

Some Scottish Families of Bornish, Ontario

Scottish Proper Names

"It must be borne in mind that Gaelic surnames, in the English sense, are not generally in use, at least in colloquial Gaelic, except when speaking of strangers. Every one living in a Gaelic-speaking district has a local name describing his trade or some physical peculiarity as, Donnachadh reamhar, An saor, &c. Sometimes they are named after the place they lived in last, or were born in, as, An t-Americanach, &c. If the person named is of a family long settled in the district he will probably be named after his father or grandfather, as Seumas a' phiobair, (the piper's James.) Where a person's mother is a native married to an outsider, he may be called after her, as Domhnall Ciorstan. Thus a Gaelic student whose friend is plain John MacDonald in the city, must not be surprised when he meets him at home, to hear his companions speak of him as, Iain Mhurchaidh Dhomhnuill

Alasdair! The sole object of Gaelic surnames is to make the identity of the person spoken of as clear as possible through the speaker reminding his hearers by means of his name every time it is mentioned, to whom or where he 'belongs'.

Considerable care must be exercised in translating English surnames in Gaelic, for example, Donald Black is Domhnall Mac a' Ghille Dhuibh. The literal translation, Domhnall Dubh, may, if used, prove very misleading, for that is much more likely to be the local appellation of Donald Cameron or Donald Smith, both of whom have dark hair, than of Donald Black who may even be fair and locally known as Domhnall Bàn, but more probably as Domhnall Alasdair or Domhnall Iain. Domhnall Dubh is also a familiar Gaelic name for the devil!" (from Dwelly's Illustrated Gaelic to English Dictionary p. 1003)

Personal Names and Patronymics

The Gaelic is followed by the English. (The Gaelic names are highlighted.)
In the case of a female, substitute "Nic" (Ni mhic) for "Mac."

Adhamh, Adam; **Mac Adhaimh**, Adamson, MacAdam. **Ailean**, Allan; **MacAilein**, MacAlan. **Ailpean**, Alpin; **Mac Ailpein**, MacAlpin. **Aindreas**, Andrew; **MacAindreas**, MacAndrew, Anderson. **Alasdair**, Alexander; **MacAlasdair**, MacAllister. **Amlaidh**, Aulay; **MacAmlaidh**, MacAulay. **Aodh**, Hugh; **MacAoidh**, MacKay. **Aonghus**, Angus; **MacAonghuis**, MacInnes. **Artur**, Arthur.; **Mac Artuir**, MacArthur. **Asgall**, Askill; **MacAsgaill**, MacAskill. **Baltair**, Walter; **Mac Bhaltair**, MacWalter. **Beatha**, Beth; **Mac Bheatha**, MacBeth. **Beathan**, Bean; **MacBheathain**, MacBean, Benson, Mac Bain, Beaton. **Brian**, **O'Briain**, O'Brien.

Cailean, Colin; **MacCailein**, Colinson. **Calum**, Malcolm; **MacCaluim**, Malcolmson, **Clann Chaluum**, MacCallum. **Cardadh**, Hardy; **MacCardaidh**, MacHardy. **Cathal**, Kathel, Charles; **MacCathail**, MacKail; **Clann Chathail**. **Codrum**; **MacCodruim**, MacCodrum; **Clann Chodruim**. **Coinneach**, Kenneth; **MacCoinnich**, MacKenzie; **Clan Choinnich**. **Colla**, Coll; **Macolla**, MacColl. **Clann Cholla**. **MacConnall**. **MacConaill**, MacConnell, Connell, **Clann Chonaill**. **MacCuinn**, MacQueen, **Clann**, or **Siol**, **Chuinn**. **MacCormaic**, MacCormick, **Clann Chormaic**. **Criomthann**; **MacCriomthainn**, MacCrimmon; **Clan Chriomhainn**. **Cullach**; **MacCullaich**, MacCulloch;

Clann Chullaich. Daibhidh, David; **MacDhaibhidh,** Davidson, **Clann Daibhidh.** Deorsa, George; **MacDheorsa** MacGeorge, **Clann Deorsa.** Diarmad, Dermid; **MacDhiarmaid,** MacDermid, **Clann Diarmaid;** Domhnull, Donald; **MacDhomhnuill,** MacDonald, **Clann Dhomhnuill.** Donnchadh, Duncan; **MacDhonnchaidh,** MacConachie, **Clann Donnchaidh.** Donnshiebh, Donlevy; **MacDhuinnshiebh,** Livingstone. Dubh, Duff; **MacDhuibh,** MacDuff; **Clann Duibh.** Dubh-shith, Duffie. **Mac Dhubhshith,** MacPhie, MacDuffie, **Clann Dubhshith.** Dughall, Dugald; **MacDhughail,** MacDougall; **Clann Dughail.** O'Duibhne, **Clann O'Duibhne,** Na Duibhnich, O'Dweeney. Eachann, Hector; **Mac Eachainn,** MacKechnie. MacEachairn, MacKechran. **MacEalair,** MacKellar. **Eanruig,** Henry; **MacEanruig,** MacKendrick, Henderson. **Eoghann,** Hugh, Ewen; **MacEoghainn,** MacEwen, Ewing. **Fearchar,** Farquhar; **MacFhearchair,** MacKerchar. **Fearghus,** Fergus. **MacFhearghuis,** Ferguson. **Filib,** Philip; **MacPhilib,** MacKillop, MacGillp. **Fionnghann,** Fingan. **MacFhionnghain,** MacKinnnon. **Fionnlaigh,** Finlay. **MacFhionnlaigh,** MacKinlay, Finlayson. **MacFhiaithbheartaich,** MacLarty, Laverty. **Frang,** Francis; **MacFhraing,** Rankin, **Fraingean,** Franklin. **MacFhraingean,** MacCracken. **Gill-Aindreis,** Gillanders, **Mac Gill-Aindreis,** Gillanders. **Gillebhain;** **Mac Gille-bhain,** Whyte, MacIlvain. **Gillebhuide;** **Mac Gillebhuide,** Bowie. **Gille-brath;** **MacGillebhrath,** MacGillivray. **Gille-Brighde;** Gilbert, **MacGille-Brighde;** Gilbert, MacBride. **Gille-Caluim;** Malcolm, **Mac Gille-Caluim,** Malcolmson. **Gille-Catain;** **Mac Gille-Chatain,** Cattanach. **Gille-Criosd,** Gilchrist, Christopher; **Mac Gille-Chriosd,** Mac Gilchrist. **Gill-Earnain;** **Mac GilleEarnain,** MacLernan. **Gill-Easbuig,** Archibald; **Mac Gill-Easbuig,** Gillespie. **Gill-Eathain,** Gil-Eathain, Gillean. **Mac Gill-Eathain,** MacLean. **Gill-Fhaolain,** Gilfillan; **MacGill-Fhaolain,** MacLellan. **Gill-Fhionnain,** **Mac GillFhionnain,** MacLennan. **Gille-glais,** **Mac Gille-Glais,** MacGlashan. **Gill-Iosa,** Gillies; **Mac Gill-Iosa,** Gillies, Lees, MacAlees. **Gille-maoil,** **MacGille-mhaoil,** MacMillan. **Gille-Micheil,** **MacGille-Mhiceil,** MacMichael, Carmichael. **Gille-Moire,** **Mac Gille-Moire;** Morrison, Gilmour, **Clann Gille Moire.** **Gille-Naoimh;** **Mac Gille-Naoimh,** MacNiven. **Gille-Sheathanaich;** **Mac Gille-Sheathanaich,** Shaw. **Goraidh,** Godfrey; **MacGoraidh,** Godfreyson, **Clann Ghoraidh.** Griogair, Gregor; **MacGriogair,** MacGregor, Gregorson, Gregory; **Clann Ghriogair.** Guaidhre, Godfrey; **MacGuaidhre,** MacQuarrie, **Clann Ghuaidhre.** Iain, John; **MacIain,** MacKean, Johnson. **Iomhair,** Iver, Edward; **MacIomhair,** MacIver. **Isaac,** MacIsaac. **Labhruinn,** Lawrence; **MacLabhruinn,** MacLaurin, MacLaren. **Lachlann,** Lachlan; **MacLachlainn,** MacLachlan. **Laomann,** Lamont; **MacClymont.** **Lathagan,** **MacLathagain,**

MacLagan. Leod; **MacLeoid,** MacLeod. **Lucas,** Luke; **MacLucais,** MacLucas, Douglas, Lulach, **MacLulaich,** MacCulloch, MacLulich. **Manus,** Magnus; **MacMhanuis,** MacManus. **Maolan;** **MacMhaolain,** MacMillan, **Marcus,** Mark; **MacMharcuis,** Marquis. **Martainn,** Martin; **MacMhartainn;** MacMahon, Matheson. **Micheil,** Michael; **MacMhiceil,** **MacMichael.** **Muireach,** Murdoch; **MacMhurchaidh,** MacMurrich, Currie. **Murchardh,** Murdoch; **MacMhuirich,** MacMurchy, Murchison. **Naos,** **MacNaos;** MacNish. **Neacal,** Nicol; **Mac Neacail,** MacNicol, Nicolson. **Neachdainn,** Nechtan; **MacNeachdainn,** MacNaughton. **Niall,** Neil; **MacNeill,** MacNeil. **Padruig,** Patrick; **MacPhadruig,** MacPatrick; **Paiden,** Paton; **MacPhaidein,** MacFadyen. **Pal,** Pol, Paul; **MacPhail,** MacPhail, Polson. **Parlan,** **MacPharlain,** MacFarlane, Parlane. **Raild,** Harold; **MacRaild,** MacRaild. **Raonull,** Ronald; **MacRaonull,** Ronaldson. **Rath;** **MacRath,** MacRae. **Rob;** **MacRob,** MacRobb, Robb, Robson. **Roibeart,** Robert; **Mac Roibeirt,** MacRobert, Robertson. **Ruaraidh,** Rory, Roderick; **MacRuairidh,** MacRory, Rorison. **Seoras,** George; **MacSheorais,** MacGeorge. **Seumas,** James, Hamish; **MacSheumais,** Jamieson. **Sim,** Simon; **MacShimidh,** Simpson, MacKimmie. **Somhairle,** Somerled, Samuel; **Mac Shomhairle,** MacSorley. **Tamhas,** Thomas; **MacThamhais,** MacTavish, MacAinsh. **Taog,** Teague; **MacThaoig,** MacCaig. **Tearlach,** Charles; **MacThearlaich,** MacKerlie. **Tomaidh,** Tommy; **MacThomaidh,** MacCombie, **MacThomais,** MacComish. **MacThorcadail,** MacCorquodale. **MacThorcuill,** MacCorkle. **Uairraig,** Walrick; **MacUaraig,** Kennedy. **Uidhir;** **Mac an uidhir,** MacNair. **Uilleam,** William; **MacUilleim,** MacWilliam, Williamson. **Uisdean;** **MacUisdein,** MacCutcheon, Hutcheson. **Biocar,** Vicar; **Mac a' Bhiocair,** MacVicar. **Mac a' Bhriuthainn,** MacBrayne, Brown. **Mac a' Chleirich,** Clerk, Clark, MacLeery. **Mac an Deoir;** **Mac-in-deor,** Dewar. **Fucadair,** Walker. **Mac an Fhucadair,** Fullerton, Walker; **Gobha,** Smith; **Mac a' Ghobhainn,** MacGown, Smith. **Mac an Leigh,** MacLeay. **Mac a' Mhaighstir,** MacMaster. **Pearson,** Parson; **Mac a' Phearsain,** MacPherson. **Mac an t-Sagairt,** MacTaggart. **Mac an t-Saoir,** MacIntyre. **Toiseach,** Thane; **Mac an Toisich,** MacIntosh. **Caimbeul,** Campbell; **Clann Chaimbeil.** Camshron, Cameron; **Clann Camshronaich.** Ceannaideach, Kennedy; **Clann Ualraig.** Cuimean, Cumming, Comyn; **Clann Chuimein.** Arascail, Erskine. **Drumann,** Drummond. **Forbeis,** Forbes. **Friseal,** Fraser. **Gordon,** Gordon. **Grannd,** Grant. **Guinne,** Gunn. **Meinn,** Menzies. **Moirreach,** Murray. **Rothach,** Munro. **Siosal,** Chisholm. **Sutharain,** Sutherland.

(from History of the Highland Clans by John A. Morrison, Canso, N.S. 1934, pp 143-5)

Campbell

(*Caim beul* = crooked mouth)

Dr. Maclean speculates that Iain Bàn nan Con, third son of Campbell of Barbreck “came to Uist about the time that Campbell of Barbreck was made prisoner at the Battle of Inverlochy in 1645, and that John Bàn came as hostage for his father’s ransom, which Clanranald could well have claimed.” (Dr. A. Maclean 1984) Another group, the Clann Iomhair Campbells, may be so called from a recent ancestor, but a Duncan Campbell or MacIomhair was one of the men who rowed Prince Charlie across to Skye in 1746.

From Upper Bornish, South Uist, two brothers emigrated in 1849. **Colin Campbell** (c.1806-pre 1880), his wife **Henrica ‘Effie’ MacIntyre** (c.1808-1894) and their chosen child, Angus, settled in West Williams Twp. Effie was a skilled handloom weaver in the community. Colin’s brother, **John Campbell** (c.1816-), with his wife **Margaret MacPhee** (c.1816-) and children, settled in Lobo Twp., closer to London, Ont.

From Kilaulay, South Uist, c.1850, **John Campbell** (c.1793-pre1861) his wife **Flora MacPhee** (c.1807-1900) and their children Angus, Janet, Sarah, Margaret, Archibald, Mary Ann, Donald and Effie emigrated to McGillivray Twp. where their last child, Jane, was born. By 1861, John had died and the family was residing in East Williams Twp. Sometime before 1870, the family, now with grandchildren, had relocated to Stephen Twp. in nearby Huron Co. When Flora died in 1900 she was buried at Bornish, Ont., suggesting that John had been buried here also.

In 1851, from the Kyles, Isle of Eriskay, came **Alexander Campbell** (c.1814-pre1860), his wife **Mary Steele** (c.1818-) and their children Marion, Roderick and Catherine. Here, in West Williams Twp., two additional children were born, Mary and Flora.

Currie

(*Mac Mhuirich* = son of Muireach)

“The Scottish name ‘Currie’ is not to be confused with the Irish name ‘Curry’ (O’Comhraidhe), with which it is not connected. Currie is the anglicization of the Gaelic name ‘Mac Mhuirich’ (son of Muireach), and the Curries of South Uist are descendants of a certain Muireach O’Dalaidh, who came from Ireland to Scotland in the twelfth century. He is sometimes referred to as ‘Muireach Albannach’ and was clerk-registrar of Icolmille until his death in 1250. His descendants became bards and historians of the Clanranalds and remained so for centuries. They held Stilligarry and parts of Drimisdale, in South Uist, as long as a member of the family could qualify by an ample education to serve in that capacity, so for generations members of the family were sent back to Ireland to complete their education in the ancient arts.” (Rev. A.J. MacMillan 1986)

Two South Uist Currie families settled in the area of Bornish, Ontario. **Archibald Currie** (1824-1898) and his two sisters emigrated from South Uist in 1849 and settled on Con. 14, East Williams Twp. **Janet Smith** (1786-), widow of **Neil Currie**, with her children John, Mary and Neil, emigrated from Stoneybridge, South Uist, in 1851 to West Williams Twp.

Gillies

(*Gille Iosa* = servant of Jesus)

This name is found as early as the 12th Century in many parts of Scotland, especially Badenoch. Most of the Gillieses who emigrated to Canada came from Morar and Moidart. The Gillieses on South Uist are relatively recent incomers from Barra.

Only one Gillies family settled in this area. **Malcolm Gillies** (1817-), his wife **Marion MacIntyre** (1818-) and their children Catherine, Matthew, Christina, John, Flora, Mary and Christine emigrated from Dunganachy, Benbecula, in 1851 to West Williams Twp. Another child, Alexander, was born here in 1856.

The Kilgallin Family

by Don Murphy, 1998

Patrick Kilgallin became a full time parishioner of St. Columba church, Bornish, Ont., in about 1876 when he and his wife Catherine bought and moved to a farm on W½ Lot 9, Con. 13 in West Williams Township. It is probable that he had an earlier association with the community at Bornish as his name is mentioned in the records of Father Kerwin, who last visited Williams Township prior to 1856, before its division in 1860 into East and West. This reference is contained in Goodspeed's "History of the County of Middlesex" (1889).

Patrick Kilgallin was one of five brothers and sisters who emigrated with their widowed father Charles from Ireland in the late 1840s to early 1850s period, the children of **Charles Kilgallin** who is buried at St. Peters cemetery in Biddulph Twp., and his wife, **Mary Morin**. Their point of origin is not known with certainty, but they are thought to be part of a chain migration which primarily involved Tipperary Catholics recruited by the Canada Company for settlement in the Huron Tract, much of it going to the townships of Biddulph and McGillivray in the period before their annexation by Middlesex County in 1863.

Patrick Kilgallin married **Margaret Loughlin** at the 'Front Church', St. Peter's R.C. Mission in Biddulph Twp. on February 13th, 1858. She was the daughter of John and Catherine Loughlin who emigrated from County Cork, Ireland, in 1837 or 38 with two children. Margaret was born in Canada West in 1838. Patrick and Margaret lived initially in Stephen Twp. where their first child, Mary, was born in 1859, before moving to McGillivray Twp. by 1861 where they farmed and children Catherine (1860), James (1863), Annie (1866) and Margaret (1868) were born. Patrick worked as a hotelman for a period in the early seventies, but by 1876 had established his family in the farm in West Williams Twp. where a sixth child, Ellen, was born in 1880.

Patrick died at the age of 62 in 1892 and Margaret, in 1900. They are buried together in the Bornish cemetery. The farm was willed to their son, **James**, who lived there until about 1920, when he moved to Parkhill. It is not known whether he married or left heirs. **Mary** married **John Baxter** at Parkhill in 1876 and they had at least one child. She is interred at Parkhill Union cemetery. **Catherine** married **Peter Murphy** in London, Ont., in 1890, however, there is uncertainty regarding how their lives evolved; it appears that after having several children she died at a young age. Her sister, **Annie**, married **Michael Joseph Murphy**, a brother to Peter, also in London, in 1892. Both of these marriages were at St. Peter's Cathedral

Basilica. Annie and Michael lived in Detroit, Michigan, for a period in the 1890s, their son being born there in 1897. They also had a daughter. Eventually they returned to Canada and lived in St. Thomas, Ont., for an extended period before she died in 1925. She is buried at Holy Angels cemetery in St. Thomas. Their sister, **Margaret**, remained single and was living in St. Thomas in 1925; she died in 1936 and was buried at Mount Carmel, Ont. The youngest member of the family, **Ellen**, married **Daniel Gooding** in 1910, they had three children. She died in 1936 and is also buried at Mount Carmel, Ont., with a son James, her husband Daniel and sister Margaret above.

There is much uncertainty regarding descendants of Patrick and Margaret, but it is known that in Annie's line there are three great grandsons living in Manitoba and Alberta with many of their children and grandchildren beyond.

Ann Kilgallin came to Canada from Ireland about 1850 probably with her brothers. Her whereabouts are unknown until 1867 when she married **Thomas Kearns** on April 29th at St. Peter's Mission church. Thomas was farming in Bosanquet Twp. near his brother Brian. In 1871, Thomas and Ann moved to a farm at S½ Lot 10, Con. ABCR, West Williams Twp. to be nearer their church of choice St. Columba and to facilitate the education and religious instruction of their children. Thomas Kearns was a widower in 1867 when he married Ann; his first wife Sephronia died at the age of 32 in 1866. He had come to Canada in 1847 from County Mayo, Ireland, initially settling in Toronto before moving to Bosanquet Twp. Thomas died in 1912 and Ann in 1920 at age 86. They are buried together at Bornish along with his first wife Sephronia and Ellenor Kilgallin, all four commemorated by a single gravestone. Thomas had at least two children in his first marriage and it is believed he had a son, Thomas, with Ann.

Ellenor Kilgallin was either a sister or niece of Ann's. She was born in Ireland in 1846 but the timing of her journey to Canada is not known. However, in 1871, she was living in the household of Brian Kearns in Bosanquet Twp. Sometime later, she moved to live in the household of Ann and Thomas Kearns in West Williams Twp. She died in 1905 and is buried at Bornish as noted above.

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MacCormick

(*Mac Cormaic* = son of Cormac)

According to Dr. Alasdair Maclean's research, the MacCormicks on South Uist all appear to have descended from one Calum Sagart who came as a Mass server with one of the Irish missionaries. One family, Na Ciobairean, have a patronymic going back six generations to Calum Sagart which would put his birthdate around 1700.

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Neil MacCormick (1780-c.1855) and his wife **Mary Morrison** (c.1795-) emigrated from Upper Bornish, South Uist in 1849 to West Williams Twp. with five of their children and their families. Two other children, Donald and Marion, had died in infancy. **Matilda MacCormick** (c.1813-1848) married **Donald MacIsaac** (1814-1902) (See MacIsaac). **Mary Sarah MacCormick** (1817-1904) married **Angus MacLellan** (1812-1890) (See MacLellan). **Donald MacCormick** (c.1818-1891) married **Ann MacIsaac** (1823-1909) and emigrated with their infant daughter, **Mary**, who had been born on Jan. 21, 1849, at Bornish, South Uist. They settled on the W½ Lot 6, Con. 13, West Williams Twp. where eight more children were born. **Margaret McCormick** (1851-1896) married **Neil F. Morrison** (1849-) (See Morrison). **Neil McCormick** (1853-1929) married **Mary McDonald** (1855-1951). On Lot 6, Con. 12, West Williams Twp. they raised Daniel, Dougald, Margaret, Mary Anne and John Donald. Mrs. Mary McCormick was the oldest participant in the Bornish centennial celebrations of 1949. **Angus McCormick** (1855-1892) married **Sarah McLeod**; they resided in Merrill, Michigan, without issue. **John McCormick** (1858-1929) married **Mary Jane McPhee** (1869-1947) and in Fremont Twp., Saginaw Co., Michigan, raised seven children Mary Agnes, Catherine Elizabeth, Ann Cecilia, Angus Leo, Francis Clemens, Lavine Matilda and Neil Donald. **Dan McCormick** (1860-1956) married **Effie McDonald** (1872-1971); they had three daughters, Ann, Tillie and Mary, and resided on Lot 9, Con. 15, West Williams Twp. **Dougald McCormick** (1862-1878) was killed by a falling tree. **Tillie McCormick** (1864-1900) died of tuberculosis. **Dougald McCormick** (1870-1943) married **Margaret Jordan** (1887-1968) of Hibbard Twp., Ont.; they had fourteen children born on the W½ Lot 6, Con. 13, West Williams Twp. There were Theresa who died of appendicitis at age seventeen; Mary, wife of Ivan Edgar; Annie who died of diphtheria at age eight; Peter, husband of Alice Doyle; Helen, wife of John R. McCoskey; Rita, who married Everett N. (Bill) Bayley; Mildred, wife of Edward P. Stone; Veronica, who married John J. (Jack) Doyle; Eleanor, wife of Joseph Wiese; Angela, wife of William H. Verhelle, and others who died in infancy. In Ontario in 1851, **Archibald MacCormick** (1821-1898) married **Mary MacIntosh** (1823-1910) and raised nine children on E½ Lot 6, Con. 13, West Williams Twp. They were Mary, Margaret, Matilda, Big Neil, Penny,

Little Neil, Stephen, Dan and Ann. **Sarah MacCormick** (1828-1915) married **Archibald MacPhee** (1819-1907) (See MacPhee).

Donald MacCormick (c.1810-post1871) married **Ann MacMillan** (c.1811-c.1865) and emigrated from Smerclete, South Uist, about 1851 to East Williams Twp. with their children Sarah, Ewen, Catherine, Norman and Catherine. Four other children, Ewen, Norman, John and Catherine, had previously died in infancy. **Sarah MacCormick** (c.1833-) married **John Steele** (c.1828-) (See Steele).

Donald MacCormick (1826-1907), his wife **Marion Walker** (1822-1902) and their children Neil, Mary, Ewen and Catherine, emigrated from Garrynamonie, South Uist, about 1851 and settled in West Williams Twp. In 1871, **Neil MacCormick** (1842-) married **Margaret Campbell** (1855-). Following the baptism of their son, Peter, at Bornish in 1878, the couple moved to Michigan; they had seven additional children. **Mary MacCormick** (1844-1913) married **Neil MacIntosh** (1834-1915) (See MacIntosh). **Ewen (Hugh) MacCormick** (1846-1921) married **Matilda (Tillie) McLellan** (1851-1914) at Bornish, Ont., in 1872. In 1877, the family moved from East Williams Twp. to Sheridan Twp., Huron Co., Michigan. There were twelve children born to this couple --- Sarah E. who married Angus D. O'Henley, Dan, Mary wife of Martin Decker, Angus Lewis, Neil Peter, John A. who married Angela A. Murphy, two children who died of diphtheria, and others who died in infancy. **Catherine MacCormick** (1849-1880) married **Dougal MacIntosh** (1837-1917) (See MacIntosh). Two MacCormick sisters married two MacIntosh brothers.

In 1848, **Peter MacCormick** (1817-1889) and his wife **Flora MacMillan** (c.1821-1848) left their home in Uachdar, Benbecula, with their son, John Peter; another son, Alexander, born in 1847 is presumed to have died in infancy. Two days after sailing from Lochboisdale, South Uist, Flora died. **John Peter MacCormick** (1845-1923) married **Sarah Morrison** (1851-1885) and settled on the Centre Rd., near Con. 14, East Williams Twp. They had five children Flora, Katherine, Peter, Sarah and Angus. Peter (1817) chose for his second wife **Christine MacMillan** (c.1825-1861) and, on their farm on the Centre Rd., Lot 13, Con. 14, East Williams Twp., they had Effie, Flora, Christine and Catherine. **Effie McCormick** (1851-1918) married **Dan MacKinnon** (1837-1920) (See MacKinnon). **Flora McCormick** (1853-1886) married **Dan Morrison** (1855-1888) (See Morrison). **Christine McCormick** (1856-1940) married **John Morrison** (c.1857-1923) (See Morrison). **Catherine McCormick** (1859-1892) was unmarried. In 1862, Peter (1817) married his third wife, **Mary MacMillan** (c.1822-1882).

Donald MacCormick (1806-1891), his wife **Mary MacDonald** (c.1806-1855) and their only child, **Catherine** (c.1843-), emigrated from Uachdar, Benbecula, about 1848 and settled on Lot 14, Con. 15, East Williams Twp. When Mary died she was likely interred in the pioneer hilltop cemetery on Con. 12, West Williams Twp.

Donald MacCormick (c.1793-1880), his wife **Mary MacLeod** (1800-1855) and their three daughters, Margaret, Sarah and Catherine, emigrated from Balivanich, Benbecula, in 1849 and settled in West Williams Twp. When Mary died her body was interred in the pioneer hilltop cemetery; it was later transferred to the Bornish Cemetery. **Catherine MacCormick** (c.1833-1914) married **Donald John Cameron** (c.1831-1902). They raised three children, Mary, Effie and Donald John Jr., in a one-room log house on Lot 7, Con. 14, West Williams Twp. **Mary Cameron** (1869-) married **John O'Ray** in Detroit, Michigan. **Effie Cameron** (1873-1913) married **Donald Angus McGregor** (1885-1969) and had two children, Mary Catherine and Donald John, in Parkhill, Ont. **Donald John Cameron Jr.** was a schoolteacher who remained unmarried.

Alexander MacCormick (1814-1883) and his wife **Ann MacLeod** (c.1825-1848) left their home in Uachdar, Benbecula, in 1848 with two children, Christine and Ewen. Ann died at sea while giving birth to John who also died. **Christine MacCormick** (1843-post 1891) married **Dugald MacInnes** (c.1847-1894) (See MacInnes). **Ewen MacCormick** (1844-1937) married **Anna** (1857-1921). Alexander chose for his second wife **Mary Cameron** (1826-1908); they married at St. Peter's in London, Ont., in 1850. They settled on Lot 13, Con. 14, East Williams Twp. but, by 1871, they had moved to West Williams Twp. She and Alexander had five children --- Ann, Ann, Mary Ann, Catherine, Donald Alexander and a foster son, Joseph D. Thompson (1879-1938). As a widow, Mary appears to have moved to Fremont Twp., Saginaw Co., Michigan, with her children in 1884. **Ann McCormick** (1852) died in infancy. **Ann McCormick** (1854-1936) married **Roderick MacIntyre** (1845-1933) (See MacIntyre). **Mary Ann McCormick** (1857-1932) married **Michael Joseph Morrison** (c.1845-1932) (See Morrison). **Catherine McCormick** (1858-) married **John A. McPhee** (1862-1935) (See MacPhee). **Donald Alexander McCormick** (1860-1945) married **Minnie Jennie Shovan** (1879-1950) and, in Fremont Twp., Saginaw Co., Michigan, raised seven children Joseph Alexander, Mary Ann Phyllis, Kate Ann, Treasa Effie Mae, Catherine Lucille, Nora Emelia and Delores Ann.

Three other MacCormick families that immigrated in 1851 settled in nearby Stephen Twp., Huron Co., Ont. They were **Archibald MacCormick** (1811-1895), his wife **Mary MacPhee** (1814-1898) and children; **Duncan MacCormick** (c.1791-), his wife **Mary MacDonald** and children; and **Neil MacCormick** (1819-1907), his wife **Ann Currie** (1822-1902) and children. Two additional families settled in Glenelg Twp., Grey Co., Ont.

The Story of My Life

by Rita (McCormick) Bayley, 1997

I have tried very hard to come up with something historical or earthshattering about my early life in Parkhill. Nothing comes to mind! All I can do is tell you the story of my life, warts and all, and maybe there will be some small fragment of interest.

I am the fourth child of Dougal McCormick and Margaret Jordan --- Mary, Peter, Helen, Rita, Mildred, Veronica, Eleanor and Angela.

We were all reared on a farm on the 12th Concession in West Williams about a mile and a quarter west of Bornish Church. Ursula and Anna McDonald lived another mile or so west of us. We were blessed with parents who instilled good habits in us especially religion and education. Our Mother was a school teacher before she married. I vividly remember right after supper when the dishes were done, all of us would get around the big kitchen table and do our homework with Mother overseeing our work. All the homework was done by the light of a kerosene lamp!

We all attended the nearest public grade school which was located about two miles west of Bornish church on the 12th Concession. The one-room school was known as S.S. #5 and went through the 8th grade. After that we went to the Parkhill High School. That school has since been demolished and a new one has been built. After two years of high school, my Mother and her brother, Rev. John Jordan, arranged for me to enroll in the Detroit Business University in 1937. While there I learned shorthand, typing, accounting, business English, etc. One year later I went out in the business world as a secretary. I loved every minute of it.

In June 1944 Everett (Bill) Bayley and I were married at St. Gregory Church in Detroit. He was in the United States Navy at the time. He did four years duty, mostly in the South Pacific and when he was honorably discharged from the Navy, he returned to his former employer, Michigan Bell Telephone Company.

Since I only lived in the Parkhill area for 16 years, there is not much I recall about growing up. I do recall, however, going to a few dances usually on Friday nights; Dalton, John, Joe, Ursula and Anna McDonald attended also. Square dances were big in those days! Also, it was a big deal when we could go to Grand Bend on Lake Huron!

We have three daughters who are all married and have children of their own. Linda is married to Vincent Gullotta and they have two sons and live in Cos Cob, Connecticut. Maureen is married to Jim Hoffmaster and they have one daughter and live in Royal Oak, Michigan. Karen is married to Ken Sucher and they have three children and live in Rochester Hills, Michigan.

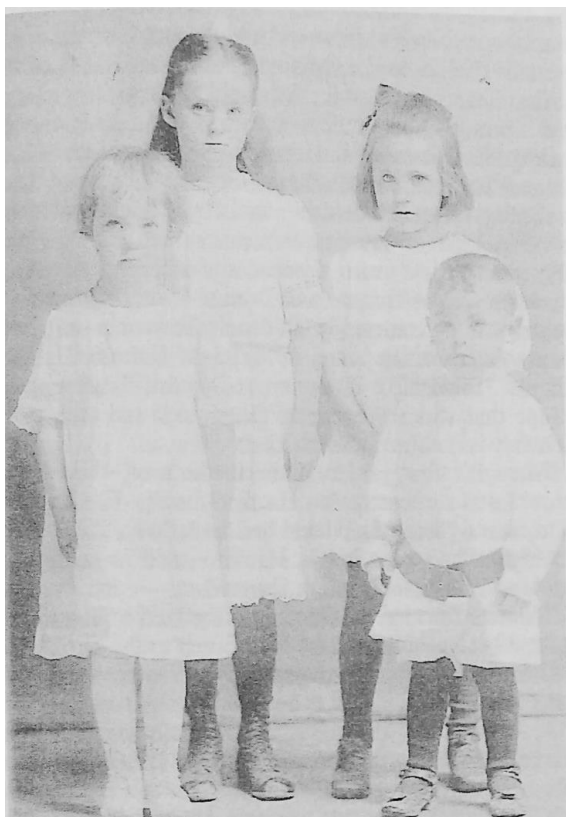
I warned you this would not be earthshattering but it is all I can think of for now.

* * * * *

"The Dougal Girls"



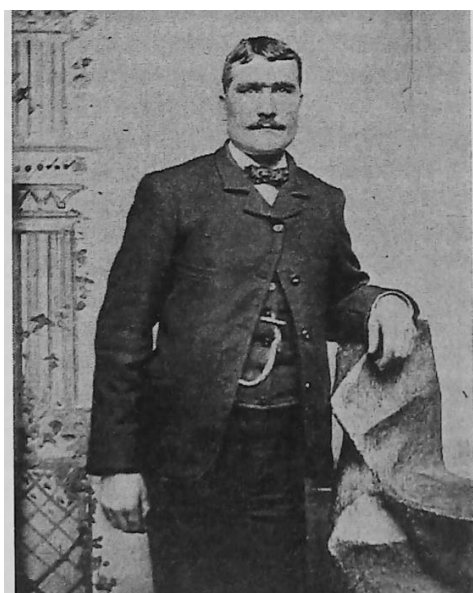
Mary, Mildred, Eleanor, Helen, Rita, Veronica, Angela



Dougal McCormick's Children c.1919
Annie, Theresa, Mary and Pet



(L. to R.) Theresa (Ziler) Pierce, Sara Catherine
(McCormick) McGovern, Elinor (Ziler) Given
Granddaughters of J.P. McCormick, 1969



Little Neil McCormick (1861-1952)
Centre Rd. at Con. 14, East Williams Twp.



"Aunt Jo" McMullen (1875-1963)
wife of Peter McCormick (1879-1935)

A McCormick Family History
by Mary (McCormick) Hall, 1984

My ancestors came from the Island of South Uist which is the southern most of four islands --- South Uist, North Uist, Lewis and Harris --- which are called the Outer Hebrides on the west side of Scotland. They are washed by the North Sea [Atlantic Ocean]. Between them and Scotland are the Inner Hebrides.

These islands are in about Latitude 57 degrees, which is roughly equivalent to Churchill in Northern Manitoba or Ungava Bay in Northern Quebec. For that reason, their days are very long in summer and very short in winter. The winters are very harsh and the land is not particularly productive. At the time when my ancestors lived there, the farms were small and not many of the people ever left the island even to go to the mainland of Scotland. They had a very great desire for education and it was only to further this aim that some especially bright and enterprising young people did leave to go to centres with facilities for higher learning. Many of them became doctors, lawyers, clergymen, etc.

It was on the Island of South Uist that Prince Charles Edward Stuart (Bonnie Prince Charlie) hid out when he was being hunted by members of the British Army. Because he was so badly wanted, a reward of 30,000 pounds was set for his capture --- dead or alive. Disguises, and several homes that gave him a place to hide, saved him from capture.

Although there was much feuding among the several clans, they were all united in their hatred of the English. There were many indignities heaped upon them, one of which was an edict which forbade them to wear the kilt in either public or private. This edict remained in force for at least thirty years.

History records that there were many enforced emigrations from the islands and from the mainland. Prior to 1849 there were several migrations to the New World and to Australia, but on each of these the people were accompanied by a priest from among their own people, who acted as their protector and advisor in spiritual and temporal matters and guided their destinies and their children's to their advantage. One seat of learning to illustrate this is the worldwide fame of the University of Antigonish in Nova Scotia.

Much to their disadvantage, our people were forcibly hurried off their holdings and it was partly due to the fact that they had had no leader. They were virtually driven from their homes and many of these people were put on boats at Loch Boisdale and were not certain whether their destination was to be America or Australia. The captain of their boat was entrusted with sealed orders. These were not to be opened until they were several days out at sea.

On the 23rd of August, 1849, three ships laden with passengers left the islands. These ships were the *Atlantic*, the *Tuskar*, and the *Mount Stuart*. The *Tuskar* made the trip in six weeks from Loch Boisdale to the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The weather was favourable and there was no sickness among the passengers on their voyage. There were two births on the

voyage and both the mothers and babies arrived in good health.

Landing at Quebec, they travelled west by way of Montreal and on to Hamilton. While at Hamilton, the dread plague of cholera broke out among them and, of all of the 500 families, there were few who did not lose one or more loved ones. Quite a few of these families came to Southwestern Ontario and settled in what is now West Williams Township in Middlesex County. Others of them travelled to Glenelg Township in Grey County and there was very little or no communication between the two settlements. Of late years, descendants of these pioneers --- Peter McIntyre of Toronto and Donald Read of Ottawa --- have, by visiting cemeteries in Glenelg Township found the names which are the same as those of Bornish in West Williams Township. The name Bornish was chosen because that was the name of the church and area from which they had come in South Uist.

When the first settlers came to the area, they found themselves in an absolutely unbroken forest. The first job was to clear a piece of land and build a house. The women and children had been left in Hamilton and as soon as a house was built, families were reunited.

The trees felled in the clearing of the land were put into piles and burned. The ashes contributed to the fertility of the already fertile soil and year by year more land was cleared and crops planted.

At the same time that the Island of South Uist --- where the inhabitants were almost all Roman Catholic --- was cleared, the same procedure was going on on the Island of North Uist, where the people were all Presbyterians. Large landowners --- mostly English --- decided to change the management of the small farms where a few cattle were raised and grain and hay grown to feed them. On these larger farms sheep raising was done as there was a good market for wool both in America and Europe. The dispossessed people were called "crofters". The émigrés from North Uist settled in the Townships of East Williams and Lobo in Middlesex County and they experienced the same hardships as our folks and they too established schools and churches as soon as the immediate needs of settling in a new land were met. Although of differing religious beliefs, there was nothing but the most friendly relations between the two groups.

Crops were at first planted by hand and reaped in the same way. The grain was cut with a sickle or a scythe and tied by hand into sheaves. The tying was done by using the straw to tie each sheaf. After hauling the grain into the barn, it was threshed by hand with a flail or stick to separate the grain from the straw. I am not sure when horse-drawn implements came into use for, no doubt, such implements were available from parts of Ontario where earlier settlers had come.

The grain to be made into flour for the baking of bread had to be carried on a man's back to the nearest water-powered mill. Sometimes the trip took two days --- a day each way. I am not sure when or from what source horses and cattle became part of the operation, but it would certainly

be a few years after 1849. Also, I do not know who surveyed the area to divide the land into parcels of twenty-five or fifty acres which was the extent of the first holdings. Our people settled mostly on the 12th concession of West Williams Township and two or three miles of it was quite hilly. On either side --- a mile south or a mile north --- was much more level land but I believe the early settlers were used to hilly land and preferred it to level land.

If illness struck, it was almost impossible to get a doctor, as there was none closer than London, for some years after their settlement of the area. No doubt lives were lost on that account.

One of the first considerations of these people was the desire for a church and a school. For many years there was neither, but occasionally a few hardy souls travelled to the village of Adelaide where there was a Catholic Church to go to Mass and receive the Sacraments.

In 1853, the newcomers decided to build a church of their own and so this was done. This log church was built at the corner of the Centre Road (the Townline between East and West Williams) and now Highway 81 and the 12th concession of West Williams, where the present church --- the third one --- now stands. The church was called St. Columba after their parish church in Bornish in South Uist [in fact, St. Mary's]. The church was made of logs and the altar was made of basswood slabs. Incidentally, the builder of this original table was a lad in his teens, Allan McIntyre, who years later was the donor of the beautiful altar of the present Bornish church. He was the brother of Mary McIntyre, my grandmother, and hence a great grand-uncle of my children. As a young man he went to Chicago, Illinois, and had begun work on boats on the Great Lakes and he later became a captain. He commissioned the altar to be built in Chicago and it was shipped in parts to Parkhill and assembled at the church. He became quite well-to-do for that time and, at his death, left bequests to his nieces and nephews. He was one of a half-dozen or more men who became Great Lakes captains and many of the young men from Bornish worked on Great Lakes boats.

Among those immigrants of 1849 were my grandparents, John McDonald and Mary McIntyre. They were probably teenagers then and were married in 1863. When in Scotland, the boys --- more than the girls --- were given the advantage of some schooling and I believe that my grandfather must have been fairly literate because it was due to his oral records and written material that he left behind, that most of the history of the area is obtained. From both these sources my mother, Effie McCormick (nee McDonald), has recorded most of the information that we now have. In order to earn some money, my grandmother, Mary McIntyre went to work in London as a young girl, at the only work available at that time as a housemaid. She, luckily, was employed by a very kind and probably perceptive lady. This woman proposed to her that if her housework was completed in the forenoon, that my grandmother attend school in the afternoons. This she did and she became proficient enough that she returned to

Bornish and became (I think) the first teacher in a new school that was built two miles west of Bornish on the 12th concession. Of all the families who came to that area, the McIntyres seemed to lead in scholastic achievements. They were also the most ambitious to forge ahead, perhaps sometimes at the expense of their neighbours.

My grandfather, whom I scarcely remember since he died when I was only seven, was a very kind man and very highly regarded. He seemed to take considerable interest in the politics of that time, which was just when Canada was becoming a nation. Perhaps it was because the outstanding politician of that day had the same name --- John A. Macdonald --- the first Prime Minister of the Dominion of Canada.

Grandfather was a rather inefficient farmer and so did not progress, as far as finances were concerned, as well as some of his neighbours. This was very displeasing to my grandmother, who was enough of a McIntyre that she did not want to "fall behind the Joneses".

At the time that the land was to be claimed and ownership established, based on the amount of land cleared and buildings erected, the deeds to the land were given out at Goderich about fifty miles north. In order to get there, the trip was made on foot. There must have been some fee charged to ensure the ownership because, in about 1870, some who could not meet the charge sold their farms to a neighbour and moved to the State of Michigan in the U.S.A. where land was either free or much less expensive. Two large settlements were made by these people. One was in Huron County north of Port Huron, near Bad Axe. The other was more to the west near Saginaw. We still have, after about the fourth generation, some contact with relatives there but I feel that my generation will be the last to keep in touch and even it is very limited.

The first log church was built at Bornish in 1853. A larger and more substantial church was built in 1861 and in 1902 the present brick was built. At first the priest, who became a resident, lived in the neighbourhood, but after a few years a rectory was built beside the Catholic Church in Parkhill and the priest lived there.

The first school was built at Bornish in 1853 and had an enrolment of one hundred pupils and Mr. Ronald McIntyre was the first teacher. Because of the numbers and to accommodate the pupils living in the western part of the parish, another school was built a few years later at the corner of the 12th concession on the Currie Road (now County Road No. 6). It was at this school, as previously noted, that my grandmother taught. Enrolment was much higher during the colder months of the year when young men in their middle teens came when work on the farm permitted them to be free for school.

In all the homes the Gaelic language was spoken almost exclusively and it was only when the children began school at age six that they learned English. My mother was one in this category, Her parents were not content to let their children quit school at the end of the elementary cycle but

saw to it that they continued beyond and so they went to the High School which was in operation in Parkhill. It was the exception rather than the rule for pupils to go to High School. At that time, tuition was charged if one went to High School and, although it was probably not much, it was rather a drain on my grandparents' resources since there were at least four going. Because of this, my grandfather went to a meeting of the High School Board asking if his payment could be reduced since there were quite a few going. The Board demurred until Mr. Biggs, the school principal, told the Board that, in the interests of the school, the fee could be completely waived as the scholarship of the McDonald children was outstanding and they were an asset to the school. My mother and two older sisters completed the High School course of studies and went on to teacher training schools and got their certificates to become teachers.

While attending school in Parkhill, they "roomed" in Parkhill in a home during the five-day week, but brought all their food from home and made their own meals. At that time pupils who came from the country --- probably on account of their few numbers --- were rather looked down on by the more numerous town pupils who considered them hicks.

After a four-month teacher training course given in London, my mother was issued an interim certificate which was good for two years. She got a position in a school at Maidstone, in Essex County near Windsor. After two years, in order to get a permanent certificate, one had to go to either of the two Normal Schools in the province, one in Toronto and the other in Ottawa.

My mother applied to the one in Toronto but at that time Toronto was a truly WASP centre and Catholic students had very little chance of being accepted. In anticipation of going, my mother was having a dress made by a Miss Ross in Parkhill. When notice of their rejection came from Toronto, my mother probably decided to do without the dress and she told this to Miss Ross. Miss Ross replied, "I'll see what George can do about it." George was either the Premier of the province or the Minister of Education but, in any case, he intervened and mother went to the Toronto Normal School. I believe that this was a six-month course. When she graduated, her uncle, Captain Allan McIntyre, who was able by then to pull some strings, suggested that his nieces apply to the Chicago Education Department, which they did. My mother and my Aunt Katie both got positions and my mother taught at the Nixon School in Chicago from 1890 to 1907, when she returned to Bornish and married my father, Dan McCormick on July 10th, 1907.

My twin sister Tillie and I were born on November 18th, 1910, at about 10:30 p.m. Our neighbour, Angus Johnson, was visiting my parents and he left at about 9:30 p.m. to walk home the short distance between the two places. As soon as he left, my mother told my father that the birth was imminent and so then they went out and called to Angus and asked him to send his sister, Mrs. Waun, to come immediately to be with my mother. We had a telephone so they called Dr. Wilson of Parkhill to come. He did not arrive until after we were both

born and, since we were premature and very tiny, he felt that we would not live and so we were immediately given an interim baptism. However, we both did survive by God's will and certainly by a great deal of loving care and continual supervision by our parents. At that time there were none of the modern methods of hospital care and the varieties of infant milk combinations that are available to suit needs and allergies in babies. We were fed from milk obtained from our own cows but it was boiled and diluted with water as the stomachs of tiny and premature babies must have been very hard to keep right.

We had an older sister, Anne, who was only sixteen months old at our births, so our mother really had three babies. That cold winter must have been a very difficult one for our parents. During the whole of the winter, my parents took turns, one night each, being up all night with the twins as someone had to be on duty all the time. The twins still had no names, only "the big one" (Tillie) and "the little one" (Mary). As springtime approached and work increased on the farm, my father could not devote as much time as was needed to care for the babies. Consequently, they got a 'home' girl to come and live with them and help with the work. This girl was Laura Maher who at that time was about sixteen and who came from an orphanage in London. I am not sure how long she stayed, but my mother liked her very much and she was a great help. My mother had a widowed sister, Aunt Mary Steele, who used to come and help also.

When we were about six months old we were taken to church to be baptized in the correct way by our parish priest, Rev. M.D.O'Neill and we were the first babies baptized by the new priest at the Bornish church. Our godparents were an aunt and uncle, Mr. and Mrs. Steve McCormick for one, and Aunt Mary McCormick and Father O'Neill for the other. Tillie was named for my father's sister, who had recently died, and I was named Mary Margaret, the Mary being after our maternal grandmother. Ann had been named after our paternal grandmother. At that time it was the custom to name children after close relatives. There were cases where two members of a family might have the same first name. My father had two brothers named Dougal and in my mother's family, the eldest daughter was named Katie and the next one was Katie Ann.

No doubt we were brought up with care, and by the time we were a year old, we were healthy and the worries about our survival were over. Except for the odd adventuresome addition of bread soaked in milk, our diet for the first year was almost exclusively milk. There was none of the vegetable and fruit and meat purees which babies now get at the age of two or three months.

My mother's name was Effie (short for Euphemia) and was the fourth daughter of a family of five girls and one boy. The eldest member of the family was a son, James, who died at the age of one or two years --- no doubt because there was no access to a doctor. The others in her family were Katie, Katie Ann, Maggie, Effie, Lachlan, and Mary. All except Aunt Maggie married and lived around Parkhill. Aunt

Maggie went to Chicago at the same time as Aunt Katie and my mother and there she met and married Andrew Kullberg. They lived in Chicago for several years and had one son, Andrew. He used to come to our place each summer and spend the two months with us from the age of about eight to twelve years. Uncle Andrew's health became poor, so the family moved to the State of Oregon and started fruit farming. The venture failed and Uncle Andrew died a few years later. Aunt Maggie lived some years more but it was a rather hand-to-mouth existence and she died alone out there and is buried there.

My father, Dan McCormick, was the son of Dan McCormick and Tillie McIsaac. Records were not kept accurately but he was born about 1860. He had five brothers and two sisters, of whom some moved to Michigan, U.S.A. The only two, besides my father, who remained around Bornish were Dougald and Neil. My father did not have much schooling and, as a young man, he began work on the boats sailing the Great Lakes. Many of the young men of the area did this and about a half dozen of them advanced to become Great Lakes captains. During the winter my father worked in the lumber woods. He worked at this near Saginaw, Michigan, and also at Mobile, Alabama. He bought or agreed to take over a farm in Northern Ontario, at Englehart near Timmins. This farm had to be lived at for a few months each year according to the terms of acquisition, and since he could not do this after his marriage, he was forced to relinquish it.

Shortly before his marriage, my father bought a 100-acre farm on the 14th concession of West Williams township and later bought a 50-acre farm nearby, also on the 14th concession. This farm we used only as a grass farm. There was a good barn on it and an excellent orchard where I can still picture every tree and remember the taste of the apples from each. Another very interesting aspect of that farm was an artesian well where water ran continuously, winter and summer, with no need of a pump or windmill. As with the orchard apples, I feel I can still taste the water from that well.

My parents were married on July 10th, 1907, and immediately moved into their home on the Currie Road near the intersection of the 14th concession. My father grew wheat, oats, barley and hay mostly. They also had about ten cows milking and raised their calves to about a weight of 1000 pounds. That meant that he usually had about thirty cattle in the barn. He also kept some pigs and we had hens in a hen-house. These were raised from chicks which were hatched by hens on the farm. My mother also raised turkeys and they took a great deal of care and watching when they were young. They were sold (dressed) just before Christmas and this was done at home. With the money realized from the turkeys, my mother paid an accumulating bill for school supplies --- books, pens, paper, etc. throughout the year, as such items were not provided by the school.

As we had no brothers, we three girls were the hired help. We all helped to milk, only at the night milking, stooked the grain, helped to draw it in and mow it when it was brought

into the barn. By mowing, it was arranged neatly in rows from the bundles that were raised from the wagon and dumped into the mow. All the work was done with horses. Hay was handled in the same way. In the early fall the grain was threshed by a threshing machine. The owner of the threshing machine went from farm to farm and neighbours "changed" work and about eight neighbours were involved. The threshing resulted in grain in bins in the granary and the straw on an outside strawstack. The grain was used to feed the cattle and the straw was used to "bed" the cattle. It was not only the men who worked at threshing time as the woman of the house had to prepare the meals. These meals were really good --- pies, cakes, etc. --- and reputations were made or lost on these abilities.

Another feature of the farming was the tapping of about thirty maple trees each spring. We hung a sap bucket on each tapped tree and a spike was inserted to capture the rising sap and it poured by drops into the sap bucket. We collected these --- in our case, by hand --- and brought them to the boiling-down place. In a flat pan, about 8' by 4' by 8" we boiled the sap and when it was quite thick we took it up to the house and completed the job on the stove. We always had about thirty or forty quarts of syrup and at that time we did not consider it very special, although it was of excellent quality.

My parents continued to live on the farm until they were no longer able to handle it and they sold it in 1952 to Tony Hendriks, one of the many Dutch people who moved to the area following the Second World War. They bought a lot on Main Street in Parkhill for \$100.00 from Kate McDonald, a cousin. They had a house built on the lot at a cost of \$5,400.00. I believe they got \$14,000.00 for the 150 acres of land which they sold.

They lived in the new home in Parkhill and, for the last couple of years of his life, my father was confined to a wheelchair due to arthritis. He died on August 11th, 1956. My mother continued to live there alone until she moved to Strathmere Lodge on January 1st, 1969. She had had an operation for cancer of the bowel in 1942 and then, in about 1958, she was again hospitalized for two or three weeks, but regained her good health. She occupied her time with crocheting and knitting, writing a family tree, and reading. She was the chief source of information for all and sundry for past history and her life was made interesting due to that. My mother decided in the winter of 1969 that she did not want to stay alone at the age of 97 during the winter, so she moved to Strathmere Lodge, intending to return to her home in Parkhill at about Easter. However, she felt secure at the Lodge with help and nurses at hand all the time so she decided to stay there. My sister Tillie offered to come home from Ottawa and stay with her but she would not agree to that. She died on September 2, 1971, just about eight months short of her 100th birthday and her mind was bright right to the end, as was my father's at his death at 96 years of age.

My mother, having been a teacher of the lower grades for several years, must have decided to teach us reading and

writing before we were old enough to go to school. As a result, we could do both quite well when we started school at the age of five years, 2½ months before our sixth birthday in the fall of 1916. We had a choice of two schools to attend, as my father owned land in each section and the two schools were about the same distance from our house. Although both were public schools, our parents chose to have us attend S.S. No. 4 on the 16th concession of West Williams Township (now Highway No. 7) instead of S.S. No. 5 on the 12th concession. Although No. 5 was predominantly Catholic and was always taught by a Catholic, I feel that the quality of teaching was better where we went. Also, there was no quarrelling among the ratepayers which was rife in the other school and although there were only two Catholic families in our school, the difference in religion was never even considered either by parents or pupils. Also, we had excellent teachers. Because we were taught to read and write before we went to school, we pretty well skipped the Primer class (now Grade 1) and the First Class (now Grade 2) and proceeded through Junior II (now Grade 3), Senior II (now Grade 4), Junior 3rd (now Grade 5), Senior 3rd (now Grade 6), Junior 4th (now Grade 7), and Senior 4th (now Grade 8). During these years we missed two rather long periods of time.



The McCormick Sisters, Christmas 1917
Tillie, Anne and Mary

In 1918, the dreadful "Spanish Influenza" struck Canada and resulted in widespread sickness and death. During the whole of that winter we were kept home from school to avoid catching it. We did get it the next year but that variety then was less severe. Then in 1920, we caught whooping cough and again missed two or three months of school.

When I was in Senior 3rd with four other pupils, four of us failed and the only one promoted to Junior 4th was Tillie. I repeated Senior 3rd but was then put up to Senior 4th with Tillie and we both passed from there into High School. Tillie passed with honours of above 75%.

At that time, standard typewritten examination papers were issued from the Department of Education in Toronto to every pupil in the province from Primer Class to Senior 4th. The teacher, who taught all eight grades of the elementary school, marked the papers except those of the final year. These Senior 4th (now Grade 8) examinations were written at the local High School, where the principal of the High School was the presiding officer and the High School teachers marked the papers. At Parkhill, pupils from the townships of East and West Williams and McGillivray and from the Town of Parkhill came to write their "entrance" examinations. These papers were taken from a sealed envelope right before our eyes, and distributed to each pupil. We were provided with foolscap paper and set to work. The time allotted was two hours for each one. The subject on which the examinations were written were arithmetic, spelling, English literature, English composition, English grammar, history, geography and, perhaps, agriculture. These examinations were given on the last three school days of June, province-wide. We wrote ours in June of 1922. We had to wait for two or three weeks before the results were announced so it was a period of a bit of suspense but I suppose it did not trouble us greatly as the play aspect of school was always more important to us than the work aspect. Tillie and I passed our entrance examinations at age eleven and Anne passed hers at age ten.

There is a very wide difference between our elementary school days and those of the present day. Ours was a small one-room school set in a very small school yard and there was an outdoor toilet. The seats in the schoolroom were double and almost all of our work was done on slates. Probably we had scribblers for subjects such as history and geography where notes had to be taken and kept. I do not recall any misdemeanour in the classroom or in the playground. If the ball went over the fence in play we had to ask permission of the teacher to cross the fence to go after it. During our years we had only three teachers and they were all excellent. We were well-grounded in all our subjects and these were just the basic ones. There was no music, P.T., crafts, etc. which are taught today and no extra-curricular activities such as field trips, sports competitions, etc., but we thoroughly enjoyed our school days.

The only variations from school studies were the Christmas Concert and Arbour Day. The Christmas Concert was a real delight to prepare and to present. It consisted of

dialogues (one-act plays) which were always amusing and well done, recitations and songs. Space was very limited on the day of the concert as there was just a narrow and slightly raised platform on which we had to perform. It also had to be the place where our dialogue costumes were kept. All the parents and other family members came for the yearly event and at the end, Santa Claus came to distribute the presents. When it was over we rode home with our parents in horse-drawn vehicles.

Arbour Day was a day in May when the school grounds were cleaned up. In the afternoon we all went to a nearby woods with the teacher and gathered flowers and noted Spring growth, etc. These were the only days that were not given over to lessons and we really enjoyed them. The school day was from 9:00 to 4:00 with a fifteen-minute recess each forenoon and afternoon and an hour for lunch. We walked to and from school every day except for a few days in the spring when a hollow on our way to school was flooded and we had to be driven in a buggy to get through it.

When we left for High School in Parkhill, it seemed like a great change. Our school had only four rooms and four teachers. Form I and Form II rooms were downstairs and Forms III and IV were upstairs. At any time the enrolment was not more than 120. Many children quit school after Senior IV and, for those who did go on, not very many continued to the 5th year. Consequently, the 4th Form room had no more than a dozen seats for the pupils and the rest of the room was used for about a half-dozen chemistry tables on which experiments were made. As was the case before, we still thoroughly enjoyed the work and the play --- basketball, baseball and even had a hockey rink out in the school yard in winter. In the years that we went, I can recall only seven teachers and three of these were there for many years before and after. I was a real laggard at school and although Tillie got all the required subjects in the five years of allotted time, I did not get all of mine even in six years. Tillie must have stayed home a year as we both entered the London Normal School together in 1928. She entered in the first-class student option and I was in the second-class option as I did not have my required High School subjects. We were still not the required age of eighteen to enter, so our uncle, J.D. McPhee who was the Clerk of West Williams Township, issued us birth certificates stating our births as September 18, 1910 instead of November 18th. We were forewarned about being too young from an experience which my sister Anne had had two years before.

Anne had passed her entrance examination at age ten, but very close to her eleventh birthday on July 23rd, so she returned to school and went over the Senior 4th work again as she seemed too young to go to High School. However, she finished High School in 1926 having just turned seventeen. She entered Normal School that fall but after two weeks was told that due to her age, she would not be allowed to continue. She then went to the University of Western Ontario where there was no age restriction. It was uncommon for a female to go to university from the country then and she was the only

girl in her class who did go, although quite a few of the boys went and mainly to Queen's University in Kingston.

As my mother had done forty years earlier, we all three boarded at the home of mother's cousin, Kate Ashton, and she lived in the north part of the city on Colborne Street between Oxford and St. James. The Normal School was in south London so we had to get on a streetcar at the corner of Colborne and Oxford Streets and get off at Richmond and Dundas Streets and get a streetcar out to the Normal School. Again, our Normal School days were very enjoyable and as there were only about 145 students attending, we got to know the names of all and got to know many quite well. After a few months, we went out to a designated school each Wednesday afternoon to teach a lesson. Each Friday afternoon before, we had gone to that classroom to observe the regular teacher. My attitude towards school work did not improve and I feared that I might fail my year. I recall Mr. Prendergast, our principal, calling me in to his office sometime after the middle of the year to warn me of the possibility of failing. He faulted me on three things --- talking too fast, illegible handwriting, and not having an assertive enough manner in my practice teaching. I must have profited from the warning because I did pass and got my Second Class Interim Certificate.

Tillie passed with a First Class Interim Certificate. For a period of about four years the Ontario Department of Education ruled that the graduates could teach only three years at the least, and five at the most on that certificate. One could then either return to Normal School for another year of teacher training or else take the equivalent either in summer courses or correspondence courses.

After graduating, there was another big hurdle --- to find a job. Although there were not many graduating teachers, there were very few schools and hence very few available jobs. My mother was the one who did most of the work of hunting ads in the newspaper and writing letters of application. We made some personal interviews and it was towards the end of the summer that we both obtained jobs in adjoining school sections on the Lake Road, now Highway 21, near Drysdale, about ten miles north of Grand Bend.

It was a French settlement where French was spoken almost exclusively in the homes and English only at school or out of the area. The pupils were a bit harder to teach due to the language difficulty. At first we felt quite strange but, luckily, we two were close together to talk and visit. As time went on, we got to like the people very much. During those years we had both grown up entirely from our carefree years and parties and dances were a great pastime. Looking back, I feel we were not as dedicated teachers as we should have been.

We stayed at these schools for three years and much of the time left home in the family car on Sunday night and kept it all week and returned home on Friday night. I don't know if we did then, or earlier in our High School days, ever fully appreciate what our parents did and what they did without for our transportation. During our High School days my father

always (except perhaps in the busy spring and fall season when farm work prevented) brought the horse and vehicle to the gate for us and then took them from us when we got home. During the week, when we had the car with us at Drysdale, they were without transportation.

We started teaching at the French settlement in 1929 at a salary of \$1,000.00 a year. As the Great Depression had now arrived, our salaries were reduced to \$900.00 for the next two years. I believe we paid \$4.00 a week for room and board for the five day school week. We ended our contracts with the Drysdale Boards in 1932. Tillie went to Cormac in Renfrew County to teach the next year. I did not get a school so I stayed at home and went part-time to the Parkhill High School to get the rest of my Upper School subjects. During that year I took music lessons and also took a short agricultural course at Parkhill. It was also during that year that I began keeping company with my future husband, John Hall.

In the autumn of 1933 I returned to London Normal School to get my Permanent First Class Teacher's Certificate. My attitude to school work had changed and my second year at Normal School found me much improved in application to work and in teaching ability. Instead of being close to the bottom of the class in performance, I was nearer to the top. My best remembrance of that year was being the female representative of the school on the debating team. We won over a Hamilton team. My expenses during those two years were borne entirely by my parents and I did not ever repay it in money. I hope that I was at least thankful. Salaries at that time did not permit much more than a bare living.

When the year was finished, there again came the task of applying for a school. Again my mother helped by scanning ads and, no doubt, in phrasing the written applications. As I now had a First Class Permanent Certificate and had taken three special courses --- agriculture, music and art --- for which I had certificates, my credentials were better and these helped as schools were very few. The reason for that was that the rural schools were all one-room schools and so needed only one teacher. Also, there were far fewer children at that time. The teachers who had begun in the rural schools and had some experience moved, in many cases, to city schools where the salary was higher. I got an offer of a school in Melancthon Township in Dufferin County. I agreed to teach there and the salary was \$600.00 a year.

I knew nothing of the area to which I was going but left by train to get there. It was a full day's trip although the trip was only 120 miles or so. I recall having a wait of about two hours at Harriston where I transferred to a train going to Toronto. I got off the train at a small station called Corbetton where I was met by Mr. Tom Broderick, the Secretary of the Board of S.S. No. 1 Melancthon. The transportation was by horse and buggy and he took me to his home where I met his nice wife and three children and I stayed with them for supper. I had had letters from three members of the school section asking me to board with them as, during the time of Depression (1929-1937), even the small amount of money for

board and room added to the meagre income of farmers. Incidentally, that amount was 90 cents a day.

The school section was about evenly divided between Protestants and Catholics. Mr. Broderick was a Catholic and I left it to him to choose among the three. He felt that the place that would suit me best was with the Elmer Madill family, so it was to their place that he took me on the eve of the first day of school. The Madills were Protestant and Mr. Madill was an active member of the Orange Order but during my three years with them there was never any notice taken of our two religions. There was a Catholic Church just one mile away and we had Mass every second Sunday. When the weather was bad, if I was not getting a ride from a Catholic neighbour, Mr. Madill drove me to church which indicated the feeling about religion. The Madills had three daughters aged about 16, 14, and 10 years.

I was lonesome at first and kept mainly to my room and I suppose they may have wondered if they had been wise in wanting to have the teacher board there. However, I got to like them very much and got to be almost like one of the family and I'm sure they got to like me. As we had no car, our goings were mostly on foot or by horse and buggy but the neighbours were very nice and I was being forever invited to homes for birthday parties, etc. In the school, which was quite new, there was the classroom and two smaller rooms off it, one a teacher's room and the other the library. There was a nice basement divided for boys and girls and the toilets were there.

In that school, ten grades were taught which meant that I taught the first two years of High School as well as the elementary school grades. The pupils were easy to teach and were very well-behaved. I thoroughly enjoyed my teaching years there and the pupils all did very well. The examinations of at least Grades 6 to 10 were set by the Department and the pupils all passed and some very high. In my second year my salary was increased to \$650.00 and in third year it was \$700.00. I remained there for three years and left in 1937 as I was getting married in the fall. Our nearest towns to this area were Dundalk and Shelburne.

Tillie

My twin sister Tillie began school with me but usually had higher marks than I. We began high school together but she was a better student than I and completed the necessary requirements of high school graduation in the allotted time of five years. We began Normal School together in 1928 and both graduated in 1929. Tillie taught at the school just north of Drysdale and boarded with the Durands. She taught there for three years and then went to Cormac in Renfrew County where she taught for two years and lived at the home of the priest, Father George. It was a two-room school and the other teacher was Agnes Gibbons of Wingham. Both Tillie and Agnes lived with Father George and his mother and his sister. She was there for two years and then, for the next six years, taught at Massey, Espanola and Coniston, towns between Sudbury and Sault Ste. Marie.

In 1942 she took a civil servants test and passed with high marks so got a government position in Ottawa. For a few years, she took university courses and obtained her Bachelor of Arts. She remained with the government until 1953 when she was found to have tuberculosis and she entered the sanatorium at Byron in February of 1953 and tests showed that the disease was very advanced and the prognosis for recovery was not good. However, due to good care by doctors and strict adherence to all medical rules and prayers, she was released, cured, after two years. When she had entered the sanatorium, she was told she would be there ten years or more and would never regain full health.

After leaving the sanatorium, she stayed at home with my parents and, in September of 1955, she returned to her job in Ottawa and worked all her later years in the Department of Land Surveys. In 1973, she retired and came back to Parkhill and did a great deal of renovations to mother's house there. It had been rented out for about four years.

When she got settled in Parkhill, she became very active in organizations in the town and societies connected with the church. Also, she was a regular weekly visitor to patients at Chateau Gardens Nursing Home in Parkhill. She was, at various times, Secretary of The Historical Society, The Arthritis Society, Chateau Gardens Auxiliary, The Bornish Cemetery Board, The Parkhill Catholic Church Parish Council, and The Catholic Women's League.

Anne

My sister Anne was born in July 23rd, 1909. She started school at age six and finished the eight grades in five years, having written and passed her entrance examinations from elementary school to high school just a month before her eleventh birthday. After pre-school instruction was given by my mother which was done for all three of us. Because Anne was so young passing her entrance, she repeated Senior 4th (now Grade 8) rather than stay home, as she seemed too young to go to high school. She did well all through her five years of high school and graduated in 1926. After a few weeks at Normal School, she transferred to the University of Western Ontario. She took a four year course in French and Spanish and graduated in 1930 with an Honours Bachelor of Arts. The next year she went to Toronto for teacher training.

From 1931 to 1940, Anne taught French at the Strathroy District Collegiate Institute, and during that time she began to keep company with Leonard Pearson. At that time, the idea of marrying a non-Catholic was very unpopular but, after a great deal of consideration, she decided to marry. The parish priest in Parkhill did not want to perform the ceremony so they were married in the Strathroy Catholic Church on August 1st, 1940. The only ones present were Tillie and Jack McPhee, a first cousin. My parents, although they liked Len, were not happy with the marriage, but, luckily, there was acceptance on both sides and there was never any division in the family.

At that time, continuing to work outside the home was never even considered by a married woman, so Anne resigned

and stayed at home. Had she continued to teach, her salary would have been \$1,875.00 a year which seemed a fortune.

They bought a house in downtown Strathroy and Len and his brother Winston ran a garage. In 1942 or 1943 Len enlisted in the army and his duties were servicing military equipment. They lived in London for about a year while Len worked at an army depot. He was then posted overseas and Anne returned to Parkhill to live with my parents until the end of the war in 1945. After the war, they returned to their Strathroy home and Len and Winston resumed their garage business. Mary Pearson was born December 30, 1946, John on November 7, 1948, and Tom on September 21, 1951. In 1953, they built a new home on a ten-acre parcel at the north end of the town of Strathroy.

Anne returned to teaching in spells at Strathroy Collegiate. Their three children attended the public school in Strathroy rather than the separate school, as this was Len's wish, but Anne spent a half-hour each morning before their school to teach them catechism and they went to Mass every Sunday with Anne and all are practising Catholics.

All three of the Pearson children went to and graduated from university, Mary and John at Western and Tom at Queens.

Mary married Larry MacDonald about 1967. She taught high school in Dorchester and elementary school in Delaware. They have three children --- Tim, Christie, and Andrea. Larry owns a General Motors dealership in Strathroy. Mary and Larry built a new home right beside Anne and Len's place in 1973.

Len died in 1974.



The Twins, Tillie and Mary, 1987

John



McCormick and Clara Carriere, c.1925
(1892-1953) (1895-)

D.



Clara

(Carriere) McCormick on her 95th Birthday



The Saltarski Family, 1997

Ed, Grant, Jeanette, Judy, Diana, Patti, Marianne

MacDonald

(*Mac Dhomhnuill* = son of Donald)

MacDonalds trace their descent from Donald, son of Ranald, son of Somerled (Domhnall mac Raonuill 'ic Shomhairle). His grandson, John of Islay, was Lord of the Isles. By John's marriage to Amy MacRury he acquired large tracts of lands in Uist, Benbecula, the Small Isles, Morar, Arisaig and Moidart. By Amy he had a son, Ranald. In order to marry Margaret Stewart, daughter of the future king Robert II, he divorced Amy. Ranald eventually inherited the lands which his mother had brought to the marriage.

Clanranald is descended from Ranald's son, Allan. Another son, Donald, was the progenitor of the Glengarry branch, which later preferred to spell their name MacDonell. The MacDonalds of Clanranald had association with South Uist extending over four hundred years until the failure of the main line in 1727. Ronald, grandson of Ronald Òg, became captain of Clanranald.

Other MacDonald families came to South Uist from North Uist, Skye, Harris and the mainland. As Dr. Maclean states "One incoming group, who did rather better, were the Macdonalds of Bornish, said to derive from Macdonalds of Morar, and founded by one Raonull Mac Dhughail Oig. Dugald Òg of Tallie, son of Dugald Macdonald of Inverlair, owned one of the seven heads, depicting those of the executed murderers of the heirs of Keppoch, and commemorated on the well of that name on the Loch Oich side. Ronald son of Dugald was in Uist at the time of the murder and so kept his head on his shoulders. He became baillie to Clanranald and got the land of Bornish in heritable feu, which his family enjoyed for 160 years."

"The last Ronald of Bornish was certainly a colourful figure, who contributed to his own ruin by expensive litigation. He remained a Catholic and the Rev. Ronald Macdonald acted as both factor and confessor to him and suffered much under both hats." (Dr. A. Maclean 1984)

Dr. Maclean's analysis of the 1841 and 1851 census returns for South Uist illustrates "the relative fall in Macdonald numbers associated with the social upheavals which took place in the ten year period after 1841, the massive emigrations which had occurred as a result of clearances by the Gordons who bought the Island in 1838." (Dr. A. Maclean 1984)

In 1841, Macdonalds represented 16 percent of the island's population followed by Macinneses at 6 percent. In 1851, the percentage of Macdonalds had fallen to 12 percent, while the Macinneses had risen to 7 percent.

"The notion that the Gordons were selectively clearing Macdonalds may be dismissed forthwith, the Gordons were interested only in the potential of the land as suitable for conversion into farms commanding a high rental, and where appropriate the human encumbrances were cleared without consideration of name or religion. The 1841 figures were again analysed, dividing the Island between

the central, fertile and mainly west coast area and the peripheral less fertile belt. The Macinneses were again used for comparison, but what was true of them applied equally to other minor surnames. In 1841 the Macdonalds represented 18.5 percent of the population of the central area as against 5 percent of Macinneses, while in the periphery the Macdonalds accounted for only 6.5 percent as against 10 percent for Macinneses."

"In other words the better lands were mainly in Macdonald occupation and it was mainly those lands that were cleared, with disproportionate loss of Macdonalds by emigration. Before 1841 the Macdonalds by blood or adoption were in a favoured position and other surnames, generally of later introduction, had to be content with the leavings." (Dr. A. Maclean 1984)

Prior to the 1841 census numbers of South Uisters which included MacDonalds emigrated to Cape Breton Island, Nova Scotia, and to Prince Edward Island.

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Lachlan MacDonald (1794-1873), his wife **Catherine MacMillan** (1808-1850) and their eight children emigrated from Lower Bornish, South Uist, in 1849 and settled on Lot 11, Con. 13, West Williams Twp. **Ann MacDonald** (1830-1917) married **Donald MacPhee** (1818-1883) and had six children (See MacPhee). **Mary MacDonald** (1832-1929) married **Donald Steele** (1833-1906) and had two children (See Steele). **John MacDonald** (1835-1917) married **Mary MacIntyre** (1836-1925) and had seven children (below). **Margaret MacDonald** (1837-1913) married **Angus MacDonald** (1842-1928) and raised seven children in West Williams Twp. **Catherine MacDonald** (1840-c.1910) married **Richard Skillington** and raised three children in London, Ont. --- Richard, Mary Ann and Catherine who married Hugh Ashton. **Donald (Dan Òg) MacDonald** (1842-) remained unmarried and is interred in Alpena, Michigan. **Donald (Oak Dan) MacDonald** (1844-1911) married **Mary Ann MacDonald** (1850-1922) of Cape Breton Island, Nova Scotia. Peter and Catherine were born to this couple in West Williams Twp. and, after moving to Fremont Twp., Saginaw Co., Michigan, about 1878, Lewis, Sarah, Mary, Lawrence and John were born. **Angus MacDonald** (1847-1927), the youngest, remained single and is buried at Bornish.

The children of John MacDonald and Mary MacIntyre began with **James J. McDonald** (1864-1865) who died in infancy. **Catherine McDonald** (1866-1955) married **Stephen McCormick** (1863-1924) and raised three children --- Archie, Mary and John --- on E½ Lot 6, Con. 13, West Williams Twp., **Katherine Ann McDonald** (1868-1947) married **John D. McPhee** (1859-1945) and had seven children in West Williams Twp. (See MacPhee). **Margaret McDonald** (1870-1930) married **Andrew Kullberg** (c.1870-). Their only child, Andrew Nels

Kullberg (1909-1973) who was born in Chicago, Illinois, married Dorothy Helen Greene (1913-1975) and had three children --- Karen, John and Jeanne. **Effie McDonald** (1872-1971) married **Dan McCormick** (1860-1956) and raised three daughter in West Williams Twp. (See McCormick). **Lachlan Patrick McDonald** (1874-1952) married **Hannah Dalton** (1880-1962) of Kingsbridge, Ont., and had seven children --- James, Dalton, John, Joseph, Ursula, Anna and Ronald --- on their farm at Lot 11, Con. 13, West Williams Twp. **Mary McDonald** (1876-1967) married **Donald C. Steele** (1862-1906) and raised three children in West Williams Twp. (See Steele).

John MacDonald and his wife, **Janet MacIsaac**, emigrated from Lower Bornish, South Uist, in 1849 and settled on Lot 4, Con. 15, West Williams Twp. Their children included Donald, Rachel, Jessie, Effie, Roderick and John (1835-1913) who is buried at Bornish. Their eldest child, **Donald MacDonald** married **Catherine MacDonald** (1831-) and raised their nine children --- Angus, Flora, Catherine, Margaret, Donald, Christina, Mary, John and Ronald --- in West Williams Twp.

John MacDonald (c.1780-), his wife **Ann MacDonald** (c.1781-) and four children --- John, Mary, Catherine and Donald --- emigrated from Lower Bornish, South Uist, in 1849 and settled in West Williams Twp. Before emigrating, **John MacDonald** (c.1811-) and his wife, **Marion (Sarah) MacEachen** (1821-), had four children --- Catherine, Janet, Ann and Ann --- some of whom may have died in infancy. Their son, Donald McDonald (1850-) married Annie Burke (c.1865-) of Arthur Twp., Wellington Co., Ont., in 1889, in Detroit, Michigan. **Catherine MacDonald** (1821-) married **John MacEachen** (c.1815-pre1906) and resided in Sheridan Twp., Huron Co., Michigan. **Donald MacDonald** (1825-1878) married **Mary MacIsaac** (1822-1905) who, as a widow, joined her five children in Sheridan Twp., Michigan. Their children were Neil, Angus, Janet, wife of Archie C. Cameron, Roderick and Donald.

About 1820, **Alexander MacDonald** (1785-) married **Mary MacDonald** (c.1791-pre1844) and had John, Marion, Allan, John and Catherine of whom little is known. Their last child **Ranald MacDonald** (1828-1909) married **Annabella MacPhee** (1828-1906). Their children --- John R., Mary, Mary Ann, Roderick and Margaret were born in West Williams Twp. before the family moved, in 1883, to Sheridan Twp., Huron Co., Michigan. In 1844, Alexander chose **Catherine MacIsaac** (c.1790-) for his second wife. They and Ranald emigrated from Stoneybridge, South Uist, in 1849 and settled in West Williams Twp.

John MacDonald (c.1800-1854), his wife **Marion (Sarah) MacIntyre** (1801-1887) and some of their children emigrated from Stoneybridge, South Uist, about 1849 to East Williams Twp. Of Catherine, Mary, John and a second Catherine nothing is known; perhaps some died in infancy. Only dates are known for Angus (c.1839-1883) and for Jessie (c.1844-1858). **Donald MacDonald**

(c.1831-1913) married **Penny MacLellan** (1832-1915) and raised five children on their farm in East Williams Twp. They were John, Sarah, Mary Ann who married Roderick McDonald and had moved to St. Louis, Missouri, by 1902, Donald who married Eleanor M. Doyle of East Williams Twp., and a foster child, Sarah Ann (1884-1899), daughter of Donald Morrison and Flora McCormick. At Bornish, in 1878, **Ewen (Hugh) MacDonald** (c.1834-pre1916) married **Mary Ann Ferguson** (c.1856-) and had three children --- Sarah, John and Hugh --- born in East Williams Twp. In 1916, as a widow, Mary Ann married Donald J. MacInnis at Sacred Heart church in Parkhill, Ont.

Ranald MacDonald (c.1805-), his wife **Mary Beaton** (c.1811-) and children emigrated from Stoneybridge, South Uist, about 1851. They had, by 1861, settled in West Williams Twp.; however, by 1871, the family had moved away. Their children included Roderick, Donald, Kenneth, Jessie, John, John, Mary, Catherine and Roderick, some of whom may have died in infancy.

Angus MacDonald (c.1811-post1881), his wife **Ann Bowie** (c.1820-1900) and three children --- Allan, Marion and Archie --- emigrated from Stoneybridge, South Uist, in 1848. Another child, Christine, was born in East Williams Twp. where the family farmed at least until 1871.

Alexander Bàn MacDonald (1811-1888), his wife **Margaret MacKinnon** (1826-1896) and daughter, Margaret (1848-pre1861) emigrated from Garrynamonie, South Uist, in 1848. Their first child, Alex, had died in infancy the previous year. By 1852, they had settled on the shore of the Ausable River but, soon afterwards, moved to a lot one half mile east of the church on Con. 12, East Williams Twp. Here Ann, John B., Mary (1854) an infant, Hector (1856), Lachlan (1858), Alexander (1860), Mary, Roderick and Margaret were born. **Ann McDonald** (1851-1934) married **Patrick Ferguson** (1856-1911) and had six children --- James, Roderick, Mary Ellen, Margaret, Patrick and Joseph --- born at Bornish. **John B. McDonald** (1853-1940) married **Mary Ann O'Hanley** (1866-1910) and had seven children --- Alexander Joseph, Mary Ann, John Leo, Catherine Ann, Margaret E., Michael Agustus and Hanley Anthony (Hanlon) --- born on Con. 12, East Williams Twp. **Mary McDonald** (1861-1939) married **Angus O'Henley** (1849-1924) and had ten children (See O'Henley). **Roderick McDonald** (c.1862-) married **Mary Ann McDonald** (1870-) and moved to St. Louis, Missouri. **Margaret McDonald** (1867-1932) married **John Hickey** (1867-1929) a schoolteacher from Adelaide Twp., Ont. Their six children, born in the U.S., were Thomas Edward, John Alexander, Joseph, Margaret Ann, James Lawrence and Francis B.

John MacDonald (c.1808-) married **Ann Walker** (1816-pre1852) and had five children. They emigrated from Garrynamonie, South Uist, about 1848 and settled in Williams Twp. Nothing is known of Alexander and Ann; however, Donald, Angus and Mary were residing together, as single young adults, in McGillivray Twp., in 1861.

Ranald MacDonald (1815-1891), his wife **Catherine**

MacIntyre (1823-1900) and children emigrated from Garrynamonie, South Uist, in 1849. **Alexander** (1843-) was a merchant in West Williams Twp. in 1871. **Mary** (c.1844) and **Ann** (c.1848) perhaps died in infancy. **Mary (Marion)** (c.1846-) married **John Jansen** in Detroit, Michigan, in 1883. Ranald and Catherine settled firstly in Ingersoll, Ont., where three additional children were born --- **Ann** (c.1850-), **Donald** (1852-) who was Clerk of West Williams Twp. in 1871, and **Anne** (1853-1903) who married **John MacKinnon** (1843-1931) (See MacKinnon). **Roderick** (1855-) and **William** (c.1864-) were born after the family had moved to East Williams Twp.

Donald MacDonald (1795-) married **Flora McIsaac** (1801-pre1852). Their children included Ranald, Alexander, **Catherine** (1831-) wife of **Donald MacDonald** (c.1811-), Flora, Ann, Angus and Donald. The family emigrated from Ardnamonie, South Uist, in 1849 and settled on Lot 9, Con. 13, West Williams Twp. Their son **Angus McDonald** (1842-1928) married **Margaret MacDonald** (1837-1913) and raised seven children --- Flora, Alexander, Catherine, Michael, Lachlan, Donald and Margaret --- in West Williams Twp.

Roderick MacDonald (c.1820-) of Boisdale, South Uist, his wife **Catherine Morrison** (c.1821-) of Kilpheder, South Uist, and their two daughters, Mary and Catherine, emigrated from Bagh Hartavagh, South Uist, about 1849. By 1851, they had settled on the banks of the Ausable River in Williams Twp. where a son, Neil, was born in 1853.

One MacDonald family that emigrated from the island of Benbecula to the Bornish area of Ontario was **Angus MacDonald** (c.1815-1881) of Dunganichy, his wife **Ann MacCormick** (c.1820-1852) of Uachdar and their children --- Ranald, John C. and Mary Ann. They emigrated from Uachdar, Benbecula, in 1848 and settled in East Williams Twp. where Christina was born in 1850. **Ranald MacDonald** (1841-1879) married **Sarah MacInnes** (c.1843-) and had a child Anne in 1870. **John C. MacDonald** (1842-1913) married **Mary MacIsaac** (1849-1912); they resided south of Bornish on the Centre Rd. in East Williams Twp. where Catherine, Ann, Agnes, Mary and Angus J. were born. John C. and Mary retired to Catherine St., Parkhill, Ont., in 1898. **Mary Ann MacDonald** (1848-1884) married **John O'Henley** (1833-1917) (See O'Henley). In 1853, **Angus MacDonald** (c.1815-1881) chose **Sarah MacMillan** (c.1823-post1881) of Balivanich, Benbecula, as his second wife. Their son **John C. McDonald** (c.1857-1919) married **Sarah Monk** (1868-1915) and had four children --- Sarah, John, Margaret and Angus --- on their farm on the Centre Rd., immediately north of Con. 14, East Williams Twp.

Other MacDonald families settled nearby in McGillivray Twp. **Alexander MacDonald** (c.1815-post1881), his wife **Catherine MacEachan** (c.1820-

post1881) and children --- Mary, John and Ranald --- emigrated from Ardnamonie, South Uist, about 1849. Another child, Effie, was born about 1858.

Alexander MacDonald (c.1781-pre1852), his wife **Marion (Sarah) Campbell** (c.1789-) and children --- Flora, Mary, Mary, Christine, Alex, Catherine, Angus, Marion and Donald --- emigrated from Kilaulay, South Uist about 1849. The second **Mary MacDonald** married **John Currie** at Mt. Carmel, Ont., in 1862.

Alexander MacDonald (c.1805-), his wife **Marion MacPhee** (c.1814-) and children --- Laughlin George, Ann, Christine, Marion (Sarah), John, Neil and Effie --- emigrated from Balgarva, South Uist, about 1849. **Laughlin George MacDonald** (1833-1918) "married the girl next door" **Mary MacEachen** (1843-1921) and had eleven children before moving to Fremont Twp., Saginaw Co., Michigan, in the winter of 1891-92. Their children were Sarah, Alexander, Margaret, John, Mary Ann, Catherine, Joseph, Joseph Laughlin, Malcolm, Effie and Margaret Mary. **John MacDonald** (c.1845-) married **Margaret McPeake** (c.1856-) at Mt. Carmel, Ont., in 1876.

Newlyweds **Lachlan MacDonald** (c.1821-) and **Catherine MacAulay** (c.1830-) emigrated from Carnan Iochdar, South Uist, about 1850. Their first child, Effie, was born in McGillivray Twp. in 1851.

Three MacDonald families from South Uist first settled in McGillivray Twp., but later moved northward into Stephen Twp. in Huron Co. **Allan MacDonald** (c.1795-), his wife **Margaret MacIntyre** (1799-) and children emigrated from Buaille Dubh, South Uist, about 1849. Their children included Donald, Lachlan, Marion, Alex and Lachlan; the first Lachlan and Alex died in infancy. **John MacDonald** (1793-1870), his wife **Penny MacPhee** (1795-1869) and children --- Angus, Christine (1823), Mary, Margaret, Donald, Mary, Ann and Ronald --- emigrated from Ardivachar, South Uist in 1849. **Christine MacDonald** (1823-) and her husband **Ronald MacDonald** (c.1820-) emigrated from Carnan Iochdar, South Uist, about 1849 with their three children --- Roderick, John and Angus. They had five more children born in Ontario --- Donald, Ann, Allan, Charles and James.

Additional MacDonald families from South Uist who emigrated during this period settled directly in Stephen Twp., Huron Co. and in Glenelg Twp., Grey Co., Ont.

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The Alexander Bàn McDonald Family

by Alice (de Gouw) Facchina, 1996

Alexander B. McDonald (1811-1888) and Margaret McKinnon (1826-1896) married in 1847 at St. Mary's Church, Bornish, South Uist, Scotland. According to Goodspeed's *History of Middlesex County* (1889), they settled in 1848 on Lot 3, Con. 12, East Williams, one of the first Catholic Gaelic-speaking families in the area. Both were buried at St. Columba Cemetery, Bornish. Their infant son, Alexander, had died in Bornish, S. Uist, in 1847 and the Scottish-born daughter Margaret (1848) was buried in the Old Hilltop Cemetery pre-1861. Ann (1851-1934) was followed by John B. (1853-1940); an infant, Mary (d.1854); another Mary (1855-1939); Hector (1856); another infant, Lachlan (d.1858); Alex (1860); Roderick (1862); and Margaret (1867).

In 1879, Ann married Patrick Ferguson (1856-1911) of East Williams; both are interred in Bornish Cemetery. In 1880, the second Mary married Angus O'Hanley, son of Donald O'Hanley and Catherine/Christine McLellan. In 1902, Roderick married Mary Ann McDonald, a daughter of Donald McDonald of Bornish and Penelope "Fanny" McLellan of East Williams.

It is the family of John B. and his wife Mary Ann O'Hanley (1866-1910), daughter of John O'Hanley and Mary Ann McDonald, who stayed in the Bornish area after their marriage in 1890. John B. and Mary Ann had seven children: Alexander Joseph, Mary Ann, John Leo, Katherine Ann, Margaret E., Michael Augustus, and Hanlon. Their mother, Mary Ann, died in 1910, shortly after Hanlon was born.

Alexander Joseph McDonald (1891-1968) married Florence Agnes Steele (1911-1968), daughter of Peter Steele (c.1864-1936) and Sarah McIntyre (1874-1959) of Bornish. Their family consisted of twins, John Steele and Mary Frances, who died in infancy, and Robert Joseph. John Steele McDonald (1932-1993) married Joyce Eleanor Smith, daughter of Melvin Cecil Smith and Greta Ryan, and they raised their family in the Parkhill-East Williams area. John worked most of his years at Waters' Elevators. Joyce was a bus driver for the pupils of Sacred Heart School for many years. Their family includes Teresa Marie and Charles M. Poore, four children: Angela Marie, Jonathan Charles, Ronald James and Steven; Diane Louise and Donald Bowman, three children: Jason, Jeremy and Jana Lynn; Donald John and Patti Mathers, two children: Christopher and Michelle; Margaret Ann and Lou Nirta, two children: Sandra and Matthew; Catherine Florence and Daryl McAlpine; Sandra Elaine and Kevin Mathers, two sons: Shaun and Scott; Brenda Lee at home; and a foster-son, the late Alvin McGuire. Robert Joseph McDonald and his wife, Rosalie, raised their family,

consisting of Alexander "Sandy", Christine and Roderick near Mission, British Columbia. Bob is a long-haul trucker.

Mary Ann McDonald (1892-1988) married William Pankow (1890-1950) in Detroit; their family consisted of Mary Ann, Angela, William Edward and John M. As a widow, Mary Ann married John Palmer (c.1890-1968). Her children and grandchildren live in the Detroit area.

John Leo McDonald (1893-1964) married Elizabeth Barry in Washington, D.C., where they raised their family: John, Leo Francis, and William.

Katherine Ann "Katie" McDonald (1896-1951) married Herman Westfall in Detroit and raised two children, Marie and Herman Jr. "Wesley".

Margaret E. McDonald (1898-1988) married John A. Morrison (1892-1965), the son of John Hugh Morrison and Catherine Morrison, who lived across the road from the McDonalds. After their marriage in Detroit, they returned to East Williams in the late 1920s.

Michael Augustus McDonald (1901-1961) married Eleanor Bousho (1902-1976) in Detroit. Mike served with the CM3, USNR, in World War II. Both are buried in Bornish. Their family consists of Eileen and John Clark (4 children), Mary and Godfrey Christopher (8 children), Sharon Sinclair (3 children), and Leo and Beverly McDonald (1 son, Michael).

Hanlon Anthony McDonald (1910-1994) married Helen M. Glavin, daughter of Charles Michael Glavin (1892-1971) and Mary Ellen Sullivan (1891-1981) of Mt. Carmel, Ont. In 1947, they moved back to Bornish (West Williams) from Detroit with four children. They had seven more children as well as three foster children. Mary Ann and Terry Lindermere reside in Toronto, one son David; Mary Ellen and Alfred R. Hill reside in Howell, Mich., with four children: Robert David, Ann Marie, Janet Mary and Jonathan Richard; Alice Marie who married James Jebrail resides in Howell, Mich.; John Bernard who married Mary Overmyre resides in Hartland, Mich., two children: Shawn and Amy Helen; Mary Elizabeth and Britenda Nath "Brij" Gupta reside in Thornhill with three children: Sara Angli, Neal Shanker and Mark; Basil Francis lives in Kitchener; Daniel Joseph works on Great Lakes ships; Eugene Hanlon married Christina Louise McKinnon, London with two sons, Matthew and Nicholas; Charlene Helen married Glenn J. McMillan, Thunder Bay with three children: Monica, James and Patrick; Angela Mary married Wm. G. "Bill" Johnson, Kitchener with two children, Luke and Emma; Jennifer Catherine and Mike Frayne, Toronto with a son, Alexander. Hanlon and Helen's foster children Dale and Bruce Knox, Larry Campbell and Heather and Don Armstrong, all reside in London.

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The 50th Wedding Anniversary of Helen and Hanlon McDonald, July 1987

(L. to R.) Back row: Glenn McMillan, Bill, Johnson, Dan McDonald, Bob Hill, Eric Hill, Eugene McDonald, Basil McDonald, Don Armstrong

3rd row: Jennifer Frayne, Glen Graham, John McDonald, Terry Lindermere, Alfred Hill, Brij Gupta, Shawn's friend, Shawn McDonald

2nd row: Amy McDonald, Wendy Hill, Mary McDonald, Ann Lindermere, Angela Johnson, Alice Jebrail, Charlene McMillan, Chris McDonald, Elizabeth Gupta, Mark Gupta, Ann Graham, Adam Graham, Neal Gupta

Front row: Randy Hill, David Lindermere, Heather Armstrong, Janet Hill, Helen McDonald, Hanlon McDonald, Mary Ellen Hill, Sara Gupta, Jonathan Hill, Matthew McDonald

**The Family of Margaret MacDonald (1867-1932)
and John Edward Hickey (1867-1929)**
by Mary Ann (Hickey) Ulrich, 1998

My grandfather was John Edward Hickey, son of Thomas Hickey (1833-1909) and Mary Walsh of Adelaide Twp., Ont. He always wanted to be a doctor but his father wouldn't hear of it and would educate him as a teacher. John's first teaching job was at Bornish, Ont., where he roomed with the MacDonald family at lot 3, concession 12, East Williams Twp. Thus, he met my beautiful grandmother, Margaret, daughter of Alexander B. MacDonald (c.1811-1888) and Margaret MacKinnon (1826-1896).

He was a respected teacher, I understand --- a very inventive kind of person who could make anything. His work with wood, even in the old Sheridan Twp. church of St. Columbkille, is still beautiful. We are very proud of his work. Last year [1997] St. Columbkille church celebrated its one hundredth year. It still looks good. Grandpa designed and did a lot of the work along with other parishioners. He and Grandma are buried in the cemetery on the church grounds there. So are my parents.

Their children were: Thomas Edward (1891-1967) (my father), John Alexander, Joseph, Margaret Ann (married Benjamin Conrad Altenbrandt), James Lawrence (married Mary) and Francis.

I was their first grandchild and a **Girl**. There are not too many girls in the family. Anyway, I could do no wrong in their eyes. I was born in Detroit on April 22, 1923, when they lived in Detroit. I don't know when they moved there but they left their farm and rented it for a number of years. I think that they moved to educate their family.

He finally got a doctor; Joseph was an M.D. and surgeon. John A. was a dentist, James was a C.P.A. My dad and Francis helped. Dad was a wonderful carpenter and mechanic and wanted to be a mechanical engineer, but Grandpa needed "Eddie". Dad was always called Edward, his middle name. It was a long haul to educate Joseph and John and Grandpa took a job as a maintenance worker at the old Providence Hospital. He came in to see me early one morning when I was there for a tonsillectomy. Never so happy to see him in my whole six years! Grandpa and I were such good friends; we adored each other and Grandma was so good to me. Even now, at seventy-five, I remember that wonderful loving warmth. I probably needed it as the oldest child, followed by two little brothers, Joseph and John. I often spent weekends with them. None of their family was married except Dad so I got a lot of spoiling.

My Dad married Mary Catherine Oswald (1888-1971) in June 1922. They had Mary Ann 1923, Joseph 1925, John Edward 1926, and Thomas Edward Jr. who died at birth in 1924. We moved to the old farm in 1931, when I was eight. Dad was to inherit. It never happened, as nothing was in writing, and we eventually bought a farm. James owned

all the old place. He and Dad had words and my parents were asked to leave.

We, as children, loved the farm. We had no electricity there and that was a hard life of oil lanterns, oil lamps, chores, canning, gardening and working in the fields. Grandma's sister, Mrs. Mary O'Henley, often came to the house especially when Grandma was there. How they'd gossip and laugh "in the Gallic" as they called Gaelic. I used to wish I knew the language. I did know "bonnach and tea" which all those Scots in the community offered. My roots are so Scottish. I want to be buried in the old church cemetery.

I left at eighteen to work in Detroit at General Motors Building as a teletyper and typist.

Mom went back to teaching in later years and Dad worked as a bricklayer after Joseph farmed.

Jack went in the Army and, after, went on to learn electronics and had a very good job with NBC in New York. He retired a few years ago and he and his wife, Ann, now live in Bradenton, Florida.

In the spring of 1998, my daughter, Kathe, her husband, Larry Powe, and I visited Bornish, Ontario. We saw the cemeteries where my great-grandparents were buried and the old homestead. It was a sad and beautiful day.

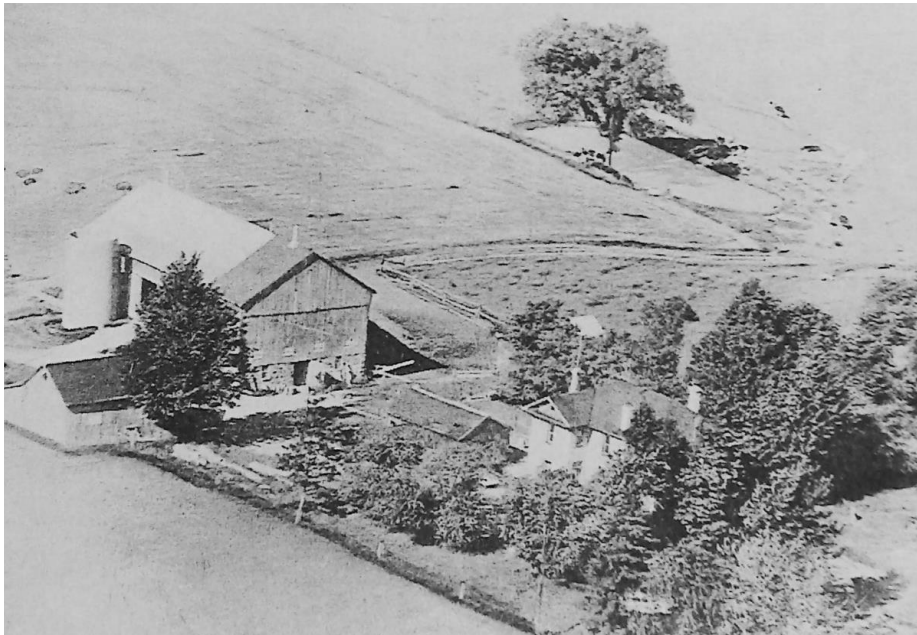


A Break from Schoolwork, c.1925
(at the gravel pit on Lot 8, Con. 12, West Williams Twp.)
(L. to R.) John McDonald, Florence Steele,
Dalton McDonald, Helen McCormick Ursula McDonald,
Peter McCormick, Joe McDonald

**The Agricultural Development of Lot 11, Con.13, West Williams Twp.
Owned by Lachlan McDonald**

(Source: the agricultural censuses of 1851, 1861 and 1871)

	1851	1861	1871
Total no. of acres occupied	100	100	100
No. of acres improved	8	40	70
No. of acres in pasture	-	22	10
No. of acres in garden or orchard	-	½	1
No. of acres wood or wild	92	60	30
No. of acres under crops	8	17½	59
Spring wheat (bu./acres)	16/3	240/14	180/14
Fall wheat (bu./acres)	-	-	40/14
Barley (bushels)	-	-	160
Oats (bu./acres)	15/3	10/½	200 bu.
Peas (bu./acres)	-	40/2	40/2
Indian Corn (bu./acres)	1/1	-	4/1
Potatoes (bu./acres)	60/1	-	80/1
Hay (16 lb. bundles /acres)	-	-	10/8
Clover, timothy or grass seed	-	3 bu.	-
Milch cows	2	2	8
Steers or heifers	2	2	14
Sheep	-	10	30
Horses	-	2	4
Swine	-	7	21
Butter (lbs.)	40	40	200
Wool (lbs.)	-	12	100
Fulled cloth and flannel (yds.)	-	22	50
No. of barns and stables	1	2	3
No. of wagons and sleds	-	1	3
No. of ploughs and cultivators	1	1	3



Lot 11, Con. 13, West Williams Twp.
The Royackers Farm - 1961 (Formerly L.P. McDonald's)



A McDonald Celebration, 1913
 (L. to R.) Back row: Andrew Kullberg, J.D. McPhee, Columba McIntyre, Dan McCormick, L.P. McDonald
 Front row: Margaret Kullberg, Catherine Ann McPhee, Mary Steele, Catherine, McCormick,
 Effie McCormick, Hannah McDonald



John and Mary McDonald celebrating their 50th Wedding Anniversary with their grandchildren, 1913

**The Family of Mary MacIntyre (1836-1925)
and John MacDonald (1835-1917)**
by Lorelee (Steele) McAuliffe, 1995

Mary MacIntyre came from Scotland when she was 13. She had no schooling since in the Hebrides, girls weren't schooled. She went to work as a maid in London, Ontario. Her mistress was a perceptive, kind woman who realized her potential and told Mary that if she finished her work in the morning, she could go to school in the afternoon. With her education, she returned home with an enviable skill. She became a teacher. She was a very proud woman and apparently (considering she did a day's work in half a day in order to go to school) an aggressive, strong-willed one. Tillie [McCormick], her granddaughter, remembers her as a bit of a shrew, very proud of her family, perhaps acquiring some of the "airs" of the well-to-do family for whom she worked.

Mary's brother, Captain Allan MacIntyre (1833-1920) was a very successful ship captain running ships on the Great Lakes. He became a wealthy man and donated the main altar to the Bornish Church when it was built in 1902.

Tillie reminisces about her grandmother and her brother Capt. MacIntyre: *"Capt. McIntyre was her brother and everybody was afraid of him, particularly the children. I remember my mother (Effie) telling me about when she was married in 1907. She set up the wedding table the night before; you knew, it was going to be a large family affair and it was a long table with a nice linen tablecloth. Mother had lived in Chicago for a number of years and she had things nice. When she got up the next morning, here my grandmother and grandfather and Capt. McIntyre were eating breakfast at the table so that the whole end of the table was mussy. You see it was more important that Capt. McIntyre ate at the dinning room table than that there was a wedding party coming later. I remember my mother saying how hurt she was tht her mother considered the Captain more important than my mother. Anyway, my mother was just marrying Dan McCormick a farmer, who in her opinion....."*

Mary MacIntyre's husband John MacDonald was quite different from her. As Tillie remembers: *"He was the dearest and kindest man, possibly too kind, for he was too ready to help others --- much to the displeasure of his wife, Mary McIntyre. Everyone was struggling in those days and because my grandfather was regarded as such an honourable man he as often asked to "back" someone's note and they weren't always able to repay. Mother tells of one time when their furniture was put out at the roadside when a bailiff threatened foreclosure."* Tillie remembers how pleased they always were, as children, when their grandfather stopped in on his way home (in his horse and buggy) for he always had some peppermints for them in his pocket. He was largely self educated in both English and Gaelic and was active in local municipal affairs. He died January 1, 1917, at his house in Parkhill. Their children, born and raised on Lot 11, Con. 13, West Williams Twp., are

as follows.

Catherine McDonald (1866-1955)

Catherine was born in West Williams Township in Ontario in 1867. She was preceded by a brother, James, who died in infancy.

Catherine was called Katie and was one of the two children named Catherine/Katherine. She was educated at S.S.No. 5, a country school on the 12th concession of West Williams near her home, then in Parkhill High School and probably at the Model School in Strathroy [London?]. She gained a teacher's certificate and was one of the three sisters who went to Chicago with their uncle Allan MacIntyre. She taught at a school in Cook County, Illinois.

After a few years of teaching, she returned to West Williams to marry Stephen McCormick. They lived on a farm on the 12th concession about two miles from her birthplace. They had three children --- Archie, John, and Mary, none of whom married. When the children were in their teens, Steve McCormick died suddenly. By degrees the family left home.

Like the men of an earlier generation from Bornish, Archie became a very competent wheelman on the Great Lakes in and out of Chicago and John stayed on the farm with his mother. Farming became less profitable, and after some years they moved to Parkhill. John lost the farm during those hard times and from then on worked as a farmhand in the area. Mary worked as a bookkeeper in Detroit and Chicago. Mary had beautiful white hair as a young woman and always dressed well. She was a person of pointed wit and a great conversationalist who carried the burdens of her brothers with her until their deaths. Both were drinkers and she felt responsible for them, bailing them out of problems throughout her life. It is possible that because of them she never married though her strong personality, which would have been more in keeping with the liberated women of today's business world, probably put off many suitors.

By the time Katie moved into town her health was deteriorating. She eventually went to the home of Mrs. Larking, a friend who was also a practical nurse. She died there in 1955. Catherine is buried in St. Columba cemetery in Bornish.

Katherine Ann (Katie Ann) McDonald (1868-1947)

Katie Ann was the second daughter of the MacDonald family and was born in 1868. She attended the elementary school on the 12th concession of West Williams Township and, after graduating from there, went on to attend the Parkhill High School. In order to train to become a teacher, she went on to attend the Teachers' College in Ottawa and after her graduation she taught in neighborhood schools until her marriage in 1895 to John D. McPhee.

They bought and lived on a farm on the 12th concession of West Williams just about a half mile from her parents' home. Their first child was a daughter, Marie and then at intervals of about two years, the other members of the

family --- seven in all --- were born. Their names were in order of age ; Marie, Archie, Sadie, Mary, Margaret, John and Genevieve.

What was and is most uncommon is that three members of the family died of diabetes; Marie at the age of 6, Margaret at 11 and Mary at 20 years. Mary had just completed her year of teacher training at London Normal School in June and she died in September. This was just prior to the availability of insulin. It was being tested with much excitement but since the tests were not completed it could not be released. It must have been difficult for the family to realize that help was so close but still not available to save the life of their third daughter to be stricken.

Archie and all his siblings attended elementary school near their home on the 12th concession and during some of those years their mother was the teacher! She later taught at the separate school in the town of Parkhill as an extra income was needed to raise the family.

Son Archie went on to St. Jerome's College in Kitchener, Ontario. During the later years of World War I he took military training but the war ended before he saw service. He married a local school teacher, Margaret McKenzie, and they lived in Parkhill and later in London. They had four children --- Mary, Archie, Betty, and Donald. Mary died at age thirty-eight as a result of tuberculosis and the other three live in London or nearby there.

Daughter Sadie trained at a commercial school in Stratford and worked for many years at the Royal Bank in London, Ontario. She married a man from London [Frank Fitzmaurice]. They never had any children; Sadie died in 1962.

Son John lived on the farm. He never married. He followed his father who for many years had been Clerk and Treasurer of West Williams, and became an authority not only for his own township but throughout the province of Ontario. He continued on at the job until his death in 1971.

Katie Ann's daughter Genevieve became a secretary in a printing house in London, Ontario. She remained single and died in 1985.

Katie Ann died in 1947 just two years after the death of her husband. She died at her daughter's home in London and was buried in Bornish cemetery.

Margaret McDonald (1870-1930)

Maggie was born in 1870, the third eldest of the McDonalds. She attended elementary school on the 12th concession and high school in Parkhill.

With her sisters, Katie and Effie, she went to Chicago in the early 1890s under the sponsorship of her uncle, Captain Allan MacIntyre. She obtained work as a bookkeeper in the Briggs Hotel and met and married a man of Norwegian descent, Andrew Kullberg. They had one child, Andrew Jr.

Her home people always meant a great deal to her and she came home every year. Andrew Sr. developed asthma and it was necessary for Maggie to become breadwinner of the family as soon as young Andy started school. The child

always spent his summers in Canada with the family, until about 1920. His father's health made it necessary for them to leave Chicago, so they moved to the drier and less harsh climate of Oregon where they bought a fruit farm. For a while his health improved but again he was unable to continue working and he died there, leaving Maggie to raise her teenage son far from family and friends. She came to know really hard times during those years and she was able to work at least part time in a hospital. Because of her difficult life she developed anaemia and it led to her death in 1930, leaving Andy with kind friends but far from family.

When Andy grew up, he obtained work with a local telephone company and that became his life's career. He married, had three children --- Jeannie, Kate, and John; now all established in the Pacific Northwest. Andy re-established relationship with his mother's people which they still keep up.

Euphemia "Effie" McDonald (1872-1971)

Effie, fourth of the five McDonald sisters was born in 1872, like her sisters and her only brother, Lachlan, she attended the local elementary school where the Gaelic language was forbidden.

All the McDonalds, unlike most of their contemporaries, went on to high school in Parkhill where their academic talents were considered such an asset to the student population that the customary charge of admission was waived in their case.

After high school Effie attended Model School in London, Ontario, for four months to obtain a temporary teaching certificate. She taught at Maidstone, a suburb of Windsor, for three years after which she went to Normal School in Toronto to get a permanent First Class Certificate.

At this time, Captain Allan MacIntyre, their mother's brother, was well established in Chicago and feeling that his nieces would have better opportunities in the United States than in Canada, brought Katie, Maggie, and Effie to Chicago. Effie was hired as a teacher at a large city school where she taught successfully for twelve years.

Those were the days when the girls' earnings were considered to belong to their parents. Since both Effie and Katherine Ann were teachers, they had summers free. So each summer they would return to Canada. Upon their return their mother expected them to give her all their earnings from the previous school year. Even when Effie was about to be married she was asked to give up her savings. In this instance though, she stood by her guns and explained that she and Dan McCormick would soon be married and they needed many things for their new home.

She returned to Canada and married her longtime suitor, Donald (Dan) McCormick in 1907. Dan had purchased a farm on the 14th concession of West Williams. He had spent many years at lumbering in Mobile, Alabama and Saginaw, Michigan and Effie had taught for twelve years in Chicago but now they settled down to farm life in the community where they had been raised.

In Chicago Effie had become used to some

conveniences not found in farms in 1907. When it came time for she and Dan to build their farmhouse she insisted they have a bathroom. This was entirely unheard of, but the McCormicks got their bathroom! It consisted of a tub and toilet. Tillie remembers hearing how neighbours would stop by supposedly to see the twins but what they really wanted to see was the bathroom! In order to create sufficient water pressure for flushing the toilet, water had to be manually pumped to a holding tank on the roof. When friends of Effie came to visit from Chicago they would casually flush the toilet until the holding tank was empty. Then they would assume the toilet had broken because it no longer flushed. Little did they realize that this convenience came with a price, and that was hand pumping to refill the holding tank. The modern convenience had found its way into Dan McCormick's heart though, because when their house burned down and rebuilding had to be done on a shoestring, he insisted the one thing they must have was a bathroom!

Effie and Dan had three daughters --- Anne, born in 1909, and twins, Mary and Tillie in 1910. Effie taught her three girls to read and write before they were old enough to attend school, so they were allowed at two year head start on their formal education. She instilled in her girls a great love of learning because Anne went on to become an secondary school teacher and Mary and Tillie taught elementary school.

Effie now had time to interest herself in community activities. One of these was a debating society which brought the parents together and one year she planned a community summer picnic to celebrate the completion of the harvest. It became so popular that it was celebrated for several years. She also became more active in parish work. At the founding of the Catholic Women's League of Canada in 1921, she became the first President of our parish council and represented the area at the opening convention in Toronto.

In 1949, the descendants of those who had emigrated to Canada in 1849 planned a centenary celebration on the grounds of the Bornish church which they had established, and descendants of those early settlers came from all parts of the continent to celebrate together. As a centerpiece of the celebration, Effie, assisted by her sister Katie and brother Lachie compiled a history of those hundred years and that little booklet is a treasured possession in many far-flung homes.

Effie had always spoken Gaelic and now she revived an interest in reading and writing the language. This led to contacts with scholars in Scotland through whom she began to research family relationships and she compiled from her research and her own excellent memory detailed family trees of the McDonald, McIntyre, and McCormick connections. She became an authority on ancestry and this remained a consuming interest and activity for the remainder of her long life.

As a student of Scottish life, she liked to tell of some of the typical foibles of her people. The story goes that the Scot are great fighters but even better at holding a grudge. The

only rule is that peace should be made before death since it was bad luck to have your enemy go to his/her grave without reconciliation.

At one point Effie developed cancer and was hospitalized for treatment. She was extremely fearful that it was much worse than she was told. Everyone tried to calm her fears but it was hopeless when someone she had been on the outs with for along time [her brother Lachlan] arrived for a visit. Then she was sure she was dying! But she didn't, she lived many years after that incident.

She and Dan left the farm homestead in 1950 and moved to Parkhill. Dan died in 1956 but she lived on there alone until 1969 when she entered a retirement home in Strathroy. To the last she retained her mental faculties intact despite the vicissitudes of decreased eyesight and mobility. She died in 1971, just a few months short of her 100th birthday. She remains an inspiration to her children and grandchildren.

Her daughters Anne and Mary married and live in the Parkhill area. Many of their children continue to live near their Bornish roots. Tillie never married and after a 12-year teaching career, joining the Federal Civil Service at Ottawa and worked as technician until her retirement and her return to Parkhill.

Mary MacDonald (1876-1967) (see Steele section below)

**The Family of Lachlan P. McDonald (1874-1952)
and Hannah Dalton (1880-1962)**
by Donald E. Read, 1989

Hannah Dalton was the sixth of eleven children born to Charles Dalton and Bridget Flynn. She was born on August 18, 1880, at the family farm in Ashfield Township, Huron County, Ontario. After graduating from high school, she and two sisters, Anna and Dora, attended the Model School in Goderich for four months to obtain their teaching qualifications. Hannah and Dora then went to Normal School in London to gain full teaching certification.

Hannah's teaching career began at S.S. No.8, McKillop Twp., near Dublin, Ontario. This was followed by a period in the German Settlement. Next, she moved to West Williams Township where she boarded at the home of Mr. and Mrs. "Black Dan" Morrison, east of the schoolhouse on the 12th concession. It was during this time that she met Lachlan McDonald, who lived farther west along the road. On January 24, 1911, they were married in her home parish church of St. Joseph's at Kingsbridge, Ontario. She was thirty and Lachlan was thirty-six.

Following her marriage, Hannah replaced teaching with homemaking. She and Lachlan were to have seven children: Jim, Dalton, John, Joe, Ursula, Anna, and Ronald.

In the autumn of 1913, construction of a two-storey addition to the rear of their farmhouse was begun. It was to provide a large kitchen, pantry, and extra bedrooms for their growing family. The outer walls were covered with beige-coloured, clay-based bricks to match the older

structure. It was Hannah's savings from her teaching career that financed this addition. Planks were placed across the foundation hole to provide access to the back entrance of the house. Fear of missing a step and falling into the basement, while crossing these planks, was so instilled into the mind of young James that he still recalls it seventy-five years later. [In June of 1970, the house was demolished by its last owners, Albert and Joanna Royackers. The beams and lumber salvaged were stored in the barn. The barn burned to the ground on New Year's Eve, 1972.]

The McDonald orchard was also expanded to include Spy, Baldwin, Alexander and 'greening' apple trees with pear, cherry, and plum trees. Grapes were planted in front of the house. Hannah encouraged this expansion.

The first well on the land was located in an area that was moist all year round and was very close to the log house constructed by L.P.'s grandfather, Lachlan MacDonald. A second source of water on the farm was a natural spring located down on the flats. When the brick house was built in 1903, a second well was dug near its back door. There was never indoor plumbing, except for a hand pump in the wash-room of the addition.

In the early years of this century, travel was by horse and buggy or davenport. In winter a sleigh or cutter, complete with buffalo-hide blankets, was used. Pop had a buffalo coat as well.

In 1921, Lachlan, accompanied by his cousin John J. "Whitey" McPhee, took a shipment of beef cattle to Liverpool, England. John's brother, "Big Hughie", also owned a share of the cattle. They were sold at a loss. During his absence, Lachlan's mother-in-law, Bridget Dalton, passed away at her home in Kingsbridge. Their next door neighbour to the west, Lachie Steele, took Hannah north to Kingsbridge for the funeral. While in Britain, Lachlan travelled north to visit South Uist in Scotland's Outer Hebrides. It was at the insistence of his mother, Mary (McIntyre) McDonald, that he went to this island from which his parents and grandparents had been evicted in 1849. He returned with a window frame from Ormiclate Castle as a souvenir. He also brought a watch for his son, James, and a wall clock for their home. When his mother asked for his impressions of South Uist, Lachlan simply replied, "I can see why they left!"

In 1923, Lachlan brought Angus cattle from the West for auction at the stockyards in Parkhill. Four head escaped westward to the river front in Sylvan and were too frisky to catch. In time, they calved. When winter came, Lachlan and Billy Short shot the eight animals with the latter's army rifle. The butcher was Bill Clark. A long black coat was made for Lachlan from one hide. The following year he combined with Hugh H. McPhee, John J. McPhee, Dave Foster, and Hank Ellis to buy more cattle from Calgary, Alberta, and Saskatoon, Saskatchewan.

The telephone system, complete with multi-party lines, was installed throughout the township of West Williams about 1920.

Pop's first car was a 1917 Buick McLaughlin. This was

followed by a 1921 Gray-Dort touring car built in Chatham. In 1925 he purchased an excellent, four-cylinder, Buick McLaughlin touring car, complete with curtains. He kept this vehicle until the late 1930's. It was with this car that Ursula learned to drive. One day she parked it in the yard and left the gearshift in neutral; it soon rolled into the barn door, smashing the door but leaving the car unscathed. By 1950 he had a heavy black Chevrolet. Every vehicle was black, for as Henry Ford once said, "You may have any color of car you wish, as long as it's black!"

The children's clothes were usually handmade by their mother or their aunt, Annie Dalton of Detroit. These were occasionally supplemented with store-bought items. The children also recall their grandmother, Mary McDonald, seated by a window in her home in Parkhill knitting socks and mittens.

In 1923, at age six, Joseph was quite ill with diphtheria and he was confined to bed upstairs. Fervent prayers and medical attention resulted in his recovery. One evening, a few years later, Joe and Ursula were put to bed earlier than they thought they should have been. For excitement, they decided to have a small bonfire in their parents' bedroom. They used some of their father's clothes as fuel. Needless to say, the flames rapidly grew larger than the children had anticipated. The smoke attracted the attention of their father, who was outside at the time. The fire was quickly extinguished and both children received one of their rare spankings. Scorched and burnt floorboards remained unreplaced as a reminder of the children's folly.

Wakes were usually held in the home of the deceased and were rarely attended by children. The parish priest led the mourners in prayer during the evening and some relatives and neighbours kept an all-night vigil. A frequent attendee at wakes was Kate McMullin, a first cousin of Lachlan, who enjoyed greatly the social aspect of such events. Each Sunday the same Kate McMullin was given a ride home from church since she lived near the McDonald farm. On more than one occasion while the cousins were conversing in Gaelic, Dalton would interrupt with a question in English "When did that happen?". Kate would assume that the boy had understood their private conversation and would become quite annoyed to think that she had accidentally revealed some hidden social secrets. Dalton knew no Gaelic!

The children attended elementary school at the one-room, wooden-frame schoolhouse located on the 12th concession just east of the gravel pit. The older children, Jim and Dalton, attended here from primer to senior 4th (grades 1 to 8). The younger ones began here but were transferred by their parents to the separate school in Parkhill following a disagreement between Lachlan and the school trustees. All attended the old high school by the railway tracks in Parkhill. They travelled to and fro by horse and buggy.... Jim, with Cecilia McKinnon (later Mrs. Ed Healy of Strathroy, Ont.) who lived two farms east of Dan McCormick's on the 14th concession; Ronald, with Miriam Hemsted (later Mrs. Bruce Field of Prince George, B.C.)

who lived next door; the other children travelled together as a group.

Lachlan's widowed sister, Katie McCormick, also lived on the 12th concession and experienced severe poverty. She would often spend Sunday afternoons at her brother's house. It was her son, Johnny Steve, who referred to the home of his aunt and uncle, Effie and Dan McCormick, as "the house of correction". On visits there, his grammar and other habits were frequently corrected by the teachers in that family.

In June of 1929, Pop moved a garage from the Kilgallin farm down the road and placed it on his farm in front of the house. Young Dalton assisted in anchoring the structure at its new site. He fetched tools, nails, hinges, etc. for his father by climbing through the windows of the garage. That night, in his mind, Dalton was still helping his father. While asleep he climbed out his second-story bedroom window and fell to the ground, breaking his hip. His mother, on hearing a cry of pain, rushed to a window to see her son lying below in his pyjamas. Dr. Racey was immediately summoned and Dalton was taken to St. Joseph's Hospital in London. Dr. Racey's nurse was Mary Curry of Petrolia. Dalton's brother, John, was not to be told of the accident. He was to write a high school entrance examination the next day and it was decided that it would be easier on him if he did not know. However, John met the doctor's son at the school, who asked of Dalton's condition. Despite the surprise revelation, John was still able to pass his exam.

L.P. practised mixed farming with the help of his sons. They had cattle, horses, pigs, sheep, chickens, geese, and turkeys. L.P. took pork to Exeter to be made into sausage. Hannah made headcheese and laundry soap. The space beneath the cement back porch served as a smokehouse for hams and sausage, which were later stored in the basement.

Each summer, the boys worked on the farm; none sailed the Great Lakes as their father had done. They played baseball locally when time away from the chores permitted. Their sisters were more inclined to develop their homemaking skills of cooking, baking, preserving, sewing, etc. On more than one occasion in her youth, Anna stole Columba McIntyre's grapes as she passed his house, just west of the church.

The McDonald home had no electrical service or indoor plumbing. A solitary hand pump brought water to the back wash-room from the well by the back steps. All cupboards for baking ingredients, cooking utensils, cutlery and dishes were in the pantry off the kitchen. All meals were eaten in the large kitchen. or, on rare occasions, in the dining room. The parlour or living room was seldom used except when the priest or special visitors arrived. A wood-fuelled furnace in the basement heated the home; however, the wood stove in the kitchen furnished heat more quickly. Garbage was either burnt or buried in the garden. The outhouse was located halfway between the main house and the hen house.

When the boys were old enough to drive the family car, visits to the beach at Grand Bend were frequent. The young people of the area also attended dances at Parkhill, Keyser, the schoolhouse at Bornish, and Crathie Hall built in 1923

(off Hwy 81 just north of Hwy 22). Not much escaped the watchful eyes of their neighbour, Kate McMullin. Early one Sunday morning, she spotted car headlights turning into her cousin's lane. Dalton was returning home from a Saturday night dance. The next day she inquired about the late return. Dalton acknowledged that it was he and that he must have been returning from church!

The McDonald home received the *London Free Press* daily and the *Parkhill Gazette* weekly; from the U.S. the *Catholic Digest* and *Register* arrived monthly.

The village of Parkhill was often visited by the McDonald family, however, journeys to London, some thirty miles away, were infrequent. The children eagerly anticipated their annual visit to the London Fair. Almost every summer Anna and Ursula visited their aunts, Mary (Mrs. John Burke) and Annie Dalton in Detroit. The family also visited their Irish kinfolk at Kingsbridge, Ontario.... their mother's Aunt Liza and Uncle Ned Flynn; her brothers, Louis and Jack, and Jer after he had moved back from Detroit.

In 1930, Jim moved to Detroit where he boarded with Aunt Annie while pursuing an engineering degree at the University of Detroit. Following graduation he worked for the Kelvinator Co. in that city. In 1931, on one of his visits home, Jim brought a battery-powered radio from Detroit. The aerial was strung between the house and the garage and a large wind-propelled generator was used to charge the battery. The family now had access to news broadcasts and radio programs. It was this same loving son, James, who, twenty years later, brought from the States one of the early models of a black and white television set for his parents.

At the outset of the harvest season in 1936, Hannah was hospitalized for goitre. Pop and all the children visited her each Sunday afternoon at the hospital in London. Following surgery, she went to her sister Annie's home in Detroit to recuperate. During their mother's absence, Ursula baked the bread and biscuits and Anna did the housework. It was the fall thrashing season so the boys and their father were quite busy. Kate McMullin, in her kindness, often brought over freshly-baked scones which the children found to be very dry.

Anna followed Ursula to the University of Guelph for a home economics degree. After one year, however, she was forced to withdraw when the university converted its facilities into an Air Force training centre. World War II was in progress. Anna then went to London to obtain a teaching certificate at the same Normal School that her mother had attended. From 1942 to 1944 Anna taught at Amherstburg, near Windsor. The only letter that their father ever wrote to Ursula was sent while she was at university. It was to inform her that their family doctor, Dr. Racey, had died in an automobile accident north of London.

A longstanding rift between Lachlan and his sister, Mrs. Effie McCormick, was healed in 1941 when Effie, suffering from cancer of the colon, was visited in hospital by her brother. He feared the worst and came to make amends. Effie's surgery was successful and she lived for another

thirty years. In spite of the rift, Effie always showed kindness towards Lachlan's children. On many occasions, as they passed the McCormick farm, she would give them berries or flowers from her prolific garden.

One of Effie's three daughters, Tillie, lived at Coniston in northern Ontario, where she taught grade eight English and prepared students for their high school entrance examinations. On January 6, 1942, Tillie moved to Ottawa where she joined the Federal Civil Service. The next year, when Ursula and Frank Read moved to Ottawa, Tillie successfully scoured the city for accommodation for them. It was wartime and housing was scarce. Ursula had met Frank at the University of Guelph; they were married in Parkhill on June 6, 1942. Frank was from London and had recently graduated as a veterinarian.

As a young man, Dalton farmed with his father. He also found employment for a few summers with the work crews constructing Hwy 7 near the village of Ailsa Craig. In the summer of 1939, he suffered a severe bout of pleurisy. With no prospects for work in Canada, Dalton went to Detroit to enlist in the U.S. military. He could not pass the health requirements and was given a 4F exemption from service. He did, however, drive supply trucks to port cities. Later, while working as a salesman in Detroit, Dalton married Marie Larose on October 30, 1943.

John also helped his father with the farm work. At one point, he bought the farm across the road from Hughie McPhee. A few years later, he moved to London and purchased a road grader. This marked the beginning of a job which would find him working on many county roads, in various parts of the province, over the next two decades. On May 1, 1946, John married Betty McLachlan of Parkhill.

In January, 1942, Jim joined the U.S. Army for a three-year stint. Following this, he moved to Pittsburgh, Pa., where he established a successful business in Lennox heating and cooling systems. During one of his visits home to the farm, as he lay on the sofa in the kitchen with a toe protruding through a hole in his sock, his father remarked that perhaps he needed a wife. It was then that Jim passively announced his engagement. On February 2, 1952, he married Bernice Statler at Windber, Pa.

Ronald, the youngest of the children, attended Assumption University in Windsor from September 1943 to April 1944. He then returned home to resume farm work with his father. In June of 1945, Joe and Ronald went to the Tilsonburg area to work on tobacco farms. Ronald moved to Hamilton in September and Joe stayed at Port Burwell, where he worked in a factory. It was in Port Burwell that Joe met Glenita Underhill and they were married on December 17, 1948. The couple settled in Kitchener where, in the late 1950's, Joe became a meat inspector with the federal government.

On December 19, 1946, Ronald moved from Hamilton to Ottawa where his sister, Ursula, and her husband had settled. In this city, he began a career with the Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation. From Sept. 4, 1953, to Aug. 15, 1955, a period of 710 days, he successfully fought

a bout of tuberculosis in the Royal Ottawa Sanatorium. During this time, he underwent an operation to remove the top third of his infected right lung. On March 9, 1973, Ronald married Irene Aitken in Ottawa.

In September, 1946, Lachlan decided to retire. He held a farm sale to dispose of all the livestock except for a horse and the poultry. He soon found his well-earned retirement too relaxing for his liking, so the following spring he purchased ten Angus beef cattle and a bull. Each year the calves were sold to the U.S. Mid-West.

On October 18, 1947, Anna married their neighbour's son, Donald Hemsted. The couple took up residence on lot 15 concession 2, north of the Egremont Road, in Adelaide Township. Donald obtained this farm via the Veterans' Land Act for his service in the Canadian Air Force, which he had joined in 1942. The Hemsted family had come from the Cupar area of Saskatchewan in the fall of 1937 and lived briefly on the 10th concession of West Williams Township. In the spring of 1938, they moved to the farm next to the McDonald's on the 12th concession.

The year 1949 marked the centennial of the founding of the community. The McDonald family joined in the celebrations in the churchyard at Bornish. Speeches, bagpipes, and socializing were the order of the day. The grandchildren of the pioneers were now the respected community elders. In 1924, a similar celebration, The Old Boys' Reunion, had been held to mark the 75th anniversary of the settlement.

Whenever Ursula and Frank Read returned for a visit to the farm, they would take their children down the 12th concession to visit her aunt, Katie McCormick, who lived alone in a small frame house. During these visits Lachlan would take his grandchildren, Donald and Louise, for buggy rides down the road. Donald also recalls shooting crows with a rifle supported by his uncle, John McDonald.

In January 1950, with the approval of his mother, Jim bought the McPherson house on Main St. in Parkhill, at an auction for \$4,500. After some renovations were made, Lachlan and Hannah moved into town. For the first time in their lives they enjoyed indoor plumbing and electrical service. Lachlan was extremely reluctant to leave the farm which his family had established and operated for over one hundred years. That winter, they sold their farm to a Dutch family recently arrived in Canada.

In June of 1951 it was discovered that Pop had developed cancer of the esophagus. Cobalt radiation temporarily arrested it, however, it recurred after Christmas. In late May of 1952, Lachlan's son-in-law, Frank Read, drove Pop to Windsor in a futile attempt to obtain further medical assistance. A grandson, Donald, accompanied them. All the children were home for Father's Day that year. John was working on the construction of Hwy. 400 north of Toronto at the time. Lachlan passed away at his home on June 16th.

Hannah remained in their home and, during the next decade, enjoyed numerous visits by her children and grandchildren. She died at the nursing home in Parkhill on

July 16, 1962.

The children and grandchildren share many happy memories of this fine couple.

One day, some years later, Lachlan's niece, Mary McCormick, found her brother "Johnny Steve" passed out in his home. She assumed that he had had a heart attack since their brother, Archie, had recently died from one. She called for the ambulance which was operated by Lawrence Box, the village undertaker. While being lifted by Mr. Box and his assistant, Johnny awakened and shouted in disgust, "Who called them? I'm not dead yet!" He did not appreciate his sister's concern.



The McDonalds of Pittsburgh, 1986
Kathleen, Belinda, Claire
Jim, Bernice

**The Family of John Allan McDonald (1915-1969)
and Betty McLachlan of London, Ontario**
by Betty McDonald, 1997

John Allan McDonald was the third son of Lachlan Patrick McDonald and Hannah Dalton. John farmed his acreage on the twelfth concession, and for a time served on the West Williams Township Council. In the mid-forties he sold his farm and took a job with the Department of Highways, London Dispatchment. He married Betty McLachlan, beautician, daughter of Albert Ernest McLachlan and Maude Elizabeth Poore, twenty-first concession of West Williams. John was with the department for a time as grader operator, then decided to purchase his own road equipment. He contracted his services out to larger construction companies, and many of his contracts were on Hwy. 401, in different areas from Windsor to Barrie, as well as many other areas in Western Ontario. In the winters for several seasons he ploughed snow for West Nissouri Township, and later for the city of London, until his untimely death on Oct. 26, 1969, in his 55th year. He and Betty had three children, a son and two daughters --- Ruth Ann, John Edward and Mary Louise.

Ruth Ann graduated in nursing from St. Thomas general

hospital. For a time she worked with the V.O.N. in Toronto and Newfoundland. She later moved to Vancouver, B.C., where she obtained the Bachelor of Science degree in nursing and a Masters degree in education, specializing in counseling psychology. For five years she was Director of Nursing at Vancouver General Hospital. After leaving Vancouver, she moved with her husband John Brown to China where he was production manager for a joint venture glass manufacturing company. While in China, Ruth Ann worked as a nursing consultant in the Peoples Republic of China. At present she is a Health Planner for the Grey-Bruce district health council. She and John live in Owen Sound and he is production manager at the P.P.G. glass plant. Their two sons, John and Jim, live in Vancouver, B.C.

John Edward graduated from Waterloo University. For a time he drove his father's road equipment and worked for local contractors in the London area. He transferred to Guelph and at present is Executive management in Construction Materials Industry in Stoney Creek, Ontario. He is married to Anne Penny, a nursing graduate of Guelph General Hospital, daughter of Edward Penny and Marjorie Kay of London. She worked in the pediatric ward in St. Joseph's Hospital, London, and later at St. Joseph's chronic care, and presently at St. Joseph's Home, Guelph. They have four sons. Ian Edward is a millwright apprentice; John Allan, James Lachlan and David William are all students, and active in football, hockey and lacrosse.

Mary Louise is a graduate of Guelph General Hospital. She was an operating room nurse at Toronto General and Sunnybrook Hospitals. Over the years she worked for the Canadian Red Cross and later for the Oakville V.O.N. She married David Sheridan from Ottawa and they reside in Oakville, Ontario. David has his Doctorate in Education, specializing in strategic planning. He runs his own business in the Burlington area. Mary Lou is a ski instructor in the winter months and, in the summer, has a landscape and garden design business. They have three daughters --- Heather Ruth, Laura Anne and Elizabeth Louise. They are all students and very active in swimming and with their highland dancing.



The John McDonald Family, Easter 1966
Mary Lou, Betty, Ted, John, Ruth Ann

The Family of Joseph Eugene McDonald (1917-1971) and Glenita Underhill of Kitchener-Waterloo, Ont.

by Glenita McDonald, 1997

Joseph McDonald married Glenita Underhill. Their children were Maylene, Steven, Theresa, Deborah and Stewart. Joseph worked for the Federal Civil Service in the meat inspection industry in the Kitchener-Waterloo area. He was actively involved in organizing the Public Service Alliance of Canada in Southwestern Ontario. Joseph joined a group of employees who went to Newfoundland for three months to inspect the Japanese whaling procedures. He passed away in 1971. Glenita is retired and living in New Dundee, Ontario. Her primary interest centres around her children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren. Glenita keeps herself busy producing handmade quilts for each of her grandchildren and she enjoys traveling. Over the years, she has contributed to her community as a member of the Optimist organization and is now on the advisory board for Wilmot Township Seniors Transportation System.

Maylene married Gary Eaton. Their children are Ronald, Amanda, Steven and Denice. Maylene graduated from the Kitchener-Waterloo school of hairdressing. She and Gary are currently living in Matheson, Ontario, where she is on the Board of the Thelma Miles Museum and a volunteer at the Bingham Memorial Hospital Auxiliary. Both Maylene and Gary are involved in fund raising for various causes in the community. They enjoy winter vacations, boating and fishing in summer, spending time with their children and grandchildren, as well as entertaining family and friends. Gary graduated from Wilfred Laurier University and is now C.A.O. of Black River-Matheson Township.

Steven married Denice Conway and their children are David, Kimberley and Joseph. Steven graduated from Conestoga College in the Business Administration program. He has spent the past 19 years teaching business management courses at Conestoga College. For many years he has been a volunteer with Optimist International, a service club dedicated to working with young people. The family resides in New Dundee, Ontario. Denice has worked for the Ontario Court as an enforcement clerk since graduating from high school. She is a member of the Wilmot Optimist Club. Steven and Denice enjoy camping and canoeing with their family.

Theresa married James Lynch and has two children, Sarah and James Jr. Theresa graduated from Galt Memorial School of Nursing and has specialized in obstetrics. She is currently living in Guelph, Ontario, and working at Guelph General Hospital. In partnership with his father, James owned and operated "Lynch Wood Specialities" until his death in 1993. Theresa enjoys vacations and camping with her children. Theresa, as well as her brother and sisters, uses any excuse, however feeble, for family gatherings.

Deborah married Darell Dutton and has two children, Daniel and Davis. Deborah and Darell spent 19 years in

Alberta and British Columbia. While in British Columbia, she established a delicatessen/restaurant which she later sold. She obtained her real estate licence and sold properties in the Vancouver market. The family now resides in Oakville, Ontario, where Deborah volunteers at the Women's Centre. She is now contemplating opening a wine-making retail outlet in partnership with her brother, Steve. Darell graduated from Wilfred Laurier University and also from Pepperdine University in California. He is presently Vice-President at Westcast Industries Ltd.

Stewart was a graduate from the Business Administration program at Conestoga College. He enjoyed playing and umpiring baseball, playing broomball and fishing. Stewart was President of the Lakeshore Optimist Club when he was killed in a motor vehicle accident in 1988.



The Joe McDonald Family, c.1964
Glenita, Steve, Theresa, Maylene, Debbie, Joe, Stewart



The McDonald Children of Detroit, 1955
Mary Ellen, Brian, Jim, John



The Read Family of Ottawa, Ont. c.1963
Douglas, Gordon, Louise, Donald, Ursula
Frank, Keith, Mary, Tom, Shirley, James



Read Cousins, September 1982
Louise, Taryn, Vicky, Tennille, Mary Ellen



The Read Family of Nepean, Ont. 1986
Mary Ellen, Lucille, Louise, Donald, Luke



The Hemsted Family of Adelaide Twp., Ont.
Anna, Donald, Lyle, Dianne
Donald's 80th birthday - July 16, 1993



The Read Children of Foxboro, Ont. 1993
Vicky, Kevin, Ron

The Family of Laughlin George McDonald (1833-1918) and Mary McEachen (1843-1921)

by Margaret (McDonald) Hatzke, 1998

The family of Laughlin George McDonald came to Fremont Twp., Saginaw Co., Michigan, early in 1892, from Parkhill, Ontario. We were told that Mary and seven children (Sarah c.1870, Alexander c.1872, Margaret 1877, Mary Ann c.1879, Joseph L. 1885, Malcolm 1887, and Effie 1888) came by train and that Laughlin George brought the furniture on a sled with horses across the frozen Lake Huron. When he encountered a crack in the ice he had to hire a man who was experienced at this, to have the horses jump over the crack in the ice.

They stayed with the McPhee* family until they built their own home. They cleared the land, cut their lumber and built house, barn, etc. They farmed and raised animals; in 1899 they owned 80 acres in section 20 valued at \$375 and 40 acres in section 29 valued at \$275.

My grandmother, Mary, had a spinning wheel (I still have it.) and spun her yarn from the wool from sheep they raised. She knitted socks and mittens and sold them to the general store in Hemlock.

They told us that one day my grandfather, Laughlin George, asked to have a bath prepared. He took a bath, then dressed in his best clothes, lay on the bed and died. That was on May 3rd, 1918, at 4:30 in the afternoon. His death certificate states that cause of death as cardial dropsy with arteriosclerosis.

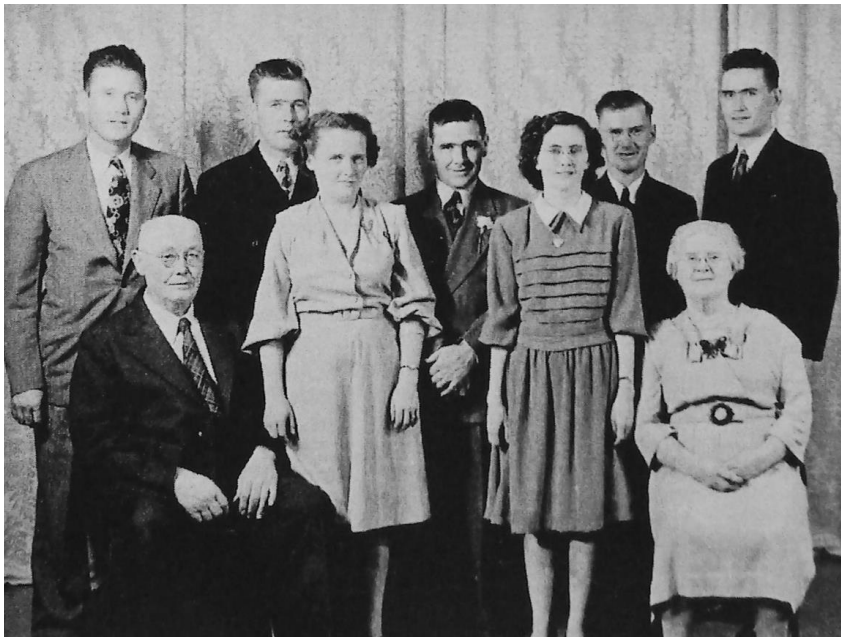
Both Laughlin and Mary died before my parents, Malcolm (1887-1952) and Edith Marie LaClair (1905-1991), were married in 1925. We lived on the family farm and didn't get electricity until the late 1940's.

(* Hector and Mary ? or Neil and Elizabeth? or Rory and Flora ?)

* * * * *



The L.P. McDonald Family of Lot 11, Concession 13, West Williams Twp., 1926
Hannah, Ronald, Joe, John, Ursula, Dalton, Jim, Lachlan, Anna



The L.P. McDonald Family, 1946
Jim, Lachlan, John, Ursula, Dalton, Anna, Joe, Hannah, Ronald

MacEachan - MacEachen - MacEachin

The MacEachain Families by James Wallace MacIsaac, 1999

The primary emigrant families traced in this chapter are **Neil** (159) MacEachin and **John** (497) MacEachin. The family origin section below also shows the genealogy of the MacEachen family of Howbeg, South Uist, ancestors of **Mary** MacEachen, wife of Neil (209) MacIsaac.

MacEachain Family Origins

A very notable person, Dr. Alasdair Maclean, took interest in the MacEachain families of South Uist/Benbecula and conducted a learned research of the family origins. Though the MacEachains had for centuries lived as septs of Clanranald, Dr. Maclean found that the MacEachain surname evolved from Clan MacLean. He noted that MacEachain means son of Eachuinn (in Gaelic) or Hector (in English). Eachuinn/Hector was a prolific name in that clan. Dr. Maclean traced the families of South Uist/Benbecula back to Eachuinn Buidhe MacLean of Kilmalieu, Kingairloch (along the west side of Loch Linnhe) born c1420.

Eachuinn Buidhe was Chamberlain to the Lord of the Isles and Constable of Urquhart Castle on Loch Ness near Inverness. He was the great-grandson of Eachuinn Reganeach, progenitor of the MacLean family of Lochbuie, Mull. This Eachuinn was a descendant of Gilleain na Tuaidh (Gillean of the Battleaxe) who is considered the

progenitor of clan MacLean. Clan Maclean was a great seafaring tribe that spread far and wide throughout the Highlands and Islands of Scotland. Gillean assisted the Lord of the Isles and the king of Scotland in finally driving Norse control out of western Scotland and the Isles in 1265. Gillean's mother was a daughter of Somerled.

Both Gillean and Somerled were famous in Highland history, and historians have produced genealogy traces of both back to King Erc (b.c.450) of the Dalriadan Scots of Northern Ireland. Erc's sons expanded his kingdom to the Argyll area of Scotland (then Alba/Albany). Their descendants eventually won over the other three kingdoms of Alban, and gave the land their name --- Scotland. King Erc has been traced back to Conaire Mor, pagan High King of Ireland in A.D. 175. Somerled's paternal side has also been traced back to King Ingiald, last of the pagan sacral 'peace kings' of the Uppsala area of Norway b.c.580. So those of the MacEachen/in surname have a long pedigree.

The specific descendant chain to the MacEachens of Howbeg, South Uist, and to **Mary MacEachen**, wife of **Neil** (209) **MacIsaac** is as follows:

1. Eachuinn (Hector) Buidhe Maclean b.c1420

2. Farquhar Maclean b.c 1465; progenitor of the Dochgarroch Macleans; ancestor of **Neil (159) MacEachin and John (497) MacEachin**

2. Eoghain (Ewen) Maclean of Kilmalieu b.c1465 --- 1st Baron of Kingairloch (Obtained 1509 land charter; the Barony of Kingairloch was formed in 1530)

3. Eachuinn (Hector) Maclean b.c1500 --- 1st of Blaich (subsector north of Kilmalieu)

4. Eoghain (Ewen) MacEachain of Blaich b.c1530

5. Eachuinn MacEachain (Hector McEwin McCleane of Blaich in 1613 retour)

6. **Eoghain (Ewen) MacEachain** of Druimandaroch b.c1580 (Clanranald factor in 1638)

7. Ranald MacEachen b.c1610 --- 1st tacksman of Howbeg

8. Alexander MacEachen b.c1640 --- 2nd of Howbeg

9. John MacEachen b.c1665 --- 3rd of Howbeg

10. Hector MacEachen b.c1700 --- brother of 4th of Howbeg

11. John MacEachen b.c1730 --- declining in MacEachen social hierarchy

12. Hector MacEachen (1761-c1845) --- dispossessed of croft holding

13. **Mary MacEachen** (1794-1873) --- married **Neil (209) MacIsaac**

The descendant chain to **Neil (159) MacEachin and John (497) MacEachin** is via Eachuinn Buidhe's son Farquhar and the MacLeans of Dochgarroch (place at the north end of Loch Ness south of Inverness). A 1906 interview of the son of John (497) established the fact that John and Neil were 3rd cousins; i.e., they had a common 2nd great-grandfather --- believed to be **Ewen** son of Donald, s/o Eachuinn MacLean, brother of the 4th Laird of Dochgarroch. The patronymics: Neil (159), s/o Neil, s/o John Og, s/o Neil, s/o **Ewen**; John (497), s/o Neil, s/o Ewen, s/o Donald, s/o **Ewen** b.c1660. It is hypothesized that Donald (Dhomhnuill mac Eachain mhic Iain) moved the family to the vicinity of Nairn and dropped the MacLean surname to

distinguish his family from his brother's. **Ewen's** sons Neil and Donald fought at Culloden and Donald died. Because of the post-Culloden persecution, Neil took his family to Benbecula. Young Ewen, who survived Culloden, followed with his family, settling in the northern sector of South Uist.

All of the MacEachen/in families on South Uist and Benbecula are believed to have ancestry traceable back to Eachuinn Buidhe in some manner as shown above for our three featured families. Ewen of Druimandaroch and two of his brothers were sent to Benbecula and South Uist c1615 when Clanranald took interest in populating his outer isle estates. Ewen later went back to the Morar area of the mainland to assume duties as Clanranald's factor before 1638. He later sent his son Ranald to Howbeg as its first tacksman and forefather of the Howbeg MacEachens.

The 1849-52 Emigrant Families

Among the families that emigrated from South Uist and Benbecula to West Williams and adjacent townships in 1849-52 were eight MacEachen/in families. This section introduces all eight families, grouped by family ancestry relationships.

(1) **Alexander (153) MacEachen**; b.1790 in Linique, South Uist; s/o Donald, s/o Ewen of Dunganachy; m.c1818 Mary MacKinnon; emigrated from Linique in 1851 to McGillivray Twp. Children:

1. Catherine m.1842 Alexander (117) MacDonald; 2. Donald (156) MacEachen m.1844 Margaret MacDonald; 3. Kirsty m. John (189) MacIntyre of Aird; 4. Hector m. Mary Currie; 5. John b.c1825; m. Mary 6. Ann; 7. Lachlan; 8. Catherine; 9. Marion 'Sarah'; 10. Angus; 11. Mary b.c1831.

(2) **Malcolm (157) MacEachen** (b.c1806 Aird Benbecula); s/o Alexander, s/o Ewen of Dunganachy; m.c1831 Mary MacDonald; Emigrated from Aird c1851 to West Williams Twp; to Mich. bef 1881

1. Ann; 2. Marion 'Sarah' m.1855 Archibald MacIsaac, s/o Angus (199); 3. Catherine; 4. Jane; 5. Alexander; 6. Christina m. Patrick Dolan; 7. Hector m.1873 Margaret 'Maggie' McLeod.

(3) **Roderick (161) MacEachen**; b.c1787 of Eileen Flodday; s/o Angus, s/o Ewen of Dunganachy; m.c1815 Marion Macleod; emigrated from Eilean Flodday in 1851 to Williams Twp. Children:

1. Effie m.1830 Donald Maclean of Liniclate; 2. Mary; 3. Christina m. Roderick Macleod, s/o Donald (230) Macleod; 4. Ann m.1851 John McBain of Balivanich; 5. Margaret m. Malcolm MacNicol; 6. Marion; 7. Alexander m. Margaret Campbell.

(4) **Donald Roy (155) MacEachin** (b.c1806 in Buaidubh); s/o John, s/o Angus, s/o Neil 'the Cook'; m.1836 Christina 'Christy' MacInnes; emigrated from Buaidubh c1852 and settled first in Stephen Twp, Huron Co, and then West Williams before 1863; d.1872 in West Williams Twp. Children:

1. 'Red' John m.1864 Marion 'Sarah' MacDonald; 2. Duncan; 3. Ronald m.1874 Ann McMullin; 4. Allan; 5. 'Black' John m. Mary McDonald; 6. Marion 'Sarah'; 7. Mary m. William McCann; 8. Catherine m. John McDonald; 9. John m. Catherine McKinnon. A considerable trace of many descendants of these children is available.

(5) **Donald (154) MacEachen**; b.1821 of Stoneybridge; s/o Donald Mór, s/o John Bàn, s/o Neil, s/o Alexander; m. Catherine MacIsaac, d/o Neil (208) MacIsaac. Emigrated from Stoneybridge in 1849 and settled in West Williams Twp. (Lot 8, Con. 13). Children:

1. Mary; 2. Donald; 3. Anne; 4. Catherine; 5. Flora m. William Anderson; 6. Rachael; 7. Effie; 8. Neil; 9. Sarah; 10. Ann.

(6) **Neil (158) MacEachen**, 1813-1861, of Stoneybridge; s/o Donald Mór, s/o John Bàn, s/o Neil, s/o Alexander; 1st m.1846 Catherine MacIntyre, d/o Lachlan; two children both died in infancy; Catherine died c1850. 2nd m.1852 Flora MacMillan, d/o Alexander (236) MacMillan. Children:

1. Donald 'John'; 2. Mary m. Lachlan MacMillan, s/o Archibald (236); 3. Margaret 'Peggy 'Maggie' m.1881 Angus MacLellan, s/o Angus (221) MacLellan; 4. Donald John m.1898 Matilda McIntosh; 5. Catherine 'Kate', never married. A considerable trace of several of these children is available.

(7) **Neil (160) MacEachen**, b.c1806; s/o Malcolm or Ronald, s/o John Bàn, s/o Neil, s/o Alexander; m.1828 Christina MacIntyre of Stoneybridge; emigrated from Stoneybridge in 1849 and settled first in McGillivray Twp and later in Steven Twp, Huron Co; d.before 1881 (in Parkhill?). Children:

1. John m. 1st Catherine MacDonald, 2nd Margaret MacMillan, d/o Archibald (236); 2.Roderick; 3. Marion 'Sarah' m.1856 Angus MacIsaac, s/o Peter (210); 4. Catherine m.c1863 Donald Steele, Jr of Daliburg; 5. Neil; 6. Mary m.1883 John MacGregor; 7. Donald 'Dan'; 8. John m.c1862 Sarah -- . A considerable trace of several of these children is available.

(8) **John (496) MacEachen** (c1815-before 1906); s/o Malcolm, s/o John Bàn, s/o Neil, s/o Alexander; m. Catherine Campbell of Grogarry (Christina MacDonald of Bornish?); emigrated from Stoneybridge to Cape Breton c1843, then to Stephen Twp, Ont before 1861. Children:

1. Mary m.1861 Ronald 'Rhynald' MacIsaac, s/o Peter (210) MacIsaac; an extensive descendant tree is available for Rhynald; 2. Joseph m.1867 Mary MacCormick, d/o Archibald (103).

(9) **Neil (159) MacEachin** (1801-1866); 1st m.1827 Marion Campbell, 2nd m.1833 Amelia Ferguson. Emigrated from Stoneybridge on the *Tuskar* in 1849; settled on Lot 9, Con. 12 in West Williams Twp (featured below).

(10) **John (497) MacEachin** (1786-1869); m.1812 Catherine O'Henley. Dispossessed from Glen Liathadale; emigrated from Bagh Harteavagh in 1849 on the *Mount Stuart* and settled in West Williams Twp (featured below).

Neil (159) MacEachin

Neil MacEachin was born in Benbecula in 1801, the son of Neil MacEachin whose father moved to Benbecula sometime after Culloden in 1746, and a 3rd cousin of John (497) MacEachin. In 1827 Neil first married **Marion Campbell**, a daughter of Angus Campbell who held a lease on Uisgevagha, Benbecula. His first two children --- Neil, Jr. and Catherine --- were born of Marion, who died either in childbirth or soon after Catherine was born.

They lived the four years of their marriage on a croft in Craigstrome, Benbecula.

In 1833 Neil married again to **Amelia 'Emily' Ferguson**, daughter of Murdock, son of Fergus. The Ferguson family came to Benbecula from North Uist. Neil and Emily settled on a croft in Haclete, Benbecula from 1833 to 1838 where their first two children --- Sarah and Jessie --- were born. Since Neil and Catherine had never known their mother Marion, Emily became their "mother".

In 1838 Colonel Gordon, the new owner of South Uist and Benbecula, dispossessed Neil and family. They relocated to Stoneybridge, South Uist --- the more rocky and boggy "dumping ground" for dispossessed families. It was here that four of their other five children were born. Their last child, Archina 'Jane', was carried across the Atlantic in her mother's womb to be one of the firstborn children in the New World. There was no way that the family could survive in Stoneybridge after the potato blight of 1846-48. They "chose" to emigrate on the *Tuskar* in 1849.

Neil and Emily settled on Lot 9 of Concession 12 in West Williams Twp --- the lot adjacent to and east of Neil (209) and Mary MacIsaac. They may have known each other through their parish church at Bornish, South Uist, or become close acquaintances during the journey from South Uist to West Williams Twp. Certainly they became very close while living in West Williams, as evidenced by the marriages of two sets of their children in 1854. Neil died at the homestead in 1866. Emily went with Neil, Jr. to Michigan in 1871 where she died in 1896 at age 94!

1. **Neil, Jr.** (1828-1888). Born in Craigstrome, Benbecula; emigrated to West Williams Twp with his parents in 1849. In 1854 he married **Flora Mac Isaac** --- their neighbor. In 1862 the State of Michigan passed a Homestead Act to encourage population in the Thumb area. Neil and other children of the pioneer families had been going to this area to work in the timber industry during the winters and springs. In 1870 Neil bought an 80-acre homestead lot in Greenleaf Twp, Huron Co; and he moved his family to the Michigan homestead in early 1871 after he had built a log cabin.

Neil became a prominent member of the new Michigan settlement. He acquired more land until he owned about 800 acres north of the Church (St. Columbkille). In addition to farming, he earned his living by harvesting the timber on the lands, turning them into suitable farmlands, and eventually selling the improved lands. He was a staunch Democrat; and he served as the Highway Commissioner for Huron County. He died at age 60 within a month of his sister Sarah. Flora survived for many more years, dying in 1914 at the home of her daughter Mary Jane McEachin.

Neil and Flora had 11 children; only 6 survived past infancy and are described below. Five of the six surviving children were born in West Williams Twp; the sixth, Mary Jane, was born in Michigan.

1.1 **Norman Eugene Mack** (1854-1932). Norman didn't care for country farming. At age 18, before the family moved to Michigan, he left home and went to Pontiac Michigan to search of his future. He became involved in the newspaper industry. In 1878 he relocated to Jamestown, NY, where he founded the *Gazette*. One year later he moved again to Buffalo where he purchased and took over the *Weekly Times*. He built it up into one of New York's largest circulation daily newspapers. Norman, like his father, was a staunch Democrat, and his political editorials drew national attention. In 1908 he was elected chairman of the National Democratic Party, an office he held until his death in 1932. He hobnobbed with the Presidents of the United States, and would have been nominated for the Presidency had he not been foreign born (though he likely would have refused the nomination).

In 1891 Norman married **Harriet Belle Taggart** (1864-1954) of a prominent Buffalo family. They had two daughters:

Norma who married George Wadsworth Metz, and Harriet who married Stuart Cary Welch. In 1929, coincidentally just before the stock market crash, Norman sold the Buffalo Times for \$5-6 million.

Norman paid little attention to his Gaelic relatives; but he did take financial care of his mother, Flora, after his father died. Early in his newspaper career he changed his name to Mack --- he could not tolerate the misspellings and mispronunciations of his surname which sounded like M'Kack'in in the Gaelic community.

1.2. **Angus Joseph Mack** (1860-1931). It is believed that Angus was named after Flora's brother Angus who died in 1850 shortly after arrival in West Williams. With Norman gone, Angus took over the family homestead farm in Greenleaf Twp, Sanilac Co, when his father died in 1888. In 1882 Angus married **Catherine O'Henley** (1864-1920), daughter of Donald Beag (283) O'Henley and Christina MacLellan. They had 13 children named Mack:

1. **John J.** (1883-1958) m. Margaret McIntosh; 2. Daniel Leo (1885-1965) m. Edith Allen; 3. Mary Jane (1887-1939) m. Peter Burns; 4. Sarah Teresa (1889-1938) m. Robert Burns; 5. Flora Mary (1890-1956) m. Joseph Hefferman; 6. Angus O'Hanley (1893-1964) m. Margaret Eisengruber; 7. Malcolm Andrew (1895-1960) m. Alice ??; 8. Christina Frances (1896-1969) m. Harry Johnson; 9. Eleanor Catherine (1898-1973) m. Matthew McIntyre; 10. Norman Eli (1899-1951) m. Helen Collins; 11. Jeanette Isabelle (1900-66) RC nun; 12. Catherine Loretta (1902-??) RC nun; 13. James Stapleton (1905-72) m. Vera ??

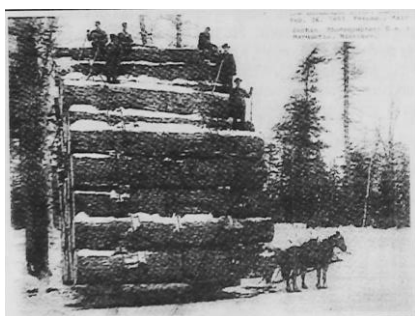
1.3 **Marion 'Sarah' McEachin** (1862-??). Marion married **Angus McGillivray**, and they resided in Bay City, Mich. They had two children: Norman and Francis.

1.4 **Malcolm McEachin** (1864-??). Malcolm grew up assisting his father harvest the timber on his lands. After 1883 his cousin Archie MacIsaac came up from Port Huron to assist, and they became very close friends together with Moore West Wilson, son of a Michigan timber baron. Malcolm by age 22 was already an expert timber jack when he married **Mary ...?** in 1886. His first two children James and Jennie were born in 1887 and 1888.

In 1890 Malcolm and his new family, together with Archie and Moore, moved to Northern Michigan to work in the timberlands of Uncle George Wilson. Archie and Malcolm each purchased 160-acre lots near Marquette in 1890, which they logged and farmed for ten years, while they also worked at the Wilson timber camps. Most timber cutting was done during the winter so that the logs could be pulled on sleighs over snow to river edges. During spring floods they were released into the rivers and herded to saw mills on the lakes.

In 1893 they became locally famous, with Malcolm as camp foreman at Ewen, Ontonagan Co, for building the largest load of logs ever loaded and hauled on snow sleighs. It was shipped to Chicago, where it was made part of the Michigan exhibit at the World's Fair. Nine railway cars were required to transport the "World's Fair Load".

Malcolm and Mary had three more children while living in Marquette: Ella, Nancy and Neil. In 1900 Malcolm and Archie sold their lots in Marquette, and together with Moore West Wilson the threesome relocated to the Cavour timber camp near Rhinelander, Wisconsin. In 1902 Malcolm's younger brother Neil J. brought his family and joined Malcolm at the Cavour camp. It was here in 1904 that Archie married the young camp schoolteacher, Mollie Walsh, from Rhinelander; Malcolm was his best man. In 1907 the timber camp closed. The foursome --- Malcolm, Neil, Archie and Moore all parted in separate directions. Neil and family went back to a farm in Michigan; Archie and family boarded the Great Northern 'Homestead Train' and went west to Seattle. Malcolm is believed to have gone on to Minnesota with two other McEachin cousins to eventually co-own a general store and saloon.



The World's Fair Load, 1893



Mary Ann McDonald and Neil J. McEachin

1.5 **Neil J. McEachin** (1868-1942). Neil was the fourth generation of the name Neil, born on the family homestead in West Williams Twp (Lot 9, Con. 12). He was only 3 when his father moved the family to a 16-acre homestead farm at the northwest corner of Greenleaf Twp, Mich. He attended the country school and learned farming and logging skills from his father.

In 1894 Neil married **Mary Ann McDonald**, daughter of Annabella MacPhee and Ronald MacDonald (s/o Alexander (122)) who moved to Sheridan Twp in 1873. Mary Ann's maid of honor was her sister Maggie who many years later married Rory McDonald, s/o Roderick and Neil J's Aunt Jessie MacEachin. They settled on a farm in Greenleaf Twp not far from his parents' farm. The first four of their five children were born there. About 1902 Neil moved his family to a timber camp in Cavour, WI (near Rhinelander) to join his brother, Malcolm, and cousin, Archie MacIsaac, who had followed the timber business around Northern Michigan to Wisconsin. It was there that their final child, Joseph Ambrose, was born --- and cousin Archie got married to the young camp schoolteacher. The timber camp folded in 1907.

Archie and his young family went west to Seattle; it is believed that Malcolm and his family remained in Wisconsin.

Neil and his family went back to Michigan where they settled on a farm near West Branch. Here their children went to school and grew to adulthood. By c1925 all but Joseph Ambrose were unnnested, and Neil moved back to Sheridan Twp where he settled as a tenant farmer on a farm located on M53 just north of St. Columbkille's Church. By 1930 Neil and Mary Ann had again acquired an 80-acre farm of their own on Morrison Road just east of M53 and a mile south of the church. It was here that Neil spent the remainder of his years to 1942. Mary Ann eventually sold the farm and lived out her many more years in the homes of her children. She died in 1953 at the home of daughter Theresa.

1.5.1. **Theresa Ann McEachin** (1895-1974). Theresa attended schools in West Branch and obtained a teaching certificate to work in county schools. She taught school until she married **John Scheele** in 1922. John worked on his family's farm, except for 12 years while he served in the US Army in France during WWI. After marriage they rented the farm; and during the 1930s they became its owners. John survived Theresa by 10 years. They had six children:

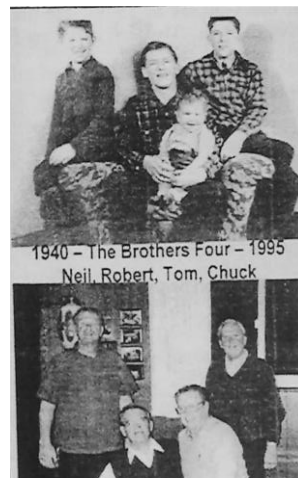
1. Bernard John m. Lucille Bur; 2. Doris Jean m. Albert Kalfs; 3. Mary Ilene m. Henry Becker; 4. Marjorie Theresa m. Larry Altman; 5. Margaret Ann (twin), dii; 6. Helen Jane m. Sylver Schaller; 7. Ruth Ann m. William Webster.

1.5.2. **Bernard Cornelius McEachin** (1896-1971). During the 1920s, Bernard moved to Flint, Mich. and worked in the General Motors factory until he retired. In 1944 he married **Eva Ballenger Oldham**. They had two children: Lawrence and Francis.

1.5.3. **Cecelia Agatha McEachin** (1898-1922). Died young of "toxic poisoning".



Wesley Scarlett and Dorla McEachin
Niagara Falls – 1923



1.5.4. **Eldora Marie “Dorla” McEachin** (1901-1974). After graduating from West Branch HS, Dorla and a few classmates went off to the bright lights of Detroit where she went to work for Michigan Bell Telephone company. There she met and in 1923 married **Wesley Osborn Scarlett**, s/o Charles and Pearl Scarlett. They honeymooned at Niagara Falls. Wes continued working at Michigan Bell for the next 47 years. They established their first home on Ilene Avenue near Five-Mile Road in Detroit. They moved three times as the family grew to their final family home on Kentucky Street in 1938 where they lived for the next 20 years. After the children were unnested, Dorla fulfilled a lifelong ambition to become a nurse. At age 50 she graduated from the Practical Nursing School, and for the next dozen years she served the Providence and Mt. Carmel hospitals well.

Wes and Dorla had four sons who multiplied profusely with 20 grandchildren and over 22 great-grandchildren (at last count).

1. Robert Francis m. Eileen Marie Cloutier; 9 children and 14 grandchildren
2. Charles Wesley m. Patricia J. Kelly; 5 children and 8 grandchildren
3. Neil Joseph m. Teresa Fulvia Marinovich; 3 children and ?? grandchildren?
(Neil gets kudos as the family history correspondent to this and other recorded works)
4. Thomas James m. Mary Kathleen Killoran; 3 children and ?? grandchildren?

1.5.5. **Joseph Ambrose McEachin** (1903-1979). Joseph was the fifth and youngest child of Neil and Mary Ann, born at the timber camp in Cavour, WI. He moved with his family back to West Branch, Michigan in 1907, and back to the “Thumb” c1920. He graduated from high school and attended Electrical School in Chicago. He worked in the wheat fields of Kansas for a short time, then returned to Michigan.

In the early 1930s Joseph met **Catherine Elizabeth O’Hanley** whose family (Donald D. and Frances Dean O’Hanley) had a farm near that of Joseph’s father. They were married in 1934 at a double wedding with Elizabeth’s brother William m. Margaret Sweeney at St. Columbkille’s Church. Joseph and Elizabeth settled first in Flint then Pontiac, Mich., where Joseph worked in the GM factories. Their first two children, Richard and Gerald, were born in Pontiac.

Circa 1939 the family moved back to the family home area of Ivanhoe, Mich. (Sheridan Twp) and resumed farming. The rest of their children were born in Bad Axe and Cass City while they resided here. In 1950 Joseph moved the family to a 100-acre lot with house in Deckerville, Mich. The family was very excited because the house had electricity and running water. No more trips to the outhouse! Here the family crop and dairy farmed. They worked long hours each day, but enjoyed country living --- they were pretty much self-sufficient. Though the children went to school, they did not participate in extra-curricular activities --- since working the farm to provide for the family was more important.

The family continued to farm until 1967 when they sold the farm and moved to Deckerville. In the early 1960s Joseph suffered a heart attract, but recovered nicely. In 1965 Elizabeth suffered with throat cancer, had a tumor removed, and stayed in remission for ten more years until she lost her battle in 1975. Joseph suffered a second heart attack in 1977, and a fatal heart attack in 1979. He and Elizabeth are buried together under a large pine tree in Downing Cemetery, Deckerville, Mich. They left surviving five of their six children.



Nancy, Janice, Richard, Marilyn, Gerald
Joseph and Elizabeth Family - 1959



Deanna, Christine, Brian, Annette
Gerald, Marilyn and Nichole – 1997

1.5.5.1. **Richard Joseph** m. Grace Elizabeth Lawler-Hirske and adopted her four children: Judy Marie, Sandra Kay, Joseph Michael and Susanne Lynn. The family matured in Deckerville, Mich., where Richard and Grace still reside. In 1967 Richard and son Joseph started the McEachin Excavating Company; Grace is its secretary. Richard is also owner of the Deckerville Building Center. His hobbies include flying; they are pictured in front of his airplane.

1.5.5.2. **Gerald Eugene** m. Marilyn Grace Niedermeier. They have five children. In 1973-4 they built the family home in Deckerville with room for the growing family. After his parents' farm was sold in 1967, Gerald went to work at Dott Manufacturing where he remained until retirement at level of process engineer. The longer family story exudes a close-knit, caring family with a strong work ethic instilled by Gerald and Grace.

1.5.5.3. **Janice Marie** never married. Janet found her niche working in the newspaper and printing industries as typesetter/printer --- in Deckerville, Burr Oak and Flint. In 1994 she retired because of ill health and moved back to Deckerville.

1.5.5.4. **Nancy Elaine**, another hard-working farm girl. After high school she worked 9 years for the local undertaker in Deckerville, then 13 years for Gaylord Glass. Nancy loved the beach, and in 1982 moved into a mobile home at Port Sanilac where she lived until her sudden death by heart attack in 1995. She loved life and was loved by all she touched. Dott Manufacturing, where she worked after 1982, planted a tree in her memory and sponsors an annual Nancy McEachin Memorial Golf outing.

1.5.5.5. **Marilyn Sue** m. Larry Wright and moved to Flint then Novi, Mich. The marriage was short-lived and ended after one year. Mary moved back with her parents and lived with them until Joseph died in 1979. She then bought a mobile home in Deckerville where she resides today. In 1981 Larry was found dead in a ditch somewhere in Texas, murder suspected.

1.6. **Mary Jane McEachin/Mack** (1873-1961). Mary Jane merged to long branches of the MacEachin families from Nairn when she married her 5th cousin **John D. MacEachin** in 1891 in Gagetown, Mich. (See their story under John (497) in the next section.)

2. **Catherine** (1830-1902), born in Craigstrome, Benbecula. In 1852 Catherine married **Norman MacMillan**, son of Donald (237) MacMillan from Balivanich, Benbecula. They settled on a homestead in East Williams Twp where 11 children were born between 1854 and 1874. They remained on the homestead until John died in 1896. Catherine died in 1902. We have no further significant traces of their children.

3. **Marion 'Sarah'** (1834-1888), born in Haclete, Benbecula --- first-born of Neil's second marriage to Emily Ferguson. Emigrated with family in 1849 to West Williams Twp. In 1854 married **Donald MacIsaac**, son of next lot neighbors Neil (209) MacIsaac. (See Neil (209) MacIsaac story.)

4. **Janet 'Jessie'** (1836-1918), born in Haclete, Benbecula. About 1860 she married **Roderick MacDonald**, son of John (464) MacDonald and Margaret Campbell of Torlum, Benbecula. Roderick died in 1868 (struck by a tree while spring timbering in Michigan?). This was only two years after her father had died. She had one son Roderick, born in the fall after his father died. Jessie and son Roderick migrated to Michigan in 1870 with her brother Neil, Jr. on whom she now leaned for support. She never remarried. Son Roderick married Margaret 'Maggie' MacDonald, and they had two known children. We have no further trace of this family.

5. **John Fergus** (1839-1915), born in Stoneybridge, South Uist. John was nicknamed "lightning John" --- he talked, thought and did everything very slowly. He was still single in 1870 when he purchased an 80-acre homestead lot in the Thumb of Michigan, at the same time as his half-brother Neil, Jr. It wasn't until 1882 (age 43) that he married **Catherine Ross** at the RC Church of St. Columbkille. He is mentioned in the 1906 interview of his cousin John A. MacEachin as one of the five surviving 1849 pioneer families from South Uist who relocated to the Thumb.

5.1. **Isabelle McEachin** (1879-1904) married **Alexander McInnes**, s/o Donald McInnes and Christina McDonald. Isabelle likely died in her first childbirth. No children have been found.

5.2. **John James McEachin** (1883-1950) married **Isabel McMillan**, d/o Neil McMillan and Catherine Cameron. It is believed that John inherited his father's farm. He fathered several important people to the community, including Rev. Cornelius. When he died, his memorial services were facilitated by son Cornelius assisted by brother-in-law Rev. John McMillan and cousin Rev. Jerome McEachin who was superintendent of the Lansing Diocese. We invite contact from his living descendants.

5.2.1. **Angus McEachin** m. Madeline Comment. Resided in North Branch in 1950 and Gagetown in 1958. Children?

5.2.2. **Rev Cornelius N. McEachin**. Ordained in 1948 and offered first solemn Mass at St. Columbkille. Pastor of St. Patrick's RC, Croswell in 1958; pastor of Sacred Heart Parish, Mt. Pleasant in 1980.

5.2.3. **John Frances McEachin** (1922-1958). Obtained college ed at DePaul University. Sergeant in US Army Air Corps during WWII --- turret gunner in the 8th Air Force in the European Theater. Resided in Chicago in 1950; never married.

5.2.4. **Raymond McEachin** (1924-1991). Married Ann Carrol in 1951 (no children?). Resided in Saginaw, Mich. Died in Florida.

5.2.5. **James C. McEachin** (1926-1988). Married Delphine Gorkowski in 1956 by brother Rev. Cornelius. They have eight children: 1. Cecelia Marie; 2. Pauline Agnes; 3. Judy Anne; 4. Helen Rose; 5. Joseph Angus; 6. Andrew John; 7. Mary K; 8. Mary J.

5.2.6. **Mary Louise McEachin** (1927-1944). Killed in an automobile accident.

5.2.7. **Charles McEachin** m. Dorothy Neister. Resided in Ubyly in 1958. Children?

5.2.8 **Flora McEachin** m. William Yaroch. Resided in Ann Arbor, Mich. in 1958.

5.3. **Emily McEachin** (1886-??). Died young?

5.4. **Angus Donald McEachin** (1892-1911). Died young.

6. **Norman** (1841-1851). Born in Stoneybridge, South Uist. Norman died of "fever and ague" in 1851 at age 10. It could have been a result of the lingering effects of the cholera epidemic experienced enroute to West Williams in the fall of 1849, compounded by the difficult first winters for the immigrants.

7. **Flora** (1844-1851). Flora also died in 1851 "of consumption".

8. **John Og** (1846-1880). Born in Stoneybridge, South Uist. Og means "the younger" in reference to his older brother John Fergus. He moved to Michigan with Neil in 1871, and died there unmarried in 1880 at the age of 34. His cause of death is unknown (to this author so far).

9. **Achina 'Jane'** (1850-1880). Born in Williams Twp after trip from Scotland in her mother's womb. In Nov 1870 Jane married Michael MacPhee, son of Angus (244) MacPhee of Ormiclate South Uist. They first lived on his father's homestead lot in Concession 13 of West Williams then migrated to Ubyly Michigan in 1876, and to Sheridan Twp in 1882. All we know of this family is that they had 10 children and the children's names and some of their birth dates.

Michael died in 1918 in Sheridan Twp, the same month that his second youngest son Norman enlisted in the military for WW I. Jane died in Sheridan Twp in 1938.

John (497) MacEachin

John MacEachin (1786-1869) was s/o Neil, s/o Ewen who survived Culloden and brought his family to South Uist during the latter 1700s. He is believed to have settled on a croft on the Drimsdale farm north of Howbeg; that is the place first identified as home of his son Neil. Neil married Mary MacIntyre, and they had four sons: Ewen, Charles, Neil and John. When father Neil died at Drims-dale in 1832, his wife Mary and sons Ewen and Charles were dispossessed. They moved to remote Glen Liathadale east of Beinn Mhor where Neil and John were living. In 1838 Glen Liathadale was cleared for sheep farming by Colonel Gordon, who purchased the Clanranald estates in 1838.

Ewen and Charles moved northeast to Usinish; Neil went to Loch Eynort; and John managed to stay in Liathadale a few years more until Mary died in 1840. In 1845 the whole of the Beinn Mhor area was cleared "in favor of John MacEachen tacksman of Baleloch". (This John was the brother of Mary MacEachen, the mother of Flora MacIsaac who married Neil MacEachin, Jr.!) The "mountain MacEachins" were thereby again dispossessed for sheep farming. Ewen and Neil moved their families to Bagh Hartevagh south of Lochboisdale; c1850 they both moved their families again to Eriskay to avoid emigration. Charles moved to Loch Carnan, and also avoided emigration.

John (497) married **Catherine O'Henley** of Upper Bornish in 1812; he moved his family to Glen Liathadale c1820. When he was finally dispossessed in 1840, he moved his family to Bagh Hartevagh with his brothers Ewen and Neil; Catherine died there in 1844. Unlike his brothers, he chose emigration rather than be forced to relocate again. In 1849 John, now 63, and his children set sail on the *Mount Stuart* to seek a better life in the Colonies. They settled in East Williams Twp. John and several of his children lived out their lives in Williams Twp and nearby Mt. Carmel.

1. **Margaret 'Mary' MacEachin** (1813-??) m. Alexander (289) Smith of Stoneybridge in 1833. They had six of their ten children at the time of emigration in 1849. The 7th, John, was believed to be the first of the '49ers born in America (October 1849). They settled on a lot in West Williams with Norman Campbell where their remaining children were born.

2. **Angus MacEachin** (1815-1907). Known as 'Saor bodhar' (the deaf carpenter). Married Janette Morrison in West Williams. They had one known child Mary Ann who married James MacLean.

3. **Charles MacEachin** (1816-??). Emigrated to Canada during early 1840s; no further trace.

4. **Donald MacEachin** (1818-1876). Married Margaret MacDonald in 1840 in Liathadale just before John's family was cleared. Resided and died in the Mt. Carmel area north of West Williams.

5. **Ewen 'Hugh' MacEachin** (1820-1910). Married Flora MacLeod in 1858; they also resided on a farm in the Mt. Carmel area (McGillivray Twp). They had four children: 1. Marion = John Gordon; 2. Margaret; 3. John Hugh = Sarah Ann Gooding; and Sarah. All lived on in the Mt. Carmel area.

6. **Janet 'Jessie' MacEachin** (1821-1893). Jessie married **John (205) MacIsaac** in 1845 and had two young daughters at time of emigration. They settled on Lot 3, Conc 15 West Williams Twp where John died in 1850 from lingering effects of cholera contracted in Hamilton enroute to West Williams. Widow Jessie went on to run the farm with her two young daughters for 25 years! C.1875 she gave up the farm and lived out her years with her daughter Mary and family.

6.1. **Catherine 'Kate' MacIsaac** (1847-1871); age 2 at time of emigration. In 1866 she married Lachlan Columba "L.C." MacIntyre, s/o James (185) MacIntyre. Lachlan operated a small general store from the front room of his home (2nd lot west of the church). They had two children: Columba, a schoolteacher who never married; and Theresa who became a RC nun, Sr. Stanislaus of the Good Shepherd Convent.

6.2. **Mary MacIsaac** (1849-1912); an infant at time of emigration. In 1873 Mary married John MacDonald, s/o Angus (126) MacDonald and Ann MacCormick. They resided on Centre Road just south of the Church. They had five children: Catherine who never married; Ann = Joseph Patrick Galvin; Agnes = Elmer Muth; Angus J. who was ordained as a RC Priest in 1915; and Mary Teresa = Rudolph J. Bender.

7. **Flora MacEachin** (1821-1901). In 1844 married Neil MacIntyre in South Uist shortly before emigration. They settled first in West Williams Twp, and moved to McGillivray Twp before 1861. They had four children: Donald, Mary, Sarah and John.

8. **Margaret MacEachin** (1823-1897). Margaret married Dougald MacIntosh in 1854 in a joint ceremony with Neil MacEachin, Jr. and Flora MacIsaac. No children have been identified. c1873 they moved to Sheridan Twp, Mich., where they operated a very successful farm until Margaret died. Dougald lived on in Ubyly for another 20 years.

9. **Catherine MacEachin** (1825-??). Married Dougald MacInnes in South Uist who died upon arrival in West Williams. In 1864 she married John (253) MacPhee, a widower of Eva MacEachin with four children. They resided in McGillivray Twp.

10. **John A. MacEachin** (1826-1919). John was the last-born of this MacEachin family --- but by no means the least. He was one of only five out of 400 on the ship Tuskar who could speak English. He was one of the few non-gentry who attended the South Uist school by walking 6 miles each way from Glen Liathadale including a 1000-foot high pass over the north ridge of Beinn Mhor.

John senior and John A. made their home together on a homestead farm in East Williams Twp. In 1859 John married Sarah MacIntosh, daughter of John (176) MacIntosh and Effy MacLellan. They had five sons born in E. Williams. John senior lived on with them for another 10 years before he passed away in 1869 at age 83. Drawn by the lure of the lumbering industry, in 1873 John and Sarah decided to move to Michigan like many other families were doing. They crossed Lake Huron and established a new homestead in Greenleaf Twp, Sanilac Co. There in 1875 their last child Katherine was born. Sadly a year later their youngest son Peter Angus died. Sarah died in 1881, about the time of the "great fire", leaving John to finish raising the five surviving children. The great forest fire swept over much of Huron and Sanilac Counties, and the pioneer families lost most of what they had built and accumulated --- and had to start over again.

John and his sons became notable citizens of the new settlement that spanned across the Sanilac/Huron County line --- Greenleaf and Sheridan Twps.; and in the new village of Ubyly. It was first known as Sidon, then Pagetts corner, then in 1880 it was given the name of Ubyly. In 1906 John A. was sought out by the Port Huron News for an interview as one of the few English-speaking immigrants from South Uist and of the 12 Gaelic-speaking Highlander families that removed from West Williams to this Michigan settlement. He told the story of Royal Charlie, and of the later hard-hearted Colonel Gordon who evicted them from their homeland. He told of the arduous trip across the Atlantic, up the St. Lawrence, and overland to West

Williams. John and his cousin Neil, Jr. (now deceased) were two of the most noted citizens of the new Michigan settlement. Their farms were only 80 rods apart in the northwest corner of Greenleaf Twp along what is now Highway 53.

In addition to working on their father's farm, John A's four sons became involved in the lumbering industry in Michigan. That was, of course, what drew the families there from West Williams. The two older sons JP and JD worked the "smithing" part of the industry. Eventually they moved to Ubly and each set up a blacksmith shop. The two younger sons as timberjacks moved on to Wisconsin and Minnesota as the center of the timber industry moved to those areas.

John A. did not like city life. After the children were all unnested, he lived on at the old farm in the summers, and lived with his daughter Kate in Bay City during the winters. He was living at Kate's home when he fell from exhaustion and fractured his neck and femur and died in 1919 at age 93. By the amounts of information, we will study his children in reverse order.

10.6. **Katherine "Kate" MacEachin** (1875-1962). Married William Angus MacDonald and resided in Bay City, Mich. They had six children: 1. Finley = Eunice; 2. Marie; 3. Loretta, never married; 4. Irene, never married; 5. William; 6. Florence = Warren Ebey.

10.5. **Peter Angus "Little Angus" MacEachin** (1872-c1876). Believed to have died young. However, some other information shows him as married to Elizabeth and residing in Strintz Twp, St. Louis Co, Minn with his brothers in 1900.

10.4. **Dougald MacEachin** (1870-??). Neil and Dougald left the farm during the 1890s to pursue the timber business. They were now both single. They were at a timber camp in Strintz Twp, St. Louis Co, Minn in 1900 where Dougald likely married and settled down. He eventually owned a general store in Hibbing, Minn, where he lived on 3rd Avenue.

10.3. **Cornelius S. "Neil" MacEachin** (1868-??). Neil accompanied his brother to the timber camp in Minnesota. After 1900 he went on to Wisconsin --- quite likely to the timber camp in Cavour, WI, with his cousins Malcolm and Neil J. McEachin and Archie MacIsaac from 1900 to 1907 (see Malcolm's story above). Neil may have married Mildred .. while they worked in Cavour. He stayed on in Wisconsin and later became very active in politics --- like all of the McEachins he was a staunch Democrat. His son Neil served several terms in the Wisconsin legislature. His children were: 1. Neil; 2. John; 3. Lawrence; 4. Richard; 5. Dorothy.

10.1. **John Patrick "JP" MacEachin** (1863-1949). JP like his brother JD became a blacksmith in Ubly with a practice that lasted for 50 years. In his young days at the farm he helped plow firebreaks with a team of oxen to prevent the great forest fire of 1881 from reaching the farm. Like many of the McEachins, he loved music --- particularly that of the violin. As a hobby he produced his first violin in 1900 which he played at his wedding that year to Catherine Ann Johnson, d/o John Johnson and Bessie Campbell.

An unfortunate incident occurred during the early years of their marriage. There was a "prettiest baby" contest that pitted one of their children up to others in Ubly. We are not sure which baby eventually won; but when JP's wife found that JD and his family voted for some other baby, she chose to never speak to them again. For 40 years the two brothers' families did not speak to one-another. They would walk on opposite sides of the street when passing through downtown Ubly. Catherine died in 1942. One day soon thereafter JP showed up in JD's yard playing his violin at a family gathering as if nothing had ever happened. The 40-year feud had ended with no further discussion.

JP and Catherine had nine children: 1. Bernard; 2. John; 3. Jessie; 4. Sylvester (severely mentally retarded); 5. Sarah = Moats; 6. Irene; 7. Leo = Barbara; 8. Unrecorded; 9. John P. At this time we have no trace of these children (sigh). Who was the prettiest baby we do not know!

10.2. **John Donald "JD" MacEachin** (1865-1939). John D. is a central character in this MacEachin family presentation. In 1891 he married his 5th cousin Mary Jane McEachin, d/o Neil, Jr and Flora MacIsaac. This merged two Mac Eachin families and tied him into the Neil (209) MacIsaac family. JD and Mary Jane settled first in Greenleaf Twp; and 1895 they moved into Ubly village where JD became the village blacksmith. He later served as a Justice of Peace and on the Ubly School Board. He ran the blacksmith shop until two years before he died. Mary Jane survived for another 22 years, being cared for by her daughter Frances. JD and Mary Jane had 10 children that survived infancy.

10.2.1. **Roy Cornelius MacEachin** (1894-1975). Roy was the proverbial itinerant musician. As he was growing up he worked on several farms, learned how to be a barber, and played in several dance bands. He was a "quick study" in music, and within a short time he could play almost any instrument. He left home at age 17 and went to Battle Creek, Mich., where he found employment as a barber. He also played in dance bands in the evenings and on weekends.

In 1913 at age 19 he married **Iva May Mueller-Spyker** who was then age 17. They had two children: Donald Joseph and

Margaret Ann. In 1920 Roy quit barbering to devote full time to his musical career. His musical activities involved late hours, so he didn't see much of his family. He was very likable, but a poor businessman. In 1922 he moved his family from Battle Creek to Detroit to avoid creditors. While there he played in the Canton Tea Garden orchestra with the Dorsey Brothers. In 1924 Roy accepted a job with a touring orchestra that played in dance halls all around the country --- he did not return for 20 years! Needless to say, he and Iva were divorced. The rest of his life Roy generally resided in Tucson, AZ. He married three more times, with the fourth marriage a lasting one.

Iva went to work at the W.K. Kellogg Company in Battle Creek and raised her two children without financial help from Roy. In 1930 she married Hugh F. Boss, also an employee of Kellogg. In 1934 son Donald married and left home; daughter Margaret married a year later. Iva and Hugh moved to her parents' farm who were poor in health. The farm was their home until the late 1950s when it was sold and they moved back into Battle Creek. Hugh died in 1966; and Iva lived on alone until her death in 1972.

10.2.1.1. **Donald Joseph MacEachin** (1914-). Donald grew up in battle Creek with his mother, but would spend his summers with Roy's family in Ubly. JD's youngest sons were only a few years older than Donald, and became like brothers to him. An older uncle Ned became Donald's pseudo father.

In 1934 Don married **Mae E. Niebauer** of Battle Creek, and they made their home in Battle Creek. In 1937 Don went to work for the Webb Coal Company, did a lion's job of building up their business, and worked up to General Manager in 1941. A year later their coal supplier Eastern coal Company hired Don to organize its own direct sales force which he managed until WWII wound down in 1947. In 1947 he and Mae's brother Al created MacEachin & Niebauer Home Service company in Port Huron --- later to become MacEachin & Niebauer Supply Co, Inc. and M&N Inc. coal company. They operated the businesses until 1964 when they sold the businesses to pursue other interests.

Don and Mae moved to San Antonio, TX where Don entered Trinity University to retread as a university professor. He went on to teach economics at the University of South Alabama in Mobile for 15 years. During that time they traveled extensively during summers, including owning first a large sailboat then a 30-foot powerboat. Don retired in 1980 and in 1982 they moved to San Antonio, TX where Don still resides. He and Mae were very active in civic affairs and volunteer activities. Mae died in 1995 leaving Don to batch-it, overlooked by his daughter Janet who lives nearby.

During his retirement Donald became a studious researcher of his MacEachin family history. He has developed over 2000 pages of materials. Together with his brotherly Uncle Angus "Gus" MacEachin they created the MacEachin coat of arms. He is truly the "bard" of the MacEachin family. Donald and Mae have three children.

1. **Douglas John MacEachin.** Douglas became a high-ranking member of the US CIA and Deputy Director of Intelligence. He specialized in Soviet and European security affairs; worked as director of the CIA Operations Center; and prepared daily reports for President Bush. Among his many laurels, he received a personal note of congratulations from President Ronald Reagan upon his 2nd marriage to Olga in 1988. Douglas first married Sharon Lynn Brunk in 1959 who died before 1988. They had two children: Alan Douglas = Karen Sherline; and Amy = Reed Smoller. Douglas and Olga reside in Vienna, Virginia.
2. **Mary E. MacEachin.** She married Joseph "Jack" Lehman and they reside in Indiana. They have three children: Janet Mae, Robert and Curt.
3. **Janet M. MacEachin.** Janet married Jack Minter, and they reside in San Antonio, TX. They have two children: Beckey and Sarah.

10.2.1.2. **Margaret Ann MacEachin** (1916-1988). Margaret was a beautiful young lady when she married **Donald Turnbull** in 1935. They settled at 11 Maxwell Street in Battle Creek where Margaret lived the rest of her life. They had three children: 1. Sally = 1st John Horworth, 2nd Harold Wrench; 2. Donna Jean = Paul VanSycle; and 3. Judy = 1st Clifford Dotson, 2nd Gary McKee, 3rd Charles Wagner, 4th Edward Ceil.

Donald was a supervisor at Oliver Farm Equipment Co in Battle Creek until his early death in 1957. He was a nice fellow during the week, but an alcoholic binger on weekends. This resulted in an unhappy life for Margaret. She did not remarry after his death and lived a rather lonely life.

10.2.2. **Frances MacEachin** (1895-1964). Frances resided in East Lansing, Mich., where she faithfully served as housekeeper for her brother Father Mac until 1942. After her father JD died she took care of her mother Mary Jane in Ubly until she died in 1961. Frances died only a few years later in Ubly.

10.2.3. **Cornelius John "Ned" MacEachin** (1897-1950). Ned became a barber for profession and operated a barbershop in Battle Creek with his brother Roy, and continued after Roy left in 1920. He married Hazel Burch-Bruce in 1923, and they settled in Battle Creek. They had no children of their own, but Ned enjoyed a role as father figure for nephew Donald J, Roy's

son, after Roy disappeared with his band. He was a great piper as a hobby. He served in the Michigan SSMB2 USNR during WWII. In 1950 he died suddenly in the barbershop while practicing on his chanter.

10.2.4. **Dougal Dominic “Doug” MacEachin** (1899-1934). Michigan Pvt 20 FA, 5th Division in WWI. In 1924 Doug married Margaret Lemanski of a nearby family in the Ubly area. They settled in Detroit where he worked in a barber shop, and all but the last of seven children were born. In 1933 they returned to Ubly where Doug became a partner of his brother Ned in the barber shop. Sadly he died suddenly in an auto accident between Ubly and Bad Axe in 1934, 90 days before their last child was born.

1. **Charlotte MacEachin** married Wilfred Porath. They have three children: Douglas, Diane and Melanie.
2. **Delores MacEachin** married Stanley Krogol and made their home in Wyandotte, Mich. Delores is a registered nurse, and Stanley worked in maintenance and as a bus driver. He served in the US Army during WWII. They have eight children: 1. D.J. (a piper) = Cynthia ‘Lark’ Burger, they live in Phoenix, AZ; 2. Kenneth; 3. Richard = Johanna Campbell, live in Lynchburg, VA with two children; 4. Stanley; 5. Catherine = Christopher Canzonetta, one daughter; 6. Robert; 7. Matthew = Maria Berrera, five children; and 8. Donald.
3. **Theresa MacEachin** (1927-1987) married Merle Ronchen. They had six children: 1. Drucilla; 2. Marlane = Robert Baltenbach; 3. Karen = Kenneth Clark; 4. Kevin; 5. Mark; 6. Merle.
4. **Jerome Vincent MacEachin** (CPA/educator) married Mary Clyde Brown and they reside in Florida. They have six children: 1. Mary Margaret; 2. Marissa Michelle; 3. Jill Wendy; 4. Julie; 5. Jane; 6. Elizabeth.
5. **John Jack MacEachin** married Rita Mazzeo, and they have two children: John Jr. and Debbie.
6. **Mary Ann MacEachin** married Richard Greyer Biehl and reside in Saginaw, Mich. They have seven children: 1. Thomas; 2. Loeri; 3. Anne; 4. John; 5. Susan; 6. Michael; 7. Nancy.
7. **Catherine Margaret MacEachin** married Stanley Ugonowski, they resided in Phoenix in 1991. Two children: Gregory, and David = Selina Wilkins.

10.2.5. **Norman J. MacEachin** (1902-1935). Died young of pneumonia; single.

10.2.6. **Jerome Vincent “Father Mac” MacEachin** (1904-1987).

Ordained a Catholic Priest in 1932 at Sts. Peter & Paul, Detroit. Elevated to Right Reverend Monsignor in 1954 serving the East Lansing Diocese. He was dearly loved by all who knew him. His funeral drew a huge crowd including many Michigan dignitaries; his grandnephew D.J. Krogol played the pipes.

10.2.7. **Sarah “Sally” MacEachin** (1906-??) married **Frederick Morgan** in Detroit where they resided and raised their two children. They moved to Bad Axe in 1972. First child Carol Ann married three times and produced seven children while living in Detroit. James Ronald married Mary Ann McDonald, and they have eight children. They resided in Inkster, Mich. in 1991.

10.2.8. **Isabel “Izzy” MacEachin** (1908-1980). In 1937 Izzy married **Walter Martin**. They lived on a farm north of Ubly; Walter also served as the rural mail carrier. They had two sons: John Thomas = Rita Trudell, two children; and Paul James.

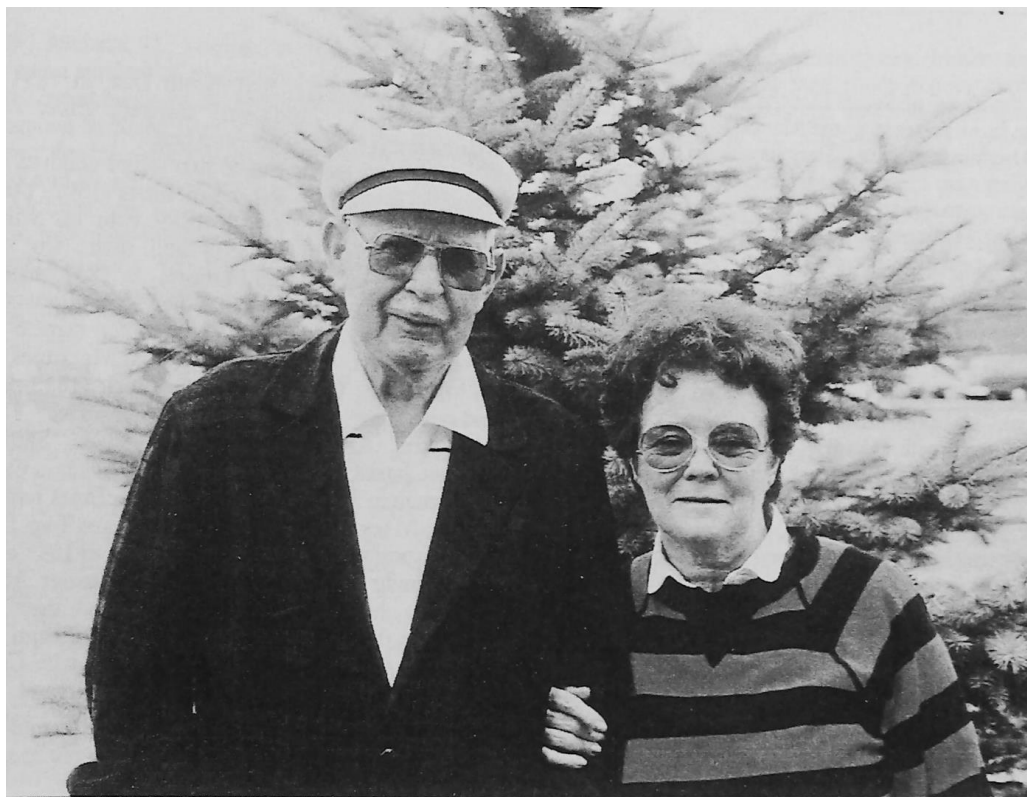
10.2.9. **Kenneth MacEachin** (1911-after 1975). Kenneth was a truck terminal manager in Dearborn Heights, Mich. He married **Mary Bentley**. They adopted one daughter Susan.

10.2.10. **Angus Henningen “Gus” MacEachin** (1913-1988). Angus was the colorful and energetic “Scotsman” of Ubly. He served in the US Navy during WWII, and just after he married **Kathryn Elizabeth ‘Kate’ Guiter**. He initially worked as a barber, and later became an insurance agent and owner of A.H. MacEachin Insurance Agency (succeeded by his son John Dennis a few years before Gus died). Gus organized the Ubly Highlanders bagpipe band, and he was the president of The “Angus Mack” Clan. His civic duties included: Co-chairman of the Veteran’s Council; member of the Ubly Board of Review; Ubly Village clerk for eight years; extremely active in church affairs and the K of C; Ubly Lions Club; and many other civic affairs. His family lived on his father’s homestead in Ubly.

Gus and Kate have five children: 1. **Kathryn ‘Janice’** married Larry McGurk in Denver CO (where the family resides?). They have two children: Michael and Patrick. 2. **Joan Elaine** married John Baranic in Ubly. They have three children: Kelly Jane, Katie Ann, and Kenzie Sue. In 1986 she married a second time to John Wilson. 3. **John Dennis** married Julie Dennison. They live in Ubly, and have one daughter Lisa, Julie’s daughter from a previous marriage.

4. **Jane Ann**. 5. **Douglas Jerome** who married Aralynn Dennison --- sister of Julie

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Gus and Kate MacEachin of Ubly, Michigan, 1987

A Brief Synopsis

At Bornish, South Uist, on Feb. 18, 1849, **Donald MacEachen** (1821) married **Catherine MacIsaac** (1825). That summer, together with his spinster sister, Mary, the couple emigrated from Stoneybridge, South Uist, to Williams Twp. Donald and Catherine settled on E½ Lot 8, Con. 13, West Williams Twp. where Mary, Donald, Ann, Catherine, Flora, Rachel, Effie, Neil, Sarah and Mary Ann were born. Donald's brother, **Neil MacEachen** (1816-1861), accompanied them on the journey, following the death of his wife, **Catherine MacIntyre** (1827-c.1849) and their two infant sons. In 1852, Neil married **Flora MacMillan** (1824-1910) and settled on Lot 16, Con. 12, West Williams Twp. Here John, Mary, Margaret, Dan and Catherine were born to the couple. In 1856, at Bornish, Ont., Donald's sister, **Mary MacEachen** (c.1829-1901) married **Donald Steele** (c.1820-1894) (See Steele).

Malcolm MacEachan (c.1806-), his wife **Mary MacInnes** (c.1810-) and their children Ann, Sarah, Catherine, Jane, Alexander, Christina and Hector emigrated from Aird, Benbecula, c.1849 and settled in West Williams Twp. About 1855, at Bornish, Ont., **Sarah MacEachan** (c.1835-post1881) married **Archibald MacIsaac** (1826-1872). They had eight children in West Williams Twp. but,

following Archie's death, Sarah moved her family to East Williams Twp. **Christina MacEachan** (c.1842-) married **Patrick Dolan** and had two children, Elizabeth and Patrick. About 1873, **Hector MacEachan** (1845-1917) married **Margaret McLeod** (1854-1884), who would later die from childbirth. They settled in McGillivray Twp. and had five children Anna, Archie, Dan, Mary and Sadie. In 1889, Hector married **Janet MacMillan** (1861-1910) and moved to Port Huron, Michigan. Here, Mary, Jack, Malcolm, Alex, Jessie and Sylvester were born.

Neil MacEachan (1801-1866) by his first wife, **Marion Campbell** (c.1801-c.1831) had two children, Neil and Catherine, born in Benbecula. He next married **Emily Ferguson** (c.1810-1896) and their first two children, Marion and Janet, were also born in Benbecula. They family then moved to Stoneybridge, South Uist, where John F., Norman, Flora and John J. were born. From Stoneybridge the family emigrated in 1849; Emily was pregnant at the time. They settled on Lot 9, Con. 12, West Williams Twp. where Archina (Jane) was born on Feb. 4, 1850.

Other MacEachan families emigrating from South Uist at this time settled in nearby McGillivray Twp and, to the north, in Stephen Twp., Huron Co.

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MacInnes

(*Mac Aonghais* = son of Angus)

On the island of South Uist the surname MacInnes is second in incidence only to the MacDonalds. In the words of Dr. Alasdair Maclean, "They have long been identified but it is not easy to decide whether as a surname or as a Gaelic patronymic 'son of Angus'. It is fairly certain that many called Macinnes have adopted the patronymic as a surname at a relatively recent period. There are different accounts of Macinnes arrivals in Uist and it is likely that there are groups of different origins." (Dr. A. Maclean 1984)

Dr. Maclean describes the origin of four distinct groups. For example, one line noted by Fr. Allan Macdonald in 1896, came from the island of Fuday to Smerclete and North Boisdale. "Their common ancestor was one Finlay and it is said that they came originally from Barra but their ancestor could possibly be the Finlay Mc. Gennish in Eriskay in 1730." Fr. Colin MacInnes, a present-day missionary to Ecuador, is of this line. (See "No Greater Love: Father Colin's Story" in *The Readers Digest*, October 1997)

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Donald MacInnes (1817-1892), his wife **Marion O'Henley** (1828-1902) and their two children, Finlay and Christine, emigrated in 1849 from Upper Bornish, South Uist, to East Williams Twp. Three more children were born here --- Malcolm, Ann and Eliza. Donald's sister, **Catherine MacInnes**, wife of **Angus MacIntyre**, also emigrated at this time (See MacIntyre). Their three brothers, Neil, Lachlan and John, together with their families and widowed mother, followed in 1851.

Neil MacInnes (c.1801-) of Ormaclete, his wife **Catherine Munroe** (c.1808-) and children Malcolm, Murdock, Roderick, Catherine, Finlay, Kenneth and John emigrated from Lochboisdale, South Uist, in 1851 to Williams Twp. In 1882, Murdock, Kenny and John moved to Lakefield Twp., Saginaw Co., Michigan.

Lachlan MacInnes (c.1810-), his wife **Mary MacInnes** (c.1821-) from the Isle of Canna and their son, Archy, emigrated from Bornish, South Uist, in 1851 to West Williams Twp. Here, James and Finlay were born. In 1877, the family relocated to Fremont Twp., Saginaw Co., Michigan.

John MacInnes (c.1812-) of Bornish, South Uist, his wife **Catherine Smith** (c.1820-) and children Margaret, Malcolm, John and Malcolm emigrated from Haclet, Benbecula, in 1851, to East Williams Twp. Here, Sally, Charles, Finlay and James were born to this couple.

Into West Williams Twp. about 1848-9 came **Catherine MacEachen** (1817-), widow of **Dougal MacInnes** from Kilaulay, South Uist. She later married **John MacPhee** of Williams Twp.

Donald MacInnes (1809-), a poor cottar, his wife **Margaret Morrison** (1816-) and their children Marion, Colin, Neil, Margaret, Malcolm, John and Catherine emigrated from Smerclete, South Uist, in 1851 to East Williams Twp. Additional children, Effie, Margaret, Margaret and Finlay were born here.

Following the deaths of two infant children in South Boisdale, South Uist, **Peter MacInnes** (1801-) emigrated to West Williams Twp. in 1849 with his wife **Mary MacDonald** (c.1811-c.1851) and their two surviving children, Dugald A. and Marjory. In 1851, another son, William, was born; his mother died soon afterwards. She was likely interred in the pioneer hilltop cemetery on the 12th Concession. Their son, **Dugald A. MacInnes** (c.1847-1894) married **Christine MacCormick** (1843-post1891) and raised nine children in East Williams Twp. They were Alexander, Archibald, Catherine, Peter, Sarah Ann, Lachlan, James, Daniel and Mary Ann. Dugald was later a blacksmith in Parkhill, Ont. **Peter MacInnes** remarried in 1854 to **Mary Morrison** of West Williams Twp.

Into neighbouring McGillivray Twp. in 1848 came two other families from South Uist. **Alexander MacInnes** (1801-), his wife **Mary** (1806-) and their children Catherine, Donald, Effie and Peter arrived from Carnan, Iochdar. **Angus MacInnes** (1792-), his wife **Catherine Morrison** (1800-) and their children Margaret, Donald, Donald, Allan, Marion, John, Eliza and Effie came from Buaile Dubh, South Uist.

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Findly J. McInnis (1845-1937)
by John McInnis (1898-1991) of St. Charles,
Michigan

Findly J. McInnis, 91, Marion Township supervisor for 17 years and a resident of Saginaw County 64 years, died November 22nd at his home in Fremont Township. He was a leader among Saginaw County Scotch settlers, who had great respect for his judgment and often sought his advice in civil law and church matters.

Mr. McInnis was born January 6, 1845, at Bornish, South Uist, Inverness-shire, Scotland, and immigrated with his parents and sister and nearly 400 others from their native land, to West Williams Twp., Ontario, in 1849. The voyage required over three months due to stormy seas, many immigrants dying on the way and buried at sea. They landed at Quebec and 200 of them finally reached West Williams after trudging their way through the wilderness with their few belongings and settled on land grants of 50 acres in the wilderness. They cleared the land which now comprises the richest farmland in Ontario. Due to land swindling deals that were perpetuated on some of the unsuspecting honest highlanders, many lost their improved farms. Their pride hurt by the deception of their supposed friends, they picked up their few belongings and came to Michigan where many of the young men were working as lumberjacks. They took up small parcels of land in the wilderness and proceeded to build their homes. Mr. McInnis being among the first to arrive, coming to work as a square-timber man in 1873. In 1875, he purchased a 150 acre tract of virgin timber land in the northeast corner of

Marion Township and moved his parents, brother and sister there where they took up their abode in a log cabin. The family proceeded to clear the land for farming and Mr. McInnis preferring the lumbering and square-timber business, was recognized all over the Saginaw valley as one of the great artists in welding the broadax, a 16 lb. blade on a wooden handle with a 14 in. cutting face, used for squaring the logs. With the passing of the lumbering boom further to the north, he engaged in farming and took active part in civic matters. He held the office of township supervisor for 17 consecutive years. In 1891 he accepted an appointment for Sheriff Prendergast as court officer in Saginaw, which position he held for four years, returning then to his farm. In 1901 he sold the farm and purchased a general merchandise store at Dice, Thomastown, where he engaged in business for 14 years. He retired then and move to a small farm in Fremont Township where he died.

He married Mary McPhee in 1883 in Saginaw. Mr. McInnis leaves his wife; two daughters, Mrs. Echo Wurtzel of Thomas Twp. and Mrs. Sam Healander of Pontiac; two sons, Francis J. of Detroit and Daniel G. of Pontiac; one brother, Malcolm, of Marion Twp., father of John McInnis, Townline Road; 20 grandchildren and one great-grandchild.

Funeral services took place at 9:30 a.m. Friday at the home in Fremont Township and at 10:00 a.m. at Guardian Angel Church, Nelson. Burial was in St. Mary's Cemetery, Hemlock



Marilyn Blazo and her father, John McInnis (1898-1991) on his Michigan Century Farm, 1987

MacIntosh

Angus MacIntosh (1816-), his wife **Marion (Sarah) Morrison** (1821-), their three children Mary, Mary Ann and John, and his widowed father, John, emigrated from Lower Bornish, South Uist, in 1849. After settling in West Williams Twp., Donald and Christine were born to the couple. **Mary Ann MacIntosh** (c.1847-1926) married **Angus Walker** (c.1842-) and raised eight children in West Williams Twp. (See Walker). **Christine McIntosh** (c.1861-) married **Daniel Collins** (c.1854-), a native of Ireland, in Detroit, Michigan.

Angus MacIntosh (c.1781-post1861), his wife **Mary MacPhee** (c.1790-pre1861) and their children Lachlan, Marion, Sarah, Donald, Neil and Dougal emigrated from Lower Bornish, South Uist, in 1849. Sometime after 1852, they settled in West Williams Twp. **Neil MacIntosh** (1834-1915) married **Mary MacCormick** (1844-1913) and moved to Michigan with their sons, Donald Angus and Angus J. **Donald Angus McIntosh** (1869-1958) married **Bertha Porsch** (1885-1963) and had ten children --- Leora Gertrude, Mary Matilda, Genevieve Bernice, Florence Bernardine, Charles Donald, Veronica H., Lawrence Daniel, Lester Donald, Eugene Donald and Violet Bertha. **Angus J. McIntosh** (1874-1961) married **Elizabeth Healy** (1879-1955) and had four children -Mary Cecelia, George, Cornelius A. and Margaret.

Donald MacIntosh (c.1780-), his wife **Mary MacCormick** (c.1780-) and their children Ewen, Mary, Malcolm, Donald, Marion, John, Dugald and Neil emigrated from Lower Bornish, South Uist, in 1849. **Ewen MacIntosh** (c.1816-pre1880) and his wife **Mary MacMillan** (1815-1883) had six children, Flora, Marion, Michael, Mary, Flora and Donald, born at Lower Bornish. The younger **Flora** married **Angus MacIntyre** at Bornish, Ont., and, in 1875, after five children were born in West Williams Twp., the family moved to Sheridan Twp., Huron Co., Michigan. In 1880, **Michael MacIntosh** also moved to Sheridan Twp. with his widowed mother; there, in 1903, he married **Mary Ann MacInnes**. **Malcolm MacIntosh** (1821-), his wife **Janet MacEachan** (1824-c.1854) and their infant son, Lachlan, settled firstly in Stratford, Ont., where their daughter, Mary, was born in 1850. In 1855, Malcolm married **Mary Currie** (1817-1905) and had three children, Donald J., Janet and John D., in West Williams Twp. It is unknown where **Donald MacIntosh** (1821-), his wife **Mary Morrison**, and their three children, Ann, Donald and Catherine, settled after emigrating. **Dugald MacIntosh** (c.1827-1893) married **Margaret MacEachen** (c.1830-1872) and had three children, Donald, Lachlan and Christina, in West Williams Twp.

Effie MacLellan (c.1803-1898), widow of **John MacIntosh** (1790-1845), emigrated from Lower Bornish, South Uist, in 1849 and settled in West Williams Twp. with her surviving children. She had eleven births. **Marion MacIntosh** (1828-1881) and her husband, **John A.**

MacEachin (1826-1919), had five sons born in East Williams Twp.; about 1873, they moved to Greenleaf Twp., Sanilac Co., Michigan, where a daughter, Kate, was born. **Angus MacIntosh** (1830-1908) married **Sarah MacIsaac** (1838-1900) and raised eleven children in West Williams Twp. **Margaret MacIntosh** (1832-1914) first married **Donald MacDonald** (c.1821-c.1862) and bore him five children in West Williams Twp.; as a widow, she married **Charles MacIntyre** (c.1831-1907) and had four additional children born on Con. 12, West Williams Twp. Effie's children **John** (c.1835), **Catherine** (1840), **Christina** (c.1841), **Marion** (c.1842) and twins named **John** (c.1844) died in infancy. **Dougal MacIntosh** (1843-) married **Sarah MacMillan** (1854-) and had two girls, Effie and Sarah, in East Williams Twp. before moving, in 1884, to Sheridan Twp., Huron Co., Michigan, where they had four more children John, Norman, Jessie and Christina. Effie's youngest child, **John MacIntosh** (1846-1872) drowned near Saginaw, Michigan.

Also in 1849, **Neil MacIntosh** (c.1785-) and his wife **Mary MacPhee** (c.1790-) emigrated from Stilligarry, South Uist, to Williams Twp. They had seven children Stephen, Mary, Mary, Ann, Dougal, John and Donald. The first **Mary MacIntosh** (1823-1910) married **Archie MacCormick** (1821-1898) (See MacCormick). **Dougal MacIntosh** moved to Huron Co., Michigan, where he and his wife, **Ann**, had eight children Matthew, Neil, Mary Ann, Catherine, Stephen, Angus, Mary Belle and Duncan.

In 1851, **Angus MacIntosh** (c.1809-1900), his wife **Marion MacEachan** (c.1822-) and their two children, Flora and John S., emigrated from Lochboisdale, South Uist. Other children had died in infancy. After their arrival in Williams Twp. John, Angus and Christine were born. **Flora MacIntosh** (c.1847-) married **Donald O'Henley** (1826-) and had three children in West Williams Twp. (See O'Henley). **John S. MacIntosh** (1849-) married **Catherine McLellan** (1866-1924) and, in 1884, following the birth of their first child in West Williams Twp., they moved to Sheridan Twp., Huron Co., Michigan, where an additional eight children were born. Their children were Christine, John Hugh, Mary Matilda, Angus Daniel, Effie, Flora Ann, Catherine, Sarah and Margaret Ann. **John McIntosh** (1850-1894) married **Effie McGinnis** (1851-1925) and raised five children, Catherine, Donald, Colin J., Leo J. and Effie, in Sanilac Twp., Sanilac Co., Michigan.

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A McIntosh Family of Sheridan Twp., Michigan
by Lester McIntosh, 1992
(s/o Donald Angus, s/o Neil, s/o Angus)

In the 1870's and 80's, some families left Ontario, crossing Lake Huron to Michigan. They took up land in Huron and Sanilac Counties, most in Sheridan and Greenleaf Townships. Among these family names are McEachin, McLachlin, McGinnis, Cameron, McIsaac, McIntosh, McIntyre, Ross, McDonald, McTavish, McCormick, McPhee, McGillis, and Mack (a shortened form of McEachin).

The most common christened names were Angus, Norman, Duncan, Donald, Colin, Andrew and Alex, and for the girls, Mary or Marion, Flora, Effie, Catherine and Margaret.

In 1902, the present church was started, financed largely by the Sheridan church picnics started in 1890's; they still continue on a somewhat regular basis today. An outlay of \$5,700.00 cash was needed. However, every able-bodied man contributed to the effort. Originally part of the Bad Axe parish, St. Columbkille's is now a mission of Ubyly.

The original families lost practically all they had in the 1881 fire, but the church was one of the few buildings spared.

Donald (aka Dan) Angus McIntosh, the son of Neil and Mary (McCormick) McIntosh, was born in Canada, May 22, 1869. He came to Michigan over the ice at Port Huron in 1881 with his parents and brother, Angus. They settled in Sheridan Township $\frac{3}{4}$ miles south of Ivanhoe. Dan sailed the Great Lakes for many years. [Angus became a captain on the Great Lakes].

On June 30, 1908, Dan married **Bertha Porsche**, the daughter of Charles (aka Karl) Porsche and Matilda (Schaar) Porsche, at Holy Trinity Church in Wadsworth, Michigan. Bertha was born in Wadsworth, February 16, 1885. Her parents were born in Reichtenburg, Austria. The Porsches had big woollen mills and were cousins of the automobile makers --- Porsche and Volkswagen. Karl was a weaver who had been called to the Austrian-German War. Upon his return, he married Matilda, who was a cousin of Andreas Hansluk, mayor of Vienna.

Dan and Bertha settled across the road from his parents. He built a new house on 80 acres, where their 10 children were born and 3 died. They lost this farm in the Depression years after their loss of 3 children and other shortcomings. They then rented the farm east of Ivanhoe, now the Van Erp's. They built the house for the owners, but were never able to purchase it financially. In the 1930's, they purchased 80 acres in Colfax Township, where they lived until Dan died on October 5, 1958. Bertha died on August 9, 1963.

This farm is now owned by their youngest son, Eugene. Dan and Bertha are buried in the St. Columbkille cemetery with three of their children.

Dan's parents are also buried there, near their other son, Angus.

An Update

by Mary Adams (daughter of Lester McIntosh), 1998

"And now, my sister Bertha --- she, like Mary and I, worked her way through school, with honors. I think she was the brains of we three. After obtaining her teaching certificate, she teaches in Sand Beach, Verona, and Sheridan townships. She saves her money, after giving mother and father [Porsche] what she could spare. She went to Valparaiso College in Indiana, one of the best of the day. She was a brilliant student, but ended her education by coming home for Christmas vacation. She met Dan McIntosh [Donald Angus], whom she married the next year, thus ending her formal education. But, being an avid reader, she keeps up with the world, and in later years helps her family of seven through high school. One daughter, Violet, becomes an R.N. She [Bertha] lived on a farm in Sheridan with her husband's parents. He [Dan] has a brother, Captain Angus McIntosh, who sails the Great Lakes. (Angus' son, George, also sailed.)" (Excerpted from "Biography of the Karl Porsche Family" by Mrs Howard Nugent, née Alice Pauline Porsche, 1966)

At the time of their father's death, the home was awarded to the brother, Angus, and a vacant piece of property to them, even though they had cared for his parents. Now Bertha and Dan are forced to build a new home. Dan is a carpenter. The new home is finished. They farm, but not too successfully. There were seven children, and several misfortunes came their way, but some managed to get a college education. They are all living in Michigan and getting along very well, but much credit must be given to Bertha. Her's was not a bed of roses. Although Dan was not much of a farmer, he provided well for his family. He worked hard for his family and gave up sailing for his love, Bertha.

Their children: **Lenora** went to college and became a teacher. **Mary** married a farmer and had 14 children. They were quite successful and several of their children still farm. **Charles** graduated from college and worked for Wyandotte Chemical for most of his life. **Veronica** (aka Vera) married, moved to the city (metro Detroit area) and raised 6 children. **Lester**, after receiving some college education thanks to Uncle Sam (U.S. Army), married, moved to metro Detroit area, and raised 8 children. **Eugene**, being the youngest son, stayed on the farm, married and raised 7 children. He sold the farm after several unhappy events and went to work for a pre-fab home company. **Violet**, as stated above, became an R.N., married and moved to Bad Axe, where she worked and raised 11 children.

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MacIntyre

(*Mac an t-Saoir* = son of the carpenter)

The clan has traditionally been considered a sept of MacDonald of Sleat. Its founder in "reputed to be a rather ingenious carpenter named MacArill, a son of the famous Somerled's sister. Tradition has it that Somerled was wanting the hand of the daughter of Olaf, King of Man and the Isles. Having little success in this projected alliance, he arranged a day of sailing with Olaf. In the course of the voyage, Olaf's galley sprang a surprising number of leaks. It appears that someone had bored holes in the galley and plugged them with tallow, which washed away once the ship had put to sea. Some furious bargaining ensued between Olaf and Somerled and once the bargain was sealed, Somerled put his carpenter, or saor, to work plugging the holes. As luck would have it, he had just the right number of pegs ready to do the job --- and all of them the correct size!. The descendants of this enterprising man were known as the Children of the Carpenter, or Clann an t-Saoir. (Rev. A.J. MacMillan 1986)

"Probably the largest element and certainly the longest associated with South Uist are descended from a Gille Padra Dubh who came from Lochawe side. This man is imprinted on folk memory because of the many legends that surround him, chiefly about his skill as an archer and his quarrels with Clanranald. These culminated in a scheme for vengeance concocted between Clanranald and his father-in-law Macleod of Dunvegan in which Gillie Padruig was obliged to split an egg placed on the head of his son, John Dubh, with an arrow shot at eighty paces, ostensibly as a result of a wager. (see below)

"As John of Clanranald and his son Donald were both married to daughters of successive Macleod Chiefs, Rory Mór and John Mór, this incident could tentatively be placed about the mid-17th Century and the patronymic of Gille Padruig's descendants would agree with this dating. John son of Gille Padruig is on record in Balgarva in 1718 along with a Patrick Macintyre, possibly a grandson. John Macintyre, perhaps a great grandson, carried the body of Allan Clanranald for ten miles in his plaid from the field of Sherrifmuir to the Church of Inchaffray. A later Clanranald saw John working in his plaid and ordered him to remove it to facilitate his work. He answered with a characteristically independent remark "My plaid was useful to your family one day." (Dr. A. Maclean 1984)

These Macintyres are associated mainly with the north part of South Uist. Another family in this area in the early part of the 19th Century may have been in Benbecula prior and, perhaps, in Skye before that. It appears that one Tormad (Norman) MacIntyre had at least five sons: Donald (c.1748-) and Hugh settled in Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, Alasdair went to Western Canada, Iain went to Prince Edward Island and Matthias remained in Benbecula. [The two brothers, John (1818-1886) and Duncan (c.1826-), who migrated with their families from West Williams Twp., Ontario, to Sheridan

Twp., Michigan, c.1870 were sons of Matthias, son of Norman.]

"Those of the middle district [of South Uist] are mainly from Neil (Sgiathanach) who came from Skye early in the 18th Century. His son Donald was picked up from the point of Aird Mhicheil by a French cutter '*le Hardi Mendiant*', searching for Prince Charles Edward in July 1746. Donald was taken back to France, according to O'Sullivan, in order to act as guide for a subsequent rescue attempt but, as Donald's grandson Iain Dearg shrewdly pointed out, really to prove that they had been to Uist. The late Donald Macintyre [1889-1964], the Paisley bard was of this family.

"Macintyres in the southern part of Uist are mostly descendant from a Roderick Macintyre [husband of Mary MacEachen] who came from Sleat in Skye just before the end of the 18th Century as a gardener to Macdonald of Boisdale. Five of his seven sons remained in Uist, two [Norman and Archibald] went to Cape Breton. His descendants are numerous." (Dr. A. Maclean 1984) (See also History of Inverness County, Cape Breton Island, N.S. p.186)

Gille Padruig Dubh

This man came originally from Loch Awe in Argyllshire. His prowess as an archer is remembered and it may be for this reason that he came to Clanranald lands. He was apparently a considerable thorn in Clanranald's side. He continued, however, as a tenant of Clanranald and as such came to the "Rent House" (a granary at Loch Eynort) where his measures of grain due as rental were to be weighed by Clanranald's chamberlain. This official pointed out rather rudely that one measure was light. Gillepadruig seized him by the hair and cutting his throat over the grain remarked grimly, "It's heavy enough now."

Clanranald (who must have been John of Moidart, son of Sir Donald) was naturally somewhat upset about the incident and decided to punish his turbulent vassal. Together with his father-in-law, Rory Mór MacLeod of Dunvegan, they decided on a ruse of William Tell motif.

Gillepadruig and his son, Black John, were invited to Castle Beagram where Clanranald explained that MacLeod claimed to have a man on his estate who could shoot an egg off a man's head with an arrow at fifty paces, and had wagered that no man of Clanranald's could do likewise. For the honour of the island, etc., etc., Gillepadruig was persuaded to redeem the wager and, for a variety of reasons, the target could only be on Black John's head.

Gillepadruig asked for two men with spades to dig a pit for John to stand in. Only the egg resting on top of John's piled-up hair was visible. His father then selected four arrows from his quiver and placed one in each garter and two in his belt. With a fifth arrow he split the egg cleanly from the required distance.

"Well done," remarked Clanranald, "but why did you discard four arrows?"

"They were not discarded", replied Gillepadruig. "This one was for you, that one for Macleod and these for the two

who dug the grave, if anything had happened to my son.”

Gillepadruig , as an old man, was said to have routed almost single-handedly a party of MacLeods who had raised a cattle foray in South Uist. With his last arrow he stitched the Chief of MacLeod to the thwart as he presented an undignified target climbing aboard his galley, “and they weren’t able to release him until he reached Dunvegan.”

(Narrated by Dr. Alasdair Maclean, 1972)

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Neil MacIntyre (c.1816-1902) , his wife **Flora MacEachan** (1821-1901) and their son Ronald emigrated from Stilligarry, South Uist, to the banks of the Ausable River in East Williams Twp. in 1848. Here Donald, Sarah, Mary and John were born. The family lived in McGillivray Twp. in 1861 and 1871, in West Williams Twp. in 1881, and in Detroit, Michigan by 1901.

Angus MacIntyre (1806-c.1851), his wife **Catherine MacInnes** (c.1808-) and their children John, Finlay, John, Marion, Effie, Mary, Malcolm, Matilda and Angus emigrated from Upper Bornish, South Uist, in 1849 and settled on the banks of the Ausable River in East Williams Twp. Angus died before January 1852 and was likely interred in the pioneer hilltop cemetery on the 12th Concession, West Williams Twp. Catherine died a few years later and was likely also buried there. Some of the children and grandchildren moved to Sheridan Twp., Huron Co., Michigan, shortly before 1880. One daughter, **Mary MacIntyre**, married **Murdock MacLeod** from the Isle of Canna and raised their family in West Williams Twp.

Donald MacIntyre (c.1773-c.1853) and his wife **Mary O’Henley** (c.1780-c.1872) emigrated from Stoneybridge, South Uist, in 1849 to East Williams Twp. with five children Christina, Effie, John, Neil and Marion. There may have been three other children who died in infancy, Neil, Marion and Janet. Effie returned to South Uist where she died in 1904.

Following the deaths of two infant sons in Lower Bornish, South Uist, **Hector MacIntyre** (1819-1907) and his wife **Catherine MacPhee** (c.1827-c.1850) emigrated with their third child, Neil, to Lobo Twp. c.1849. Catherine died shortly after their arrival. In 1851, Hector married a **Margaret MacPhee** (c.1829-1917) and moved to Lot 12, Con. 14, West Williams Twp. where Catherine, John, Ann, Mary Belle, Flora, Mary, Janet, Malcolm, Donald, Angus and Neil were born. From 1871 to 1891 the family resided on Lot 8, Con. 13, West Williams Twp.

James MacIntyre (1779-1864), his wife **Catherine Bowie** (1798-1870) and their children Effie, Donald, Lachlan C., Ronald, Mary, Allan and Mary emigrated from Lower Bornish, South Uist, in 1849 and settled on Lot 7, Con. 12, Williams Twp. James was the first teacher in the community; he was also an innkeeper and farmer; his son, Lachlan C., became a justice of the peace for Williams Twp.

Also in 1849 came the only MacIntyre family which emigrated from the island of Benbecula and which settled in

West Williams Twp. It consisted of four siblings from Dunganachy. **Catherine**, wife of **Malcolm MacMillan** (See MacMillan); **Sarah**, wife of **Malcolm Gillies** (See Gillies); **Duncan** (c.1826-) who c.1862 married a **Sarah** (c.1839-) and by 1871 had four children Matthew, John, Catherine and Roderick; and **John** (1818-1886) and his wife **Christina MacEachen** (1819-1899) with their two children Matthew and Ann. Before moving to Sheridan Twp., Huron Co., Michigan, in 1866, additional children born to this couple were Catherine, Mary, Alexander, Mary Ann, Sarah, Neil, John S. and Flora Ann.

John MacIntyre (1814-), his wife **Mary Currie** (1823-) and their daughter Ann emigrated from Howbeg, South Uist, c.1848-9 to East Williams Twp. where Alexander, Ranald, Mary, Flora, Charles, Ann, and Catherine were born. By 1871 the family had moved into West Williams Twp.

Neil MacIntyre (1782-1875), his wife **Catherine MacDonald** (c.1790-) and their children Angus, Ann, John, Catherine, Mary and Angus arrived in West Williams Twp. in 1849 from Lower Bornish, South Uist. Following their widowed father’s death, some of the children moved to Sheridan Twp., Huron Co., Michigan.

John MacIntyre (c.1817-1899), his wife **Catherine Steele** (1821-1904) and their four children Catherine, Roderick, John and Donald emigrated from Milton, South Uist, in 1851 to Lot 21, Con. 13 Lobo Twp., Ont. In 1853, Catherine aged ten and Donald aged three died. Soon afterwards, the family moved to West Williams Twp. where they lived as squatters on Lot 3, Con. 13. Here two additional children were born, named Catherine and Donald. In 1878, John relocated his family to Fremont Twp., Saginaw Co., Michigan. In 1883, **Roderick MacIntyre** (1845-1933) returned to Bornish, Ont., for his marriage to **Ann McCormick** (1854-1936). The newlyweds settled in Fremont Twp. where they had five children Catherine, Alexander, John J., Donald J. and Joseph C.

John MacIntyre (c.1806-), his wife **Catherine MacIsaac** (c.1808-) and their two sons, Hugh and Roderick, emigrated from Stoneybridge, South Uist, in 1851 to McGillivray Twp., where another son, Angus, was born in 1854. By 1861 the family had moved to Lobo Twp. and in 1871 they were residing in West Williams Twp., where Hugh was a blacksmith.

Also in 1851, the following families emigrated from the island of South Uist to Bornish, Ontario. **John MacIntyre** (1801-), his wife **Effie McCormick** (c.1816-) and their children Mary, Mary, Catherine, John, Angus and Donald emigrated from Garrynamonie to East Williams Twp., where Andrew, another Mary, and Janet were born.

Neil MacIntyre (c.1815-), his wife **Margaret Munroe** (c.1817-) and their children Flora, Marion, Ann and Donald emigrated from Ardnamonie, South Uist, to West Williams Twp. Here another Ann and a son, Angus, were born to the couple. This family still resided in the township in 1871.

Neil R. MacIntyre (1818-1897), his wife **Mary MacEachen** (1817-1895) and their two sons, Hector and

Ranald, emigrated from Drimisdale, South Uist, to West Williams Twp., where Ronald B. and John were born. About 1880 this family moved to Ubyly, Michigan.

Roderick MacIntyre (c.1810-), his wife **Mary MacPhee** (c.1815-) and their children Roderick, Angus, Donald, John and Donald emigrated from Stilligarry, South Uist, to West Williams Twp. in 1851.

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A MacIntyre (McIntyre) Family

by Raymonde Elaine McIntyre, 1999

Our family is related to many of the families who emigrated from the Outer Hebrides, between 1848 and 1852, and settled in East and West Williams Townships, Middlesex County, Ontario. Many descendants may be found in Ashton, Brantford, London, Mount Carmel, Munster Hamlet, Nepean, Orleans, Ottawa, Paris and Perth, Ontario, and in Calgary, Halifax, Regina and Victoria, as well as many other areas in Canada. Others are in parts of the United States, particularly in Michigan.

When they came over, Donald MacINTYRE, then 76 years old, and Mary O'HENLEY, his wife, then 73 years old, Murdock MacLEOD and his wife Ann MORRISON, newly married, Donald MacDONALD and his wife Catherine MacDONALD, could not imagine what the future held for their descendants. To-day, very few are farmers; they are to be found in all walks of life, trades and professions. Times have changed, yet their descendants still need the same courage, self-determination and knowledge to find a corner of their own and survive.

From Donald MacINTYRE of South Uist to Abigail and Emily PUTZ of Regina and Evelyn McIntYRE of Victoria are seven generations.

I - Donald MacINTYRE, born circa 1775, son of Roderick "Cas" MacINTYRE and Christina MacCUIISH, of Stoneybridge, South Uist, and Mary O'HENLEY, born circa 1778, left the Outer Hebrides, around 1849, with their five children 1. Christina, married to Neil MacEACHEN. 2. Euphemia "Effie", who later returned to South Uist. 3. John married to Mary Margaret MacINTYRE. 4. Marion "Sarah" who later on married Charles O'DONNELL. 5. Neil #2, who later on married Sarah MacPHEE. Two additional children had died in South Uist: Neil #1 and Janet.

Donald and Mary settled on Lot 17, Con. 20, East Williams Township with Effie, Neil and Sarah. After Donald passed away, Mary went to live with her daughter, Sarah, and her husband, Charles O'Donnell, in East Williams Township. Neil remained on the farm with his family.

II - John MacINTYRE (1816-1902), farmer, son of Donald MacINTYRE and Mary O'HENLEY, and Mary Margaret MacINTYRE (c.1817-1860), daughter of Angus MacINTYRE and Catherine MacISAAC(?), were married in

1838, at St. Michael's R.C. Church, in Ardkenneth, South Uist. Five of their six children were born in Glac Liath, South Uist. 1. Michael (no trace in Canada). 2. Donald #1, a bachelor. 3. Ewen, who later married Jennet MacLEOD. 4. Angus (no trace in Canada). 5. Catherine, died in 1859, aged ten years old. 6. Donald #2, a bachelor, was born in McGillivray Twp., after the family emigrated in 1851.

John was a well-known bard and poet in South Uist. The family settled in Lot 17, Con. 5, McGillivray Township; their home was just across the road from John's parents, who lived in East Williams Township.

III - Ewen "Hugh E." MacINTYRE (1844-1901), farmer, son of John MacINTYRE and Mary Margaret MacINTYRE, married Jennet "Jessie" MacLEOD (1859-1946), daughter of Murdock MacLEOD (1827-1898) and Ann MORRISON (c.1825-1871), on September 7th, 1881, at St. Columba Roman Catholic Church, Bornish, Ontario. They lived next door to Hugh's parents and had seven children. 1. Angus J. (1882-1930) married Veronica COFFREY (1886-1979). They lived in Detroit, Michigan, with two children. 2. John Anthony married Mary Ann POPE. 3. Mary "May" (1885-1984) married Patrick FLEMING (1880-1960). They lived in Mount Carmel, Ontario with eight children. 4. Murdock (1888-1892) died from measles at age four years. 5. Peter (1889-1956) married Mary MATTELL (1894-1978). They lived in North Bay, Ontario with seven children. 6. Bartley (1891-1927) was a bachelor. 7. Joseph E. (1894-c.1956) married Agnes Marie CAMPBELL (c.1889-1984) and they lived in McGillivray Township with three children. After Hugh passed away, Jessie moved to Parkhill, where she died in 1946.

IV - John Anthony McIntYRE (1884-1942), farmer and legal advisor, son of Hugh E. MacINTYRE and Jennet MacLEOD, married Mary Ann POPE (1886-1978), daughter of Frank POPE (c.1851-1916) and Katherine MacDONALD (c.1856-1917), on April 25, 1917, at Sacred Heart Roman Catholic Church, Parkhill, Ontario. Katherine MacDONALD was the daughter of Donald MacDONALD and Catherine MacDONALD, of South Uist, who emigrated in 1849.

John A. spoke and read Gaelic fluently. He was also a poet, who contributed the poem "To The Early Scotch Settlers", published for Bornish Centennial in 1849.

John and Mary Ann raised seven children: Francis John, Patrick John, Gerard Evan, Jerome John, Agnes Catherine, Theresa Mary and Bartholemew John.

After their marriage, John and Mary Ann lived near Mount Carmel, on Lot 10, South Boundary of Stephen Township, where Francis and Patrick were born. Then they moved to Parkhill with Mary Ann's parents, on Catherine street, where Jerome and Gerard were born in 1921. Then in 1924, they moved to Lot 8, Con. 18, West Williams Township, where Agnes was born. In 1926, they moved to Lot 11, Con. 19, where Theresa and Bartley were born and

where Jerome and Gerard spent the rest of their lives. 1. Francis John (1918-1984), accountant, married Iris Bridget MIDDLETON. They raised four children - Michael, Terrence, Kevin and Moira - in Brantford, Ontario. 2. Patrick John (1920-1967), a bachelor, was a plasterer and an orderly. 3. & 4. Jerome and Gerard, twins, farmers, were both bachelors. Gerard played the bagpipes and mouth organ; he often performed at Ailsa Craig Nursing Home and at Strathroy Hospital to entertain the patients. At different times, they were both on the Bornish cemetery Board. They also ran the bingo games at the parish hall for many years, and participated in the Sunday collections at Sacred Heart Church in Parkhill. Jerome passed away on November 1st, 1997, Gerard on December 16th, 1997. 5. Agnes Catherine (1923-1984) married Gerald Francis REGAN (c.1921-1978), farmer. They raised their three children - Mary Ann, Pauline and Dennis - in Mount Carmel, Ontario. 6. Theresa Mary married Patrick Joseph COUGHLIN (1915-1990). They raised their seven children - John, Rose Ann, Mary, Joseph, Anne-Marie, Angela and Veronica - in London, Ontario. 7. Bartholemew John (1928-1991) married Raymonde Elaine BISSONNETTE.



The McIntyre Family, c.1927
Agnes, Mary Ann (mother), Jerome, Francis, Gerard, John
A. (Father), Theresa, Patrick

V - Bartholemew "Bartley" John McINTYRE, radio physicist and electrical engineer, son of John Anthony McINTYRE and Mary Ann POPE, married Raymonde Elaine BISSONNETTE on October 6, 1956, in Saint-Laurent Roman Catholic Church (Montreal), Quebec. They lived in Ottawa briefly, then settled in Nepean, Ontario, in 1959. Their four children were born in Ottawa. 1. & 2. Joanne Elaine and Susanne Louise, twins. Joanne passed away in 1994. 3. Linda Bridget married Gregory Arthur PUTZ. 4. Ronald Bartley married Dianne Sarah McLAUCHLAN.

VI - Linda Bridget McINTYRE, daughter of Bartley John McINTYRE and Raymonde Elaine BISSONNETTE, married Gregory Arthur PUTZ on May 18, 1985, at St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church, in Fallowfield (Nepean), Ontario. They have two daughters, Abigail Kirsten and Emily Jane, born in Regina, Saskatchewan.

VI - Ronald Bartley McINTYRE, son of Bartley John McINTYRE and Raymonde Elaine BISSONNETTE, married Dianne Sarah McLAUCHLAN on June 25, 1988, in Calgary, Alberta. They have one daughter, Evelyn Sarah, born in Victoria, B.C.



Abby Putz with her Aboyne outfit and Emily, 1999

Some McIntyre-McLean Family History

by John A. Daly, 1997

I'm afraid that I'm not much of a genealogist. The irony is that during my childhood visits to my Grandmother (Ann McLean McIntyre) I listened to a good deal of the family relationships --- but there was so many similar names (differentiated by descriptions, e.g., Big Rory, Little Rory, Black (haired) Rory, etc.) that I avoided listening --- despite the discussions being the adults' favorite amusement.

From something my "dour" (Scotch for "never smiles") Uncle Allan told me --- when I asked about my grandfather --- who had died some 16 years before I was born --- I gather he was somewhat over anxious for instant success. Uncle termed him a "blatherskite" --- "who would get on his horse and immediately ride off --- in all directions --- with no idea where he was going". He apparently would plant "fence-lie to fence-line" his total acreage into whatever paid the best the year before, not understanding that everyone would increase their acreage in that grain --- and depress the price for the following year. Hence his rapid bankruptcy. And there was some hint that the accident which killed him was due to too much haste on his part.

I don't have any factual anecdotes of the family but rumour has it: Cornelius McIntyre left his parents land grant in the Bad Axe area of Michigan, somehow met Allan McLean who had a land grant in the "Huron-Erie Tract" awaiting development in Ontario. Cornelius applied and was granted a (100 acre?) Lot in the same tract and married Allan's sister Ann. Due to his poor farming practices he went bankrupt and returned to Michigan where he and his wife helped on his family's farm, later returning to the Bornish/Parkhill area where he was killed in an accident shortly after beginning work on a small railroad which was later incorporated into the Grand Trunk (C.N.R.). (It ran through Parkhill.) All his children (including my mother, the youngest) were born in Michigan --- but after his death, Allan McLean (his bachelor brother-in-law, whose regular job was "wheelsman" on a Lake freighter) took financial care of his sister, her children and later, their sisters Kate and Flora. Flora, late in life, married Colin McIntyre (no relation) of Goderich, but died a few years later --- and Colin dropped away from our connection. Kate, partially blind, lived alone for many years. My mother remained with her mother the longest; her sister Mary moved into London and married a friend of her oldest brother, John, who worked (first part time between his Uncle Allan's ship and farms at Parkhill and then full time on the C.P.R. Another friend of John, Stephen Daly, married Christina (my mother). Hector and Matthew also worked on their Uncle Allan's farms --- and part time in the city of London --- later also for the C.P.R. During the Depression, Hector was laid off (low seniority) and worked in Kincardine where he was married. Matthew remained a bachelor for many years, marrying a widow late in life but had two sons by her.

Jim McLean, apparently went North for a land grant but got a job building road in the mining area, ending as Town Engineer for New Liskeard. I am not too sure of his family statistics. Somehow my mother corresponded with his son John's wife Winnie --- and I, myself corresponded with "Cousin Winnie" until her death some years ago when our correspondence was taken up by Mary Sutton, her daughter (whom I never met).

Not a very exciting 'history'!

* * * * *

Letter Re: John E. McIntyre (1878-1960), husband of Edna Barnaby, son of Ronald McIntyre (1827-1891) and Mary McVeigh (1847-1909) of West Williams Twp.

J. H. Gallagher
Consulting Engineer
Mining Civil Mechanical
2708 Johnson, Corvallis, Oregon

Michigan College of Mines
Houghton, Michigan
Gentlemen:

It becomes my sad duty to announce the passing of one of the finest men of my acquaintance, a graduate from Michigan College of Mines. John E. McIntyre of the class of 1903 passed away in Los Angeles, Wed. Feb. 3, 1960. He had been ill for some time.

I and my wife had been seeing Mc, as all his close friends loved to call him, once a year as we passed through L.A. on our way to Phoenix, Arizona, for our winter vacations from 1949 to 1958. Illness to both Mrs. Gallagher and myself during the past two years has prevented us from making these trips.

Those visits were always a joyous occasion, remembering, reminiscing over old times at M.C.M. and life's adventures in the various places we had found our profession took us. I remember one of Mc's close calls, which also illustrates his philosophy of life, kindness and consideration of all with whom he associated.

Mc spent many years in Mexico operating mines, using Mexican labor. He always treated his men with the greatest of kindness. I don't mean he babied them. He saw that they did their work right and did a fair day's work. Mc operated one mine for some years and his reputation among his men grew to the point that when a family had a new baby, they all asked Mc to be godfather. This area had a Catholic priest and Mc was of that faith.

Mc was still there when the revolution headed by Pancho Villa occurred. When a group of his bandits came into this district, they sacked the mines for what values they could carry or haul away and shot their enemies, the white mine owners and operators. Mc was one of those picked up for the firing line. As soon as the Mexican workers saw what was going to happen, they rushed to the officers and said, "You

can't do that to Señor Mc, for he is the godfather of our children", and that was all that saved our friend. What a glorious lesson of the rewards of Christian kindness.

And so, I am sad at the passing of a dear friend of 57 years. It is an honor to be able to write these few words of a man whose life and activities would fill a book.

Most sincerely,
J.H. Gallagher

* * * * *

Matthew McIntyre (1845-1920)

by Patricia (McIntyre) Tynan, 1998

Our grandfather, Matthew McIntyre, husband of Flora Cameron (1854-1921), donated the land for St. Columbkille church in Sheridan Twp., Huron Co., Michigan.

He also donated the land for the McIntyre School, which was located across the road from grandfather's house. Grandfather was the self-appointed school doctor. His only medicine was a bottle of Scotch, which was dispensed as needed.

Grandfather owned considerable land and sometimes had to hire extra help. The Keenoy family from Ireland sometimes helped Grandfather. When their children attended Catechism class, they were asked by the priest, "Who made the world?" One of the Keenoy children answered, "Big Matt McIntyre made the world."

This should enhance our genealogical standing, not only in Huron County, but all over the world.

Alexander McIntyre (1883-1968), son of Matthew McIntyre, was my father. He followed the Great Lakes for many years, as did his father, Matthew, who was a captain on the Great Lakes out of Canada.

One of my father's most horrendous experiences happened on November 11, 1913. This was the biggest storm on the Great Lakes, that is, in the number of sailors lost and boats lost. Dad signed on the boat. (I forgot the name of the boat.) Our father told us, but time has erased it.

The boat left from Detroit and sailed to Duluth, Minnesota, after which it sailed to Esconaba, Michigan. At this time in his journey, Dad did not like the food on the first ship and transferred to the *Northern Wave*, which was less seaworthy. However, the deck was loaded with shingles and, at the height of the storm, the shingles froze to the deck, which buoyed up the boat. Also, Dad was wearing lumberjack boots, with cleats, because it kept Dad from sliding around on the deck. Many sailors slid overboard.

On the way back to Detroit, the *Northern Wave's* anchor was dropped behind Drummond Island [Michigan's largest island positioned one mile off the eastern tip of Michigan's Upper Peninsula --- 50 miles east of the Mackinac Bridge] to avoid the fury of the storm, however, they did not stay long enough. Finally, the *Northern Wave* arrived in Detroit looking like a huge ice carving.

Dad had not notified his family that he had survived

because he had changed boats at Esconaba. His sister, Kate, had received a postcard telling the family that he was on the first ill-fated boat. No word was sent that he had changed boats at Esconaba. The original boat went down with "All hands on board." My two sisters and brother always considered ourselves survivors.

Another part of my father's history included service in the Philippine Islands during the Spanish American War. He was only 16 years old and had lied about his age in order to join.

Please note: Many of our relatives married into the Scottish race, perhaps due to the fact that they lived in a Scottish community. As a matter of fact, the marriages within the Scottish race continued into the 5th and 6th generations, of course, within the 4th degree of kindred. I do not know what this tells us --- were they so fond of their own kind, or would no one else be interested in them? You be the judge. My mother, Mary Jane McKinnon, was also very proud of her lineage.

My mother, **Mary Jane (McKinnon) McIntyre**, was the daughter of John McKinnon and Christina McKinnon. Her parents were sixth cousins. The parents of our Grandfather John were Alexander MacKinnon and Ann MacDougall. When Grandfather John was sixteen years of age his parents died of tuberculosis which left him with five younger siblings. Some of our second cousins tell us that the parents of Grandfather are buried in Brantford, Ontario, Canada. I believe that our grandfather was born on the mainland of Scotland. Our grandparents were married at Hollywood, Ontario.

Grandma McKinnon's parents came from the Isle of Eigg in Scotland. Her parents settled around Lucknow, Ont. The McKinnon farm was just recently sold by Donald McKinnon who was the son of one of mother's first cousins.

* * * * *

Matthew J. McIntyre and Eleanor C. Mack

by F. Delores McIntyre, 1998

Matthew Joseph McIntyre (Sept. 27, 1898 - Dec. 13, 1959), son of Matthew McIntyre and Flora Cameron McIntyre, and Eleanor Catherine Mack, daughter of Angus Joseph Mack and Catherine O'Henley Mack, were married on February 4th, 1920. The wedding took place in St. Columbkille Roman Catholic Church, Sheridan Township, Huron County, Michigan. (Angus Mack changed his name from McEachin to Mack early in the second decade of the century.)

The young couple continued to farm the land his father had homesteaded and had worked before them.

The couple had the first five of their twelve children at this residence. They moved two times before settling in Bad Axe, Michigan, in 1938.

Eleanor McIntyre was a homemaker throughout her married life. During her last ten years she ran a foster home

for elderly women.

Matthew McIntyre attended Michigan State College in 1918 and 1919. He farmed for some time and had other jobs while raising his large family. He worked in the defence plants in Detroit during World War II. He owned and operated a tavern for several years before being elected Justice of the Peace. He was a Judge when he died at the age of 61 in 1959.

Matthew and Eleanor McIntyre were honest and kind people. They worked hard raising their twelve children through the Depression and two wars. All the children had some higher education; many have college and advanced degrees. The six sons and one of the daughters served in either/or World War II, Korea and Viet Nam.

One son, John Vincent, lost his life at age 21. He was the navigator in the lead airplane on the largest raid over Tokyo in May 1945. The plane was shot down into Tokyo Bay. He is buried in Jefferson Barracks National Cemetery in St. Louis, Mo., with his eleven comrades.

Matthew and Eleanor were good, religious and gentle people. There was never a harsh word in their home. I believe one of their most outstanding accomplishments would be that "They raised twelve children without ever raising a voice."

* * * * *

The family of Charles I. McIntyre

by Charley McIntyre, 1997

I am, in fact, a descendent of the Bornish settlers. My parents, Matthew Joseph McIntyre and Eleanor Catherine MacEachen were born in 1898 in Sheridan Township in Huron County Michigan. They were married February 4, 1920 at St. Columbkille Parish in Sheridan. They raised twelve children (I'm the eleventh). I was born in Bad Axe, Huron County, Michigan on October 6, 1941. Lived in Bad Axe until I entered the US Army in 1960. Served two years, mostly in Germany and went to college after service. I got a BA degree from Michigan State University in 1967 and married my wife, Sue Ann Shippy of Battle Creek, who's grandmother's maiden name was McIntyre and whose married name was Mackinder. We moved to New England in 1973 after stints in Detroit, Cleveland and New York City. I received an MBA degree from U-Conn in 1979. We raised three children [Michelle Ann, Charles Eric, Megan Catherine] who are now 28, 26 and 22 years old. They have received degrees from U of Rhode Island, West Point and Clemson respectively. My daughter Michelle was married September 23, 1995 at St. Mary's Church in Greenville, SC to David Bolton, a Clemson Engineer, who was raised in Greenwood, SC. We sometimes pass through Ontario on trips back to Michigan and have been aware of the signs for Park Hill knowing there was some family history there. I will make plans to stop for a visit our next trip through.

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Clan MacIntyre Family History

by Nancy McIntyre, 1996

Tradition places the early homeland of the MacIntyres as Sleat in the isle of Skye, which was owned by the descendants of Somerled, the Lord of the Isles. The continued depredations of the Vikings and the loss of the MacIntyre homes and cattle led them to seek their fortunes elsewhere on the mainland. They headed up Loch Linnhe and then Loch Etive and through the pass of Glen Noe and, at the side of Ben Cruachan, they found a place of good pasture to live, four miles long and three miles wide.

The tomb of Duncan MacIntyre, the first chief of record, dated 1695, was found in Ardchattan Priory, Inverness Co. Prior to that, traditional accounts date back so far as to be mythical. There was a family record called "The Black Book of Glen Noe" which would have supported the traditions referred to if it had not been lost. Regardless of this, there are enough facts to show that MacIntyres of Glen Noe (sometimes spelt Gleno or Glenoe - noe meaning north and glen, valley) were the chiefs of Clan MacIntyre, and that it was a small but ancient clan, renowned in song and story. Uniquely, it shares its heather badge with the MacDonalds and its war cry, "Cruachan", with the Campbells of Argyll and Breadalbane, by whom it was surrounded.

It is a noteworthy feat to share ancestral lines with two sworn enemies --- the MacDonalds and the Campbells --- and still survive as an independent clan. It is no wonder that their motto is "Per Ardua" (Through Difficulty). The MacIntyre history is paralleled with the MacDonalds and they are descendants from Conn of the Hundred Battles who died in northern Ireland about 157 A.D. and from Colla Uais who flourished around 350 A.D., about six generations later.

According to Dr. Alastair Maclean, there is a large and complex surname group of MacIntyres. Probably the largest element and the longest associated with South Uist are descended from a Gille Padra Dubh who came from the Lochawe side. This man is imprinted on folk memory because of the many legends that surround him, chiefly about his skill as an archer and his quarrels with Clanranald. These culminated in a scheme for vengeance between Clanranald and his father-in-law, MacLeod of Dunvegan, in which Gille Padruig was obliged to split an egg placed on the head of his son, John Dubh, with an arrow at eighty paces, as a result of a wager. John, son of Gille Padruig is on record in Balgarva in 1718 along with a Patrick MacIntyre, possibly a grandson. John MacIntyre, possibly a great-grandson, carried the body of Allan Clanranald for ten miles in his plaid from the field of battle. These MacIntyres are associated mainly with the north part of South Uist.

Those in the Middle District of South Uist are mainly from Neil MacIntyre who came from Skye early in the 18th century. His son Donald was picked up from the point of Aird by a French cutter searching for Bonny Prince Charles in July 1846 and taken back to France to be used as a guide in a rescue attempt. The late Donald MacIntyre, the Paisley Bard,

was of this family.

The MacIntyres of the southern part of South Uist are most likely descended from a Roderick MacIntyre who came from Sleat in Skye just before the end of the 18th century as a gardener to MacDonald of Boisdale. Five of his seven sons remained in Uist; two went to Cape Breton Island, Nova Scotia. There are numerous descendants of Roderick MacIntyre today in Canada and on South Uist.

According to the death record of our John MacIntyre (1817-1899), his father's name was Donald. There was a family living in Stoneybridge in the Middle District of South Uist consisting of Donald (1780-1835), Marion (1779-1863), John (1817), Roderick (1819), and Angus. This may be our John's family and, if Donald was deceased, that would explain why John is listed as a servant at Milton (in 1841). John MacIntyre (1817-1899) married Catherine Steele in St. Mary's church, Bornish, South Uist, on November 23, 1842. The Rev. Father John Chisholm married them and recorded the witnesses as Roderick Walker and Donald Steele. All four people resided in the township of North Frobost at the time of the wedding. Their first-born was Catherine in 1843 and their first son, Roderick, was born in 1845. John was born in 1848.

After arriving in Canada they headed across the land to the Parkhill area. Finding it forested and covered with bush, they spent a few winters on the northeast half of Lot 21, Concession 13, in Lobo Twp., at the farm of Watkin Eynon, an Englishman who took them in. At present, Lot 21 has no house on it and is planted in corn and soybeans, being owned by a neighbor. The daughter, Catherine, died in 1853 in Lobo Twp. at age ten. Another child, Donald or Daniel who was born in 1850 in Lobo Twp., also died in 1853. He was buried in the hilltop cemetery in West Williams Twp.

Their only living daughter, Catherine, was born in Williams Twp. in 1854. She died in 1931 in Fremont Twp., Saginaw Co., Michigan, and is buried in St. Charles, Michigan. My grandfather, Daniel or Donald (these names seemed to be used synonymously) was the last child born to this family. He was born in Williams Twp. in 1860 and died in Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan, in 1943. It was not uncommon among Scottish families to have a child named after a deceased older sibling, or even to have two living children with the same name.

In the 1861 census of Ontario, John McIntyre is listed as a squatter on Lot 3, Concession 13 of West Williams Twp. with his wife and four children: Roderick 16, John 14, Catherine 7 and Daniel 1. Beginning in 1862, John McIntyre and wife Catherine had various properties along the Centre Road (Hwy. 81) in West Williams Twp. They had bought, mortgaged and traded parcels of Lot 8 and Lot 10 several times from 1862 to 1871. The property was on the south side of the church. There are no known records of burials in St. Columba Cemetery that are related to my McIntyre family.

In the 1880 census of Michigan, I find that the McIntyres have moved into Fremont Twp., Saginaw County. I believe that they moved in 1878, according to the 1900 census which

asked "how many years in this country", and they answered twenty-two years.

The children of John MacIntyre and Catherine Steele: Catherine (1845-1853), Roderick (1845-1933), John (1848-1921), Donald (1850-1853), Catherine (1854-1931) and Daniel (1860-1943).

The children of Roderick McIntyre and Ann McCormick: Catherine (1885-1937), Alexander (1887-1954), John (1889-), Daniel (1891-1974) and Joseph (1893-1971).

The children of Alex McIntyre (1887) and Gladys Kelly: Bernard (1919) md. Sue Carle, children are Linsey and Scott; Roland (1920) md. Doris Muehlenbeck (1924), children are Kelly Anne (1951) md. David Paige, children are Morgan and Taylor; Kenneth (1923) md. Shirley Neilson, children are Melissa (1956), Tracey (1959) md. Kenneth Gregory, and Kimberly (1962); Agnes (1925) md. Leon Larocque (1924), children are Ann Whitney (1951), John Christopher (1953), Mary Lisa (1957), Jean Allen (1960) and Joan Elizabeth (1960); Roderick (1927) md. LaVonne Brandt; Floyd (1928) md. Paulene Masorti, children are Roderick, Laurie, Brett, Christine and Amy; Lloyd (1928) md. June Reimer (1928), children are Sean (1960) and Heather (1964) md. Steven Miller, children are Corey John and Bradley Michael.

The children of John McIntyre (1889) and Catherine Scheoner: John Roderick (1940) md. Susan Hutchins, children are Amy Marie (1967) md. Bill Stroup, and John Joseph (1969); Mary Catherine (1947) md. Thomas Gath, children are Harry and Eric; Thomas (1949) md. Kathleen Pumford, children are Ann and Kevin.

My grandfather, Daniel McIntyre, was born on December 18, 1860, in West Williams Twp., Ontario. He married Anna Armstrong on November 27, 1893, in Newbury, Michigan. They lived in Grand Marais in the upper peninsula of Michigan. He worked as a railway engineer for sixty years and retired from driving trains across the border on the railroad bridge. He died on September 30, 1943, in Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan.

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**The Life and Times of Mary MacIntyre (1836-1925)
and John MacDonald (1835-1917)
in South Uist, Scotland and West Williams Twp., Ont.**
A reconstruction by Donald E. Read, 1989

The long string of islands known as the Outer Hebrides, off the northwest coast of Scotland, serve as a 130-mile breakwater for the mainland. The sea moderates island climate, but sends the highest winds in Britain over these treeless, rocky isles. Gales and lashing rain are not uncommon, but when the weather is good, a vast beauty abounds. Two of several high PreCambrian mountains are located on the island of South Uist. They are Beinn Mór (2,034 feet) and Hecla (1,988 feet), named in ancient times by Norse invaders. (36)

Three large central islands are typical of the region. North Uist (17 by 13 miles) is nearly half-covered by water. Lochmaddy, its chief village and port, stands on a sea-loch five miles long, with three islets at the mile-wide entrance. Thus, excellent harbourage is provided. Benbecula, eight miles square, is quite flat and is also lake-studded. It is linked to both North Uist and South Uist by causeways. South Uist (22 miles long by 7 miles wide) has no trees but there are excellent bogs of peat for fuel. The west side of the island, which is exposed to the Atlantic, forms a low, flat, sandy machair which makes up the bulk of the island's arable land. The east side is mountainous and rocky, with some good pasture areas for mouflon sheep. The climate is very wet and there are many lakes and streams abounding in fish, especially trout and salmon. Lochboisdale is the main port of this island. (36)

On the 16th of January, 1836, I was born into a crofting family at Lower Bornish on the Isle of South Uist, Scotland. My parents were James MacIntyre (1779-1864) and Catherine Bowie (1798-1870). I was their seventh child. Three days later, I was baptised (with the name Mary) in the small, Roman Catholic chapel nearby, St. Mary's. This chapel had been built during Rev. Ranald Macdonald's pastorate, 1788-1819. (38) Our neighbour, John MacIntosh Jr., was my sponsor. (18)

To explain, a crofter denoted a person who rented land, usually five to ten acres, from the estate owner. He would depend on the produce of his own place and would supplement his income by fishing or working for a farmer with a larger holding. Also, on South Uist, there were cottars. These were persons who occupied a cottage on the estate and worked as labourers for the estate, or crofters, at a fixed rate of income, whenever their services were required. (7) On this treeless island, peat was our primary fuel for warmth and cooking. Neighbours helped one another in a peat-cutting bee and they shared the peat according to the number of days put in at the digging. Enough was dug in June to last all year. We sweated in June lest we'd shiver in December! (35)

Most of our customs concerned the feasts of the Church. St. Andrew's Day was the beginning of the shinty season,

which afforded endless amusement during the winter afternoons, while the evenings were enlivened with song and story, the bagpipe and the fiddle. At Christmas, most of the men would bring their shinty clubs to church and, after Mass, would go to the machair for shinty. Even the old men would take off their shoes for the game and there would be a small mound of shoes at the goal. For Christmas dinner, each household invariably killed a sheep, and had the best repast of the year. On New Year's Eve, boys and young men would go from house to house and would have to say their piece of poetry before the door would be opened. Then they would go round the fire by the right (deasal) (the fire was always in the centre of the floor) and before they sat down would say, "God bless the house and all its contents". To which the oldest person present would reply, "God bless you! God bless you!" (38) (This ritual was called 'Oichdhe Challuinn')

At Easter, people would rise early to see the sun rise, believing that it danced for joy. Easter morning, the children would go from house to house gathering eggs. Next, they would hardboil them and then play amongst themselves. One would strike his egg against that of his opponent and the winner would have whichever cracked. (They wouldn't waste good, scarce eggs!)

Small wonder that Catholic Uist should have been a happy home where many of the ancient ballads and tales survived better than elsewhere. (38)

Despite the many previous emigrations from South Uist, our burgeoning population warranted the construction of a new church at Bornish in 1837. (8) My parents and my older siblings watched its construction from our home across the small Loch Torornish. In 1755, the population of our island had been only 2,209. By 1801, it had doubled to 4,595. By 1841, a total of 7,333 souls called our island home! (6)

South Uist, our part of the estate of Clanranald, was offered for sale on November 2, 1836. (29) It was purchased by Colonel Gordon of Cluny who didn't want to be bothered with the administration of our small tenant holdings. He wanted large farms with sheep only, for quick profit!

Between 1846 and 1848, our parishioners of Bornish suffered greatly from the potato famine. In addition to charity, our people were forced to eat the nettle and the root of the silverweed cinquefoil. (35) Our pastor, Father John Chisholm, proposed the construction of the branch road south to Lochboisdale so as to provide employment and the means of earning food. At the meeting when this proposal was made, the factor, Dr. Alexander MacLeod, shook his fist in the face of Father Chisholm. He later sent an apology, when the road had proved itself to be so great a boon. In reply to the angry factor the priest had merely whistled --- a favourite practice of his. (38)

Inevitably, we were forced to leave! In the summer of 1849, we had to sell what possessions and animals we could and make preparations for our departure. In August, three ships, the *Tuskar*, the *Atlantic* and the *Mount Stuart*, arrived in the Outer Hebrides to carry many of our poor souls away

from the islands of South Uist, Benbecula, and North Uist. Our emigration was not by choice; it was a forced eviction by Colonel Gordon, who was playing his own part in the Highland Clearances. (1)

As the date approached, we gathered together with hundreds of our neighbours and kinfolk from the middle district of South Uist. (18) Feelings were mixed; despair over our losses, imminent eviction, and unknown trials ahead, were combined with the hope for a better lifestyle elsewhere. From Bornish, we were driven southward over the rough road. Our thatched roofs were dismantled and/or put to the torch to reinforce the finality of our exodus. We carried our provisions of food, clothing, and a very few lightweight household articles. As our throng moved slowly along on this one-way trek, we were joined by groups of emigrants from other parts of the island. After a walk of about ten miles, we reached the harbour at Lochboisdale.

Some years later we learned that during the embarkation of 1851, some of the adults had become quite upset at the prospect of leaving their island for an unknown destination. The elderly people went meekly to the ships, oddly enough, but some of the younger ones objected strongly. One family consisted of a widow, Mrs. Neil Johnston (née Anne Campbell), with seven or eight children from the parish of Iochdar. One of her sons, Angus, aged seventeen, resisted so valiantly that it took six soldiers to put the handcuffs on him! (10) An additional 1,681 souls were evicted even more harshly, from Barra and South Uist, in 1851, by the same Colonel Gordon. (39)

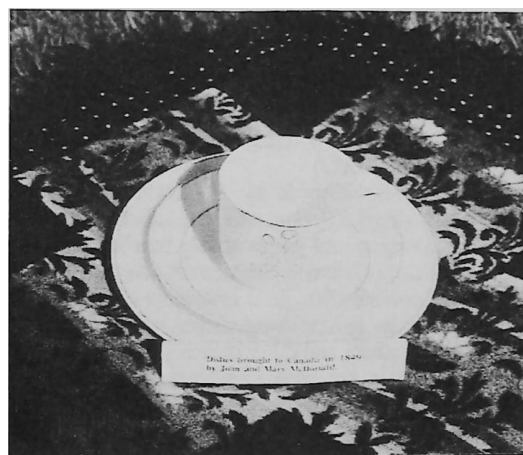
Over 500 people from South Uist and Benbecula were loaded onto the *Tuskar*, anchored at Lochboisdale. As we reluctantly boarded, one of its crew members was overheard to say, 'Oh, be sure that there is enough oatmeal on the boat and a barrel of treacle (molasses), and they'll survive on that till they arrive....'. (3) Another vessel sailed within days from Stornoway. Of the 400 passengers on the *Mount Stuart*, only five could speak English. One was a young boy of twenty, John MacEachen, who had attended school on South Uist at some distance from his home. (28) Other families evicted from Benbecula and North Uist boarded a ship named the *Atlantic* which sailed from Ardrrossan (2)

The *Tuskar* was a three-masted, square-sterned ship which had been launched on January 16, 1845, at St. John, New Brunswick. She had 1029 tons burthen, a length of 152 feet, a breadth of 32 feet, and a depth of 23 feet at midships. She carried squared timber from Canada to Britain and, whenever possible, emigrants on the return voyage. We were not informed of our ship's destination until we were three days at sea. I suppose that this action was taken in order to avoid mutiny. Our destination could have been Australia, America, Cape Breton Island in Nova Scotia, or Quebec. Ours was to be Quebec. (2)

During the passage, Mrs. Mary MacPhee was successfully delivered of a son, John. Another child, Isabel MacEachen, was also born at sea. The previous year, several deaths due to weakness had occurred and the bodies were

committed to the deep. (11) One mother, Padruig MacCormick's wife, Catriona, died of childbirth. The infant, Iain Phadruig (John Peter), was later given to a childless couple to be raised. The baby's father, after he had remarried and settled in West Williams Twp., did identify and reclaim his son. (2) Some of the family names on the ship were: Johnston, MacCormick, MacDonald, MacGregor, MacInnis, MacIntosh, MacIntyre, MacIsaac, MacLean, MacLellan, MacLeod, MacMillan, MacPhee, Morrison, Steele, etc. (44)

The voyage lasted two weeks, during which time we were crammed into the steerage section below decks. The rough-hewn bunks were six feet by six feet; with only two and a half feet of space between each bunk. We could not sit up in bed. Luckily, in fair weather we were permitted up on deck.



Dishes and a hand woven flannel blanket brought in 1849

As we entered the St. Lawrence River, we observed green foliage on the shore. For the first time in my life, I saw trees! All ships were required to stop for medical inspection at the quarantine station on Grosse Isle, thirty miles downstream from Quebec City. It had been established in 1831 and had endured its maximum occupancy during the cholera epidemic of 1847. (A first symptom of cholera was a brown coating on one's tongue.) Fortunately, there was no cholera on our ship so we proceeded to Quebec, where we disembarked. We spoke only Gaelic in an English and French-speaking port city. (2) (Glengarry County and parts of Quebec were Gaelic-speaking.)

A few of our passengers decided to stay at Quebec and a few left for Prince Edward Island. However, the majority of us continued towards Canada West (Ontario). (28) From Quebec to Montreal the voyage differed from the ocean passage in little but length. The 180 miles could be covered in fourteen hours by steamship. From Montreal we acquired passage on Durham boats which were slowly propelled against the current by setting poles and square sails. (56) After several days and much seasickness, we had laboriously

worked our way up the St. Lawrence to the village of Prescott. Here we transferred to a lake steamer which docked at Hamilton, at the head of Lake Ontario, two days later. (2) I suspect that we had been directed here because there had been a cholera epidemic in Toronto in July and authorities did not want to aggravate the situation. (55)

What confusion! There were hundreds of newly arrived emigrants from Scotland, England and Ireland all jumbled together. We all sought food, direction and assistance.

While we were at Hamilton, the dreaded plague of cholera broke out and few of our families escaped the loss of a dear one. In some instances, when parents succumbed, the children were left to the care and mercy of friends. However, when the time came to move onward, no one was permanently left behind with strangers. Our family escaped this fatal disease. In order to flee this outbreak, some of our group from South Uist walked to Toronto; others headed into an area northwest of Toronto that was called "The Queen's Bush" in Glenelg Township, Grey County. Still others decided to settle immediately west of Hamilton, near the village of Brantford. (2)

The Dundas Road, built by Colonel J.G. Simcoe, stretched from the head of Lake Ontario to London.(40) By stagecoach and wagon, our group of fifty families made its way to London. After a brief rest, we continued northwestward towards Williams Township. The women and children rode in the wagons carrying our few possessions; the fathers and other men walked behind. At the village of Nairn we were met by the miller, a Mr. MacIntosh, who very kindly gave us food and supplies on credit for the coming winter. Other residents of the area immediately took us into their homes. (2) At this period, the Big Swamp was traversed by a corduroy road to which there was no bottom. To traverse it meant excitement and danger and many the tale is told of oxen and men who were almost engulfed in its treacherous depths. (25)

After a few days rest, we set out in search of a homesite. We had to carry our belongings on our backs and shoulders for six miles through mud up to our knees, swales, and dense forest with only a blaze on odd trees to direct us. In Gaelic we called the Big Woods "an Choille Mhór". At first, there was great reluctance to settle west of the Centre Road. The people considered these concessions as worthless; for the most part they were low, wet, and almost impossible to clear. However, the majority of our group took up land in the western half of the township. (1) There were trees everywhere: maple, elm, bass, beech, white ash, black ash, hickory and oak. (17) The lowlands were wet and swampy with scrub vegetation. We scarcely had time to locate our selected parcel of land before the first frosts arrived. Father and my brothers quickly constructed a log shelter for the winter. [It has since been learned that this McIntyre family spent their first year at Kilworth, west of London.]

In February of 1850, the first death occurred in our community. Mrs. Lachlan MacDonald (née Catherine MacMillan) left eight children, ages two to twenty, and a

husband to mourn her passing. Her body was interred on a hilltop on lot 8 concession 12. (2) One of her sons, John, would later become my husband. Some of Lachlan's brothers and sisters had gone to Nova Scotia at this time, but he was the only one of the family to come to Canada West. He did this in order to stay with his wife's parents, Alexander MacMillan and Margaret MacIntyre. Lachlan MacDonald obtained from the Canada Company lot 11, concession 13, West Williams Township. His father-in-law acquired lot 12, concession 12, nearby. (30)

The first years in this new land were difficult for us children, as we didn't understand the reasons for many of the decisions made by our parents. I'm certain that it must have been just as difficult, if not more so, for them. Our very survival depended upon their decisions and actions.

In 1853, the men of the community constructed a primitive log church, facing south, on the northwest corner of the intersection of concession 12 and the Centre Road. My brother, Allan, constructed the altar from a large plank of basswood. (43)

On January 12, 1855, my father received the deed to our 100 acres of forest on lot 7 concession 12 Williams Twp. west of the Centre Road. It cost 64 pounds, 13 shillings, and 9 pence. (15)

My father, Seamus Mac an t-Saoir (James MacIntyre), became one of the first teachers in our community. He taught in Gaelic along with a little English, in a primitive log structure on the east side of the township. Later, he taught closer to our home in a schoolhouse constructed just east of the pioneer graveyard on the 12th concession. (2) As a young girl, I went to London to work as a housekeeper. Fortunately, I was able to attend school in the afternoons and attained enough education to also become a teacher.(4) About 1858, I returned to Williams Township and taught in the one-room schoolhouse near our home. Later, my brother Ronald also taught here. (2)

In 1860, the township was politically divided along the Centre Road into East and West Williams. The next year, our log church was replaced with a more sturdy frame building. The land for the church, school, and new cemetery had been donated by Domhnall MacRuairidh (Donald MacDonald), husband of Margaret MacIntosh. Ironically, he remains interred in the original pioneer graveyard.(5) My brother, Allan, now a captain of a Great Lakes Steamer, again donated the main altar. (2)

On May 13th, 1863, in the white frame church at Bornish, John McDonald and I were married. John inherited the 100-acre family farm and we lived in the small log house. Here, our seven children were born.... James (1864) Catherine (1866) Catherine Ann (1868) Margaret (1870) Effie (1872) Lachlan (1874) and Mary (1876). (20) John had obtained a fairly good education in both English and Gaelic in the old country. Education there was not compulsory and many grew up without any schooling, especially female members of the family.

In 1864, my father passed away in his 85th year. In July,

1865, our firstborn, James, died. He was just over a year old. I was pregnant at the time. We sadly placed his small body in the newly-dedicated cemetery, immediately west of the church. John's family decided that it was also an appropriate occasion to move their late mother's body from its hilltop site in the pioneer graveyard to this consecrated ground. This was accomplished with the approval and assistance of their father, Lachlan. (2)

In his youth, John, my husband, had spent several summers sailing on the Great Lakes steamships. His brothers, like many of the young men in our settlement, went to Saginaw, Michigan, each winter in search of employment in the lumber camps. (24)

My sister, Effie, moved in with us to help with the children. The spinning wheel was a cherished and valuable instrument in our home. All of our daughters were taught spinning and knitting. Stockings and mittens were their main products. Each year, when the woven material had to be fulled, the women in the neighbourhood would gather at different homes. At our place we would do the waulking on a board in the barn; the house was not large enough. We kept the rhythm with song after song, always in Gaelic. Some songs had as many as twenty-four verses. (3)

My brother, Lachlan Columba MacIntyre (or, as he was more commonly referred to by younger folk, 'L.C.'), was a highly respected individual and the only Justice of the Peace in the settlement. During the 1850's and 1860's, he operated a small general store from the front room of his home, a half mile west of the church. (27) When accounts were paid in full he would thank his customer with a small bottle of whiskey. (2) The Gaelic term for whiskey is *uisge bheatha* which appropriately translates to 'water of life'.

My mother still communicated with her brother, Roderick Bowie, who had remained on South Uist. His letters described the living conditions and events on the island following the evictions. The relatives who remained had fled to the mountainous east coast areas and were experiencing extreme poverty and hunger. Some of the crofters had settled on the nearby island of Eriskay. Both groups now relied more heavily on fish for food. (9) Our pastor, Rev. Allan MacLean of Bornish, had emigrated in 1853 with a group of his parishioners to Cape Breton Island, Nova Scotia. (42) Later, he was the pastor at Judique, Inverness County. The middle district of South Uist from which we left would remain empty, except for sheep, until the Crofter's Act of 1912 permitted resettlement. (7)

On a warm summer day, July 20, 1870, my mother, Catherine Bowie MacIntyre, died at age 72. She had been suffering from dropsy or kidney failure. In the Nominal Return of Deaths of the 1871 census, my husband recorded the cause of her death as 'poor doctoring, too much opium' administered by Dr. Barclay of Parkhill. (11) As enumerator, he knew that these words would remain secret for a century. At the time of her death, my mother's body had swollen so much that a new coffin had to be constructed; the original coffin was later used for Charles MacKinnon. (2)



Catherine (Bowie) MacIntyre (1798-1870)

Also written in the 1871 census are the words of my brother, Lachlan, its commissioner, "Respecting those Flannels, almost every second house in the Scottish-Irish old Country Settlements here has a Loom in it to weave a web of cloth or flannel every Fall for their own use and perhaps a web for their neighbouring woman or sometime the neighbouring woman will be allowed the use of the Loom to weave her piece of flannel. In this respect, it is supposed to be their own produce..." (11)

In addition to being the enumerator for the 1871, 1881 and 1891 censuses, my husband, John McDonald, was a member of the Township Council for twenty-one years and served as Deputy Reeve for several years. (53)

I did not always agree with my husband's decisions or actions. John's kindness towards others often resulted in hardships for us and loans were seldom collected. For example, when his brother, Donald "Oak Dan" McDonald, experienced financial problems in West Williams, John willingly assisted him in starting a new life near Saginaw, Michigan. (24) On February 7, 1874, John mortgaged the west 50 acres of our land for 125 pounds, 5 shillings and on August 10, 1878, the east 50 acres were mortgaged for 120 pounds. The west half was again mortgaged in 1883 for 650 dollars and in 1886, the whole farm for 2,400 dollars. (15) The bailiff was often at our door!

A post office had been established at the village of Sylvan on October 1st, 1854, with Robert Burns as its postmaster. This post office served our community until one was established in the home of Allan MacDonald at Sable on July 1st, 1860. It was not until New Year's Day, 1874, that we had a post office at Bornish on the NE corner. John Doyle (1837-1914) was our first postmaster. (16) In 1877, the post office moved to the SW corner, in the home of Archibald McLeod on lot 10 of the Centre Road. As a child, he had emigrated with his family from the Isle of Skye in 1841. (44) Joseph Kincaide built a two-storey, frame tavern on the SE

corner. When James Anderson bought this hotel, Archie McLeod moved the post office into this structure. (27) Archibald Morrison replaced the hotel with a store and the postmaster resigned. Donald Morrison (1846-1921) was appointed to the position on Jan. 1, 1883. He operated the office from his residence on lot 5, concession 12, of West Williams Township. With its closure in 1888, we were again serviced by Sable. A post office at Bornish reopened in 1896 on the NW corner, just north of the school, in the home of Malcolm Morrison (1831-1898), a native of the Isle of Eigg. It closed permanently on Sept. 11, 1900, with the resignation of Mrs. Margaret (McMillan) Morrison (1857-1926), who had succeeded her late husband. (51) Thus, during its brief existence, the post office at Bornish had been situated for different periods on the four corners of the intersection of the Centre Road and the 12th concession. Sable post office closed in 1910 and, with the advent of rural mail delivery throughout West Williams Township, the post office at Sylvan closed on May 1st, 1914. (16)

When the day's labour was completed, people would often visit one another's homes. Evenings were spent exchanging news, singing songs, or telling long tales, especially ghost stories. *Leabhar Na Ceilidh* (The Ceilidh Book) was full of such stories to be read by lamplight.(3) On one such evening, I sent young Effie out to get a pail of water. Just as she approached the well, someone, likely her brother Lachlan, tossed an object from an upstairs window to purposely frighten the little girl. She didn't take another step but turned around and promptly returned to the house with the empty pail. (2) She thought that one of the ghost stories that she had heard was coming true. In the early 1880's we replaced the old wooden hand pump over the well with a new iron model manufactured by The Robert M. McDougall Co. of Galt, Ontario. (It is still in place over 100 years later!)

In 1880, my brother, Lachlan, visited South Uist. He was the first of the original emigrants in the area to return to his birthplace. While on the island, he stayed at Garryhallie in the home of Charles Peteranna, a cousin on our father's side. (2) [in 1914, another brother, Allan, returned to South Uist.]

Mail to and from relations in Scotland ceased before the turn of the century. For many years, we subscribed to the Gaelic newspaper, *Mac Talla*, from Nova Scotia. In the evenings, John would often read it to the children. The children spoke no English before starting school at age seven. Effie recalled that a rod was employed at school to discourage the use of Gaelic.(2) The children were taught all their prayers in Gaelic and, to encourage them, we told them that the language of the Gael was the most common spoken in heaven. Our home also received copies of the *Oban Times* from Scotland.(3) Many of the elderly people never learned English. Young Catherine Morrison (Mrs. J.D. McRae), for example, was raised in her grandparents' home where only Gaelic was spoken. (4) Their house was located opposite the church at Bornish. Our children attended the original log school at the sideroad corner, about a mile west of the church. After it burned, classes were held in the auditorium of the

frame church (built in 1861). Mrs. John Gillis was one of the teachers who taught school in the church. Later a frame school with siding put on vertically was erected just north of the church. (27)



The McDonald Family - June 16, 1885

Back: Katie, Maggie, Lachie, Katie Ann

Centre: John, Mary, Effie McIntyre (blind sister of Mary)

Front: Mary, Effie (confirmation day for Maggie and Effie)

From a small book of songs entitled, *Orain Dhonnchaidh Bhàin Mac an t-Saoir* (The Songs of Duncan Ban MacIntyre), I taught the children many Gaelic songs by rote. One of my favourites was his last composition, Beannachd Libh, Beinn Dobhrain (Farewell Ben Doran).(3) (Ben Doran is a 3,523 foot mountain southeast of Loch Tulla in east Argyllshire.) This song reminded me of the 2,034 foot Beinn Mhór on South Uist.

About 1890, my husband shattered his left shinbone when thrown from a horse. He would walk with a limp for the rest of his life. His long convalescence and period of immobility was spent composing songs in Gaelic. One song was for the birds outside his bedroom window that woke him early each morning. Another song was for the clock whose ticking wouldn't let him sleep at night. He even composed a song for his horse. In his lifetime he composed many Gaelic songs but none was ever written down. (3)

In the 1891 census, John recorded our family first and listed our 16 year-old son, Lachlan as a student... the only youth in the township recorded as such. (11) To earn extra

money, Lachlan went to sail on the Great Lakes for several summers during the 1890's. He was once shipwrecked off the north shore of Ile Royale in Lake Superior. (2)



Lachlan P. McDonald,
a wheelman on Great Lakes steamships

Following high school graduation in 1891, our daughter, Effie, attended the London Model School for four months in order to obtain a temporary teaching certificate. While there, she boarded with the Ashton family at 782 Colborne Street. With this qualification, she began her teaching career at Maidstone, near Windsor. After a few years, she went to Toronto Normal School for a six-month course to become fully qualified in 1894. (4) In the same year her sister, Katie Ann, travelled to Ottawa to obtain her teaching certification at the Ottawa Normal School. While there, she boarded at the Gloucester Street Convent. Upon graduation, she returned home to marry John D. McPhee and to teach at the schoolhouse on the 12th concession. Effie and Kate went to teach in Chicago, Illinois. Kate was not sufficiently qualified to teach in the city, so she taught out in Cook County. (4) One of Effie's pupils was Roy Disney, Walt's brother. (2) When the girls returned home each summer, the money which they had saved went towards the farm expenses. (4) Kate later taught in the schoolhouse near our home and one of her students, Steve McCormick, later became her husband.

In 1899, we built a large, two-storey house of sand-based bricks on a knoll closer to the road. A new well was dug near its back entrance. Some papers and religious medals were embedded in the mortar of the alcove foundation on the west side of the building. (2) We moved our belongings from the small log house which held so many memories. Eventually the log structure was dismantled.

Between 1903 and 1909 John wrote several articles for the *Parkhill Post* in which he described the pioneer days of our settlement and its founding families. (2)

On February 12, 1907, John and I sold the farm to our son, Lachlan, for one dollar --- subject to a \$2,300 mortgage taken out in 1901 and subject to a \$100 annuity on the west half of the lot. (15)

On July 10, 1907 Effie married 'Smuggler' Dan McCormick and their wedding reception was held in our home. My brother, Capt. Allan McIntyre, was visiting us at the time from a ranch which he managed in Sonora, Mexico. (4) Effie and Dan established their home on County Road 6 at concession 15. Their house could be seen in the distance from our backyard. They had three daughters... Ann, and the twins, Tillie and Mary.

St. Columba's Roman Catholic Church at Bornish was used year round. Long sheds provided shelter for horses during winter services. After Mass each Sunday, families would congregate in front of the church to exchange news and opinions. It was the major social event of the week! (5)

My older brother, Lachlan, was quite active in politics. At the time of the 1911 federal election, he gave a great speech for Wilfrid Laurier in the Rob Roy Hall, one mile south of Parkhill on Hwy 7. We McIntyres were, of course, all good Liberals; the McDonalds, including my husband, were all Tories. Our son-in-law, Dan McCormick, was Liberal. (5)

On January 24, 1911, our son, Lachlan, married a local schoolteacher, Hannah Dalton. Hannah was one of only three Irish girls in our Scottish community. The others were Agnes O'Donnell (Mrs. Jack O'Hanley) and Margaret Jordan (Mrs. Dougald McCormick). (4) Lachlan and Hannah were married in St. Joseph's Catholic Church at Kingsbridge, in the Irish settlement north of Goderich. It was in the middle of winter!

In the fall of 1911, once Lachlan and Hannah were established in the farmhouse, John and I moved to a house we had purchased on McLeod Street in Parkhill. (2) My sister Effie joined us. Despite her blindness, Effie would knit for hours on end and many nieces and nephews received socks and mittens from her. Our daughter, Mary, widow of Donald C. Steele (1862-1906), also moved into this house with her three children.... Donald (1904) Mary (1906) and John (1907), who was born five months after his father's death. (20)

Two years later, on May 13th, 1913, we celebrated our fiftieth wedding anniversary with our children, their spouses, and our grandchildren. Relatives and neighbours filled the yard beside our home. (2)

John and I would often take our horse and buggy from town to visit the old farmstead. On such occasions, while I visited, young James would be taken by his grandfather for buggy rides on the 25 acres that Lachlan now owned across the road.

On New Year's Day, 1917, John died at our home in Parkhill; he was eighty-three. On the 27th day of the same month, my sister, Effie, passed away at the age of nearly 100. My brother, Lachlan C., died on Christmas Eve of the same year at the age of ninety-four. (20) It was a hard year!

Epilogue

When she passed away on February 28, 1925, at age 89 Mary (MacIntyre) MacDonald was the last survivor of her generation in our family. (21) During her wake, in her home on McLeod St., a verbal row erupted between her daughter Mary, "a real termagant" and Fr. M.D. O'Neill,

their argumentative pastor. The day of her funeral was cold and windy. As was the custom, the daughters Katie, Katie Ann, Effie, and Mary wore heavy black veils which the wind caught as they boarded the high buggies to go to the funeral Mass and out to Bornish for the interment. (4) The house was left to her widowed daughter, Mary Steele, and her three children. Mary remained there until the late 1920's and then moved to Chicago. When she died there, in 1967, she had been a widow for over sixty years. (2)

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The John McIntyre Farm, East Williams Twp., 1913

MacIsaac

The MacIsaac Families by James Wallace MacIsaac, 1999

MacIsaac Family Origins

The MacIsaacs go back at least to the 13th century, although who the original "Isaac" was remains uncertain. The name Isaac was popular, especially among clerics, in the 12th and 13th centuries. About 1300 Angus Og, grandson of Donald and 4th Lord of the Isles, married Anie O'Cathan, daughter of Guy O'Cathan ---an Irish chieftain of Ulster in Northern Ireland. As her dowry, O'Cathan selected one gentleman of each surname in his territory to accompany her -- 140 men who brought their skills to the isles and were charged with protecting her. They were known as Tochradh Nighean a'Chathanaich (the Dowry of O'Cathan's daughter). The MacIsaacs came to Scotland from Northern Ireland as part of Anie's dowry c1300. They were learned men and later became hereditary chamberlains to Clanranald.

The MacIsaacs initially resided in Morvern where Angus Og had moved the seat of his power. Angus Og's son 'Good John' acquired the lands of Moidart, Morar and several inner and outer isles (including South Uist and Benbecula) through marriage to Amie MacRuari. Her grandfather had acquired these lands after the Norse were driven out of western Scotland and the Isles in 1266. John divorced Amie to marry Margaret Stewart, a daughter of Robert II. He later transferred Amie's former lands to their first son Ranald as part of a deal to let his first son by Margaret become heir to the Lordship of the Isles. Ranald thereby became the 1st chief of Clanranald, a cadet branch of Clan Donald. The MacIsaacs as close adherents to Ranald went with him as his chamberlain to live in Moidart. This is how the MacIsaacs in history became identified as septs of Clanranald.

During the early 1600s a branch of the MacIsaacs was sent to South Uist from Moidart, and settled in the area of Ormiclate. They were one of the oldest families on South Uist known as Clann mhic Gille Riabhaich (family of the pock-marked youth), so distinguished from those elsewhere. In South Uist the Gaelic pronunciation sounded like M'Keesack; the harsher English pronunciation was McEyezack, derived by familiarity with the biblical name. The MacIsaacs of South Uist had the distinction of being exempt from the duty of propitiating the hostile spirits when entering Glen Liathadale (on the west slopes of Beinn Mhor) -- the cattle and sheep grazing area for the Ormiclate farm. It is believed the MacIsaacs of Ormiclate became the chamberlains of Alan MacDonald, 13th chief of Clanranald, when he came to Ormiclate c1700 and built his Ormiclate "castle". He died in 1715, and the castle accidentally burned that day.

Bill Lawson reported that in the rental of South Uist in 1798, there were eight MacIsaac tenants: Lachlan, John and two Dougalls in the Iochdar (north) area; Neil, Roderick and 'Fair John' in Ormiclate/Liathadale; and Malcolm in Stoneybridge. The name also appeared in the Boisdale area of South Uist. Neil was: Tenant of Ormiclate Farm in 1798; joint tenant with son Angus in 1811. This indicates that Angus was the oldest son who took over the Ormiclate rental from his father. **Neil (209) MacIsaac** is believed to be the brother of Angus. Ormiclate was cleared for sheep farming about 1820, and the longstanding family of Ormiclate MacIsaacs relocated elsewhere in the central areas of South Uist as part of their downward economic spiral leading finally to emigration of several MacIsaac families in 1849.

The 1849-1852 Emigrant Families

Among the families that emigrated from South Uist and Benbecula to West Williams and adjacent townships in 1849-52 were seven MacIsaac families. The first four listed below came from the central sector of South Uist (Bornish Parish). The other three came from the northern sector. This chapter introduces all seven families. However, it traces only the descendants of Neil (209) MacIsaac, the 2nd great grandfather of James MacIsaac, author of this chapter.

(1) **Angus (199) MacIsaac** (b.1786); Estimated s/o Roderick; m.c1815 Margaret MacIntyre; emigrated from Lower Bornish in 1851 to West Williams Twp; d. 1859; 8 children including:

1. **Donald (202) 'The Bruce' MacIsaac** (1814-1902); m. **Matilda MacCormick**; Matilda and 3 of their 7 children died in 1848 before leaving South Uist; two additional children died young in West Williams; surviving were Sarah and Mary

(2) **Neil Mór (208) MacIsaac** (1790-1876); est s/o 'Fair John'; m.1814 **Catherine MacLean**; emigrated from Liathadale in 1849 to Lot 8, Con.12, West Williams Twp; 9 children including:

1. **John (205) MacIsaac** (b.1815 in Liathadale); m.1845 **Janet MacEachin**, d/o John (497); emigrated from Bagh Harteavagh in 1849 to Lot 3, Con.15, West Williams Twp. Widow Janet attended farm and 2 daughters for 40 years!

(1) Catherine 'Kate' m.1866 Lachlan C. MacIntyre; (2) Mary m. John MacDonald

(3) **Neil (209) MacIsaac** (1787-1864); s/o Neil; m.1822 **Mary MacEachen**; emigrated from Baleloch in 1849 to Lot 10, Con. 12, West Williams Twp.; d.1864 in West Williams (see below).

(4) **Angus (556) MacIsaac** (b.1791); est s/o 'Fair John'; m. **Margaret MacDonald**; emigrated to West Williams Twp in 1849 and settled on Lot 13, Concession 14; 5 children, including:

1. **John Mór (206) MacIsaac** (b.1819); m. **Mary MacMillan**; emigrated from Lower

Bornish in 1849 to Lot 7, Con.13, West Williams Twp. John was hit by tree and killed in 1851.

The four MacIsaacs above are believed to have had a common grandfather --- Angus MacIsaac of Ormiclate
Angus (556) and Neil (208) are believed to be siblings.

(5) **Donald (203) MacIsaac** (b.1785); m.1819 **Sarah MacIntyre**; emigrated from Ardnamonie in 1840s; first settled in McGillivray, then in West Williams Twp c1855; 8 children, including:

1. **Neil (562) MacIsaac** (b.c1817); m.1846 **Catherine Campbell**

(6) **Archibald (200) MacIsaac** (b.c1790); m.1827 **Catherine MacIntyre**; m. 2nd 1833 **Flora Morrison**; emigrated from Ardnamonie to McGillivray Twp in 1848; d.c1855; 2 surviving children

(7) **Peter (210) MacIsaac** (b.1790); m. **Catherine MacCormick**; emigrated from Carnan Iochdar c1851 and settled in Stephen Twp, Huron Co, Ont by 1855; 7 children. (See below for more from Neil R. McIsaac of Warren, Mich.)

These three "Ardkenneth Parish" MacIsaacs could have been siblings; certainly they were cousins. They likely relate to the Bornish Parish MacIsaacs a few generations back.

Neil (209) MacIsaac (1787-1864)

Neil was known as O'Neill, meaning son of Neil who in turn is estimated to be the Neil of Ormiclate in the 1798 rental. Neil (209) was born in Ormiclate in 1787. After the dispossession of his family from Ormiclate c1820, he and his siblings were set adrift on South Uist. In 1822 he married **Mary MacEachen**, d/o Hector MacEachen of the Hector Buidhe Howbeg line; and they settled on a croft of the Drimore farm north of Drimsdale from 1821 to 1832 where 7 of their 8 children were born. In 1832 they were dispossessed, having no means to pay the rents demanded by Clanranald and his tacksman after the kelp market had collapsed. The family moved to a cottage at Baleloch, a subdivision of the Drimsdale farm, as a tenant of Mary's brother John, tacksman of Baleloch.

After the potato blight of the mid-1840s, Neil and Mary had been reduced to starving paupers. They reluctantly chose emigration in 1849 on the Tuskar with 6 of their 8 children. Upon reaching the new West Williams settlement, they settled on Lot 10 of Concession 12. Their oldest daughter 1. **Mary** (1822-1905) had married on South Uist and emigrated separately to West Williams Twp with her husband Donald MacDonald, son of John (136), settling with his father's family.

Their oldest son 2. **Neil** (1824-??) had died on South Uist before 1841. Soon after arriving, Neil and Mary's 2nd oldest son . 3. **Angus** died in 1850.

4/5. **Isabella** (1828-1914) and **Ann** (1829-??) soon went off to London in search of housekeeping work. In London they met and married non-Uisters (Connolly and Bulger, respectively), and became somewhat estranged from the Bornish community. No trace of Ann has been found. Isabella had 7 children, six of whom never married and/or have not been traced. Their oldest daughter Rose Ann Connolly has been traced to a living granddaughter in Florida --- **Rose Pauline Rieger Atkinson**. She and her late husband Walter have two children, 8 grandchildren, and 9 great-grandchildren.

6. **Marion 'Sarah'** (1830-1890) never married. She remained with her parents as a 'house servant' until their deaths; then survived on in West Williams to her own death in 1890. She is buried in Bornish Cemetery with her parents and her brother Angus (Row Z-4/17).

8. **Flora** (1833-1914) married Neil MacEachin, Jr. in 1854. The MacEachins were "next-door neighbors" to the MacIsaacs. (See MacEachin Family for more detail). That same year, Neil's sister Sarah MacEachin married Flora's brother Donald MacIsaac (below). Neil and Flora moved to Greenleaf Twp, Mich. in 1871. Flora died in Ubyly, Mich.



Donald MacIsaac (1831-1899)



Sarah MacEachin (1834-1888)

7. Donald MacIsaac

Donald was the only male survivor of the Neil (209) family. He remained with his parents on Lot 10 of Con. 12 in West Williams. In 1854 he married **Sarah MacEachin**, d/o Neil (159) MacEachin who owned the neighboring Lot 9 in Con. 12. Donald acquired half of his father's lot where he and Sarah lived with their family until the mid-1880s. Donald was the only literate MacIsaac at the time of emigration; some unknown benefactor had financed his education at the private school on South Uist.

Donald led with his heart, but was a poor businessman. As a result of some real estate scam, he lost the Bornish homestead c1883. He and Sarah moved to Port Huron Michigan with their 10 children. Sarah died in Port Huron in 1888 and is buried in St. Stephen's Cemetery. Donald died in Port Huron in 1899, and is buried there also.

1. **Angus Joseph 'AJ'** (1855-1935). Angus was the first of 10 children, born in West Williams. He was a big man with a quiet sense of humor. After the family move to Michigan he chauffeured for the rich in Detroit. He soon married and bought a homestead lot near Ubly. There is some confusion yet to be clarified as to his wife. Some records showed that he married (c1885) **Sarah McIsaac** d/o Angus C. MacIsaac and Effie MacInnes. But grandson O'Hanley 'Mac' recalls his grandmother as Sarah McInnes d/o Donald MacInnes and Mary MacIsaac. Angus and Sarah had seven children, all born at the Ubly farm. Angus sold the farm and moved into Ubly a few years before Sarah died. He died there a few years later.

1.1. **Sarah 'Sadie'** m. Malcolm Patrick. In addition to their own children, they adopted or fostered niece Mary McIsaac Schall after her parents died.

1.2. **Mary Louise 'Mamie'** married twice.

1.3. **Norman D(onald?) McIsaac** (1891-1923) m. Marie ... (1887-1922). Marie and Norman both died suddenly, leaving several young children whom were adopted or fostered by relatives and neighboring families in the Ubly area.

1.3.1. **Joseph McIsaac Block** (c1915-??). Fostered by the Block family. Medical technician. Moved to San Bernardino, CA where he married Edna. One son Paul.

1.3.2. **Norman McIsaac Lemanski** (c1917-c90). Fostered by the Lemanski family. Retired from the US Postal Service; resided in the Detroit vicinity.

1.3.3 & 4. **Veronica McIsaac and sister**. Fate unknown as of this writing.

1.3.5. **Mary McIsaac Patrick** (c1921- living). Fostered/adopted by Sarah and Malcolm Patrick. Mary m. Patrick Schall, and we hope to learn more from her on these two family branches.

1.4. **Archie 'Mike' McIsaac** (c1892-??) m. Anna .. ; they had no children. Archie lived and worked in Wayne, Mich. He was killed in an automobile accident.

1.5. **Peter McIsaac** (c1894-c1950) m. Ressa .. ; lived in Wayne, Mich. Worked at the Wayne Co mental hospital. Died of a heart attack while pushing his car out of snow.

1.6. **Donald Joseph McIsaac**(c1897-c1970). Worked on the ships that traverse Lake Huron. Met and later married Elsie Brown of Sarnia, Ont. Worked with brother Sylvester at the Fisher Body division of General Motors in Pontiac, Mich. Had five children.



Mary Gertrude O'Hanley (1902-1997)



Sylvester J. 'Dick' McIsaac (1900-1967)

1.7. **Sylvester J. 'Dick' McIsaac** (1900-1967) m. (1923) Mary Gertrude O'Hanley (1902-1997), d/o Donald D. O'Hanley, s/o Donald Beag (283) O'Henley. Her mother was Frances Elizabeth Dean, d/o William Dean.

Dick and Mary had 7 children; the family resided in Waterford, Mich. Dick worked in Plant Protection at Pontiac Motors. Dick and Mary are both buried at Mt. Hope Catholic Cemetery, Orchard Lake, Mich.

1.7.1. **O'Hanley Bernard** 'Mac/Hank' m.(1945) Kathryn Louise 'Katie' Doll.

Mac made a career of the Navy and the Air Force, which took the family to Germany and other station locations. The ultimate family residence was in California where they retired to Citrus Heights. Mac became expert in computer technology, and ultimately retired as Chief Deputy Director of Data Processing for State of California at Sacramento. They produced four children: Linda Louise m. Martin Albion; Donald O'Hanley m. Claudia Jean Henry; Barbara Jeanne m. Mark Francis Kwoka; and Sally Marie m. Tyler Michael Collins.

1.7.2. **Nathalene Marie** (1926-1927) --- died at age 13 months

1.7.3. **Carleen Marie** m. James Duane Parsons; family resided Orion, Mich. They have three children: James Duane, Jr m. Debra Jo Schaller; Richard Lee m. Deborah Lynn Rosetto; and Julia Ann m. 1st Bradley Austin, 2nd Jackie Estes.

1.7.4. **Gertrude Ann** m.(1951) Patrick Kenneth Daly. Gertrude served as a Notary Public for the Secretary of State's Motor Vehicle Dept. Patrick served as a Justice of the Peace for the city of Waterford. Their family resided in Waterford. They produced five Daly children: Michael Kenneth m. Sheryl Moy; Timothy James m. Terissa Buliga; Patrick Thomas m. Dana Calbright; Nathaleen Marie m. Michael David Collier; and Daniel Joseph m. 1st Jennifer Gail Hyten, 2nd Deanna Schell.

1.7.5. **Richard James** m.(1983) Shiela Abney; Res: Alger, Mich. One child: Lorrie Marie m.(c1969) .. Leverette; four children

1.7.6. **Thomas Edward** (1937-1961); m. Carmelina Ginell; no children

1.7.7. **Robert Earl** m.(1979) Debbie Vachon; 1 child: Tara Michele

2. **Norman** (1857-1915) never married; he liked to party. One night coming home to Ubyly from a party in Bad Axe, he fell forward off the buggy, was kicked by the horse as he fell, and was not found until the next day.

Cause of death was recorded as brain concussion.

3. **Mary** (1860-after 1939) m. (1900) Capt. **John E. McIntosh** in Port Huron, Mich. John was a ship captain on The Lakes; they resided in Port Huron. They had no children. After John died, Mary moved to her sister Emily's house in Saginaw, where she later died.

4. **Catherine 'Kate'** (1861-before 1939) m. **Harrison 'Harry' Ball** from Detroit. They made their home in Saginaw. They had two children: Sarah 'Sadie' Ball m. Al Kitchenside; no children; and William 'Bill' Ball m. Rosemary Harris; two children - Sarah and William.

5. **Capt. Neil Mór** (1863-after 1939). Alias 'Big Neil'. Neil was captain of a Père Marquette railroad/car ship that transported rail cars and eventually motor cars across Lake Michigan between Luddington, Mich. and Manitowac,

Wisc. He married (1893) **Catherine 'Kate' McMullen** (1866-1967), d/o John C. MacMullen, s/o Donald (237) MacMillan. They resided in an upper class house in Luddington, Mich. Kate lived to the age of 101! They had only one child:

5.1. **Archibald** (1893-1978). Archie was the first MacMillan grandchild to graduate from college --- Univ of Michigan/Ann Arbor. He became a VP with IBM Corp. He married (1923) Bessie Gaudion. They resided at Groves Point, Mich. with four children.



Archibald 'Archie' (1866-1939)



Mary 'Mollie' Walsh (1879-1963)

6. **Archibald Wallace 'Archie' MacIsaac** (1866-1939). Archie moved to Port Huron, Mich. c1885 with his parents. Archie's cousin Malcolm MacEachin coaxed him into the Michigan timber business at age 21. Malcolm was already an expert timber jack, learned with his father from harvesting his father's lands in the Thumb. Malcolm was a close friend of Moore West Wilson, son of a Michigan timber baron.

The three of them (and Malcolm's young family), as timberjacks, moved c1890 to Northern Michigan to work in the timberlands of Uncle George Wilson. Archie and Malcolm each purchased 160-acre lots near Marquette in 1890, which they logged and farmed for ten years, while they also worked at the Wilson timber camps. In 1893 they became locally famous, with Malcolm as camp foreman at Ewen, Ontonagan Co, for building the largest load of logs ever loaded and hauled on snow sleighs (see "Malcolm McEachin" story under MacEachin Family). In 1900 Archie and Malcolm both sold their lots in Marquette, and together with Moore West Wilson the threesome relocated to the Cavour timber camp near Rhinelander, Wisconsin. It was here c1902 that Archie, now 36, fell in love with the camp's young schoolteacher from Rhinelander --- **Mary Marguerite 'Mollie' Walsh**. Mollie was the d/o Patrick Walsh of Rhinelander. They married in 1904, and alternated living between the camp and Mollie's parents' home in Rhinelander.

In 1907 the Cavour timber camp closed. Archie and Mollie bid a fond farewell to all their friends and relatives, and boarded the Great Northern "Homestead Train" to the Pacific Northwest with their two young children --- Alice Madge and William Wallace. There was where the new era of timbering was hot. By now Archie was somewhat estranged from his Michigan family. After the move to the Seattle area, contact with his Michigan relatives further diminished.

Upon arrival in the Seattle area, Archie first found work as a carpenter in the coal mines of Carbonado well south of Seattle. It was there that their third child Sarah Ruth was born in 1908. After building some capital, Archie purchased a homestead lot near Suquamish in Kitsap County across Puget Sound from Seattle. There he built a one-room log cabin in which his family lived and farmed until 1918 while Archie worked the vicinity timber trade. Their fourth child, Mary Patricia, was born there in 1917. During this time, Mollie's unmarried sisters moved to the Northwest from Wisconsin (after their father died). Mollie and the "Walsh sisters" became locally famous teaching in the one-room schoolhouses around North Kitsap County.

But there was no accredited high school in Kitsap County when daughter Madge became of HS age. So Archie sold the homestead in 1918, and moved his family to a new frame house that he built on Rose Hill in Kirkland, WA (across Lake Washington from Seattle). It was here that the family matured and unnested. Archie died suddenly of a heart attack in 1939 at age 72. The house was soon sold, and Mollie lived on in Seattle apartments until her death in 1963.

6.1. **Alice Madge** (1905-1995). Madge, like her mother, became a great schoolteacher. During the 1930s she spent four years in Michigan restoring acquaintances with Archie's McIsaac and McEachin families. It was from this effort that much of the genealogy and stories herein originated --- she became the family historian. During WWII she served overseas with the US Army Red Cross. After the war she served a long career teaching in the Seattle school district. During the latter years, she specialized in working with juvenile delinquents. Madge retired to Portland, Oregon, to live with her sister Mary; and eventually died there in 1995.



Marg and Mac



Bob and Marilyn MacIsaac, 1993

6.2. **William Wallace** (1906-1990). Archie's only son was named after the famous Scottish hero. He grew up learning the timber and carpenter trades from his father, as well as the pioneering skills. After finishing high school in Kirkland, he went on to study engineering at Washington State University --- but was forced to drop out during the great Depression. He found work as a carpenter in the marine construction work. During his career he progressed to carpenter foreman, and then to project superintendent specializing in concrete projects. A few of his more notable projects were the first and second Lake Washington floating bridges between Seattle and Bellevue, Seattle City Light's flagship Ross Dam, and superintendent for construction of the Boeing 707 fabrication plant --- then the largest precast concrete structure in the world.

In 1938 he married **Marjorie Frances Lyneis** (1906-1998), d/o Claude Lyneis of Fond du Lac, Wisconsin. Marge was a registered nurse who on her own pioneering spirit came to Seattle to find excitement after completing her education at Marquette University. They lived in Seattle until 1949. After a major earthquake in 1949, Wally took his family to Olympia where he superintended the reconstruction of the capitol building and campus for two years. Upon completion of this assignment, he moved the family to the summer cottage that he had built on Miller's Bay near Suquamish (near his boyhood home). That became the family home for the next 40 years.

In 1988 Marge and Wally sold the Miller's Bay estate to move closer to health facilities in Kent, WA. They removed to a retirement home in Bellevue in 1990; and there is where Wally died soon thereafter. Marge died in 1998 at age 92 after being the "sparkplug" of activities in her retirement homes.

Marge and Wally had three children. They grew up learning carpentry and home building from their father. All three became graduate civil engineers.

6.2.1. **William Bruce**. Bill devoted his engineering career to the aerospace industry --- the Boeing Company, and then the Lockheed Company for most of his professional career. In 1970 he married **Sandra Antoinette Zito**; and they have one child Randall Alexander. Bill loves doing mechanical things, and remodeling his home and grounds. Sandra is hooked on barber shop singing. They reside in Cardiff-by-the-Sea, north of San Diego, California.

6.2.2. **James Wallace**. Jim's career took a different turn into regional urban transportation planning and traffic engineering. From 1975 to 1995 he owned and managed an engineering consulting firm before "retiring" to an individual consulting practice. In his younger days he climbed most of the major mountain peaks in Washington and Oregon. In his older days he works on family history and genealogy.

Jim married **Linda Ann Dempsey** in 1970. They have three children: Jeffrey William, James K. 'Jamie', and Shannon Michelle. Linda enjoys reading, the arts, and is an avid equestrian. She works as a teaching assistant with the Bellevue School District. They have lived in Bellevue, WA all of their married life.

6.2.3. **Robert Claude**. Bob followed his father's footsteps in the heavy construction industry. He became the Northwest's foremost expert on construction of floating bridges. Like his father, he also built his own family home in Kent, WA. Bob married **Marilyn Pearl Mullan** in 1964. They have three children: Karen Marie m. Michael Oboy; Steven William m. Melissa Brubaker; and Michael Robert. As of 1997 they also have two grandchildren. Bob is forever fixing his house, cars and equipment --- and everyone else's! Marilyn has a B.A. in Education, and works as a teaching assistant. They have lived in Kent over 30 years.



Jim, Linda, Jeffrey, Jamie,
and Michelle MacIsaac, 1993



Bill, Sandy and Randy MacIsaac

6.3. **Sarah Ruth ‘Mike’** (1908-1992). Sarah was born in a little coal-mining town of Carbonado, WA in the shadow of Mount Rainier. She grew up to be outgoing, gregarious and the family beauty. She attended the Peterson School of Business in Seattle and pursued an office business career. In 1939 she married **Albert Heller**, an insurance salesman for Metropolitan Life. In 1947 they adopted a newborn baby whom they named Paul Albert. A few years later they moved to San Diego, CA. The marriage became rocky, and in 1960 they were divorced.

Thereafter Sarah pursued Civil Service jobs that took her to the world. Seattle, San Diego, Fairbanks, Germany, Turkey, Italy, Spain, Ethiopia, Morocco, Pakistan, India, Honolulu, Glasgow, and yes --- Timbuctu! Perhaps no other MacIsaac has ever seen the world, as did Sarah Ruth ‘Sara’ ‘Sally’ ‘Mike’ MacIsaac Heller. She finally retired to her favorite city --- San Francisco. Her son Paul and his wife Susan live in San Diego with their two children Kim and Melody.

6.4. **Mary Patricia** (1917-1997). Mary was born in the Archie-built log cabin on his “homestead” farm near Suquamish, WA that Archie called “Fertile Valley”. She graduated from Peterson School of Business and replaced her sister Ruth working for the Globe Insurance Company c1937. In 1940 she married **Frank E. Kennedy** (1917-1969). Frank worked for the US Postal Service. They took up residence in Frank’s hometown of Portland, OR.

Frank and Mary had two children: Mary Madge and Patricia Frances. Mary is in charge of the Space Planning & Management group at Oregon Health Sciences University. Pat is a professor at the University of Nebraska.

7. **Emily McIsaac** (1869-after 1939). Emily m.(1896) **John O’Conner** in Port Huron, Mich. Emily was of medium height with brown hair and gray eyes, and very outgoing. John was the head brakeman in the Saginaw Yards of the Père Marquette Railroad. They resided in Saginaw with their four children: Lillian, Sarah, John and Donald. At last contact in 1939, John and Donald were unmarried, working at the Père Marquette yards. Lillian was married to Leo Sprunger with two children. Sarah was married to Hap Nevin with three children.

8. **Neil Beag McIsaac** (1871-1928). Neil was chief of security police with Père Marquette Railroad. He was big-boned, jolly, outgoing and lots of fun. He had an infectious laugh and was a great storyteller --- the “bard” of the family. In 1905 he married **Helen O’Conner**, sister of Emily’s husband John. He built the house where they lived in Flint, Michigan. They had four children: Margaret Sarah, Gordon James, Helen Marie, and John Donald. Little more is known of this family at this time; but we certainly hope to find them. Last contact with the family was in 1939.

9. **Flora Ann McIsaac** (1875-after 1939). “Aunt Flo” was a short, compact bundle of energy. She married **Edward Hawley**, an Englishman who was superintendent of transportation for the Père Marquette Railroad. She was “a rich man’s wife” with wonderful clothes; and they loved to travel. They lived in Detroit, and they had no children. Edward died in Detroit; Flora retired to St. Petersburg, Florida, where she eventually died.

**The Family of Peter McIsaac and
Catherine McCormick**
by Neil R. McIsaac, 1999

Peter McIsaac (1790-1863) lived in Carnan Iochdar, South Uist, Scotland and was married to **Catherine McCormick** (1801-). The first record of these two is at the baptism of their children at St. Michael's Church in Ardkenneth, Iochdar, Scotland in 1829. Three of their children were already born when the records of this church started in 1829. Peter's death is recorded at Mt. Carmel, Ontario. The death date of Mary is not known. She may have possibly died in Scotland before they moved to Canada. She is shown in the 1841 census in Scotland.

Their children were Anne, Christina, Rhynald, Angus, John, Margaret and Mary. The family emigrated to Canada in approximately 1850-51 and settled on Lot 13, Concession 12 in Stephen Township, Huron County, Ontario. This was then known as part of the Huron Tract. Two sons, Rhynald and Angus, took up adjacent lots of 50 acres each and their brother, John, lived across the road on Lot 16.

Ann McIsaac (1823-) is shown on the 1841 census in Scotland but there is no record of her in Canada.

Christina McIsaac (1825-) married **Angus McCormick** in 1860 at Mt. Carmel, Ontario. No further records of this couple have been found.

Rhynald McIsaac (1827-1897) farmed 50 acres on Lot 13, Con. 12 of Stephen Twp. At Mt. Carmel, in 1861, he married **Mary McEachern** (1844-1934), the daughter of John McEachern and Christine/Catherine McDonald. John McEachern farmed 50 acres on Lot 17, Con. 12 and had originally emigrated from Stoneybridge, South Uist, c.1841 to Cape Breton Island, Nova Scotia. They moved to Stephen Township before 1861. Mary and her brother, Joseph (1845-1907), were both born in Cape Breton, Nova Scotia. Joseph McEachern was a shoemaker in Parkhill and married Mary McCormick (1844-1918), the daughter of Archibald McCormick and Mary McPhee, from Benbecula, Inverness-shire, Scotland. They had eight children: Anne (1868), John (1869), Sarah (1870), Christine (1872), Flora (1873), John (1876), Mary (1879) and Joseph (1882).

Angus McIsaac (1831-1902) married Mary McEachern or **Sarah McEachern** (1836-1914) at St. Peter's, London, Ont., in 1856. He farmed the other 50 acres of Lot 13, Con. 12, beside his brother Rhynald. They had six children: Donald (1858), Neil (1860) m. Jessie Anderson, Peter (1862-1936) m. Julie Clear, Daniel (1863-1939) m.1. Mary Ellen Mitchell, m.2. Isabelle Hackett, Alexander (1865-1913) and Mary (1873-) m. Samuel A. Ehresman. The family moved to Detroit around 1895 and all the children lived in the Detroit area. The family plot is in Mt. Olivet Cemetery, Detroit.

John McIsaac (1835-) remained single. He farmed 25 acres of Lot 16, Con. 13 across the road from his brothers. He later moved to the Saginaw, Michigan area. In the 1871 Ontario Census, his sister Mary, her husband, Hugh, and their two children were living with him in Stephen Twp. An

unknown widow, Catherine McCormick, aged 70, (his mother?) was also living there.

Margaret McIsaac (1839-) married **George T. Ford** (1836-) who was also born in Scotland. He was the son of James Ford and Sarah Eleanor. They had five children: James (1860), Mary Ann (1862), James (1863), George (1864) and Margaret (c.1866).

Mary McIsaac (1842-1884) married **Hugh Currie** (1844-1885) who was born in New Brunswick. He was the son of Allan Currie and Flora McCormick. Ten children were born to this union: Flora (1867) m. John Ward, Duncan (1869), Peter (1871), Allan (1874), Stephen (1876), Catherine (1878-1961) m. Donald Angus McGregor, Christine (1879-1957) m. Arthur Varley, Hugh, Jack (-1967) m. Bertha Warbek, and Malcolm (-1964).

Rhynald McIsaac and **Mary McEachern** had ten children: John, Peter, Daniel, Augustus Hugh, Catherine, Ann, Christina, Sarah, Angus and Daniel.

John McIsaac (1862-1917) was a carpenter and married, in Detroit, **Kate Collins** (1864-1949), daughter of Denis Collins and Ellen Driscoll of Stephen Twp. They had seven children: Hubert (1896-1960) m. Kathleen Swader, Mary (Sr. Mary Hubert OP) (1898-1977), Ellen (1900-1902), Francis (1902-1927), John (1904-1986) m. Eileen Bauer, Anna (1906-1994) m. Arthur Rousseau, and Marguerite (1908-) m. Carl Miney. John and Kate are buried in Holy Cross Cemetery, Detroit.

Peter McIsaac (1864-1939) married **Lucinda Kleinstiver Dickson** (1875-1970), a child of Elisabeth Gruen and George Dickson. They had three children: Milford (1895-1969) m. Florence Hartman, Ervine (1897-1944) m. Carloyn Swigger, and Ethelda (1899-1908). Peter drove the mail stage from Parkhill to Dashwood and Exeter. He was also the Dashwood undertaker, had a furniture store, and ran the local telephone company. Peter and Lucinda are buried at Mt. Carmel Cemetery.

Daniel McIsaac (1868-1877) died at age 8 and was buried at Mt. Carmel.

Augustus Hugh McIsaac (1869-) left Detroit c.1920 to make his fortune and was never heard from again.

Catherine McIsaac (1867 or 1871-1934) married **William Abel** (1872-1944) and lived in Royal Oak, Mich. They had four sons: William (1899-1970) m. Grace Gregatis, Alvin (1901-), Harold (1902-1976), and Roy (1906-1990). Catherine is buried in Holy Sepulchre Cemetery, Southfield, Mich.

Ann McIsaac (1874-1960) married **Joseph Vernon** (- 1946), lived in Dearborn, Mich., and had two children: Melville m. Betty and Hazel m. Ronald Martin. Anne and Joseph are buried in White Chapel Cemetery, Troy, Mich.

Christina McIsaac (1876-1939) married **Reginald Armstrong** (1880-1976) and lived in the London, Ont., area. They had four children: Herson m. Ruth Hatton, Reginald, Lottie m. Robert Adams, and Germaine m. Howard Pierce. Christina is buried in Mt. Carmel Cemetery; Reginald, is buried in London.

Sarah McIsaac (1879-1950) married **Otto Restemayer** (1891-1968), lived in the Dashwood, Ont., area, and had four children: Hazel, Oneida m. Martin McGrenere, Hubert m. Rugce Desjardine, and Donald m. Jean Woods. Sarah and Otto are buried in Mt. Carmel Cemetery.

Angus McIsaac (1881-1955) married **Rose Cain** (1891-1918) and had one child, Dorothy Mack who is retired in the San Francisco area. Following Rose's death, Angus married **Mabel Hibbard** with whom he had two children: June m. Harold Snell and Virginia m. Lewis Stillman, who live in New York state. Angus lived in Detroit and used the last name Mack. He is buried in Holy Sepulchre Cemetery, Southfield, Mich.

Daniel McIsaac (1884-1939) married **Lydia Ort** and lived in Crediton, Ont. They had two children: Lester (1908-1960) m. Wilma Bauer and Helen (1909-1977) m. Earl Young. Daniel was the Crediton undertaker and blacksmith. He and Lydia are buried in the Crediton Cemetery.

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St. Columba Church at the Bornish intersection, 1915

MacKinnon

(*Mac Fhionghuin* = son of Fionnghin)

In the 1718 rent list of Balgarva and Linique, South Uist, four Mackinnons are listed as tenants of the Skyeman William Macleod of Hamara, whose family had a long-term wadset there. Other tenants there had surnames suggestive of Skye origin.

* * * * *

Two MacKinnon families settled near Bornish, Ontario. **John MacKinnon** (1814-), his wife **Ann MacLellan** (1811-) and their sons Neil, Murdo, Norman, Malcolm and Alexander emigrated from Skaig, Loch Carnan, South Uist, in 1851 to East Williams Twp. **Neil MacKinnon** (1798-1886), his wife **Mary (Amelia) MacPherson** (c.1804-1872) and their children Ann, Donald, John (1836), Donald, Roderick, John (1843) and Catherine emigrated from Dunganachy, Benbecula, c.1849 to West Williams Twp. **John MacKinnon** (1836-1894) married **Mary Catherine MacPhee** (1845-) and settled on Con. 18, West Williams Twp. where they raised ten children --- Katherine, Effie, Donald, John Neil, Mary Ann, John, Alexander, Angus, Christine and Sarah Ann. **John MacKinnon** (1843-1936) married **Mary MacMillan** (1843-pre1880) with no known issue. In 1880, in Detroit, Michigan, he married **Anne McDonald** (1853-1903) and had seven children --- Donald, Neil A., Ronald J., Maria Ann, Katherine, John B. and Loretta. Other MacKinnon families arriving at this time settled in nearby Stephen Twp., Huron Co., Ont.

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'A Scottish Letter' from Roderick J. MacKinnon (1916-1982) to his sisters, Mary Monica Duke and Frances M. Sackett of Detroit, Michigan, and to his friend, Tillie McCormick of Parkhill, Ontario, describing his visit to the islands of Benbecula and South Uist in Scotland's Outer Hebrides in October 1974.

Dear Folks,

Arrived in Benbecula about 2:30 p.m. Enquired from someone who appeared to be the airport manager about rooms. He said he would phone Lochboisdale. In the meantime it occurred to me that even if I did get a room in Lochboisdale I would be 28 miles from where I wanted to be. So while waiting for the call to go through I went to a snack bar and asked the waitress, Katie Morag MacDonald, if there were any rooms available locally. Katie Morag asked the proprietress, Mrs. Katy Mary Fraser, and she said she would call a Mrs. Monk. Mrs. Monk had no rooms but a Mrs. MacIsaac did.

The MacIsaacs are dairy farmers. People come to them for milk, apparently they do not deliver. It is true, while the older people speak Gaelic, among the children it is dying out. Donald MacIsaac said that making offerings to the sea god

has died out; even when practised, it was greatly exaggerated by the media.

The MacIsaacs have an electrical unit in the fireplace which they turn on at this time of the year to remove the chill. In the wintertime they remove the electrical unit and burn coal. Occasionally they burn peat. Peat is not used much anymore because of the labor involved to obtain it. Donald's grandmother was a MacKinnon. The people are an equal mixture of Catholics and Protestants. This makes for identification except in the case of the MacPhersons who weren't fussy; they may have members of both faiths in the same family.

The MacKinnon croft at Balivanich, croft #21, is the largest and oldest on the island. In the old days it consisted of about forty acres of general common, six acres of arable common, forty-four acres of general hill common. It had twelve milking cows, four working horses and maybe fifty sheep, an estimate. There was a loch at the end of the croft where he watered the stock. The croft described is Balivanich; the one connected with us is Dunganachy. When I pointed out that Dunganachy was our croft, not Balivanich, they said it made no difference since the Balivanich and Dunganachy MacKinnons were cousins. We were favourites and slaves of the chief of MacDonald Clan Ranald. Hence the biggest and best croft on the island.

Though the sister of Mr. Donald Alex MacEachen is by marriage a Monk, I did not learn much. I inquired about the Monk family and witchcraft. The last one to practise witchcraft on the island was a Michael Monk. He could cure horses and cattle of the evil eye. That is, if someone had made the animal sick by the casting of the evil eye Michael Monk could remove the spell. He took three threads placed them in the hair of the animal in the name of the Trinity for two days in succession. The third was hidden under the tail of the animal and left to decay. It worked! The animals recovered.

I asked Mr. MacEachen if it was true, that given a choice between war and peace, the islander preferred war. Mr. MacEachen stated that this was so. The reasons were economic.

I also inquired about the legend in the family that a co-lateral ancestor had saved the life of Prince Charles. He told me that as a boy he had heard the story but could not identify the co-lateral ancestor. [Neil MacEachen (MacDonald) of Howbeg, South Uist, boatman who took the Prince to France and father of Alexandre MacDonald, Duke of Tarentum]

He asked about a James N. MacKinnon of whom I knew nothing. James N. is in the same line as Neil and has written a booklet, "Pioneer Scotch Settlers of St. Andrew's, Saskatchewan".

The MacKinnons of Balivanich and Dunganachy originally came from Glen Sordale in Skye and were tenants of MacDonald Clan Ranald of Balfinlay

[Benbecula]. There are MacKinnons at Waternish and

Neil and Amelia [the writer's great grandparents] were probably married by Rev. James MacGregor or his curate, Father Colin MacPherson. These records would be at Ardkenneth [South Uist]. Mary Amelia MacPherson came from North Uist. 'Ronald' is a MacPherson not a MacKinnon name.

I was to have seen a John Alexander Monk at Gramsdale. He was away when I called.

A map of Benbecula 1804 might be obtained from the Scottish archives Benbecula [Edinburgh!]. I neglected to ask when the tacks were actually broken up.

The above information came from Donald Alex MacEachen, the historian of the island. He has a sister in Glasgow, a Mrs. Monk by marriage. Donald stated that at the present time there is only one family of Monks in North Uist. His wife is the district nurse.

The present tenant of Balivanich is a Mr. Donald James Campbell. He is also the local telephone operator. His brother Neil is the postmaster, with Mr. MacIsaac the local dairyman. You might say the MacKinnons are members of the established establishment of Benbecula as opposed to the unestablished establishment on Colonsay. However, since the MacKinnons have only been on the island for 300 years, some might hold for the latter. Prior to that time we had been on Skye. This explains why, when asked about the old country, our people mentioned Benbecula, South Uist and Skye, never North Uist or Barra.

When I called, Mr. MacEachen was reading the "History of the Catholic Church in Eastern Nova Scotia" by A.A. Johnston. He is recovering from an extensive operation on his leg.

Close at hand he had a picture of James N. and his large family [in Canada]. One son was a priest. James N. had the right idea. We should write our own histories.

Balivanich is pronounced *Balvaney*; the *a* is sounded like the baa of a sheep. Dunganachy is pronounced *Dunganahee*; the *h* is heavily aspirated.

The MacKinnons of Balivanich and Dunganachy were cousins. The villages seem to take their names from the crofts, i.e. Balivanich and Dunganachy. The MacKinnons were tenants of Balivanich from the breakup of the tack until 1965; the last tenant was James, uncle of the Campbells, and after whom Donald James is named. Balivanich means the house of the Manx. Dunganachy means the fort of sand. Donald James took me to see *Teampull Chaluim Chille* which is just beyond Balivanich. It is a ruin of high interest. It consists of a nave with very thick walls, a western doorway having sloping jambs in the celtic manner, and small rectangular windows, and a chancel, obviously a much later addition, with thin walls, very irregularly set out. Hard by is St. Columba's Well, close to which is "a small cairn" about 12 feet wide and 3 feet high, composed of stones carried there as votive offerings by people who came to drink of the water. I did not see the well or cairn. Donald James said it was inaccessible at this time. The church was built in 580 [A.D.]

Glendale, Isle of Skye.

either by St. Columba or by one of his disciples. Two attempts had been made previously, one on the hill of the white cross, and another attempt on a nearby hill. St. Columba's day is June 9th. The place names, including Balivanich itself, are of Norse origin. In the church someone had lifted a slab beneath which was the skeleton of a man. This skeleton was very interesting to Donald James. I would have taken a picture but was running short on film and unable to buy more. On the way over to the church Donald James pointed out what appeared to be a shallow, narrow drainage ditch; this he claimed was an otter run used by the otters as they moved back and forth between the lochs.

The impression given by the historians that we became a broken clan because the chiefs either boozed it up or played the ponies is not true. We became a broken clan as an aftermath of Culloden.

Connected since 1960 by a causeway with North Uist, Benbecula possesses no hills of note and, therefore, is mightily belabored by Atlantic gales. It may be described as oblong in shape, with the greatest length, east to west, of some eight miles.

The sea here is all islands and the land is all lakes. That which is not rock is sand; that which is not mud is bog; that which is not bog is lake; that which is not lake is sea; and the whole is a labyrinth of islands, peninsulas, promontories, bays and channels.

The best land is on the west, where there are broad stretches of flower-spangled machair looking down upon sparkling sandy beaches. The eastern shore is low and rocky, fretted by sea lochs and fringed by islets. The interior is waterlogged moorland, rising to its greatest height in Rueval (409 ft.). At Balivanich is the former R.A.F. aerodrome, the importance of which during the second World War, led to the connecting of Benbecula with Loch Boisdale in South Uist by a concrete bridge and good road. There is a daily bus service (Sundays excluded) between the airport and Loch Boisdale. At the airport is what may be described as the community centre of the island with shops and a garage. The only hotel is at Creagorry; the only restaurant is the Dark Island.

Catholic and Calvinist have, in the main, learned to live with each other in tolerance and charity. When I asked what there was to do on Sunday Mrs. MacIsaac said, "Go to church!" They told me that on Saturday in the old days enough peat was brought in to last all day Sunday. All the food that could be prepared the day before was cooked. Sunday go-to-meeting clothes were all laid out so that no unnecessary work was performed. This practice was also followed by Catholics. The MacIsaacs, as you now gather, are Protestants. They go to church on the same bus and are buried in the same churchyard. The buses stop running during the school year. During the school year they are school buses; on Sunday they are church buses.

I met the parish priest on my way to Mass and asked him if he had any church records. He told me to see him after

Mass. I went to church and the Mass was in Gaelic. I told him that I had noticed there was very little folding money in the collection plate, forgetting that a 50 pence coin is about \$1.25. I was thinking of island economics. He misinterpreted the question; more correctly, I did not put the question properly. He told me that they were so good in so many ways and that they were a very kind people, besides this was a good parish. Like most of the Catholic clergy I met he was a very high-calibre individual. They seem to be a very dynamic group. I had checked with the priest at the rectory in Ardkenneth, South Uist. He, however, was vacationing in Nova Scotia.

During my stay I was driven around by Donald MacLeod. He suggested that we visit a museum. The museum had been closed for two years. We encountered a Mrs. Johnston who had decorated a van with sea shells. The inside of the van she used as a hot house to grow flowers. Did take some pictures of a thatched cottage owned by a Mrs. Stewart. Mrs. Stewart was very annoyed at people who came along and took pictures when the yard was not tidied up. She, like Mrs. Johnston above, was soon mollified by Donald. Donald has a small mail route but what is unusual about it is that practically everyone on it has the surname MacDonald.

One of the books the MacIsaacs had was "Folksongs and Folklore of South Uist", first published in 1933. An excerpt from the book: "The man who wiped his dish with the cat's tail said, 'This is a long way from elegance'".

The MacIsaacs took me to see the ruins of Dunganachy. The size of the ruins seemed to indicate a house larger than most on the island. The croft was now occupied by a MacDonald. When it left MacKinnon hands, I do not know. According to Donald MacIsaac, those MacKinnons of ours who followed a trade were joiners. I had always thought that a joiner was a highly skilled carpenter who installed doors, windows, etc., but I inferred from Donald's remarks, though he may have implied something entirely different, that a joiner did dry wall construction as opposed to a mason who worked with concrete. The ruins of Dunganachy were of dry wall construction and were about 31 inches thick. The house must have been there until quite recent times since Donald's grandmother was born there.

After looking at Dunganachy the MacIsaacs took me to see Borge Castle, an old stronghold of MacDonald Clan Ranald. Borge Castle is one of the major secular buildings surviving from the Middle Ages in the Outer Isles. This massive, gaunt and lonely keep, now a shattered, untended ruin, is said to have been built in the 14th century by Lady Amie [MacRury] of the Isles, and indeed it has all the appearance of being a structure of that class. Probably this is the Castle Vynvaule (Benbecula) on record in 1373. It had been a tower-house of great size and strength, measuring about 62 feet in length, and at least 37 feet in breadth. The walls are 9 feet thick. As often in early towers, the interior, three stories in height, does not seem to have been vaulted; the random rubble, set in thick mortars, is not of very early character. Borge castle seems to have been still occupied in

1625.

After leaving the castle we went to the Dark Island restaurant, the only restaurant in Benbecula. The food and service was very good. We had roast beef and Yorkshire pudding. The name of the restaurant derives from a folksong written by a native of Benbecula [Iain MacLachlan] about Benbecula; I was unable to obtain a recording.

One night Donald MacIsaac and I stayed up till 2:30 a.m. battling the breeze. He stated that the MacKinnons were more advanced than the other people on the island. I asked what he meant by advanced and he said, for instance, they owned the only stallion on the island. I asked if after Culloiden and the breaking up of the tack, it would be a fair statement to say we were the defacto chiefs of the island and Donald said that it would be a fair statement. Incidentally, the old tacks have now become townships.

One of the first things I did on Benbecula was to go to the old graveyard. Most of the tombstones were not legible, and it was raining besides. Even if I had the equipment: wire brush, large sheets of paper, grease pencil, etc. and knew how to use them, it would not help. I did take down some inscriptions, and since I have them, they may as well become part of the record.

- *Erected by John MacCormick to the memory of his father Donald MacCormick Dunganachy died 18 February 1923 aged 84 years and his mother Mary Monk died 17 March 1918 aged 87 years; his brother Donald died 19 May 1920 aged 37 years*

- *In loving memory of my parents Donald Campbell died 18 March 1928 aged 84 years; Effie Monk died 29 Sept 1956 aged 82 years R.I.P. erected by Donald James*

- *In loving memory of Jessie C. MacPherson who died at Lochdar 10 November 1899 aged 25 years also Mary Flora MacPherson died 25 November 1899 aged 7 years. Resting till the resurrection Neil MacPherson died at Lochdar 27 May 1966 aged 76 dearly beloved husband of Flora MacKinnon*

- *Loving memory of our dear parents Neil Monk died 6 June 1956 aged 76 years; Peggy MacMillan died 29 September 1970 aged 71 years also our uncle Peter Monk died 20 March 1964 aged 86 years R.I.P.*

- *Most Sacred Heart of Jesus have mercy on the soul of Neil Monk, Ardaneioix, died 10 June 1960 aged 72 and his beloved wife Kate MacPhee died 22 December 1969 age 81 R.I.P.*

- *In Loving memory of Donald MacKinnon died 17 Aug 1966 and his beloved wife Anne Johnson died 28 Sept 1966 aged 73 years*

- *In loving memory of Alexander MacPherson died 29 Sept 1968 his wife Mary K. MacKinnon died 20 March 1951 also his daughter Flora died 195_ aged 10 years*

- *In loving memory of Mary Margaret MacKay beloved wife of Donald John MacKinnon died at Grinish 2 June 1948 aged 32 years*

- *MONK In loving memory of my dear husband and our dear [father] John Farquhar Monk died 8 April 1972 aged 54 years --- till we meet again*

By this time it was almost noon; I had been wandering around the old cemetery for about three hours. Donald MacLeod had gone off about his business so I started walking. It was still raining and, in fact, most of the time I was there it rained.... the wettest fall in fifteen years.

I saw a sign that said "Tartans for Sale MacGillivrays 1 mile". This was the longest country mile I ever walked! When I got there they did not have any brackens. They did have some MacKinnon hunting in yard goods. I gave that place a good looking over, walking that long country mile in the rain and then to come up empty handed. I asked if they would make a phone call to Donald MacLeod for me, which they did. Donald could not come for an hour. This left me in the position of imposing on strangers. In the meantime, I recalled Mary saying something about making a tartan stole for Father Ken. So I went back to the shed behind the house to get enough material for a stole. They would not accept payment. So I gave one of the children some change, sufficient I hoped to cover the cost. The MacGillivrays are incomers. He is from Mull and she is from Skye. The place is something like Muir an Aird. The Muir seems a bit ambiguous. Anyway, the idea is that from this point on a clear day you can see most of the island and from this vantage point Mary can watch over it.

The MacGillivrays pointed me through the fields in the direction of Balivanich. I got to the road and saw a sign which said Dunganachy 2½ miles. I followed the road along till I can to a store "Charles MacLeod General Merchant". The store was not open for business so I walked on following the main road.

Eventually I thought it was time to call Donald MacLeod again. I had seen a car pull in and figured these people just had to be home. They were. They phoned Donald and told me a small cluster of houses was Dunganachy. So I walked back the way I had come till I came to "Charles MacLeod General Merchant" again. This time the store was open, attended to by Mrs. Davidson. I had some change and so lunched on a chocolate bar. Then I saw a book on Flora MacDonald which I bought. Mrs. Davidson could not change a £5 note, about \$11.60, but she let me have the book on credit 40 pence, about \$1.00. I noticed she was not making a note of it. She told me that around there they didn't keep books. It seems at MacLeod's I had taken the wrong turn. The road to Dunganachy from that point was a footpath. Eventually Donald picked me up.

One of the comments made about the Scottish, I believe about the time of Erasmus, was that every man is a genealogist. They didn't go back any farther than I did but they had several ways of getting there. Neil Campbell made the remark to his brother Donald James that everything started with Donald. Of those surviving in Benbecula, Donald is the progenitor, but that sort of makes little old John redundant and I don't like to see that happen. According to Donald MacIsaac, this is the way it goes. They would give the genealogy in Gaelic to each other then give it to me in English.

- Donald MacIsaac's grandmother was Marion MacKinnon, daughter of Alasdair, son of Donald, son of John.
- Neil Campbell's mother was Christina MacKinnon, daughter of James, son of Donald, son of Alasdair, son of Donald, son of John.
- James N. MacKinnon (Manitoba) son of Donald, son of John??
- MacKay's grandmother was Marion MacKinnon, daughter of Alasdair, son of Donald, son of John.
- Roderick J. MacKinnon [the writer] is Roderick son of Ronald, son of Roderick, son of Neil, son of Donald, son of John.
- Donald MacIsaac married Katie MacRury, four daughters and three sons: Effie 29, Margaret 28, Mary 21, Catherine 13, Hector 32, Lachlan 30, and Finlay 12
- MacKays: Donald over 80 unmarried; Alex over 70 unmarried
- Campbell family: Donald James, single; Rodina, single; Neil, married with two daughters and a son; Kathleen, Mary Rose and Colin.

Nunton consists of a very large house, at one time the home of the chiefs of MacDonald Clan Ranald. At one time it housed three families; at present only one family by the name of MacPhee live here.

The story goes that at one time this house was a convent. A dispute arose between the parish priest and the nuns. The priest put the nuns in an open boat, their hands tied and without oars. The nuns put a curse on the island that from then on no priest would be ordained from Benbecula. So far to date no priest has come from Benbecula; though many have entered the seminary, none have been ordained. Across the road from the house is a building with a bell. The bell was used by the chiefs to call the workers in from the fields.

There was an old lady in the house; she claimed to be a MacMillan. When I described the Detroit MacMillans, even in the old days as being educated, having both money and brains, from my description she said they were not her MacMillans.

I asked her if she had any explanation of how we came to be the favourites of the chief and if it were true we were slaves of the chief. She said that was nonsense; in those days everyone was a slave of the chief. She also told me that the way we obtained Dunganachy was by taking two idiot sons of the chief for fosterage. How Balivanich was obtained she did not know.

One evening the MacIsaacs took me to Carinish in North Uist. We had drinks in the lounge, not the public bar. This sort of astonished me because in England there are three bars which may be served by the same bartender, but with a penny a glass more charged in each. The costliest bar is frequented by the gentry. England is a class conscious country, Scotland egalitarian. I was told by a couple of people that the same person might frequent both the lounge and the bar; if alone, the bar; with his wife, the lounge. If coming home from

work, the bar; if dressed for a night on the town, the lounge. It still costs more in the lounge. Donald and I drank beer; Katie, his wife, drank whisky with lemon. This I had never seen before. Either there are no additives, or the drugs which cleared up my asthmatic bronchitis protected me. Whatever I got no allergic reaction. Katie's whisky was not served in a shot glass but in a wine glass. Altogether the lounge might be described as a sedate place, no one threw a sucker punch at another and though crowded, there was the utmost decorum.

Mrs. MacIsaac's maiden name was Katie MacRury. I had thought that the spelling, as in the clan books, to be MacRory. *Ruairi* is Irish for Rory or Roderick. MacRury hence is a less corrupted form than MacRory. Katie's people were blacksmiths, as our people joiners. The MacRurys were there long before the MacDonalds. The MacDonalds came in possession of the Uists through marriage.

The evening meal usually consisted of something new to me. The first dinner was a lamb chop; I think she said stewed but I'm not sure. Herring rolled in oatmeal and fried. Mince, a form of loose hamburger. They had very fragrant and flavorful tomatoes. I enjoyed the food very much. Katie is a good cook!

I did not eat with the family, but alone in the living room. The table was attractively set and the tea came in two pots, one containing tea, the other hot water, in case you wanted to weaken the tea. What you did when you wanted it stronger I don't know. Anyhow, it was the first tea I had drunk in years and it was good. While I was there I was treated royally. They must have spent all their profits in my entertainment.

Sunday, 6 October. Mary & Frances [writer's sisters]: Yesterday was a real pretty day here some were going about in shorts. We spoke of pictures in Benbecula; it was either raining or threatening to. I have an instamatic camera; even so, I was unable to buy film there. Finally, I used a clip that was supposed to have been used in '73, forgot it was a 20 instead of the 12 I had been using. I took pictures of the MacIsaac family except Finlay; they said they would send me a picture of him. You mentioned food and I told you what I could remember; there were a lot of sweets, some sort-of-like a muffin with the top hollowed out and whipped cream inserted, were made by Catherine and were very good. Referring back to the pictures, if they turn out at all I will send you all of them and let you pick out those of which you might like a copy. You and Fran could get together on this. Going to Scotland and Ireland the advice given is not to attempt to take your own pictures but to buy postcards. Unfortunately, on Benbecula they were all sold out of postcards so I left some money with Katy, so that when the '75 selection of pictures come in they would send me some.

Each night I was there I phoned Alice [writer's wife]; one night the MacIsaacs spoke to her in Gaelic, with translation of course. Alice got a big kick out of it.

At school Finlay had a choice of either French or Gaelic, since he already knew Gaelic he chose French.

Thinking about it, they do pronounce *Gaelic* the way

Dad did.

Katy had, among other things in the kitchen, a TV set and two stoves, one oil, the other electric. Oil is less expensive than electricity.

As for nomenclature, they use for the most part two names e.g. Donald James Campbell; Donald MacIsaac is identified by using only one. I never heard an Archie Little Neil mentioned, but then I was not around the mail route consisting of all or almost all MacDonalds. Mary, you mentioned a woman in Bornish [Ont.] who had five names and each time she was mentioned they went through the whole rigamarole. In Benbecula a man tried that, but they reduced him to an acronym.

I asked Donald MacIsaac had he ever been on Barra. He said, "No Way", so I guess the resemblance of Dorothy McManus [writer's 2nd cousin] to Jane MacNeil, Countess of Dalkieth, is just a coincidence. Though he did say that the chiefs of the MacNeils of Barra got around a lot. MacDonald Clan Ranald only took over Boisdale from the MacNeils after a couple of centuries of intermittent warfare. On the other hand, look-alikes can pop up after nineteen generations.

I also want to ask Mr. MacEachan about our connection with the Duke of Tarentum. As you know, he brought back a shovelful of earth with him to France where it was buried with him. As I said, eight men left the islands with the Prince, [the son of] one became the Duke; the rest is European history.

Re: rambling... Alice [writer's wife] was referring to the manner in which this letter has been written, not my wanderings on the island. Last Xmas we ordered five books, got two.

You spoke of the MacMillans. I was thinking of the so-called Norman MacMillans not Angus and Mary. Strangely, though I was only two or three, I remember them. One time they killed a pig; I saw the liver and since that time I have never liked the stuff. They also had a big, black, white-faced colt they called Prince. (It seems Mother's beautiful baby boy outgrew his brains & memory as well as his looks.)

The priest at Ardkenneth had a book "Whisky Galore" by Compton MacKenzie. It tells of a ship loaded with maybe 240,000 cases of whisky wrecked off the Hebrides. One crofter digging in the fields saw his dog digging, went over and found a case of whisky. All the islanders wanted a pup from this dog who could smell out whisky. Anyway, all the dogs on the island are black with white markings.

Tillie [Tillie McCormick, Parkhill, Ont.]: Mr. MacEachan and the parish priest at Benbecula expressed an interest in receiving a copy of the history of Bornish, Ont., when it comes out. Mr. Orchard [of Parkhill, Ont.] is going to send me a copy; please bill me for the expenses. Your friend Dr. Maclean was mentioned many times. I did not see him while I was there.

Monday, when I left Benbecula, Donald accompanied me to Lochboisdale. On the way over Donald told me that in the old days the chiefs made concubines out of the prettiest girls. The reason given was that the male line would not die

out since bastards were recognized. It seems to me that, assuming there are as many sterile men as barren women, a good deal of what passes for the aristocracy could be a collusion between the butler and the upstairs maid. It's a wise child who knows his own father.

The ship pulled out at 7:00 a.m. We encountered force 7 winds; the ship neither pitched nor rolled, but did both at the same time and I got a little woozy. The Great Western Hotel in Oban was recommended but it was the farthest away from where I wanted to be. So I started near the ferry and bus office and worked toward the Great Western. Finally, I got a room in the Marine Hotel next door to the Great Western and at about the spot I had started out from in the first place. Bought an airline ticket from Glasgow to Dublin. The rest of the time was spent in the futile attempt to buy a MacKinnon plaid bracken. The last place I tried was the retail outlet for a woollen mill, way off the beaten path. One laird, more Sasunnach than Scottish, said of the crofters, "They are intelligent, educated, and will tell you anything they think you want to hear." After looking at everything, I asked the manageress, "How come in the States I have ties and robes both MacKinnon hunting and dress, but in Scotland I can't buy any?" "Oh", she said, "we export all our prettiest plaids." Yesterday, 5 October, we bought a bracken in Woodies. Incidentally, that homespun shepherd plaid bracken we had at home must be worth plenty. Also the clan book with the pictures of the chiefs has now become a collector's item. I told you about the old cream can going for \$26.00, with a hole in it, too; well, Wallgreen's are now selling plastic cream cans.

On the way to Oban I met a Mr. MacDevitt, who emigrated from Donegal [Ireland] and made it in Glasgow. In the old days our people lived largely on what they caught from the sea. The middens show they ate large quantities of shellfish. Mr. MacDevitt could not understand what they had to complain about. He couldn't get enough shellfish, especially the large claw of the lobster. Back in Donegal he said he lived on a small island with plenty of shellfish. Looking back, he just didn't realize how well off he was. On TV Howard Johnson's claimed they sold 380,000 plates of clams per week. Someone must agree with him, but they aren't on Benbecula. They seem to have the idea on the island that once they land in Montreal they are only a hop and a step and a jump from Vancouver. Mr. MacDevitt had the same idea. Arriving in Montreal he decided to go to Churchill, and, instead of taking a plane, decided he would go by train and see something of the country. "You know", he said, "I was on that train for two days and a night." He marvelled that this should be so. When Dad went to Fort William [Ont.] one time he marvelled that the best cup of coffee he ever had was on the Canadian Pacific [Railway].

For the moment getting back to the bracken (irrelevant), someone moving in on our floor had a chest of drawers, the most beautiful place of antique furniture I have ever seen; they also had a loom, but what interested me most was a framed piece of tartan about 4 feet long and ½ feet deep.

Some people who have brackens like yours, Mary, hang them on the wall. The parish priest in Benbecula told me that the shepherd plaid is the plaid of the clergy. Besides shopping for a MacKinnon plaid I also shopped for a recording of the Dark Island and I came up empty-handed there too. Will be able to get it at Scotland House or the Irish Walk which is the better store for Scottish records.

At the Marine Hotel I saw a man standing beside a Bentley. He spoke and I asked if he were a Macintosh (it is silly to spell MacIntosh with a capital *I*.) I forgot that the Macintoshs drive a Rolls Royce. He said no, he was a Reid of Clan Robertson. For a long time the Reids have contended they are relatives of the Robertsons on the grounds that crooked fingers in Scotland, called crooked crannies, appear in both families. Robertsons denied the relationship though recently they seem to have come around to the Reid point of view. He said he had the car for over seventeen years, had put 140,000 miles on it, and that the motor had never been touched; however, it did need a new paint job, fourteen coats of paint, and that in our money it would cost him over \$1000.

The boat trip from Oban to Iona takes about 45 minutes; then you take a bus to a point where a launch picks you up for Iona. The only professional Irishman I have ever encountered turned out to be a Scots bus driver. He told a story of a husband and wife who became separated. The wife was found then the husband disappeared. The call went out "Has anyone around here seen a dog with a bone in his mouth?" Most people wished they had brought a tape recorder.

When we got to the end of the line the launches to Iona could not get into the dock. The group was divided in two, those who wanted to catch the 5:00 p.m. ferry back to Oban and those willing to settle for fish and chips. I opted for the 7:00 p.m. ferry; this gave only one hour in Iona. On the way to Iona we passed a small pile of coal maybe three to four hundred tons lying open in a field. The driver remarked that the only things you had to watch in Scotland were your whisky and your women, and that with the price of whisky these days it paid to keep your good eye on the whisky. The driver seemed, if not bitter, anti-clerical and was anti-dominie. The dispute was about Sunday transportation; he was for it, the dominie against. He claimed that Dominie had NST on his licence plates, 'No Sunday Transportation'. *Mull* means barren in Welsh though the vegetation there looks lush. On Benbecula there are no trees. Mull seems to be heavily forested.

Ulva [island off west coast of Mull] (some say it comes from the Norse word for wolf) used to have a population of 2000; now there are only six families. Many British army officers have retired to Mull, so many that now it is nicknamed 'The Officers' Mess'.

The prime mover in the rebuilding of Iona was Rev. George MacLeod. A while back he inherited a title but refused it on the grounds that his wife was no lady. Most of the rebuilding was done by students who paid for the privilege of working there by attending a summer camp. The

only ones who received wages were the skilled laborers such as masons.

The bus company built two boats to carry 300 passengers and 5 cars to Iona and the Duke of Argyll refused to let them build a pier where they wanted it. The case is now before the courts.

One of the buses carrying the people back for the 5:00 p.m. ferry backed into a gully; serious injury and or damage was prevented only because it backed into a telephone pole. I heard that our driver bawled out the unfortunate driver of the bus against the telephone pole. The fact that he had set the emergency brake and that the brake did not hold was not his fault, but rather the driver of our bus, who should not have bought a Ford in the first place. When we got back our driver got a big hand but, whether it was because most of the passengers were Sasunnach or because he was a part of management, he got no tips.

I got back in time for dinner though I had to have tea in the lounge with a retired couple, a Mr. and Mrs. Watts. He was a bit bunged up by the telephone bus. They thought knowing the wind and tide conditions, the bus company was unscrupulous in bringing us there in the first place. At this time I was rather sympathetic to the bus company, because like any resort place in the North they have a short season to make it. Looking back, I have changed my mind.

He spoke of an incomer to Mull who liked the place, took a job on a road gang, while his wife worked in a hotel. He now ships out 2000 lbs. of salmon a week and employs eight

men; he goes fishing with a briefcase. He spoke of this fellow with the same reverence that Karl [Karl Duke, writer's brother-in-law] reserves for Dutch farmers. Mull might easily become another cannery row. This guy ruthlessly exploits the natural resources and admires anyone else who does the same.

Next day I went to Glasgow. Transportation in Scotland is cheap. On the way from Oban to Glasgow we passed Loch Lomond. The beauty of Scotland is overpowering. A Swiss said it was more beautiful than Switzerland, because of the contrast between the mountains and the sea. Except for the people I encountered who seemed nice, it is like an industrial town anywhere else. The only notable thing about it is its taxi cabs; they all look alike and they are all clean. A special detachment of police goes around inspecting them. The city has about 1100 cabs.

Going over [to Ireland] I was allowed to keep my baggage, a tote bag and brief case. Coming back both were tossed in the cargo hold. Looking out the window, I saw land and asked the stewardess what it was. She told me we were approaching Belfast. Going over took 45 minutes; coming back took one hour, so that when we got to Dublin I thought it was Belfast.

In 1652, the Catholic missionary Father Duggan reported, "MacNeil, Laird of the Island of Barra, having heard of me, sent a gentlemen to beg of me to do his island the same service as I had done for the Laird of Clan Ranald."

At *Teach Broc* in Ireland, Alice and I met a Father Duggan. I asked if he knew anything about the Father Duggan mentioned above. He said no, but that he knew a priest who had written a book about Irish Missionaries to Scotland and offered to take me to him. Father Duggan said that when his family was in Germany someone had lifted 700 years of genealogy from the family bible; 350 years were reconstructed. The last time he asked his brother where it was his brother did not know. Other than that, he had no interest whatsoever in the subject. When everyone else, including a retired nurse, a Miss Smith who had caught a cold in the chest she didn't have, were struggling to keep warm, he went swimming in the Irish Sea. He mentioned that the direct line had petered out with some Highland chieftain.

More properly, what I just wrote belongs in an Irish letter which may never get written.

Also, when in Ireland we met some Welshman there to play chess. Just as Alba is the proper name for Scotland; Cymra is the proper name for Wales. They pronounce it *Kimera*. They are the only ones who have retained the ancient name, the name we had when we moved from the Crimea to Anatolia in modern Turkey. If the Danes had not left the main body to conquer Libya, I always keep wondering what our history might have been. Denmark should be spelled Danmark. Kimmera means the brotherhood.

The Irish information was left at Dublin Castle; I don't know what they will be able to do with it; we can only wait.

Roderick



Karl V. Duke and Mary Monica McKinnon



The Duke Children

Dwight, Heather, Gregory, Shannon, Sue

MacLean

(*Mac Gill 'Eathain* = son of the servant of John)

"The progenitor of the MacLeans was a certain Gill 'Eathain (servant of John) who lived in the 13th Century. A very famous warrior, he was known as Gill 'Eathain na Tuaigh (Gillian of the Battle-axe) and dwelt in Mull. After the Wars of Independence, Robert the Bruce granted Mull to the Lords of the Isles. It was the sons of the fourth chief who forced John, Lord of the Isles, in 1365, to grant them charters to their lands in Mull, as well as other lands in Morven, Jura, Tiree and other places. It is from these two brothers, Eachann Reaganach and Lachlann Lubanach, that descend the two branches of Lochbuie and Duart respectively. Eachann's son, Tearlach, was an ancestor of the MacLeans of Dochgarroch, who became members of the Clan Chattan confederation. One of the great piobrochs, "Eachuinn Ruadh nan Cath", recalls "Red Hector of the Battles" who died in the Battle of Harlaw in 1411, where he was second in command of the armies of the Lord of the Isles. During the 16th and 17th Centuries the MacLeans were one of the most powerful clans in the Western Isles." (Rev. A.J. MacMillan 1986)

"Macleans were numerous in South Uist in the early 18th Century; only one family --- nicknamed 'Na Sassunaich' --- now remain of that group, as far as can be distinguished.

John Maclean from South Uist, aged nineteen, a Roman Catholic, was punished for desertion, while serving with the armies of the States General in Holland in 1723 and may have descendants there. The largest group of Macleans now in [South] Uist came from a Norman Maclean who came from North Uist as miller to Mingarry early in the 19th century, but individual families came from Harris, North Uist, Barra and Skye about the same time." (Dr. A. Maclean 1984)

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Only one MacLean family from South Uist settled in the Bornish, Ont. **Donald MacLean** (c.1810-), his wife **Marion (Sarah) MacDonald** (c.1811-) and their children Catherine, Sarah, Donald, John, James, Margaret and Ann emigrated from Bagh Hartabhagh in 1851 to Oxford Co., Ont. Within a few years they had relocated to East Williams Twp. Another son, James, was born in 1855. **Catherine MacLean** married **John MacNeil** who, in 1881, was a barber in Parkhill, Ont. In 1866, **Sarah MacLean** married **Donald MacPhee** in Ingersoll, Ont. In the late 1870s, this couple, now with five children, moved to Michigan.

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MacLellan

Angus MacLellan (1789-1851) with his wife, **Catherine MacIsaac** (c.1790-) and children Angus, Neil, Christina, Ranald, Catherine, John, Penny, Donald and Flora emigrated from Upper Bornish, South Uist, in 1849 and settled in West Williams Twp. Another daughter, **Sarah**, remained in South Uist with her husband, **Alexander MacPhee**. The eldest child, **Angus** (1812-1890), married **Mary Sarah MacCormick** (1817-1904) and resided in Lower Bornish prior to emigrating with their children, Marion and Angus. They settled on Lot 4, Con. 13, West Williams Twp. where Matilda, Neil, Archibald, Mary, Donald and Catherine were born to this couple. **Neil** and **John** farmed together on Lot 9, Con. 14, West Williams Twp.; **Christina** married **Donald Beag O'Henley** (See O'Henley); **Ranald** farmed Lot 4, Con. 12, West Williams Twp. for a time with his brother, Neil; **Catherine** married **Angus Morrison** (See Morrison); **Penny** married **Donald MacDonald** and raised a large family in East Williams Twp.

Donald was a captain of steamships which plied the Great Lakes; he married **Effie MacMillan** and had six children. **Flora** married **Donald MacIntyre** and raised a large family on the E½ of Lot 7, Con. 12, West Williams Twp.; in 1875, they moved to Sheridan Twp., Huron Co., Michigan.

In 1851, **Archibald MacLellan** (1821-), his wife **Mary MacIntyre** (1823-) and four children Archie, Margaret, Mary and John emigrated from Ardnamonie, South Uist. They settled on Lot 4, Con. 15, West Williams Twp. where John Bàn, Angus and Catherine were born.

Also in 1851, **Hector MacLellan** (1817-1875), his wife **Mary Currie** (1826-) and children, Effie and Donald, emigrated from Ardmore, South Uist, to West Williams Twp. Here, Archie and Hattie were born. About 1859, the family moved to Stephen Twp. in Huron Co., Ont., where Margaret, Neil, Donald and Eliza completed the family.

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MacMullen - MacMillan

(*Mac Ghillemhaoil* = son of the Tonsured Servant)

“The name MacMillan is of ecclesiastical origin, the progenitor of the clan being one of the clergy belonging to the Culdee order of the Celtic Church. The Culdee clergy, unlike those of the Roman Church, did not practise celibacy. Their abbots differed from the Augustinians in this respect that their office was a hereditary one and, unlike their usurpers, had no lay order.” (Rev. Somerled MacMillan, *The MacMillans and Their Septs*)

“The ecclesiastical progenitor in question was a man by the name of Gillchrist (Gille-Chriosd = Servant of Christ), who was called “an Gillamaol” (the tonsured servant). He was the son of Cormac, son of Airbertach. This Airbertach and his tribe inhabited the area of Mull, Tiree and Iona in the 11th Century. The MacMillans seem first to have settled in the area of Loch Arkaig, from which they were removed by the king around 1160 and settled in Lawers, by Loch Tay, from which they were driven around the year 1360, settling in Knapdale, which they acquired through marriage with a MacNeill heiress. They eventually lost these lands to the Campbells.” (Rev. A.J. MacMillan 1986)

A long established surname in South Uist, the MacMillans have been associated with Clanranald as farm managers or graziers of his cattle. Dr. A. Maclean related the following event. A cattle-raid on Clanranald’s lands in Benbecula centuries ago earned for a young MacMillan his chief’s gratitude. The buachaille (cow-herd) watched a raiding party of Macleods coming ashore. Being outnumbered, he hid until they had passed. He then swam out to their birlinn (boat) and moved it out into the channel where he anchored it to a rock beyond their reach. This rock off Roshnish in Benbecula has since been known as Macmillan’s Rock. With their escape cut off, he then swam ashore and gave the alarm. The Macleods were trapped. Conversely, a Macmillan, Iain Dubh MacGhille Phadruig ‘ic Fhionnlaigh Duibh, in Boisdale is named as one of the South Uist men involved in a cattle-raid on the Lochawe side in 1685. “The bulk of South Uist MacMillans appear to be descended from him.” (Dr. A. Maclean 1984)

Another tradition states that they came to Benbecula and South Uist as bodyguards to Clanranald. It was a brave Macmillan who carried the wounded Clanranald from the battlefield at Sherrifmuir in 1715. Later the same day, Clanranald returned to the battlefield and was mortally wounded. His home, Ormaclete Castle on South Uist, was destroyed by an accidental fire shortly afterwards.

The Gaelic-speaking people who emigrated to Williams Twp. in 1849 went by the name MacGhillemhaoil and while they were speaking Gaelic there was no problem. However, attempts to anglicize it by non-Gaelic clergyman or municipal clerks created a problem. Although it was spelt ‘MacMillan’ it was most often pronounced ‘McMullen’ or

‘McMullen’ by the bearer.

In 1849. **Alexander Beag MacMillan** (1778-c.1855) and his wife **Margaret MacIntyre** (c.1781-c.1855) emigrated with their children and grandchildren from Lower Bornish, South Uist, and settled on Lot 12, Con. 12, West Williams Twp. Their eight children were Catherine, Alexander Mór, John, Donald, Mary, Neil C., Flora and Michael. **Catherine** (1808-1850) married **Lachlan MacDonald** (1794-1873) (See MacDonald). **Alexander Mór** (1811-1906) was accompanied by his wife, **Mary Christina MacLellan** (c.1820-c.1850) and their daughter Christy; his wife died very shortly after their arrival and was interred in the pioneer hilltop cemetery. In 1855, he married **Mary MacPhee** and four daughters were born to this couple while they resided on SW¼ Lot 12, Con. 12, West Williams Twp. **John (Iain)** (c.1813-), his wife **Flora Morrison** (1816-) and their children Effie, Margaret, Mary, Catherine and Michael settled on Lot 6, Con. 12, West Williams Twp. **Donald** was born c.1816. **Mary** (1821-1904) married **John Mór MacIsaac** (1819-1851) (See MacIsaac). **Neil C. (Niall)** (1823-1901) married **Rachel Steele** (1826-1893); they raised five children in their home on NW¼ Lot 12, Con. 12, West Williams Twp. **Flora** (1824-1910) married **Neil MacEachin** (1816-1861) (See MacEachin). **Michael** (c.1827-) married **Mary Walker**.

A blacksmith named **Archibald MacMillan** (1810-1870) emigrated with his pregnant wife, **Catherine Morrison** (c.1810-), and their two children, Lachlan and Margaret, from Upper Bornish, South Uist, in 1849. A daughter, **Janet**, was born on Jan. 23, 1850, on E½ Lot 6, Con. 12, West Williams Twp. where they had settled. Three other daughters, Christine, Julie and Christina, may have died in infancy in South Uist. About 1874, **Lachlan MacMillan** (1840-) married **Mary MacEachin** (1854-) and had at least three children born in Michigan. At Bornish, Ont., in 1876, **Margaret MacMillan** (1843-1930) married **John MacEachin** (1833-1893), widower of Catherine MacDonald. They raised seven children in West Williams Twp.

Donald MacMillan (c.1770-1858), widower of **Effie MacDonald** (1776-1848), emigrated from Balivanich, Benbecula, in 1849 to East Williams Twp.; he was accompanied by his children John B., Effie, John C., Norman, Marion and Christine. Many other MacMillan families emigrated at this time from Balivanich to Glenelg Twp., Grey Co., Ontario.

MacNeil

“Evidence seems to show that the MacNeils were in Barra as early as the 11th Century, as vassals of the King of Norway. They were supporters of the Bruce and, in recognition of that fact, King Robert gave them large lands in the district of Kintyre. In the year 1427 Gilleonan MacNeil received a charter to the Isle of Barra as well as the southern part of South Uist, known as Boisdale. They claim descent from, and number their chiefs from Neil of the Nine Hostages who reigned in Ireland in the 4th Century.” (A.J. MacMillan 1986) In South Uist, “the Macneils are thinly represented; they are, of course, from Barra and the main family have been in Uist from the beginning of the 19th Century.” (Dr. A. Maclean 1984)

John MacNeil (c.1800-1870), with his wife **Janet (Jessie) MacLellan** (c.1811-) (widow of Dugald MacIntosh) and their children Catherine, Christine and John, emigrated from Lower Bornish, South Uist, in 1849 and settled in West Williams Twp. His sister, Catherine, and their widowed mother, Jenet, accompanied them. A James MacNeil (c.1849-) resided with the family in 1871 in West Williams Twp.

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MacPhee

(*Mac a 'Phie* from *Mac Dhuibh Shith* = son of the dark fairy)

As early as the 12th Century MacPhees were in the Iona area. The MacPhees of Colonsay were the hereditary record keepers of the Lords of the Isles. After they lost Colonsay in the 17th Century, the clan was scattered. (Rev. A.J. MacMillan 1986)

It is suggested that the surname MacPhee was introduced into South Uist as a 'tocher' or dowry. “Rev. Angus Macdonald of Killearnan says the Macphees were introduced with Margaret of Dunyvaig who married Ronald Mór of Benbecula. They were certainly numerous throughout Uist in 1718. In 1798 Neil Macphee had Heistamul, an island in the ford between Benbecula and South Uist. He had been there for twenty-five years and his father Francis, then still alive, had been promised by Clanranald that he would never be moved or have his rent increased.” [It was from Heistamul that one John MacPhee and his family emigrated in 1848 to East Williams Twp., Ont.] “Aonghas Mac Ni'll 'ic Phrainseas went out to Manitoba in 1883 as an emigrant, when over eighty years old, but he left descendants in Benbecula. He was probably a son of Neil son of Francis above mentioned. The MacPhees in Daliburgh and in South Boisdale are also descended from this Francis, but he may not be the eponymous ancestor of Clann Phrainseas. One of them told me that they were descended from a Spaniard who married a Macphee woman and adopted her surname; the other Macphees were descended from his second wife. The Clann Phrainseas are probably also the Clann a Phi nan Cladaichean (of the shores) but the suggestion that other Macphees are from the “Big Cave of Wick”, that is they were of tinker stock, may be less than serious. There is no evidence that any of the Uist Macphees ever were white smiths but some were blacksmiths with a fine reputation as bone setters.” (Dr. A.

Maclean 1984)

Sarah (c.1791-), widow of **Alexander MacPhee** (c.1785-pre1849) emigrated from Bornish, South Uist, c.1849 with two children, Margaret and Archie, and settled in East Williams Twp. **Margaret MacPhee** (c.1816-) married **John Campbell** (c.1816-) (See Campbell). **Archie MacPhee** (1826-) married **Flora O'Henley** (c.1827-1905) and had children Alex, Mary, John A., Sarah, Neil, Michael, Donald and Caroline. In 1897, at Bornish, Ont., **Alex McPhee** (1857-1925) married a **Mary McPhee** (1862-1916) of West Williams Twp. and then moved to Fremont Twp., Saginaw Co., Michigan, where they had four children --- Sarah, Archie J. and two infants. In 1892, **John A. McPhee** (1862-1935) moved to Fremont Twp. where he met and married **Kate McCormick** (1858-), formerly of East Williams Twp. **Neil McPhee** (c.1865-1928), the undertaker in Parkhill, Ont., married **Nora Rowland** (c.1870-1916).

In 1846, at Bornish, South Uist, **Archibald MacPhee** (1825-1889) married **Flora MacDonald** (c.1829-1895). In 1849 they emigrated to East Williams Twp. where Alexander (1857-), Mary (1858-) and John (1860-) were born.

Donald MacPhee (1817-1869), his wife **Mary MacIsaac** (1819-) and two children, Angus and Catherine, emigrated from Upper Bornish, South Uist, in 1849. An infant son, Donald, may have died in transit. They settled on W½ Lot 8, Con. 13, West Williams Twp. where twins, Rachel and Ann, were born in 1851 and Sarah, in 1853. **Angus MacPhee** (1844-1920) married **Ann MacPhee** (1847-); **Catherine MacPhee** (1846-1921) remained single.

John MacPhee (c.1810-), his wife **Christine**

MacMillan (c.1821-pre1871) and children, Archie and Mary Catherine, emigrated from Heistamul, Benbecula, about 1848. They settled in East Williams Twp. where Mary and Catherine were born. **Mary Catherine MacPhee** (1845-) married **John MacKinnon** (1836-1894), a native of Dunganachy, Benbecula (See MacKinnon).

Mary MacIntyre (1791-post1852), widow of **John MacPhee** (c.1790-1848), emigrated from Carnan Iochdar, South Uist, in 1849 and settled with her children in West Williams Twp. There were Roderick, Donald, John, Angus, Hugh, Annabella, Donald and John. Her eldest child, **Roderick MacPhee** (c.1813-1871), his wife **Mary MacPhee** (c.1821-) and their three daughters --- Flora, Mary and Ann --- emigrated from Bualuachdrach, South Uist, in 1849.

About 1849, **Lachlan MacPhee** (c.1816-), his wife **Una MacIntyre** (c.1821-) and their son, Donald (c.1841), emigrated from Stoneybridge, South Uist, and settled in East Williams Twp.

Angus MacPhee (c.1790-pre1880) and his wife **Mary MacLean** (c.1797-) emigrated from Kilpheder, South Uist, in 1851 to Williams Twp. Prior to emigrating the family had also lived in Kildonan and Garryvaltas. Their children were Neil, Hector, Norman(?), Mary, Catherine, Marion, Michael, Donald, Marion, Mary, Donald and Dan. By 1861, the family had moved to McGillivray Twp., however, by 1871, they had returned to West Williams Twp. **Hector MacPhee** (1820-1905) married **Mary MacIntyre** (c.1841-) and, about 1881, moved his family from McGillivray Twp., Ont., to Fremont Twp., Saginaw Co., Michigan. Their ten children were Catherine, Mary, John, John, Michael, Daniel, Angus, Andrew, Mary Ann and Norman. The elder **Marion MacPhee** (1827-1884) married **Neil MacIntyre** (1821-1904) and raised eleven children in East Williams Twp., on Hwy 7 two miles west of Ailsa Craig, Ont. (See MacIntyre). In 1870, **Michael MacPhee** (1829-1918) married **Archina (Jane) McEachan** (1850-1938); three children were born to this couple in West Williams Twp. In 1876, they moved Grant Twp., Newaygo Co. or Mecosta Co., Michigan, and thence, in 1882, to Sheridan Twp., Huron Co., Michigan. Their eleven children were Angus, John, Catherine, Emily, Neil, Daniel, Norman, John and three infants.

John MacPhee (1791-1863), his wife **Mary MacDonald** (1796-pre1852) and their children emigrated from Ardivachar, South Uist, in 1849 to Williams Twp. Their children included Archibald, Catherine, Neil, Mary, Angus and Christine. **Archibald MacPhee** (1819-1907) and **Sarah MacCormick** (1828-1915) were married shortly after arriving in Williams Twp. Their five children were born on Lot 10, Con. 12, West Williams Twp. **Mary McPhee** (1854-1925) married **James MacAulay** (c.1853-) and had children born in London, Ont. **Angus McPhee** (1856-1939) remained single. **Neil McPhee** (1857-1935) married **Margaret Ann Morrison** (1870-1908); they raised five children on Con. 10, West Williams Twp. **John D. McPhee** (1859-1945) married **Katherine Ann McDonald** (1868-1947) and raised seven children on Lot 10, Con. 12, West Williams Twp.; about 1930, the family moved to Lot 7, Con. 14 in the same

township. Their children were Mary Irene, Archy Donald husband of Margaret McKenzie, Sarah Martina wife of Frank Fitzmaurice, Mary Celestine, John Edmund, Katherine Genevieve and Margaret Louise, three of whom died of diabetes. **Donald McPhee** (1863-1895) remained unmarried. **Neil MacPhee** (1821-1906) married **Elizabeth MacPhee** (c.1835-1900) and had ten children Christina, Christy, Angus, Mary, John, Catherine, Mary Jane, Francis, Margaret and Sarah Ann. About 1880, Neil and Elizabeth moved their family from West Williams Twp. to Fremont Twp., Saginaw Co., Michigan.

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The Family of Donald McPhee and Sarah MacLean

by Anne (Peterson) Barry, 1998

Donald McPhee (1837-1922) and Sarah MacLean (1838-1922) both arrived in Bornish, Ont., as children, in 1851. They married fifteen years later. Donald made his living as a cabinet maker, and the couple moved frequently as their family grew. Their first child, Mary Catherine, was born in Woodstock, Ont., in 1868. Their second child, Donald, was born in Parkhill, and died as an infant. Sarah Anna was also born in Parkhill, in 1871. It appears that by late 1871 the family lived in Sarnia, where Catherine Norman was born at 2 a.m. Sunday, March 2, 1873. Their two youngest, John Alexander and Christina Margaret, were born in Windsor. In the late 1870's the entire McPhee family emigrated once again, this time to Michigan. They lived briefly in Owosso before settling, this time for good, in Saginaw. Donald continued to build furniture and "rode his bicycle every day" until he died, in 1922. Sarah died just three months later.

Christina, called "Teeny", married Henry Heinitz and remained in Saginaw. Family legend says John ran off to New York to join the circus, and died at age thirty-five. Catherine, called "Norma", married George Curtin, and also settled in Saginaw. Sarah Anna became a nun, Sister Mary Monica, of the Providence order. She taught school in Illinois and Indiana. And the eldest, Mary Catherine, married Dr. William O'Reilly (another Ontario native) and lived on Hoyt Avenue in Saginaw until her death in 1950. William was a general practitioner who had an office in his home and made house calls in his horse and buggy.

Mary Catherine McPhee and William O'Reilly had four daughters, Mary Eugenia, Margaret Honora, Alice Marion and Frances Agnes. Alice was the only sister to marry. She and her husband, Dr. Harther Keim, settled in Grosse Pointe and raised two daughters, Barbara and Kennie.

Barbara now lives in California with her husband, Gene Gerwe, and Kennie remains in Michigan with her husband, Dr. Tom Peterson, an orthopaedic surgeon. Both Barbara and Kennie still have several pieces of Donald McPhee's furniture in their homes.



The McPhee Family, Sarnia Ontario, autumn 1871
Donald, Sarah, Mary, Catherine, Sarah Anna

MacRae

The McRea Family

By Alice (de Gouw) Faccina, 1996

Of the McRae history in East Williams, two names bear the mark, John James McRae, his wife Mary and their family, and Fr. Donald A. McRae, the Gaelic-speaking pastor in this area from 1884-1903. Both of them had come from Ross-shire, Scotland, with their parents, James McRae and his wife, who died at sea on the journey. Of the second marriage were born five children, Rev. Fr. Kenneth J. McRae, of the St. Catherine's area and editor of *The Catholic Register*, Duncan, Christopher, and Flora all unmarried in the Beaverton area. The fifth, Alexander F. McRae (1856) and his wife Margaret (1850-1893) lived in McGillivray; they had two children, Mary Frances (1891) and Alexander Patrick (1893) who died as infants, and are buried at Bornish with their mother. Alexander moved back to Beaverton and died there. In St. Columba Cemetery a Donald McRae (1843-1909) is named on the John J. and Mary McRae stone, perhaps alluding to another brother. A Findlay McRae (1798-1892) and his wife, Effie (1824-1882), came to East Williams in 1861, their connection unknown.



The Farm of John D. McPhee, 1913
Lot 10, Concession 12, West Williams Twp

John James McRae (1841-1898), a Highlander, came to the Glencoe-Thamesville area of Ontario. In Wardsville, he married Mary McRae (1845-1920), from the Lowlands, a convert at their marriage, causing some family dissension. In the late 1880s they came to the Bornish area with three children: Annie J. (1875-1954), Mary Margaret (1879-1915) and James Donald (1882-1964). An earlier Mary Margaret (1877) and later, in Bornish, Catherine Isabella (1887) died in infancy. There were few Catholics and no Catholic church or school in the Orange Glencoe area; his brother was pastor in the Scottish Catholic area of Bornish.

In 1884, the newly-ordained, Gaelic-speaking Fr. Donald McRae (1840-1929) came to be assistant to Fr. Corcoran in Parkhill and Bornish before the mission of Forest was added. In 1888, Fr. Donald A. McRae was made pastor of Parkhill, Bornish and Forest. His brother, John J., and family now lived just west of the church, so their home was his too, since there was no rectory. He was no stranger to physical work, having spent time in lumber camps before being ordained in his 40s. Fr. Donald, a builder, a master carpenter, and John J. and his son James D. built a new house on the farm. After his father's death, James, a teenager, carried on the family farm. Fr. Donald had churches to build. In Forest, he organized the building of the present day St. Christopher's Church, debt-free when completed in 1892. Plans to replace the frame St. Columba's Church were made; the foundation was laid in 1902, personal labour of Fr. McRae and his parishioners in construction and finishing made the white brick Gothic structure ready for dedication on New Year's Day 1903, debt-free at a cost of \$6000. He had also built a Separate School at Bornish, north of the church and had made an addition to the west of the rectory in Parkhill.

Sadly, in January of 1903, he was transferred to St. Peter's Church in Goderich, Ont. On his retirement, he served as chaplain at Mt. St. Joseph's, London, where he died at the altar celebrating Mass in 1929, at age 89, and was buried in Beaverton area.

Two children of John J. and Mary McRae married and raised families in East Williams.

Annie J. married Angus D. McIntosh (1862-1954), son of Laughlin McIntosh and Christina McDonald, in 1905, and made their home on Lot 9, ABCR East Williams (Roy Watson's farm today). Their family consisted of Vincent Lachlan McIntosh, who moved to Cleveland, Ohio, retired to Ft. Myers, Florida, married twice and father of three; John Leo McIntosh, who died in Strathroy; Louis Joseph McIntosh who served in WW II, married Ruth, had a daughter and died in 1968 in London, Ont.; and Angus Domenic McIntosh who served in the Air Force in WW II, married with one son, Douglas, and died in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1966.

James Donald McRae married "the girl next door" (or across the road), Catherine Morrison, daughter of Archibald "Archie" Morrison and the late Hannah O'Hanley of Lot 10 ABCR, East Williams. She had been a Bell Telephone operator in Detroit and returned to Bornish to marry in 1916. At first they lived in the McRae home, but later moved to the Morrison home in East Williams. Jas. D. and Catherine McRae's children were born in West Williams. Their family consisted of Anna Marie, Mary Rita, Donald James, Kenneth Joseph, and an infant, Catherine Gloria, who was buried in St. Columba Cemetery. The McRaes were active in St. Columba's Parish and Cemetery Board and, for many years, delivered the mail in R.R. 8, Parkhill, in the McGillivray Twp. area.

Anna Marie McRae married Elmer J. "Al" Hatton and raised their four children in Sarnia. Allan and his

wife, Jean of Montreal, live in Ottawa with two children, Ian and Leah; Mary Jane is a judge in Toronto; Joanne married Link Byfield and resides in Edmonton, Alta., with four children, Eli, Colman, Silas and Elise; and Beth married Tony Ushedo in Toronto, now living in Vancouver, B.C., with two children, Samantha and Curtis.

Mary "Rita" McRae, a nurse, married Gerald Gooding and had four children in London. John Gooding and his wife, Nancy, live in Owen Sound. Mary Catherine married Fred Jansen; she lives in London with two daughters and teaches at St. Thomas Aquinas High School; Angela and her husband, Wayne Love, live in Barrie; and Paul lives in London.

Donald James McRae had the surname officially changed to MacRae in 1946. He married Anne Connors and resided in Dublin, Ont., where he was postmaster from 1972-1992. Their children are: James Donald, married to Margaret Ryan, living in London; Michael J. married Patricia Ann McGrath, living in Dublin; and Nora Anne married a Hallman and later a Jackson; she lives with a son Trevor in London. Anne died in 1974 and Donald James married Eileen Wolfe in 1989.

In 1952, Kenneth Joseph McRae married Mary Van Massenhoven, daughter of John Van Massenhoven (1901-1965) and Elizabeth Van Loon (1903-1973). This was the first marriage in the parish to the "new '49ers" from Belgium and Holland. They lived for some time on Con. 14, East Williams, then moved to Silver Springs, Maryland, and now reside in the Dublin area. Their children, who spent most of their childhood here, are: Monica, Kenneth Stephen, Patricia, James, and Catherine, who was born in Maryland.

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Monk

Only one Monk family settled in the Bornish area. **Ranald Monk** (c.1794-1861), his wife **Marion MacMillan** (c.1809-1859) and their children Neil, Roderick, Catherine, Neil, Donald and Malcolm emigrated from Dunganachy on the island of Benbecula in 1849. They settled on Lot 15 on the Centre Rd. in West Williams Twp. where Effie and

Peggy were born. **Effie Monk** married **Roderick MacKinnon** in 1876 at Bornish, Ont.; they raised four children in West Williams Twp. In 1902, Catherine's daughter, **Sarah**, married **John C. McDonald** at Bornish; they resided in East Williams Twp. with their four children.

Morrison

(*Mac Ghille Mhoire* - son of the servant of Mary)

“It is said that many of the Morrisons of Harris are descended from the O’Muircheasain bards, who came to Harris from the north of Ireland. Then there are the Morrisons who dwelt in the north of Lewis. These are the Clann Mhic Ghille Mhoire, the “children of the son of the servant of the Virgin Mary”, who claim descent from a natural son of Olaf, King of Man and the Isles, and the heiress of a local chieftain. Tradition has it that their progenitor came to Lewis by way of a shipwreck and, so, their badge is a piece of driftwood. Morrisons were, for some time, hereditary bards to the MacLeods and, in Harris, were hereditary smiths and armourers.” (Rev. A.J. MacMillan 1986)

It seems fairly certain that some of the South Uist Morrisons are also MacMhuirich (See Currie). “There are, however, two MacMhuirichs, as well as one Macgille Mhoire and one MacMhaol moire in the 1685 list of Uist men, the former being John Morrison who held Kildonan of the Crown up to 1730 but I am unable to link this man with any of the Morrisons now in Uist, with any certainty. There is a group descended from one Iain Òg whose ancestors came from Lewis in pursuit of freedom to practise their Catholicism. The ultimate ancestor in Uist was said to be one Ruairidh Chracabhaig. The Iain Òg, whose descent from Rory cannot be demonstrated in detail, could be the Iain Òg in Kildonan in 1730, brother of the tenant and who was Iain Òg mac Iain mhic Ruairaidh.

“According to Fr. Allan’s [Macdonald] informant there was group of Morrisons in Smercleite who came from an Iain MacGillemhoire, who cut the roof timbers for the building of Boisdale House in 1780 and was at that time a relatively recent incomer to South Uist.” (Dr. A. Maclean 1984)

Angus Morrison (c.1819-1897) emigrated from Bornish, South Uist, in 1849. At St. Peter’s church in London, Ont., in 1851, he married **Catherine MacLellan** (1827-1885) who spoke only Gaelic. The following children were born to this couple who settled in West Williams Twp. --- Sarah, Angus, Donald, John, Archie, Catherine, Donald and Allan. **John Morrison** (c.1857-1923) married **Christina McCormick** (1856-1940). Their children were Katherine Ann, Patrick D. who married Annie McLeod, Angus J. and Katherine M.

In 1849, **Donald Morrison** (c.1795-), his wife **Mary MacDonald** (c.1800-) and their children emigrated from Upper Bornish, South Uist, and settled on the banks of the Ausable River in Williams Twp. Their children were Catherine, Donald, Ewen, Mary, Margaret, Catherine, Ann, Alex D., Flora, Christina and Mary. **Ewen (Hugh) Morrison** (1823-1907) married **Jane MacIsaac** (1829-1895) and lived briefly on Lot 3, Con. 13, West Williams Twp. before moving

to Con. 14, East Williams Twp. They had nine children starting with **Mary Margaret Morrison** (1854-1855) who died in infancy. **John Hugh Morrison** (1855-1928) married **Catherine Morrison** (1861-1946) and raised six children on Con. 15, East Williams Twp. **Mary Catherine Morrison** (1858-1929) became the second wife of **John Peter MacCormick** (1845-1923) (See MacCormick). **Donald (D.B.) Morrison** (1860-1933) married **Effie McMillan** (1862-1939) and raised four children on Con. 14, East Williams Twp. **Angus Morrison** (1863-1896) remained single. **Dougald Morrison** (1864-) was shipwrecked and drowned on the Gt. Lakes. **Donald Alex (Daniel) Morrison** (1866-) resided in Toronto, Ont., in 1923. **Margaret Ann Morrison** (1870-1908) married **Neil McPhee** (1857-1935) (See MacPhee). **Archibald Morrison** (1872-1911) remained unmarried.

John Morrison (c.1790-1850), his wife **Ann Morrison** (1797-1876) and their surviving children emigrated from Upper Bornish, South Uist, in 1849 and settled on Lot 5, Con. 12, West Williams Twp. They had twelve children, some of whom died in infancy; there were Donald, Flora, Christina, Catherine, Ranald, Mary, Catherine, Malcolm, Catherine, Effie, Mary and Effie. **Malcolm Morrison** (1829-1898) married **Margaret McMillan** (1854-1926) and they had twelve children --- Ann, John, Mary, Neil, Rachel, Marie (Mary), Rachel, Donald, Jennet, Donald (Dan) who served in the Canadian Army during World War I , Catherine and Joseph A.

Alexander Morrison (c.1805-1878) emigrated from Kilpheder, South Uist, in 1849 with his second wife **Margaret Stewart** (1821-1901), their son, Donald, together with another son, Archie, from his first marriage with **Margaret Martin** (c.1815-1844). Margaret was pregnant during the voyage and gave birth to Ann shortly after arrival in Williams Twp.; Ann died in infancy. Five additional children --- George, Angus A., Alex, Catherine and Annie --- were born to this couple in West Williams Twp. **Donald (Black Dan) Morrison** (1848-1920) married **Mary MacIsaac** (1846-1935) and raised eight children --- George, John, Tillie, Neil, Archy, Angus P., Margaret and Dan --- on their farm at Lot 4, Con. 13, West Williams Twp. In 1891, at Bornish, Ont., **George Morrison** (1851-1940) married **Bridget McVeigh** (1851-1933); their son, Francis Alexander, was born in their home on Con. 14, West Williams Twp. In 1889, **Angus A. (Gravel Angus) Morrison** (1853-1926) married **Catherine Morrison** (1862-1890), who died from childbirth with their first child, who also died. In 1891, Angus A. chose **Sarah Steele** (1871-1934) as his second wife; their five children born on Con. 14, West Williams Twp. were Catherine, Christine Elizabeth,

Margaret Mary, Donald Alexander and Sarah Agnes. **Alex Morrison** (1856-1946) remained unmarried. **Catherine (Big Kate) Morrison** (1861-1946) married **John Hugh Morrison** (1855-1928) (See above). **Annie Morrison** (1862-) married **Thomas Houlihan** in 1896; their son, Archie, was a lawyer in Detroit, Michigan.

Following the death of their infant daughter, Catherine, in 1848, **John Morrison** (c.1812-1879) and his pregnant wife, **Christina O'Henley** (1825-1892) emigrated from Kilpheder, South Uist, in 1849. They settled in West Williams Twp. where Neil F. was born on Oct. 15, 1849; Flora, Donald and Alexander followed. **Neil F. Morrison**, a talented piper, married **Margaret McCormick** (1851-1896); they had ten children in East Williams Twp. before moving to Marion Twp., Saginaw Co., Michigan. The children were Christina, Dan, Mary Ann, John, Alex, John, Angus, Katherine, Florence and Mary.

In 1849, **Angus Morrison** (1811-), his wife **Janet Walker** (c.1819-pre1871) and their sons, John R. and Angus, emigrated from Daliburgh, South Uist, and settled on the banks of the Ausable River in Williams Twp. **John R. Morrison** (c.1845-1911) married **Mary Walker** (c.1851-1926); they raised ten children in their two-room home on Lot 15, Con. 20, West Williams Twp. The children were Angus, Ann, Jennet, John, Angus, Hugh, Dan, Catherine, Mary and Peter.

In 1852, into East Williams Twp., came **Mary Ann MacMillan** (1781-1863) widow of **Michael Morrison** (c.1780-c.1825) with her two sons, Norman and John, and their families. They had emigrated from Smerclate, South Uist, in 1851. **Norman Morrison** (c.1816-c.1866) brought his wife, **Catherine MacCormick** (c.1814-), and three children, Michael, Mary and Catherine. After settling in East Williams Twp., John, Hugh, Catherine and Mary Ann were born to this couple. Their eldest son, **Michael Morrison** (c.1845-1932) married **Mary Ann McCormick** (1857-1932) at Bornish, Ont. The newlyweds moved to Fremont Twp., Saginaw Co., Michigan, and had six children, Norman Alexander, Alexander, John, John Joseph, Mary Jane and Catherine Ann. **John Morrison** (1821-) married **Marion MacDonald** (1825-) and had eight children born in East Williams Twp. They were John, Michael, Hugh, Catherine, Mary, Norman and Angus.

Other Morrison families who emigrated from South Uist in the early 1850s settled in Glenelg Twp., Grey Co., Ont.

Some Morrison Families of Bornish, Ontario

by Alice (de Gouw) Facchina, 1996

The Hugh Morrison family was one of the first families mentioned by Fr. Thaddeus Kirwan, who, in 1849, visited the Catholic communities of Bornish, Biddulph, McGillivray, and Metcalfe, and probably Adelaide. Both **Hugh Morrison** (1823-1907) and his wife, **Mary Jane**

McIsaac (1829-1895), were buried in Bornish. On their farm in East Williams they had nine children: Margaret, John Hugh, Catherine, Donald B., Angus, Dougal, Donald Alexander, Ann Margaret and Archibald. Only John Hugh and Donald B. remained near Bornish.

A daughter, **Margaret** (1853) died in infancy. **John Hugh** (1855-1928) married a Catherine Morrison; Catherine (1858-1929) married John Peter Steele (1846-1923); **Donald B.** (1860-1933) married Effie McMillan; **Angus** (1863-1896) remained single; **Dougal** (1864) moved to and married in Chicago; he died in a shipwreck on the Great Lakes; **Donald Alexander "Danny"** (1866) was married without children; **Margaret Ann** (1870-1916) married Neil McPhee (1857-1928); and **Archibald** (1872-1911), single, died in Alberta of an accidental gunshot wound.

On January 7, 1892, **John Hugh Morrison** married **Catherine Morrison** (1861-1946), daughter of Alexander Morrison (1813-1878) and Margaret Stewart (1818-1901), also of the original '49ers. All are buried at Bornish. John Hugh and Catherine had six children --- John Alexander, Angus, Catherine, twins, Margaret Jane and Alexander J., and Leo Hugh. They lived ½ mile east of Centre Road on Lot 3, Con. 14. The families of two sons, John Alexander and Alex, grew up in East Williams.

In Detroit, in 1926, **John Alexander Morrison** (1892-1965) married **Margaret McDonald** (1898-1988), daughter of John B. McDonald (1853-1940) and Mary Ann O'Hanley (1866-1910) of Lot 3, Con. 12, East Williams. His father, John Hugh Morrison, had bought the farm ½ mile east of Bornish on Lot 3 Con. 13 from a John McDonald family who went West to homestead, with the understanding that McDonald could buy back his farm for the same price if they chose to return within a specified time. John A. served in the US Air Force in WW I. He returned to East Williams in 1929 to Lot 3, Con.13, and served his community in numerous capacities, member of St. Columba's Parish and Cemetery Board, reeve and clerk of the township, warden of Middlesex County (1936), S.S.S. #10 school board, Mutual Fire Insurance and Ausable Conservation Authority chairman (1949-1958). On June 4, 1958, the John A. Morrison Dam was opened outside Exeter, a 70-foot dam creating a 26-acre artificial lake to aid Exeter's water supply and provide flood control, the first of several in the watershed. John A. and Margaret had five children: **Joseph Anthony** (1928) married Angela Waitkus, daughter of Anthony and Vera Waitkus. They lived in Toronto, Ottawa and now Mississauga. They have three daughters: Paula (1959), Ann Marie (1961) and Janet Lynn (1968). **Mary Catherine** (1929), unmarried, was a nurse in Toronto and London. **Evelyn Elizabeth** (1932) married Bruce Williamson, son of Russell Williamson and Emma Galbraith in London. They have four children: Brenda (1961), Barbara (1962), Paul (1964) and Mary Ann (1966). **Stuart Jerome** (1934) married Martha Rummell in London, daughter of Ralph Rummell and Marjorie Morgan of Lucan. Stuart, a veterinarian, and Martha raised their family of five near Detroit: Catherine (1962), Marilyn (1963), John (1964),

Mary (1967) and Carolyn (1973). **Hugh** (1939-1973) married Sandra Van Neste, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Remi Van Neste of the West Lorne area and live in London. They have one daughter, Cheryl (1966).

Angus P. (1895-1918) served overseas in World War I. His family accompanied him to Centre Road from where he continued alone, on foot, to catch the train in Parkhill. As his figure diminished in the distance, his mother commented that she feared they had seen him for the last time. He was killed in action in France and his memorial stands in the family plot at Bornish.

Catherine (1897) died in infancy.

Margaret Jane (1898-1980) married **Clarence Leroy** (1899-1976) in Detroit and had no children.

Alexander J. (1898-1959), twin brother of Margaret, married **Louise Devereux** (1897-1965) and resided at Lot 3, Con. 14, East Williams. Louise was a school teacher at S.S.S. 10 Bornish both before and after her marriage. She witnessed the decline of the local school population to a handful and, then the swell of Dutch and Belgian immigrant children in the 1950s. They had four children --- John Francis (1927), in London; Leo Joseph (1928), in Thedford; Rita Agnes (1930) married Raymond Bernard Tevlin and lives in Detroit; and Angus Augustine (1931-1992) remained unmarried.

Leo Hugh (1901-1932), unmarried, died of tuberculosis in Queen Alexandria Sanatorium, London, and is buried in the family plot at Bornish.

Donald B. Morrison (1860-1933), known always as "D.B.", Hugh's second son, married **Euphemia "Effie" McMillan** (1862-1939), daughter of John McMillan and Ann McKinnon. They resided just east of Centre Road on the north side of the 14th Concession. Their children were: **Mary Jane** (1899-1926), died of tuberculosis; **John Alexander** (1900-1951), never married, moved to Ferndale, Michigan; **John Angus** (1901-) and his wife Gladys, had no family and lived in Detroit and Florida; and **Hugh** (1902-1930) moved to a drier climate of New Mexico, seeking improvement for his tuberculosis, but in vain. All but Angus are buried in Bornish.

Alexander Morrison (1813-1878) is listed among the first families of Bornish area by Fr. Kirwan in Goodspeed's *History of Middlesex County* (1889). He and his second wife, **Margaret Stewart** (1818-1901) lived in West Williams. Their children: were Donald, Ann, George, Angus A., Alexander, Catherine and Ann.

Donald "Black Dan" Morrison (1848-1921) married **Mary McIsaac** (1846-1935) in 1873. Their children were: George Dougal, John, Matilda "Tillie", Neil, Archibald, Angus P., Margaret and Dan.

Ann (1849) died in infancy.

George Morrison (1851-1940) married **Bridget McVeigh** (1851-1933); a son, Francis Alexander, was born in 1891.

In 1889, **Angus A. "Sand Angus" Morrison** (1853-1926) married **Catherine "Kate" Morrison** (1862-

1890), daughter of Hugh Morrison and Mary Jane McIsaac; Kate died at age 28, with an infant son. The following year Angus A. married **Sarah Steele** (1871-1934) and lived where Hugh Watson now lives on Con. 14, West Williams. Their children were: Catherine (1893-1920), Christina Elizabeth (1897-1972), Margaret Mary (1900-1963), Donald Alexander (1903) who died in infancy, and Agnes Sarah (1904-). Catherine married Ed Mahon (d.1937) and had three children: Genevieve, Patrick and Helen. Christina Elizabeth married Angus McCormick (1885-1949), but had no family. She was a teacher for some time in Parkhill. In 1962, she married a widower, William F. Orchard (1898-1992), also a teacher. In their retirement, they moved back to Parkhill and were very active in the history and restoration of St. Columba's Cemetery and the Old Pioneer Hilltop Cemetery. Margaret Mary was somewhat 'challenged' and never married, spending most of her adult life in supervised care. Agnes Sarah married Al Quigley (d.1976) and had three daughters: Maureen, Ann Christine and Mary Patricia.

Alexander (1856-1946) remained unmarried.

Catherine Morrison (1861-1946) married **John Hugh Morrison** (1855-1928), son of Hugh Morrison and Mary Jane McIsaac of East Williams.

Annie Morrison (c.1862-) married **Thomas Houlihan**, son of Edward Houlihan and Anne Kierney, in 1896.

Angus Morrison (1819-1897), listed among the original '49ers, and his wife, **Catherine McLellan** (1828-1885), lived in the Bornish area, likely at Lot 20, ABCR, East Williams with their three sons: John, Archibald, and Allan.

In 1889, **John "Butcher" Morrison** (1858-1923) married **Christina "Teny" McCormick** (1856-1940), daughter of Peter McCormick and Christina McMillan. They lived at S.Pt. Lot 14, ABCR, East Williams (Fox's farm on the Centre Rd.). Their children were Katie Ann (1890-1891), Patrick (1892-), Angus (1894-1925) who died of tuberculosis, and another Katie (1897-1993). Patrick married Annie McLeod, daughter of John McLeod and Annie McInnis, moved to the Toronto area and had three sons and two daughters, Patricia (1927) and Christina (1921). Katie taught most of her life in Windsor, Ont., sharing accommodation with her first cousin Honora "Nora" Morrison.

In 1891, **Archibald "Archy" Morrison** (1859-1928) married **Ann O'Hanley** (1869-1894). Their children were Catherine (1892) who married James McRae and Mary Catherine (1894), who was raised by an aunt O'Hanley, after her mother died at childbirth; she later moved to the States.

Allan Morrison (1866-1927) married **Honora McIntyre** (1874-1949), daughter of Ronald McIntyre and Mary McVeigh. They lived on Con. 12, West Williams. Their children were Ronald, Catherine (Mrs. John J. Johnson), Mary Theresa, Angus, Honora "Nora", (a teacher, unmarried), Andrew Allan, Michael A., and Agnes Dolorosa.

**In Memory of John J. Johnson and
the Old Scottish People he Represented so Well**
An Address to the Bornish Cemetery Board
by John Hendrikx, February 1989

When I came to this part of the country for the first time in the fall of 1948, there were a few things that drew my immediate attention. One was the general friendliness of the people, the number of old people among the church-going crowd and most of all, the almost total lack of children and the number of abandoned farms along the roads.

On February 22, 1949, we, Joe Kennes and I, arrived to stay. Old L.P. McDonald took us under his broad wing and introduced us to everybody around the township and in the town of Parkhill.

Among the Scottish people we met were John A. McPhee and many others among them J.J. Johnson. We were a novelty, promoted strongly by a very fine and popular parish priest, Father J. Paquette, now buried in Bornish. Everybody offered advice and if necessary a helping hand to get us started. Right from the first day we came to Bornish I felt right at home, thanks to the generous reception and hospitality of the old Scottish people. I used to ask myself the question: How would a Scotsman be received in our community in Holland if the roles had been reversed?

J.J. stood out from the crowd right from the start. At our first encounter, if I may call it that, due to my lack of knowledge of the language, I could feel his genuine interest in our cause, that of getting established in our new country. We had long conversations about farming in general but more particular about dairy farming, comparing our experiences, Holland versus Canada. He helped me a great deal in building a good herd of dairy cows.

I have always felt that I owe a great debt of gratitude to the Scottish community of Bornish and nobody represented that community better than J.J. and Catherine. During the forty years that I have been privileged to know J.J., I have always been impressed with his intelligence, his wisdom, and his friendship.

As most of us know, this cemetery board was officially installed on May 26, 1968. There had been previous meetings during the 1960's but this board became official in 1968.

In 1972, J.J. assumed the job of Secretary-Treasurer of the board, taking over from Mrs. Catherine McRae who requested to be relieved of the office. From then on J.J. became the zealous guardian of the Bornish church and cemetery. Together with Bill Orchard he planned all the actions of the board. His main effort at the start of his office was to arouse awareness among the Scottish people who had moved away from Bornish, that this was still their homeland, their heritage, where their forefathers had worked, and lived, and now laid buried.

He put together a mailing list of all the people he could think of and mailed them all a specially prepared letter in which there was a subtle reminder that donations would be

appreciated.

The response was tremendous, from all over North America. He then proceeded in putting together a new booklet on the history of the parish with the accent on Bornish, a follow up on the booklet printed at the centennial of 1949. It was printed in 1981 and sent to everyone on the mailing list. Again in 1985 he updated the booklet and had it reprinted because he felt that time was running out for him.

He did not neglect the physical end of his job, the church and cemetery upkeep. Under his guidance the church was repainted, got a new roof and good drainage for the basement; a new fence was erected along the road side and trees were planted around the memorial monument and [along] the north side of the cemetery. A road for easier access around the side and back was installed; nothing was left undone. In honour of his memory, we promise, to keep up his good work, to fulfill his hopes and dreams for his beloved Bornish, a memorial to the old Scottish people.

The Passover of Catharine (Morrison) Johnson,
by Ted Johnson, January 28, 1994

Mother's passover to everlasting life was so inspirational to family members present with her that I felt it would also be inspirational for others to hear about her passover.

Mother enjoyed lunch with Marilyn. Sally and Paul on Saturday, January 22nd, but was noticeably weaker the next day.

Mother was taken to Strathroy Hospital early on Monday morning with Marilyn accompanying her in the ambulance. Mother did not want to go to the hospital as she assured both the ambulance paramedics and the doctor at the hospital that she was fine. By Monday night, mother felt well enough to ask Marilyn to take her home but this was impossible because of required intravenous medication and nourishment.

On the morning of Wednesday, January 26, mother was much weaker, so Marilyn, Mary and Jack called family members. Bud and Janet, Paul and Sally, Jack and Mary, Marilyn and myself gathered to visit with mother on Wednesday evening. Mother knew us all but, due to her weakened state, Marilyn stayed overnight on a cot beside mother's bed. We then set up a 24 hour rotation to be with mother. Mother assured us that she was experiencing no pain.

On Wednesday night, mother experienced a dream which she shared with us on Thursday. In the dream, mother experienced her parents and dad who were welcoming her. For the rest of Thursday mother was noticeably reaching out with her free arm (the other arm had the intravenous), as if to take the hands of those who were welcoming her. Putting the dream and the reaching out together, we had a good talk with mother on Thursday evening before she received the Anointing of the Sick. Mother felt comfortable with this as I had anointed her twice before at the farm. We assured mother that her dream and her reaching out, as if being welcomed by

others, was a blessing. We assured mother that it was okay to let go of this life in order to be welcomed into everlasting life, where she would enjoy the presence of dad, her parents, Andrea, Brent and others who have gone before us. We assured mother that we loved her and that we would be okay and that mother could help us more than ever from heaven. We encouraged mother to place herself in Jesus' loving care to make the passover from this life to everlasting happiness. Mother had been praying frequently through the day so I assured her that, with our prayers plus the short form of the rosary, she could consider the rosary complete and have a good night's sleep.

Marilyn stayed overnight and, in the morning, was replaced by Mary and Jack, Marilyn returned to the farm and I went to the hospital. In the meantime, mother was experiencing a weak spell, which persisted, so Mary and Jack phoned the farm relating the change to Marilyn, who immediately set out for the hospital.

When Mary and Jack told mother that Marilyn and I were coming to the hospital, mother smiled. When I arrived at the hospital, Jack was holding mother's free hand and Mary was caressing mother's forehead and hair. I spoke directly into mother's ear, reassuring her that we were with her during her passover, trusting in God to take her to be reunited with dad, her parents, and others in heaven. I reminded mother that she had regularly concluded the rosary with a prayer to St. Joseph for a happy death that ended with "May we die in the arms of Jesus and Mary as Joseph did", and that her prayers were now being answered. I assured mother that I loved her, as did all the family, and that we were present to accompany mother during her passing from this life to everlasting life in heaven. Jack then experienced a peaceful relaxing of mother's hand clasp. I mentioned to Mary and Jack that mother would wait until Marilyn arrived before passing on.

When Marilyn arrived, she spoke to mother, assuring her of her love and the family's love. As we continued to speak and pray with mother, a few tears came from mother's eyes, which Jack gently wiped away. Mother continued to breathe for about 15 minutes and then she went peacefully to the Lord and those welcoming her. Tears flowed from those present, yet the feeling was that we were privileged to have accompanied mother on her journey to her everlasting home in heaven and this was a truly inspirational experience for us and all we would share this experience with later.

Mother and dad showed us a way to communicate with God in life and the way to trust God during the passage from this life, through death, to peace and happiness in everlasting life.

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Donald Morrison (1910-) by Ted Johnson, 1995

On October 26, 1995, Donald Morrison celebrated his 85th birthday and I want to honour Don since he has always been a heroic personality in our family.

At the age of 18, Don, with his brothers Andrew and Mike, left Bornish, Ontario, and travelled to Tucson, Arizona, where they worked in the lumber business. Five years later Don moved to Los Angeles where he worked in the wholesale lumber business for a few years. Then it was on to San Diego to work in the retail lumber business for about six years, until World War II.

Don joined the war effort to defend our freedom and, due to his experience in lumber and building, he was recruited into the engineering section of the U.S. 82nd Airborne Division. Don's overseas service began in North Africa where they entered Tunisia and prepared for the invasion of Sicily and Italy. Don's outfit entered Italy at Salerno and proceeded all the way to Naples where his division liberated the city.

Then it was off to Ireland to regroup and prepare for the Normandy invasion. Leaving Ireland, they went to southern England before his division entered Normandy, France, at Omaha Beach. The parachute and glider troops went first and the engineering section followed; then the engineering section went to the front with heavy equipment to clear the roads and build bridges so that the division could proceed. The 82nd Airborne Division moved across France and Belgium into Germany where Don well remembers the Ardennes Forest, since they spent the winter there and slept in the snow.

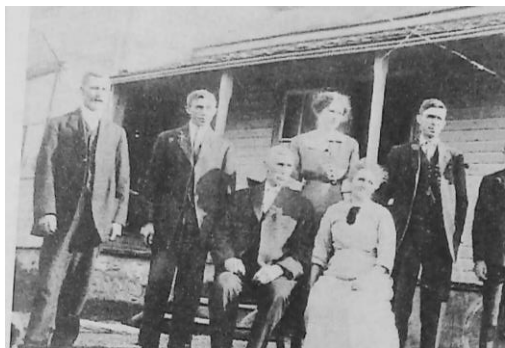
Don's division then withdrew to Northern France to prepare for the invasion of Holland. They invaded Holland and pushed the German occupiers back into Germany where that part of World War II ended.

After the war, Don paid us a visit at the farm, where he was indeed a hero. He left with us military jackets and ammunition belts which we wore with pride and showed to our friends and visitors.

Don returned to San Diego where he and a partner entered the building business. This continued for several years when Don went on with his own building business.

In the late forties, Don married Margaret and they raised a great family and Margaret helped out in the building business. Uncle Angus Morrison, who farmed near Bornish, Ontario, spent many winters working with Don before Angus retired to El Cajon, California. During Angus's years of declining health, Don, Margaret and family helped look after him.

In 1995, after 50 years in the building business, Don has just completed a development and sold all the houses just before the house building business in the San Diego area hit a slump. Don's son Jimmy, who worked with Don before starting his own business, is going strong since he has a large church-building contract. Don is presently looking for a new development for him and Jimmy to work on after Jimmy's contract is completed.



Angus and Mary (McCormick) Morrison Family
Archie, Sarah, Danny, Neil - August 1913
with Dan 'Skibone' McCormick (left)

**The Family of Annie Morrison (1875-1973)
and Frank LaBute (1878-1958)**
by Beverly (Raska) Adams, 1998

My grandmother, Annie (Morrison) LaBute, was born on New Year's Day, 1875, on lot 5, concession 12 of West Williams Twp., Ontario. She was the eldest of several children born to Malcolm Morrison (1829-1898) and Margaret McMillan (1854-1926). She was an excellent cook and worked as a cook for wealthy families in London, Ont., and in Detroit, Mich. She met Frank LaBute in Detroit and they were married in 1906. They lived in Detroit when Madeleine (1907-1980) was born but, by the time their second child was born, they had moved to a place south and west of Detroit --- perhaps near the Ohio border. Their second child was a boy named Morris (1909-1910). My grandmother always pronounced his name Morris but I believe it may have been spelt Maurice. I believe they moved back to Detroit shortly after his death. Mom, Valeria, was born in Detroit in 1912 and so were the twins in 1916. The twins were named Earl Francis and Merle Lewis and died before their first birthdays. Mom said she was very young and barely remembered them. When Mom was a baby her sister Madeleine could not say Valeria so Mom was referred to as 'the baby'. Then it was shortened to Babe. Most people only knew Mom as Babe.

My grandparents moved to Ferndale, Mich., before my mother started school and there Grandpa built his own house, taking a year off work to complete it. At one time, Grandpa worked for the Ford Motor Co. and was in charge of ten departments. In later years, he worked for Foster Engineering Co. from where he retired in 1956. They moved to Berkley, Mich., in either 1941 or 1942. Madeleine graduated from Lincoln High School in Ferndale. She married Basil W. Watson in 1933 but she never had any children. They eventually divorced. Several years later she married Bill Komer and they too divorced. Mom, Valeria, graduated from

St. James High school in Ferndale. My grandmother, who we --- my sisters and I --- called Mimmie was small and frail but healthy and lived to 98½ and was sharp till the end. Mimmie would crochet lace on towels, wash cloths, pillow cases, etc.. She would also crochet lace doilies and made comforters for each of us. I still have many of these items. She often sewed dresses and nightgowns for my sisters and me. When I was little, Mimmie would take me shopping (we would walk several blocks to the downtown section of Berkley) and would buy doll clothes for my doll. And, of course, we always went to Mimmie and Grandpa's for Thanksgiving Dinner.

Mom and Dad, Valeria "Babe" LaBute (1911-1998) and Joseph Raska (1910-1998) were married at St. James Church in Ferndale. When I was very young, before I went to school, we moved to Berkley --- just two miles from my grandparents. I still live in the same house. Mom was a small person --- only 5'1" and never weighed more than 110 pounds. She talked all the time and had an excellent memory up till two years ago when she had a stroke. Mom was kind and sensitive and always considerate of others. Mom was also an excellent cook. She loved to have company and she always had Christmas dinner. She liked Christmas and all the decorations and really enjoyed sitting in the living room with the Christmas tree lights turned on. Mom liked to bowl, liked to walk and liked to eat out. She always liked to go out --- whether it was to go shopping, on a day trip, or on a vacation. We --- Mom, Dad, Margaret, my daughter, and I --- have travelled extensively throughout the U.S., Canada and Europe. We have been to Monaco, France, Italy, Switzerland, Germany, Liechtenstein, Austria, Belgium, Holland, England, Wales, Ireland and also Aruba in the Caribbean. In later years, Mom went to Mass every morning and prayed the rosary every night. She also enrolled almost everyone she knew --- ancestors, relatives and friends --- in a perpetual mass association.

My sisters, Valeria and Elaine, and I graduated from Shrine High School. Shrine High is the parish high school for Shrine of the Little Flower Church of which Fr. Coughlin was pastor. You may remember him as the 'radio priest'. I am a graduate of Oakland University with a degree in Economics and work for the Kroger Co. as a customer service manager. I have one daughter, Margaret Mary (Adams) Godfrey. Margaret graduated from Shrine High and Oakland University with a degree in Management Information Systems. She also graduated from Wayne State University with a Masters degree in Finance. She works for Ford Motor Co. as a systems supervisor. Margaret is married to Richard Godfrey and has two children --- Courtney Ann, five years old, and Parker Andrew, two years old, and is expecting her third in October this year. They live in Plymouth, Mich.

My sister Valeria is married to Joseph Koreck and they have two children, Debra and Steven. Debbie is married to John Hauge and has one daughter, Laura Jean. They live in Weldon, Ill. Steven is still single and lives in Keego Harbor, Mich. Valeria and Joe now live in Crawfordsville, Ind.

My sister Elaine is married to Paul Gabbara and lives in Rochester Hills, Mich. Elaine is artistic and works as a restoration artist. When a person breaks their fine china, it can be repaired and Elaine paints the design over the repaired section to match the original section. Sometimes it is such fine work that she uses a paint brush with only 2 or 3 bristles. Elaine and Paul have three daughters --- Angela, Susan and Diane. Angela graduated this year from Michigan State University with a degree in Restaurant and Hotel Management. Suzie was married two years ago to Paul Skrna and is expecting her first child in March, 1999. They live in Lake Orion, Mich. Diane is a junior in high school.

Valeria (LaBute) Raska (1912-1998) recalled that her uncle, Dan Morrison (1891-pre1968), was in World War I and that his knee cap was blown off while in the Canadian Army. When he returned home after the war, there was a parade in Parkhill, Ont., for him and he was given a gold watch. She stated that when he was home on leave, he would visit her family and taught her how to play the card game "Snap". She had a lot of fun playing that card game with him. Dan was a brother of her mother, Annie (Morrison) LaBute.

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The Family of Marie Morrison and Joseph Wimmer
by Joyce Catherine Marie Brown Tromblee, 1998

My grandmother, Marie Morrison (1884-1965) and Joseph Wimmer (1886-1922) were married in Detroit. Joseph was born in Monroe, Mich. They built a house at 27 Doris Ave. in Highland Park, Mich. Joseph worked as a bookkeeper until he came down with tuberculosis.

In about 1924-25, Grandma Marie went to work at the National Biscuit Co. in Detroit to support the family.

My mother, Margaret, was 15 at the time and she cared for grandpa in the morning before school and after school until grandma came home. She was 16, when he died and she had to quit school and go to work to help support the family. Mother also worked at the N.B. Co. They took a streetcar to work, leaving at 5:30 a.m. every day.

Grandma Marie worked at the N.B. Co. until her retirement at age 65. She was the Supervisor of the Kitchen which fed all the employees. After retiring Grandma took up bowling and smoking cigarettes, and became an avid T.V. baseball fan of the Detroit Tigers team.

Grandma and Uncle "Short" bought a house on Santa Rosa Ave. in Detroit near 5 Mile Rd. and Livernois in the mid 1940's. Grandma was an excellent cook and we had most of our Holiday dinners either at her house or at Aunt Edith and Uncle Ed's home. (Both Edith and Ed were very good cooks).

My mother, Margaret, went to work as a waitress for Bill's Northern Restaurant in the late 1930's, and always worked the 4 p.m. to midnight shift and the main meal shift on holidays. She worked at Bill's for about 20 years, then continued at different restaurants until her retirement at age 66.

Mom and Dad had a very rocky marriage and she was

determined to stick with it until I graduated from high school in 1947. She then obtained a divorce and lived in the house they purchased in Berkley, Mich., in 1943 until she had a severe stroke in 1990, just 3 days after her birthday. She thereafter remained in a nursing home until her passing.

Mom loved to travel and visit her extended family in California, Texas, Alaska and Utah.

Uncle's Shorty and Russell both ended up as plumbers and worked that trade until they retired.

My being the first grandchild in the family allotted me the attention of all and the "boys", as Shorty and Russell were called, started taking me on rides and out and about with them early on. I remember when Russell bought a new 1937 or 38 Chevrolet of which he was so proud. He had a girlfriend named Dorothy and they frequently took me along with them.

Russell had an early love of archery and often went to the practice range near their home on Doris Ave. In later years he did most of his hunting with the bow.

Russell joined the U.S. Navy in WW II and was stationed on some type of Navy ship out in Pacific when the first atom bomb was dropped on Japan. He said he could see the mushroom cloud from the ship.

Aunt Edith was a love. She was 11 years old when I was born and we became very close. She was our favorite babysitter.

Edith loved her own babies and spoiled them to no end. After Uncle Ed's death she sold her house and moved in with Margaret in Berkley. In 1989, she moved in with her granddaughter, Patty.

After my marriage to La Verne Nelson, we lived in Berkley, Ferndale and Royal Oak, Mich., with our five children. We moved to California in 1959. We then divorced in 1961. My second marriage, to Dewey Tromblee, took us to Cordova, Alaska, where we owned the Cordova Hotel and Bar (with Dewey's brother Leon). My sixth child, Dewey Jerry was born in Cordova. We sold the business and returned to Scotts Valley, Calif., in October of 1970. Dewey and I divorced in 1976.

In 1993, I moved to Brookings, Oregon, and currently work for the local radio station KURY and do a pre-recorded radio show three times a week on the Year 2000 issues.

My brother, Albert Fredrick Brown, lived in Michigan and was involved with trucking and the cement mix business for about 30 yrs. He sold the cement site to the city but held onto Normandy Trucking. He ventured out in Louisiana and Texas in oil rig sales/resales. He died in a Texas hospital with C.H.F. while waiting for a heart transplant. He was survived by his companion of many years, Rita Groleau; and his son Randy. Randy is now living in Chelan, Mich.

My sister, Margaret "Kay" LaBelle, has been living in Orange County, Calif., since 1961. She is currently employed by Orange County and plans to retire in the year 2000.

**The Family of Michael J. Morrison (c.1845-1932)
and Mary Ann MacCormick (1857-1932)**
by Dolly Billings Carl, 1998

Michael J. Morrison and his wife, Mary Ann McCormick, came to St. Charles, Saginaw Co., Michigan [from Bornish, Ont.] and took up farming.

Their son, Norman, married Mary Catherine Weiland in June of 1914 in Saginaw Co. They raised their four children on a farm while Mary Catherine took up nursing and Norman started work with the county road department. Mary Catherine died in 1926. Norman finished raising his family through the efforts of his parents, older daughter, Pauline, and on occasion a housekeeper. The younger daughter, Dolores, stayed with an aunt and uncle. Pauline went to school, kept house for her father and two brothers, plus did all the cooking and baking for the family during her early years. She remembers her grandmother speaking in Gaelic and regrets that she did not pay closer attention. Norman retired from his job and enjoyed his later years until a stroke placed him in a nursing home. He passed away on December 10, 1963, in Saginaw.

Pauline married a local boy, Tom Carl, in 1939. They made the move to Battle Creek where she began to raise her own family. Her husband, Tom, ended up working for the bus company of Battle Creek, while she decided to start work for the Kellogg co. Pauline's job was only to be for a short while, just long enough to buy a new sofa. Retirement came 35 years later. Pauline and Tom had seven children: Thomas Norman (1940), William Michael (1941), James Custer (1943), Donald David (1944), Ronald Richard (1948), Diane Lynn (1949) and Rodney Mac (1951). Pauline's life partner, Tom, passed away in 1994 after several years of illness. She did everything possible to keep him by her side --- a truly loving couple. My mother-in-law has lost a brother, Harold, and his wife, Eleanor, her brother Mike's wife' Loraine, a grandson in 1961, and a loving granddaughter in 1992.

Five out of six sons worked for the cereal industry in Battle Creek. Four sons have now retired. Daughter Diane works in the printing business. All of Pauline's children have a great love and respect for the outdoors. Camping and hunting is a big activity for this family. My mother-in-law has been a wonderful mentor. She has taught her daughter and daughters-in-law well. I've never had scones or sampled any haggis at her dinner table but she has taught us the magic of warm bread and super strawberry shortcake. Sunday dinners were shared with whoever showed up on her door step --- rabbit and pheasant pot pie and her brother Harold's favorite, chicken and biscuits with lots of gravy.

I've not a deep understanding of the Scottish character or their ways but this Scottish woman I am associated with must be one of the best. Pauline is of the Catholic faith and is a member of St. Philip Parish, Battle Creek, Michigan. In her retirement years she spends lots of time helping others and makes sure that she gets to most of her great-grandchildren's activities. This family has plenty of

birthdays to celebrate and graduations to attend.

I'm not too sure if we're way up there with the awards and musical talents and there are not any great or unusual careers within the family. We take pride in saying that we have a proper share of college graduates. Our young family members are pretty good in this computer world they are brought up in.

Pauline is much like the ad "reach out and touch someone"; she does this everyday of her life and I, for one, am glad she does.



(L. To R.) Pauline Carl, Mike Morrison
and Delores McLellan, 1996

O'Henley - O'Hanley

(*O hAinle* = beauty [Irish])

An Irish surname O'Henley does not appear in South Uist until 1798 though it may have been concealed in previous lists. Perhaps they came as servants or guides for one of the Irish missionaries who laboured in the Western Isles during the 17th and 18th Centuries. "Rev. Alexander Campbell records that Duncan Bàn O'Henley accompanied Fr. Wynne back to Ireland on his retirement in 1770. This suggests that Duncan had both a knowledge of Ireland and a clerical connection. He died in Milton [South Uist] in 1825 or 1824." (Dr. A. Maclean 1984)

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John O'Henley (1796-1875), his wife **Mary MacIntyre** (1796-1877) and their children Christina, Flora, Neil, Marion, Michael, Janet and John emigrated from Stoneybridge, South Uist in 1848. They settled in East Williams Twp. **Christina** (1825-1892) married **John Morrison** (c.1812-1879) (See Morrison). At Bornish, in 1856, **Flora** (c.1827-1905) married **Archie MacPhee** (c.1828-1872); they resided with their children in East Williams Twp. **Neil** was already in the U.S. by 1852. **Marion** (1828-1902) married **Donald MacInnes** (1817-1892) (See MacInnes). **Michael** (1829-1903) remained single and was blind for the last thirty-five years of his life. **Janet** may have died in infancy. About 1865, **John** (1833-1917) married **Mary Ann MacDonald** (1848-1884); they raised eight children on their farm in East Williams Twp.

Also in 1848, a second O'Henley family settled in East Williams Twp. A carpenter named **John O'Henley** (1803-1868) emigrated from Upper Bornish, South Uist, with his wife **Catherine Morrison** (c.1810-c.1855) and their children Mary Ann, Mary, Donald, Michael and Angus Òg. Two additional children, John and Janet, were born in East Williams Twp. Unfortunately, their mother died shortly after the birth of Janet.

Christine MacDonald (c.1797-), widow of **Angus O'Henley**, emigrated from Upper Bornish, South Uist, in 1849 to Lot 3, Con. 12, West Williams Twp. with her two sons, Donald Beag and Donald Mór. Three daughters, Marion, Catherine and Mary, may have remained in South Uist. **Donald Beag O'Henley** (1815-1897) brought his wife, **Christina MacLellan** (1822-1901) and their two children, Mary and Angus (1849). To this couple, in West Williams Twp., were born Catherine, Christine, Sarah, Janet, Angus J., Donald D., Catherine and Neil J. At Bornish, in 1880, **Angus O'Henley** (1849-1924) married **Mary McDonald** (1861-1939). The newlyweds moved to Sheridan Twp., Huron Co., Michigan, where ten children were born to them --- Katherine, Alexander, Margaret, Christine, Anna, Jeanette, Mary, Frances, Josephine and Donald. In 1868, **Donald Mór O'Henley** (1826-) married **Flora MacIntosh** (1847-); sometime after 1872 this couple 'disappeared' leaving three orphaned children in West Williams Twp.

The John O'Hanley Family by Alice (de Gouw) Facchina, 1989

Goodspeed's *History of the County of Middlesex* (1889) states that John O'Hanley came to East Williams from South Uist in 1849; the *Middlesex County Atlas* (1878) shows John O'Hanley as resident of Lot 12, ABCR, East Williams. The patriarch, **John O'Hanley** (1795-1875), and his wife **Mary MacIntyre** (1791-1877) were also mentioned, as well as a Donald and a Michael O'Hanley in Fr. Kirwan's listing of families in Williams. In the 1900s, John "Jack" O'Hanley and family lived across the Centre Road in West Williams. Some descendants of the O'Hanley family moved to Michigan and Illinois.

Only the family of their son, John O'Hanley, seems to have stayed in the Bornish area. **John O'Hanley** (1833-1917) married **Mary Ann McDonald** (1848-1884) and lived on the east side of Centre Road. They had eight children: Mary Ann, Annie, Hannah, John, Neil, Ronald, Angus, Sarah Josephine. **Mary Ann** (1866-1910) married John B. McDonald of Lot 3, Con. 12, East Williams and died shortly after the birth of their seventh child, Hanlon. **Annie** (1869-1894) married Archibald Morrison of Bornish; she too died after the birth of their second daughter. **Hannah** (1870-1937) married Roderick McPhee; their children were: Hugh, John Lawrence, Joseph Neil, Louis Ignatius, Sarah Anne, and Ronald Francis. The eldest son, **John** (1875-1938) married Agnes O'Donnell who taught at S.S.S. #10 Bornish; they had no children. Next were two sons, **Neil** (1877-) who married Annie Prendergast and **Ronald** (1879-) who married Mary Healy; they both were undertakers in Chicago. The youngest, **Sarah Josephine** "Josie" (1883-1941), married Peter McKinnon, and lived in West Williams with their family: Cecilia, Patricia Mary, Mary Josephine, Effie Christina, Donald Gerald and Joseph Alexander.

John and Mary's youngest son, **Angus O'Hanley** (1881-1935) married **Pearl Anderson** (1885-1953), also a schoolteacher at Bornish. Their children were John Louis, Margaret Claire, Mary who died at age 8, Kathleen, Anna Jean, Marion Teresa, and Elizabeth who died at age 26.

John Louis "Jack" O'Hanley (1914-1973) married **Anna Adams** (1922-1985) and lived on the west side of Centre Road. Their children were Jean Ann, John Angus, Geraldine, Monica, Teresa, Neil Joseph, and Catherine. For many years Jack was a bus driver for the children of Sacred Heart School in Parkhill. None of the family lives in the immediate area now.

Margaret Claire O'Hanley married **Conrad Michael Eckert** (1914-1997) of McKillop Twp., Huron Co., near Seaforth. Their children are: Catherine Elizabeth, Constance Jean, Elaine Ruth, Mary Edna, John Michael, Robert Neil and Margaret Claire. **Catherine Elizabeth** married Joseph H.

Martin and resides in Waterloo. **Constance Jean** married Arthur B. Murray and resides in Dublin with nine children: Mary Christine, Paul John, Michael Conrad, Patricia Ann, Joseph Arthur, Benedict Jerome, Claire Melva, Barbara Theresa and Ruth Elizabeth. **Elaine Ruth** married Robert S. MacDonald and resides in Mississauga with three sons: Andrew Stuart, Eric Robert and David John. **Mary Edna** married Raymond J. Garon and resides in Clinton with three daughters: Denise Angela, Danielle Marie and Nicole Noël.

John Michael lives in Seaforth. **Robert Neil** married Christa E. Maelitz and resides on the family homestead in McKillop Twp., Huron Co., with six children: Evan Christen, Claire Helene, Steven William, Angela Elizabeth, Monica Marie and Michael Conrad. **Margaret Claire** married Daniel J. Mahoney and resides in Bayfield with three children; Jeannie Shiobhan, Conrad James and Zachariah Daniel.

Ross

Angus Ross (1806-), his wife **Catherine Morrison** (1811-) and children Ewen, Marion, Isabella, John, Ann, Donald, Finlay and Mary emigrated from Upper Bornish, South Uist, in 1849 to West Williams Twp. Sadly, **John** died during the voyage and was buried at sea; he was nine years of age. Two additional children, Angus and Catherine, were born to this couple in West Williams Twp. By 1872 most of the family had moved to Michigan. **Ewen** left before 1870 and settled in Elkland Twp., Tuscola Co., Michigan. **Marion** married **Matthew Gillis** and after the birth of their first child, John, in 1870, moved to Greenleaf Twp., Sanilac Co., Michigan.

There, they had three more children. **Isabella** married **Donald MacLeod**, who in 1861 was a teacher at Bornish, Ont. They raised five children in East Williams Twp. In 1872, **Ann** married **Dan MacIntosh** in Michigan; their family of five children resided in Sheridan Twp., Huron Co., Michigan. **Finlay** married **Catherine McIntyre** in 1875 at Bornish, Ont., and, after the birth of their third child in 1879, he moved his family to Sheridan Twp., Huron Co. About 1870, **Catherine** accompanied her parents to Sanilac Co., Michigan. There she married **John Fergus MacEachin** and had four children. Of the other children of Angus and Catherine, little is known.

Smith

“The Smiths, a fairly numerous but ill-defined group [on South Uist], may be assumed in some cases to derive from a relatively recent ancestor who was a blacksmith but the tradition is that the Smiths mainly derive from masons who came to the building of Ormaclete Castle, 1700-1707.” (Dr. A. Maclean 1984)

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Only two Smith families emigrated from South Uist to Bornish, Ontario. **Alexander Smith** (c.1812-1889), his wife **Margaret MacEachan** (1813-) and their three daughters Mary, Mary and Margaret emigrated from Liadail, Ben More, in 1849. His wife was pregnant during the voyage and gave birth to a son, John, on October 30th, 1849, at their homestead on Lot 3, Con. 14, West Williams Twp. Neil and Angus were later born to this couple. The elder **Mary** married **Norman Campbell** about 1860. He farmed with

his father-in-law until 1878 at which time he relocated his family to Michigan. The second **Mary** moved to Sheridan Twp., Huron Co., Michigan, where she married **Dougal MacIntosh**, a widower with five young children. **Margaret** remained in West Williams Twp. In 1880, **John** married **Catherine McMillan** at Bornish, Ont. Of Neil and Angus nothing is known.

The other family consisted of two brothers, **Hugh Smith** (1823-1900) and **Donald Smith** (c.1824-post 1900), who emigrated in 1849 from South Boisdale, South Uist, and settled together in West Williams Twp. In 1856, at Bornish, Ont., **Hugh** married **Annie (Nancy) MacMullen** (c.1824-1890). They raised five children in West Williams Twp. before relocating to Sheridan Twp., Huron Co., Michigan, in 1878. **Donald** and his wife, **Mary** (c.1823-pre 1900), were neighbours of Hugh's family in Michigan in 1880.

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Steele

The surname Steele has long been represented in South Uist. They descend from one Gilleasba Donn whose two sons were among the cattle raiders in Argyll in 1685. "During the rebellion by Argyll in connection with the attempt by the Duke of Monmouth to overthrow James II nd in that year, John , Marquis of Atholl was sent to occupy Argyll, with among others, a body of South Uist men under command." Some of these men became "involved in a process of law concerning the lifting of cattle on the Lochawe side." (Dr. A. Maclean 1984)

It has also been suggested that the South Uist Steeles are "really Macleans of Coll, who left there following a dispute with the MacArthurs during the unsettled times of the late 17th Century. These Macleans removed to South Uist aboard a barque captained by a man named Steele. When intercepted by pursuing forces they assumed the name Steele in order to avoid detection." (Rev. A.J. MacMillan 1986) Dr. A. Maclean notes that "what may be significant is that the early Steeles were in Frobost alongside the early Macleans."

* * * * *

Donald Steele (c.1785-post1861), his wife **Jessie Cummings** (c.1795-pre1861) and their children emigrated from South Boisdale, South Uist, in 1849 and settled in West Williams Twp. Their children were Donald, John, Ann, Lachlan, John, Angus, John, and Donald. The second **John Steele** (c.1828-) married **Sarah MacCormick** (c.1832-) and raised ten children in East Williams Twp. About 1878, the family moved to Saginaw Co., Michigan. Their children were Donald (Daniel), Catherine, Dugald, John, Alexander, Donald, Mary Ann, Norman John, Patrick Hugh (Peter) and Sarah. Their son, **Peter Steele** (1873-1952) who was born in East Williams Twp., married **Sarah Ann MacCormick** (1884-1961) who was born in Glenelg Twp., Grey Co., Ont. Her parents were also from Scotland's Western Isles. Peter and Sarah raised six children --- Donald, John, Anna, Elsie, Kenneth P. and Cecil --- in Fremont Twp., Saginaw Co., Michigan.

Peter Steele (c.1790-1849) died very soon after his arrival in Williams Twp. Tradition states that he was buried at the base of a tall pine tree. His wife, **Catherine Walker** (c.1790-) and their children had accompanied him from Daliburgh, South Uist, in 1849. They settled in West Williams Twp. The eldest was **Mary Steele** (c.1818-) wife of **Alexander Campbell** (c.1814-pre1860) (See Campbell). **Donald Steele** (c.1820-1894) married **Mary MacEachan** (c.1829-1901) and, on their farm on Con. 12, West Williams Twp., they raised five children --- Peter, Alex, Donald C. (Dan), Catherine and Mary. Donald C. Steele (1862-1906) married Mary McDonald (1876-1967); their three children --- Donald, Mary and John (Fr. Ted) --- were born on Con. 18, West Williams Twp. Next is **John Steele** (1824-). **Rachel Steele** (1826-1893) married **Neil C. MacMillan** (1823-1910) (See MacMillan). Next is **Mary Steele** (c.1830-). **Roderick Steele** (c.1832-1895) and his wife, **Ann**

MacDonald (c.1839-1895), resided in Parkhill, Ont. **Donald Steele** (1833-1906) married **Catherine MacEachen** (1838-1872) and had five children --- Peter, Mary, Christina, Catherine and Tillie --- on Lot 12, Con. 13, West Williams Twp. In 1873, at St. Columba's church at Bornish, **Mary MacDonald** (1832-1924) became Donald's second wife. She bore him two children, Catherine Ann and Lachlan.

Alexander Steele (c.1791-) emigrated from Garrynamonie, South Uist, in 1851, with his wife **Catherine Morrison** (c.1805-) and their children. After a brief stay in Williams Twp., they moved to Ekfrid Twp., south of Strathroy, Ont. Their children included Jessie, Charlotte, Michael, Donald and Dougal.

Other Steele families who emigrated from South Uist at this time settled in Mara Twp., Ontario Co., Ont.

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The Family of Donald C. Steele (1833-1906) and Mary MacDonald (1876-1967) by Lorelee (Steele) McAuliffe, 1995

Mary, the youngest child, went to the Sacred Heart boarding school in London, Ontario. Here she was taught ladylike skills, none of which she felt made much of an impression upon her but she very much enjoyed the ladylike art of painting on velvet. Tillie [McCormick] remembers her saying, "*They sent me to the convent to make a lady out of me but they couldn't do that at all, at all*". Tillie as a child was always a bit afraid of Aunt Mary because of her brisk strong voice and forceful ways.

After school Mary went to Chicago to live with a relative, perhaps her older sister Effie who was a teacher there. She was interested in a nursing career but her family called her home after her brother Lachlan left home. Mary was probably disappointed about having to give up her plans for a nursing career but never considered not returning to help on her parents' farm as they requested.

After returning home she met a respected successful farmer Donald C. Steele. They were married February 2, 1903; she was 27 and he was 41. His family was disappointed in his marriage since they thought he would remain a bachelor and leave his holdings to them. They were married less than four years when he died of a ruptured appendix. Mary was left with a two year old son, Donald, a one year old daughter, Mary, and was three months pregnant with John Lachlan.

She stayed on the farm and ran it herself until 1906. Donald remembers stories of how she tied him to the kitchen table leg to keep him out of mischief while she went out to milk the cows. She was a determined woman though, and did whatever was necessary to take care of her family.

She even had a feud with the Church which must have been most stressful for her since she was extremely devout. Her children walked to the Catholic school taught by Irish teachers. She felt that the Irish teachers were prejudiced and were unduly hard on Mary. The children had to walk such a long distance during the hard winter and passed by the public

school about a half mile from the home. She took her children out of the Catholic school which angered the Irish priest who, as pastor at the time, excommunicated her! For two years she went regularly to church but could not receive the sacraments until she had the excommunication overruled by the bishop.

Donald moved to Chicago in 1922. Mary sold the farm and moved to Chicago in 1923. There she bought a large three-story house on the north side which she operated as a boarding house. Some of her tenants stayed for ten or more years. This was also hard work since she did everything from the cooking, to cleaning, to wallpapering herself, but it was a more manageable job than running a farm on her own.

Mary Steele endured many hardships trying to care for her children alone. This accentuated her naturally forceful personality. Perhaps if she had not been widowed she would have mothered a large family and been a dutiful wife who, no doubt, would have expressed her opinions but not been able to wear the pants in the family. Her children were the center of her life, and this unrelieved focus coupled with her strong personality caused problems for them.

As the oldest, Donald was always told that he had to be the man in the family but he was never allowed to be. Extra responsibilities fell to him but none of the authority. He didn't go to college as his brother had; he went to work. For most of his life, he had the extra responsibilities of his mother and sister since John became a priest. John told a story about his brother that made him very sad even 60 years later. Donald had earned money and decided to buy a watch. He walked the five or so miles into town and purchased it on his own. After returning he proudly showed it off to his family but his mother got very angry about him making this purchase and made him walk back into town and return it immediately.

Mary was always sickly and was a child when tumors first appeared on her arms. She was as mild mannered as her mother was strong and was an easily dominated person. Her mother was always looking out for her, trying to run interference for her, but it resulted in Mary never having much freedom. She went away to a boarding school in Adrian, Michigan, and photographs taken then show her with a number of friends apparently having a good time. Mary (Gamie) always valued education, no doubt since it was such a priority of her mother's, so Mary completed high school even though she was never well enough to hold a job. Leona, Mary's sister-in-law, felt that Mary was so meek the only time she got to make any decisions for herself was when she was visiting at Leona's summer cottage in Michigan.

John, the baby of the family was by nature a cut-up and mischievous prankster who didn't take life too seriously. As he matured though, he decided he wanted to become a priest. This pleased his mother immensely. He went to Assumption College in Sandwich, Ontario, and went on to St. Peter's Seminary in London, Ontario. He was ordained a priest March 12, 1932. His cousin Tillie felt for a long time that he became a priest because his mother wanted him to, but later after getting to know him as a priest she decided he did truly have a vocation. He was never a "parlour priest" but he had

a deep, inflexible faith. For many of his years of service he was stationed in small poor parishes of British Columbia's outer reaches. Throughout his priestly life his satirical wit and blunt tongue got him in hot water many times with those in authority. Early on he had a falling out with the bishop and was sent out to the Big Thompson River area, a desolate mission territory, which he came to consider his second home.

He became a chaplain for the Winnipeg Rifles in World War II. He saw some of the worst fighting of the war since he went into France on D-Day plus four hours. A chaplain is constantly aware of the carnage of war. While fighting men are concentrating on the battle, the chaplain's job is to minister to its casualties. Among the many things he saved from his time in the service was a sheet of paper from a notebook with the German translation of "*Are you a Catholic? Would you like to go to Confession?*" so he could give last rites to the German wounded as well.

These experiences left John very shaken and he said that he never slept through the night after the war. He told of one dark period when the German troops were using paper for bandages. He had few good words for Americans but in this instance he did because the Americans ceased hostilities long enough to provide the Germans with medical supplies.

For the last 12 years of his priestly life he was chaplain to Shaunessy Veterans Hospital in Vancouver. It was an assignment he very much enjoyed. He retired and continued to help out in a parish near Vancouver until he was struck with cancer. He battled this for more than a year and tried desperately to live until his 50th anniversary as a priest which he missed by 16 days. He died February 27, 1982, at St. Vincent's Hospital, Vancouver.

John was the favored son both because he had the misfortune to be born without a father but also because having a son who was a priest was his mother's greatest pride. As young men, John and Donald were not close and it was probably a feeling of jealousy on Donald's part and guiltiness at being so favored on John's part that caused the rift. As they got older they became very close and Donald was with his brother at the time of his death.

As a teenager Donald worked on the Great Lakes boats, a job recommended but his great uncle Capt. Allan MacIntyre. Passenger boats crossed Lake Michigan regularly and it was while Donald was working on the *Alabama* that he met Leona. By 1929, he was working for the Commonwealth Edison Company though their policy was not to hire anyone who wasn't a citizen. When it was discovered, he became a citizen of the United States on May 1, 1930. He joined the Naval Reservist in May 1931.

Donald married Leona Schiessle November 24, 1932. They began their married life in an apartment on Thomas St. in Chicago. Lorelee was born January 17, 1934, and Donald March 21, 1935. Sometime in 1936 or early 37 they moved to Mary Steele's house at 5335 N. Lakewood Ave. to help her both financially and physically. It was during the depression years and though Donald was able to keep working by filling in on the boats when he was laid off at the

Edison Co., many people were not able to keep up their rent at Mama Steele's boarding house. At the same time, daughter Mary's disease, which is known as Von Recklinghausen's Disease (a form of neurofibromatosis) had forced her first to a wheelchair and then to become a bed-bound patient. Donald and Leona's third child, Mary Eileen was born a week after the death of Mary on September 30, 1937.

Because Donald was in the Naval Reserve he was activated previous to the war on January 4, 1941. His first ship was the U.S.S. *Fuller* to which he was assigned in April 1941. He was involved in carrying American Marines and supplies to Iceland to support the English while Roosevelt was still maintaining that no American boy would fight on foreign soil! It was during this time before the U.S. was officially involved in World War II that he wrote this very descriptive letter to his mother. After reading the letter it is easy to see why Donald got involved in a fight in a Norfolk bar with a man who was praising Roosevelt for keeping the U.S. out of the war. He must have been frustrated not to be able to give the man the real facts. Obviously this letter was before the days of censors or it would never have passed.

Norfolk, Virginia. July 24, 1941

Dear Mother,

Well now I might as well get started on the letter and write what I didn't have time to say over the phone. As you know we left Charleston S.C. on June 21st. Our destination was not known at that time, but the day before we left a lot of arctic clothing was taken aboard and then I decided that it must be Greenland or Iceland. The next day out and off Cape Hatteras we were met by our escort and convoy. Those are words that many persons do not have the meaning of clear in their minds and from the conversation over the phone I believe that a short explanation here will be in order. There are three groups of ships in the movement of troops and supplies the way the U.S.N. does it. They are the "convoy", the "escort" and the "train". I will start with the "Train" which consists of the cargo ships, the troop transports and oil tankers. The "Escort" consists of combatant ships, as battleships and cruisers who go along to do the tough fighting if any has to be done. And the "Convoy" are the destroyers or other smaller vessels who, in our case, formed two circles around us for protection against submarines and who challenge and investigate any ships sighted. All these different types are so placed so that they will be in the location to be protected or offer the greatest protection, as the case may be. The cruisers and battleships were located so they could get to the side where there may be an attack in the shortest possible time. Fortunately we did not need them but twice the destroyers proved to be lifesavers. On our way north one of the cargo ships developed boiler trouble and we stopped at Newfoundland for a few days for repair. Newfoundland is a rugged cold country. On July 1st we left there and proceeded again for Iceland. July 2nd --- we were issued arctic clothing and it became cold, near freezing. July 3rd --- we received orders to have all boats and life rafts ready for launching. Later in the day a radio coded message said maintain a careful and vigilant lookout as a hostile attack is expected to be made on these ships. Then we got orders to wear life preservers all the time except when sleeping. So we all wore life preservers from then on even at our meals. It sure was awkward for us to move about with all the clothes and life jackets too. We wore blue uniforms with sweaters and on top our arctics which was an overall affair made of wind-proof material and wool-lined. Also a zipper jacket of same material and a helmet

like an aviator's cap and a mask to cover our face with holes for the eyes and a perforated part at the nose and mouth. At night when sleeping we had our life jackets in our bunks usually as pillows. July 4th --- this was an uneventful day till evening when we spotted a lifeboat with persons in it about 450' on our right hand side. One destroyer took the people aboard. They were survivors of a ship that was carrying people fleeing the war zone to Canada. There were 10 men and 4 women. They were adrift 9 days when picked up. All were taken to Iceland and hospitalized there. Throughout the whole trip we saw from time to time bits of wreckage in the water so I guess many ships have met with disaster along the whole north Atlantic. More I guess than we read or hear about in the papers. July 6th --- we passed a floating mine which was exploded by one of the destroyers. Later in the day one destroyer spotted a sub with their sound detecting device. They dropped 4 depth charges and sunk the sub. July 7th --- the morning before we got to Iceland we got the signal "mine on the port side." We passed it 150' away. Another destroyer exploded it and shortly after an attack was made by a German sub. This destroyer dropped 9 depth charges and sunk the sub. We arrived at and anchored safely in Reykjavik harbour on the west of Iceland on the evening of the 7th July.

A British patrol vessel came close aboard and an English marine called out, "I say there matey, did you come to save us?" I thought the remark was indicative of the enormous odds against them and that they must be sadly in need of help. The day after we arrived one of our radiomen picked up on a German broadcast a statement by Hitler that we got the ships and men there, but would never get the ships back. We did not mind that for if a tin fish ever hit our ship on the way up, there wouldn't be a piece left big enough to make your eye blink if it blew in your eye. We had on board the hottest load a ship carried since the last war. 90,000 gallons of high test aviation gasoline and so much ammunition like no one ever saw before as well as 1,000 marines and all their equipment.

When we left San Diego there was a sorry looking crowd on the dock. I never saw so much weeping in one place in all my life. They didn't know where their marines were going or when they would see them again and, of course, many of those people will never see them again. Many times I have been very thankful that I am not a marine. They have to work awful hard and get the dirtiest and worst work and fighting that there is. They also do all the loading and unloading; all we do is run the ship.

Iceland is a rugged cold country. The principal means of livelihood of the people there is fishing and cattle and sheep raising. There is a large leper colony there. Leprosy is prevalent in countries where the diet of the people is principally fish. They drive automobiles on the left hand side of the street and trying to cross a street with left-handed traffic gets one all bewildered. The houses are like pictures I have seen of Norwegian or Swedish communities. The people are typically Nordic. Blond and fair-skinned and the men are very dirty looking and the women wear long braids down their backs and shawls over their heads and shoulders. Only a few know a little English. When ordering a meal in the restaurants ashore we had to point at the food that someone else was eating to tell them what we wanted. I was ashore Saturday July 12th and could not even buy a postcard on Saturday. All the stores were closed. The only thing I could buy was an English beef dinner, just plain steak in U.S.A.

We left early the 13th and after nine days arrived back and let me tell you the good old U.S.A. looked good to all of us. When entering the harbor we got word to be ready to leave on the 25th. We are now loading up again and we think that our destination now is in the West Indies, Puerto Rico or Culebra. Of course we are not sure. Our departure has been postponed a few days and now we will not leave till about the 30th or 31st.

We had one officer and one man desert off our ship. One of our 5 signalmen attempted suicide. Don't know yet how he made out. Of all the transports the Fuller is by far the best. Good meals and nice living quarters and it is very clean. There was some hollering about the Executive Officer Flanagan at first but he is really trying to do everything he can for the men to make living and working conditions as pleasant as possible.

On our way back we were met by another battleship and some more destroyers when off the east coast of Greenland. That was added protection. They were not taking any chances on Hitler making his threat good.

Well, I believe now that I have covered well our arctic expedition, also there it is light all night long. The sun sets about 11:00 pm and rises around 2:00 am. It is really the land of the midnight sun. I saw a British cruiser the Devonshire, a sistership to the Dorsetshire, the one that was in the fight where the Bismark was sunk. In Norfolk now is the British aircraft carrier the Illustrious. It was in the same fight. It is here for repairs. It has quite a few shell holes in it. One of our ships came in here with a shell hole in it. That has been kept very secret.

Well I better close now and when we return from our next trip I will give you an account of it. I hope this has proved to be a more interesting letter than the usual ones. You can show this to Zimmerman or B.J. McShane or any of the regular callers but it should not be for general publication.

I will close now and hope that you get along all right in his summer heat and will write on my return.

Donald

In the spring of 1941, Leona and the children moved to Leona's summer cottage in Michigan. It became their year-round home until spring of 1942 when they moved to Norfolk, Virginia, which was designated as Donald's home port. They found that this designation meant little though. Donald had rented the apartment but he wasn't there when his family arrived and was only home three days in the year they lived there.

The apartment house was at one time a very beautiful Victorian mansion but that was about 50 years earlier. It was situated right on the beach but, by 1942 it had seen better days and was cut up into small apartments. It was full of service wives and children, from very diverse backgrounds. One woman kept a photo of her husband and his white Russian girlfriend on her phonograph. Outside and up a private staircase lived a woman everyone called "Limpy" because she walked with a limp. She was very friendly to the children and it was only later that we children learned she was a prostitute!

Air raids were taken very seriously by people living on the Atlantic coast. German submarines were seen off the coast so it must have been a nervous time for the wives. The children found the whole thing a big lark since the young ones had no appreciation of what was going on.

Donald began his Navy career as a Signalman Second Class and became Chief Signalman in April 1942. He really enjoyed his duty aboard ship and used to say that being a Chief Signalman was better than being captain of the ship. Chiefs had many privileges and respect for being men who knew their field, as opposed to being greenhorn 2nd. Lts. who had never seen duty.

He saw duty in the Atlantic and Pacific theaters. His Pacific duty was on a newly commissioned ship, the *Dutchess*. In fact, while the ship was being finished at the Philadelphia Naval Yards, the waiting sailors were put to work in the Campbell Soup Company in Camden, New Jersey, working on the production lines. Manpower was in short supply and Campbell had plenty for them to do.

Aboard the *Dutchess* he saw duty in the battles of Saipan, Tinian and Iwo Jima. He endured many kamikaze raids, but fortunately none ever hit his ship. In 1944 he was assigned to shore duty at the signal school in Florida and the family moved to Miami. It was from Miami that Donald was discharged at the end of the war.

The Steele family returned to Mary Steele's house on Lakeview Ave. in Chicago for a few months before they purchased their first home on Chicago's S.W. side. Here, life finally settled down to normal. But, Loree, the oldest of the children, had attended nine different schools by the time she graduated from high school. She had also been confirmed in third grade! Since the Bishop was coming for confirmation to the school she was attending that year, everyone was given an opportunity to learn the confirmation catechism. If you learned it, you could be confirmed. The rationale was that who knows when you might be in the right place at the right time again for confirmation! During the war everyone connected with the military was moving about.

On October 19, 1946, Donald and Leona's fourth child, Michael, was born. He was born at home since there was no room in the hospital. The post war baby boom was in full swing.

"Mama Steele" had been persuaded to sell her boarding house and came to live with Donald and Leona. She also lived with John when he was pastor of the church in Haney, B.C. Her health continued vigorous until she began to have fainting spells in the middle 60s. As these became more and more severe, she chose to return to Canada and enter a nursing home where she spent the last years of her life. She died at St. Mary's Hospital in London, Ontario, in 1967.

Donald enjoyed his Navy days but was glad to return to the Commonwealth Edison Co. He continued to work for them until his retirement in 1968. After retirement Donald and Leona moved to California, both to enjoy the endless summer and many senior-oriented activities, and to spend time with their McAuliffe grandchildren who they saw so little of after the McAuliffes moved to California in 1958. In retirement Donald became very active by volunteering at a local medical clinic and taking community college and adult education painting classes. He became a prolific painter and participated in many group shows. Painting made his retirement years extremely rewarding, both for the personal satisfaction he derived from artistic expression and because of the many friends he made in his classes. Interspersed with these activities there were trips throughout California with senior citizen groups as well as many visits back to Chicago and a few trips to Europe.

In 1984, at the age of 80, Donald entered the hospital for the first time in his life. He was diagnosed with spinal cancer.

He suffered through three operations in the next three weeks but his heart gave out and he died June 4, 1984. His widow Leona is 90 years old (in 1995) and lives in a rest home in the Chicago area.

Walker

(*Mac a'Mhuilleir* = waulker)

As early as 1720 Walkers written as ffouler are on record in South Uist, namely, Donald Mac a'Mhuilleir (Domhnull mac Ni'll 'ic Aonghais) and his brother, Dougald ffouler in Boisdale. In Gaelic the name is pronounced Foucair or Fucadair which means fuller of cloth or waulker. As there is no evidence of fulling mills ever in use in South Uist, Dr. Maclean suggests that "the Walkers were brought in to Uist because their knowledge of water mills was applied to the development of meal milling." (Dr. A. Maclean 1984)

Two Walker families emigrated from Garrynamonie, South Uist, in 1848. **Ewen Walker** (1816-1891), his wife **Catherine MacKinnon** and their two daughters, Christina and Catherine, settled in East Williams Twp., Middlesex Co. **Angus Walker** (c.1800-), his wife **Ann MacCormick** (1820-) and their children Ewen, Angus, Hugh, Neil settled briefly in Woodstock, Ont., where Mary was born in 1848. Within a couple years they moved to West Williams Twp. where their last child, Catherine, was born in 1853.



The Farm of Rory McIntyre, 1913
Town Line Rd. near Hemlock Rd., Fremont Twp., Saginaw Co., Michigan