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Sir James 'Mor' Macdonald, 9th of Sleat, 2nd Baronet, was the son of Sir Donald Macdonald, 8th of Sleat, 1st Bt and Janet Mackenzie. He married by contract, firstly, Margaret Mackenzie on 23rd February 1633 He married, secondly, Mary Macleod, daughter of Ian Mor Macleod of Macleod, 16th Chief and Sybella Mackenzie. He died on 8th December 1678.

Children of Sir James Mor Macdonald and 1st wife Margaret Mackenzie

1. Sir Donald Macdonald, 10th of Sleat, 3rd Bt died 5 Feb 1695
2. Roderick Macdonald
3. Hugh Macdonald – lived at Glenmore
4. Somerled Macdonald – lived at Sortie (Sartle)
5. Katherine Macdonald – married Sir Norman Macleod of Berneray Nth Uist
6. Florence Macdonald married Ian 'Breac' Macleod of Macleod, 18th Chief

Son of Sir James Mor Macdonald and 2nd wife Mary Macleod -

1. John Macdonald – for whom his father acquired the estate of Balconie, an ancient residence of the Earls of Ross. John of Balconie married Alice, daughter of Alexander MacKenzie of Lentrane with issue:
 - a. Donald, his successor
 - b. James
 - c. Mary, who married Archibald MacDonald of Sasaig in 1712
 - d. Margaret, who married Alexander MacKenzie of Lentrane
 - e. Elizabeth, who married her cousin, Rev. Hugh MacDonald, minister of Portree, son of Hugh Macdonald 2nd son of Sir James Mor MacDonald.
 - f. Isabel, who married Archibald MacLean of Borerary.

John of Balconie died in 1707 (*conflicting information that says he died sometime after 1717.*)

Son of Sir James Mor Macdonald and unknown -

1. Ranald Macdonald born in Skye in 1660. Ranald was brought up in his native island of Skye. In 1718, when he was around the age of 58 yrs he became tacksman of **Balishare**. He married Marion (who was previously married to Allan Macdonald 5th of Morar) daughter of Donald Macdonald, 13th of Clanranald with issue:-
 - a. **Hugh MacDonald born c1706, who succeeded** - "Hugh MacDonald of Baleshare. Cousin of Clanranald, and related to both Sleat Chief and Lady Clanranald. Half-brother of Donald Roy. Secret Jacobite Sympathizer." Source: Flora MacDonald The Most Loyal Rebel" Author Hugh Douglas. Page xi
 - b. Ranald MacDonald, who was a brazier in Edinburgh, and who died without issue
 - c. **Donald Roy MacDonald born about 1708-** "Donald Roy MacDonald. Half-brother of Hugh MacDonald of Baleshare. Wounded at Culloden. Met Prince Charlie on arrival in Skye" Source: Flora MacDonald The Most Loyal Rebel" Author Hugh Douglas. Page xi
 - d. Katherine MacDonald who married Donald Campbell of Scalpay.

1678

Sir James Mor MacDonald, 9th chief of Sleat, died 8th December 1678. He was succeeded by his son.

Donald MacDonald the 10th Chief he married Lady Mary Douglas daughter of Robert Douglas, 8th Earl of Morton and Elizabeth Villiers, on 24th July 1662. In 1684 Donald was "sued as unfaithful". He died 5 Feb 1695.

Children of Sir Donald Macdonald and Lady Mary Douglas -

1. Isabella Macdonald died 13 June 1743
2. Sir Donald Macdonald, 11th of Sleat, 4th Bt. died 1718
3. Sir James Macdonald, 13th of Sleat, 6th Bt. died 1723 ancestor of Macdonalds of Oransay
4. William Macdonald ancestor of Macdonalds of Vallay
5. Barbara Macdonald

Allan Macdonald 5th of Morar - son of Allan 4th of Morar. He married, first, in 1686, **Margaret, second daughter of Sir Donald Macdonald of Sleat**, by whom he had:-

1. Donald MacDonald, who died before his father.
2. Katherine MacDonald, who died young.

Allan married, secondly, **Marion, daughter of Donald 13th of Clanranald** (*who afterwards married Ranald Macdonald of Baleshare*), and had by her:-

1. Mary MacDonald, who married **John Macdonald of Glenaladale**.
2. Margaret MacDonald
3. Janet MacDonald
4. Elizabeth MacDonald

Allan died without surviving male issue, and was succeeded by his brother.

SOURCE: THE CLAN DONALD VOL 11 – MACDONALDS OF MORAR Page 254 -

Donald Macdonald 13th of Clanranald - son John 12th of Clanranald and Marion, **daughter of Sir Rory Mor Macleod of Dunvegan**, married, in 1655, Janet, **daughter of Sir Donald Macdonald of Sleat**. He married, secondly, **Marion, daughter of John Macleod of Dunvegan**, widow of Norman, son of Sir Norman Macleod of Bernera (by whom she had a son, Alexander). **Donald had by his second wife Marion:-**

1. John Moidartach MacDonald, who died unmarried, at the age of 21
2. Allan MacDonald, who succeeded his father.
3. Ranald MacDonald, who had a tack of Boisdale, and succeeded his brother, Allan.
4. **Marion MacDonald, married 1st Allan Macdonald of Morar**, with issue:-
 - a. Mary, who married **John Macdonald of Glenaladale**
 - b. Margaret
 - c. Janet
 - d. Elizabeth**and married 2nd Ranald Macdonald of Baleshare**
5. Janet MacDonald, married Donald MacDonald of Benbecula, with issue.
6. Mary MacDonald, married, in 1703, to Captain Allan Maclean, with issue.

Donald, who lived for the most part at Castle Tirrim, on which he made extensive repairs, died at Canna in 1686, and was buried at Howmore. His **widow Marion** married **Ranald Macdonald of Milton**, and died in 1710. Donald was succeeded by his eldest surviving son.

SOURCE: 232 - THE CLAN DONALD. Vol 111 – CLANRANALD, Page 232.

1695

Sir Donald 10th chief of Sleat died 5 February 1695 - he was succeeded by his son Donald the 11th chief whose nickname was "Sir Donald of the Wars". He married Mary Macdonald, daughter of Donald Macdonald. He lived at Duntulm. He died in 1718.

Children of Sir Donald Macdonald and Mary Macdonald

1. Mary Macdonald d. 1779
2. Margaret Macdonald
3. Isabella Macdonald
4. Janet Macdonald

5. Sir Donald Macdonald 12th of Sleat, 5th Bt. b. c 1697, d. 1720.

1706:

Hugh Macdonald, first son of Ranald Macdonald born circa 1706 in Skye where he lived until circa 1718 when his father became tacksman of Balishare.

Treaty of Union

1707:

On **16th January, 1707**, the **Treaty of Union** saw the Scottish & English parliaments merged into a single Parliament of Great Britain sitting at Westminster. There were 530 English and 45 Scots Members. Scotland was now, well and truly, part of North Britain.

Although the **Act of Union** eventually brought economic benefits to Scotland its introduction was bitterly contested, as the succession to the throne had been before. But there was no single over-riding reason for this opposition.

1708:

Donald Roy MacDonald, son of - Ranald Macdonald (or) and Marion Macdonald (or) born circa 1708 was born in Skye where he lived until circa 1718 when his father (?) Ranald became tacksman of Balishare.

In 1708 a French fleet, carrying **James Edward Stuart** (the only surviving son of King James II) and 6,000 men sailed into the estuary of the Forth. Although it was prevented from landing troops by a storm and the appearance of a British squadron and sailed away, its appearance caused panic amongst the population and in the Government. A period of severe repression of suspected Jacobites, mainly Catholics and Episcopalians, followed. This helped to unite a majority of those Highland and Lowland elements who were already opposed to the Union or to religious discrimination.

Virtually nothing is known of Donald Roy's early life other than he was educated under the direction of his Tutor, John MacPherson.

"The renowned Skye schoolmaster, John Macpherson born c1675, lived at Orbost. (He was the second son of the Reverend Dugald Macpherson, minister of the Parish of Duirinish). John Macpherson was a noted Latin and Greek scholar, and one of the pupils at Orbost was Donald Roy MacDonald, who was involved in the escape from Skye of Bonnie Prince Charlie. John Macpherson died at Orbost in c1730."

"While education with difficulty penetrated to the lower strata of society, those of the Tacksmen class in the Isles found ways and means of emulating the Chiefs, whose sons could not now be served heirs to their fathers, unless they had been taught to read and write. In the 17th and 18th centuries Tacksmen combined to engage a common tutor, often a student of divinity, who wishes to utilise his vacation, and who itinerated from group to group of those gentlemen farmers, teaching their families not only the elements of English, but also the classics and other advanced branches of learning. Hence it was that the gentry of the Isles during the 18th century were probably the best educated in the world."

1711

Sir Alexander Macdonald, 14th of Sleat, 7th bt was born. Son of Sir James Macdonald of Oransay and Janet Macleod.

The '15 - The Rising of 1715

On **6th September, 1715**, the Earl of Mar took advantage of the unstable political situation, raised the

Stuart standard on the Braes of Mar and proclaimed James as King. The rebellion had begun. His troops occupied Inverness and Perth and waited for support from the French. But Louis XIV had died and the new Regent cancelled the expedition. Yet the Jacobite force was over 8,000. In Scotland the Government could only muster 3,000. A force of 2,000 men was detached from Mar's main army and sent south to raise support from amongst the English Jacobites. They found little, reaching Preston on 11th November.

On November 12th, 1715, the Earl of Mar's army confronted the smaller Government force, commanded by the Duke of Argyll, drawn up on Sheriffmuir, above the city of Dunblane. This barred the approach to Stirling. A bloody battle ensued. Although indecisive, it meant that the Jacobite army had to withdraw to Perth. Argyll considered himself the victor and struck a medal to commemorate his feat.

Three days prior to Sheriffmuir James Edward Stuart had landed at Peterhead but without the promised reinforcements. The force which had been sent south had been besieged at Preston and was forced to surrender. On the same day the garrison in Inverness surrendered to Simon Fraser (later Lord Lovat). A month later the Government forces in Scotland were augmented by two regiments and 6,000 Dutch troops.

Meanwhile the Jacobite force dwindled as many Highlanders returned home. Learning of these setbacks, and with no real stomach for a fight, the 'Old Pretender' returned to France in February, 1716. The rebellion faded away.

1718:

Sir Donald Macdonald, **11th of Sleat** died. He was succeeded by his son Sir Donald **12th of Sleat** who matriculated at Christ Church, Oxford University on 7 November 1712. He died in 1720 unmarried.

Judicial rental of Sir Donald MacDonald's Estate of North Uist

Ranald McDonald Balishare - 214 merks.

Early in the 18th century Ranald Macdonald became tacksman of Balishare, a small island to the west of North Uist, and he lived there during the remainder of his life. Ranald seems to have become factor for Sir Donald Macdonald's estate of North Uist about the same time that he went to Balishare, and continued to discharge the duties of that position **until 1733**, when he was succeeded by Ewen Macdonald of Vallay.

1720

Sir Donald Macdonald **12th of Sleat** died. He was succeeded by his uncle, Sir James Macdonald **13th of Sleat**. He married, firstly, Janet Macleod, daughter of Alexander Macleod. He married, secondly, Margaret Macdonald, daughter of John Macdonald. He lived at Oransay. He died in 1723 at Forres, Morayshire.

Child of Sir James Macdonald, 13th of Sleat and Margaret Macdonald -

1. John Macdonald

Children of Sir James Macdonald and Janet Macleod –

- 1 Margaret Macdonald
- 2 Isabel Macdonald
- 3 Janet Macdonald d. 1723
- 4 Sir Alexander Macdonald, 14th of Sleat, 7th Bt. b. 1711, d. 23 November 1746.

1721:

Attestation by the Gentlemen of Troternish 1721 (3rd September)

List of gentlemen, wadsetters, tenants and possessors... who attested to the extreme poverty occasioned by an unusual murrain (disease) in the Spring last **whereby great numbers of beasts perished to the**

number of four hundred and eighty five horses, one thousand and twenty seven cows, together with four thousand five hundred and fifty six sheep.

<p>Alexander McDonald of Knockowe Donald McDonald of Sarthill James McDonald of Lockisay Donald Nicolson in Cullnaknock James McDonald in Rigg J Martin in Flodigary John McDonald in Valtos Alex McDonald in Borniskitag Alexander McDonald Younger of ? Donald MacLeod in Osnigary Norman McDonald in Totscore Alexander McDonald of Glenmore Eugene McDonald Younger of Glenmore John Nicolson at Glenmore</p>	<p>Margaret McDonald in Mugstot Ken. Betton Minister of Kilmuir John MacDonald in Grealine Aeneas McQueen at Prabost James McDonald of Cuidrach Donald McDonald Younger of Cuidrach Allan McQueen in Kingsboro An. McDonald in Eskedle Murdo Nicolson at Aichichork John McDonald in Libost John Nicolson in Scudiboro Hector McLean in Gerich Angus McQueen in Toatrome Archibald McQueen Minister at Snizort</p>
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Attestation by the Gentlemen of North Uist 1721

List of wadsetters, tacksmen and possessors .. who attested to the extreme poverty occasioned a murrain in our cattle first in 1717 but more especially this year by a second murrain whereby **a great many of our cattle have perished to the number of seven hundred and forty five cows, five hundred and seventy three horses, eight hundred and twenty sheep...** and that about Candlemass last the sea overflowed several parts of the country breaking down many houses to the hazard of some lives which has impaired the lands to such a degree as its possible it may happen more and more that they cannot answer to the worse sort in former times

<p>John MacLean Minister Neil McLean of Killpheder John McDonald of Pableskerie Rorie McLean in Hony garie A McLean of Borruray L McLean of Vallay</p>	<p>D McDonald of Knockintoran MacDonald in Howgarie Hector McLean in Hosta Lauchlin McLean in Douin Alexander McDonald in Clackah Archibald McDonald of Griminshe</p>
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1722:

Clan Donald has it that the tack of **Cnocowe** and Kilvaxter were obtained in 1722 by Alexander Macdonald, Chamberlain to Sir Donald Macdonald of Sleat. In the attestation above it appears Alexander was at Cnocowe in 1721.

1723

Sir James Macdonald, 13th of Sleat died. He was succeeded by his son, Sir Alexander Macdonald 14th of Sleat.

1733:

Sir Alexander Macdonald, age 22 yrs, married Anne Erskine, daughter of David Erskine on 3rd April 1733.

Child of Sir Alexander Macdonald and Anne Erskine -

- 1 Donald Macdonald b. 1734 died young

1734

About 1734 Alexander Macdonald, Chamberlain, gave up the tack of Cnocowe and Kilvaxter and he became tacksmen of Kingsburgh.

1739

Sir Alexander Macdonald, 14th of Sleat, age 28 years, married Lady Margaret Montgomerie, daughter of Alexander Montgomerie, 9th Earl of Eglinton and Susanna Kennedy, on 24th April 1739 at St Paul's Church, Edinburgh.

Children of Sir Alexander and Lady Margaret Montgomerie –

- 1 Sir James Macdonald, 15th of Sleat 8th Bt. b. c 1742, d. 26 July 1766
- 2 Alexander Macdonald, 1st Baron Macddonald of Slate, b. c 1745, d. 12 September 1795
- 3 Sir Archibald Macdonald, 1st Bt, b. 1745-46, d. 18 May 1826.

1742

Ranald Macdonald of Balishare died in 1742 and was buried in Kilmuir Churchyard, North Uist. He was succeeded by his oldest son, Hugh Macdonald.

Sir James Macdonald, 15th of Sleat born at Edinburgh, Midlothian. He matriculated at Christ Church, Oxford University, Oxford on 9 May 1759. He was an accomplished scholar and mathematician, known as "the Marcellus of the North". He died age 24 years on 26th July 1766 at Rome, Italy, unmarried. Pope Clement X11 gave him a public funeral, even though he was a Protestant.

1745

Alexander Macdonald 1st Baron of Slate born.

Mugstot: 7th June 1745. Sir A MacDonald to MacLeod. Asks for an ensigncy in the new Highland regiment for **Donald Roy**. Reminds MacLeod that he, a Gallie, mean to take Ullinish in partnership. He several times calls MacLeod "*dear madness*".

Mugstot: 25th September 1745 . Sir A MacDonald to MacLeod. Says his gentlemen feel a delicacy in coming out to hunt down friends and relations, however ready to hack and hew Frenchmen. "No man need be surprised that they rumbled their relations in their noddles for a time. However, thinking they will not be set to that work, they have come forward now MacDonald Kirkerbost is to be Captain, Allan Kingsborrow's son Lieutenant; and Donald Roy Ensign – I need not tell you the difficulty of recruiting 100 men. Scarcity of bread forced away several in the spring to the Dutch service, and the men here are almost as fond of the young gentleman (Prince Charlie), as their wives and daughters are. Money is urgently needed. A sloop from Glasgow says the Highlanders are there levying contributions".

"On the 24th October the President wrote Sir Alexander, stating the necessity of either he or Macleod marching at once to Inverness with a large body of men, while one of them should remain in Skye "to give the people directions, and to keep the proper countenance in that country." The clan feeling in Skye was so high, that though the people were favorably disposed towards the Prince, yet they joined their chiefs to fight for the Government; but it is alleged that many of them were not made aware when being enrolled whether they were to fight for King George or the Prince, and that they were disappointed when they found, on arriving in the Low Country, that they were required to fight for the Government against their brother Highlanders and Isles men.

There were, however, a few examples where the clan feeling did not prevail. **Donald Macleod of Berneray** alias "The Old Trojan", on being required to attend at Dunvegan with his *quota* of men, wrote his chief:—"I place at your disposal the twenty men of your tribe who are under my immediate command, and in any other quarrel would not fail to be at their head, but in the present I must go where a higher and more imperious duty calls me."

Hugh Macdonald 2nd of Balishare, though he did not join the Prince openly, like his younger brother Donald, Hugh was a secret sympathiser, being fully cognizant of his movements in the Long Island, as well as the scheme for his rescue. He visited Charles Edward in the hut at Corrodale, and with Macdonald of

Boisdale took part in at least one symposium in that lone retreat. Hugh was a prosperous man, and acquired by purchase an important estate in the South end district of Kintyre. This consisted of part of the lands of St Ninians, namely, Machreoch, Knockmorrell, Kilmoschenechan, Blaisdall and Eden, Penlochan, Pennysirach, Auchroig, and Cubrachan.

Although the Stuart kings had been Catholics, the Jacobite rebellions were not simply religious wars. The supporters of the opposing factions embraced many different disaffected elements. But it is true to say that the Jacobite cause was more enthusiastically supported in the Highlands than in the Lowlands.

It was principally the Highlander who saw his way of life, and language, under threat and he could make common cause with some Catholics and Episcopalians in the Lowlands who considered themselves unfairly taxed by the Parliament at Westminster. But there wasn't the same degree of support in the country that had been available to the Stuart cause in 1715.

The '45 - In France, the hopes of the Jacobites were being kept alive. On 19th August, 1745, the Young Pretender, Charles Edward Stuart (Bonnie Prince Charlie) the eldest of the two sons of the Old Pretender, raised his standard at Glenfinnan a few days after his landing in Moidart. He had come to Scotland, from France, to claim the throne of Great Britain & Ireland for the House of Stuart. Unlike his father he came at the start of a campaign not at the end.

After a stunning victory over General Cope's troops, at Prestonpans, the Prince's army entered Edinburgh. For five weeks he occupied the Palace of Holyrood. But the castle held out. On November 8th the Prince's army, of less than 6,000, crossed into England and marched south.

But the anticipated support from the English Jacobites didn't materialise and the small force was reduced in numbers when many of the Highlanders returned to their crofts. It also became known that three Government armies were on the march against the rebels.

At Derby, on 5th December, 1745, the decision was taken to turn north. Leaving a small garrison to defend Carlisle the main force fell back to Stirling. Their last victory came at the **Battle of Falkirk**, where troops under General Hawley were caught in their camp and cut to pieces.

Pursued by superior forces the Prince turned north. **On 16th April, 1746**, on a cold day on windswept Culloden Moor, and against the best military advice, his army went into battle against the army of Hanoverian King George, under the command of his son **William, Duke of Cumberland**. Despite



'Mea Res Agitur' –
'My Affairs Are At Issue'



Bonnie Prince Charlie
(Charles Edward Stuart)



great bravery, the Highlanders charge was smashed by grapeshot and musket fire from prepared positions. **The Jacobite Army was routed.**



Donald Roy Macdonald of Knockow, in Skye (a grandson of Sir James Mòr MacDonald of Sleat, and a brother of Hugh Macdonald of Baleshare, Sir Alexander's factor in North Uist), joined the Prince. Capt. Roy Macdonald, and James Macdonald, aged 21, son of John Macdonald, tenant of the Island of Heisker, North Uist, were the only gentlemen of Sir Alexander's following who joined the Prince. (This James Macdonald was the great grandfather of the late Donald Macdonald, Esquire of Skeabost, Bernisdale, Edinbain, and Stein, in Skye)" *SOURCE: The history and traditions of the Isle of Skye By Alexander Cameron page 103-4:*

Donald Roy was visiting at Monkstadt, the home of Sir Alexander Macdonald of Sleat, in Trotternish, Skye, at the time of Prince Charles' arrival on the mainland of Scotland. Sir Alexander detained Donald Roy for about a month at Monkstadt, he being uncertain whether or not to raise his men in support of the Prince. Donald Roy who made no secret of where his sympathies lay was anxious to join the Prince, but remained until it was clear that Sir Alexander would take no action. He then set off alone, Sir Alexander making no attempt to detain him.

While at the house of Donald Macdonell of Scotus, in Knoydart, Donald Roy received news of the victory at the battle of Prestonpans. He immediately resumed his journey meeting up with John MacKinnon of MacKinnon and his men five miles south of Crieff at the Bridge of Ardoch. The Prince's army was at

Edinburgh and on arrival there with MacKinnon, Donald Roy was given a Lieutenant's commission in the Keppoch Regiment. With this regiment Donald Roy would have taken part in the march into England and subsequent retreat from Derby. Donald Roy took part in the battle of Falkirk, and afterwards Ranald Macdonald, younger of Clanranald, having taken a liking to him, he was given a Captain's commission in the Clanranald Regiment.

Shortly afterwards Donald Roy was dispatched to Skye with a letter for Sir Alexander of Sleat signed by all the Highland chiefs in the Prince's army urging that he raise his clan and join them forthwith. Donald Roy delivered the letter to Sir Alexander at the same time that other letters arrived from Lord Loudon, Forbes of Culloden and Macleod of Macleod.

Sir Alexander believing from the contents of these letters that the Prince's cause had little chance of success decided to do nothing. He wrote to Alexander Macdonell of Keppoch: "Seeing I look upon your affairs as in a desperate way I will not join you; but then I assure you I will not rise against you. If any misfortune shall happen to yourself I desire you may leave your son, Ranald, to my care, etc." Sir Alexander gave this letter to Donald Roy to deliver, but urged him not to be in any hurry as it was believed that there would soon be an engagement between the Prince's army and that of Lord Loudon, and that it would be unwise for him to run the risk of killing or being killed by any of his own relations, he having several cousins in Loudon's command.

Donald Roy, despite his chief's advice, set off for Kyle from where the mainland ferry operated. At Kyle he found his eldest brother Hugh, 2nd of Baleshare, who was in command of a company of militia there. There was a great deal of sympathy for the Prince's cause among the militia and Donald Roy remained with them for three days, drinking with his friends and eating King George's beef, all the time wearing the white cockade in his bonnet. Before Donald Roy took his leave, his friends in the militia drank the health of the Prince.

By this time the Prince's army had occupied Inverness and it was there that Donald Roy rejoined his regiment. Not long afterwards on **the 16th April, 1746** Donald Roy took part in the battle of Culloden. In the retreat he twice saw Alexander of Keppoch fall to the ground wounded. After the second fall Keppoch looked up at Donald Roy and said: "O God, have mercy upon me. Donald do the best for yourself, for I am gone." Donald Roy then left him and in leaving the field he received a musket wound which went in at the sole of the left foot and out at the buckle.

Another of the wounded lying on the field, Ranald Macdonald of Belfinlay, a Captain of Clanranald's, later recorded that Donald Roy paused by him to express his concern, but being wounded himself he was unable to assist him. Donald Roy managed to evade pursuit and walked five miles without stopping, his wounded foot badly swollen and without a shoe.

At Bunchrew, (Ban Chracbg) two miles beyond Inverness, Donald Roy obtained a horse and rode a further eight miles that day, making his way towards Skye. His foot was now so swollen that he was unable to put it into the stirrup. On the following day, the 17th April, having travelled fifteen miles, Donald Roy arrived at the house of Mackenzie of Kirnag, where he found one Balfour who had been surgeon to the MacGregor Regiment in the Prince's army. Balfour dressed Donald Roy's foot and he continued on his way in the company of Malcolm MacLeod, his wife, and Murdoch MacLeod, Raasay's third son, whom he had also found at Kirnag.

At the ferry they parted company, **Donald Roy crossing to Skye** and the MacLeods to Raasay. Donald Roy arrived on Skye on the 23rd April 1746, and made his way to the home of **Dr John MacLean at Shulista in Trotternish**, where his foot was dressed for the second time. (**Captain Roy Macdonald** was at this time residing with and under the treatment of Dr John Maclean, in Trotternish).

He soon afterwards made a sham surrender of his arms to Lieutenant MacLeod, a friend in the militia, having first obtained some indifferent arms to surrender in place of his good arms which he had safely conveyed to his brother Hugh in North Uist.

On or about the 22nd June 1746 Donald Roy received two letters sent by his brother Hugh. One was to himself, and the other, written by the Prince, was to be handed to Sir Alexander's wife, Lady Margaret. The letter to Donald Roy was to the effect that the Prince intended to leave South Uist where he had been hiding, and land on Fladda Chuain, a small island to the north of Trotternish. Donald Roy was to meet the Prince and provide him with necessaries, particularly shirts and blankets. He borrowed Dr. MacLean's horse and rode to Monkstadt where he delivered the Prince's letter to Lady Margaret. Sir Alexander was at this time on the mainland. Lady Margaret provided six of her husband's best shirts, which she pretended were a gift to Donald Roy who had lost all his baggage at Culloden. She also gave him twenty guineas for the Prince's use. Donald Roy made his way to the island but found it deserted. He therefore returned the shirts and money to Lady Margaret and rode back to the **surgeon's house four miles away.**

On the 29th June, Donald Roy received a letter from Lady Margaret requesting that he return to Monkstadt as soon as possible as she had something very important to communicate to him. He set off immediately, and on arrival found Lady Margaret and Alexander Macdonald of Kingsburgh walking together. She informed him that the Prince had landed on Skye only a short distance away, but that as Lieutenant MacLeod was in the house with Flora Macdonald, who had brought the Prince from South Uist, this would put them in some danger. Donald Roy promised to do whatever he could for the safety of the Prince even at the hazard of his own life.

It was proposed by Kingsburgh that the Prince should go to the island of Raasay, it being too dangerous to remain on Skye with the militia searching the island. It was eventually agreed that the Prince should travel overland to Portree and then to Raasay. It was further agreed that Malcolm MacLeod of Raasay should be sought in order that he should undertake the Prince's protection, and that Donald Roy should go to John, younger of Raasay in order to find out his father's whereabouts.

Donald Roy was then to go to Portree and await the Prince who would then travel to Raasay and from there with Malcolm of Raasay to the Earl of Seaforth's country on the mainland where it was felt that the Prince would be safer. Donald Roy set out to find Young Raasay, whom it was believed was at Tottrome. When within two miles of Tottrome he was informed that Young Raasay was in fact at Tote. Donald Roy decided to go to Tote, but in case he missed him there, he gave his informant a note to take to Tottrome, asking Young Raasay to meet him at Portree. Young Raasay returned to Tottrome, having left Tote before Donald Roy's arrival, but having read the note, he made his way to Portree. The two met at the Inn there, Young Raasay at first denying any knowledge of his father's whereabouts. It was only when Donald Roy informed him of the Prince's presence on Skye that Young Raasay admitted that his father was in hiding in Knoydart and that he would get word to him. Young Raasay then left having undertaken to provide a boat to transport the Prince to Raasay.

Flora Macdonald arrived at Portree from Kingsburgh on the 30th June, and informed Donald Roy that the Prince was on his way. Later that evening a boy named MacQueen, who was acting as guide to the Prince, arrived at the Inn and asked for Donald Roy. Donald left the Inn with the boy who informed him that the Prince was nearby with Neil Maceachen. Leaving the boy at the Inn Donald Roy went to the Prince who "...no sooner saw him than he took him in his arms, and by way of salutation put his head over one shoulder of the Captain, and then over the other, expressly forbidding the Captain to use any ceremony, they not knowing who (under cover of night) might be near them to make observations." The Prince, Donald Roy and Neil MacEachen then went into the Inn where the Prince changed his shirt and had a meal. The three between them also consumed a bottle of whisky.

The Prince pressed Donald Roy to go to Raasay with him saying that Kingsburgh had assured him that he would do so. To this Donald Roy replied that he would be of little use to the Prince in view of the open wound to his foot, and would only prove a burden. The Prince then said that "...he had always found himself safe in the hands of the MacDonalds, and so long as he could have a MacDonald along with him he still would think himself safe enough." The Prince persisted and so Donald Roy informed him of the plan to go to Seaforth's country and that if the Prince agreed to this scheme he would accompany him. The Prince appeared to be pleased with the plan but still wished Donald Roy to accompany him to Raasay. It was finally agreed that Donald Roy would remain on Skye in order to find out if the Prince's crossing to Raasay had become known to the militia, and would follow later.

Soon after the Prince's arrival at the Inn, Young Raasay, his brother Murdoch, and Malcolm MacLeod, landed their boat near Portree. Malcolm went to the Inn and sent in a message asking Donald Roy to come out and speak with a friend. Donald Roy went out and informed Malcolm that the Prince was at the Inn. Malcolm urged that the Prince should leave as soon as possible and so Donald Roy returned to the Inn promising all possible speed. The Prince bid his farewells to Flora Macdonald and Neil MacEachen and then made his way with Donald Roy to the boat. The Prince took his leave at dawn on the 1st July, having insisted that Young Raasay should return to Skye on the 3rd, meet Donald Roy at Tottrome, and take him over to Raasay on the following day.

Donald Roy returning to the Inn found the landlord, Charles MacNab, asking questions about the identity of the Prince. Donald Roy explained that he was only a fellow rebel, an Irish gentleman, Sir John Macdonald, who had been hiding on Skye and had now crossed to the mainland. After sleeping at the Inn for part of the day Donald Roy went to Kingsburgh to inform Alexander that the Prince was safely away. He then made his way to Monkstadt to see Lady Margaret, and there he met his friend Lieutenant MacLeod.

MacLeod insisted that Donald Roy return with him to his quarters just over a mile from Monkstadt. Here he spent the night and was pleased to note that MacLeod had no suspicion that the Prince had been on Skye. From the Lieutenant's quarters, Donald Roy returned to Dr MacLean's house, where he settled his account, before setting out on foot the following day for Monkstadt. Here he provided himself with a pistol and dirk, and was given a letter for the Prince by Lady Margaret. Donald Roy then travelled by horse to Kingsburgh where he arranged for a boy to go to Tottrome with him in order to return with the borrowed horse. At Tottrome on the 3rd July he met Young Raasay who informed him that he had left the Prince with Malcolm and Murdoch MacLeod in a byre near Scorrybreck.

The Prince had decided to return to Skye and wished to see Donald Roy. However it was now evening and Donald Roy was very tired after his journeying and was in pain; he therefore agreed to go to the Prince at daylight after he had rested. When he reached the byre on the following morning it was to find that the Prince and Malcolm MacLeod had gone, leaving Murdoch to tell Donald Roy that they would meet him at Camastianavaig, south of Portree, on the evening of the 6th or morning of the 7th at the latest. Donald Roy went to Camastianavaig and went to the house of Peter MacQueen. In the evening a stranger came to the house and gave Donald Roy a letter which it transpired had been written by the Prince and sent by Malcolm MacLeod:

"SIR, — I have parted (I thank God) as intended. Make my compliments to all those to whom I have given trouble. — I am, Sir, your humble servant, JAMES THOMSON."

By the contents of this letter Donald Roy knew that the Prince had left Skye. He borrowed another horse and rode to Armadale in Sleat where Flora Macdonald's mother lived with her second husband Hugh Macdonald of Armadale. Hugh, a Captain of militia had provided the pass for Flora and the Prince to leave South Uist for Skye. Flora herself had arrived at Armadale sometime previously.

On the 9th or 10th July a message arrived at Armadale from Donald Macdonald of Castleton, a captain in one of the MacLeod militia companies, inviting Flora to his house. Donald Roy was suspicious and advised her not to go. When it became clear that Flora intended to accept the invitation, Donald Roy asked her to leave with him the letter which Armadale had written as a pass for her and the Prince. Flora seeing the wisdom of this gave the letter to Donald Roy. It was fortunate that she did so, because on her way to see Castleton, Flora was arrested by a party of soldiers who took her aboard the sloop 'Furnace'. Donald Roy on hearing of this destroyed the letter from Lady Margaret to the Prince and the letter to himself from "James Thomson". On the following day he delivered Flora's letter to Armadale, who immediately burnt it.

On discovering that information had been given against him to the authorities, Donald Roy was forced to go into hiding. During the next eight weeks he hid in caves, being supplied with provisions and necessaries by Lady Margaret, and with dressings for his wound by Doctor MacLean. His main danger at this time was from marines landed from naval vessels. Major-General Campbell, while on Skye, also made strong enquiries about him.

The Captain had three different caves, where by turns he made his abode. In the caves he had beds only of ferns or heath, and wrapped himself in his tartan plaid. The midges and flies from the heat of the season (part of July and August) proved very uneasy companions to him, which obliged him frequently to retire into the inner parts of the caves, where the coolness kept them from him.

Having received information that the independent militia companies were to be disbanded Donald Roy wrote to Sir Alexander of Sleat asking what he should do. He was advised that it should be safe for him to start appearing in public, but to avoid the militia if possible until they should be broken up.

After he was wounded at Culloden, Donald Roy stayed for a while at **Cnocowe with James Macdonald**, son of the Chamberlain, Alexander MacDonal of Kingsburgh.

In January 1748, Donald Roy made several visits to Rev. Robert Forbes, later Bishop of Ross and Caithness, at Leith. Forbes was collecting information in relation to the late Jacobite uprising and Donald Roy gave him an account of his own participation. The compilation of Rev Forbes's papers amounted to 10 manuscripts, which were eventually published under the title "The Lyon in Mourning".

"Captain Donald MacDonal alias Donald Roy, who parted from me upon Friday January 15th 1748 betwixt 7 and 8 at night. He is a tall, sturdy man about six foot high, exceedingly well shaped and about forty years of age". "I asked the Captain at which of the Universities he had studied. He told me he had never been at any University, but had read only under the direction of one Mr. John MacPherson, a noted schoolmaster in the Isle of Skye, who died about five years ago".

Source: The Lyon in Mourning, Journals of Captain MacDonal alias Donald Roy by Robert Forbes, A.M.

***Donald Roy MacDonal of Baleshare**, who was wounded in the foot at the battle of Culloden, composed a **Latin ode** to the wounded limb, **faultless both in diction and metre.**'*

Source: Page 147 Clan Macdonal Vol 11

*"Another poet of Uist extraction was **Captain Donald Roy MacDonal, of Knockow**, Skye, brother of Captain Hugh MacDonal of Baleshare, North Uist, and a grandson of Sir James Mor MacDonal of Sleat".*

Source: From A. M'Lean Sinclair's Gaelic bards.

"Three Highland Jacobites whose culture merits notice are Donald Roy MacDonal, Roderick MacLeod of Cadboll, and Neil MacEachain. Donald Roy was a humanist, and wrote Latin poems, several of which, amongst others a lament for Culloden, were duly captured by the indefatigable Bishop Forbes

1758:

Alexander Macdonald 1st Baron Macdonald of Slate matriculated at Eton College, Eton, Berkshire on 1 November 1758. He gained the rank of Ensign in 1761 in the service of the Coldstream Guards.

<1764

Shortly **before 1764**, Donald Roy aged around 56, received a tack of the lands of **Kyles Bernera**, at the North end of North Uist, from the Tutors of Sir James Macdonald of Sleat, where he established a school and combined farming with the instruction of youth.

The **Balaranald Rental** mentions that Donald Roy MacDonald became tacksman of Kyles-Bernera, at the north end of North Uist, shortly before 1764. SOURCE: *MacDonald 1904, Vol 3, 537*

1766:

Alexander Macdonald succeeded to the title of 9th Baronet **Macdonald of Slate on 26 July 1766.**

1768

The new Sleat chief, Alexander Macdonald married Elizabeth Diana Bosville, daughter of Godfrey Bosville and Diana Wentworth, on 3rd May 1768 at St Gile's-in-theFields Church, London. He held the office of Deputy Lieutenant of Inverness-shire.

The **tacksman of Lord Macdonald of Sleat** had sailed from Skye, with most of their tenants, to the Carolinas, where they had purchased 100,000 acres. SOURCE: *"A Rage of Emigration"*

1769

Donald Roy's wealthy brother, Hugh Macdonald of Baleshare, died age 63. He was buried in Kilmuir Churchyard, North Uist. Hugh was never married, but he left two children by Effrick Macaulay, Illeray –

- 1) Donald, his successor who became mentally deranged at same later stage of his life.
- 2) Isabella, who married a Mr Burnett.

He was succeeded in his estates both in Uist and Kintyre by his son Donald. Donald Roy appears to have left North Uist around this time.

1770

Donald Roy later retired to live at Shulista (North Duntulm) Kilmuir, SKye, where he is known to have read the Greek classics including Homer's "Iliad". His name is prominently mentioned in a lawsuit between Macdonald of Sleat and MacLeod of MacLeod concerning seaweed rights in the Sound of Bernera. It is in this connection that the last reference to Donald Roy is found in a letter on the subject of the lawsuit written by Donald Macdonald of Balranald on the 2nd June, 1770. Donald Roy's death probably took place within a few years of this letter

***Shulista:** Ronald Herrach Macdonald spent early part of his life in Ireland fighting the wars. When he returned he was accompanied by Dr. Maclean, ancestor of **John Maclean M.D. of Shulista**. Lands of Cuidrach were given to him, but they were afterwards moved to **Shulista** and held that township rent free when they became physicians to the MacDonalds. His descendant **John Maclean M.D.** acted in a duel capacity of **physician and factor** both to **Sir Alexander** and to **Sir James Macdonald of Sleat**. He died about 1780.*

There is no record of the name of Donald Roy's wife, but it is known that he had a son called Hugh who lived at Port Clair in the Parish of Boleskine (near Port Augustus). He married Janet Fraser and had a son, Alexander.

SOURCE: Clan Donald Magazine No11 (1987) Online Donald Roy MacDonald by David McDonald

1771:

"The savage Black Winter of 1771-72 drove 1,000 Highlanders to North Carolina." In a country where every winter was the enemy, this particular one had been the worst anyone could remember. The winter had begun on September 2 with frost and sleet. The snow line crept down from the mountains to the crofters' doors, black ice formed on the lochs and the storms that blew in from the sea howled on into April. A cattle plague destroyed whole herds. With the spring came famine. The people were starving.. Numbers of the miserables of the country were now migrating– SOURCE: "A Rage of Emigration" and Scotland Farewell: The People of the Hector. Page 62.

Am Baillie - a newspaper report of how Lord Macdonald of Sleat arranged his own ship to take his Tacksmen and tenants in 1771 to North Carolina

Scots Magazine - 1771 UNKNOWN SHIP, "A large colony of the wealthiest and substantial people of Skye are preparing to go to the fertile and cheap lands in America. It is to be dreaded that these migrations prove hurtful to the mother country. The number was 370 and the reason for this emigration was rise in rents".

"From Sky have gone to Carolina last harvest 375 souls who are safely arrived, & as many more are to go next summer The whole tribe of us Macien oigs are going off at this time to a man excepting your two brothers & Old Lochans & his son Donald". (Old Lochans was referred to as "my old landlord" by Prince Charles. His son, Donald, was evicted from their ancestral property after Glenaladale wrote this letter). Source: A HISTORY OF SKYE, by Alexander Nicholson page 204

Donald Roy MacDonald, age about 63 years, emigrated from Scotland in 1771 and began purchasing property in January of the next two years on the McLendon's Creek in Cumberland (now Moore) County, North Carolina. SOURCE: Gloria Ross, North Carolina (letter dated Aug 27, 2010)

Abstracts that were done for these deed books by the Cumberland Co Genealogical Society, William C Fields, editor.

- **Book 6 page 56: 30 Jan 1772** William Mears to **Donald McDonald**, both planters of Cumberland, for 72 pounds NC, 100 acres on west side of Killet's Creek, a branch of McLandons Creek, beginning at James Muse's upper corner east to Quarry Branch, to Killet's corner, patent to Mears 27 May 1770. Proved by John Walsh Oct 1774.
- **Book 6 page 257: 30 Jan 1772.** James Muse, planter, to **Donald McDonald**, both of Cumberland, for 72 pounds NC, 100 acres on the branches of McLendons Creek beginning on Quarry (branch) down the run of the branch to Killet's Creek, up said creek to the fork, up Striblings Creek to Stribling's line, part of 300 acres patent to said James Muse 23 Sep 1765. Wit: Elisha hunter, John Walsh. Acknowledged Oct 1774.
- **Book 6 page 9: Jan 1773** Jacob McLandon (McClendon/McLendon) & wife Martha (x) to **Donald McDonald** for 100 pounds NC, 200 acres on a branch of McLendon's Creek called Buck Creek, patent to Jemima McLandon 21 Oct 1758. Wit: John Martin, James Graham. Acknowledged Jan 1773.

- **Book 6 page 42: Jan 1773.** Jacob McLendon (McClandon) & wife Martha (x) to **Donald McDonald** for 80 pounds, 150 acres on Buck Creek a branch of McLandons Creek adjacent upper side of Joel or Thomas McLenden's lower corner, to Jamima McLendon's line, patent to Jacob McClendon 22 May (blank). Wit: John Martin, James Graham. Acknowledged Jan 1773.

1773

Dr. Samuel Johnson and James Boswell met **James MacDonald** (son of Kingsburgh - Allan's younger brother) of **Knockowe** during their trip to the Western Isles in 1773. James married Margaret "Peggy" MacLeod of Balliemeanoch (Balmeanach) in about 1747.

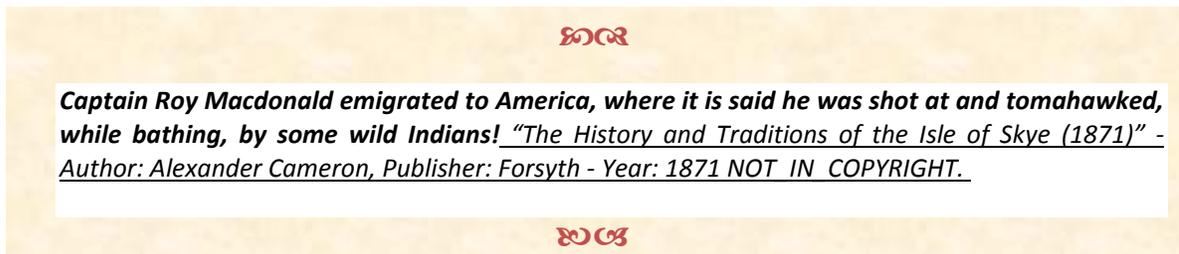
1776-78

Alexander Macdonald was created 1st Baron Macdonald of Slate, co. Antrim Ireland on 25 July 1776. In 1778 he raised the Macdonald Highlanders. He gained the rank of Brigadier-General in the service of the Royal Company of Archers. .

1779>

This family has similarities and has been confused with the family of Donald Roy.

Donald Roy Macdonald aka Donald Ruadh was the father and head of this family, living in 1745 – his son:-



Ronald Roy "Ruadh" Macdonald was farmer and tacksman of Cnocowe, Kilmuir, Skye, and entered the tack **shortly after 1779**. He was twice married, and is said to have had **21 children**. He died at Cnocowe about 1839 or '40. He married as his first wife **Christina Macdonald** with issue:-

1. **Ronald Og Macdonald**, farmer and general merchant, Kensaleyre (between Portree and Kingsburgh), Skye who married Abigail Martin.
2. **John Macdonald** married Mary Macdonald and emigrated to Cape North, Canada about 1834 here he farmed and operated a grist mill on the South River. They had a family of eight:-
 - i. Ronald
 - ii. Donald
 - iii. Allan
 - iv. Hugh
 - v. Angus
 - vi. John
 - vii. Christine
 - viii. Annie
3. **Margaret Macdonald**, born 1794, died 1872 at Borge, Skye, at the home of her son **Hugh Budge, Parish schoolmaster** of Borge. She married **James Budge, Blacksmith & Fiddler** (1791-1859), son of William Budge, Blacksmith, Balgown, Kilmuir and his wife **Christine Macdonald**. According to the **Public Record Office, London**. James served as a **drummer from 1808-1811 in the Mugstodt Company of the North Battalion, Isle of Skye Volunteer Infantry. This battalion was formed at the time of the Napoleonic Wars**. James was musical and played on several instruments. At a grand feast on the coming of age of **John Norman MacLeod XXIX Chief of the MacLeods of Dunvegan, in**

1809, James Budge was acclaimed the best violinist. He was also a bard and some of his songs have survived. They had eight children including Katherine "Kate" Budge who married John Macleod born 1823 Monkstadt, 3rd son of William Macleod, Cowherd, Monkstadt - and Marion Macqueen (daughter of Angus MacQueen and Flora Macdonald).

This is a well known song written by James Budge for his wife Margaret MacDonald of Knockowe:

- I like the housewife of Totacha dubha
- I like the housewife of **Knockowe**
- I like the housewife of Totacha dubha
- I like the sister of Ronald Og
- **Chorus...**
- Daughter of Ronald Ruadh thou art,
- Daughter of Ronald Ruadh thou art,
- Daughter of Ronald Ruadh thou art,
- And comely sister of Ronald Og
- **Chorus...**
- Daughter of the **well known man** thou art,
- Daughter of the well known man thou art,
- Daughter of the well known man thou art,
-And **Grand-daughter of the man of the generous heart**
- **Chorus...**
- I saw you in Dunvegan,
- I saw you in Dunvegan,
- I saw you in Dunvegan,
- **...Trysting with Young MacLeod**

4. **Catherine Macdonald** married **John Campbell, Tacksman of Lower Tote**, without issue. Upper and Lower Tote were cleared about 1810.

Ronald Roy MacDonald married second wife **Christine Nicolson**, born 1771, died 1855 in Portree, and buried in Kilmuir. She was the daughter of Donald Nicolson, born c1728, Tacksman of Lonfern, Skye and Catherine Macdonald. The following were the issue of the second marriage:-

1. **Captain Alexander (Alasdair) Macdonald** born 1802, died 1849 married Elizabeth Germon, with issue:
 - a. A son who went abroad
2. Mary Macdonald, married Roderick Macdonald, with a large family and emigrated to Chicago
3. Martha Macdonald, married a Mr Mackenzie without issue
4. Iberia Elizabeth Macdonald born 1844, married Lachlan Ross, proprietor of the Royal Hotel, Portree. She died in 1878 in an accident when a chimney in the hotel collapsed.
5. **Angus Roy Macdonald**, lived at Uig. He was a remarkable man, of huge stature and herculean strength. He married Mary Morrison, herself of abnormal stature. With children, three sons and one daughter, the sons were all termed "Mor" or "Big". He was succeeded by his eldest son Hugh.
 - a. Hugh Macdonald, was Piermaster at Uig, married Helen MacKay
 - b. Roderick Macdonald
 - c. Ronald Macdonald went to Australia
 - d. A daughter
5. **Hugh Macdonald**, born 1804 married and settled in Uig
6. **Catherine** Macdonald born 1809, married Ronald John MacKenzie and emigrated to Prince Edward island.
7. **Donald** Macdonald born 1815 died unmarried made his home with his nephew, Peter Macdonald.
8. **Janet** Macdonald born 1817

9. **Flora** Macdonald born 1819 married Donald Lamont 16 March 1837 Snizort, Skye with two sons and five daughters.
10. **Christine** Macdonald born 1821 married a Mr Gibson who owned a bakery business in Portree.
11. **Elizabeth** Macdonald born 1828 died young
12. Roderick Macdonald

1784

"Donald Roy McDonald: Birth: about 1706 Baleshare, North Uist, Scotland. **Death: 1784: Moore County, North Carolina USA. Buried on McDonald Plantation, Moore County, North Carolina USA."** SOURCE: www.Ancestry.com.au

"Donald Roy's wife was named Mary (no maiden name found). **He died ca 1784 age about 76 years.** Mary outlived him, but their graves have not been found." SOURCE: [Gloria Ross, North Carolina \(letter dated Aug 27, 2010\)](#)

1745-95

Sir Alexander Macdonald, 9th Baronet (c. 1745–1795) (created Baron Macdonald in 1776) - was the younger son of Sir Alexander Macdonald, 7th Baronet, and his wife Lady Margaret (née Montgomerie).



Handmade oil painting reproduction of
The Macdonald Boys

**Sir Alexander Macdonald 1745-95 9th Baronet of Sleat and 1st Baron of Slate, with
Sir James Macdonald 8th Baronet of Sleat 1742-66, a painting by William Mosman.**

Young Alexander was educated at Eton, a British independent school for boys aged 13 to 18. All the pupils board. It was founded in 1440 by King Henry VI as "The King's College of Our Lady of Eton besides Wyndsor" It is located in Eton, near Windsor in England, north of Windsor Castle, and is one of the original nine English public schools as defined by the Public Schools Act 1868. Eton has traditionally been referred to as "the chief nurse of England's statesmen", and has been described as the most famous public school in the world.

He succeeded his elder brother in the baronetcy in **1766** and in **1776 he was raised to the Peerage of Ireland as Baron Macdonald, of Slate in the County of Antrim.** The Peerage of Ireland is the term used for those titles of nobility created by the English and later British monarchs of Ireland in their capacity as Lord or King of Ireland. The creation of such titles came to an end in the 19th century. The ranks of the Irish peerage are Duke, Marquess, Earl, Viscount and Baron.

Alexander was a Scottish peer. The Peerage is a system of titles in the United Kingdom, which represents the upper ranks of British nobility and is part of the British honours system created directly by the British monarch, taking effect when letters patent are affixed with the Great Seal of the Realm.

He served with the **Coldstream Regiment** of Foot Guards, a regiment of the British Army, part of the Guards Division or Household Division. It is the oldest regiment in the Regular Army in continuous active service, originating in Coldstream, Scotland in 1650.



Coldstream Guards

Officer and NCO

Grenadier NCO and Soldier

In February 1792 Captain James Hewgill - an officer in the Coldstream Guards Regiment – published a series of pictures, representing each regiment of the British army.



Sir Alexander MacDonald **Cnoc an Eireachd**,

In the background is Duntulm Castle, the former family seat.

Sir Alexander was also a **Deputy Lieutenant of Inverness-shire** and a **Brigadier-General** in the **Royal Company of Archers**.



Uniform of 1793

Royal Company of Archers

The Royal Company of Archers has a long history in Scotland as a body that celebrated both the recreation and talent of local archers. During the 17th and 18th centuries in Scotland, a muster, or military rendezvous, called a "wapinschaw" (a weapon-showing) was held at least twice a year. Men were summoned by the sheriff and other civil magistrates to attend a muster in their respective counties at least 20 days in advance of the meeting. The civil magistrates, in conjunction with commissioners appointed by the King, supervised this body of militia, divided it into companies, and appointed captains. People of all stations were obligated to play their part in each rendezvous and to show up equipped in military gear that conformed to their respective ranks. The Lords and Barons were required to provide a list of the members of their company and the weapons they brought with them to the civil magistrates and King's commissioners. The commissioners then compiled a list of the whole muster, which was presented to the King

Lord Macdonald married Elizabeth Diana Bosville, daughter of Godfrey Bosville, in 1768. They had seven sons and three daughters. Lady Macdonald died in 1789. Lord Macdonald survived her by six years and died in September 1795. He was succeeded in his titles by his son Alexander.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES:

There were so many MacDonalds in the Cape Fear region by the time of the American Revolution that the MacDonalds, who were loyal to the Crown of England, organized their own march to the sea, but were defeated at Moore's Creek.. This was known for generations as "**The Insurrection of the Clan MacDonald**"
Source: http://jimbuie.blogs.com/journal/2004/04/tracing_my_root.html

TGSOI Vol 52 page 326-7 Notes on North Uist Families : by William Matheson 3.11.1982

".....Furthermore in the same source are recorded the following payments : a guinea note to "Donald Roy the herds son" on 30th December **1811**, and another guinea note to "Donald Roy mac Innish, servant " on the 4th December **1812**, both by Donald MacDonald of Balranald. Added to the pedigree is the statement that **Aonghas Sgitheanach** (Angus of Isle of Skye) belonged to a family who were involved on the Jacobite side in the Rising of 1745-6, and that this had something to do with his move to North Uist; which suggests that he may have been one of the MacDonalds of Knockowe, **who are supposed to have been alone among the Skye MacDonalds in taking the field as supporters of Prince Charles Edward Stuart.** (see ref 53 below) And it may be significant that the descendents of Aonghas Sgitheanach and the MacDonalds of Knockowe had at least one mark of identification in common- **the hereditary cognomen "Ruadh"**.

Ref; 53 p364

"However, there seems to have been some confusion between **Donald Roy MacDonald of Knockowe** and **Donald Roy MacDonald of Baleshare**, who fought at Culloden on the Jacobite side (e.g.in Cameron History and Traditions of the Isle of Skye 103). The MacDonalds of Knockowe were descended from John, son of Sir James MacDonald , second Baronet of Sleat, and Alice, daughter of Kenneth MacKenzie of Suddie (Clan Donald is in error about her) ; marriage contract dated at Castle Stuart, 13th June 1698 (Warrant - Some MacKenzie Pedigrees, 112; cp Clan Donald III 473). The genealogy of the family has not been fully traced, but see MacKenzie Old Skye Tales, 126ff; and Eleanor M Budge The Budes of Skye 34ff."

James Macdonald of Cnocowe in Trotternish

James was the younger son of **Alexander Macdonald of Kingsburgh, factor of Sleat**. James was the younger brother of Allan Macdonald who married the celebrated Flora. James married Margaret Macleod called Peggie of the Balmeanach Macleods, d/o Roderick Macleod. With children;

1. Captain Alexander Macdonald of Cnocowe, a captain in the British Army, he died with no children, Isle of St. Kitts.
2. James Macdonald of Cnocowe.
3. Roderick Macdonald of Cnocowe.
4. Jessie Macdonald of Cnocowe m. Captain Norman Cyprus Macleod illegitimate son of Norman the 22nd chief of Macleod. Jessie was his 2nd wife, with children;
 1. Elizabeth Pringle Macleod m. her cousin Reverend Roderick Maclean of Kinloch, Osdal, Durinish s/o Donald Maclean and Margaret Macleod. He was Reverend of South Uist.
 2. Margaret Macleod m. Donald Calder.
5. Margaret Macdonald of Cnocowe died unmarried.
6. Flora Macdonald of Cnocowe.
7. Anne Macdonald b. 1777 Skye, m. MARRIAGE: 1808, Isle of Skye John Mackenzie b 1775 Brahan, Rosshire. 1775 - 1864 BIRTH: 1775, Brahan, Rosshire DEATH: 1864, Kenyon Twsp, Glengarry Ont. BURIAL: Dunvegan, Ont. John and Anne with all their family, except their eldest daughter Margaret, emigrated to Canada and arrived at Quebec City Sept 1 1830. They spent some time in Lancaster in the southern part of Glengarry Co, then in 1832, took up land at Lot 22 - 9th concession Kenyon Township, Glengarry - see Mackenzies of Kenyon.

<http://community.svcn.mb.ca/mckenzie/html/d0001/g0000020.html#113>

CLAN MACDONALD VOL 111 - THE MACDONALDS OF HEISKER AND SKAEBOST –
Pages - 495, 196

John Macdonald 2nd of Heisker, who was served heir to him on 29th September 1723. In 1727 he appears among the creditors on the Macdonald estates, and discharges Kenneth Mackenzie as representing these in the sum of 2000 merks. It is possible, though we cannot be certain, that this transaction terminated the wadset of 1694, at any rate so far as Balranald was concerned, as we always find him designated of Heisker alone. He appears in these transactions as John Macdonald, eldest son of the deceased Alexander Macdonald of Heisker. John appears to have died in 1748, and the family connection with Heisker to have terminated, for there is a discharge that year of a sum of money paid to Heisker, probably the balance of the old wadset. Archibald Maclean is designated of Heisker in 1735 but, whatever may have been the nature of his Tenure probably it was a species of sub-let the Macdonald connection did not terminate earlier than 1748. John married, and had:-

1. **James, who succeeded.**
2. Archibald, who is on record as having been apprenticed to **Ranald Macdonald, brazier, Edinburgh**, and who died without issue.

James succeeded his father in the representation of the family, but it is certain that he was never tacksman of Heisker. He appears to have been an enterprising youth, for, **at the early age of 20, he earned the distinction of being the only gentleman of Sir Alexander Macdonald's following with the single exception of Donald Roy Macdonald of Bahshare** who joined the party of Prince Charles in 1745-6. After the troubles of the '45 had subsided, James of Heisker exhibited the same enterprise in the arts of peace which he had shown on the theatre of war. He settled down as a merchant, first at Dunvegan and afterwards at Portree, and devoted himself so assiduously to his commercial pursuits that he amassed a substantial fortune. He became proprietor of Skeabost, in the parish of Snizort, Isle of Skye, and also of Tanera, one of the Summer Isles at the mouth of Lochbroom, on the West Coast of Ross-shire. He was married twice first, about 1760, to a lady whose name has not come down to us, and by whom he had issue secondly, in 1789, to Isabella Macqueen, daughter of Rev. Donald Macqueen of Kilmuir, without issue. His children by his first wife were:

1. Donald, who succeeded.
2. Alexander.
3. Emily, who married Captain James Macdonald of Flodigarry, with issue.

James Macdonald of Skeabost was alive in 1790, and was not then of very advanced age. He probably survived to see the early years of the 19th century, as an elegy to his memory appeared in Macleod's Gaelic Collection in 1811. He was succeeded by his son