have for the most part been hidden away and useless and inaccurate copies left in their place. Father John up to the age of fourteen was no doubt a protege of his parish priest, Father Alexander Scotus Macdonell and at ... in 1796 was sent to the Sulpitian College in Montreal. As he

A  
GENEALOGICAL  
Record

*Donald Mac Donell and  
Catherine Mac Donell*  
of  
CROMARTY, ROSS SHIRE, SCOTLAND  
and of  
*Their Descendants*



clansmen of Mac Donell of Glengarry  
proudly wear this badge

*Published March 1985*

Genealogical Record - Donald McDonell (Cromarty)

This is a genealogical study showing the descendents of Donald McDonell and Catherine McDonell first thought to be from the Chief of Glengarry's Estates, possibly near Glen Quoich, but now, newly discovered information relates that they were from Cromarty, Rosshire, Scotland (about 55 miles north of Invergarry). According to Father John MacDonald, parish priest at St. Raphaels, Donald is the son of Angus (of Cromarty) of John of Donald. At this time (1984) we are uncertain where Donald first obtained a grant of land. One story relates he settled on the "Branch" in Charlottenburgh Township where Archibald was born. We do know that Lot 10/6th Concession, Lancaster Township was certificated (No. 3545) to one "Don McDonnell from North Britain" on 23 November 1787, which meant that he had to have been settled on the lot a few months prior to the certificate date. We know that "Broadie" Archibald, his son, lived on this lot and built Stone Villa which still stands although the farm is now owned by another descendent of Donald: Raymond McDonell. Archibald was styled "Broadie" to distinguish him from other McDonells of the name, being tall and stout.

Archibald married Isabella MacDonell, daughter of Finley (Squashie) MacDonell and Isabella Chisholm, both of Strath Glass, Inverness, Scotland. Finley was also known as "the Pope".



**MODERN CLANSMAN'S BONNET BADGE**

GENEALOGICAL RECORD OF DONALD MACDONELL (McDONELL)  
CROMARTY, ROSSHIRE, SCOTLAND

We who are but a small part of the Macdonells of Glengarry are greatly indebted to Annie Sarah McDonell, wife of Roderick J. McDonald, who lived on Lot 14, Concession IV of the Township of Lancaster, Glengarry County, Province of Ontario.

This genealogical record was begun in 1972 by her children, Donald John and Sister Emily with much information contributed by her oldest son, John James. It is complementary to "Family Notes Dating Back to 1786", a work relating to her husband's side (the McDonalds) which was compiled by John James and Sister Margaret in August 1970.

As many of you know, the initial effort to create something of value requires great dedication, perseverance, some luck and, always, a great deal of hard work. It was through Annie's family that this record now exists. We Macdonells (McDonells) owe our cousins much for this.

To have a genealogical record at all, if it is to be something of value- later to be discovered anew by offspring seeking to know of their roots- it should reflect as accurately as we can make it the history of our family. To that end we all ask you to search for family records, letters, press clippings, etc., and share the information.

We must acknowledge additional efforts made by Elwin McDonell (C1D6E6) and Mrs. Allan (Cecelia) McDonell (C2D7E3) for improvements to this record. A special thanks is extended to Duncan W. MacDonald (Darby) who provided microfilm information from the Rev. John MacDonald's on our ancestors.

To correct errors and inform us of omissions, births, marriages and deaths together with full dates ..... send information to:

Daniel F. McDonald, 179 Chapel Street, Bristol, Conn. 06010

Genealogical Record - The Donald McDonells (MacDonells)

This is a genealogical study showing the descendants of Donald McDonell and Catherine McDonell, both born in Scotland, who emigrated to British North America and were located on Lot 10/6th Concession, Lancaster Township, Glengarry County, Ontario (Upper Canada then). The grant from the Surveyor General's Office was dated 23 November 1787 - which means they were there several months before.

Each person is identified by a code made of letters and numbers. The letters indicate generations and the numbers indicate the particular member of a family. In many cases the numbers are in order of age, if known; but there are many times when this information was not available.

- |          |   |  |
|----------|---|--|
| C1       | Donald Archie McDonell                            | b.Feb. 21, 1821 - d. April 29, 1887                                      |
| C2       | Alex " "  | b. 1825 - d. 1906  |
| C3       | Angus " "   | b. - d. 1895   |
| C4       | Annie (Nancy) " "                                 | b. - d.  |
| C5       | James Archie " "                                  | b.Mar.25, 1827 - d. April 16, 1881                                       |
| C6       | Flora " "   | b. - d. 1866   |
| C7       | Janet " "   | b. - d.  |
| C1       | Donald Archie McDonell married (1) Annie Chisholm | Nov. 1852 French Cathedral<br>b. 1827 - d. July 10, 1872                 |
| C1D1     | John William                                      | unm.   |
| C1D2     | Donald (Dan) Finlay                               | unm.   |
|          | b. 1856 - d. Mar. 24, 1918                        |  |
| C1D3     | Isabella (Bella) Sarah                            | unm.   |
|          | b.July 8, 1861 - d. Mar. 18, 1950                 |  |
| C1D4     | James Alex  | unm.   |
|          | b. 1867 - d. May 4, 1887                          |  |
| C1D5     | John Alexander                                    | unm.   |
|          | (2) Emily Cameron                                 | July 13, 1875 of River Beaudette<br>b. Sept. 21, 1848 - d. Mar. 21, 1936 |
| C1D6     | Archibald John                                    | m. Agnes Blondin<br>b.Dec. 20, 1876 - Sept.17, 1958 b. -Jan.31, 1953     |
| C1D6E1   | Eugene Donald                                     | m. Marjorie Sullivan (Gray)<br>b.Aug.25, 1904 - Oct.13, 1966             |
| C1D6E1F1 | Lorna   | b.   |

C1D6E2 Stanley Bruce Leo married Lucille Besner  
b. July 17, 1907 d. May 27, 1971 b. July 18, 1916

C1D6E2F1 George Archibald Joseph m. Hilda Jarvo  
b. April 7, 1939 - b. June 17, 1941

C1D6E2F1G1 Barry  
b. Aug. 18, 1969 -

C1D6E2F1G2 Iris  
b. Dec. 14, 1974 -

C1D6E2F2 Andrea Mary married Frank G. Kibbee  
b. Nov. 22, 1941 - b. Oct. 17, 1938 -

C1D6E2F2G1 Michael  
b. Feb. 5, 1964 -

C1D6E2F2G2 Patrick  
b. Feb. 28, 1969

C1D6E2F3 Rosemary married Brian J. Daniels  
b. Sept. 23, 1943 - b. June 22, 1936

C1D6E2F3G1 Kevin  
b. June 2, 1965 -

C1D6E2F3G2 Wayne  
b. June 29, 1967 -

C1D6E2F4 Eric Alexander married Jocelyn Collette  
b. April 19, 1945 - b. Mar. 14, 1959

C1D6E2F5 Sheila Mary married Gary Dow  
b. Oct. 12, 1947 - b. May 18, 1948

C1D6E2F5G1 Erica  
b. Dec. 10, 1974 -

C1D6E2F5G2 Shannon Lynn  
b. July 15, 1976

C1D6E2F6 Rita Agnes  
b. Dec. 10, 1949

C1D6E3 Maurice Joseph married Bernadette Seguin (Kingston, Ont.)  
b. Sept. 1, 1909 - d. Feb. 4, 1957 b.

C1D6E3F1 Beverly  
b.

C1D6E3F2 Carol  
b.

C1D6E4 Blanche Eileen married J. Bernard McCann April 28, 1941  
b. July 14, 1911 - Balderson, Ont.

C1D6E4F1 Emily Jean )

C1D6E4F2 Elizabeth ) Twins b. Mar. 12, 1942 died as infants

C1D6E4F3 James Joseph  
b. Feb. 27, 1944 -



C1D6E4F4 Marie Elizabeth married Michael Marie Amyot Aug. 20, 1970  
b. Mar. 19, 1947 - b.

C1D6E4F4G1 Lisa Marie  
b. July 9, 1971

C1D6E4F4G2 Paul Andrew  
b. Mar. 14, 1973

C1D6E4F4G3 Caroline Elizabeth  
b. April 20, 1978

C1D6E4F5 Catherine Agnes  
b. Mar. 3, 1949

C1D6E4F6 Norah Veronica married John Przewoznik  
b. June 15, 1951 - b.

C1D6E4F7 Eileen Patricia Monica married Paul F. Barker Dec. 30, 1978  
b. Mar. 10, 1953 - b.

C1D6E4F7G1 Sarah Kathleen b. Dec. 19, 1984

C1D6E5 Ida Rose married John Albert King  
b. June 10, 1913 - b.

C1D6E5F1 James Archibald  
b. Jan. 5, 1948 -

C1D6E5F2 Thomas Evans Michael  
b. Aug. 20, 1949 -

C1D6E5F3 Nancy Elizabeth  
b. July 7, 1955 -

C1D6E6 Elwin James  
b. Mar. 6, 1916 -

C1D7 Annie Sarah married Roderick J. McDonald  
b. Aug. 9, 1878 - d. Jan. 19, 1961 b. July 8, 1869 - d. Dec. 20, 1931

C1D7E1 John James married Catherine Violet McIntosh  
b. Nov. 17, 1902 - d. Jan. 7, 1978 b. July 23, 1904 -

C1 D7E1F1 Roderick Allan  
b. June 2, 1942 -

C1D7E1F2 Mary Margaret Ann  
b. Sept. 9, 1944 -

C1D7E1F3 James Charles  
b. April 12, 1947 -

C1D7E1F4 Joseph Kenneth married Penelope MacDonald Aug. 30, 1980  
b. May 11, 1949 - b.

C1D7E1F4G1 Christopher

C1D7E2 Donald John married Loretta Parisien June 28, 1930  
b. Dec. 7, 1903 - b. Aug 17, 1908

C1D7E2F1 Margaret Ann married Gerald Alfred Mulligan April 24, 1954  
b. June 6, 1931 - b.

C1D7E2F1G1 Donald George  
b. Jan. 28, 1955 -

C1D7E2F1G2 Julie Margaret  
 b. July 3, 1956 -

C1D7E2F1G3 Steven John married Susan Dimock Aug. 16, 1980  
 b. Oct. 31, 1957 -

C1D7E2F1G4 Paul Michael  
 b. Nov. 4, 1962

C1D7E2F2 Marie Loretta Janet married Jeremy Richard Hodges Nov. 27, 1965  
 b. Aug. 3, 1932 - b.

C1D7E2F2G1 Colin Richard  
 b. Nov. 22, 1967

C1D7E2F2G2 David John  
 b. July 2, 1969 -

C1D7E2F2G3 Donald Cameron  
 b. May 9, 1972

C1D7E2F2G4 Nicholas  
 b. Oct. 3, 1974 in Australia

C1D7E2F3 Katherine Emily married Allan Jackson Feb. 10, 1962  
 b. May 20, 1936 - b.

C1D7E2F3G1 Michael Andrew  
 b. Dec. 8, 1962 -

C1D7E2F3G2 Anne Marie  
 b. Feb. 5, 1964 -

C1D7E2F3G3 David William  
 b. Feb. 15, 1965 in West Pakistan

C1D7E2F4 George Roderick married Janet Katherine Osler Oct. 10, 1969  
 b. April 23, 1941 - b.

C1D7E2F4G1 Lisa  
 b. Jan. 10, 1973 -

C1D7E2F4G2 Morgan  
 b. Dec. 4, 1974 -

C1D7E3 Margaret Sister Mary Andrew of Sisters of Providence  
 b. Sept. 4, 1908

C1D7E4 Emily Angela Sister Mary Francis Clare - Sisters of Providence  
 b. June 12, 1911 -

C1D7E5 Dr. Hugh Joseph married (1) Margaret Taylor Feb. 14, 1942  
 b. July 27, 1913 - b. Feb. 28, 1915 - d. Jan. 14, 1963

C1D7E5F1 George Gordon  
 b. Feb. 20, 1944 -

C1D7E5F2 Jean Margaret married Daniel Marion Janiga Sept. 7, 1968  
 b. Sept. 30, 1946 - b.

C1D7E5F2G1 Daniel Andrew  
 b. Feb. 19, 1970 Skokie, Ill.

C1D7E5F2G2 Mark Andrew  
 b. Jan. 27, 1972 -

C1D7E5F2G3 Timothy Andrew  
 b. April 4, 1975 -

C1D7E5F2G4 Mathew Andrew  
 b. April 10, 1977

C1D7E5F3 Gail Margaret married Robert Carl Lozar Aug. 25, 1979  
 b. Nov. 15, 1951 -

Hugh Joseph married (2) Avis Eugenia Nieman Aug. 8, 1964  
 Nile. Ill.

C1D7E6 Angus Alexander married Alice Mary Mattice [Hamilton] Oct. 24, 1942  
 b. July 18, 1915 - b. Jan. 8, 1918 - d. June 23, 1977

C1D7E6F1 Mary Ann married Philip Eppert Ancaster, Ont. Oct. 23, 1965  
 b. Jan. 8, 1944 - b.

C1D7E6F1G1 David  
 b. July 27, 1966 -

C1D7E6F1G2 Christine Elizabeth  
 b. Oct. 1, 1967 -

C1D7E6F1G3 Jennifer  
 b. Feb. 9, 1981 -

C1D7E6F2 John Angus married Diana Shirley Maddock Sept. 15, 1979  
 b. Jan. 4, 1946 -

C1D7E6F2G1 Shannon Tamara  
 b. Jan. 28, 1982 -

C1D7E6F3 Peter Joseph married Beverly Barrett Hamilton, Ont. Oct. 7, 1972  
 b. Sept. 27, 1947 b.

C1D7E6F3G1 Jeffrey Ryan  
 b. Mar. 4, 1982 -

C1D7E6F4 Roderick David married Margaret Bickerton April 30, 1976  
 b. May 31, 1949 -

C1D7E6F5 Katherine Marie  
 b. Aug. 20, 1950 -

C1D7E6F6 Margaret Jane Marie m. Peter Judd July 4, 1981  
 b. Jan. 31, 1955

C1D7E6F7 Shelagh Marie  
 b. Jan. 29, 1962

C1D7E7 Ranald Valentine married Geraldine Kennedy Alexandria, Ont. Nov. 18, 1941  
 b. Feb. 16, 1917 - d. Nov. 9, 1984 b. July 1, 1917 -

C1D7E7F1 Robert Joseph married Laurette Major Martintown, Ont. June 7, 1969  
 b. Oct. 28, 1943 - b.

C1D7E7F1G1 Robert Andrew  
 b. May 15, 1971 -

C1D7E7F1G2 Lee Anne Christine  
 b. Jan. 11, 1974 -

C1D7E7F1G3 Michael Patrick Bruce  
b.Mar.17,1977

C1D7E7F2 Stuart Ranald Joseph  
b. Feb.18,1946 - d. Nov.22,1981

C1D7E7F3 Bruce Roderick  
b. June 21,1948 - d. Sept.23,1973

C1D7E7F4 Christina Anne m. John Runions Aug. 11,1973  
b. Mar. 6,1951 - b.

C1D7E7F4G1 Bruce Andrew  
b.Nov. 11,1975 -

C1D7E7F4G2 Heather Anne  
b. June 20,1977 -

C1D7E7F5 Mary Sheila m. Douglas Crane April 9,1983  
b. June 30,1956 - b.

C1D7E8 Duncan Joseph  
b. June 23,1919 -

C1D7E9 Alexander William, M.D. m. Kathleen (Kay) Sheaves Dec.21,1948  
b. June 5,1922 - b. Westmount, Que.

C1D7E9F1 Elinor Jean m. David Swanton Oct. 16,1976  
b.Dec.29,1949 - b.

C1D7E9F2 Graeme Alexander, M.D. m. Joan Currie May 14,1977  
b. April 15,1953 - b.

C1D7E9F2G1 Lauren Alexandra  
b. Mar.10,1981 -

C1D7E9F3 Leslie Maureen  
b. Oct.27,1956 -

C1D7E9F4 Alastair Scott  
b. Oct. 6,1961

C1D8 Alexander John unmarried  
b. May 16,1880 - d. Aug.6,1966

C1D9 John John unmarried  
b. April 20,1882 - d. May 29,1975

C1D10 Roderick (Rory) Angus \* m. Mary Josephine Ashline  
 b.Mar.20,1884 - d. Mar.18,1975 b. Sept.4,1890 - d. Nov. 8,1975

C1D10E1 Elinor died in infancy

C1D10E2 Roseline (Rose) Elinor McDonell m. Howard Francis McHugh  
 b. Oct.9,1912 - b. d.Mar. 5,1967

C1D10E2F1 Barbara Janet m. (1) Harold Cook  
 b.Dec.29,1934 - Dec.8,1966

C1D10E2F1G1 Leslie Paul McHugh m. Gail Duffy July 1976  
 b.Dec. 2,1954 -

C1D10E2F1G1H1 Tina Marie  
 b.Oct.29,1977 -

C1D10E2F1G1H2 Trisha Ann  
 b.June16,1980

C1D10E2F1G2 Deborah died in infancy

C1D10E2F1G3 Randall William  
 b. Nov.13,1959 -

C1D10E2F1G4 Glenda Marie m. David Craig McPherson Nov.14,1981  
 b. Sept.17,1960 -

C1D10E2F1G4H1 David Michael  
 b.April 12,1982

C1D10E2F2 Howard Francis, Jr.  
 b. May 15,

C1D10E2F3 Donna m. William Lawrence McCarthy 10/13/62  
 b. June 14,1942 - b.Sept,13,1941 -

C1 D10E2F3G1 William Lawrence, Jr.  
 b.Oct. 21,1963 -

C1D10E2F3G2 Craig Howard  
 b. Aug. 27,1970 -

C1D10E2F1 (2)m. Felix Colonari Jan.1964

C1D10E3 Roderick Joseph McDonald m. Florence Irene Willis  
 b.Sept.6,1914 - b.Jan.10,1910 - Feb. 2,1984

C1D10E3F1 Rita Florence m. Michael J. O'Shana  
 b.Nov.25,1943 - b.

C1D10E3F1G1 Stephen Michael  
 b.Aug.25,1964 -

C1D10E3F1G2 Christopher Scott  
 b.Feb.18,1966 -

C1D10E3F1G3 Tamara Ann  
 b.Mar.17,1967 -

C1D10E3F1G4 Roderick James  
 b.Dec.24,1968 -

C1D10E3F1G5 Cathlene Theresa  
 b.Aug.24,1974 -



C2 Alex Archie m. Catherine McRae Oct.18,1853 W½ Lot 10/5  
b. b. Dec.8,1833 - d. Nov.19,1909 Lancaster

C2D1 Bella m. Dan Cameron Edmundo, Waah.  
b. Aug.21,1854 - d. June20,1925 b.

C2D2 Catherine Anne m. Stephen Alex Roy McDonell Flint, Mich.  
b. Mar.7,1856 - d. June12,1926 b.

C2D2E1 Alex

C2D2E2 Ella m. Alanson Beddow  
b. d. b. d.

C2D2E3 Allan m. Margaret Zimmerman  
b. d. b. d.

C2D2E3F1 Raymond

C2D2E3F2 Vincent

C2D2E3F3 John

C2D2E4 Archie m. Helen Saginaw, Mich.  
b. d. b. d.

C2D2E4F1 Catherine m.  
b. d.

C2D2E4F2 Jean m.  
b.

C2D3 Donald (Dan) J. m. Mary Duluth ?  
b. Sept. 1857 - d. Jan 26,1938 b.

C2D3E1 Dan  
b. d.

C2D3E2 Alex  
b. d.

C2D3E3 John  
b. d.

C2D3E4 Isabell  
b. d.

C2D4 Janet Ann (Jessie) m. John Alex Allan McDonald Jan.1887  
b. Oct.18,1858 - d. Dec.27,1941 b. d.

C2D4E1 Bella Catherine m. Duncan Finlay Sandy McD  
b. d.

C2D4E2 Kate  
b. d.

C2D4E3 Alex m. May Wilson  
b. d. b.

C2D4E3F1 George b.

C2D4E3F2 Jean b.

C2D4E3F3 Ian b.

C2D4E3F4 Wilson b.

C2D4E3F5 Barbara b.

C2D4E4 Jim m. Donalda McD  
 b. d. b. d.

C2D4E5 Archie m. Cassie (Piper) McD  
 b. d. b. d.

C2D4E6 Helen m. (1) Martin Neafsy  
 b. d. b. d.  
 (2) Jack Kelly  
 b. d.

C2D4E7 Johnny

C2D4E8 Duncan m. Edith Walsh  
 b. d. b. d.

C2D4E9 George

C2D5 Allan John  
 b. Mar. 4, 1860 - d. Aug. 29, 1889

C2D6 Mary Susan  
 b. 1862 - d. May 23, 1905

C2D7 Christopher (Gill) m. Anne McDonald  
 b. Jan. 29, 1865 - d. July 7, 1934 b. d.

C2D7E1 James m. Mary Margaret McDermid  
 b. May 20, 1901 - d. June 26, 1976 b.

C2D7E2 Stella m. Michael O'Brien Firmington/Detroit  
 b. d. b.

C2D7E3 Cecilia m. Allan Edward McDonell Williamstown  
 b. d. b.

C2D7E4 Catherine m. Angus McDermid Detroit  
 b. d. b.

C2D7E5 Myrna m. Robert Harrison Firmington/Detroit  
 b. d. b.

C2D7E6 Hilda m. Clarence McMillan Detroit  
 b. d. b.

C2D7E7 Allan Ambrose  
 b. June 1 d. Sept. 22, 1914

C2D7E8 Raymond m. Catherine McDonald  
 b. b.

C2D7E9 Bernie m. Elizabeth (Bessie) McLeod  
 b. b.

C2D7E10 Chris  
 b. Dec. 6, 1921 - d. Sept. 26, 1939

C2D8 Archie John  
 b. Jan. 1867 - d. Mar. 7, 1887

C2D9 Alexander Joseph  
 b. April 1, 1868 - d. 1879



C2D10 Flora Ann m. John Angus Balivean McDonell  
b. April 7, 1870 d. Dec. 9, 1948

C2D10E1 John Alexander m. Margaret Brennan  
b. d. b.

C2D10E1F1 Jack

C2D10E1F2 Gerald

C2D10E1F3 Jane

C2D10E2 Carl unmarried

C3 Angus Archie married Elizabeth McGillis East  $\frac{1}{2}$  Lot 10/5 Lancaster  
b. d. Sept. 22, 1878

C3D1 Flora m. John Martin Tobin  
b. July 24, 1849 - d. Dec. 10, 1928 b. June 24, 1844 - d. June 28, 1902

C3D1E1 Mary  
b. Feb. 1870 - d. May 13, 1870

C3D1E2 William (Willie) m. Violet Montreal  
b. Mar. 1871 - d.

C3D1E2F1 Edwin m.  
b. d.

C3D1E2F1G1 Eric W.  
b.

C3D1E3 Angus unmarried San Francisco  
b. Nov. 25, 1873 - d. April 3, 1948

C3D1E4 John Apple Hill, Glengary/Seattle  
b. d.

C3D1E5 Mary Catherine (Cassie) m. (1) Alexander (Sandy) J. McIntosh  
b. Jan. 24, 1877 - d. Nov. 6, 1945 b. d. Apr. 17, 1926 Seattle, Wa.

C3D1E5F1 Angus Joseph  
b. Mar. 15, - d. Dec. 6, 1958 Seattle

C3D1E5F2 Lawrence  
b. May 14, - d. Jan. 28, 1963 Seattle

C3D1E5F3 Delta Marie m. William Campbell Seattle  
b. April 20, 1900 - d. Nov. 8, 1967

C3D1E5F2G1 Robert  
b. d.

C3D1E5F2G2 William  
b. d.

C3D1E5F2G3 John A. (Jack)  
b. 1927 - d. July 9, 1975 Seattle

C3D1E5F4 Bernadine Florence m. Clarence Jalmar Helgeland 6/22/21  
b. May 8, 1901 - d. b. Apr. 4, 1897 - d. Mar. 1979

C3D1E5F4G1 Richard Clabern m. Marlys Scarren Bothell, Wa.  
b. Mar. 15, 1932 b.

C3D1E5F4G1H1 Kathy  
b.

C3D1E5F4G1H2 Linda  
b.

C3D1E5F4G1H3 Jean  
b.

C3D1E5 m. (2) Baker Garrison  
b.

C3D1E6 Elizabeth Ann  
b. July 10, 1878 - d. 1879

C3D1E7 Donald James m. Catherine Maria Gillissie Oct.25,1899  
b.Mar.16,1904 - d. b.

C3D1E7F1 Mary Elizabeth m. John Thorp Law  
b.July 2,1904 - d.Jan.26,1979 b. d. May 10,1964

C3D1E7F1G1 John, Jr. m. Fay Fleigler Chemist  
b. b.

C3D1E7F1G1H1 John Charles  
b.

C3D1E7F1G1H2 Robert  
b.

C3D1E7F1G1H3 Donna Marie Sandra m. R. Kasprzyk  
b. b.

C3D1E7F1G1H3J1 Michael  
b.

C3D1E7F1G1H3J2 Christopher  
b.

C3D1E7F1G2 Sandra  
b.

C3D1E7F2 Margaret Florence m. Chester Winslow, Atty.  
b. d. b. d. Aug.13,1958

C3D1E7F2G1 Richard John, Ph.D m. Karen Strang Scotia, N.Y.  
b. b.

C3D1E7F2G1H1 Richard J.  
b.Mar.1,1965 -

C3D1E7F2G1H2 Michael J.  
b. June 9,1968

C3D1E7F2G1H3 Patrick J.  
b. Aug. 22,1969 -

C3D1E7F2G2 Margaret Mary m. Joseph A. Berrio  
b.Aug.30,1946 - b.

C3D1E7F2G2H1 Katie  
b. May 24,1974 -

C3D1E7F2G2H2 Joseph J.  
b. Nov.19,1975

C3D1E8 Elizabeth (Lizzie) Florence m. (1) Grant S. Bennett 1905  
b.Apr.15,1885 - d.Oct. 12,1961 b. d. Seattle,Wa.  
1915

C3D1E8F1 Audrene Marie m. Richard Benjamin Rasmussen 6/26/35  
b. Jan.19,1906 d. b. Apr.28,1906

C3D1E8F1G1 Marie Audrene m. Walter Earl Barth 8/9/58  
b.Oct.3,1936 b.May 20,1933

C3D1E8F1G1H1 Katherine Marie (Kathy)  
b.June 20,1959

C3D1E8F1G1H2 Margery Ann  
b. Mar.21,1961

C3D1E8F1G1H3 Phillip Earl  
b. Dec. 12,1962

C3D1E8F1G2 Richard Bennett  
b. Aug.12,1941

C3D1E8 m. (2) Tony Ottenschnieder 1924  
Edmonds, Wash.

C3D1E9 Albert E.  
b. 1892 - d. Nov. 3,1917 died a soldier in France - WW 1

C3D2 Alexander Angus m. Catherine MacDonald  
b.Dec. 9,1842 - d. July 15,1928 b. d. prior 1927 at Malone, N.Y.

C3D2E1 Archibald Angus m. Nora \_\_\_\_\_  
b. Bridge End b. Norwood,N.Y. d. Mar. 15,1947 Utica,N.Y.

C3D2E1F1 Harold  
b. d. May 11,1979 at Syracuse, N.Y.

C3D2E2 Roderick A. m. Alena Herr in 1920  
b.Dec.8,1884 - d.Mar.3,1927 b. Apr.6,1900 - d.Apr.4,1926 in Utica, N.Y.

C3D2E2F1 Mary Jane m. John Kreimeyer in Utica 7/5/43  
b.Feb. 26,1923 b.

C3D2E2F1G1 Barbara m. \_\_\_\_\_ Fredel Utica  
b.

C3D2E2F1G1H1 \_\_\_\_\_

C3D2E2F1G1H2 \_\_\_\_\_

C3D2E2F1G2 Roderick m. \_\_\_\_\_ Boston, Mass.  
b.

C3D2E2F1G2H1 \_\_\_\_\_

C3D2E2F1G3 Joanne m. \_\_\_\_\_ Austin Oriskany, N.Y.  
b.

C3D2E2F1G3H1 \_\_\_\_\_

C3D2E2F1G3H2 \_\_\_\_\_

C3D2E2F2 Verna Margaret m. Richard Paul Utica  
b. Mar.7,1926 b.

C3D2E2F2G1 Richard, Jr. m. Camden, N.Y.  
b.

C3D2E2F2G1H1 \_\_\_\_\_

C3D2E2F2G1H2 \_\_\_\_\_

C3D2E2F2G2 Cheryl m. \_\_\_\_\_ Hess Whitesboro, N.Y.  
b.

C3D2E2F2G2H1 \_\_\_\_\_

C3D2E2F2G2H2 \_\_\_\_\_

C3D2E2F2G3 Fred m. U.S.Army,Houston, TX.  
b.

C3D2E2F2G3H1 \_\_\_\_\_

C3D2E2F2G3H2 \_\_\_\_\_

C3D2E2F2G4 Rene unmarried U.S. Army  
b.

C3D2E3 James m. Catherine Barry  
b. Bridge End b. d. late '40s Watertown, N.Y.

C3D2E3F1 Gerald  
b.

C3D2E3F2 John  
b.

C3D2E3F3 Norman  
b.

C3D2E3F4 Francis  
b.

C3D2E3F5 William  
b.

C3D2E3F6 James m. Mary \_\_\_\_\_ resides Fort Meyers, Fl.  
b. b. d. Dec.22,1921

C3D2E3F6G1 Alice m. John Glos Windsor, Canada  
b.Syracuse, N.Y.

C3D2E3F6G1H1 \_\_\_\_\_

C3D2E3F6G1H2 \_\_\_\_\_

C3D2E3F6G2 Gerald m.  
b. widow and son live in  
Rockville, Md.

C3D2E3F6G2H1 a son

C3D2E4 Joseph m. Julia \_\_\_\_\_ lived in Ogdensburg, N.Y.  
b. b.

C3D2E4F1 Kenneth m. Florence \_\_\_\_\_ Ogdensburg  
b. b,

C3D2E4F1G1 Joseph  
b. live near Syracuse, N.Y.

C3D2E4F1G2 Catherine  
b. " " "

C3D2E5 Donald m. Ella Quinn of Watertown, N.Y. in 1916  
b, Canada Mar.19,1875 d. Utica Jan.26,1952 Ella d. 1934 Washington, D.C.  
no children

C3D2E6 Jeanette m. Stuart F. Day  
b. Bridge End Nov.27,1885 d. Apr. 13,1942  
no children

C3D2E7 Annabelle M. m. Fred R. Platler  
b.Bridge End Nov.27,1887 d. Feb. 1947  
d.Utica,N.Y. Oct.4,1954

C3D2E8 Gertrude M. m. (1) George Kerline  
b. Burke N.Y. June16,1889 d. 1941  
d. Utica N.Y. Aug.19,1980  
(2) Walter J. Burke  
d. 1959

no children

C3D3 Donald m. Albany, Oregon  
b. d. 1904

C3D4 Archibald Angus Railroad cook  
b. d.

C3D5 John Angus Macdonell m. Frances McDonald  
b. June 7, 1855 - d. b. d.  
Ottumwa, Iowa merchant, later Lake Arthur, LA. rancher aka "John the Rice"

C3D5E1 Marshall E.  
b.

C3D5E2 Emerson F.  
b.

C3D5E3 Delta m. J.T.Ferguson Beaumont, Tx.(?)  
b.

C3D6 Isabella m. James O'Malley Davenport, Iowa  
b.

C3D7 James unmarried  
b. d. Jan. 30, 1880

C3D8 Catherine Ann m. \_\_\_\_\_ Clark Hammond, Ind.  
b.

C3D9 Elizabeth m. John G McDonald Ottumwa, Iowa  
b. d.

C4 Annie (Nancy) Archie m. Archibald Hugh MacDonald  
b. 1815 d. Feb.5,1893

C4D1 Margery m. John Johnson  
b. d. b. d.

C4D1E1 Annabella unmarried  
b. d.

C4D1E2 Mary Jane m. John Duncan (Jim) MacDonald  
b. d. b. d.

C4D1E2F1 John Duncan Montreal  
b. d.

C4D1E2F2 Catherine G. m. Gordon Elliot Toronto  
b. d. d. about 1975

C4D1E3 Robert died young (7 years)

C4D1E4 Margaret (Maggie) m. Donald (Dan Baker) McDonald  
b. d. b. May 1870 - d. Feb. 1950

C4D1E4F1 Duncan John m. Kathleen Mary O'Keefe  
b. b.

C4D1E4F1G1 Mary Elizabeth Chesterville  
b.

C4D1E4F1G2 Robert John Burlington  
b.

C4D1E4F2 Archibald Joseph  
b.1917 d. 1984

C4D1E4F3 Marjorie Elizabeth m. Allan Joseph Kennedy  
b. b. Mississauga

C4D1E4F3G1 Susan "  
b.

C4D2 Rachel m. James B. (Jim) Johnson  
b. 1855 d.Mar.12,1933 b. 1846 d. Nov.29,1908 Glen Nevis  
Cem.

C4D2E1 Gertrude (Gertie) unmarried  
b. d.

C4D2E2 Lillian Catherine m. Archibald Joseph MacDonell  
b. d. b. d.

C4D2E2F1 Norma unmarried  
b.

C4D2E2F2 James (Jim) Johnson m. Audrey Mary Grafton 5/15/41  
b.Sept.13,1915 - Mar.15,1983 b. 1914 - Jan.16,1985  
Auditor General of Canada (1973 - 1980)

C4D2E2F2G1 Anne m. Wallace Masciuch Montreal  
b.

C4D2E2F2G1H1 Alison  
b.

C4D2E2F2G1H2 James  
b.

C4D3 Archibald Archie Hughie  
b. d.

C4D4 Hugh Archibald Hugh m. Janet MacDonald of Cornwall April 22, 1903  
b. d. b. d.

C4D4E1 Elizabeth (Lizzie Hughie) Teacher  
b. d.

C4D4E2 Charles Angus  
b. d. in WW 1 -Sept. 1916

C4D4E3 Catherine m. Archie Norman McDonell  
b. d. b. d.

C4D4E4 Archibald John m. Mary Elizabeth (Bessie) MacDonald  
b. Jan. 9, 1876 - d. Jan. 12, 1938 b. d.  
Dau. of Daniel Donald (Dan the Bailiff) MacDonald (Darby) M.P. Glengarry

C4D4E4F1 Huntley  
b. d. 1918 drowned in the Cornwall Canal

C4D4E4F2 Archibald  
b. d. 1976

C4D4E4F3 Dorathy m. Emmett Lyons Willowdale, Ont.  
b. d.

C4D4E4F4 Harold  
b. d. age 20



C5 James (1) m. Mary S. Johnson of Utica St. John's Church 11/14/1865  
b. Mar. 25, 1827 - d. Apr. 16, 1881 b. Oct. 1, 1844 - d. Oct. 8, 1935 Rochester, N.Y.

C5D1 James Archibald  
b. Mar. 6, 1867 - d. Sept. 3, 1868 Rochester, N.Y.

C5D2 Augustus Masters m. Frederica Louise Cook Feb. 9, 1893 Roch'r  
b. Dec. 30, 1868 - d. ?

C5D2E1 Frederick Cook m. Monna Hampson England  
b. d. 1971 b.

C5D2E1F1 Frederick un. Sarasota, Florida  
b.

C5D3 James  
b. 1871 - d.

C5D4 Mary Livingston m. William McElroy N.Y.C. newsman  
b. 1873 - d. 1951

C5D4E1 Mary m. Charles Page  
b. d. b. 1899 - d. 1961

C5D5 Florence (Flora) m. (1) Augustus Gaffney March 30, 1894  
b. 1874 - d. Jan. 27, 1968 b.

(2) Thomas L. James May 11, 1911  
U.S. Postmaster General  
b. Mar. 29, 1831 - d. Sept. 11, 1916

C5D6 Alexander Bryan  
b. Jan. 11, 1876 d. Jan. 4, 1914

Thomas O'Hare, M.D. (2)  
b. d.

Margaret O'Hare m. Walter Beckley  
b. June 2, 1885 - d. Sept. 20, 1958 b.

Helen O'Hare m. William J. Lea Vancouver, B.C.  
b. June 2, 1885 - d. Mar. 1967 b.

C6 Flora Archie m. Dougald Cameron E½ Lot7/4 Con.  
b. d. 1866 b. d. Kenyon

C6D1 John  
b.

C6D2 Angus  
b.

C6D3

C6D4

C6D5

C6D6