

MACDONALD

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MAGDONALD



Your Clan Heritage

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Clan

MACDONALD

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MAGDONALD



Sir John A. Macdonald



Macdonald, Sir John A. (1815 – 1891) Canada's first prime minister was born in Glasgow of Highland stock. He emigrated to Canada at the age of five. This exceptional man, a lawyer by profession, had a brave vision and personality to match. He welded Canada into a nation that swept from ocean to ocean.

Macdonald, Alexander (1845 – 1931) A native of Inverness-shire who became under-secretary for the Australian Department of Mines. In that office he made a substantial contribution to the Mining Act of 1901.

Macdonald, William (1862 – 1920) An emigrant farmer to New Zealand who held several cabinet posts and became leader of the Liberal Party in 1919.

MacDonald, Ramsay (1866 – 1937) Of humble Scottish origin he showed academic prowess at an early age. In London he soon became interested in the Fabian Society. A voracious reader he was well equipped to handle himself in the House of Commons. He was prime minister three times with his greatest success in foreign policy.

MacDonald, Jeanette (1903 – 1965) This native Philadelphian of Scottish descent on both sides began her theatrical career as a dancer, but her great reputation was gained as a singer in screen musicals. One of her first partners was Maurice Chevalier but her huge box office successes were made with Nelson Eddy.

MAY Possibly from Old English *maeg*, male kinsman or warrior. When associated with a Clan Donald it is a form of *Omary*. David Lay had land feu from Culross Abbey, 1597. Alexander May, Aberdeenshire resident, 1597.

PATON Variant of Beaton. Thomas Pattoun, burgess of Aberdeen, 1538. James Patoune took the Test in 1686, Paisley.

SANDERSON Sir Alexander Sanderson is Lowland rendering of Mac Alexander, or from diminutive form, Sanders or Saunders. Johannes Sanderson, Kincardyne witness, 1434. John Sanderson negotiated land purchase, in 1472, near Blairgowrie. Thomas Sandersoune, Linlithgow burgess, 1545.

SORLEY Later form of Somerled, Clan Donald progenitor. Archibald Soirlie, Stirling town officer, 1606. Patrick Sorley dwelt in Crieff, 1769.

Some Clan Notables

Macdonald, Flora (1722–1790) A native of South Uist and a thorough Macdonald: her mother (maiden name), father, stepfather and husband all had the clan surname. This remarkable woman aided the escape of Bonnie Prince Charlie by taking the Prince disguised as her maid to Skye.

McDonald, Charles (1793–1860) Of Scottish descent he was a lawyer and judge who became governor of Georgia. He is credited with restoring Georgia's credit after the economic crisis of 1837.

HEWISON Derived from the name Huisdean or Hugh, progenitor of the Macdonalds of Sleate, known as Clan Huisdean. In 1613 Johne Houestoun received payment at Inverness.

HOUSTON, HOUSTOUN From nameplace, an old barony in Lanarkshire. Original name of the ancient family was Paduinan. Between 1165-73 Hugh de Paduinan witnesses foundation charter of Paisley Abbey. In late 13th century Finlay of Huwitson witness to Renfrew charter. Johnnes de Howistone, Paisley witness, 1406.

HUTCHESON, HUTCHINSON Originates from Hutcheon, French Huchon, and is a diminutive of Hugh. James Huchonsone, Glasgow landholder, 1454. John Huchonson, Aberdeen burgess, 1466. Robert Huchosone in Aberdeen, 1496, listed as 'sangster and master of the organ'.

MACEACHERN From Gaelic MacEach-thigh-earna, son of the horse-lord. The Campbells of Craignish were possibly of Macdonald descent and that their old name was MacEachern. Colin MacEachern, chief of Macechans, 1499. Charles M'Caichrane, Kintyre landholder, 1605. N'Achieran recorded in Kenmore, 1682.

MACGOWAN From Gaelic Mac a'ghobhainn, son of the smith. An old Stirling family had this name. Murchie McGowry in Fanmoir, Mull put to horn in 1629. Alister McGhowin was on royalist side in Urray, Ross-shire, 1649. Alexander M'Gowne was declared an heir in Dumfriesshire, 1672.

MACMURCHIE, MACMURCHY From Gaelic MacMhurchaidh, son of Murdo or Murdoch. Possibly a Clan Donald sept, descended from Angus Mor of Islay, who were fairly numerous in North Uist. Kathel Macmurchay attended inquest at Dumbarton, 1259. In 1492 Ewyne Makenurche was procurator for Janet Ogilvy of Dundee. John Oig McMurquhie was a medical practitioner in Islay, 1615.

MACSPORRAN, SPORRAN, PURCELL From Gaelic Mac-an-sporain, son of the purse. The Mac Sporrans were hereditary purse bearers to the Lords of the Isles. This name possibly changed to Pursell after proscription of clan names after the rebellion of '45. Donald M'Sporran, Knapdale resident, 1677. Gormla N'Sporran, resident of Killeen, 1678.

MARTIN Originated from personal name or abbreviated form of St. Martin or a Clan Donald sept, originally from Kilmuir, Skye. Martin recorded as chancellor of William the Lion, appearing in Angus, about 1189-99. Walter Martyne, Edinburgh burgess, 1386.

BOWIE, DARROCH, MACILWRAITH, REVIE, REOCH, RIACH These names and several others are synonyms for Mac-Gille-Riabhaichs son of the bridled or freckled man. This sept were hereditary bards to Clan Donald North, and as office bearers were entitled to the land of Baile Mhic Gille-Riabhich in Trotternish, Skye. MacIlwraith is found in the south-west of Scotland. Revie is common in Kintyre. Reoch and Riach are the abbreviations of Lowland settlers. Darroch is common to both Islay and Jura.

COLSON, MACCALL, MACCOLL The MacColls with their variant names, although originally of Clan Donald, were followers of the Stewarts of Appin for centuries. During the rebellion of '45 when the MacColls fought with the Stewarts of Appin, many of the casualties were MacColls. The Maccalls of Ayrshire and the Lowlands have no connection with the Maccolls.

CONNALL, CONNELL, DONALD, DONALDSON All these names and several others are all variants of Macdonald. In early times the clan name was spelt in a variety of forms, as recorded in old charters and documents. The form 'Donaldson' is found in old North of Ireland charters. Connell and Connell are also modern forms of Congal or Congual.

CURRIE This is one of the modified forms of MacVurich. The MacVurichs served as hereditary bards and sennachis to Clan Ranald. Another family of MacVurichs were also standard hearers to the MacGregors of Glen Lyon. Philip de Curry granted lands to Melrose Abbey, 1179. John Curry mentioned in Annandale charter, 1238.

GILBRIDE, MACBRIDE Gillebride was the father of Somerled. Gilbert or Gilbreid McGloid, Tisee tenant, 1541. Cgillebrite, earl of Angus, a witness in Deer, Aberdeenshire, about 1150.

GORRIE, MACGORRIE These names were important subdivisions of the Clan Donald. Possibly originated in district of Gowrie, north of Perth. Andrew Gorrie was resident of Caterlinge, 1631. William Gorrie, tenant of earl of Tullibardine was charged with the wrongful imprisonment of someone, 1642.

HENDERSON Of various Scottish origins, the Hendersons of Glencoe, or Clan Eanruig were likely in Glencoe at the time when the founder of Clan MacIan (Macdonald) of Glencoe, John, arrived in 1314 to take possession of his claim. Dugald Henderson was the leading personality in the district and John married Henderson's daughter, forming the Clan Albrach or MacIans of Glencoe. The Hendersons were also closely identified with Clan Gunn.

MacDonald Associated Names

Associated names have a hazy history. Sometimes they had more than one origin; also clouding the precise location of a particular surname might be that name's proscription or of course a migrant population. Even the spelling of surnames was subject to great variations, shifting from usually Latin or Gaelic and heeding rarely to consistent spelling. In early records there can be several spellings of the same name. Undoubtedly contributing to this inconsistency is the handwriting in official records, which was often open to more than one spelling interpretation.

With regard to the 'Mac' prefix, this was, of course, from the Gaelic meaning, son of. It wasn't long before it was abbreviated to 'Mc' or 'M', until we have reached the position now where there are more 'Mc's' than 'Mac's'.

ALEXANDER In early days the Gaelic form Mac-ic-Alastair, or son of Alexander, became MacAlexander, but the 'Mac' prefix was dropped about the end of the 17th century. The Alexanders of Menstrie claim Clan Donald association and ties with the Macallisters. The Alexanders are grouped by some authorities with the Macdonnells of Glengarry.

ALLAN, ALLANSON This name with its variants, Alan, Allen, etc., could have originated either from Old Gaelic oil, rock, or from Norman name, Alan derived from tribal name, Alemannus, French name for Germans. The name Alan was popularized in Scotland by its adoption as a Christian name by the Stewarts. Macdonald of Clan Ranald are closely associated with Allan, as well as the Macfarlane. Henry Alane in 1490 was archdeacon of Dunblane.

BEATON There are many variants to this sept name. Some of the MacBeth septs are associated with Clan Chattan. Another sept branch was hereditary physicians to the Lord of the Isles. They possibly originated from Beath, who came from Ireland. One of the Islay MacBeths and King's physicians was awarded lands in Sutherland in 1379. A few years later he was bestowed many other holdings. Another family of Betons, from Skye, who became skilful medical practitioners, originated in Fife. One of the family, who lived in Argyll had such a reputation that he received an invitation from the Macdonalds and Macleans of Skye to settle there with large inducements.

dwelling, and after a desperate struggle slew nine of the murderous band. Their heads were forthwith cut off and sent to the Privy Council, as evidence of their fate; and as the party who conveyed the ghastly charge was passing along the great glen of Caledonia they washed the bloody trophies in a little fountain, which has ever since been called, "The Well of the Heads." Over it the late Glengarry had a monument erected, on which are inscriptions in different languages, commemorative of this revolting transaction, which it might have been in better taste to leave untold.

The first powder spent in the cause of King James, in 1745, was at Drochait Ard, in Keppach's country, by MacDonald, of Tierndrish, a gentleman of the clan, who began the war at his own discretion, by intercepting two companies of the Royals, whom he disarmed with eleven men only, and marched them as prisoners to Glenfinnan, where he joined Prince Charles before his standard had been unfurled! This flag, distinguished from its colour as the Brattach bhàn, or white banner, was brought to the field by Sir Thomas Sheridan, one of the Prince's favourite councillors, who gave it to Donald, Keppach's brother. This respected ensign was carried by the clan alternately, and the day before the victory of Falkirk, 17 January, 1746, he had again the honour of bearing it, on which occasion, the Prince being near him during the fatigue of a review, MacDonald presented him with an apple, which was graciously accepted.

Alisdair MacColl was the chief who commanded the clan in this ill-fated expedition. He had been an officer in the service of France, and, as "he joined the French skill to the highland intrepidity and fierceness," he was esteemed one of the best officers in the army. He and his clan well supported their acquired renown in many arduous positions throughout the insurrection. At Culloden the chief was slain, and the depositions of his clansmen given to prove that he was killed before the act of retainer was passed, are evidence that, contrary to the general opinion which represents the MacDonalds, in resentment of the indignity of having been placed on the left wing, as determinately refusing to fight; the Keppach regiment did attack with characteristic ardour, when its chivalrous Colonel fell by a shot through the right breast.



Culloden

determined to compel the stubborn Lochabrians to submit to his demands or leave the country. In pursuance of this resolution he took the field with his clan, and to insure success as well as invest his operations with a legal character, he procured a company of regular troops, under the command of Mackenzie of Suddie. With this armament he proceeded to Brae Lochaber, where he encamped on the height of Maol rua', near the residence of Keppach. They were speedily attacked by the MacDonalds, who after a resolute contention, gained a decisive victory — Suddie being slain, and the MacIntosh taken prisoner! The chief was soon after liberated, chiefly, it is said, through the influence of the MacPhersons, who had marched to the scene of action, although too late to take part in the battle; but he suffered a deep mortification in being taken captive by his own tenants, and owing his freedom to a clan with whom he was then on disagreeable terms. It may occasion surprise to read of settling private disputes by levying open war, so late as the reign of William III; but it appears this is the last instance of a clan conflict of any importance having taken place.

These MacDonalds joined Ian Muidartaich, and were present in the celebrated battle of Blar Leinne, 1544, and they naturally took part with those of their own race in frequent warlike operations.

The signal defeat of the Earl of Argyle, in 1645, took place at Inverlochai', in the neighbourhood of Keppach, and Ian Lòm, a celebrated poet of this clan acted as guide to the Marquis of Montrose in his march to the triumphant attack on the Campbells. This man was a remarkable character and is highly celebrated in highland tradition. There was a tribe of MacDugals, who were followers of Keppach, and seem to have possessed great ferocity of character. Having, from some cause, imbibed a spirit of deep hostility to their chief, Alasdair MacDhonuill ghlas, they barbarously murdered him, and no one seemed to have any inclination to bring the daring miscreants to justice, when Ian Lòm determined that so barbarous and afflictive a deed should not be unrevenged. With this object he travelled far and wide, in order to rouse some of the chiefs to take the task in hand; but it was only after great exertions that he could prevail on Sir James MacDonald of the Isles to do so, who sent a body of men to Brae Lochaber, who attacked the MacDugals in their



MacDonald of Keppach

In the letter-press accompanying the illustrations of the MacDonalds, Lords of the Isles, the Glengarry, the Clan Ranald, and Glenco branches of this numerous and distinguished race, their origin and descent has been given. It is from John, who swayed his princely power over the west highlanders in the end of the fourteenth century, and who married Margaret,

daughter of Robert II that the house of Keppach is descended. The youngest son, Alasdair who in a deed of 1398, is styled "Magnificus vir et potens," became Lord of Lochaber, and from him the clan is designated Sliochd Alasdair Carraich. It was Colla MacGillicaspuig, who lived in the end of the seventeenth century, who first changed the orthography of the name to MacDonell, by the persuasion of Glengarry, Lord Aros.

The clan assisted their kinsman, Donald Ballach, in the formidable descent he made on Inverlochai', where he defeated the royal forces, anno 1431, in consequence of which the lordship of Lochaber was forfeited and bestowed on MacIntosh, Captain of Clan Chattan, who had strenuously opposed the ambitious attempts of the Lords of the Isles. The MacDonalds of Keppach, however, neither moved from Lochaber nor acknowledged a feudal grant of superiority, which was incompatible with the patriarchal rule, but with Celtic tenacity maintained their territorial right. A feud was, therefore, kindled, which burned with more or less ardour, during nearly three centuries, the MacDonalds at times submitting as tenants, but more frequently defending their possessions by force of arms. Had not MacIntosh proceeded with too much severity in the exaction of rent, the friendship of "kindly tenantry" might have subsisted with advantage to both clans; but, irritated by the denial of his authority, in 1688, he

prisoners, and his only regret was that all the MacDonalds were not in the same situation!

His majesty's warrant for the atrocious deed removes much of the infamy which would otherwise attach to his secretary, signed as it was in an unusual manner, both at top and bottom, as if to relieve Dalrymple from the full weight of so horrifying a charge. Here is the royal mandate for the perpetration of the horrid tragedy.

"William Rex — As for Maclan of Glenco, and that tribe, if they can well be distinguished from the rest of the Highlanders, it will be proper for the vindication of publick justice to extirpate that sett of thieves. W.R."

In pursuance of this diabolical order, and that it might "be quietly done, otherwise they "would" make shift for both themselves and cattle," Campbell of Glenlyon, with 120 of Argyle's regiment, were sent to Glenco under pretence of quartering there in friendship, and they were treated with great hospitality and kindness for about two weeks. At last the day on which the barbarous slaughter was to take place arrives; on the 12th of February Lieut-Colonel Hamilton and Major Duncanson were ordered to march with 400 men each to this lonely glen, and planting guards wherever there appeared possibility of escape, they were then to join the others, and fall on the devoted clan at an early hour next morning. Providence, however, by stormy weather prevented the greater part from reaching their destination at the appointed time, so that they merely finished the tragedy by burning the houses and carrying off the spoil — upwards of a thousand sheep and cattle.

Glenlyon had spent the evening with Maclain's sons, one of whom had married his niece, and next day he was invited to dine with the old chief, but about four or five o'clock in the morning, one of the lieutenant's, with a party of the soldiers, having got admittance on some friendly pretence, shot Glenco as he arose from bed, with several of his household. His two sons, through the vigilance of a servant, made their escape to the mountains with others, where it is believed many perished amid the storm. About thirty-six fell on this fatal morning, some being slain with circumstances of incredible barbarity.

Glenco was a man of gigantic and muscular frame, and his bones are yet to be seen in an open niche of the ruined chapel of St Munn, the size of which are evidence of the fact.



Glencoe

the revolution settlement in the subsequent gallant risings for the restoration of the Stewarts.

This transaction is too lamentably important in the history of the clan to be passed over without a more particular detail. After the dispersion of the army, which had fought with Lord Dundee at Killicrankie, a proclamation was issued, inviting the Highlanders to lay down arms, when they would receive an act of indemnity for all previous offences, if they took the required oath to government before the first day of January, 1692.

This proposition was agreed to, Glenco and other chiefs meeting the Earl of Braidalban on the subject, and undertaking to live in peaceable submission to the Prince of Orange, on assurance of the promised pardon. Glenco had postponed taking the required oath until the stipulated time had nearly elapsed, and when he set out for that purpose he was unfortunately detained on his journey by the severity of the weather, which, before the formation of regular roads, very frequently prevented travelling across the Highlands. Having reached Fort William, a few days before the expiration of December, he found that Colonel Hill, the governor, was not empowered to administer the oath, but he furnished him with a letter to Sir Colin Campbell, of Ardkinlas, sheriff depute of Argyle, and hurried him off that as little time as possible might be lost. The weather still retarded his journey, and was, indeed, so severe that the sheriff was detained three days before he could meet Glenco at Inverary, on whose earnest solicitation he gave the oath, the old chief undertaking to bring in all his people, and if any of them refused they were to be "imprisoned or sent to Flanders," and having sworn allegiance and receiving his indemnity he returned home, believing himself and clansmen were now in safety, but his fate was sealed. Dalrymple, Master of Stair, then secretary for Scotland, had been arranging the plan for extirpating the MacIains of Glenco a month before the period for granting the endemnity had elapsed, and expressed himself, by letter to Sir Thomas Livingstone, as rejoiced that Glenco had not taken the oath, giving instructions that he and his people should be cut off, and congratulating himself that, as it was a winter of great severity none could escape if the passes were well guarded, or be able to carry their wives and children to the mountains! His orders were also not to trouble the government with



MacDonald of Glencoe

These MacDonalds are descendants from Iain Fraoch, brother of John, Lord of the Isles, who flourished in 1346, and is said to have acquired Glenco in right of his wife, daughter of one Dugal MacEanruig.

From the circumstance of one of the chiefs having been fostered in Lochaber this branch were often distinguished by the term Abarach, and although little comparatively is recorded of their early history, they held a high rank among the clans, and were sometimes designated "of the Isles." They are not to be confounded with the MacIains of Ardnamurchan, whose ancestor was Iain Sprangaich MacAonghais Mor, contemporary with Robert the Bruce. In the time of James VI this division of Clan Donald were in a state of violent insurrection, and betook themselves to piracy, in which they became the terror of the whole western coast of Scotland, but it does not appear that the Glenco people had any share in their desperate conduct, although from the similarity of name it is to be suspected they have been charged with participation in the misdeeds of others.

The vengeance which was wreaked upon the inhabitants of Glenco in 1692, was an act of the most shocking barbarity which could disgrace a government. It could not have been possible for the enemies of King William III to have exaggerated the atrocity of this "massacre," as the brutal transaction was justly termed. It was enough to estrange for ever the loyalty of a people less resentful of perfidy than the Highlanders, and the direful visitation, which fell like a thunderbolt on a confiding unarmed clan, roused, more than any other circumstance perhaps, the determined opposition which was given to

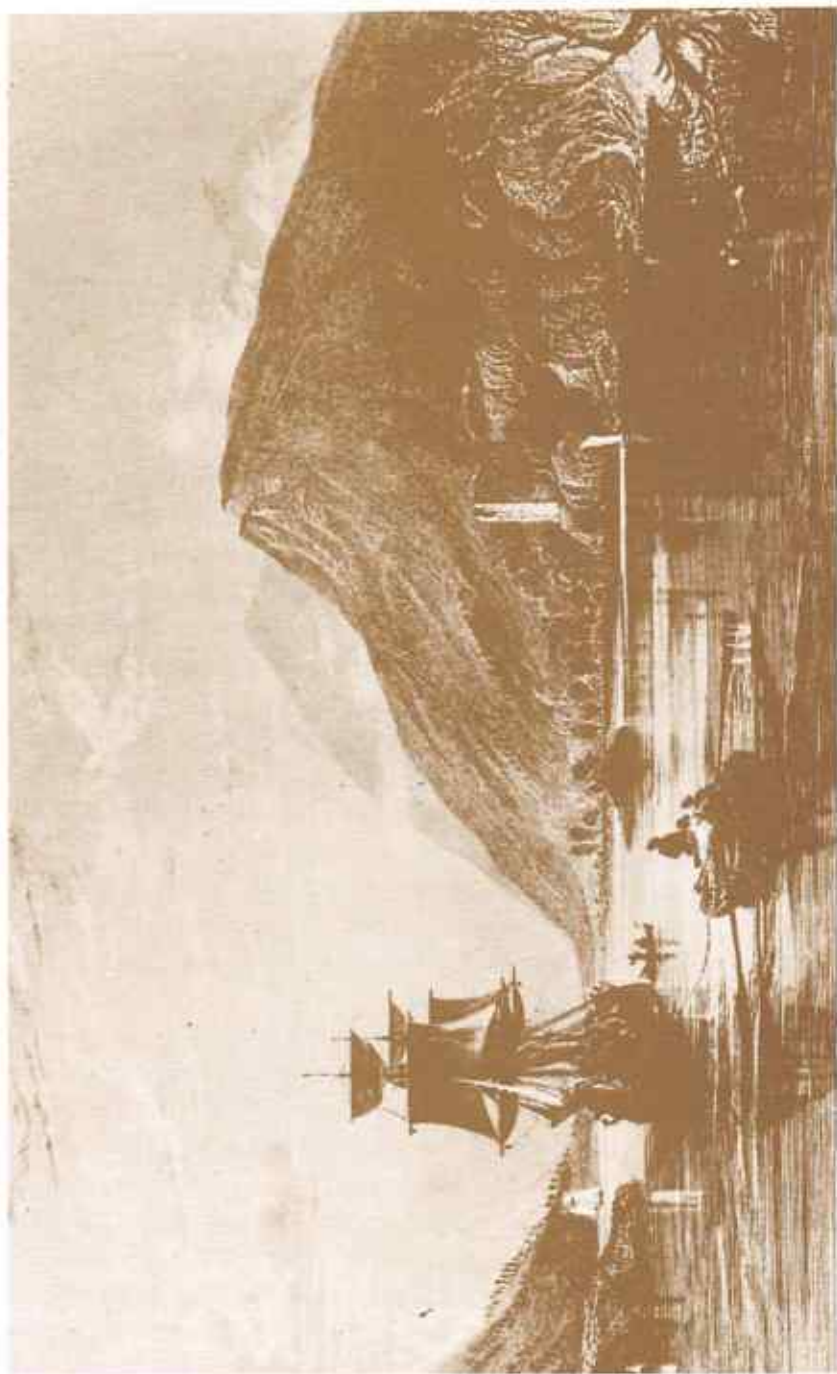
of the army, and they were ever most jealous of this privilege, alleging that no engagement could be successful if it were overlooked, and they adduce the defeats at Harlaw and Culloden (1411 and 1746) as striking instances of this truth. Holding his position in the Scottish armies they have performed prodigies of valour.

The MacDonald of Glengarry and Knoidart is one of the most notable personages, on occasion of passing the act, 1587, by which all the independent chiefs, carefully enumerated in a copious roll, are bound, according to the old clan maxim, for the peaceable and loyal deportment of their followers.

The chiefs of this clan were usually selected as representatives of all the others, in negotiations which concerned their general interest, as when Alastair MacRanald met the Earl of Mar at Inver, in Strathdee where the royal standard was first displayed in 1715, to ascertain his lordship's plans of operation, and let him know what the Highlanders were prepared to do for King James. This rebellion was hastened by the rejection of the address of 102 chiefs and heritors to George I, to which Glengarry was the first to attach his signature.

In 1660, Angus, then chief, was created Lord MacDonell and Aros, but, dying without issue in 1682, the title was lost; a warrant, however, from James VIII, is in the family charter chest for its restoration: he was succeeded by his cousin-german, Ranald of Scotas. From the above title, the Glengarry branch have continued the orthography of their name.

At the castle of Aros the Lords of the Isles held their parliament, and passed the regal decrees, which distant tribes were bound to respect. The simple form in which important rights were conveyed by these princes may be illustrated by the following brief but binding charter, which loses in translation from the original Gaelic: "I, Donald, the chief of the MacDonalds, sitting on the hill of Dun Donald, give thee, MacAodh, a full right to Kilmahomagh from this day till tomorrow, and so on for ever." A lesson was afforded by one of these lords, which might greatly benefit some sticklers for precedency. He had, at a banquet, been placed by mistake at the bottom of the table, on perceiving which considerable emotion arose among the company, who dreaded the consequence of the supposed indignity; but the great Ceann-cinnidh (head of his race) speedily allayed their apprehensions



Loch Oich and Glengarry Castle



MacDonnell of Glengarry

The MacDonalds are the most numerous and wide-spread of the clans, and are divided into several tribes, all of whom have singularly distinguished themselves. A Norwegian origin for this powerful race is claimed by writers on

the subject, but the traditions of the clan invariably represent it as sprung from the aboriginal inhabitants – far-famed Pictish division of the Gael; and those whose ancestors were independent kings may well refer with pride to their noble descent.

The early history of Clan Donald is involved in the cloudy shades of antiquity, which, like their native mountain-wreathing mists, afford but unsatisfactory glimpses of the reality. The bare enumeration of the chiefs of a long descent, however illustrious, affords but little gratification; suffice it, then, to say, that Sorle, or Somerled, King of the Isles and Thane of Argyle, is the progenitor of the chiefs of Glengarry, and from Donald, his grandson, who flourished in 1337, the clan has derived its generic name.

In clanship each chief is independent among his own people, although there may be a superior of the whole race. Angus, then ennobled, was ordained, by the Privy Council, 1672, as Chief of the MacDonalds, to find caution, according to the laws and acts of Parliament, for "the whole name and clan." This was a legal acknowledgment of a right, which, at the same time, his lordship, it could hardly be supposed, would attempt rigidly to enforce.

The MacDonalds, who were always eager to take on themselves "the first press and dint of the battle," received from King Robert Bruce, at Bannockburn, the honour of taking position on the right



Bannockburn



Urguhart Castle

hail him as their congenial chief, and compel Gallda and his party to retire, an outrage for which they could only look for a severe retaliation. Lovat immediately prepared to avenge the insult, and, applying to the king, the Earl of Huntly was ordered to assist in reducing the audacious rebels. The Clan Ranald, however, with their active leader, did not wait for the attack, but, under the command of Sir Ewen Cameron of Lochiel, and assisted by Ranald glas MacDonald of Keppach, they quickly overran Abertarf, and Stratheric, and took possession of the strong castle of Urquhart. Huntly, and the Laird of Grant, having joined Lovat with a strong force, commenced operations, when the MacDonalds retreated, and, considering that they had been effectually dispersed, the confederated army thought proper to separate: Huntly retired southward up Gleanspean, and Lovat, with Ranald Gallda, their friends and followers, amounting to 400, went along the south side of Loch Lochai', on their way homewards to the Aird: Scarcely had they commenced their march, when the MacDonalds appeared descending from the heights in front and flank, moving in seven columns, with flying banners. Retreat was impossible, and a desperate engagement ensued, equally fatal to the victorious and the vanquished.

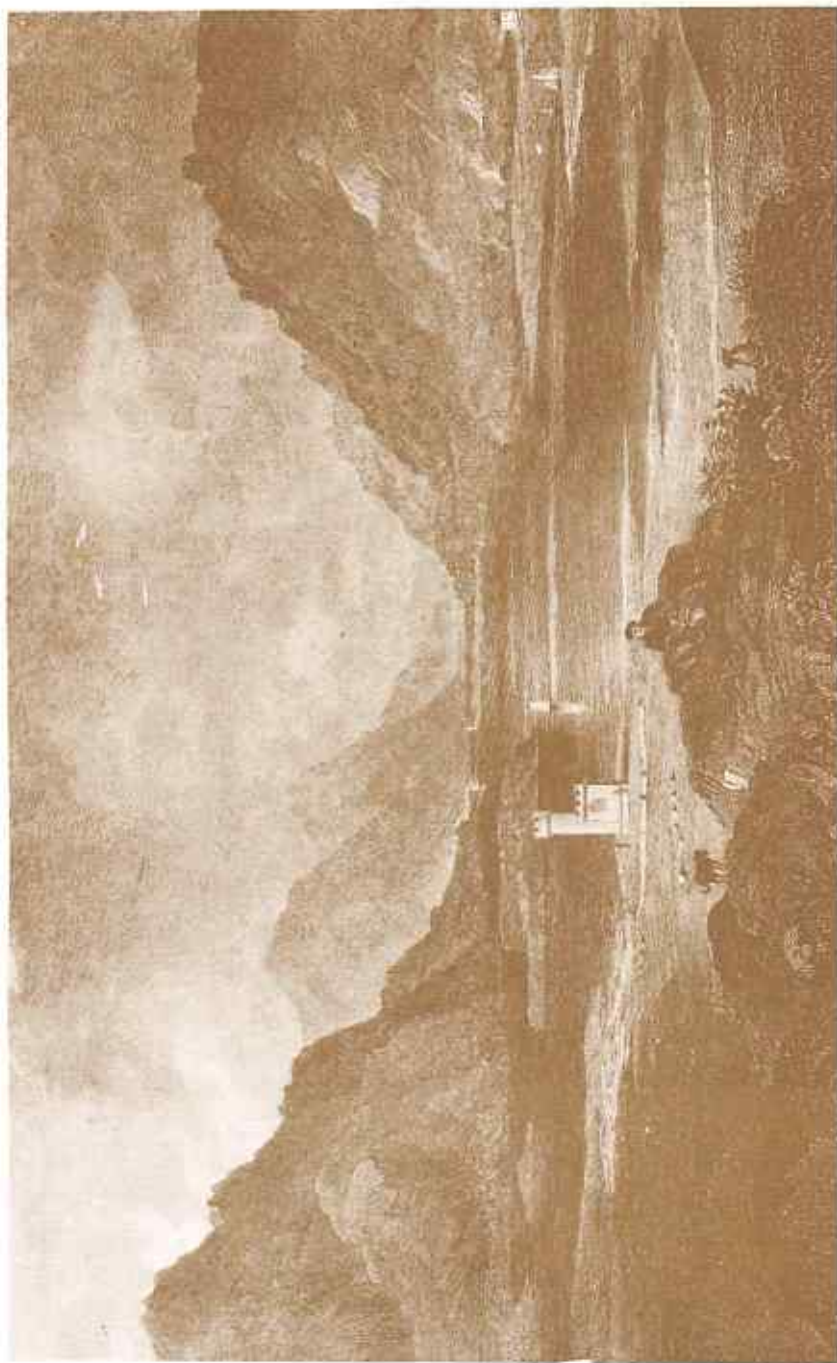
John of Muidart was an extraordinary man, and led a troublous life, but he transmitted the chiefship in his own line. His fame is recorded in many a surviving tradition, and his skull was long preserved with veneration in the chapel of Ionain Island.

The principal seat was Castle Tirim, the ruins of which, on a prominence in Loch Muidart, insulated at high water, attest its former strength; latterly the family has resided at Arisaig House.

acknowledged chief about 1530; and the abilities of his successors enabled them long to contend for possession of the dignity, when the others had acquired means to resume their former position. The hereditary honour of Captain of Clan Ranald could never be disputed, which not only referred to his own dependants, but denoted his rank among all who claimed descent from Ranald of the Isles.

A remarkable event in the history of this clan illustrates the state of Celtic society in the days of independence. Outrageous as may appear the attendant circumstances, considering the practice of the Scottish kings, to keep one clan in check by the other, fomenting rancorous feuds and bloodshed, we can well believe the unsuspecting Gael were goaded into acts of desperate policy, of which the anticipated advantage was so often taken with promptitude and severity.

Dughall, who became chief in 1513, was of a forward, overbearing spirit, incompatible with the control which the senior, or elders of a clan claimed privilege to exercise over their patriarchal head; he consequently became greatly disliked; and, having committed several acts of cruelty and oppression, he was at last put to death; and, by common consent, Alastair, his uncle, was declared chief, and the sons of Dughall, then children, excluded. Alastair dying in 1530, Ian Muidartach, or John Muidart, usually designated of Ellan Tirim, his natural son, but subsequently legitimised, a man of great ability, had the address to obtain the chiefship and the estates. Meantime, Dughall's son, Ranald, according to a usual Highland practice, was fostered by his uncle, Lord Lovat, and on arriving at manhood, the Frasers determined to put him in possession of his hereditary lands and title. James V having seized and imprisoned John Muidart, a revocation of the charters which had been granted to him was obtained in favour of Ranald, who thereupon assumed his honours. Unfortunately, having been brought up with habits of economy unsuitable to the notions which his clansmen entertained of the liberality and profusion which ought to characterize a chief, he was very unpopular, and coming from a distant part of the country, of which the rougher Clan Ranald had rather a contemptuous opinion, he was sneeringly designated as Gallda, or from the low country. In this temper, it was to be expected that, upon the escape of John Muidart from prison, the clan should again



Glenfinnan Monument



Clan Ranald

This branch of Clan Donald anciently held extensive insular possessions and other territories. In 1745 they inhabited the islands of Benbecula, Rum, and Uist, and the districts of Arisaig, Muidart, and South Morar, on the western coast of Inverness-shire, a tract so rugged and mountainous that it was distinguished as the very highlands of the Highlands.

"The people of these horrid parts could never believe they were accessible, till the king's forces penetrated their fastnesses after the battle of Culloden, which was a prodigious surprise to the inhabitants." The writer of these remarks confesses that, notwithstanding their local disadvantages and "barbarous" manners, they bred amazing numbers of cattle, and a "sort of wild horses," the sale of which brought them much money; had plenty of venison, and were in better circumstances than most other clans, the rental being £1100 a year, "well paid," an income then reckoned large, even for so great a chief as Clan Ranald!

The descent of this clan is from John, Lord of the Isles, who married Ami, daughter and heiress of Ruairi' (Rory or Roderic) of the Isles, a collateral branch of the MacDonalds, about 1337. From Roanal, the issue of this marriage, arose the generic appellation, Clan Ranald, and from Aluinn (beautiful), his son, is derived the patronymic of the chief, Mac Mhic Allan.

From the time of Ruairi,' who was chief in the early part of the fifteenth century, the clan became distinguished in the transactions of the country, and arose in importance, as the elder branch, from a series of reverses, consequent on their collisions with government, were depressed, until at last they were so reduced, that Clan Ranald as the nearest branch, was, by a modification of the Tanist law,

in the castle of Inchconnal, burst into Badenach, 1503, which he ravaged with fire and sword. The insurrection at last became so alarming that the whole military array north of the Forth and Clyde was levied for its suppression. Donald again becoming prisoner, remained in captivity no less than forty years, when he made a second escape, and found his clan devoted as ever to his interest.

Sir James MacDonald, who lived in the begining of the seventeenth century, was one of the most active and enterprising of chiefs. He was extremely popular from having given a triumphant defeat to the MacLeans at Lochgruinart, and the government had thought it well to treat with him on measures for staunching the feuds in the Highlands; but he was, at last, imprisoned in the castle of Blackness, from which he would have made his escape, by assistance of his clansmen, had he not been betrayed by one of the garrison. Being removed to Edinburgh castle, he attempted his escape from thence, in which he was again frustrated, and laid in irons for better security, yet shortly afterwards he planned with Lord Maxwell, his fellow prisoner, a bold and well executed scheme for escape, by which his lordship got safely off, but Sir James, injuring his ankle by leaping from the wall, was recaptured at the west port while encumbered with his fetters. Sir James had made several proposals for securing the peace of the western islands and his own release, which his majesty James VI approved of, and which this influential chief could, no doubt, have accomplished, but it was now thought proper to bring so daring and restless a prisoner to trial when he was convicted of "maist high and manifest treason" and condemned to be beheaded. It must have been from a sense of the impolicy of irritating more highly the already excited Clan Donald, that the sentence was not executed; for six years he was suffered to linger in his dungeon, but in 1615 he at least effected his liberation, and after the narrowest escapes from his pursuers, reached the isles, where he was received with enthusiasm by his clansmen. Standing with Alastair MacRanald of Keppach and others who had accompanied him in his flight, Coll MacGilliespuig marched the MacDonalds around the party several times firing volleys of musketry, and then every individual cordially shook hands with their undaunted chief, their hearts burning with devotion to retrieve his injured cause.

It is evident that a power so great and so independent would give frequent trouble to the government. Donald having married Mary, only daughter of Euphemia, the widowed Countess of Ross, through her he laid claim to that great earldom, but his suit being refused, he raised an army of 10,000 men to enforce it, with which he not only took possession of the disputed territory, but advanced southward with great rapidity until within a days march of Aberdeen, with the intention, it is believed, of subverting the monarchy itself. The sanguinary but indecisive battle of the Gariach, or Harlaw, stemmed the hostile torrent, and Donald, abandoning his advantages, returned to the isles.

Alexander, Donald's successor, landed an army, equal in number to the last, on the mainland, and ravaging the country down to Inverness, he razed that town to the ground. James I, with characteristic spirit and bravery, immediately went against the insurgents, who were routed and dispersed as they retreated through Lochaber, MacDonald was eventually reduced to the greatest straits, and determined on performing an act which must have been the most humiliating to so haughty a chief. In the midst of a high solemnity, at Holyrood, he presented himself before the king and his court, dressed only in his shirt and trews, when throwing himself on his knees, and holding his naked sword by the point, he implored the royal clemency. His life was spared, but he was committed prisoner to the castle at Tantallon.

The system of clanship was not deranged by the absence of a chief, and the imprisonment of MacDonald only served to irritate his followers. Donald Ballach, chief of Clan Ranald, broke out into fierce hostilities, and in 1431 he gave a complete rout to the royal troops, under the Earls of Caithness and Mar, who had been left at Inverlochy to suppress the desire for further rebellion, when the latter was killed and the former desperately wounded.

It was a rebellion by Aonghais 'og son of John, who lived 1480, that led to the dissolution of the ancient and powerful kingdom of the isles. Three different expeditions were sent against this indomitable chief, two of which ended in their defeat, and the last was abortive.

In the parliament of 1493, John, last Lord of the Isles, was forfeited; by his grandson, Donald Du', escaping from imprisonment



Tantallon Castle

MACDONALD

(CLAN DONALD)

Condensed from the Clans of the Scottish Highlands
Text by James Logan, 1845

Various clan branches as illustrated by McLan



Lords of the Isles

The Somerleds, those famous warriors who ruled the destinies of the West Highlands and Isles in the early ages of Scottish history, are the progenitors of this renowned clan.

The patronymic is derived from Donald, son of Ranald, or Reginald, who flourished in the beginning of the thirteenth century. The ancient form in which it appears is Domhnail, of which

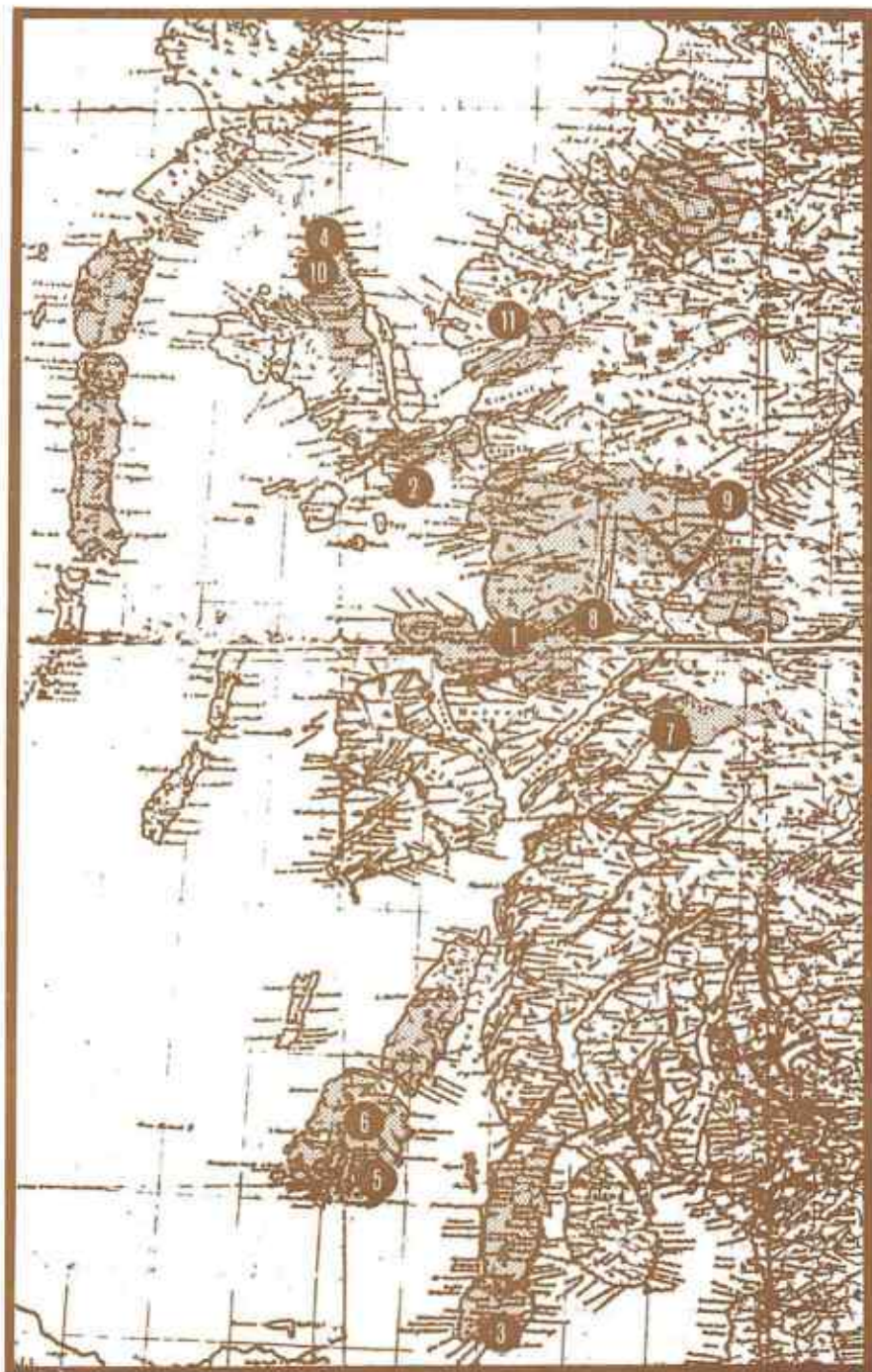
Latin writers made Donaldus, but it is now Donull which may be the true orthography, and would signify "brown eye."

The Lords of the Isles were not subject to the Scottish kings, whom they supported or opposed as best suited their interest. They acted in all respects as independent princes, entering into diplomatic engagements offensive and defensive with other powers; thus in 1338 Donald formed a treaty with King Richard II of England, and in 1460 John executed a formal commission to his trusty and well-beloved cousins, Ranald of the Isles and Duncan, archdeacon, to confer at Westminster with the English deputies, the object being nothing less than the conquest of Scotland! So late as 1544 we find Donald Du', with advice and consent of his barons and councillors, seventeen of whom are enumerated, all chiefs or persons of distinction, granted a warrant for two commissioners to treat with the English king respecting an invasion of Scotland, and in prosecution of the object he went to Ireland. His troops were described as "very tall men, clothed, for the most part, in habergeons of mail, with long swords and bows, but with few guns."



Flora Macdonald

1722-1790



MacDonald

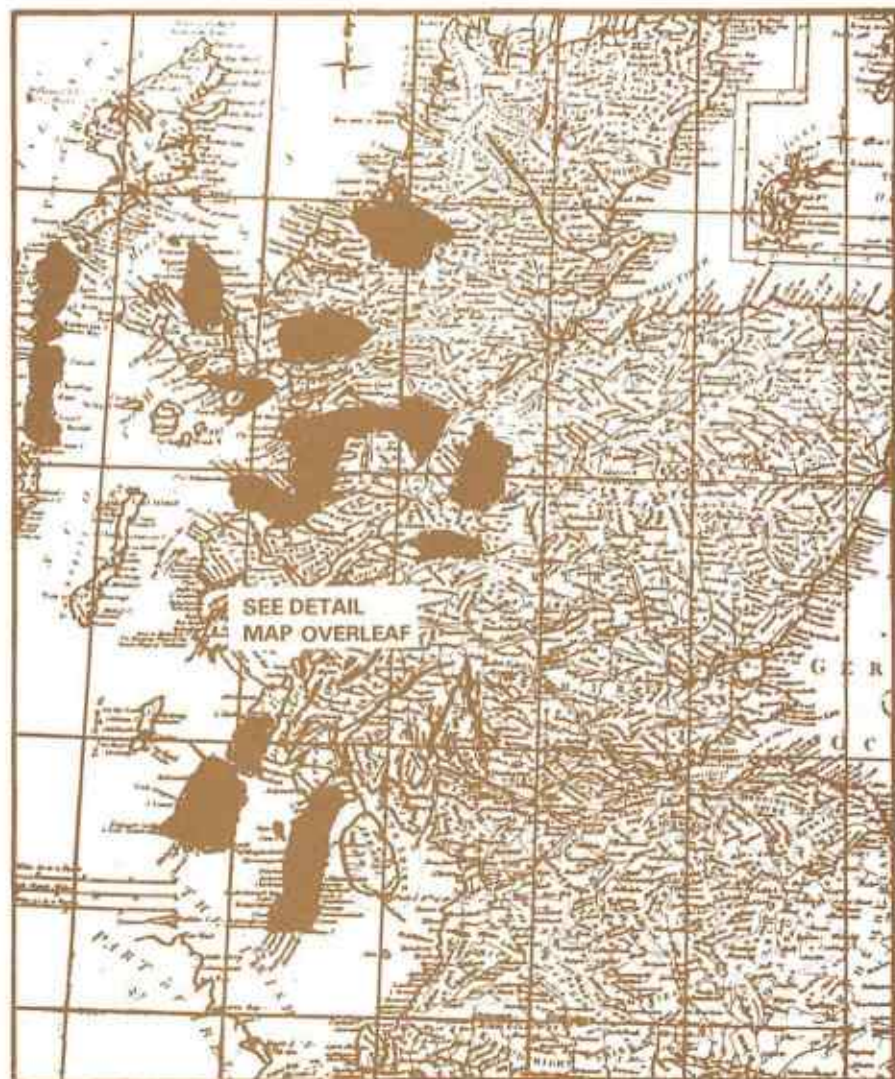
CLAN MAP

1. **Castle Trioram** Stronghold of Clan Ranald, now in ruins but still a commanding presence
2. **Clan Donald Centre** Located at Armadale Castle, an impressive former Macdonald of Sleat seat
3. **Dunaverty Castle** A once-commanding Macdonnell castle now in ruins
4. **Duntulm Castle** Former seat of Macdonalds of Sleat, strategically located but now in ruins
5. **Dunyveg Castle** Former seat of the Macdonalds of Islay and Kintyre, now in ruins
6. **Finlagan Castle** Island castle ruins on small loch
7. **Glencoe** Scene of the infamous massacre, 1692
8. **Glenfinnan Monument** raised by Macdonald of Glenadale commemorating those who fought on the Jacobite side, 1745-46
9. **Invergarry Castle** Former stronghold of Macdonnells of Glengarry, now an abandoned ruin overlooking Loch Oich
10. **Kilmuir Flora** Macdonald's grave in parish churchyard
11. **Strome Castle** Former seat of Macdonalds of Sleat, now in ruins

MacDonald Country

DETAIL MAP OVERLEAF

The map used below and on the following page is intended basically as a pictorial reference. It is accurate enough, however, to be correlated with a current map. The clan boundaries are only marginally correct. No precise boundaries were kept in early times and territories were fluctuating frequently.



Genealogical Research:

Research regrettably cannot be undertaken by the publisher. A non-profit organisation, The Scots Ancestry Research Society, 3 Albany Street, Edinburgh, undertake research for an agreed fee.

Alan McNie, 1983, extensively revised, 1989

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Page 1 Explanation:

The illustrated tartan is the Macdonald of Clan Donald tartan. The motto on the crest badge means 'By sea and by land'. In the artist's montage the Clan Donald Centre, formerly Armadale Castle, is depicted along with heather in the foreground the clan plant badge.



MACDONALD

(CLAN DONALD)

Extensively Revised

COMPILED BY
Alan McNie

CASCADE PUBLISHING COMPANY
Jedburgh, Scotland



Ancient Lord of the Isles (Hunting)



Ancient Lord of the Isles (Red)



Ancient MacDonald of Clanranald



Ancient MacDonell of Glengarry



Ancient Clan MacDonald



Ancient Clan MacDonald (Dress)

BOOKS REFERENCE ONLY

This book depicts a gripping — often grim — clan struggle set paradoxically amongst some of the world's most stunning scenery. The centuries are pushed back to chronicle the clan's exciting past. Giving visual impetus to this saga are numerous period illustrations — printed in sepia. These enchanting clan mementoes painstakingly capture the subject in hand with loving care.

Clan maps — with a period setting — help clarify clan territory and its illustrious moments. Also the lives of some notable clansmen — spanning the centuries and continents — are proudly portrayed. The most vital pictorial elements in the clan's heritage are splendidly illustrated in full colour, as well as the clan tartans.

Clan books available: ANDERSON, ARMSTRONG, BRUCE, BUCHANAN, CAMERON, CAMPBELL, COLOUHOUN, DAVIDSON, DOUGLAS, FARQUHARSON, FORBES, FRASER, GORDON, GRAHAM, GRANT, GUNN, HAMILTON, JOHNSTON, KEITH, LAMONT, LINDSAY (CRAWFORD), MACDONALD, MACDOUGALL, MACFARLANE, MACGREGOR, MACINTYRE, MACKAY, MACKENZIE, MACKINNON, MACKINTOSH, MACLAREN, MACLEAN, MACLEOD, MACMILLAN, MACPHERSON, MACRAE, MORRISON, MUNRO, MURRAY, ROBERTSON, ROSS, SCOTT, SINCLAIR, STEWART, SUTHERLAND, WALLACE.

CASCADE PUBLISHING COMPANY

Jedburgh, Scotland

ORANGE COUNTY CALIFORNIA
GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY



Islanders Away

Macdonald's who enter Port of Boston 1848-1891

Submitted by Bob Pierce CG(C)

By going through 2 of 3 rolls of microfilm that listed the Macdonald's who entered the Port of Boston between 1848 and 1891 I was able to compile the following who listed there place of birth as PEI. It must be noted that people are repeated several times as they traveled back and forth. On my next visit to the National Archives in Waltham I hope to complete this list. Enjoy: Port of Boston MacDonald entries 1848-1891

Name	Age	Occupation	Ship	1800 Date	Name	Age	Occupation	Ship	1800 Date
Flora	24	Service	Worcester	01Sep90	Flora	24	Service	Carroll	23May85
Alex	32	Mechanic	Worcester	09Jun84	Capt.	39	Sea Capt.	Emerald	01Nov57
Mrs Alex	26		Worcester	09Jun84	Mr	40	Merchant	New York	04Aug65
Mrs Alex	37	wife	Worcester	17Nov86	Mrs.	30		New York	04Dec67
Alex	45	Labourer	Cumberland	4May87	Miss	28		New York	30Oct68
Alex	31	Fisher	St of Maine	09Jun87	Miss	21		Commerce	18Nov68
Mrs Alex	26	wife	Worcester	09Sep89	Miss	24		New York	17Jun70
Alex	19	Teacher	Halifax	19May90	Miss	22		New York	24Jun70
Alexander	26	carpenter	Eliza	26Dec57	Mrs	20	Capt wife	Candace	10Oct70
Alexander	30	carpenter	Greyhound	22Sep65	Mrs	35		New Brunswick	14Apr71
Alexander	22	Shoemaker	Alhambra	16May70	Mrs	21	Capt wife	Cherut	13Jun71
Alexander	21	farmer	Carroll	15Nov80	Mrs	47	Lady	New Brunswick	26Sep72
Alexander	49	Fisherman	St of Maine	27Dec87	Miss	17		New York	26Sep72
Alex D	22	Clerk	Carroll	17Sep80	Abbey	21	Service	Alhambra	04Aug73
Alex R	27	Seaman	Carroll	26Jun81	Mrs	46		New York	16Aug73
Jessie	21	Service	Carroll	01Oct88	Miss	20		New York	16Aug73
Jessie	18	Service	Carroll	05Sep87	William	26		New York	16Aug73
Jessie	25	Service	Worcester	07sep85	Mrs	29		New York	21Aug73
Jessie	17	Service	Carroll	16Jun84	Mrs	41	Lady	C. of Portland	2Sep73
Jessie	23	Service	Carroll	16Dec78	Mrs	30		New York	10Oct73
Jessie	27	Service	Carroll	16Jul77	Mrs	23		New York	12May76
Jessie	24	Service	Worcester	19Jul75	Mrs	36	housewife	C. of Portland	26Aug76
Jessie	18	Spinster	Commerce	03Nov69	Mr	54	carpenter	C. of Portland	31Oct76
Jessie	22	service	Carroll	03Nov75	Mrs	55		New York	15Jun77
Jessie	25	Service	Carroll	09Aug75	Louise	22		New York	15Jun77
Jessie	22	Service	Alhambra	11Sep71	Jessie	20		New York	15Jun77
Jessie	20	Lady	Alhambra	20Sep70	James	18		New York	15Jun77
Jessie	21	Lady	Arctic	31Aug68	Mrs	29		New York	07Jul81
Jerusha	22	Service	Alhambra	04Aug73	Mrs	32		New York	25Aug81
Jerome	44	Mariner	Carroll	28Jul90	Miss	22		Ulunda	21Sep85
Jerome	18	Farmer	Worcester	04Jun83	Mrs	50	Tourist	Worcester	06Nov88
Mrs Jere sic41		wife	Worcester	26Aug89	Mrs. A.	60	Lady	New Brunswick	17Dec70
Mary		Tourist	Worcester	26Aug89	A	23	House Joiner	New England	07Jun72
Jerome		Tourist	Worcester	26Aug89	A	21	servant (f)	Somerset	22Sep73
Albert		Tourist	Worcester	26Aug89	A	24	Mechanic	New York	23Sep75
George		Tourist	Worcester	26Aug89	A	31	Sailor	New Brunswick	11Mar87
Margaret		Tourist	Worcester	26Aug89	A	31	Fisherman	St. of Maine	12May87
Jennie A	23		Worcester	15Jun82	A	17	Labourer	Cumberland	28May87
Jennie	3	child	Worcester	15Sep84	A	26	Fisher	St of Maine	31May88
Jennie	27	Teacher	C of Portland	07Dec75	A	54	Farmer	Worcester	27Aug88
Janet	21	Service	Carroll	29Aug81	Mrs A	55	Lady	Halifax	11Jun91
Janet	20	Service	Worcester	29Sep80	Abbie	25		Worcester	27Jun81
Mrs Janet	22		Village Bella	03Sep65	Abby	23		Worcester	10Oct76
Jane	35	Servant	Carroll	05Sep87	Miss A C	25	Domestic	St of Maine	08Jul90
Jane	37	Service	Carroll	22Sep84	A E	42	Purser	St of Maine	06Feb91
Jane	25	Service	Carroll	05Jun82	A G	27	Blacksmith	Worcester	14Jun86

Records

Genealogical Guide to the Provincial Archives of Manitoba

Accessing records pertaining to genealogical research will now be easier with A Genealogical Guide to the Provincial Archives of Manitoba available on the Internet. The guide provides tips on how to get started doing genealogical research at PAM. Visitors will find listings of records under a variety of topics, including census, land, court, immigration, church, education, cartographic, HBCA employment records and Aboriginal genealogical resources. The guides outlines resources from the three divisions within PAM: Private Records, Government Records and the Hudson's Bay Company Archives. The pages are richly illustrated with photographs, documentary art and maps from PAM's holdings. The Guide also identifies related institutions, mostly within Manitoba, where further information can be obtained.

This project was made possible through funding from Young Canada Works for Heritage Institutions, Province of Manitoba Service First Fund and the Hudson's Bay History Foundation.

For more information about the online guide, please contact:

Provincial Archives of Manitoba, 200 Vaughan Street, Winnipeg MB R3C 1T5
e-mail: pam@gov.mb.ca, Fax: 948-2672, Telephone: (204) 945-3971
http://www.gov.mb.ca/chc/archives/genealogy/gen_text/index.html
Other Info: <http://listserv.muohio.edu/archives/archives.html>

You think you have family tree problems!

Two men met at a bar and struck up a conversation. After awhile one of the said, "You think you have family problems? Listen to my situation."

A few years ago I met a young widow with a grown-up daughter and we got married. Later, my father married my stepdaughter. That made my stepdaughter my stepmother and my father became my stepson.

Also my wife became mother-in-law of her father-in-law. "Then the daughter of my wife, my stepmother had a son. This boy was my half brother because he was my father's son, but he was also the son of my wife's daughter which made him my wife's grandson. That made me grandfather of my half-brother."

"This was nothing until my wife and I had a son. Now the sister of my son, my mother-in-law is also the grandmother. This makes my father the brother-in-law of my child, whose sep-sister is my father's wife." "I am my stepmother's brother-in-law, my wife is her own child's aunt, my son is my father's nephew and I am my own grandfather."

"And you think you have family problems." (That would be some tree.)

Name	Age	Occupation	Ship	1800 Date	Name	Age	Occupation	Ship	1800 Date
Jane	18	Service	Carroll	31May80	Agatha	32	service	Carroll	18Oct80
Jane	20	Service	Carroll	20Nov77	Agnes	20	Seamstress	Scottish Chief	12May59
Jane	30	Service	Worcester	10Oct76	Agnes	15		Oriental	13Jul69
Jane	25	Servant	C of Portland	05Aug75	Agnes	17		Commerce	4Oct72
Jane	40	Lady	Galena	12Oct57	Agnes	10		Oriental	15Jul72
James	22	Chairmaker	Alhambra	07Oct72	Agnes	18	service	Carroll	20May79
James	33	Carpenter	Carroll	25Aug90	Agnes	24	service	Carroll	18Oct80
James	45	Carpenter	Halifax	05Jun90	Agnes	22	Service	Carroll	28May88
James	25	Farmer	Carroll	26May90	A J	50	Mariner	Worcester	07Oct89
James	19	farmer	Carroll	19Oct89	A M	27	Labourer	New York	9Jun81
James	35	Clerk	Ovando	10Dec88	Alex	22	Mechanic	Commerce	9Apr71
James S	26	Tinsmith	Carroll	07Jul87	Alex	21	Fisher	Saxon	10May73
James	28	Labourer	Worcester	27Jun87	Alex	67	Farmer	Carroll	28Jun75
James	23	Labourer	Cumberland	21May87	Alex	25	Seaman	Ella B	08Dec79
Mrs James	30	Wife	Worcester	23Aug86	Alex	27	Shoemaker	Worcester	26Oct80
Mary Bell	9		Worcester	23Aug86	Alex	35	Merchant	Worcester	05Sep81
Annie M	3		Worcester	23Aug86	Alex	24	carpenter	Carroll	10Oct81
Sylnanis	3		Worcester	23Aug86	Alex	30	Mariner	Worcester	5May83
James	23	Mariner	Worcester	17May86	Alex	24	Mariner	Worcester	18Jun83
James	37	Farmer	Carroll	14Sep85	James	26	Service	Carroll	09Oct82
James	20	Farmer	Worcester	19Sep82	Mrs James	28	wife	Worcester	04Sep82
James	31		JulieAnn	28May63	James	22	Mariner	Worcester	08Nov80
Isabella	22	Domestic	Scottish Chief	25may80	James	55	Labourer	Worcester	09Jun79
Isabel	14	servant	Worcester	19Jul86	James	32	Carpenter	Carroll	01Oct78
Isabel	35		Worcester	05Nov80	James	23	Mechanic	Commerce	09Aug71
Irene	23	Servant	Carroll	22Sep90	James	25	Mariner	Commerce	26Jun71
Hugh A	19	Farmer	Alhambra	06Oct84	James	15	farmer	Oriental	13Jul69
Hugh A	19	Seaman	Alhambra	13Apr72	James	23	Mechanic	New York	22Aug68
Henry	17	Labourer	Worcester	07Jul90	James	23	Joiner	Alhambra	11Oct67
Helen	42	wife	Carroll	06Oct79	James	20	Seaman	Alhambra	12May67
Helen	20		Worcester	05Jun76	James	23	Capt.	Alhambra	07Jul66
Grace	44	wife	Carroll	08Sep84	James E	22	Clerk	Commerce	02 Jun66
Annie	11		Carroll	08Sep84	George	26	Mechanic	Worcester	22Oct78
Grace	23		Worcester	30Aug80	G D	17	Farmer	Worcester	16May81
Gordon	18	Farmer	St of Indiana	27Jul91	G	29	Fisherman	St of Maine	16May81
George	39	Farmer	Carroll	15Nov80	G	44	Mason	City of Portland	04Jun87
James	26	Trader	Ariel	27Apr60	G	45	Farmer	New England	13Nov63
James	28	Worker	Unity	18Aug55	Frederick	13		Alhambra	09Jul73
James	20	Tailor	Unity	16Aug51	Francis H24		farmer	Worcester	21May83
James	54	Farmer	Euphemia	06Sep49	Frank	30	Fisherman	Carroll	01Mar83
Mary	55	wife	Euphemia	06Sep49	Francis	20	Seaman	Alhambra	26Apr69
James	23	son	Euphemia	06Sep49	Florence	24	Service	Carroll	28May83
Donald	9	son	Euphemia	06Sep49	Florence	35	wife	Carroll	15Sep89
Mary	19	dau	Euphemia	06Sep49	Bessie	2.5		Carroll	15Sep89
Joseph	15	son	Euphemia	06Sep49	Florence	21		Alhambra	07Sep74
Margaret	14	dau	Euphemia	06Sep49	Flora A	31	wife	Carroll	05Jun82
James	30	farmer	Lone	28Jun49	Ronald A	2		Carroll	05Jun82
J W	29	Tanner	Worcester	15Nov82	Flora	27	Service	Alhambra	13Oct73
J W	20	Mechanic	New England	27Oct58	Flora	24	Service	Worcester	01Sep90
J R	52	Mechanic	Halifax	21Mar89	Flora	18	Service	Worcester	18Aug90
J N	21	Painter	Worcester	29Sep90	Flora	24	Service	Carroll	23May85
J J	29	Clerk	Worcester	05Dec80	Flora	24	Service	New Brunswick	04May84
J H	30	Wheelwright	Worcester	04Jun88	Flora	24	Service	Worcester	29Sep84
J H	32	Labourer	C. of Portland	01Jul73	Flora	26	Service	Worcester	10Sep83
J G	28	Mechanic	Worcester	16May81	Flora	22	Service	Worcester	03Oct82
Mrs J F	35	Dressmaker	Commerce	19Oct71	Flora	19	Service	Carroll	17Jul82
Flora	24	Service	New Brunswick	04May84	Flora	18	Service	Worcester	18Aug90

OCCGS REFERENCE ONLY

Name	Age	Occupation	Ship	1800 Date	Name	Age	Occupation	Ship	1800 Date
J E	36	Mechanic	New York	07Aug75	Flora	21	Service	Worcester	03Oct81
J D	27	Mechanic	Worcester	26May84	Flora	23	Service	Worcester	26Oct80
J C	22	Labourer	Worcester	26Oct80	Flora	19	Service	Carroll	18Oct80
J A	27	Mariner	Worcester	04Jun86	Flora	19	Service	Carroll	11Oct80
J A	40	mariner	New York	03Mar80	Flora	22	Service	Worcester	26May79
J	26	Fisherman	Halifax	05Jun90	Flora	19	Service	Carroll	14Oct78
J	46	Farmer	Halifax	24Oct88	Flora	25	Service	Worcester	29Jul78
J	28	Labourer	Halifax	23Sep80	Flora	21	Service	Carroll	22Oct77
J	27	joiner	New York	21Aug80	Flora	29	Service	Worcester	14Aug76
J	28	Farmer	New York	07Aug80	Flora	22	Service	Worcester	21Jun75
Mrs. J	19		Worcester	09Jul77	Flora	23	Service	Alhambra	31May75
J	28	Farmer	New Brunswick	29May74	Flora	21	Service	Alhambra	26Oct74
J	32	Farmer	New York	17Oct73	Flora	18	Service	Alhambra	29Sep73
Miss J	22		Commerce	09Niv70	Flora	30	Service	Somerset	15Jul73
J	24	Mechanic	New York	08Jun69	Flora	20	Service	New Brunswick	29Oct72
Isabelle	31		New Brunswick	00Aug65	Flora	19	Service	Alhambra	07Oct72
Isabella	24		Franconia	30Sep64	Flora	20	Service	Commerce	30Sep72
Isabella	30	Lady	Alhambra	28Sep66	Flora	30	Service	Alhambra	29Mar72
Isabella	23	Service	Carroll	10Jun89	Flora	19	Service	Alhambra	24Oct71
Isabella	20	Service	Carroll	05Sep87	Flora	19	Lady	Alhambra	22Aug70
Isabella	18	Service	Worcester	08Oct83	Flora	20		Alhambra	05Jul69
Isabella	33		Worcester	03Nov80	Flora	22		Alhambra	06Oct68
Isabella	30	Service	Carroll	08Aug80	Flora	20	Lady	Alhambra	15Jun68
Isabella	18		Worcester	21Jul79	Flora	19	Lady	Dunday	21Nov59
Isabella	39		Worcester	18Nov78	James	33	Carpenter	City of Bath	05Jun65
John James 11			Worcester	18Nov78	James	22	Fisherman	Josephina	17Apr65
Mary J	4		Worcester	18Nov78	James	29		New England	01Nov63
Isabella	17	Service	Alhambra	11Nov73	James	20	Only Son		20Jun63
Isabella	22	Domestic	Scottish Chief	25may80	Isabel	14	servant	Worcester	19Jul86
Iora	24	Service	Worcester	29Sep84	Isabel	35		Worcester	05Nov80
Flora	26	Service	Worcester	10Sep83	Irene	23	Servant	Carroll	22Sep90
Flora	22	Service	Worcester	03Oct82	Hugh A	19	Farmer	Alhambra	06Oct84
Flora	19	Service	Carroll	17Jul82	Hugh A	19	Seaman	Alhambra	13Apr72
Flora	21	Service	Worcester	03Oct81	Henry	17	Labourer	Worcester	07Jul90
Flora	23	Service	Worcester	26Oct80	Helen	42	wife	Carroll	06Oct79
Flora	19	Service	Carroll	18Oct80	Helen	20		Worcester	05Jun76
Flora	19	Service	Carroll	11Oct80	Grace	44	wife	Carroll	08Sep84
Flora	22	Service	Worcester	26May79	Annie	11		Carroll	08Sep84
Flora	19	Service	Carroll	14Oct78	Grace	23		Worcester	30Aug80
Flora	25	Service	Worcester	29Jul78	Gordon	18	Farmer	St of Indiana	27Jul91
Flora	21	Service	Carroll	22Oct77	George	39	Farmer	Carroll	15Nov80
Flora	29	Service	Worcester	14Aug76	George	26	Mechanic	Worcester	22Oct78
Flora	22	Service	Worcester	21Jun75	G D	17	Farmer	Worcester	16May81
Flora	23	Service	Alhambra	31May75	G	29	Fisherman	St of Maine	16May81
Flora	21	Service	Alhambra	26Oct74	G	44	Mason	City of Portland	04Jun87
Flora	18	Service	Alhambra	29Sep73	G	45	Farmer	New England	13Nov63
Flora	30	Service	Somerset	15Jul73	Frederick	13		Alhambra	09Jul73
Flora	20	Service	New Brunswick	29Oct72	Francis H24	farmer		Worcester	21May83
Flora	19	Service	Alhambra	07Oct72	Frank	30	Fisherman	Carroll	01Mar83
Flora	20	Service	Commerce	30Sep72	Francis	20	Seaman	Alhambra	26Apr69
Flora	30	Service	Alhambra	29Mar72	Florence	24	Service	Carroll	28May83
Flora	19	Service	Alhambra	24Oct71	Florence	35	wife	Carroll	15Sep89
Flora	19	Lady	Alhambra	22Aug70	Bessie	25		Carroll	15Sep89
Flora	20		Alhambra	05Jul69	Florence	21		Alhambra	07Sep74
Flora	22		Alhambra	06Oct68	Flora A	31	wife	Carroll	05Jun82
Flora	20	Lady	Alhambra	15Jun68	Ronald A2			Carroll	05Jun82
Flora	19	Lady	Dunday	21Nov59	Flora A	27	Service	Alhambra	13Oct73