

**DONALD MACLEAN IN RUAIG:
HIS ANCESTORS AND DESCENDANTS**

REVISED AND ABRIDGED

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Special thanks are due to Louise MacDougall, who went to great effort in compiling the descendants of Donald Maclean and graciously contributed her findings to this work of mine.

PREFACE

This book was written primarily for my family and is a supplement to *The Lamont Genealogy*, compiled in 2003, which outlined the ancestry of my children Mary Lamont Hartman and Donald Carleton Lamont on both the paternal and maternal side. It features the ancestors of Donald Maclean in Ruaig, Tiree, a great grandfather of my grandfather, Peter Lamont. It is hoped, however, that it will also be of interest to other descendants of Donald Maclean in Ruaig.

Donald Maclean in Ruaig was a direct descendant in the male line of Gillean of the Battle Axe, the founder of Clan Maclean. Among his ancestors were also the Gallo-Norse hero, Somerled, the founders of Clans Donald, Campbell, Cameron, and Lamont, as well as the early Kings of Scots. All these ancestral lines were featured in the original edition, but this abridged edition does not include the Campbell and Lamont lines, nor the lines of the MacDonalds of Dunnyveg and the MacLains of Ardnamurchan.

There is, of course, a certain amount of satisfaction in the ability to share the same descent as Donald Maclean in Ruaig, but it cannot be emphasized enough that such descent is by no means unique. Dr. Bryan Sykes, Professor of Human Genetics at Oxford University concluded that Somerled, for example, had some 500,000 descendants living today, and I suspect that is a most conservative figure. Anyone with ancestors who lived in the Inner Hebrides of Scotland probably can boast of many of the same ancestors of Donald Maclean in Ruaig, just as any Scot is probably a descendant of Kenneth MacAlpin. What is unusual, of course, is that we, whose immediate ancestors were merely of the crofter class, can document such a descent.

Anyone with some familiarity with genealogy understands that it is often confusing and can be infuriatingly inaccurate. Historians can interpret facts differently and disagree. Errors of omission creep into many an account, sometimes purposely, and at other times wishful thinking lead family genealogists into polite fiction. Donald Maclean in Ruaig was reported in a newspaper article to have been the pilot of Bonnie Prince Charlie, but some believe that this is fiction, because a part of this same article regarding the bailie of Tiree has been proven to be false.¹ It should be noted, however, that the story of Donald Maclean in Ruaig as the pilot of Bonnie Prince Charlie is widely accepted in Tiree.

This controversy, if it is such, involves the status of Lachlan Bàn Maclean, the man named as Donald's grandfather in *The Clan Gillean*. Although he was named a bailie of Tiree in this same newspaper article, it has been proven that he never held that post. He was the son of John McCharles Maclean, according to *The Clan Gillean*, who

¹ See Appendix I

was the tacksman of Salum in Tiree in the 17th century, but whether he succeeded his father in Salum is open to question. In this book I offer my interpretation of the few known facts regarding this issue, but note that that not everyone would agree. This is discussed in greater depth in Appendix II.

The Ancestral File Numbers shown in this work relate to the ancestors of my children, Mary Lamont Hartman and Donald Carleton, and are of little interest outside our family.

The dates of birth and death associated with many of the individuals in this genealogy are very often estimates, which have been either offered by some historian or myself, and should only be considered approximations.

This abridged edition differs from the original version in another respect. The original showed Donald Maclean *of Ruaig*, while this version shows him as Donald Maclean *in Ruaig*. This distinction conforms to that used by the historian, Nicholas Maclean-Bristol, who only showed landowners or tacksmen as being *of* a particular location, while tenants, or more accurately, sub-tenants were only shown as living *in* a particular location.

Gene Donald Lamont
Bloomfield Hills, Michigan
2009

INTRODUCTION

This is an account of the ancestors and descendants of Donald Maclean, who was a tenant farmer in the township of Ruaig on Tiree during the 18th century.² He is of particular interest, because it can be shown that he was a direct descendant in the male line of Gillean of the Battle-Axe, the founder of Clan Maclean. It can also be shown that he numbered among his ancestors the Gallo-Norse hero, Somerled, and the founders of such clans as the MacDonalds, Campbells, Camerons, Lamonts, and others.

The documentation of the descent in the male line from Gillean of the Battle Axe, the founder of Clan Maclean, was not unusual among the gentry of the clan who carried the surname of Maclean. Even if the paper trail was somewhat fragmented, such a descent would no doubt have been part of the oral tradition of the family and remembered in the form of an old Gaelic sloinneadh.³ Donald Maclean in Ruaig, would probably have known that his great-grandfather had been a tacksman and a descendant of Gillean of the Battle Axe, but time obscured a memory of such a lofty lineage among his descendants.

The vast majority of the people of Tiree, of whatever surname, carried the blood of the early chiefs of Clan Maclean. Such a descent moves downward in the social scale. Kings might cross the seas to marry, nobles might look to another county for a bride, but the younger sons and daughters were more apt to stay close to home to find a mate. Thus over the centuries the blood of the chiefs of the clan were spread to their clansmen. Donald Maclean in Ruaig and his descendants are an excellent example of this process.

Clan Maclean rose to prominence in the Western Isles of Scotland through its marriage alliances with the ruling elite. Some of these connections, along with others of genealogical significance, are outlined in the following sections.

² He would be described more accurately as a sub-tenant, since he rented his land from the tacksman of Ruaig, who, as the tenant, paid a rent to the proprietor, the Duke of Argyll.

³ An example of a sloinneadh would be Lachlan, son of Hector, son of Angus, son of John, etc.

PART ONE

THE MACLEANS OF SALUM AND IN RUAIG

The Macleans of Salum and in Ruaig were a branch of the Macleans of Morven, and were founded by John McCharles Maclean, an illegitimate son of Charles Maclean, 1st of Ardnacross, who was the great grandfather of Donald Maclean in Ruaig. He was the first of his line to settle in Tiree, where he obtained the tack of Salum sometime in the middle of the 17th century, probably through the influence of his father. There is some evidence to indicate that his son, Lachlan Bàn, succeeded to the tack of Salum, but it is not conclusive. It is believed that Ewen, the son of Lachlan Bàn and the father of Donald of Ruaig, was the first of his line to come to live in Ruaig, but how this came about is unclear. .

Salum was one of the smaller townships of Tiree, covering only 178 Scots' acres, or 224 acres of the English or American measure. It was rated at 12 mail-lands, and reorganized as a joint farm in 1737, in which its occupiers were direct tenants of the Argyll Estate. It was divided into single crofts at the beginning of the 19th century.

Ruaig, on the other hand, was one of the larger townships of Tiree, covering 418 acres by the Scots' measure, or 526 acres by the English or American. It was not reorganized as a joint farm in 1737 and remained in the hands tacksman until it, too, was divided into crofts at the beginning of the 19th century. It was rated at 44 mail-lands.

The rent rolls of 1743 listed Lachlan Maclean as the sole tenant of Ruaig. He was a Glasgow merchant, who was a member of the Macleans of Grishipol, and had no known blood connection with our Macleans. It is not known how long he held this tack, but two Campbell lairds were shown as the tenants of Ruaig in 1776. It evidently remained in Campbell hands the remainder of the century, since Donald Campbell of Treshnish held Ruaig in 1793-94. At that time the annual gross sales consisted of 20 tens of kelp for £75, 50 bolls of barley for £45, and 12 head of cattle for £12, which totaled £135. The annual rent for those years was £56.

Generation No. 1

1. Donald Maclean, in Ruaig, born Abt. 1721. He was the son of **2. Ewen Maclean, in Ruaig (Q)**. He married **(1) Effie Chrosbie/McNeill**. She was born Abt. 1734.

Donald Maclean was born in 1714, according to the 1776 census, and in 1729 according to the census of 1779.

Donald married Effie Chrosbie, who was also known by the surname of McNeill, and the surnames were evidently interchangeable. The date of her birth, as that of her husband, is difficult to determine, because the census records of 1776 and 1779 do not only disagree, but are not altogether creditable. Her parents are not known

Donald Maclean and his family occupied four mail-lands in Ruaig in Tìree during the second half of the eighteenth century. At the time of the 1776 Census he was listed as a sub-tenant and the owner of five cows and six horses. A Lachlan Maclean, a Glasgow merchant, was the tacksman of Ruaig in 1747, when he is shown as a tenant of that township on the rent rolls of that year. It is not believed that he was closely related to Donald, since he was probably was the son of Allan of Grishipol and Catherine, daughter of Ewen Maclean of Balliphetrish, Tìree.

In 1776-1779 Donald was one of the four sub-tenants of Ruaig; the others being Dougall McDougall, John McArthur, and Dugall McLeod, who well may have been related to him in some manner. Together these four occupied 17 mail-lands. The remainder of Ruaig, or approximately 27 mail-lands, was evidently in the hands of the tacksman, who employed eleven workmen and their families to farm it for him on shares.

Ruaig in company with all of Tìree was farmed in run-rig until it was divided into crofts at the beginning of the nineteenth century. In run-rig the best of the arable land was farmed in strips, for which the sub-tenants drew lots for periodically. A tenant's holdings were not the enclosed plots in which farming is done today, but separated strips, which were rarely adjacent to one another. A rig might be twenty or thirty feet long, with their length as much as ten times more than their width. It was higher in the middle than at the edge, because the soil was constantly turned toward the center. A stony or marshy area often lay between the rigs, which served to drain away surplus water. In this way no one tenant of the township had the best land, because it was divided between all, each having a part of the best and worst of the arable land.

A romantic tale appeared in the Daily Express in February 3, 1930, which told of Donald in Ruaig aiding Bonnie Prince Charlie to escape capture after the Battle of Culloden. An excerpt from this article entitled, ""Some Historic Macleans of Tìree", is shown below:

"KIDNAPPED BY THE FRENCH (1746): The Battle of Culloden was not long past when the French brig Bellisle anchored in Gott Bay, Tìree. A boat went ashore and the sailors seized the first man they met. They requested him, forcibly, to pilot their ship to Lochnanuagh, some twenty miles north to Ardnamurchan Point. The man, whose name was Neil MacFadyen, confessed his lack of knowledge of the coast, but suggested a substitute in Donald Maclean who lived nearby. Donald offered to go with the ship if he was brought back to Tìree on the return journey. The brig with the two Tìree men on board - MacFadyen was taken too, lest he should raise the alarm- reached Lochnanuagh, where the Prince (Bonnie Prince Charlie) and his retainers were taken on board. On the return journey the Bellisle instead of approaching Tìree headed for Barra via the north of Coll. The prospect of a visit to Barra, or even France, did not appeal to the pilot and his friend. When all was dark and quiet, and only the steersman and the lookout were on deck, the islanders lowered a boat over the stern of the brig and rowed away. The dark night favoured the fugitives who landed at Port na Lunge on the south of Coll, whence they later crossed to Tìree.

On their secret arrival home Donald was warned that he was liable to be arrested for helping the Pretender and took refuge in a cave in Vaul, in the north of Tìree, from September 1746 to June 1747. A few friends visited him and brought him supplies on the darkest nights. Government official paid frequent visits to his father's house in Ruaig, sometimes making two visits in one night, in the hope of surprising the wanted man. The privations were too much for Donald's health. His father suggested that he should give himself up to the authorities and together they crossed to Tobermory. On the way, unknown to them, the passing mail packet carried a free pardon to all under the rank of captain.

Donald Maclean was conscripted into one of the Highland regiments, but through the intervention of an officer of the regiment, Maclean of Drimnin, he was released after two years' service and returned to his

native isle." See Appendix I for a copy of the entire article

This article in the Daily Express also stated the Donald's grandfather, Lachlan Bàn Maclean, was the bailie of Tiree in 1674 and died at sea in that year. This has proved to be untrue in all details, since the bailie of Tiree in 1674 was a Lachlan Maclean of Grishipol in Coll and lived until at least 1681. He certainly was not Donald's grandfather, who was a descendant of the Macleans of Morven. This inaccuracy casts some doubts that Donald was ever the pilot of Bonnie Prince Charlie, but it is a tale that his widely accepted on Tiree.

More About Donald Maclean, of Ruaig:

Aka (Facts Pg): Dòmhnall Mac Eòghan Mhic Lachainn

Ancestral File No.: 138

Residence: Sub-Tenant of Ruaig

Notes for Effie Chrosbie/McNeill:

Effie was listed as Effie McNeill in the Census of 1776, and as Effie Chrosbie in the Census of 1779. Apparently these two surnames were either used interchangeably, or the enumerator made an error in one or another of the two censuses.

More About Effie Chrosbie/McNeill:

Ancestral File No.: 139

Generation No. 2

2. Ewen Maclean, in Ruaig (Q). He was the son of **4. Lachlan Bàn Maclean, of Salum (Q).**

It is not known if Ewen inherited the tack of Salum from his father, if indeed his father succeeded John McCharles at this location as has discussed earlier. If he did, so he may have lost it with the reorganization of the Argyll Estate in 1737, because the MacFadyens were firmly in place in Salum in 1743, and probably earlier in 1737.

It is probable that he was the first of our line to settle in Ruaig. If that is correct he came to as a sub-tenant, but the timing of this is not known, nor is it clear who the tackman might have been at that time. It is known that of Lachlan Maclean, merchant of Glasgow, acquired Ruaig in 1740, however. He was an absentee tacksman and a member of the Macleans of Grishipol, who had no known blood relationship with Ewen. He was replaced in Ruaig by two absentee Campbell lairds sometime before 1766. If Ewen did not come to Ruaig from Salum, he may have made an intermediate stop before doing so. See below:

There were two Ewen Macleans in the 1716 List, which named those men capable of bearing arms in the Jacobite Rebellion of 1716. These were as follows:

(1) Ewn McLachlan of Vaul, brother of John McLachlan VcEan. Ewn was killed at Sheriffmuir (1715).

This Ewen has the correct father and grandfather in his patronymic, but this would mean Donald of Ruaig was born in 1715 or earlier. The 1776 census did show his birth as 1714, but this census information is not reliable.

(2) Ewn McLachlan VcEan of Heylipol

Again we have another Ewen with the same pedigree, but neither of these Ewen Macleans may have been our ancestor.

More About Ewen Maclean, of Ruaig (Q):

Aka (Facts Pg): Eòghan Mac Lachainn Bhàin Mhic Iain

Ancestral File No.: 276

Residence: Sub-Tenant of Ruaig (Q)

Source(s): IA-65,-66,-73,-75

Children of Ewen Maclean, of Ruaig (Q) are:

1.
 - i. **Donald Maclean, of Ruaig, born Abt. 1721**; married **Effie Chrosbie/McNeill**.
 - ii. Ewen Maclean

Notes for Ewen Maclean:

Ewen did not appear in either the census of 1776 or 1779.

Generation No. 3

4. Lachlan Bàn Maclean, of Salum (Q). He was the son of **8. John McCharles Maclean.**

Lachlan Bàn Maclean, or Lachainn Bhàin Mhic Iain, was the son of John McCharles Maclean, the first of his line to settle on Tiree.

John McCharles Maclean was the tacksman of Salum from 1662 to 1675 and probably beyond those dates, and his son, Lachlan Bàn, may have succeeded him in this location. This premise is based on an entry in the List of Men Capable of Bearing Arms in 1716, which shows a Lachlan Maclean of Salum turning a large number of weapons; an indication he was of the tacksman class. See below:

"Lachlan McLean of Salum gave gun ane sword & durk Broloss took a broad sword from him & another gun".

There is no way to determine how long Lachlan Bàn may have held Salum, if he ever did so. It is known that the Duke of Argyll instructed his agent on Tiree about 1720 to replace the Maclean tacksmen of the island with those of the Campbell name or close associates of Clan Campbell. How quickly this instruction was implemented is not known, but Salum was one of the townships put out for bids at the time of the reorganization of the Argyll Estate in 1737.

Descendants of Lachlan Bàn Maclean put forth a fanciful tale of his death, which appeared in the newspaper article, "Some Historic Macleans of Tiree", but there is conclusive evidence that this account is not correct. Lachlan Maclean of Grishipol in Coll was bailie of Tiree, not Lachlan Bàn, grandfather of Donald of Ruaig. This Lachlan, bailie of Tiree, did have to seek refuge in Coll to escape the wrath of the Maclean chief for aiding the Campbells in their takeover of Tiree. He was alive in 1681. Nevertheless an excerpt from this article is shown below:

"This story of the lost title deeds has become a tradition in one branch of the family. Lachlan Maclean, baron bailee, or factor, of Tiree, towards the end of the seventeenth century, was informed that his master, Maclean of Duart, had forfeited his estate, and was warned that government officials were on their way to take possession of the papers pertaining to the ownership of the island. Lachlan decided to try to escape with the papers in an open boat to Mull. The storm in which he set out increased. The boat never reached land and Lachlan and the documents were never seen again. It is presumed they lie in the depths between Tiree and Mull. A grandson of the Bailee Lachlan, Donald by name, was Prince Charles Edward's pilot in 1746"

A copy of the newspaper article in the Dailey Express, February 3, 1930, is shown in Appendix I. Appendix II discusses the evidence disproving the role Lachlan Bàn may or may not have played on Tiree.

More About Lachlan Bàn Maclean, of Salum (Q):

Aka (Facts Pg): Lachainn Bhàin Mhic Iain

Ancestral File No.: 552

Source(s): IA-66,-73-75,-76

Child of Lachlan Bàn Maclean, of Salum (Q) is:

2. i. **Ewen Maclean**, of Ruaig (Q).

Generation No. 4

8. John McCharles Maclean, or Iain MacTearlach Mhic Ailein, was born in Mull, and probably died in Salum, Tiree. He was the illegitimate son of Charles Maclean, 1st of Ardnacross and an unknown woman.

Illegitimacy carried very little stigma in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland. Recognized sons were often well provided for by the father, although they rarely succeeded to his titles unless there was no

legitimate issue. John was the first of his line to settle on Tiree, and in 1662 was in possession of the tack of Salum on Tiree, and was still in this location in 1675. It is presumed that John's father, Charles of Ardnacross, was instrumental in John acquiring this tack for his son.

The Macleans were to suffer cruel losses during the civil wars of the 1640s and later. In 1651 Red Hector, the Maclean chief raised 1500 men for the Stuart cause, 800 being Macleans and 700 being Buchanans. The met a terrible disaster at the Battle of Inverkeithing, when Hector refused to turn tail when confronted with a much larger enemy force, and his command was virtually annihilated. Only 40 Macleans escaped with their lives in this debacle, which saw Hector and eight of his renowned bodyguard slain. It is not known what part John might have played in the event described above, if any, but it would have been difficult, if not impossible, for a Maclean tacksman to stay on the sidelines when his chief summoned the clan to battle. His name did not appear, however, among the gentry of the clan who were slain or wounded, and it he may well have been too young to see combat.

In late October or early November of 1675 he led a party of 60 men on a raid of Kilbride and the property of John MacLachlan, a Campbell supporter, carrying away 52 cows, 16 stirks, 4 horses, and 12 sheep. It is probable that some, if not all, the participants in this action came from Tiree, since John McCharles would first have called upon his tenants to join him on this raid.

John was not among the sons of Charles of Ardnacross, who were with their father at Cairnburgh Castle in 1681 in support of their chief and he may have been dead by that date.

The source for establishing John as the 'natural', or illegitimate, son of Charles of Ardnacross are the notes that David Robertson transcribed for the revised version of "The Clan Gillean". See Notes to First Volume, page 485, and also pages 433 and 434.

More About John McCharles Maclean:

Aka (Facts Pg): Iain Mac Tearlach Mhic Ailein

Ancestral File No.: 1104

Residence: Salum

Child of John McCharles Maclean is:

- 4 i .**Lachlan Bàn Maclean**, of Salum (Q).

PART TWO THE MACLEANS OF MORVEN

The Macleans of Morven were founded by Ian Dubh Maclean, the second son of Hector Mòr, the 12th chief of Clan Maclean. This branch came into being at the zenith of the power of the clan, but sadly saw its power greatly diminished with the loss of the Duart Estate. During these important years it exerted a powerful influence in clan affairs, when it gave unstinting loyal support to its chiefs. The Macleans of Morven had many branches, among them the Macleans of Kinlochaline, Drimnin, Calgary, Grulin, Killunaig, Torranbeg, Pennycross, and, of course, the Macleans of Salum and Ruaig.

There were a number of notables among the branches. Some of them were members of our line of Macleans; such as Allan, son of Ian Dubh of Morven, who was a recognized military leader at the age of sixteen and Charles of Ardnacross, who founded the Macleans of Drimnin, Calgary, Grulin, and our group, the Macleans of Salum and in Ruaig. Others that should be mentioned were John, 2nd of Kinlochaline, who was severely wounded at Inverkeithing in 1651; Angus, 4th of Kinlochaline, who was a captain under Sir John, the Maclean chief, at the Battle of Sheriffmuir in 1715; and Charles, 4th of Drimnin, who led the Macleans at Culloden. Charles of Drimnin and his eldest son, Lachlan were slain in that battle, and his second son, Allan, who succeeded him, was wounded.

Generation No. 4

1. John McCharles Maclean, born in Mull; died in Salum, Tiree. He was the illegitimate son of **2. Charles Maclean, 1st of Ardnacross** and **3. Unknown**.

Generation No. 5

2. Charles Maclean, 1st of Ardnacross, died Aft. 1681. He was the son of **4. Allan Maclean, 1st of Ardtornish** and **5. Una MacIain, of Ardnamurchan**. He married **3. Unknown**.

3. Unknown

:

Charles Maclean, the second son of Allan Maclean, 1st of Ardtornish, was the tacksman of Ardnacross in Mull. He is referred to in the Gaelic manuscripts as Tearlach Mac Ailein Mhic Iain Dubh. The date of his birth is not known, but it must have been near the beginning of the seventeenth century. His presence was recorded at Cairnburgh Castle in 1681, along with five of his sons, where they and the other principal followers of Sir John Maclean had gathered to support their beleaguered chief, who had lost Duart Castle and Mull to his Campbell enemies, and who hoped to regain his possessions.

Charles married Mary, daughter of Allan Maclean, 7th of Ardgour, by whom he had ten children. He also had a liaison with an unknown woman, which produced an illegitimate son, the founder of the Macleans of Salum and Ruaig.

The position of Charles Maclean, 1st of Ardnacross, within the clan was a prominent one, as he was the foster father of Sir John Maclean and a man of wealth and considerable influence. The rent rolls of Arross in 1674 show him in possession of Ardnacroish, Drumsyne, and Balliskait, for which he paid a rent of £266, 13s, 4d. Of all the tacksmen of Maclean of Duart only Hector MacQuarrie of Ulva and Allan Maclean of Inner Skavadill paid a higher rent. His wealth is illustrated by his ability to purchase of the lands of Drimnin from the Earl of Argyll for his eldest legitimate son, obtain the tacks of Calgary and Grulin in Mornish for two others, and arrange advantageous marriages for his daughters. It would appear that he also arranged for his illegitimate son, John, to obtain the tack of Salum in Tiree.

During the civil wars of the 1640s the Clan Maclean suffered hugely for their support of the royalist cause. They made a large contribution to the victory of Montrose at the Battle of Kilsyth, when the brother of Sir Lachlan, the Maclean chief, led 1100 men, 750 being his own clansmen, onto this field. This success was short lived, however, because after Montrose was defeated at Philipaugh in 1645 Sir David Leslie and the Campbell forces invaded Mull and occupied the home territory of the Macleans for the first time in its history. This, along with the disaster at Inverkeithing in 1651 in which over 700 Maclean clansmen died, brought ruin to the Macleans, from which they never really truly recovered. It is not known what part Charles of Ardnacross and his many sons played in these proceedings, but they must have had a giant impact on their lives.

More About Charles Maclean, 1st of Ardnacross:

Aka (Facts Pg): Tearlach Mac Ailein Mhic Iain Dubh

Ancestral File No.: 2208

Source(s): IA-37,-65,-66

Child of Charles Maclean and Unknown is:

- 1 i. **John McCharles Maclean**, born in Mull; died in Salum,Tiree.

Generation No. 6

4. Allan Maclean, 1st of Ardtornish, born Abt. 1578. He was the son of **8. Ian Dubh Maclean, of Morven** and **9. Catherine Campbell, of Lochnell**. He married **5. Una MacIain, of Ardnamurchan**.

5. Una MacIain, of Ardnamurchan She was the daughter of **10. John MacIain, 9th of Ardnamurchan**.

Allan Maclean, Ailein Mac Iain Mhic Eachann, 1st of Ardtornish was born 1571-1586. He was the son of Ian Dubh Maclean of Morven and Catherine Campbell, daughter of John Gorm Campbell. 1st of Lochnell

Allan married Una Macian, daughter of John Macian of Ardnamurchan.

Allan showed himself to be every bit the warrior that his father had been before him, when at the age of sixteen he began a series of raids into the home territory of Macian of Ardmurchan to punish him for being instrumental in his father's death. Listening to the outraged cries of his tenantry on their losses in livestock and crops, Macian made peace with Allan. To seal the agreement Macian offered his daughter in marriage with Allan and provided her with a large dowry.

Allan continued in his father's footsteps in support of the wars of his chief, Sir Lachlan Mòr, and was with him at the Battle of Glenlivet in Banffshire in October, 1594. This was a disaster for the Highland forces led by the Earl of Argyll, who was killed in this action. They were defeated by the more disciplined Lowland army, which was led by the Catholic rebel earls, Huntley and Errol, who brought cannon into action. Artillery was new to the Highlanders, who found they could not withstand it. Sir Lachlan Mòr, the Maclean chief, and his clan distinguished themselves, but in a losing cause. Allan was shot in the head in this battle, only being saved from death by his helmet. This did strike him down, however, and he only saved from capture by Huntley's Gordons led by Lachlan Og Maclean of Ross, who came to his rescue.

It is not known if Allan was at the Battle of Gruinart on Islay, where the outnumbered Macleans lost Sir Lachlan Mòr. He was with Lachlan's successor, Hector Og, however, when the Maclean chief gathered

a huge force to avenge the death of his father. This army was comprised of not only the Macleans, but such allies as the Mackinnons, the Macleods of Dunvegan, the MacNeills of Barra, and the Camerons of Lochiel. This host invaded Islay, routed a smaller MacDonald force at the Battle of Bein Begrie (Bengivory), and embarked upon an orgy of revenge, wreaking havoc upon the lands of the MacDonalds of Dunnyveg.

More About Allan Maclean, 1st of Ardtornish:
Aka (Facts Pg): Ailein Mac Iain Mhic Eachann Mòr
Ancestral File No.: 4416
Source(s): IA-37,66,-67

More About Una MacIain, of Ardnamurchan:
Ancestral File No.: 4417

Child of Allan Maclean and Una MacIain is:

- 2 i. **Charles Maclean, 1st of Ardnacross**, died Aft. 1681; married (1) Mary Maclean, of Ardgour; married (2) **Unknown woman**, mother of John McCharles Maclean.

Generation No. 7

8. Ian Dubh Maclean, of Morven, died 1586. He was the son of **Hector Mòr Maclean, 12th Maclean Chief** and **Mary MacDonald, of Dunnyveg**. He married **9. Catherine Campbell, of Lochnell**.

9. Catherine Campbell, of Lochnell. She was the daughter of **John Gorm Campbell, 1st of Lochnell** and **Mary Campbell**.

Ian Dubh Maclean of Morven was the second son of Hector Mor, 12th chief of Clan Maclean, and Mary, daughter of Alexander MacDonald of Islay and the Glens of Antrim. He was the founder of the Macleans of Kinlochaline, Drimnin, and Pennycross. He died in July of 1586.

Ian Dubh had wanted to marry his cousin Margaret, daughter of Hector Maclean, 5th of Coll, but could not obtain the dispensation from the church to do. He solved this problem by hand-fasting with her. This union produced at least one son.

Ian Dubh married (1) Catherine Campbell, daughter of John Gorm Campbell, 1st of Lochnell and widow of John Stewart of Appin, and (2) Margaret, daughter of Archibald Campbell of Ardintenny.

Ian Dubh of Morven played a prominent role in clan affairs during the chiefship of his brother, Hector Og, and his nephew, Sir Lachlan Mor. In 1573 he was granted tacks of land in Morven and Islay and was appointed bailie of Morven. He solidified his position with Sir Lachlan Mòr, when he aided him to thwart the conspiracy of Ailein Nan Sop and the Earl of Argyll to take over control of the Duart estate. He went on to become the strong right arm of his bellicose nephew in the battles with the Macleans of Lochbuie and Coll and the MacDonalds of Dunnyveg, often commanding the Maclean forces in military actions.

There are several accounts of the death of Ian Dubh Maclean. One being that he was beheaded by the orders of the MacDonald chief, who had taken Sir Lachlan Mòr and some of his more prominent followers prisoner in Islay through an act of treachery. A more creditable version is that Ian Dubh and MacDonald Herrach took refuge in a small building and refused to surrender to the MacDonalds, knowing that they could expect no mercy. They proceeded to challenge the MacDonalds to battle, but their enemies, respecting their reputations as notable warriors, chose to fire the building and burned them to death.

More About Ian Dubh Maclean, of Morven:
Aka (Facts Pg): Iain Dubh Mac Eachann Mòr
Ancestral File No.: 8832
Occupation: Bailie of Morven
Source(s): IA-37,-66,-67,-69

More About Catherine Campbell, of Lochnell:
Ancestral File No.: 8833

Children of Ian Maclean and Catherine Campbell are:

- 4 i. **Allan Maclean, 1st of Ardtornish**, born Abt. 1578; married (1) Margaret Maclean of Coll; married (2) **Una Maclan, of Ardnamurchan**; married (3) Margaret Campbell.
- ii. Marian Maclean, married Norman Macleod of Harris.
- iii. Mary Maclean, married Donald MacDonald of Sleat.
- iv. Catherine Maclean, born 1535.
- v. Catherine Maclean, born 1540.
- vi. Julian Maclean, married (1) O'Donnell of Tirconnell; married (2) O'Neill the Great.
- vii. Una Maclean, married Cameron of Lochiel.
- viii. Janet Maclean, married MacDonald of Keppoch.

PART THREE

THE CHIEFS OF CLAN MACLEAN

The Clan Maclean can with some certainty trace their origin back to old Dougall of Scone who lived about 1100 AD. Their seannachies obligingly traced their ancestry back to the Milesian kings of Ireland and even to the Pharaohs of Egypt, but this was all fictitious. Old Dougall had a son, Raing or Raingee, who, in turn had three sons; Cucatha, or Dog of Battle; Cuisdhe, or Dog of Peace; and Cuduilig, or Dog of Hunting. Cucatha was said to have been the progenitor of Clan Concatha of Lennox, from which the Coquhouns may have descended. Cuisdhe was said to have founded Clan Cuithe in Fife, while Cuduilig became the Lay-Abbot of the Monastery of Lismore in Argyll. He is the ancestors of the Macleans and the Rankins.

Cuduilig had a son named Niall, who had a son called Maolsuthain according to *The History of Clan Maclean* by J.P Maclean, but this individual is missing from the account of the Maclean genealogy in *The Clan Gillian*. Each agree, however, that Rath, or Macrath, was next in this line and that he was the father of Gille-Eoin, the founder of Clan Maclean.

Gille means youth or servant in Gaelic, while Eoin is a form of John. Thus Gille-Eoin means a servant or person dedicated to the Apostle John. Gille-Eoin was contracted in time to Gill'Eoin and then to Gilleoin and Gillean. The proper pronunciation is Gill-ane and not Gill-e-un.

The power of the chiefs of Clan Maclean was derived from their marriage connection with the Lords of the Isles, for whom they often acted as chamberlains of their households and as their chief lieutenants. They loyally supported the Lordship of the Isles until it was dissolved in 1493, when they became an independent clan. Since the Clan Donald also broke up into separate clans at this same time, the Macleans became the most powerful island clan.

An official report compiled between 1577 and 1595 evaluated the number of fighting men that the Maclean chief could muster among its Hebridean properties. It did not include the mainland branches, such as the Macleans of Ardgour and Kingerloch, and if they had been included the total would have higher than 2000 men. It should also be noted that this figure did not include those men that could also be called upon from such vassals as the MacNeills of Barra and the Macquarries of Ulva.

Generation No. 7

64. Ian Dubh Maclean, of Morven, died 1586. He was the son of **128. Hector Mòr Maclean, 12th Maclean Chief** and **129. Mary MacDonal, of Dunnyveg**. He married **65. Catherine Campbell, of Lochnell**.

65. Catherine Campbell, of Lochnell She was the daughter of **130. John Gorm Campbell, 1st of Lochnell** and **131. Mary Campbell**.

Notes for Ian Dubh Maclean, of Morven:

Ian Dubh Maclean of Morven was the second son of Hector Mor, 12th chief of Clan Maclean, and Mary, daughter of Alexander MacDonal of Islay and the Glens of Antrim. He was the founder of the Macleans of Kinlochaline, Drimnin, and Pennycross. He died in July of 1586.

Ian Dubh had wanted to marry his cousin Margaret, daughter of Hector Maclean, 5th of Coll, but could not obtain the dispensation from the church to do. He solved this problem by hand-fasting with her. This union produced at least one son.

Ian Dubh married (1) Catherine Campbell, daughter of John Gorm Campbell, 1st of Lochnell and widow of John Stewart of Appin, and (2) Margaret, daughter of Archibald Campbell of Ardentenny.

Ian Dubh of Morven played a prominent role in clan affairs during the chiefship of his brother, Hector Og, and his nephew, Sir Lachlan Mor. In 1573 he was granted the tacks of land in Morven and Islay and was appointed bailie of Morven. He solidified his position with Sir Lachlan Mòr, when he aided him to thwart the conspiracy of Ailein Nan Sop and the Earl of Argyll to take over control of the Duart estate. He went on to become the strong right arm of his bellicose nephew in the battles with the Macleans of Lochbuie and Coll and the MacDonal, often commanding the Maclean forces in military actions.

There are several accounts of the death of Ian Dubh Maclean. One being that he was beheaded by the orders of the MacDonal chief, who had taken Sir Lachlan Mòr and some of his more prominent followers prisoner in Islay through an act of treachery. A more creditable version is that Ian Dubh and MacDonal Herrach took refuge in a small building and refused to surrender to the MacDonal, knowing that they could expect no mercy. They proceeded to challenge the MacDonal to battle, but their enemies, respecting their reputations as notable warriors, chose to fire the building and burned them to death.

More About Ian Dubh Maclean, of Morven:
Aka (Facts Pg): Iain Dubh Mac Eachann Mòr
Ancestral File No.: 8832
Occupation: Bailie of Morven
Source(s): IA-37,-66,-67,-69

More About Catherine Campbell, of Lochnell:
Ancestral File No.: 8833
Residence: of Lochnell

Children of Ian Maclean and Catherine Campbell are:

- 32 i. Allan Maclean, 1st of Ardtornish, born Abt. 1578; married (1) Margaret Maclean of Coll; married (2) Una MacIan; married (3) Margaret Campbell.
- ii. Marian Maclean, married Norman Macleod of Harris.
- iii. Mary Maclean, married Donald MacDonal of Sleat.
- iv. Catherine Maclean, born 1535.
- v. Catherine Maclean, born 1540.
- vi. Julian Maclean, married (1) O'Donnell of Tirconnell; married (2) O'Neill the Great.
- vii. Una Maclean, married Cameron of Lochiel.
- viii. Janet Maclean, married MacDonal of Keppoch.

Generation No. 8

128. Hector Mòr Maclean, 12th Chief of Clan Maclean, born 1497; died 1568. He was the son of **256. Lachlan Cattanach Maclean, 11th Maclean Chief** and **257. Marian Maclean, of Treshnish**. He married **129. Mary MacDonald, of Dunnyveg**.

129. Mary MacDonald, of Dunnyveg She was the daughter of **258. Alexander MacDonald, 5th of Dunnyveg** and **259. Catherine Maclan, of Ardnamurchan**.

Notes for Hector Mòr Maclean, 12th Maclean Chief:

Hector Mòr, Eachann Mòr, 12th chief of Clan Maclean was born about 1497, and was the son of Lachlan Cattanach and Marian Maclean, daughter of John Maclean, 1st of Treshnish. He died in 1568.

Hector Mòr married Mary, daughter of Alexander MacDonald of Islay and the Glens of Antrim about 1520

Hector Mòr was described by A. Maclean Sinclair as a man of strong intellectual powers, but arbitrary and stubborn, and also capable of exceedingly harsh conduct, especially in his treatment of Maclean of Coll, which is described below. He amassed a great amount of wealth, was a shrewd manager of his financial affairs, and was known for his princely hospitality. That evaluation tells only part of the story, however, because during his tenure he embarked upon a vicious war with the MacDonalds of Islay, which would ultimately bring ruin to each.

The dissolution of the Lordship of the Isles a few years before the birth of Hector Mòr introduced a different era in the Western Isles. Under the Lordship the natural rivalries of the island clans had been kept in check, and when violence broke out between them it was more of the brush fire category. Without the restraining hand of the MacDonald Lords, however, confrontations between contenders often erupted into full-fledged conflagrations. Hector Mòr contributed more than his fair share in the turbulence in the Hebrides during the 16th century. He was guilty in disrupting the unity of Clan Maclean by continuing the feud of his father with the Macleans of Lochbuie, which reached murderous proportions in 1538 when John Og of Lochbuie and two of his sons were slain. This so embittered this branch of the clan that they refused to aid the successors of Hector Mòr in their many battles. Hector Mòr also treated the Macleans of Coll exceedingly badly, when they refused to acknowledge him as their feudal superior and follow him in his wars against his enemies. To punish them he sent a force into the property of the Laird of Coll in Achalennan and Drimnin in 1561, which was led by his two sons, Hector Og and Ian Dubh of Morven. They plundered Coll's tenantry, carrying off livestock valued at 4000 marks, and continued in possession of these plundered lands for another two or three years

In the beginning of the chiefship of Hector Mòr all was well with the MacDonalds of Islay, and they made common cause against the Earl of Argyll and his Campbells. Together they made a formidable coalition, since they were the two strongest clans in the Western Isles, and were a challenge to the designs of the Campbells in the region. In 1527 Hector Mòr, who hated the Campbells for the murder of his father, led a vengeful expedition into Roseneath and Craignish, plundering these properties and other Campbell lands. The Campbells retaliated and the king had to step into quell these hostilities.

When Donald Dubh Maclean raised his standard in 1540 and mustered the former vassals of the Lordship of the Isles in an attempt to recreate that Gaelic principality, the Macleans, the MacNeills of Barra, the Macleods, and all the branches of Clan Donald, except the MacDonalds of Islay, supported him. When this poorly managed campaign fell apart, Hector Mòr alleged he had only joined Donald Dhu in order to scuttle his chances. This hollow excuse was evidently accepted by the Scottish king, when Hector Mòr made a great show of submitting to him. Such a dance between the king and the chiefs of the island clans had been going on for some time. Whenever the violence in the Western Isles reached extreme proportions the king would bring a fleet and army into the region to squash such activity; once jailing Hector Mòr and other chiefs for two years. The chiefs, in turn, would make a great show of submitting to the king's authority, be released, and then go back to their old behavior.

It was the wars with the MacDonalds of Islay, however, which were to consume the reign of Hector Mòr and those of his son and grandson, and so weaken each that they later became easy prey to their Campbell enemies in the 17th century. The friendship between the MacDonalds of Islay and Hector Mòr, which had marked the beginning of his tenure at the helm of the Clan Maclean broke down in a quarrel over the ownership of the island of Gigha and escalated into open warfare over the Rhinns of Islay which each had claimed for some years. This last was a very fertile and desirous piece of property, but its true value was in its control of the rich trade route between Argyll and Ulster. Edinburgh stoked the fire in

these hostilities by granting ownership of land in Islay to the MacDonalds which was occupied by tenants of Maclean of Duart, and ruthlessly playing off one opponent against the other to diminish the strength of each. In this they were aided and abetted by the Campbells, who hoped to gain land through forfeiture, if and when one or another of the antagonists were adjudged guilty of treason.

The wars between the MacDonalds and the Macleans were far more ferocious and serious than the usual clan warfare, in that they were marked by invasions of each other's territory with sizeable armies and with corresponding casualties. These conflicts later resulted in the death of the faithful Ian Dubh of Morven and later in the death of Sir Lachlan Mòr Maclean, the grandson of Hector Mòr, and were tragic for both of the adversaries.

*** *** *** *** ***

Hector Mòr was kidnapped, with many other Chiefs, by the King's (James V) Lord Lieutenant at a dinner on board ship off Aros Castle. They were taken south to Edinburgh, where they were forced to agree to the terms of the Statutes of Iona, under which they lost much of their sovereignty over the islands. Hector himself was only released when he agreed to the destruction of all his galleys. He was Lord of Duart from 1523 till 1568

More About Hector Mòr Maclean, 12th Maclean Chief:

Aka (Facts Pg): Eachann Mac Lachainn Cattanach

Ancestral File No.: 17664

Source(s): IA-37,-66.-67,-69

More About Mary MacDonald, of Dunnyveg:

Ancestral File No.: 17665

Source(s): IA-37,-55

Children of Hector Maclean and Mary MacDonald are:

- i. Hector Og Maclean

More About Hector Og Maclean:

Name 2: Hector Og -- 13th Chief

- 64 ii. Ian Dubh Maclean, of Morven, died 1586; married Catherine Campbell, of Lochnell.

Generation No. 9

256. Lachlan Cattanach Maclean, 11th Chief of Clan Maclean, born Abt. 1475; died 1527. He was the son of **512. Lachlan Maclean, 10th Maclean Chief**. He married **257. Marian Maclean, of Treshnish**.

257. Marian Maclean, of Treshnish She was the daughter of **514. John Maclean, 1st of Treshnich**.

Notes for Lachlan Cattanach Maclean, 11th Maclean Chief:

In this genealogy Lachlan Cattanach is shown as the son of Lachlan, an illegitimate son of Hector Odhar, 9th Chief of Clan Maclean, and an unknown woman. The date of his birth is estimated to have been about 1475. He died in Edinburgh in 1527.

The sobriquet of 'cattanach' means hairy or shaggy in Gaelic, and evidently was attached to Lachlan because of his appearance, and not because his mother was one of Clan Chattan.

Lachlan married (1) Marian Maclean, daughter of John, 1st of Treshnish and (2) Elizabeth Campbell, daughter of the Earl of Argyl, in 1517.

There evidently some controversy surrounding Lachlan Cattanach's assumption of the chiefship after the Battle of Flodden that has never been fully explained. His right to the Duart estate and the chiefship may have been challenged by some of the leaders of the clan.

It must be assumed that Lachlan Cattanach took a part in the rebellion of the chiefs of the Western Isles, after the king revoked the charters granted to the former vassals of the Lord of the Isles in 1498, but if so his involvement went unrecorded. It is not known whether he was at Flodden Field, where his father died, but again the history of the Macleans in these times remains murky.

Lachlan Cattanach assumed the chiefship of Clan Maclean in 1513 after his father's death and almost immediately joined most of the other island chiefs in proclaiming Sir Donald MacDonald of Lochalsh as the Lord of the Isles in an attempt to reestablish the Lordship forfeited in 1493. The government responded strongly, however, with Colin, 3rd Earl of Argyll, Mackenzie of Kintail, John Macian of Ardnamurchan, and others coming to its support. It was soon seen that the rebellion could not prevail, and it collapsed of its own weight. Although the Macleans had spearheaded this effort, Lachlan Cattanach received full remission as did the other ringleaders.

In 1517 Sir Donald MacDonald was again in rebellion, after misleading his prime supporters, including Lachlan Cattanach in believing that he had been granted the lieutenancy of the Isles, which was false. This reckless policy, bordering on insanity, backfired on him, when the Islesmen turned upon him and gave him up to the king.

Lachlan Cattanach extricated himself from any punishment for his part in this second uprising of Sir Donald MacDonald, in which he again had played a major role, by submitting to the king and allying himself with the Earl of Argyll by marrying his daughter Elizabeth. He was in such good graces with the government that the king granted him full pardon and gifted him with the rents of Tiree and appointed him collector of rents in the king's lands south of Ardnamurchan, except any of the holdings of John Macian. In response Lachlan Cattanach promised under oath to be true to the king and to aid the Earl of Argyll in maintaining order in the Isles.

Evidently the marriage with Elizabeth Campbell was not a happy one. A story has come down through the ages and taken as true that Lachlan Cattanach attempted to drown his wife by stranding her upon 'the lady's rock' to wait for the incoming tide to accomplish his purpose. She supposedly was rescued by her Campbell clansmen, however, and lived to tell the tale. This fiction did not surface until much later, however, and was first written by a Campbell historian. A. Maclean Sinclair makes a very creditable case in *The Clan Gillean* to absolve Lachlan Cattanach of this crime.

In 1527 Lachlan Cattanach visited Edinburgh, after wisely obtaining a letter of safe conduct from the government. While asleep he was murdered by Sir John Campbell of Calder and his followers. This Sir John was a brother to Elizabeth Campbell and it is possible that the murder took place to allow Lachlan's wife to take another husband.

More About Lachlan Cattanach Maclean, 11th Maclean Chief:
Aka (Facts Pg): Lachainn MacLachainn Mhic Eachann Odar
Ancestral File No.: 35328
Source(s): IA-37,-55,-67,

More About Marian Maclean, of Treshnish:
Ancestral File No.: 35329
Source(s): IA-37

Children of Lachlan Maclean and Marian Maclean are:

- 128 i. Hector Mòr Maclean, 12th Maclean Chief, born 1497; died 1568; married Mary MacDonald, of Dunnyveg.
- ii. Ailein nan Sop Maclean

Generation No. 10

512. Lachlan Maclean, 10th Chief of Clan Maclean, died 1513 in Flodden Field. He was the son of **1024. Hector Odar Maclean, 9th Maclean Chief** and **1025. Unknown**.

Notes for Lachlan Maclean, 10th Maclean Chief:

Hector Odhar evidently left no legitimate issue, but there is ample evidence that he had an illegitimate son Lachlan, who succeeded him as 10th chief of Clan Maclean. During Lachlan Cattanach's reign his father's existence was suppressed by the seannachies. This may have been done to avoid any questions as to the right of Lachlan Cattanach to the chiefship, since it inferred that Lachlan Cattanach was the son of Hector Odhar.

Lachlan inherited the whole domain confirmed to his father, Hector Odhar, in 1495 by the government.

This included his possessions in Mull and Tiree, as well as lands in Islay, Jura, Scarba, and other minor properties, which he had held before as vassal to the Lord of the Isles. When King James revoked this charter and others held by the other island chiefs in 1498, they rose in rebellion in response to this tyrannical behavior. There is every reason to believe that the Earl of Argyll, Duncan Stewart of Appin, and the son and heir to the Earl of Huntley instigated this move, hoping to benefit by their acquisition of forfeited lands. It was not until the rebels invaded Badenoch in 1503, however, that they were declared traitors. The king then moved against them with two armies and a fleet of ships in 1504, capturing Lachlan's castle of Cairnburgh. This overwhelming reply upon the part of the king drove Lachlan and his fellow rebels to plea for mercy.

In May of 1505 Lachlan received full remission for his actions, but he was forced to compensate Huntley and Stewart with lands he owned in Badenoch, and accept the presence of the Earl of Argyll in the Isles. He was also compelled to promise to stop molesting the Prioress of Iona and desist from pocketing some rents due to the Bishop of the Isles.

In 1513 Lachlan, once again in the king's good graces, joined him with his clan the disastrous Battle of Flodden Field. There Lachlan died, surrounded by a heap of his clansmen who died defending him.

More About Lachlan Maclean, 10th Maclean Chief:

Aka (Facts Pg): Lachainn Mac Eachann Odar

Ancestral File No.: 70656

Residence: 10th Chief of Clan Maclean

Source(s): IA-37,-55

Child of Lachlan Maclean, 10th Maclean Chief is:

- 256 i. Lachlan Cattanach Maclean, 11th Maclean Chief, born Abt. 1475; died 1527; married Marian Maclean, of Treshnish.

Generation No. 11

1024. Hector Odar Maclean, 9th Chief of Clan Maclean, born Bef. 1437; died 1498. He was the son of **2048. Lachlan Og Maclean, 8th Maclean Chief** and **2049. Catherine Campbell**. He married **1025. Unknown**.

1025. Unknown

Notes for Hector Odar Maclean, 9th Maclean Chief:

Hector Odhar, Eachann the Swarthy, was the son of Lachlan Og Maclean, 8th chief, and Catherine Campbell, daughter of Colin Campbell. The date of his birth has not been established, but he probably died about 1496-1500.

Hector Odhar married a daughter of Macintosh of Clan Chattan, but they had no children. A liaison with another woman did produce an illegitimate son, however, who succeeded him to the chiefship.

There were no more faithful adherents to the Lords of the Isles than the Macleans during the long years of their supremacy in the Isles. The caliber of their fidelity was illustrated in 1481, when Angus Og, son of the Lord of the Isles, and most of the MacDonald chieftains rose in rebellion against the Lord of the Isles. Although the Lord of the Isles was an inept ruler and had forfeited the trust of most of his subjects, the Macleans of Duart, Lochbuie, and Ardgour stood loyally by him.

In 1482 Hector Odhar, in his hereditary post of lieutenant-general of the forces of the Lord of the Isles, led a fleet into the Sound of Mull. In the van was a galley captained by Maclean of Ardgour, who proudly displayed his colors when it he encountered the fleet of Angus Og coming from the other direction. Hector Odhar, seeing his kinsman in danger, hastened to join the action, along with the Macleods of Harris and the MacNeills of Barra. In a matter of minutes the engagement became general, but the result was a cruel defeat at the hands of the MacDonald rebels in what became known as the Battle of Bloody Bay. Hector Odhar was taken prisoner and Angus Og would have hanged him, but for the intervention of MacDonald of Clanranald, who said he would have none to bicker with if Maclean was gone. His followers were not so fortunate, however, and fifty survivors of the sea battle were smoked out of a cave in which they had taken refuge on shore and slaughtered. This location has since been called the "Cave of the Heads", which gives

a vivid indication of the fate of these Maclean clansmen.

These were tumultuous years in the Western Isles and one or another of the island clans were at another's throat, resulting in a number of civil actions against the offenders. In an attempt to maintain order the Lords of Council in Edinburgh put through an act in 1496 that the chief of every clan should be answerable for the due execution of summons and writs against those of his own clan under penalty of being liable himself to the offending party. At the same time Hector Odhar, John Macian of Ardmurchan, Allan MacRuari of Moydart, Ewen Allanson of Lochiel, and Donald Angusson of Keppoch had to pledge to abstain from mutual injuries of each, under a penalty of £500.

It is not known why these five chiefs were chosen for this special restraint, although it is known that Hector Odhar and Allan MacRuari were engaged in violent feud at this time. Later in 1500 the bad blood between the Macleans and the Camerons resulted in open warfare between the two clans, but whether this was in the time of Hector Odhar or his successor is not clear.

More About Hector Odar Maclean, 9th Maclean Chief:

Aka (Facts Pg): Eachann Mac Lachainn Og

Ancestral File No.: 141312

Source(s): IA-37,-55,-67,

Child of Hector Maclean and Unknown is:

512 i. Lachlan Maclean, 10th Maclean Chief, died 1513 in Flodden Field.

Generation No. 12

2048. Lachlan Og Maclean, 8th Chief of Clan Maclean, born Abt. 1432; died 1483. He was the son of **4096. Lachlan Bronnach Maclean, 7th Maclean Chief** and **4097. Janet Stewart, of Mar**. He married **2049. Catherine Campbell**.

2049. Catherine Campbell of Argyll. She was the daughter of **1040. Colin Campbell, 1st Earl of Argyll** and **1041. Isabel Stewart, of Lorn**.

Notes for Lachlan Og Maclean, 8th Maclean Chief:

Lachlan Og, Lachainn Og the son of Lachlan Bronnach and Margaret, daughter of Alexander Stewart, Earl of Mar, was born after 1431. He succeeded to the chiefship of Clan Maclean sometime after 1472, but evidently died before 1481.

Lachlan married Catherine, a daughter of Gillespick Roy Campbell, son and heir to the first Lord Campbell.

Lachlan Og was the chamberlain of the Lord of the Isles in 1467, a prestigious post which demonstrates the importance of the position held by the Macleans under the Lordship. In 1466 the Lord of the Isles invaded the mainland once again, with his forces led by Lachlan Og in his role of lieutenant-general. The Islesmen were successful in capturing Inverness Castle and were able to impose their rule upon Inverness, Nairn, Ross, and Caithness. In time, however, the government in Edinburgh was able to squash this uprising and reestablish its authority in the North. It took a number of years for the King of Scots to learn that this action on the part of the Islesmen was part of a plot to divide his realm between Edward IV of England, the banished Douglas, and the Lord of the Isles. When the full extent of his treason was revealed the Lord of the Isles was forced to sue for pardon and his Earldom of Ross was forfeited.

More About Lachlan Og Maclean, 8th Maclean Chief:

Aka (Facts Pg): Lachainn Og Mac Lachainn Bronnach

Ancestral File No.: 282624

Source(s): IA-37,-55,-67

More About Catherine Campbell:

Ancestral File No.: 282625

Source(s): IA-67

Children of Lachlan Maclean and Catherine Campbell are:

- 1024 i. Hector Odar Maclean, 9th Maclean Chief, born Bef. 1437; died 1498; married Unknown.
- ii. Fionnaghal Maclean
- iii. Anne Maclean

Generation No. 13

4096. Lachlan Bronnach Maclean, 7th Chief of Clan Maclean, born Abt. 1387; died Aft. April 12, 1463. He was the son of **8192. Hector Roy Maclean, 6th Maclean Chief** and **8193. Margaret Stewart, of Douglas**. He married **4097. Janet Stewart, of Mar** Abt. 1431.

4097. Janet Stewart, of Mar She was the daughter of **8194. Alexander Stewart, Earl of Mar** and **8195. Isabel Douglas, Countess of Mar**.

Notes for Lachlan Bronnach Maclean, 7th Maclean Chief:

Lachlan Bronnach, Lachainn the Big Bellied, was the son of Hector Ruadh nan Cath and a daughter of the Earl of Douglas, and was born about 1392. He lived an extremely long life for the time, and is known to have been yet alive in 1463.

Lachlan Bronnach had an illegitimate son, who was born before his first marriage. He married (1) a daughter of Macleod of Dunvegan, by whom he had two sons. He married (2) Janet Stewart, daughter of Alexander Stewart, Earl of Mar, and granddaughter of Robert II, King of Scots, which produced a son, Lachan Og. This son succeeded him in accordance with the marriage contract between Margaret Stewart and himself, although there were older sons. This secured the friendship of the Earl of Mar, as well as the king, and both used their influence in obtaining the lands of Coll for Lachlan Bronnach.

Lachlan Bronnach was at the Battle of Harlaw in 1411, where his father died and he was taken prisoner and confined for a short time. His next military adventure was with the invasion of the mainland by the Lord of the Isles in 1429, where they torched Inverness and ravaged the lands of the king nearby. This was in retaliation to the treachery on the part of King James I in first inviting the Alexander, Lord of the Isles, and his principal chiefs to the parliament of 1427 and then imprisoning them and executing others. Among those confined in Tantallon Castle were the Lord of the Isles and Lachlan Bronnach. This action of the king's enraged Donald Balloch, a cousin of Alexander's, who collected a fleet and army in the Hebrides and invaded Lochaber. There they met the royal army commanded by the Earl of Mar at Inverlochry, where they ferociously attacked the disciplined Lowland knights with broadswords and battle axes, cutting them to pieces. The badly wounded Earl of Mar succeeded in extracating the remnant of his army, but left 990 dead on the field. The Maclean forces were led by John Dubh, brother of the imprisoned Lachlan Bronnach.

In 1439 Lachlan Bronnach invaded Lennox with Murdoch Gibson, where they ravaged the countryside and killed Colquhoun of Luss. The seannachies offer no explanation for this plundering expedition, but this was typical of the actions by the uncontrollable island lords of this age.

More About Lachlan Bronnach Maclean, 7th Maclean Chief:

Aka (Facts Pg): Lachainn Bronnach Mac Eòghan Ruadh

Ancestral File No.: 565248

Source(s): IA-37,-55,-67

More About Janet Stewart, of Mar:

Ancestral File No.: 565249

More About Lachlan Maclean and Janet Stewart:

Marriage: Abt. 1431

Child of Lachlan Maclean and _____ Maclean is:

- 2056 i. Donald Maclean, married (1) _____ Cameron; married (2) Unknown.

Child of Lachlan Maclean and Janet Stewart is:

2048 i. Lachlan Og Maclean, 8th Maclean Chief, born Abt. 1432; died 1483; married Catherine Campbell.

4096. Lachlan Bronnach Maclean, 7th Chief of Clan Maclean, born Abt. 1387; died Aft. April 12, 1463. He was the son of **8192. Hector Roy Maclean, 6th Maclean Chief** and **8193. Margaret Stewart, of Douglas**. He married **4113. _____ Maclean, of Kingerloch**.

4113. _____ Maclean, of Kingerloch. She was the daughter of **8226. Maclean of Kingerloch**.

Notes for Lachlan Bronnach Maclean, 7th Maclean Chief:

Lachlan Bronnach, Lachainn the Big Bellied, was the son of Hector Ruadh nan Cath and a daughter of the Earl of Douglas, and was born about 1392. He lived an extremely long life for the time, and is known to have been yet alive in 1463.

Lachlan Bronnach had an illegitimate son, who was born before his first marriage. He married (1) a daughter of Macleod of Dunvegan, by whom he had two sons. He married (2) Janet Stewart, daughter of Alexander Stewart, Earl of Mar, and granddaughter of Robert II, King of Scots, which produced a son, Lachan Og. This son succeeded him in accordance with the marriage contract between Margaret Stewart and himself, although there were older sons. This secured the friendship of the Earl of Mar, as well as the king, and both used their influence in obtaining the lands of Coll for Lachlan Bronnach.

Lachlan Bronnach was at the Battle of Harlaw in 1411, where his father died and he was taken prisoner and confined for a short time. His next military adventure was with the invasion of the mainland by the Lord of the Isles in 1429, where they torched Inverness and ravaged the lands of the king nearby. This was in retaliation to the treachery on the part of King James I in first inviting the Alexander, Lord of the Isles, and his principal chiefs to the parliament of 1427 and then imprisoning them and executing others. Among those confined in Tantallon Castle were the Lord of the Isles and Lachlan Bronnach. This action of the king's enraged Donald Balloch, a cousin of Alexander's, who collected a fleet and army in the Hebrides and invaded Lochaber. There they met the royal army commanded by the Earl of Mar at Inverlochy, where they ferociously attacked the disciplined Lowland knights with broadswords and battle axes, cutting them to pieces. The badly wounded Earl of Mar succeeded in extracating the remnant of his army, but left 990 dead on the field. The Maclean forces were led by John Dubh, brother of the imprisoned Lachlan Bronnach.

In 1439 Lachlan Bronnach invaded Lennox with Murdoch Gibson, where they ravaged the countryside and killed Colquhoun of Luss. The seannachies offer no explanation for this plundering expedition, but this was typical of the actions by the uncontrollable island lords of this age.

More About Lachlan Bronnach Maclean, 7th Maclean Chief:

Aka (Facts Pg): Lachainn Bronnach Mac Eòghan Ruadh

Ancestral File No.: 565248

Source(s): IA-37,-55,-67

More About _____ Maclean, of Kingerloch:

Ancestral File No.: 565265

Source(s): IA-37,-55

Child of Lachlan Maclean and _____ Maclean is:

2056 i. Donald Maclean, married (1) _____ Cameron; married (2) Unknown.

Child of Lachlan Maclean and Janet Stewart is:

2048 i. Lachlan Og Maclean, 8th Maclean Chief, born Abt. 1432; died 1483; married Catherine Campbell.

Generation No. 14

8192. Hector Roy Maclean, 6th Chief of Clan Maclean, born Abt. 1367; died July 24, 1411 in Battle of Harlaw. He was the son of **16384. Lachlan Lùbanach Maclean, 5th Maclean Chief** and **16385. Margaret MacDonald, of Islay**. He married **8193. Margaret Stewart, of Douglas**.

8193. Margaret Stewart, of Douglas, born Abt. 1372; died 1424. She was the daughter of **16386. Archibald Stewart, 4th Earl of Douglas**.

Notes for Hector Roy Maclean, 6th Maclean Chief:

Hector Roy, Eachann Ruadh nan Cath, or Red Hector of the Battles, was the son of Lachlan Lùbanach and Mary, daughter of John, 1st Lord of the Isles. He was probably born about 1367. He died in 1411 at the Battle of Harlaw.

Hector Roy married Margaret Stewart, daughter of the Earl of Douglas, which greatly enhanced his influence in affairs in and outside the Isles.

Hector Roy was one of the more renowned warrior chiefs of Clan Maclean, and his swordsmanship, bravery, and the manner of death were long told in song and story throughout the Gaelic world. According to a poem written in 1651 he led an expedition to Ireland, where he defeated a fleet and entered Dublin as a conqueror. There is no verification to this story, but it is typical of the feats ascribed to Hector Roy by the Gaelic bards. Another tradition in the Clan Maclean tells of him answering a challenge of a celebrated Norseman, who came to Scotland for a duel with swords. Hector Roy came out a victor in this encounter at the sea shore of Salen, slaying him, and leaving him to be buried on the spot. A cairn of stones is said to mark his grave.

It was the famous Battle of Harlaw in 1411 that so captured the imagination of the Gaels, however. It was brought about when the Duke of Albany, Regent of Scotland, denied the claim of Donald MacDonald, the 2nd Lord of the Isles, to the Earldom of Ross, which he believed he was entitled to through his marriage with the sister of the last Earl. Donald mustered a huge host of Islesmen, 10,000 in total, armed with swords made for both thrusting and cutting, bows and axes, and targes of wood and hide reinforced with brass or iron bosses. He invaded the mainland, met and cut to pieces the first army opposing him at Dingwall, and entered Inverness, where he summoned levies from the Earldom of Ross to join him. The Islesmen next advanced into Moray, through Strathbogie, and then into Garvyach, which was given over to pitiless slaughter and plunder, because it was owned by the Earl of Mar who was busy collecting the forces of the regent. The royal army advanced from Aberdeen and encountered the forces of the Lord of the Isles at the small village of Harlaw on the River Ury. It was smaller than the forces of Donald, but included a number of Lowland knights in armor led by the experienced barons of Angus and Mearns. The right of the Islesmen was commanded by Hector Roy in his capacity of Lieutenant-General of the Isles and the left by the chief of the Macintosh, while Donald commanded the center. At first the better armed Lowlanders got the better of the Islesmen, slaughtering a large number and penetrating deeply into their ranks. This was reversed by the sheer weight of numbers, however, and the horses of the knights were stabbed, their riders pulled down, and dispatched. The battle went on in this fashion for some time with neither gaining an edge but with great carnage on both sides. Somehow in this compact melee Hector Roy and Sir Alexander Irvine of Drum found each other and dueled to the death with swords, both dying at the hands of the other. Hector Roy's body was rescued by the Clan Innes and Ilvurich and carried from the field. The battle ended at nightfall with no decided winner, but Donald withdrew his forces and retired to the Isles, leaving 900 of his dead behind. Hector Roy was subsequently buried in Iona.

More About Hector Roy Maclean, 6th Maclean Chief:

Aka (Facts Pg): Eòghan Ruadh Mac Lachainn Lùbanach

Ancestral File No.: 1130496

Source(s): IA-37,-55,-67

More About Margaret Stewart, of Douglas:

Ancestral File No.: 1130497

Source(s): IA-67

Child of Hector Maclean and Margaret Stewart is:

- 4096 i. Lachlan Bronnach Maclean, 7th Maclean Chief, born Abt. 1387; died Aft. April 12, 1463; married (1) _____ Maclean, of Kingerloch; married (2) Fionnaghal MacLeod; married (3) Janet Stewart, of Mar Abt. 1431.

Generation No. 15

16384. Lachlan Lùbanach Maclean, 5th Chief of Clan Maclean, born 1330; died Bef. 1405. He was the son of **32768. John Dubh Maclean, 4th Maclean Chief** and **32769. Daughter of Cumming**. He married **16385. Margaret MacDonald, of Islay**.

16385. Margaret MacDonald, of Islay She was the daughter of **4138. John MacDonald, 1st Lord of the Isles** and **4139. Margaret Stewart, of Scotland**.

Notes for Lachlan Lùbanach Maclean, 5th Maclean Chief:

Lachlan Lùbannach, or Lachlan the Wily, was the son of John Dubh Maclean, 4th chief of Clan Maclean and a daughter of Cumming, Lord of the Braes of Lochaber. It is probable that he was born prior to 1330, and died about 1405.

It is likely that Lachlan Lùbanach was married before he was wed to Mary, daughter of John MacDonald, 1st Lord of the Isles in 1366, but, if so, no record of it was recorded by the seannachies of Clan Maclean.

Although the history of these times is very murky and filled with inaccuracies, it would appear that the John Dubh Maclean held land in Mull and had considerable influence with the John, 1st Lord of the Isles. His sons, Lachlan Lùbanach and Hector Reaganach, also came to enjoy the favor of the MacDonald Lord, which evidently angered the Mackinnon chief, who was master of the Lord's household. The latter may also have feared the territorial ambitions of the Maclean brothers, who looked to gain additional property on Mull at Mackinnon's expense.

While there are several different versions of the following story, it seems there is no doubt that the Lachlan and Hector got into a fight with Mackinnon on Mull after the Lord of the Isles had left in his galley to go to his castle of Ardtornish across the Sound of Mull, and that in this encounter Mackinnon was slain. Lachlan and Hector, fearful that they would be severely punished for the killing of Mackinnon, pushed off in one of his galleys, and overtook the Lord of the Isles before he reached Ardtornish and took him prisoner. They then kept him confined in a nearby small island, until he swore to take no action against them. Some accounts contend that the Lord of the Isles also had to swear to wed his daughter Mary to Lachlan to regain his freedom, but this may not have been the case. Other versions have that the Lord of the Isles enjoyed the daring of Lachlan and Hector and was happy to have his daughter marry Lachlan, which she wanted to do according to the MacDonald chroniclers.

The marriage of Lachlan with the daughter of the Lord of the Isles made him in time one of the most powerful figures in the Isles. Lachlan was also later appointed Lieutenant-General of his armies and fleets, a post that became hereditary, and enabled him to extend his influence in the Hebrides

There were also reports of feuds with both the MacDougalls and Camerons during the chieftainship of Lachlan Lùbanach, but the details have not been preserved.

Lachlan Lùbanach received three different charters from his brother-in-law, Donald, 2nd Lord of the Isles. The first gave him custody of and constableness of the castle of Duart, Torosay, Brolas, and other lands in Mull; some no doubt formerly held by the Mackinnons. It also granted him half of the constableness of the castle of Dunconnel in Scarba, together with the islands of Garvellach and lands in Luing and Scarba. Lachlan Lùbanach also obtained the upper half of Jura and lands in Morven under this charter. This charter exhibited a measure of trust remarkable in its magnitude, since it granted him lands that controlled the sea-lanes within the Lordship of the Isles.

The second charter was also significant, since it granted the Maclean chief the constableness of the castle of Cairnburgh in the Treshnish Isles and the castle of Isleburgh on Tìree, as well as the small castles of Fladda and Lunga. This charter also awarded Lachlan the office of Fragamanach and Armanach on Iona.

In the third charter Lachlan obtained the bailiery of Tìree, together with other lands in that island. It also confirmed him as steward of the house of the Lord of the Isles. All three of these charters were dated July 12th 1390 in Ardtornish, and confirmed by both King James I and later by King James V in 1495.

More About Lachlan Lùbanach Maclean, 5th Maclean Chief:

Aka (Facts Pg): Lachainn Lùbanach Mac Iain Dubh

Ancestral File No.: 2260992

Source(s): IA-37,-55,-67

Notes for Margaret MacDonald, of Islay:

Mary MacDonald was the daughter of John, 1st Lord of the Isles and Margaret Stewart, daughter of Robert II. She married Lachlan Lùbanach of Duart, 5th chief of Clan Maclean, in 1366.

Most genealogical authorities report that Mary MacDonald was the daughter of Margaret Stewart, and this has become the recognized line of descent. Hugh MacDonald of Sleat in his history of the MacDonalds, written in the reign of Charles II, however, stated that she was the daughter of Ami MacRuari, the first wife of John, 1st Lord of the Isles. A. Maclean Sinclair in *The Clan Gillean* followed the example of Hugh MacDonald, while J.P. Maclean in *The History of Clan Maclean* avoided the topic. The traditional ancestry is shown in this work.

More About Margaret MacDonald, of Islay:

Ancestral File No.: 2260993

Source(s): IA-37,-55,-67

Child of Lachlan Maclean and Margaret MacDonald is:

- 8192 i. Hector Roy Maclean, 6th Maclean Chief, born Abt. 1367; died July 24, 1411 in Battle of Harlaw; married Margaret Stewart, of Douglas.

Generation No. 16

32768. John Dubh Maclean, 4th Maclean Chief, born Abt. 1326; died 1380. He was the son of **65536. Malcolm Maclean, 3rd Maclean Chief** and **65537. of Carrick Riognach**. He married **32769. Daughter of Cumming**.

32769. Daughter of Cumming

Notes for John Dubh Maclean, 4th Maclean Chief:

Ian Dubh was the son of Malcolm, the 3rd chief of Clan Maclean. He succeeded his father during the reign of King David Bruce, and probably died prior to 1365.

Ian Dubh married a daughter of Cumming, Lord of the Braes of Lochaber, and was evidently a considerable landowner in Mull, and perhaps elsewhere, which he held under the Lord of the Isles as his feudal superior.

There has long been an argument between the Macleans of Duart and the Macleans of Lochbuie about the order of birth of his two sons, Lachlan and Hector, with the Macleans of Lochbuie asserting that Hector was the eldest. This has led to the claim by the Macleans of Lochbuie that they should take precedence over those of Duart and that the chiefship should be justly theirs. This argument never got very far, however, since under Gaelic tradition the first born son did not necessarily have to succeed his father as chief, and that the next chief only needed to be of the former's kindred to qualify for that position. It is apparent that the marriage of Lachlan Lùbanach to a daughter of the Lord of the Isles raised him above his brother, regardless of the order of birth, and his descendants were always recognized as chiefs of Clan Maclean.

More About John Dubh Maclean, 4th Maclean Chief:

Aka (Facts Pg): Iain Dubh Mac Chaluim

Ancestral File No.: 4521984

Burial: Iona

Source(s): IA-37,-55

More About Daughter of Cumming:

Name 2: Dau. of Cumming of Lochaber

Ancestral File No.: 4521985

Children of John Maclean and Daughter Cumming are:

- 16384 i. Lachlan Lùbanach Maclean, 5th Maclean Chief, born 1330; died Bef. 1405; married Margaret MacDonald, of Islay.
- ii. Hector Reaganach Maclean

Generation No. 17

65536. Malcolm Maclean, 3rd Chief of Clan Maclean, born Abt. 1260. He was the son of **131072. 2nd Maclean Chief Gille-Iosa**. He married **65537. of Carrick Riognach**.

65537. Riognach, of Carrick She was the daughter of **131074. Gamil, Lord of Carrick**.

Notes for Malcolm Maclean, 3rd Maclean Chief:

Malcolm's name has been rendered as Maol-Calum and Gille-Calum, which means a servant of Columba. The name of Gille-Moire MacGilleain appears in the Ragman's Roll of 1296, and it is believed he was born about 1270. He died during the reign of King David Bruce (1329-1371). It was he that adopted the name Maclean and made it the clan name by 1249.

Malcolm married Riognach, daughter of Gamil, Lord of Carrick, and led his clansmen at the Battle of Bannockburn on Monday, June 24, 1314. This memorable victory over the English, which established Scottish sovereignty is well known to every student of Scottish history and need not be described in detail here. It should be noted, however, that the Highlanders were led by twenty one different chiefs under the command of Angus Og MacDonald, father of John, 1st Lord of the Isles. They, along with the men of Argyll, Kintyre, and Carrick were in the reserve, which Bruce brought up with his other battle groups in one line to face the foe.

The Highlanders did terrible damage to the English with their and battle axes at the height of the conflict, which did not go unnoticed. In appreciation Bruce awarded Angus Og and his descendants the honor to command the right wing of the royal army in the future..

More About Malcolm Maclean, 3rd Maclean Chief:

Aka (Facts Pg): Chaluim Mac Gille-Iosa Mhic Gilleain

Ancestral File No.: 9043968

Source(s): IA-37,-55

More About Riognach, of Carrick:

Ancestral File No.: 9043969

Children of Malcolm Maclean and of Riognach are:

- i. Donald Maclean
- ii. Niall Maclean
- 32768 iii. John Dubh Maclean, 4th Maclean Chief, born Abt. 1326; died 1380; married Daughter of Cumming.

Generation No. 18

131072. Gille-Iosa, 2nd Chief of Clan Maclean, born Abt. 1230; died 1300. He was the son of **262144. Gillean of the Battle Axe, 1st Maclean Chief**.

Notes for Gille-Iosa, 2nd Maclean Chief.

Gille-Iosa, or servant of Jesus in Gaelic, is also written as Maoliosa. He is traditionally named as the second chief of Clan Maclean, but lineages of this antiquity are not known for their accuracy. The ancient seannachies did not profess to give the names of the chiefs of the clan. They simply started with the last known chief and attempted to trace him back through his long line of ancestors. Thus, if a chief died without issue he would not necessarily appear in the genealogy of the clan chiefs.

According to tradition Gille-Iosa fought with his father, Gillean, at the Battle of Largs in 1263, which

was pivotal in deciding the control of the Western Isles. It was brought about by the large expedition that Haakon of Norway led into the region earlier that year to command allegiance. His large fleet had little opposition and Haakon plundered a number of the isles to bring them to heel, including Tiree. Later that same year he met the Scots under Alexander III, including men from the Isles, at Largs on mainland Argyll, where he was defeated, as much by a storm than by the Scots. Three years later in 1266 Haakon's son, Magnus, ceded the Hebrides to Scotland at the Treaty of Perth, and Norse rule did end in this area. Norway, however, continued to hold onto the Orkneys and Shetland Islands for another two hundred years.

More About 2nd Maclean Chief Gille-Iosa:
Aka (Facts Pg): Maoliosa Mac Gilleain
Ancestral File No.: 18087936
Source(s): IA-37,-55

Child of Gille-Iosa, 2n Maclean Chief is:

- 65536 i. Malcolm Maclean, 3rd Maclean Chief, born Abt. 1260; married Riognach of Carrick.

Generation No. 19

262144. Gillean of the Battle Axe, 1st Chief of Clan Maclean, born 1200. He was the son of Rath.

Notes for Gillean of the Battle Axe, 1st Maclean Chief:

Gillean, or Gille-Eoin, the eponymous founder of Clan Maclean, bore the sobriquet of Gillean of the Battle Axe. He was the son of Rath, or Macrath, and some reports allege that his mother was a sister of Somerled. This claim that he was of the family of Somerled is typical of the fiction that the seannachies of the clans introduced from time to time to aggrandize the lineage of their chiefs, and should not be accepted without a high degree of skepticism.

It must be assumed that Gillean was a famous warrior to have given his name to the clan. It is believed that he held land in the upper part of Mull and along the north shore of the island, as probably did his father before him. Gillean also apparently owned Kerrera, and island off the coast of present day Oban, but it was not he who built the castle of Gylen there. It was constructed much later.

Gillean must have died after 1263, since he was reported as being with the Scottish forces of Alexander III that year that opposed Haakon of Norway at the Battle of Largs in mainland Ayrshire.

More About Gillean of the Battle Axe, 1st Maclean Chief:
Aka (Facts Pg): Gilleain na Tuaighe
Ancestral File No.: 36175872
Source(s): IA-37,-55

Children of Gillean of the Battle Axe, 1st Maclean Chief are:

- 131072 i. Gille-Iosa, 2nd Maclean Chief, born Abt. 1230; died 1300; Stepchild.
- ii. Bristi Maclean
- iii. Gillebride Maclean

PART FOUR

THE CHIEFS OF CLAN DONALD

The marriage of Lachlan Lùbanach Maclean with Mary, daughter of John MacDonald, 1st Lord of the Isles, brought rich rewards to the 5th chief of Clan Maclean and raised him and his descendants into the highest level of Gaelic society. Such a connection was without equal since it allied them with the family of the great Gallo-Norse hero, Somerled, whose descendants had ruled the Western Isles, since he drove the Norse from the region.

The great Gaelic principality that John, 1st Lord of the Isles ruled came about through the consolidation of the several territories over which the descendants of Somerled ruled. His successors added others over the years, and at the peak of its strength the Lordship was capable of challenging the authority of the Kings of Scots. This consolidation began with Angus Og, the grandson of Donald, who had given his name to the clan. He held Islay and Jura from his castle of Finlaggan on Islay, and his support of Bruce while his MacDougall cousins backed Balliol gained him their forfeited lands of Mull, Tiree, Coll, Morven, Ardnamurchan, Duror, and Glencoe.

The murder of Ranald MacRuari in 1346 brought the entire MacRuari heritage to his sister Amie and in effect to John of Islay, son of Angus Og, as her husband. He was able to retain possession of her properties, which were comprised of the Uists, Barra, Benbecula, Rum, Garmoran, and half of Lochaber, even when he repudiated Amie in 1350 in order to wed Margaret Stewart, daughter of King Robert II. This marriage into the royal house of Scotland brought John of Islay lands in Kintyre and Knapdale. Thus John of Islay came to rule territories in the Hebrides and western mainland of Scotland more extensive than the Norse kingdom of the Isles and in 1354 he styled himself “Dominus Insularum”, or Lord of the Isles. Later the Lordship gained the islands of Lewis and Harris through a grant from King David II, who somewhat surprisingly confirmed an earlier gift of Balliol.

The Earldom of Ross, including Skye, came to the MacDonald Lords of the Isles through the marriage of Donald, the second lord, to Mary Leslie, sister of the last Earl of Ross. This was hotly contested by the Duke of Albany, the regent of Scotland as was described in an earlier section (See Lachlan Og, 8th chief of Clan Maclean).

Generation No. 15

1. Margaret MacDonald, of Islay She was the daughter of **2. John MacDonald, 1st Lord of the Isles** and **3. Margaret Stewart, of Scotland**. She married **(1) Lachlan Lùbanach Maclean, 5th Maclean Chief**. He was born 1330, and died Bef. 1405. He was the son of John Dubh Maclean, 4th Maclean Chief and Daughter of Cumming.

Generation No. 16

2. John MacDonald, 1st Lord of the Isles, born 1326; died 1386 in Ardtornish, Morven, Scotland. He was the son of **4. Angus Og MacDonald, Lord of Islay**. He married **3. Margaret Stewart, of Scotland** Aft. 1350.

3. Margaret Stewart, of Scotland She was the daughter of **6. Robert II Stewart, King of Scots** and **7. Elizabeth Mure**.

Notes for John MacDonald, 1st Lord of the Isles:

John MacDonald, Eoin mac Aonghais MacDhòmhnill, the son of Angus Og MacDonald, Lord of Islay, was born about 1326. He died in 1386 in Ardtornish Castle in Morven and was buried in Iona.

John MacDonald married (1) Amie MacRuari, the heiress of Ruari, Lord of Gamoran, and (2) Margaret Stewart, daughter of Robert II of Scotland, in 1350.

John of Islay inherited the vast lands of his father, when he died about 1330, and he steadily added to them over his reign as chief of Clan Donald. His first acquisition was Kintyre and Knapdale, which were confirmed to him by King David II in 1343 after he had regained control of his kingdom, although they had first been granted to him by Edward Balliol, David's rival.

The first marriage of John of Islay brought him the great Lordship of Garmoran, when Ranald MacRuari, his brother-in-law, was murdered in 1346. This prompted John to style himself "Dominus Insularum" in 1354, when he found himself ruler of an island empire comprised of the western seaboard from Morven to Loch Hourn, as well as all the Hebrides, except Skye.

More About John MacDonald, 1st Lord of the Isles:

Ancestral File No.: 565290

Source(s): IA-55,-67

More About Margaret Stewart, of Scotland:

Ancestral File No.: 565291

More About John MacDonald and Margaret Stewart:

Marriage: Aft. 1350

Children of John MacDonald and Margaret Stewart are:

1.
 - i. Margaret MacDonald, of Islay, married Lachlan Lùbanach Maclean, 5th Maclean Chief.
 - ii. Donald MacDonald, 2nd Lord of the Isles, died Abt. 1420 in Islay; married Margaret Leslie of Ross.
 - iii. John Mòr MacDonald, 1st of Dunnyveg, died 1426; married Marjory Bissett, of the Glens; born Abt. 1380.

Notes for John Mòr MacDonald, 1st of Dunnyveg:

"John Mòr MacDonald, or John Mòr Tanaister, was the 5th son of John, 1st Lord of the Isles. He married Margaret Bissett, heiress of the Seven Glens of Antrim. By his marriage he added these territories in Ireland to those he already possessed in Islay and Kintyre in Scotland. In Ireland he became the chief of the Clan MacDonnell of Antrim.

He and his descendants became known as Lords of Dunnyvaig and the Glens. Their seat in Dunnyvaig was on the Island of Islay and in the Glens they were seated in Antrim.

John Mòr was assassinated by James Campbell in 1427." (Wikipedia)

More About John Mòr MacDonald, 1st of Dunnyveg:

Ancestral File No.: 565280

Source(s): IA-37,-55,-72

More About Marjory Bissett, of the Glens:
Ancestral File No.: 565281
Source(s): IA-55,-72

- iv. Alexander MacDonald, Lord of Lochaber, died 1440.

More About Alexander MacDonald, Lord of Lochaber:
Source(s): IA-67

- v. Christina MacDonald, married Robert FitzJordan Savage; born Abt. 1370 in Lissanonre Castle, Ballmoney, Antrim.

More About Christina MacDonald:
Ancestral File No.: 282645

More About Robert FitzJordan Savage:
Ancestral File No.: 282644
Source(s): IA-73

Generation No. 17

4. Angus Og MacDonald, Lord of Islay, born 1272; died Abt. 1328 in Finlaggan, Islay. He was the son of **8. Angus Mòr MacDonald** and **9. Helen Campbell**.

Notes for Angus Og MacDonald, Lord of Islay:

Angus Og MacDonald, Aonghais Og Mac Dhòmhanaill, was the son of Angus Mòr, Lord of Islay, and Helen, daughter of Sir Colin Campbell. He was born in the last part of the 13th century and died in 1330.

The contest of the Bruces and the Comyns, along with the Scottish War of Independence, broke many an alliance and divided families in both Highlands and Lowlands. Angus Mòr and his eldest son, Alexander, had supported the Bruces as early as 1296, but Alexander's marriage with a daughter of Alexander of Argyll, a cousin of Red Comyn, aligned him with the Comyn faction. The sacrilegious murder of Comyn by Robert Bruce in 1306 began the blood feud between the king and Comyn kindred, to which Alexander of Islay now belonged. It split the MacDonalds of Islay as well, since Angus Og, Alexander's younger brother, continued to support Bruce as his father had done.

It is likely that Angus Og and the MacRuaris sheltered Bruce, when he was compelled to seek refuge in the Isles, and probably provided him with ships and men when he returned to the mainland in 1307. When Bruce won his struggle for the crown he rewarded his supporters and forfeited the lands of those who had opposed him. The lands of Islay, Jura, Gigha, and Colonsay, which had been in the hands of Alexander, the elder brother of Angus Og, were forfeited and granted to Angus Og. He reaped even greater territory when the former lands of the MacDougalls of Lorn in Mull, Coll, Tiree, Morven, Ardnamurchan, Duror, were forfeited by Bruce and granted to them.

At the Battle of Bannockburn in 1314 the faithful Angus Og commanded the Highland contingent, comprised of twenty one chiefs and their followers, who so distinguished themselves that the MacDonalds were awarded command of the right wing of the royal army as their hereditary prerogative.

More About Angus Og MacDonald, Lord of Islay:
Ancestral File No.: 1130580
Source(s): IA,-55,-67

Child of Angus Og MacDonald, Lord of Islay is:

- 2 i. John MacDonald, 1st Lord of the Isles, born 1326; died 1386 in Ardtornish, Morven, Scotland; married (1) Aimee MacRuarie; married (2) Margaret Stewart, of Scotland Aft. 1350.

Generation No. 18

- 8. Angus Mòr MacDonald**, died Abt. 1296. He was the son of **16. Donald MacRanald** and **17. Daughter of Walter, High Steward (Q)**. He married **9. Helen Campbell**.
- 9. Helen Campbell**

Notes for Angus Mòr MacDonald:

Angus Mòr MacDonld, Aonghais Mòr Mac Dhòmhanail, succeeded to the lands granted to his father, Donald, son of Somerled sometime in the middle of the 13th century. He died about 1296.

Angus Mòr married Helen, daughter of Sir Colin Campbell.

Angus Mòr was a powerful figure in the Southern Hebrides, holding Islay, Jura, Gigha, Colonsay, and Kintyre. When Haakon of Norway brought his great war fleet into the Hebrides in 1263 to restore Norse sovereignty over his straying subjects he did receive the reluctant support of Angus Mòr, but it is not known whether it went beyond mere lip service.

Angus Mòr was a staunch, early adherent of Bruce, as were his MacRuari cousins, which set the stage for the later advancement of his son Angus Og and is grandson John, 1st Lord of the Isles.

"According to later Gaelic tradition, he was fostered by Dubh-Sidhe, alleged progenitor of the "MacDuffie" (now MacDhubhaich) kindred of Colonsay, undoubtedly a tradition that served to connect the two kindreds at the time it was developed. He appears granting a charter to Paisley Abbey which can be dated between 1241 and 1249. The first extant reference to Aonghas as "Lord of Islay" dates to 1256. In 1263, during the war between Haakon IV of Norway and Alexander III of Scotland, the Norwegians invaded Aonghas' territory and forced him to join them. Aonghas switched back to the Scottish side in the following year, sending his son Alexander Óg as a hostage to the king. Much of the remainder of his life is mysterious. He was one of the magnates who in 1284 recognised the right of Alexander III's granddaughter, Margaret, Maid of Norway, to succeed to the throne; he appears in documents as late as July 1292. He died on Islay in either 1294 or 1295, and was buried in Iona." Wikipedia

More About Angus Mòr MacDonald:

Ancestral File No.: 2261160

Residence: Lord of Islay

Source(s): IA,-55,-67

More About Helen Campbell:

Name 2: Daughter Campbell

Ancestral File No.: 2261161

Children of Angus MacDonald and Helen Campbell are:

- i. Alexander
- 4 ii. Angus Og MacDonald, Lord of Islay, born 1272; died Abt. 1328 in Finlaggan, Islay.
- iii. John Sprangach MacDonald, born Bef. 1292; died Abt. 1340.

Notes for John Sprangach MacDonald:

John Sprangach (Gaelic bold, arrogant) was granted Ardnamurchan by his brother, Angus Og, and thus is the founder of the MacDonalds of Ardnamurchan, who are more commonly referred to as MacLans. Little is known of John Sprangach's activities as Angus Og helped the Bruce ascend to power in Scotland.

More About John Sprangach MacDonald:

Ancestral File No.: 1130592

Residence: 1st of Ardnamurchan

Source(s): IA-67,-74

Generation No. 19

- 16. Donald MacRanald, King in South Isles** .born Abt. 1190; died Abt. 1250. He was the son of Ranald MacSommerled. He married **17. Daughter of Walter, High Steward (Q)**.

17. Daughter of Walter, High Steward (Q)

Notes for Donald MacRanald:

Donald was the son of Ranald, King of the South Isles, and a grandson of Somerled. He shared the holdings of his father with his brother, Ruari, upon their father's death about 1207. Islay, Jura, Gigha, Colonsay, and Kintyre went to Donald, while Ruari inherited the Uists, Benbecula, Rum, and Garmoran. Donald was the eponymous founder of Clan Donald, and his descendants took the name of MacDonald.

More About Donald MacRanald:

Aka (Facts Pg): Dòmhnall Mac Raonull

Ancestral File No.: 4522320

Residence: King in the Isles

Source(s): IA,-55,-67

More About Daughter of Walter, High Steward (Q):

Ancestral File No.: 4522321

Child of Donald MacRanald and Daughter Walter is:

- 8 i. Angus Mòr MacDonald, died Abt. 1296; married Helen Campbell.

PART FIVE

THE KINGS OF THE ISLES

The Gaelic seannachies and later Scottish historians have downplayed the Norse connections of Somerled and his heirs, and emphasized their Gaelic heritage. Yet, when Somerled was asked by the Island lords to led an insurrection against Godred II, the King of Man and the Isles, it was in the name of Dougall, his eldest son. He was a legitimate aspirant to the throne, because his mother was the sister of Godred and daughter of the late Norse king, Olaf of Man and the Isles.

The Norse presence in the Western Isles dated back to the beginning of the ninth century, when Viking raiders first began to loot the riches of the region. At first they were merely summer marauders, who remained home during the winter months, but then they began to set up convenient bases in the islands, so as to further exploit the area. These were then followed by others who brought their families to settle. By the middle of the ninth century there was a Norwegian king established in Dublin, another in Man and the Isles, and a third in the Orkneys, and Norsemen ruled the Western Isles of Scotland and parts of Ireland.

By the time that Somerled reached adulthood the Norse had ruled the Western Isles for some ten or twelve generations and the ruling elite among the island lords were a Gallo-Norse hybrid that had been produced through intermarriage. Somerled was undoubtedly of this same ethnic mix, but recent DNA evidence indicates his paternal ancestry was Norse, not Gaelic as previously believed.

The impact of Norse rule and settlement in the Western Isles had a long lasting effect, but the Gaelic language and culture survived the Norse occupation of these islands, since the Norse never outnumbered the Gaels in this region. This is born out by recent genetic studies that show the Norse intrusion into the bloodstream of the inhabitants was in the neighborhood of 7-8%.⁴

⁴ Oppenheimer, *The Origins of the British*.

Generation No.19

1. Donald (MacRanald), King in the Isles, born Abt. 1190; died Abt. 1250. He was the son of **2. Ranald (MacSomerled), King of South Isles**. He married **(1) Daughter of Walter, High Steward (Q)**.

Generation No. 20

2. Ranald (MacSomerled), King of South Isles, died 1207. He was the son of **4. Somerled, King of the South Isles** and **5. Ragnhild of Man**.

Ranald, or Reginald, was the second son of Somerled, who was born in the second half of the 12th century. He died about 1207.

The death of Somerled led to a division of his island empire among his sons, which was the Norse custom. Dugald, the eldest son, and Ranald each inherited one of Somerled's two island groups in the Sudreys (South Isles). Dugald also received the mainland territory of Morven, which had been at the core of Somerled's possessions and Mull, Tiree, and Coll. He was the founder of Clan MacDougall and his descendants styled themselves the appellation of de Ergadia, "of Argyll".

Ranald evidently acquired most of Kintyre, along with Islay, Colonsay, Jura, Barra, Benbecula, and the Uists. These properties were divided between his sons, Donald and Ruari, at his death.

Angus, the third son of Somerled, inherited Bute. Upon his death and the deaths of his three sons Bute came into the possession of a Stewart who had married a granddaughter of Angus.

Ranald, along with his brother Dugald, were both active in promoting the Roman Catholic Church in their territories. Ranald completed the foundation of the Cistercian Abbey in Saddell in Kintyre, which his father had begun. He also is credited with the building the Benedictine Abbey and the convent of nuns on Iona.

More About Ranald MacSomerled, King of South Isles:

Aka (Facts Pg): Raonull Mac Somhairle

Ancestral File No.: 9044640

Source(s): IA,-55,-67

Child of Ranald MacSomerled, King of South Isles is:

1. i. **Donald (MacRanald), King in the Isles**, born Abt. 1190; died Abt. 1250; married **Daughter of Walter, High Steward (Q)**.

Generation No. 21

4. Somerled, King of the South Isles, born Abt. 1113; died 1164. He was the son of **8. Gillebride, Claimant of Argyll** and **9. Daughter of Sigurd I, King of Norway (Q)**. He married **5. Ragnhild of Man**.

5. Ragnhild of Man. She was the daughter of **10. Olaf, King of Man and the Isles**.

The Gaelic name of Somerled was Somhairle Mòr MacGillebride.

Somerled's ancestry is obscure, but the bards, who make him out to be the foremost hero of the Gaels, state that he was born in Morven about 1113, the son of Giolla Brighid Gillebride, a man of Celtic forebears, and a Viking woman. This has recently been refuted, however, since DNA evidence shows that he was of Norse blood in the male line. He was killed at Renfrew in 1264.

Somerled first appears in the chronicles in 1040 as the regulus or sub-king of Kintyre in Argyll, where he wielded considerable power, probably because of his connection with the royal house of Godred Crovan.

In 1153 Olaf, Ragnhild's father was killed, and her brother, Godred, assumed the throne. Their dynasty had had reached a position of unrivaled power which was not challenged by Norway, since the country was undergoing a series of civil wars. Godred had not the wisdom of his father, the diplomatic Olaf, however,

and proceeded to behave tyrannically toward the island chiefs, depriving some of them of their inheritance, and thereby alienating the very ones who had lifted him to his throne. One of the more powerful of these, a man named Thorfinn, son of Oter, went to Somerled, and proposed to put his eldest son, Dugald, on the throne of Man and the Isles, if Somerled would lead the island chiefs against Godred. After agreeing that he would take up the challenge of replacing Godred with his own son, Somerled put Dugald in Thorfinn's hands and they went from island chief to island chief to gain their allegiance to their cause. This came to Godred's ears through an island chief named Paul, and he ordered his followers to collect a fleet of ships to meet this threat. Somerled and his party, of course, had been busy along these same lines and they met Godred in battle with eighty ships of their own in January of 1156. The outcome was inconclusive, but the net result was that Godred and Somerled agreed to share the Kingdom of the Isles between them. Somerled gained a smaller share, which probably entailed the smaller Sudreys, which would have included Tiree, while Godred kept Man and the remainder of the Hebrides. This division of authority in the Isles was unstable, and in 1158 another quarrel arose between Godred and Somerled, which broke out into open warfare. Somerled led a fleet of 56 warships to Man and this time utterly defeated the enemy's forces. Godred was compelled to flee to Norway and Somerled came to be the undisputed sovereign of a region which stretched from Man to the Butt of Lewis. While Somerled was consolidating his power in the Isles another threat in the form of the Stewart king in Scotland arose in the west coast of Argyll, where the Scots were making inroads. To meet this challenge Somerled assembled a sizable army and met the Scots in Renfrew, where a great battle took place in 1164. There is much confusion surrounding this battle, if indeed it ever took place. What is known is that Somerled was killed, perhaps by a traitor among his troops, and his dispirited force retreated from the mainland.

Many Scottish historians like to mark the ascendancy of Somerled to the position of King of the Hebrides as the end of Norse rule in the Isles, but it probably should be viewed as only the first step in this direction. Somerled and his sons, who succeeded him, nominally owed allegiance to the Norwegian crown and resisted Scottish attempts to gain control of the Isles. They much preferred this arrangement, because Norway was the farthest away of the two and it allowed them much greater independence. Norwegian kings continued to contest the ownership of this region for another century with Scotland, and Haakon of Norway led a large expedition to the Isles in 1263, plundering Tiree and some of the other islands at this time. Later that same year he met the Scots, including men from the Isles, at Largs, where he was defeated, as much by a storm than by the Scots some authorities contend. Three years later in 1266 Haakon's son, Magnus, ceded the Hebrides to Scotland at the Treaty of Perth, and Norse rule did end in this area. Norway, however, continued to hold onto the Orkneys and Shetland Islands for another two hundred years.

More about Somerled:
Aka (Facts Pg): Somhairle Mac Gillebride
Ancestral File No.: 18089280
Source(s): IA-67

More About of Ragnhild:
Ancestral File No.: 18089281

Children of Somerled and of Ragnhild are:

- i. Dugald, founder of Clan MacDougall.
- 2 ii. **Ranald (MacSomerled), King of South Isles**, died 1207.
- iii. Angus

Generation No. 22

8. Gillebride, Claimant of Argyll He married **9. Daughter of Sigurd I, King of Norway (Q).**

9. Daughter of Sigurd I, King of Norway (Q)

More About Gillebride--Claimant of Argyll:
Ancestral File No.: 36178560
Source(s): IA-81

Notes on Daughter of Sigurd I, King of Norway (Q)

The claim that the mother of Somerled was a daughter of Sigurd I, King of Norway is not recognized by all genealogical authorities, and should be open to question until verified.

More About Daughter of Sigurd I, King of Norway (Q):

Ancestral File No.: 36178561

Child of Gillebride, Claimant Argyll and Daughter Sigurd is:

- 4 i. **Somerled**, born Abt. 1113; died 1164; married of Man Ragnhild.

10. Olaf, King of Man and the Isles, died 1153. He was the son of **20. Godred, King of Man & Isles**.

Olaf, the third son of Godred Crovan, who had been living in the English court since the death of his father, returned to rule over Man and the Isles, which presumably included both the Nordreys and Sudreys. He apparently succeeded his brother, Lagman, who Magnus of Norway had allowed to stay on the throne of Man and the Isles after doing homage to the Norse monarch. This was either in 1103 or ten years later, depending upon which source was correct. There is no account of his relationship with the Norwegian crown, but any would have been a very loose, if one existed. Olaf was also successful on keeping on good terms with both the Kings of Ireland and Scotland and his reign was relatively peaceful until 1152. At that time, fearful of an attack by King David of Scotland, he sent his son Godred to do homage to the Norwegian king and enlist his support if needed.

During Godred's absence the three sons of Olaf's brother, Harold, came from Dublin and demanded that he share his throne with them. Olaf, attempting to find a peaceful solution, agreed to negotiate with them, but when a meeting took place they murdered him. The year of his death was 1153.

More About King Olaf:

Ancestral File No.: 36178562

Source(s): IA-73

Child of King Olaf is:

- 5 i. **Ragnhild**, who married **Somerled**.

Generation No. 23

20. Godred, King of Man & Isles, died 1095.

Godred, or Godfrey, nicknamed 'Corvan' was named the son of the Gallo-Norse King Imar, who ruled Dublin from 1038-1046 by one source, but The Chronicles of Man and Iain Moncrieffe report that he probably was the son of Harold the Black of Iceland. In any event he obviously was of royal blood, or he would not have been able to claim the throne of Man.

Godred died 1095 and was buried in Islay according to tradition.

Thorfinn, Jarl of Orkney, had been able to keep close control of Man and the Isles during his lifetime. With his death in 1079 the grip that Norway had on the region loosened to a great extent, although it was still nominally under the rule of the northern kingdom. In that year Godred Corvan collected a number of ships, supplied by Sudrey islanders according to one source, and invaded the Isle of Man. He was defeated in this first attempt, and again in a second, but he returned with another army and was successful in conquering the Manxmen in his third try at the Battle of Sky Hill.

Godred, an ambitious man, was not content with only the throne of Man, and went from there to conquer Dublin, although the date of this action is not known, leaving his son Lagman as King of Man. This state of affairs was not acceptable to King Magnus III of Norway, nicknamed Berrfott or Barelegs, who had ascended to the throne of that country in 1093, and he made preparations to bring this region back under Norwegian control. He first sent an invasion force into the Hebrides under a vassal named Ingund,

but when he was killed Magnus mounted another expedition under his own leadership. This was successful in subjugating Man and the Isles, bringing them back under Norwegian sovereignty. Magnus then went on to aid Muirheartach Ui Brian in ousting Godred from Dublin. Godred Crovan took refuge in Islay, after being driven from Dublin. There he died and was buried according to tradition in 1095.

More About Godred:

Ancestral File No.: 72357124

Source(s): IA-73

Child of Godred is:

- 10 i. **Olaf**, died 1153. (Third son of Godred Corvan)

PART SIX

THE ROYAL HOUSES OF STEWART AND BRUCE

The marriage of Lachlan Lùbanach Maclean with Mary MacDonald, daughter of John, 1st Lord of the Isles, brought more than a prestigious connection with Clan Donald to the 5th chief of Maclean and his successors. They now also enjoyed all the advantages that went with an alliance with the royal family, since Mary MacDonald's mother, Margaret, was a Stewart princess.

Lachlan Lùbanach's connection with the royal house of Scotland was historically the most important one to Clan Maclean, because it raised its chiefs into the highest level of Scottish nobility in the 14th century. There were, however, several other lines of descent from Robert the Bruce and the Stewarts in the ancestry of Donald Maclean of Ruaig, which are important from a genealogical standpoint. These are shown below:

Ian Dhu Maclean of Morven married Catherine Campbell of Lochnell, who was a direct descendant of Colin Campbell, 1st Earl of Argyll. Colin's mother was Margaret Stewart, daughter of Robert Stewart, Duke of Albany and granddaughter of King Robert II.

Hector Mòr Maclean, 12th Chief of Clan Maclean, married Mary MacDonald of Dunnyveg, whose ancestors included both John, 1st of Dunnyveg, and Christina, who were both children of Margaret Stewart, daughter of King Robert II.

Lachlan Bronnach, 7th Chief of Clan Maclean, married Janet Stewart of Mar, who was the granddaughter of Alexander Stewart, Earl Buchan, and a great-granddaughter of King Robert II.

Generation No. 16

1. Margaret Stewart, of Scotland. She was the daughter of **2. Robert II Stewart, King of Scots** and **3. Elizabeth Mure.** She married **(1) John MacDonald, 1st Lord of the Isles** Aft. 1350. He was born 1326, and died 1386 in Ardtornish, Morven, Scotland. He was the son of **Angus Og MacDonald, Lord of Islay.**

Generation No. 17

2. Robert II Stewart, King of Scots, born 1316; died 1390. He was the son of **4. Walter, 6th High Steward** and **5. Marjorie Bruce.** He married **3. Elizabeth Mure.**

3. Elizabeth Mure, born Abt. 1320; died 1355. She was the daughter of **6. Sir Adam Mure, of Rowallan** and **7. Joanna/Janet Danzielstour.**

Robert II, King of Scots, was the only son of Walter Stewart, 6th High Steward of Scotland, and Marjorie Bruce, daughter of Robert the Bruce, King of Scots, and the first Stewart king of Scotland. He was born March 2, 1316 and died April 19, 1390.

"Robert married (1) Elizabeth Mure, daughter of Sir Adam Mure of Rowallan, and (2) Euphemia de Ross, daughter of Aodh, Earl of Ross, and widow of the John Randolph, 3rd Earl of Moray.

Robert, called "the Steward", took a prominent part in Scottish affairs soon after the birth of the infant David II in 1329. He was among the leaders of the Scottish army at the Battle of Halidon Hill in 1333, and he and the Earl of Moray were chosen as regents while David II was taken to France for safety.

Robert the Steward became sole regent after he and Moray quarreled and Moray fell into the hands of the English. He was so successful in restoring royal authority that David II was able to return home in 1341, and take control of the government himself. After escaping from the Battle of Neville's Cross in 1346, a national disaster in which David was taken prisoner, he again became regent.

Robert and David became estranged, probably over David's proposal to make either Edward III of England or one of his sons heir to the throne of Scotland, and in 1363 Robert rose in rebellion. This failed and he and four of his sons were imprisoned, and stayed captive until a short time before David's death in 1371.

With David II's death Robert the Steward became King of Scots, being crowned at Scone in March of 1371. Age had taken its toll, however, and he was not a very active king, enabling some of his nobles to hobble royal authority.

In 1389, after the Scottish victory at Otterburn the year before, in which Robert took no part, he appointed his second surviving son, Robert, Earl of Fife, later Duke of Albany, guardian of the kingdom. He died at Dundonald in 1390 and was interred at Scone." (Wikipedia)

More About Robert II Stewart, King of Scots:

Ancestral File No.: 1130582

Source(s): IA-37,-55,-67

Notes for Elizabeth Mure:

Elizabeth Mure (d. before May 1355) was mistress and then wife of Robert, High Steward of Scotland, and Guardian of Scotland (1338 - 1341 and from October 1346), who later became King Robert II of Scotland.

Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Adam Mure of Rowallan, initially became the Steward's mistress. He married her in 1336, but the marriage was criticized as uncanonical, so he remarried her in 1349 following a Papal Dispensation dated at Avignon 22 November 1347.

Elizabeth died before her husband inherited the crown at the rather advanced age of 54, and he married again (Papal Dispensation dated 2 May 1355), so she was never queen of Scotland. They had at least ten children. Doubts about the validity of her marriage led to family disputes over her children's right to the crown. However on 27 March 1371, "The Lord John (who later took the title of King Robert III), Earl of Carrick and Steward of Scotland, first-born son of King Robert II" was declared heir to the Crown by Parliament in Scone Abbey.

More About Elizabeth Mure:
Ancestral File No.: 1130583
Source(s): IA-67

Children of Robert Stewart and Elizabeth Mure are:

1.
 - i. **Margaret Stewart**, of Scotland, married **John MacDonald, 1st Lord of the Isles Aft.** 1350.
 - ii. **Alexander Stewart, Earl Buchan**, died 1406; married **Mairead inghean Eachann**.

Notes for Alexander Stewart, Earl Buchan:

"Alexander Stewart, 1st Earl of Buchan, but more commonly known as the Wolf of Badenoch, lived from 1343 to 24 July 1394. He was the fourth illegitimate son of the future King Robert II of Scotland and of Elizabeth Mure of Rowallan, but became legitimated in 1349 upon his parents' marriage: he was also the younger brother of the future Robert III.

Alexander Stewart abused his power on a systematic scale, maintaining a rule of terror across much of the Highlands by imprisoning and murdering those who offended him and pillaging the countryside. His behaviour led to him being censured by the King's Council in 1388, and to his being known to history as the Wolf of Badenoch, though he has also been called the Celtic Atilla.

Alexander added considerably to his landholdings by marrying Eupheme de Ross, Countess of Ross in July 1382. They had no children but fathered a total of around 40 illegitimate children by a large number of different women,

In May 1390, Alexander descended on Moray at the head of a large number of "wild, wykked Hieland-men." Alexander sacked the town of Forres, before heading east, destroying Pluscarden Abbey en route to Elgin where he arrived in 17 June 1390. Here he burned much of the town and destroyed Elgin Cathedral, the second largest cathedral in Scotland, widely known as the Lantern of the North.

The details of the death of the Wolf of Badenoch are unclear. Perhaps it is best to stick with the popular legend: that on 24 July 1394 a visitor dressed all in black arrived at Ruthven Castle and challenged the Wolf of Badenoch to a game of chess. That night the castle was beset by a terrible storm of thunder and lightning. The following morning there was no sign of the visitor, but the castle servants were discovered outside the castle walls, apparently killed by lightning. The Wolf of Badenoch himself was found in the banqueting hall: his body unmarked, though the nails in his boots had been torn out. Such, it would seem, are the perils of playing chess with the Devil. "
(Wikipedia)

More About Alexander Stewart, Earl Buchan:

Aka (Facts Pg): Wolf of Badenoch

Ancestral File No.: 2260996

Source(s): IA-55,-67

More About Mairead inghean Eachann:

Ancestral File No.: 2260997

- iii. Isabel Stewart
- iv. David Stewart, Earl of Strathearn
- v. **Robert Stewart, 1st Duke of Albany**, born Abt. 1340; died 1420; married **Margaret Graham, of Menteith**.

Notes for Robert Stewart, 1st Duke of Albany:

"Robert Stewart, Duke of Albany (c. 1340 - 3 September 1420) a member of the Scottish royal house, served as regent (at least partially) to three different Scottish monarchs. He also held the titles of Earl of Menteith (28 February 1361), Earl of Fife (1361; resigned in 1372), Earl of Buchan (1394; resigned in 1406) and Earl of Atholl (1403, for the duration of Robert III's life only), in addition to his 1398 creation as Duke of Albany.

Robert Stewart, an illegitimate son of the future King Robert II of Scotland and of Elizabeth Mure of Rowallan, became legitimated in 1349 upon his parents' marriage. The elder Robert had many children, the eldest of whom, John Stewart, later to be king under the name Robert III, became Earl of Carrick in 1368. In 1361, Robert Stewart married Mary Graham, Countess of Menteith, with whom he had several daughters and one son, Murdoch Stewart, Duke of Albany; his sister-in-law's claim to the Earldoms of Menteith and Fife allowed him to assume those titles after marriage. Robert subsequently married Muriella de Keith, with whom he had two sons, the elder of whom was John Stewart, 2nd Earl of Buchan.

During the reign of their infirm father as King Robert II (1371 - 1390), the future Duke of Albany and Lord Carrick functioned as regents, with Albany serving as High Chamberlain of Scotland; during this time, he also led

several military expeditions and raids into the Kingdom of England. However, in 1389, Carrick became incapacitated in an accident. After Carrick nevertheless acceded to the throne as Robert III (1390), this "sickness of the body" caused control of the kingdom to devolve in 1399 to the new king's son and heir apparent, David Stewart, Duke of Rothesay (who held the first dukedom created in the Scottish Peerage). However, the English soon invaded Scotland, and several important events took place, fomenting serious differences between Albany and Rothesay, and in 1402 the latter duke died under mysterious circumstances at Falkland Palace. After the death of his brother Robert III in 1406, Albany served as regent for his young nephew James I.

The Duke of Albany died in Stirling Castle and lies buried in Dunfermline Abbey in Fife. He was succeeded by his son, Murdoch Stewart, Duke of Albany." (Wikipedia)

More About Robert Stewart, 1st Duke of Albany:
Ancestral File No.: 1130626
Source(s): IA-78

More About Margaret Graham, of Mentieth:
Ancestral File No.: 1130627

Generation No. 18

- 4. 6th High Steward Walter**, born 1292; died 1326. He married **5. Marjorie Bruce**.
5. Marjorie Bruce She was the daughter of **10. Robert Bruce, King of Scots** and **11. Matilda of Mar**.

Notes for 6th High Steward Walter:

Walter, was the son of James, 5th High Steward of Scotland, was born in 1292. He died in 1326.

Walter married (1) Majorie Bruce, daughter of King Robert the Bruce, in 1315. She was born 1297 in Ayr, Scotland, and died March 2, 1316 near Paisley, Renfrewshire. Walter married (2) a daughter of Erskine, 5th Earl of Mar, and (3) Isobel Graham, daughter of Sir John Graham of Abercorn

More About 6th High Steward Walter:
Ancestral File No.: 2261164
Source(s): IA-37,-55,-67

More About Marjorie Bruce:
Ancestral File No.: 2261165

Child of 6th Walter and Marjorie Bruce is:

- 2 i. **Robert II Stewart, King of Scots**, born 1316; died 1390; married **Elizabeth Mure**.

Generation No. 19

- 10. Robert Bruce, King of Scots**, born July 11, 1274 in Ayr, Scotland; died June 07, 1329 in Cardross, Firth of Clyde. He married **11. Matilda of Mar**.
11. Matilda of Mar, born 1280.

Robert the Bruce was the son of Robert de Brus, Lord of Annandale and Earl of Carrick, and Marjorie, daughter of Niall, Earl of Carrick. He was born July 11, 1274, probably in Turnberry Castle, and died June 7, 1329 in Cardross Manor near Dumbarton. He was buried in Dumferline Abbey, but his heart found its final resting place in Melrose Abbey. Bruce's paternal ancestry was Scoto-Norman, whose roots were in Brieux, Normandy, while his maternal ancestry was Gaelic in origin

Robert the Bruce first married Isobel Matilda of Mar, daughter of Domhnall I, Earl of Mar, who was born in 1280. His second wife was Elizabeth de Burgh, daughter of Richard, 2nd Earl of Ulster.

The trials and tribulations that Bruce encountered on his way to the throne of Scotland has been the basis of song and story through the ages, and will not be detailed here. It was marked by many twists and

turns where Bruce changed sides several times, sometimes supporting Edward I of England and rebelling against him at others, depending upon the shifts in the political landscape. His murder of Comyn at the high altar of the Greyfriars Monastery was a treacherous and sacrilegious act, which brought about his excommunication, and cannot be excused by even his most avid admirers. He is to be commended, however, for finally rallying Scotland to resist English occupation, appealing to the country's dormant patriotism. His victory at Bannockburn in 1314 secured Scottish Independence and gave Bruce the position he has enjoyed in history as the hero-king of Scotland.

It is understandable that Scotland either forgave or excused Bruce's duplicity in turning his coat, when it was deemed expedient, and even his murder of Comyn, because Scotland achieved its independence in the end. Not all historians are quite so generous. Dr. Bruce Durie, the Academic Manager of Genealogical Studies at the University of Strathclyde has been quoted as writing, "that despite his romantic reputation, Robert the Bruce, was an absolute scoundrel". He went on to describe him as a "self-serving, vainglorious, opportunist, determined to be the king at all cost". (Wikipedia)

More About Robert Bruce, King of Scots:

Ancestral File No.: 4522330

Burial: Dunfermline Abbey

Source(s): IA-37,-55,-67

More About Matilda of Mar:

Ancestral File No.: 4522331

Source(s): IA-67

Child of Robert Bruce and of Matilda is:

- 5 i. **Marjorie Bruce**, married **Walter, 6th High Steward**,

PART SEVEN
THE DESCENDANTS OF DONALD MACLEAN

The data for the descendant tree that begins on the following page were extracted from *The Descendant Tree of Donald “The Pilot” McLean from Tiree: 1746 Pilot of Bonnie Prince Charlie*, by Louise MacDougall (Hebridean Connections, Vancouver, 2009), and are republished here in a different format with her permission .

DESCENDANTS OF DONALD MACLEAN

Generation No. 1

1. Donald²⁰ Maclean, in Ruaig (Ewen¹⁹, Lachlan Bàn¹⁸, John McCharles¹⁷, Charles¹⁶, Allan¹⁵, Ian Dubh¹⁴, Hector Mòr¹³, Lachlan Cattanach¹², Lachlan¹¹, Hector Odar¹⁰, Lachlan Og⁹, Lachlan Bronnach⁸, Hector Roy⁷, Lachlan Lùbanach⁶, John Dubh⁵, Malcolm⁴, Gille-losa³, Gillean², Rath¹) was born Abt. 1727. He married **Effie Chrosbie/McNeill**. She was born Abt. 1734.

Notes for Donald Maclean, in Ruaig:

Donald Maclean was born in 1714, according to the 1776 census, and in 1729 according to the census of 1779. The date chosen for his birth in this account was 1727, because this was the estimate that A. Maclean Sinclair used in his account of Donald's role as a pilot for Bonnie Prince Charlie.

More About Donald Maclean, in Ruaig:

Aka (Facts Pg): Dòmhnall Mac Eòghan Mhic Lachainn

Ancestral File No.: 138

Residence: Sub-Tenant of Ruaig

Notes for Effie Chrosbie/McNeill:

Effie was listed as Effie McNeill in the Census of 1776, and as Effie Chrosbie in the Census of 1779. Apparently these two surnames were either used interchangeably, or the enumerator made an error in one or another of the two censuses.

More About Effie Chrosbie/McNeill:

Ancestral File No.: 139

Children of Donald Maclean and Effie Chrosbie/McNeill are:

- + 2 i. Lachlan²¹ Maclean, born Abt. 1754 in Ruaig.
- 3 ii. Kirsty Maclean, born Abt. 1757.
- 4 iii. Mary Maclean, born Abt. 1759.

More About Mary Maclean:

Occupation: Weaver

- + 5 iv. Charles Maclean, born Abt. 1764 in Ruaig; died Aft. 1841.
- 6 v. Katherine Maclean, born Abt. 1766.
- + 7 vi. Margaret Maclean, born Abt. 1767 in Ruaig; died Bef. 1841.
- 8 vii. Ann Maclean, born April 27, 1768.
- + 9 viii. John Maclean, born Abt. 1772; died November 12, 1860.

Generation No. 2

2. Lachlan²¹ Maclean (Donald²⁰, Ewen¹⁹, Lachlan Bàn¹⁸, John McCharles¹⁷, Charles¹⁶, Allan¹⁵, Ian Dubh¹⁴, Hector Mòr¹³, Lachlan Cattanach¹², Lachlan¹¹, Hector Odar¹⁰, Lachlan Og⁹, Lachlan Bronnach⁸, Hector Roy⁷, Lachlan Lùbanach⁶, John Dubh⁵, Malcolm⁴, Gille-losa³, Gillean², Rath¹) was born Abt. 1754 in Ruaig. He married **Katharine Maclean** October 16, 1777 in Ruaig. She was born Abt. 1756.

Notes for Lachlan Maclean:

All the children of Lachlan were born in Ruaig. The dates shown as births are actually baptism dates.

Children of Lachlan Maclean and Katharine Maclean are:

- 10 i. Effie²² Maclean, born June 1779.
- 11 ii. Margaret Maclean, born September 08, 1780.
- + 12 iii. John Maclean, born October 04, 1782.
- 13 iv. Ann Maclean, born September 13, 1785.
- 14 v. Mary Maclean, born April 15, 1788.
- 15 vi. Catharene Maclean, born November 18, 1790.
- 16 vii. Flora Maclean, born November 18, 1790.
- + 17 viii. Donald Maclean, born September 11, 1793.
- 18 ix. Marion Maclean, born October 06, 1795.
- + 19 x. Hugh Maclean, born Abt. 1797.
- 20 xi. Catharene Maclean, born February 21, 1799.
- 21 xii. Neil Maclean, born February 20, 1802.
- 22 xiii. Effy Maclean, born February 14, 1804.
- 23 xiv. Donald Maclean, born February 11, 1807.

Notes for Donald Maclean:

This baptism date may be incorrect, since mother would have been over 50 years old at this time.

5. Charles²¹ Maclean (Donald²⁰, Ewen¹⁹, Lachlan Bàn¹⁸, John McCharles¹⁷, Charles¹⁶, Allan¹⁵, Ian Dubh¹⁴, Hector Mòr¹³, Lachlan Cattanach¹², Lachlan¹¹, Hector Odar¹⁰, Lachlan Og⁹, Lachlan Bronnach⁸, Hector Roy⁷, Lachlan Lùbanach⁶, John Dubh⁵, Malcolm⁴, Gille-iosa³, Gillean², Rath¹) was born Abt. 1764 in Ruaig, and died Aft. 1841. He married **Ann McLeod** April 28, 1801 in Ruaig, daughter of Dugald McLeod and Margaret McLean. She was born Abt. 1777 in Ruaig, and died July 02, 1863.

Notes for Charles Maclean:

The dates shown as births for children are the dates of their baptism.

Children of Charles Maclean and Ann McLeod are:

- + 24 i. John²² Maclean, born April 10, 1802; died January 23, 1868.
- + 25 ii. Catharene Maclean, born October 01, 1803; died March 11, 1865 in Vaul.
- 26 iii. Donald Maclean, born December 30, 1805.
- 27 iv. Christy Maclean, born May 06, 1809; died July 14, 1896. She married Fingon MacKinnon February 01, 1832 in Ruaig.

Notes for Fingon MacKinnon:

Fingon MacKinnon and wife, Christy, emigrated to Canada in 1851.

- + 28 v. Hugh Maclean, born July 05, 1811; died July 27, 1896.
- + 29 vi. Hector Maclean, born July 01, 1813.
- 30 vii. Margaret Maclean, born July 13, 1815.
- + 31 viii. Mary Maclean, born October 17, 1818 in Ruaig; died November 12, 1911 in Ottawa, Ontario.
- 32 ix. Alexander Maclean, born May 08, 1821; died in Ruaig.
- + 33 x. Dugald Maclean, born September 19, 1825; died July 18, 1905.

7. Margaret²¹ Maclean (Donald²⁰, Ewen¹⁹, Lachlan Bàn¹⁸, John McCharles¹⁷, Charles¹⁶, Allan¹⁵, Ian Dubh¹⁴, Hector Mòr¹³, Lachlan Cattanach¹², Lachlan¹¹, Hector Odar¹⁰, Lachlan Og⁹, Lachlan Bronnach⁸, Hector Roy⁷, Lachlan Lùbanach⁶, John Dubh⁵, Malcolm⁴, Gille-losa³, Gillean², Rath¹) was born Abt. 1767 in Ruaig, and died Bef. 1841. She married **Charles MacDonald** October 04, 1796, son of Donald MacDonald and Anne Mackinnon. He was born Abt. 1772 in Caolas, and died 1846.

More About Margaret Maclean:
Ancestral File No.: 69

Notes for Charles MacDonald:

It is believed that Charles went to live in Ruaig, after his marriage in 1796. This is not too surprising, since Caolas was very crowded at this time. Perhaps there was more room in the Maclean household of his wife's family than in the MacDonalds' in Caolas. Ruaig was one of the larger farms on Tiree, covering 418 Scots' acres, or 526 of the English or American measure, was rated at 44 mail-lands. It had never been placed under joint-tenancy, and remained a single tack. In 1785 Ruaig was in tack to Douglas Campbell of Treshnish, whose lease did not expire until 1796.

More About Charles MacDonald:
Ancestral File No.: 68

Children of Margaret Maclean and Charles MacDonald are:

- 34 i. John²² MacDonald, born February 27, 1797.
- 35 ii. Donald MacDonald, born April 01, 1798; died November 17, 1880 in Caolas. He married Flora McDonald; born Aft. November 17, 1880.

Notes for Donald MacDonald:

Donald and Flora apparently had no children, but listed with them in the 1841 census were Mary Ann, born 1827 (connection and parents unknown) and Christian, born 1833, who is believed to be a niece, daughter of Donald McDonald and Annabelle McLean.

Notes for Flora McDonald:

Flora was nicknamed "Nabaag", and was know for her 'sixth sense'. As a widow, Flora remained at Seaview, when her nephew Hugh McLean took it over.

- 36 iii. John MacDonald, born July 05, 1800.
- + 37 iv. Archibald MacDonald, born November 04, 1802 in Ruaig, Tiree; died Bet. 1838 - 1841 in Caolas, Tiree.

9. John²¹ Maclean (Donald²⁰, Ewen¹⁹, Lachlan Bàn¹⁸, John McCharles¹⁷, Charles¹⁶, Allan¹⁵, Ian Dubh¹⁴, Hector Mòr¹³, Lachlan Cattanach¹², Lachlan¹¹, Hector Odar¹⁰, Lachlan Og⁹, Lachlan Bronnach⁸, Hector Roy⁷, Lachlan Lùbanach⁶, John Dubh⁵, Malcolm⁴, Gille-losa³, Gillean², Rath¹) was born Abt. 1772, and died November 12, 1860.

He married **Flora McKinnon, in Hianish** June 02, 1807.

The birthdates of Malcolm, Effy, and Lachlan are the dates of their baptism

More About John Maclean:

Burial: Kirkapoll Cemetery

Children of John Maclean and Flora McKinnon are:

- + 38 i. Malcolm²² Maclean, in Ruaig, born March 11, 1808; died June 04, 1889 in Ruaig.
- 39 ii. Effy Maclean, born September 18, 1809.

Notes for Effy Maclean:

Birthdate shown is actually the baptism date.

- + 40 iii. Lachlan Maclean, born June 26, 1811.
- + 41 iv. Mary Ann Maclean, born April 01, 1813; died April 06, 1856.
- 42 v. Margaret Maclean, born April 22, 1815.
- + 43 vi. Donald Maclean, born March 22, 1817 in Ruaig; died October 09, 1902 in Dunoon.
- + 44 vii. Christina Maclean, born June 21, 1819.
- 45 viii. Catharene Maclean, born March 08, 1821.
- 46 ix. Allan Maclean, born June 18, 1822.
- 47 x. Catharene Maclean, born August 29, 1824.
- 48 xi. Catharene Maclean, born May 16, 1826.
- 49 xii. Hugh Maclean, born April 27, 1828.
- 50 xiii. Ann Maclean, born June 07, 1829.

Generation No. 3

12. John²² Maclean (Lachlan²¹, Donald²⁰, Ewen¹⁹, Lachlan Bàn¹⁸, John McCharles¹⁷, Charles¹⁶, Allan¹⁵, Ian Dubh¹⁴, Hector Mòr¹³, Lachlan Cattanach¹², Lachlan¹¹, Hector Odar¹⁰, Lachlan Og⁹, Lachlan Bronnach⁸, Hector Roy⁷, Lachlan Lùbanach⁶, John Dubh⁵, Malcolm⁴, Gille-iosa³, Gillean², Rath¹) was born October 04, 1782. He married **Effie McInnes(Q)** April 02, 1811. She was born July 04, 1785, and died May 1859 in Brock Township.

Notes for Effie McInnes(Q):

The surname of Effie has not been fully verified.

More About Effie McInnes(Q):

Burial: Scotch Cemetery, nr. Manilla, Ontario

Children of John Maclean and Effie McInnes(Q) are:

- 51 i. Donald²³ Maclean, born October 09, 1811.

Notes for Donald Maclean:

Donald's birthdate may be incorrect.

- 52 ii. Charles Maclean, born December 01, 1813.
- 53 iii. Archibald Maclean, born January 24, 1815.
- + 54 iv. Lachlan Maclean, born May 05, 1817 in Ruaig; died September 01, 1893.
- 55 v. Hugh Maclean, born October 12, 1819.

56 vi. Malcolm Maclean, born November 16, 1823; died June 04, 1869.

More About Malcolm Maclean:
Burial: Scotch Cemetery, nr. Manilla, Ontario

57 vii. John Maclean, born August 19, 1826.

17. Donald²² Maclean (Lachlan²¹, Donald²⁰, Ewen¹⁹, Lachlan Bàn¹⁸, John McCharles¹⁷, Charles¹⁶, Allan¹⁵, Ian Dubh¹⁴, Hector Mòr¹³, Lachlan Cattanach¹², Lachlan¹¹, Hector Odar¹⁰, Lachlan Og⁹, Lachlan Bronnach⁸, Hector Roy⁷, Lachlan Lùbanach⁶, John Dubh⁵, Malcolm⁴, Gille-losa³, Gillean², Rath¹) was born September 11, 1793.

Children of Donald Maclean are:

58 i. John²³ Maclean.
59 ii. Hugh Maclean.
60 iii. Donald Maclean.

19. Hugh²² Maclean (Lachlan²¹, Donald²⁰, Ewen¹⁹, Lachlan Bàn¹⁸, John McCharles¹⁷, Charles¹⁶, Allan¹⁵, Ian Dubh¹⁴, Hector Mòr¹³, Lachlan Cattanach¹², Lachlan¹¹, Hector Odar¹⁰, Lachlan Og⁹, Lachlan Bronnach⁸, Hector Roy⁷, Lachlan Lùbanach⁶, John Dubh⁵, Malcolm⁴, Gille-losa³, Gillean², Rath¹) was born Abt. 1797.

Children of Hugh Maclean are:

61 i. John²³ Maclean.
62 ii. Hugh Maclean.
63 iii. Donald Maclean.

24. John²² Maclean (Charles²¹, Donald²⁰, Ewen¹⁹, Lachlan Bàn¹⁸, John McCharles¹⁷, Charles¹⁶, Allan¹⁵, Ian Dubh¹⁴, Hector Mòr¹³, Lachlan Cattanach¹², Lachlan¹¹, Hector Odar¹⁰, Lachlan Og⁹, Lachlan Bronnach⁸, Hector Roy⁷, Lachlan Lùbanach⁶, John Dubh⁵, Malcolm⁴, Gille-losa³, Gillean², Rath¹) was born April 10, 1802, and died January 23, 1868. He married **Isabella Campbell, in Balinoe**.

Children of John Maclean and Isabella Campbell are:

+ 64 i. Mary²³ Maclean, born October 06, 1852 in Ruaig.
+ 65 ii. Flora Maclean, born October 26, 1857.

25. Catharene²² Maclean (Charles²¹, Donald²⁰, Ewen¹⁹, Lachlan Bàn¹⁸, John McCharles¹⁷, Charles¹⁶, Allan¹⁵, Ian Dubh¹⁴, Hector Mòr¹³, Lachlan Cattanach¹², Lachlan¹¹, Hector Odar¹⁰, Lachlan Og⁹, Lachlan Bronnach⁸, Hector Roy⁷, Lachlan Lùbanach⁶, John Dubh⁵, Malcolm⁴, Gille-losa³, Gillean², Rath¹) was born October 01, 1803, and died March 11, 1865 in Vault. She married **John Hart** December 26, 1842 in Paisley, Renfrewshire. He was born in Paisley, Renfrewshire, and died Bef. March 11, 1865.

More About John Hart:
Residence: 1851, Vault

Children of Catharene Maclean and John Hart are:

- 66 i. Margaret²³ Hart, born Abt. 1844. She married John McArthur.

Notes for John McArthur:
John was brother of Alexander McArthur.

- 67 ii. Ann Hart, born Abt. 1846; died June 16, 1903.

Notes for Ann Hart:
Ann was unmarried.

28. Hugh²² Maclean (Charles²¹, Donald²⁰, Ewen¹⁹, Lachlan Bàn¹⁸, John McCharles¹⁷, Charles¹⁶, Allan¹⁵, Ian Dubh¹⁴, Hector Mòr¹³, Lachlan Cattanach¹², Lachlan¹¹, Hector Odar¹⁰, Lachlan Og⁹, Lachlan Bronnach⁸, Hector Roy⁷, Lachlan Lùbanach⁶, John Dubh⁵, Malcolm⁴, Gille-losa³, Gillean², Rath¹) was born July 05, 1811, and died July 27, 1896. He married **Christina McLeod** 1842 in Canada, daughter of Dougald McLeod and Isabel McInnes. She was born May 12, 1824 in Manall, Tiree, and died May 25, 1907.

Notes for Hugh Maclean:

The birthdate shown for Hugh Maclean is actually the date of his baptism. He was an emigrant to Canada.

Children of Hugh Maclean and Christina McLeod are:

- 68 i. Dugald²³ Maclean, born December 19, 1842 in Manall, Tiree; died March 22, 1926 in Kelloe. He married Christina MacKinnon.

- 69 ii. Agnes Maclean, born August 13, 1844; died December 03, 1918 in Chicago, Illinois. She married Willilam J. Mead.

More About Agnes Maclean:
Burial: Tiverton, Ontario

- 70 iii. Charles Maclean, born Abt. April 1847 in Brock Township; died May 18, 1888.

Notes for Charles Maclean:
Charles was unmarried.

- 71 iv. Mary Maclean, born Abt. 1849 in Brock Township.

Notes for Mary Maclean:
Mary was married and had two children.

- 72 v. John Maclean, born 1851.

Notes for John Maclean:
John was unmarried.

More About John Maclean:
Burial: Tiverton, Ontario

- 73 vi. Donald Maclean, born March 12, 1853 in Kincardine, Ontario; died October 04, 1942 in Bruce County, Ontario. He married Ann Kinmond April 30, 1890.

Notes for Donald Maclean:

Donald was born at home of Christie Clark, Lot 9, Concession 10 of Kincarding Township of Bruce County, Ontario.

- 74 vii. Hector Maclean, born Abt. 1856.

Notes for Hector Maclean:

Hector moved west to British Columbia.

- 75 viii. Hugh Maclean, born Abt. 1858; died December 22, 1871.
76 ix. Peter Maclean, born August 15, 1861; died October 24, 1935 in San Francisco, California. He married Grace.
77 x. Katherine Maclean, born January 28, 1865; died June 12, 1948 in Hoquiam, Washington State. She married Francis Tracey.

29. Hector²² Maclean (Charles²¹, Donald²⁰, Ewen¹⁹, Lachlan Bàn¹⁸, John McCharles¹⁷, Charles¹⁶, Allan¹⁵, Ian Dubh¹⁴, Hector Mòr¹³, Lachlan Cattanach¹², Lachlan¹¹, Hector Odar¹⁰, Lachlan Og⁹, Lachlan Bronnach⁸, Hector Roy⁷, Lachlan Lùbanach⁶, John Dubh⁵, Malcolm⁴, Gille-losa³, Gillean², Rath¹) was born July 01, 1813.

Notes for Hector Maclean:

Hector Maclean had an illegitimate child by Helen Honna(Q), who was sponsored by his grandfather, Charles Maclean. Hector was an emigrant to Canada, according to the Clan Gillean.

Child of Hector Maclean is:

- 78 i. Charles²³ Maclean, born October 15, 1839; died February 23, 1860.

Notes for Charles Maclean:

Charles drowned while fishing near Soay Island, south of Ruaig.

More About Charles Maclean:

Burial: Kirkapol Cemetery

31. Mary²² Maclean (Charles²¹, Donald²⁰, Ewen¹⁹, Lachlan Bàn¹⁸, John McCharles¹⁷, Charles¹⁶, Allan¹⁵, Ian Dubh¹⁴, Hector Mòr¹³, Lachlan Cattanach¹², Lachlan¹¹, Hector Odar¹⁰, Lachlan Og⁹, Lachlan Bronnach⁸, Hector Roy⁷, Lachlan Lùbanach⁶, John Dubh⁵, Malcolm⁴, Gille-losa³, Gillean², Rath¹) was born October 17, 1818 in Ruaig, and died November 12, 1911 in Ottawa, Ontario. She married **John McPhaden** January 30, 1849 in Pointe Fortune, Canada West, son of Lachlan McPhaiden and Effy/Harriet McDonald. He was born February 05, 1809 in Caolas, and died December 20, 1875 in Pointe Fortune, Ontario.

Children of Mary Maclean and John McPhaden are:

- 79 i. Lily Ann²³ McPhaden, born May 12, 1855 in E. Hawkesbury Twp., Prescott Co., Ontario.
- 80 ii. John McPhaden, born Abt. 1858 in Pointe Fortune, Quebec.
- + 81 iii. Hugh McPhaden, born August 21, 1859 in E. Hawkesbury Twp., Prescott Co., Ontario.
- 82 iv. Margaret McPhaden.
- 83 v. Elizabeth Harriet McPhaden.

Notes for Elizabeth Harriet McPhaden:

Elizabeth died at the age of 3 years, 8 months of diptheria.

- 84 vi. Mary Minnie McPhaden, born March 02, 1864.

Notes for Mary Minnie McPhaden:

Mary died at age 1 year, 8 months of diptheria.

32. Alexander²² Maclean (Charles²¹, Donald²⁰, Ewen¹⁹, Lachlan Bàn¹⁸, John McCharles¹⁷, Charles¹⁶, Allan¹⁵, Ian Dubh¹⁴, Hector Mòr¹³, Lachlan Cattanach¹², Lachlan¹¹, Hector Odar¹⁰, Lachlan Og⁹, Lachlan Bronnach⁸, Hector Roy⁷, Lachlan Lùbanach⁶, John Dubh⁵, Malcolm⁴, Gille-iosa³, Gillean², Rath¹) was born May 08, 1821, and died in Ruaig. He first lived with Mary MacKinnon, fathering two children. He then married) **Ann McLeod** March 31, 1852. She was born c.1821, and died aft. June 1902,

Notes for Alexander Maclean:

Alexander Maclean lived in Ruaig, where he kept a store.

Children of Alexander Maclean and Mary MacKinnon are:

- 85 i. Catherine²³ Maclean, born May 07, 1847.
- 86 ii. John Maclean, born May 01, 1850.

Children of Alexander Maclean and Ann McLeod are:

- 87 i. Hector²³ Maclean, born February 11, 1853.

Notes for Hector Maclean:

Alexander Maclean was a minister in Dalkeith, Scotland.

- 88 ii. Donald Maclean, born February 19, 1855.
- 89 iii. Mary Maclean, born Abt. 1857.
- 90 iv. Catriona Maclean, born April 07, 1859.

Notes for Catriona Maclean:

Catriona was unmarried. She lived with her sister, Charlotte, in Skipiness, Ruaig/

- 91 v. Charlotte Maclean, born August 26, 1861.

Notes for Charlotte Maclean:

Charlotte was unmarried. She lived with her sister, Catriona, in Skipiness, Ruaig.

33. Dugald²² Maclean (Charles²¹, Donald²⁰, Ewen¹⁹, Lachlan Bàn¹⁸, John McCharles¹⁷, Charles¹⁶, Allan¹⁵, Ian Dubh¹⁴, Hector Mòr¹³, Lachlan Cattanach¹², Lachlan¹¹, Hector Odar¹⁰, Lachlan Og⁹, Lachlan Bronnach⁸, Hector Roy⁷, Lachlan

Lùbanach⁶, John Dubh⁵, Malcolm⁴, Gille-losa³, Gillean², Rath¹) was born September 19, 1825, and died July 18, 1905. He married **Catherine McLeod** June 13, 1861 in Glasgow. She was born September 01, 1828 in Manall, Tiree, and died January 27, 1893 in Waterloo, Ontario.

Notes for Dugald Maclean:

Dugald Maclean emigrated to Canada.

Notes for Catherine McLeod:

Catherine was the sister of Christina McLeod, the wife of Hugh Maclean

Children of Dugald Maclean and Catherine McLeod are:

- 92 i. Charles²³ Maclean, born March 10, 1852 in 16 Rutherford Lane, Glasgow.
- 93 ii. Isabella Maclean, born June 24, 1853 in 78 News Lane, Cowcuddins, Glasgow; died March 12, 1896 in Waterloo, Ontario. She married Charles Stark.
- 94 iii. Dougald Maclean, born 1859 in Fergus, Ontario.

Notes for Dougald Maclean:

Died unmarried.

- 95 iv. Ann Maclean, born Abt. 1860. She married Abner Witmer.
- 96 v. Mary Ann Maclean, born March 06, 1861; died June 03, 1952 in Brantford, Ontario. She married John Smith.
- 97 vi. Margaret Maclean, born February 15, 1863; died September 11, 1942 in Tiverton, Ontario. She married Marshall Orford.
- 98 vii. Hector Maclean, born October 13, 1865; died December 31, 1946 in Kitchener. He married Anna Meyer October 01, 1892; born May 22, 1872.

37. Archibald²² MacDonald (Margaret²¹ Maclean, Donald²⁰, Ewen¹⁹, Lachlan Bàn¹⁸, John McCharles¹⁷, Charles¹⁶, Allan¹⁵, Ian Dubh¹⁴, Hector Mòr¹³, Lachlan Cattanach¹², Lachlan¹¹, Hector Odar¹⁰, Lachlan Og⁹, Lachlan Bronnach⁸, Hector Roy⁷, Lachlan Lùbanach⁶, John Dubh⁵, Malcolm⁴, Gille-losa³, Gillean², Rath¹) was born November 04, 1802 in Ruaig, Tiree, and died Bet. 1838 - 1841 in Caolas, Tiree. He married **(1) Elizabeth Maclean** March 04, 1829 in Kilmoluag, Tiree. He married **(2) Isabella MacFadyen** April 05, 1837 in Caolas, Tiree, daughter of Hugh McPhaden and Marion Maclean. She was born February 21, 1809 in Salum, Tiree, and died Bet. 1847 - 1851 on shipboard on Atlantic Ocean.

Notes for Archibald MacDonald:

Archibald was a shoemaker in Kilmoluag at the time of his first marriage with Elizabeth Maclean, who was also of that township. They continued to live in Kilmoluag for a short period of time, but by August of 1831 they were living in Caolis, possibly with Archibald's parents. Archibald evidently was able to obtain a croft in Caolis sometime between August of 1831 and November of 1834, because he was listed as a crofter at the time of his daughter Catherine's birth.

After the death of Elizabeth Archibald married Isabella MacFadyen of Salum. He died sometime between 1838 and 1841.

More About Archibald MacDonald:

Ancestral File No.: 34

Notes for Isabella MacFadyen:

The birthdate shown is actually the baptismal date.

After Archibald's death Isabella was unable to keep up the Caolas croft and care for her stepchildren. She left them with their MacDonald grandfather and she and Sarah went back to Salum to live with her two unmarried brothers, Martin and John MacFadyen. She was living with them at the time of the 1841 Census.

Isabella and Sarah left for Canada sometime between 1847 and 1851. Isabella, however, never saw Canada, because she died at sea during the crossing of the Atlantic.

More About Isabella MacFadyen:
Ancestral File No.: 35

Children of Archibald MacDonald and Elizabeth Maclean are:

- 99 i. Margaret²³ MacDonald, born February 09, 1830 in Kilmoluag.

More About Margaret MacDonald:
Baptism: February 24, 1830

- 100 ii. Charles MacDonald, born August 20, 1831 in Caolas.

More About Charles MacDonald:
Baptism: September 07, 1831

- 101 iii. Catherine MacDonald, born November 28, 1834 in Caolas.

More About Catherine MacDonald:
Baptism: February 02, 1835

Child of Archibald MacDonald and Isabella MacFadyen is:

- + 102 i. Sarah²³ MacDonald, born May 27, 1838 in Caolas, Tiree, Argyllshire, Scotland; died August 02, 1916 in Detroit, Michign.

38. Malcolm²² Maclean, in Ruaig (John²¹, Donald²⁰, Ewen¹⁹, Lachlan Bàn¹⁸, John McCharles¹⁷, Charles¹⁶, Allan¹⁵, Ian Dubh¹⁴, Hector Mòr¹³, Lachlan Cattanach¹², Lachlan¹¹, Hector Odar¹⁰, Lachlan Og⁹, Lachlan Bronnach⁸, Hector Roy⁷, Lachlan Lùbanach⁶, John Dubh⁵, Malcolm⁴, Gille-iosa³, Gillean², Rath¹) was born March 11, 1808, and died June 04, 1889 in Ruaig. He married **Marion McPhaiden, of Miodar, Caolas** February 28, 1844 in Ruaig, daughter of John McPhaiden and Christina Maclean. She was born April 29, 1819, and died October 26, 1900 in Ruaig.

Notes for Malcolm Maclean, in Ruaig:

The birthdate shown for Malcolm was actually the date of his baptism.

Children of Malcolm Maclean and Marion McPhaiden are:

- 103 i. John²³ Maclean, born March 05, 1845.
- + 104 ii. Effy Maclean, born July 06, 1849.
- 105 iii. Allan Maclean, born February 07, 1852.
- 106 iv. Christina Maclean, born April 11, 1854.
- 107 v. Mary Maclean, born November 12, 1856 in Ruaig.
- 108 vi. Catherine Maclean, born November 12, 1859.
- 109 vii. Christiana Maclean, born October 12, 1867.
- 110 viii. Mary Maclean.

40. Lachlan²² Maclean (John²¹, Donald²⁰, Ewen¹⁹, Lachlan Bàn¹⁸, John McCharles¹⁷, Charles¹⁶, Allan¹⁵, Ian Dubh¹⁴, Hector Mòr¹³, Lachlan Cattanach¹², Lachlan¹¹, Hector Odar¹⁰, Lachlan Og⁹, Lachlan Bronnach⁸, Hector Roy⁷, Lachlan Lùbanach⁶, John Dubh⁵, Malcolm⁴, Gille-iosa³, Gillean², Rath¹) was born June 26, 1811.

Birthdate shown is actually baptism date.

Child of Lachlan Maclean is:

- 111 i. Daughter²³ Maclean.

41. Mary Ann²² Maclean (John²¹, Donald²⁰, Ewen¹⁹, Lachlan Bàn¹⁸, John McCharles¹⁷, Charles¹⁶, Allan¹⁵, Ian Dubh¹⁴, Hector Mòr¹³, Lachlan Cattanach¹², Lachlan¹¹, Hector Odar¹⁰, Lachlan Og⁹, Lachlan Bronnach⁸, Hector Roy⁷, Lachlan Lùbanach⁶, John Dubh⁵, Malcolm⁴, Gille-iosa³, Gillean², Rath¹) was born April 01, 1813, and died April 06, 1856. She married **Niel Clark** January 21, 1835, son of John Clark and Mary Lamont. He was born March 29, 1798, and died December 23, 1881.

Notes for Niel Clark:

Both Mary Maclean and Niel Clark were of Ruaig at the time of their marriage. They moved to Caolas sometime before June of 1841.

Children of Mary Maclean and Niel Clark are:

- 112 i. John²³ Clark, born May 21, 1836.

Notes for John Clark:

Served as chief mate on ship sailing from Glasgow to Montreal.

- + 113 ii. Euphemia (Effy/Harriet) Clark, born December 01, 1837; died November 11, 1928.
- 114 iii. Allan Clark, born November 22, 1839 in Caolas, Tiree; died 1867.

Notes for Allan Clark:

Died at sea in storm off the Cape of Good Hope, when serving as Second Officer of ship. He was unmarried.

- 115 iv. Lachlan Clark, born September 26, 1841 in Caolas.

Notes for Lachlan Clark:

In 1867 he was learning to be a blacksmith in New Zealand.

More About Lachlan Clark:

Baptism: September 30, 1841

- 116 v. Mary Clark, born May 03, 1844.
- Notes for Mary Clark:
May have died before next Mary, who was born in 1846.
- 117 vi. Mary Clark, born January 29, 1846 in Glasgow.
- Notes for Mary Clark:
It is believed that Mary probably died before the next Mary in the family was born in 1846.
- More About Mary Clark:
Baptism: May 12, 1844
- 118 vii. Hugh Clark, born January 01, 1848; died December 05, 1895.
- Notes for Hugh Clark:
Hugh was a third year carpenter's apprentice in Greenock in 1867.
- More About Hugh Clark:
Baptism: January 19, 1848
- 119 viii. Donald Clark, born February 10, 1850; died January 18, 1856 in Caolas.
- More About Donald Clark:
Baptism: February 20, 1850
- 120 ix. Flora Clark, born March 05, 1853; died May 05, 1866.
- More About Flora Clark:
Baptism: March 07, 1853
- + 121 x. Donald Clark, born February 22, 1856; died 1898.

43. Donald²² Maclean (John²¹, Donald²⁰, Ewen¹⁹, Lachlan Bàn¹⁸, John McCharles¹⁷, Charles¹⁶, Allan¹⁵, Ian Dubh¹⁴, Hector Mòr¹³, Lachlan Cattanach¹², Lachlan¹¹, Hector Odar¹⁰, Lachlan Og⁹, Lachlan Bronnach⁸, Hector Roy⁷, Lachlan Lùbanach⁶, John Dubh⁵, Malcolm⁴, Gille-losa³, Gillean², Rath¹) was born March 22, 1817 in Ruaig, and died October 09, 1902 in Dunoon. He married **Mary Ann Bruce** May 30, 1843 in Glasgow, daughter of Andrew Bruce and Jean Weir. She was born Abt. 1824, and died 1906 in Dunoon.

Notes for Donald Maclean:

Donald was a merchant and manufacturer in Glasgow, according to The Clan Gillean. His daughter, Catherine, stated that he was a shoemaker.

Children of Donald Maclean and Mary Bruce are:

- 122 i. John²³ Maclean, born 1846.

Notes for John Maclean:
John Maclean emigrated to Canada.

- 123 ii. Flora Maclean, born 1850.
- 124 iii. Mary Ann Maclean, born 1855.
- 125 iv. Andrew Bruce Maclean, born July 06, 1856.

Notes for Andrew Bruce Maclean:

Andrew Bruce Maclean was an India rubber manufacture in London.

More About Andrew Bruce Maclean:

- 126 v. Catherine Maclean, born August 31, 1858. She married _____ Johnstone.
- 127 vi. Archibald Maclean, born January 02, 1861.
- 128 vii. Ann Maclean, born May 12, 1863.
- + 129 viii. Malcolm Maclean, born October 13, 1865 in Glasgow; died April 05, 1941 in Hynish.

44. Christina²² Maclean (John²¹, Donald²⁰, Ewen¹⁹, Lachlan Bàn¹⁸, John McCharles¹⁷, Charles¹⁶, Allan¹⁵, Ian Dubh¹⁴, Hector Mòr¹³, Lachlan Cattanach¹², Lachlan¹¹, Hector Odar¹⁰, Lachlan Og⁹, Lachlan Bronnach⁸, Hector Roy⁷, Lachlan Lùbanach⁶, John Dubh⁵, Malcolm⁴, Gille-losa³, Gillean², Rath¹) was born June 21, 1819. She married **John Campbell, in Balinoe** July 07, 1852.

Notes for John Campbell, in Balinoe:

All the children of John Campbell and Christina Maclean were born in Balinoe.

Children of Christina Maclean and John Campbell are:

- + 130 i. Hector²³ Campbell, born June 05, 1853 in Balinoe; died 1905.
- 131 ii. John Campbell, born September 29, 1854 in Balinoe.
- 132 iii. Mary Campbell, born June 17, 1856 in Balinoe; died May 12, 1860 in Balinoe.
- 133 iv. Ann Campbell, born Abt. 1860 in Balinoe.
- 134 v. Mary Ann Campbell, born January 21, 1862.
- 135 vi. George Campbell, born March 01, 1864 in Balinoe; died December 27, 1934 in Balinoe.

Notes for George Campbell:

George died of a cerebral hemorrhage'. He was unmarried.

- 136 vii. Flora Campbell, born October 10, 1865 in Balinoe; died December 10, 1927. She married Alexander MacArthur, in Balemartine December 11, 1884; died June 15, 1927.

Notes for Alexander MacArthur, in Balemartine:

Alexander was brother of John MacArthur, who married Margaret Hart. He was living in Balmartine at the time of his marriage. He and Flora had 15 children.

Generation No. 4

54. Lachlan²³ Maclean (John²², Lachlan²¹, Donald²⁰, Ewen¹⁹, Lachlan Bàn¹⁸, John

McCharles¹⁷, Charles¹⁶, Allan¹⁵, Ian Dubh¹⁴, Hector Mòr¹³, Lachlan Cattanach¹², Lachlan¹¹, Hector Odar¹⁰, Lachlan Og⁹, Lachlan Bronnach⁸, Hector Roy⁷, Lachlan Lùbanach⁶, John Dubh⁵, Malcolm⁴, Gille-iosa³, Gillean², Rath¹) was born May 05, 1817 in Ruaig, and died September 01, 1893. He married **Catherine Clark** February 26, 1845, daughter of Hugh Clark and Christena McLean. She was born June 07, 1816 in Ruaig, and died October 06, 1891 in Brock Township.

Notes for Lachlan Maclean:

Lachlan and his wife, Catherine, emigrated to Canada. All children born in Brock Township.

More About Lachlan Maclean:

Burial: Scotch Cemetery, nr. Manilla, Ontario

Children of Lachlan Maclean and Catherine Clark are:

- 137 i. Christine Ann²⁴ Maclean, born January 10, 1846; died May 03, 1922. She married George Payne January 29, 1874; born 1852; died 1918.

More About Christine Ann Maclean:
Burial: Sunderland Cemetery, Brock Twp.

- 138 ii. Mary Florence Maclean, born January 24, 1849; died May 30, 1925 in New York, N.Y..

Notes for Mary Florence Maclean:
Mary Florence was unmarried. The date of her death has not been verified.

More About Mary Florence Maclean:
Burial: Brock Township

- 139 iii. Donald Maclean, born 1850; died April 21, 1903 in Brock Township.
140 iv. Flora Maclean, born February 23, 1852; died December 06, 1923. She married Charles McPhail; born 1850; died 1922.

More About Flora Maclean:
Burial: Novar, Ontario

- 141 v. Hugh Maclean, born April 25, 1855; died September 02, 1918 in Brock Township. He married Emily Drake; born 1864; died 1944.

More About Hugh Maclean:
Burial: Scotch Cemetery, nr. Manilla, Ontario

More About Emily Drake:
Burial: Scotch Cemetery, nr. Manilla, Ontario

- 142 vi. Margaret Maclean, born 1856; died 1856.

Notes for Margaret Maclean:
Died at age 10 days.

More About Margaret Maclean:
Burial: Scotch Cemetery, nr. Manilla, Ontario

- 143 vii. Ann Maclean, born September 1857; died October 18, 1860.

Notes for Ann Maclean:
Ann died at age 3 years and 5 weeks.
More About Ann Maclean:

Burial: Scotch Cemetery, nr. Manilla, Ontario

144 viii. Sarah Maclean, born 1860; died November 10, 1861.

:

Burial: Scotch Cemetery, nr. Manilla, Ontario

145 ix. Catherine Sarah Ann Maclean, born March 30, 1863; died November 14, 1937 in Hutcheson, Ontario. She married Christopher Godfrey February 09, 1881 in Brock Township; born 1858; died 1922.

More About Catherine Sarah Ann Maclean:

Burial: Hutcheson Mem. Cemetery

64. Mary²³ Maclean (John²², Charles²¹, Donald²⁰, Ewen¹⁹, Lachlan Bàn¹⁸, John McCharles¹⁷, Charles¹⁶, Allan¹⁵, Ian Dubh¹⁴, Hector Mòr¹³, Lachlan Cattanach¹², Lachlan¹¹, Hector Odar¹⁰, Lachlan Og⁹, Lachlan Bronnach⁸, Hector Roy⁷, Lachlan Lùbanach⁶, John Dubh⁵, Malcolm⁴, Gille-losa³, Gillean², Rath¹) was born October 06, 1852 in Ruaig. She married **Unknown**.

Children of Mary Maclean and Unknown are:

146 i. Son²⁴.

147 ii. Daughter.

65. Flora²³ Maclean (John²², Charles²¹, Donald²⁰, Ewen¹⁹, Lachlan Bàn¹⁸, John McCharles¹⁷, Charles¹⁶, Allan¹⁵, Ian Dubh¹⁴, Hector Mòr¹³, Lachlan Cattanach¹², Lachlan¹¹, Hector Odar¹⁰, Lachlan Og⁹, Lachlan Bronnach⁸, Hector Roy⁷, Lachlan Lùbanach⁶, John Dubh⁵, Malcolm⁴, Gille-losa³, Gillean², Rath¹) was born October 26, 1857. She married _____ **Campbell, in Iona**.

Children of Flora Maclean and _____ Campbell are:

148 i. Son²⁴ Campbell.

149 ii. Son Campbell.

150 iii. Son Campbell.

151 iv. Daughter Campbell.

152 v. Daughter Campbell.

153 vi. Daughter Campbell.

81. Hugh²³ McPhaden (Mary²² Maclean, Charles²¹, Donald²⁰, Ewen¹⁹, Lachlan Bàn¹⁸, John McCharles¹⁷, Charles¹⁶, Allan¹⁵, Ian Dubh¹⁴, Hector Mòr¹³, Lachlan Cattanach¹², Lachlan¹¹, Hector Odar¹⁰, Lachlan Og⁹, Lachlan Bronnach⁸, Hector Roy⁷, Lachlan Lùbanach⁶, John Dubh⁵, Malcolm⁴, Gille-losa³, Gillean², Rath¹) was born August 21, 1859 in E. Hawkesbury Twp., Prescott Co., Ontario. He married **Emily Jane Bickford**. She was born February 19, 1866 in Mitchell, Ontario, and died May 22, 1947 in Manitoba.

Children of Hugh McPhaden and Emily Bickford are:

154 i. Hugh Allan²⁴ McPhaden, born May 08, 1885 in Glenforse District, Stathclair R.M..

155 ii. John Laughlan McPhaden, born June 28, 1887 in Marney District, Blanshard R.M..

156 iii. Emily McPhaden, born February 01, 1889 in Marney District, Blanshard R.M..

157 iv. Ethel Lillian McPhaden, born August 21, 1890 in Marney District, Blanshard R.M..

158 v. Robert Barclay McPhaden, born May 16, 1892 in Marney District, Blanshard R.M..

159 vi. Percy L. McPhaden, born June 13, 1894 in North Norfolk, R. M..

160 vii. Mary Myra Mildred McPhaden, born July 01, 1896 in North Norfolk, R. M..

161 viii. "Living" McPhaden, born February 02, 1908 in Blanshard, R. M..

102. Sarah²³ MacDonald (Archibald²², Margaret²¹ Maclean, Donald²⁰, Ewen¹⁹, Lachlan Bàn¹⁸, John McCharles¹⁷, Charles¹⁶, Allan¹⁵, Ian Dubh¹⁴, Hector Mòr¹³, Lachlan Cattanach¹², Lachlan¹¹, Hector Odar¹⁰, Lachlan Og⁹, Lachlan Bronnach⁸, Hector Roy⁷, Lachlan Lùbanach⁶, John Dubh⁵, Malcolm⁴, Gille-iosa³, Gillean², Rath¹) was born May 27, 1838 in Caolas, Tìree, Argyllshire, Scotland, and died August 02, 1916 in Detroit, Michign. She married **Donald Lamont** Bet. 1859 - 1860 in Kincardine Twp., Bruce County, Ontario, son of Peter Lamont and Ann Maclean. He was born March 03, 1829 in Cornaigbeg, Tìree, Argyllshire, Scotland, and died April 14, 1909 in Detroit, Michign.

Notes for Sarah MacDonald:

Sarah MacDonald is one of the more memorable women among the immigrants to Canada. She endured many hardships and tragedies that would have overwhelmed many strong individuals. Her father died before she was three years of age, and she and her mother suffered cruelly during the terrible times of the Highland Potato Famine on Tìree. They were either evicted from their home, or faced with this fate, prior embarking on a ship to Canada to start a new life. During the Atlantic crossing Sarah's mother died, succumbing to one or another of the diseases that stalked these emigrant ships. Sarah was taken in by friends or relatives of her mother, and went through the struggle with them to make a new home in the wilderness of Kincardine Township in Bruce County, Ontario.

More About Sarah MacDonald:

Ancestral File No.: 17

Baptism: June 13, 1838, Baptised "Marion" in Caolas, Tìree

Burial: Evergreen Cemetery, Detroit, Michigan

Education: Kincardine Schools

Emigration: Bet. 1847 - 1851, From Tìree

Namesake: Maternal Grandmother, Marion Maclean

Occupation: School Teacher & Farmwife

Notes for Donald Lamont:

Donald Lamont was brought up on his father's croft in Cornaigbeg. He experienced first-hand the grim years of the 1830s and 40s, when the island's economic depression produced poverty and hopelessness among the people. This gave way to the disaster of the terrible famine years of 1846-1850, when life became even more precarious on Tìree. When the family was 'cleared' from "Croit Pharaic" (Peter's Croft) in 1851, Donald accompanied his parents and his siblings to Canada aboard the ship, "Conrad".

More About Donald Lamont:

Ancestral File No.: 16

Baptism: March 27, 1829, Cornaigbeg, Tìree, Argyllshire, Scotland

Burial: Evergreen Cemetery, Detroit, Michigan

Emigration: July 1851, From Tìree to Canada aboard ship 'Conrad'

Occupation: Bet. 1851 - 1895, Farmer/Kincardine Twp

Religion: Independent Church of Scotland (Congregational), then Baptist

Residence: Cornaigbeg (1829-1851), Kincardine (1852-1895), Detroit (1895-1909)

Children of Sarah MacDonald and Donald Lamont are:

- 162 i. Isabella²⁴ Lamont, born February 24, 1861 in Kincardine Twp., Bruce County, Ontario; died December 23, 1925 in Detroit, Michigan.

Notes for Isabella Lamont:

More About Isabella Lamont:

Burial: Evergreen Cemetery, Detroit, Michigan

- 163 ii. Peter Lamont, born January 05, 1863 in Kincardine Twp., Bruce Co., Ont.; died July 02, 1928 in Detroit, Michign. He married Elizabeth Ann Carleton December 20, 1893 in Kincardine Twp., Bruce County, Ontario; born August 28, 1870 in Huron Twp., Bruce County, Ontario; died January 03, 1953 in Detroit, Michign.

More About Peter Lamont:

Ancestral File No.: 8

Burial: Evergreen Cemetery, Detroit, Michigan

Immigration: Abt. 1895, From Kincardine Twp.

Namesake: As the first born son, he was named for his paternal grandfather as was the Scottish custom

Occupation: Farmer, Restaurant & Garage Owner

Religion: Baptist, then Presbyterian

Notes for Elizabeth Ann Carleton:

Elizabeth, or Lizzie, was only about four years old, when her mother died. Her early years could not have been pleasant ones, since her father's second marriage was not a happy one. During some of this time she may have lived with her father's sister, Jane, in Kincardine, but it is known that she was cooking for her father and brothers at the age of 12, probably during one of the periods when her father and his second wife were separated.

The Carletons held a vague memory of their family having some standing in Ireland, and were not particularly happy with Lizzie marrying Peter Lamont, a Highland Scotch farmer, who they thought was beneath her. She, however, found the Lamonts very welcoming, and she said Peter's sisters treated her like a sister, even speaking to her in Gaelic, which she found made some sense after a time. Since Lizzie was a staunch Methodist and Peter a Baptist, they compromised at the time of their wedding by joining the Presbyterian Church.

More About Elizabeth Ann Carleton:

Ancestral File No.: 9

Burial: Evergreen Cemetery, Detroit, Michigan

- 164 iii. Ann Lamont, born November 13, 1865; died November 02, 1914. She married _____ Harding.

Notes for Ann Lamont:

More About Ann Lamont:

Burial: Evergreen Cemetery, Detroit, Michigan

- 165 iv. Janet Lamont, born November 10, 1867 in Kincardine Twp., Bruce County, Ontario; died February 17, 1917 in Detroit, Michign.
- Notes for Janet Lamont:
- More About Janet Lamont:
Burial: Evergreen Cemetery, Detroit, Michigan
- 166 v. Flora Lamont, born May 11, 1869 in Kincardine Twp., Bruce County, Ontario; died June 14, 1951 in Detroit or possibly Ferndale, Michigan. She married (1) Alexander Vallance November 09, 1892 in Bruce County, Ontario; died October 28, 1899 in Inverhuron, Bruce Twp., Ontario or vicinity. She married (2) Claude E. Hedden Aft. 1900.
- More About Flora Lamont:
Burial: Evergreen Cemetery, Detroit, Michigan
- Notes for Alexander Vallance:
Alexander Vallance was the son of Alexander Vallance and Flora MacLeod
- More About Alexander Vallance:
Occupation: Farmer
- 167 vi. Hannah Lamont, born Bet. 1871 - 1876 in Kincardine Twp., Bruce County, Ontario; died Bet. 1950 - 1960 in Orange Co., California. She married William Campbell Bet. 1900 - 1901 in Detroit, Michigan.
- More About Hannah Lamont:
Burial: California
- More About William Campbell:
Occupation: Bookkeeper at Boydell Bros. Paint Co., Detroit, Michigan
- 168 vii. Charles M. Lamont, born November 28, 1878 in Kincardine Twp., Bruce County, Ontario; died April 22, 1951 in Detroit, Michign. He married Elizabeth C. Bomka; born 1878 in Springwells, Wayne Co., Michigan; died 1958 in Detroit, Michign.
- More About Charles M. Lamont:
Burial: Woodlawn Cemetery, Detroit, Michigan
Occupation: Chemist
- More About Elizabeth C. Bomka:
Burial: Woodlawn Cemetery, Detroit, Michigan
- 169 viii. Sarah Dorothy Lamont, born December 25, 1880 in Kincardine Twp., Bruce County, Ontario; died October 02, 1946 in Detroit, Michign. She married Harry Robertson June 17, 1908 in Detroit, Michigan; born September 18, 1878 in Kincardine Twp., Bruce County, Ontario; died August 17, 1958 in Detroit, Michign.
- More About Sarah Dorothy Lamont:
Burial: Evergreen Cemetery, Detroit, Michigan
- More About Harry Robertson:
Burial: Evergreen Cemetery, Detroit, Michigan

- 170 ix. Hugh Lamont, born January 15, 1883 in Kincardine Twp., Bruce County, Ontario; died April 10, 1936 in Ontario, Canada. He married Murdena Bell February 14, 1925 in Montreal, Quebec; born April 18, 1892 in Bruce Co., Ontario; died April 10, 1936 in Ontario, Canada.

More About Hugh Lamont:
Burial: Tiverton, Ontario

More About Murdena Bell:
Burial: Tiverton, Ontario

104. Effy²³ Maclean (Malcolm²², John²¹, Donald²⁰, Ewen¹⁹, Lachlan Bàn¹⁸, John McCharles¹⁷, Charles¹⁶, Allan¹⁵, Ian Dubh¹⁴, Hector Mòr¹³, Lachlan Cattanach¹², Lachlan¹¹, Hector Odar¹⁰, Lachlan Og⁹, Lachlan Bronnach⁸, Hector Roy⁷, Lachlan Lùbanach⁶, John Dubh⁵, Malcolm⁴, Gille-losa³, Gillean², Rath¹) was born July 06, 1849. She married **Donald Macleod, in Ruaig**.

Children of Effy Maclean and Donald Macleod are:

- 171 i. Alexander²⁴ Macleod, died 1959.

Notes for Alexander Macleod:
Alexander died unmarried in 1959. He and his brother had prize winning horses.

- 172 ii. Callum Macleod.

Notes for Callum Macleod:
Unmarried.

More About Callum Macleod:
Occupation: Blacksmith

- 173 iii. Sarah Macleod. She married Donald McKinnon, in Vault.

113. Euphemia (Effy/Harriet)²³ Clark (Mary Ann²² Maclean, John²¹, Donald²⁰, Ewen¹⁹, Lachlan Bàn¹⁸, John McCharles¹⁷, Charles¹⁶, Allan¹⁵, Ian Dubh¹⁴, Hector Mòr¹³, Lachlan Cattanach¹², Lachlan¹¹, Hector Odar¹⁰, Lachlan Og⁹, Lachlan Bronnach⁸, Hector Roy⁷, Lachlan Lùbanach⁶, John Dubh⁵, Malcolm⁴, Gille-losa³, Gillean², Rath¹) was born December 01, 1837, and died November 11, 1928. She married **Farquhar MacArthur** May 12, 1863, son of John MacArthur and Flora McCallum. He was born October 30, 1833 in Gortonachonstrie, and died January 21, 1913 in Lochgilphead.

Notes for Euphemia (Effy/Harriet) Clark:

As a widow with three children, she was living in her father's house in Caolas.

More About Farquhar MacArthur:
Occupation: Fisherman

Children of Euphemia Clark and Farquhar MacArthur are:

- 174 i. John "Ian"²⁴ MacArthur, born July 29, 1863; died October 23, 1952 in Milton, Caolas. He married Bella McDonald.
- 175 ii. Mary MacArthur, born November 05, 1864. She married Neil Bell.
- 176 iii. Allan MacArthur, born February 02, 1867; died Bet. 1887 - 1897.

Notes for Allan MacArthur:

More About Allan MacArthur:
Burial: at sea

- 177 iv. Donald MacArthur, born September 03, 1869; died January 02, 1955. He married Catherine Margaret Maclean November 05, 1919 in Glasgow.
- 178 v. Flora MacArthur, born February 05, 1872. She married Donald MacPhail.
- 179 vi. Neil MacArthur, born April 1876; died in at sea.

Notes for Neil MacArthur:
Unmarried. Died at sea in Bay of Biscay.

- 180 vii. Mary Flora MacArthur, born 1879. She married Dugald Lamont.

121. Donald²³ Clark (Mary Ann²² Maclean, John²¹, Donald²⁰, Ewen¹⁹, Lachlan Bàn¹⁸, John McCharles¹⁷, Charles¹⁶, Allan¹⁵, Ian Dubh¹⁴, Hector Mòr¹³, Lachlan Cattanach¹², Lachlan¹¹, Hector Odar¹⁰, Lachlan Og⁹, Lachlan Bronnach⁸, Hector Roy⁷, Lachlan Lùbanach⁶, John Dubh⁵, Malcolm⁴, Gille-losa³, Gillean², Rath¹) was born February 22, 1856, and died 1898. He married **Mary MacFadyen** December 28, 1881 in Glasgow. She was born October 01, 1856 in Heanish.

Notes for Donald Clark:

Donald was in Calcutta in 1867. He was employed as a marine engineer in Calcutta in 1892.

Children of Donald Clark and Mary MacFadyen are:

- 181 i. Hugh Angus²⁴ Clark, born March 11, 1892 in Dunheanish Cottage, Saltcoats, Ayrshire; died 1979. He married Edith Batson; died 1904.

Notes for Hugh Angus Clark:
Hugh was an engineer. He served in submarine service in WWI. He lived in Glasgow, British Guinea, India.

- 182 ii. Jessie Munn Clark, born Abt. 1883 in Glasgow; died January 11, 1964 in Australia. She married Tom Meadham.

Notes for Jessie Munn Clark:
Emigrated to Australia in 1911.

- 183 iii. Donald Clark, born Abt. 1884 in Glasgow; died September 18, 1917 in Ypres, Belgium.

Notes for Donald Clark:
Emigrated to Australia in 1911. Killed at Battle of Ypres.

- 184 iv. Mary M. Clark, born Abt. 1886 in Glasgow. She married David Drummond.

Notes for David Drummond:
David served in Canadian army. He lived in South Hampton, Hong Kong, Manilla, and Vancouver. Family imprisoned by Japanese.

129. Malcolm²³ Maclean (Donald²², John²¹, Donald²⁰, Ewen¹⁹, Lachlan Bàn¹⁸, John McCharles¹⁷, Charles¹⁶, Allan¹⁵, Ian Dubh¹⁴, Hector Mòr¹³, Lachlan Cattanach¹², Lachlan¹¹, Hector Odar¹⁰, Lachlan Og⁹, Lachlan Bronnach⁸, Hector Roy⁷, Lachlan Lùbanach⁶, John Dubh⁵, Malcolm⁴, Gille-losa³, Gillean², Rath¹) was born October 13, 1865 in Glasgow, and died April 05, 1941 in Hynish. He married **Blanche Hannah Gunn**. She was born 1868, and died 1942.

Notes for Malcolm Maclean:

All children born in Middlesex, England.

Children of Malcolm Maclean and Blanche Gunn are:

- 185 i. Malcolm²⁴ Maclean, born Abt. 1892.
- 186 ii. Allan Maclean, born Abt. 1893.
- 187 iii. Donald Maclean, born Abt. 1895.

130. Hector²³ Campbell (Christina²² Maclean, John²¹, Donald²⁰, Ewen¹⁹, Lachlan Bàn¹⁸, John McCharles¹⁷, Charles¹⁶, Allan¹⁵, Ian Dubh¹⁴, Hector Mòr¹³, Lachlan Cattanach¹², Lachlan¹¹, Hector Odar¹⁰, Lachlan Og⁹, Lachlan Bronnach⁸, Hector Roy⁷, Lachlan Lùbanach⁶, John Dubh⁵, Malcolm⁴, Gille-losa³, Gillean², Rath¹) was born June 05, 1853 in Balinoe, and died 1905. He married **Jean Dodds Bowser**.

Notes for Hector Campbell:

Hector died at sea of a heart attack between New Zealand and Australia..

Child of Hector Campbell and Jean Bowser is:

- 188 i. Murdoch²⁴ Campbell, born 1885 in Australia.

APPENDIX I
"SOME HISTORIC MACLEANS OF TIREE"
DAILY EXPRESS, FEBRUARY 3, 1930

SOME HISTORIC MACLEANS OF TIREE.

LINK WITH PRINCE CHARLIE.

"Daily Express" Special Correspondent.
TIREE.

There are two men in this island—Malcolm MacLean of Hynish House, and his cousin Allan, who lives at Ruairg—who are direct descendants of the man who lost the title-deeds of Tiree, and great-grandsons of the pilot of the ship which conveyed Prince Charles Edward from the mainland, after his defeat at Culloden, in 1746.

The island once formed part of the domain of the Lord of the Isles. One day, when visiting his daughter, the wife of MacLean of Duart, at Aros, Mull, he discovered that the hostess had no title-deeds. The daughter excused herself by saying that she had no place where she could grow flax, and her father gave her Tiree, where good flax was grown. The island remained in the possession of the Duart MacLeans until about 1673, when it was forfeited and given to the Argyll Campbells. 1673 is the date of the last MacLean rent roll for Tiree, and 1673 the date of the first Campbell one.



BONNIE PRINCE CHARLIE.

The story of the lost title-deeds has become a tradition in one branch of the clan MacLean.

Lachlan MacLean, baron bailie, or factor, of Tiree, towards the end of the seventeenth century, was informed that his master, MacLean of Duart, had forfeited his estate, and was warned that Government officials were on their way to take possession of the papers pertaining to the ownership of the island.

Lachlan decided to try to escape, with the papers, in an open boat to Mull. The storm, in which he set out, increased. The boat never reached land, and neither Lachlan nor the documents were ever seen again. It is presumed that they lie in the depths of the sea somewhere between Tiree and Mull.

A grandson of Bailie Lachlan, Donald by name, was Prince Charles Edward's pilot in 1746.

KIDNAPPED BY THE FRENCH.

The battle of Culloden was not long past when the French brig *Bellisle* anchored in Gott Bay, Tiree. A boat went ashore, and the sailors seized the first man they met. They requested him, forcibly, to pilot their ship to Lochnanuaigh, some twenty miles north of Ardnamurchan Point.

The man, whose name was Nell MacFadyen, confessed his lack of knowledge of the coast, but suggested a substitute in Donald MacLean, who lived near. Donald offered to go with the ship if he was brought back to Tiree on the return journey.

The brig, with the two Tiree men on board—MacFadyen was taken, too,

lest he should raise the alarm—reached Lochnanuaigh, where the Prince and his retainers were taken on board. On the return journey the *Bellisle*, instead of approaching Tiree, headed for Barra via the north of Goll.

The prospect of a visit to Barra, or even France, did not appeal to the pilot and his friend. When all was dark and quiet, and only the steersman and the lookout were on deck, the islanders lowered a boat over the stern of the brig and rowed away. A dark night favoured the fugitives, who landed at Port na Lunge, on the south of Goll, where, a few days later, they crossed to Tiree.

On their secret arrival home Donald was warned that he was liable to be arrested for helping the Pretender. He took refuge in a cave at Vaul, in the north of Tiree, from September 1746 till June 1747.

A few friends visited him and brought him supplies on the darkest nights. Government officials paid frequent visits to his father's house at Ruairg, sometimes making two visits in one night, in the hope of surprising the wanted man.

The privations were too much for Donald's health. His father suggested that he should give himself up to the authorities, and together they crossed to Tobermory.

On the way, unknown to them, the passing mail packet carried a free pardon to all under the rank of captain.

Donald MacLean was drafted into one of the Highland regiments, but through the intervention of an officer of the regiment, MacLean of Drimmin, he was released after two years' service, and he returned to his native island.

It seems a far cry to the '46 Rebellion, yet here to-day are living two great-grandsons of Donald, the Prince's pilot.

"SAVE A LIFE" CAMPAIGN.

"Daily Express" Correspondent.
NEWARK (New Jersey).

Mr. William L. Dill, the public commissioner of motor vehicles, at Trenton, cites the outcome of the recent "save-a-life" campaign, in which 613,000 motor-cars were inspected, as ample justification of his new policy, and urges that the New Jersey Parliament enact a law making such inspection mandatory.

The commissioner reported that on 16,319 cars the brakes needed repairing and \$1,836 needed adjustment. The lights on 69,337 motor-cars needed adjustment, and on 20,423 repairs.

It was necessary to have the steering mechanism on 1,200 cars rebuilt, and on 11,594.

APPENDIX II

LACHLAN BAN MACLEAN

Lachlan Bàn Maclean, who was named the son of John McCharles Maclean and the grandfather of Donald Maclean of Ruaig in the version of *The Clan Gillean* which included the notes transcribed by David Robertson, lived at a time of great changes on Tiree. The island long held by the Macleans of Duart, who were the chiefs of Clan Maclean, was finally surrendered to the Duke of Argyll in 1691, and it was reported in a 1930 newspaper article, "Some Historic Macleans of Tiree, that Lachlan, as bailie of Tiree, had played a heroic role in resisting that takeover by the Campbells. There is evidence, however, that he, the grandfather of Donald of Ruaig, was never bailie of Tiree, and that the Lachlan Maclean, the real bailie of Tiree, played the part of a traitor to Maclean of Duart and attempted to assist the Duke of Argyll. Below are excerpts from Nicholas Maclean-Bristol's book entitled, *From Clan to Regiment*. It covers chiefly the activities of the Macleans of Coll, but does discuss wider matters of Clan Maclean from time to time.

Page 48:

"In 1674 Hugh McLean & Lachlan McLean were appointed joint bailies of Tiree. The former was a member of the Boreray family in North Uist, the latter was the eldest son of John McLean of Grishipol in Coll.

In exchange for his services Lachlan (Bailie) received the 6 Merklands of Ruaig & Vaull in Tiree rent-free, but he had to pay £40 for the Mill at Helliboill (Helipol) from which he made a tidy profit".

Page 55:

On 22/4/1675, 400 or so of Duart's former tenants & friends gathered together at Knockmartin, Mull. They entered into a league and bound themselves together by an oath. One MacLean was notable by his absence. This was Lachlan McLean of Coll. There were several reasons why Coll was standing aloof from his kinsmen. One was because his cousin, Lachlan McLean, younger of Grishipol, who had been Duart's Bailie in Tiree, was kept on by (Duke of) Argyll and re-appointed Bailie of Tiree. When Brolas' (another McLean) men landed on Tiree, they seized the rents that the Bailie's had collected. Lachlan McLean Bailie, fled to Coll's Castle. He wrote to Argyll on 2/5/1675, he also wrote to Lochnell on 26/5/1675. He asks him to 'Look for a present lyvelyhood to me & myn & place of refuge to remain in saftye so long as the countryses are in trouble' "

However the note at the bottom of the letter is VERY interesting indeed!

Lachlan writes

*" Sir, if there wer a vessel in any plaice
About the Sound of Mull. I think and speedilye I (?)
This leter and keep it secret. "*

It would appear that Lachlan Bailie wanted the story put about that his ship had sunk to the bottom of the Sound of Mull, to hopefully stop Brolas and other McLeans from pursuing him.

Nicholas Maclean Bristol reports Lachlan then fled to the Isle of Rum. Nowhere though, does he refer to Lachlan Bailie as Lachlan 'Ban' Bailie. Another note further on is describing a Roderick McLean who was later refusing to pay his taxes, because he claimed that his 'curators' had not looked after his interests properly. It says

" Roderick McLean was the eldest son of Lachlan McLean, younger of Grishipol, Argyll's Bailie in Tiree in the 1670's. Roderick first appears in the records in 1674, when he must have been at least 14, and as Captain Lachlan (I take this to be Roderick's eldest son) was born after 1729, Roderick must have been an old man when his eldest son was born. "

Florence Straker, a Tiree genealogist, wrote the following"

"From what I can gather, NMB says Lachlan Bailie, whose maternal grandfather Roderick had been a Glasgow merchant, had originally followed Roderick into trade. He settled in Dumbarton, at that time the river Clyde was too shallow to allow ships up to Glasgow, and Dumbarton was a trading port where Highland cattle were sent from the isles, and as Lachlan had a younger brother who was an experienced drover, this was perhaps why he was appointed burgess in 1669. Argyll owned lands around Dumbarton, so it is possible Lachlan had come to the attention of the duke prior to 1674. This may explain why Argyll re-appointed Lachlan as Bailie in 1674 when the MacLeans had forfeited Tiree.

In 1679 Lachlan Bailie, is still in hiding, (on Rum?) and he writes to Cunningham, the Provost of Dumbarton. Lachlan thanks Cunningham for providing his wife and bairns with beef, he has received a letter from his wife in Dumbarton telling him so. He asks Cunningham to further provide for his family until his safe return. Argyll writes himself to Cunningham, stating he has kept Lachlan Bailie safe all this while, and requests that Cunningham make available 100 merks Scots, for the provision of Lachlan's family until he (Lachlan) can safely return. Argyll also promises to repay this debt."

The evidence presented above completely de-bunks "Some Historic Macleans of Tiree", at least in that portion relating to Lachlan Bàn, the grandfather of Donald of Ruaig. It also casts doubts on the story of Donald of Ruaig being the pilot of Bonnie Prince Charlie, but whether that portion is credible can be left to individual judgment.

A copy of the article in the February 3, 1930 issue of the Dailey Express is shown in Appendix I.

It is much more difficult to determine who Lachlan Bàn was, than who he was not. There is some evidence to suggest that he succeeded his father as tacksman of Salum, since a Lachlan McLean of Salum appeared on the List of Men Capable of Bearing Arms in 1716 in that location. The impressive array of weapons which he turned in shows him to have been better armed than most Tiree men, indicating that he was wealthier than most, and likely to have been of the tacksman class at that time. The entry of this 1716 List is shown below:

"Lachlan McLean of Salum gave gun and sword & dirk Broloss took a broad sword from him & another gun".

The above is not conclusive evidence that Lachlan Bàn did follow John McCharles as tacksman of Salum, since the name Lachlan Maclean was so common in the Gaelic world. There is also the fact that his son, Ewen, did not appear in the List of 1716 as living in Salum, which would be expected if his father was tacksman of that township. Then, too, there are the entries in the List of 1716 for the township of Ruaig as follows:

Lachlan McEwn oig Mclean gave in two guns, a sword, & a pistol.

Donald McLean, his brother has a sword & dirk of his own, which he gave in.

These Macleans also appear to have been of the tacksman class, judging by their weapons, and a Ewen Maclean is known to have been the father of Donald of Ruaig and probably preceded him in that location. The Donald McLean above could not have been our Donald of Ruaig, however, since he would have had to be at least 16 years old in 1716 and our Donald of Ruaig is believed to have been born in either 1714 or 1729.

If the Ewn oig of Ruaig above was of the ancestral line of our Donald of Ruaig, it would mean that he was his grandfather, not his father, and the genealogy given in *The Clan Gillean* was incorrect and missed a generation.

Whether Lachlan Bàn succeeded his father John McCharles Maclean as tacksman of Salum cannot be determined conclusively from what is currently known. This writer has favors the theory that Lachlan Bàn did follow his father as the tacksman of Salum, but it should be noted that this is open to question, since it does not answer the question of why his son Ewen was not living with him in Salum.

APPENDIX III
CLAN MACLEAN STRENGTH IN THE HEBRIDES
1577-1595

<u>Island and Owner</u>	<u>Arable Land (Merklands)</u>	<u>Number of Fighting Men</u>
Mull		
Maclean of Duart	170	600
Maclaine of Lochbuie	60	200
Maclean of Coll	20	
Mackinnon	20	100
Scalpa		
Maclean of Duart	4	20
Gometra		
Maclean of Duart	4	16-20
Coll		
Maclean of Coll	30	140
Tiree		
Maclean of Duart	140	300
Islay (1/2 of Island)		
Maclean of Duart	180	400
Jura		
Maclean of Duart	15	83
Scarba		
Maclaine of Lochbuie	4	17

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