

THE
MYTHOLOGY, TRADITIONS and HISTORY
OF
MacDHUBHSITH — MacDUFFIE CLAN
(McAfie, McDuffie, MacFie, MacPhee, Duffy, etc.)

VOLUME 3
NEW LANDS OF OUR FATHERS – PIONEERS
PART 1

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To
MY WIFE
Jennie Minerva MacPhee

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The volume, chapter and page numbers have been renumbered
from the original for this edition

Introduction

In Volume III we have reviewed the conditions under which our clansmen moved from the Highlands and Islands of Scotland and from Ulster In Volumes IV and V, we will look at the areas to which they came in the New World. It would be advantageous if we could define the boats by which they came, as well as define the points of departure and the points of arrival, to know the numbers of people concerned and especially the names of our clansmen.

Only a small part of this is available on the north Atlantic voyages. Much more has been recorded in the movement to Australia and New Zealand. As each decade goes by further information has been obtained but the historians and genealogists must have help from private sources if our records can be as useful as they can be.

The definition of 'pioneering', the years in which persons should be considered as 'pioneers', are matters on which people differ. Prince Edward Island, and south to the Gulf of Mexico were explored and developed by 'pioneers' in the 17th and 18th centuries; alternately, the 'pioneers' of the midwest and Pacific slopes grew in great numbers, in the 19th century in United States and, from the last quarter of this century, in Canada.

Fortunately other 'pioneers' had started investigations of our family in various parts of United States. Dr. Neander Woods, a descendant of James McAfee of Kentucky, had collected information concerning his fellow McAfees and has indicated the areas to which these people went as new "pioneers"; the Woods-McAfee Memorial, of Louisville, Kentucky, is a product of his initiative. Col. Arthur whose history of the Fee family is of equal importance, has been at work on the growth and development of that spelling in the west of both countries. Col. R.E. Pearson started a book, "A History of the Fee Family" in which he has brought together genealogical data for almost all spellings. This book, of 1601 pages of mimeographed materials, indicated the movement to the midwest and the Pacific slopes, by the northern and southern routes.

In the light of these studies I have not attempted to collect substantive information on the "pioneers" of the West in the United States, but to use these studies as a background. There are many gaps, which these writers have recognized, and it will require support of these ventures by persons resident in each state or province.

From Australia and New Zealand I have been receiving family trees. I have mentioned such pioneers in the hopes that Societies bearing the clan name would emerge and continue the genealogical studies.

VOLUME 3

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Page
i

Introduction

CHAPTER I

UNITED STATES

Statistical	1
Virginia	11
New England	12
Pennsylvania	14
North Carolina	18
South Carolina	25
Maryland and Delaware	27
Jersey	29
New York	29
Georgia	32
Kentucky	34
Tennessee	35
Routes to the Pacific	36
California	41

CHAPTER II

CANADA

Introduction and Statistical	43
Newfoundland	48
Cape Breton	49
Nova Scotia	52
Prince Edward Island	63
New Brunswick	74
Quebec - Lower Canada	77

CHAPTER I

UNITED STATES – Colonial

Statistical

The United States has been the major recipient: of a great migration from 1700 A.D., under which almost thirty million people came from all other countries to North America. Our concern is the movement of our clan from the Highlands and islands of Scotland, and from Ulster.

The circumstances under which our clansmen lived has been dealt with in Vol. 111. In this chapter we will proceed as follows:

1. I will select a very few of the available statistics on the movement of the Scots and Scotch-Irish to United States, to a series of colonies and to an independent nation. The term Scotch-Irish has had a lengthy history. Hanna, Ford, Dunaway and Leyburn regard the title as being the sons and daughters of Scotch persons who moved to Ireland from Scotland under the Tudors and Stewarts in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. They were Protestant and generally Presbyterian, who moved particularly to Ulster, but went to other parts of Ireland. As described in Chap. VI some of these Scotch-Irish found their Presbyterianism being degraded by the government and by the Episcopal church. In matters of agriculture, rack-rents, charged by the proprietors, made it impossible to sustain the family; in the woollen industry, where farmers and weavers had worked together the government of Britain despoiled the industry. Dunaway¹ (pp. 4-9) describes these developments. These Scotch-Irish began to move once more, primarily to America, but also to England, France, Germany, Spain and the West Indies.

In Pennsylvania three successive Governors were looking for immigrants and welcomed the Scotch-Irish; in New Hampshire a Governor promised freedom and land. The Puritans of Boston required that any such emigrants should leave their Massachusetts as soon as possible but this attitude was unique.

The number of Scots from Scotland to United States was small, and, in fact, continued so during the eighteenth and the first half of the nineteenth centuries. We have no official record of such immigration until 1820, after the passing, by Congress, of the Immigration act in 1819.

This Act, regulating the carriage of steerage passengers at sea, (not "Cabin") required that "the Captain or Master of any ship or vessel arriving in the United States, from any foreign place, should deliver a manifest of all the passengers, giving age, sex and occupation of the total list, together with the country to which they belong and the country to which they expect to return". A first list showing the Number, Nationality, Sex, Age, Occupation and Destinations began in September 1820.

1 Dunaway, W.F.; The Scotch-Irish of Colonial Pennsylvania, London. 1962 pp. 4-9, 12, 29.

The list for 1820 to 1867 was for "alien passengers arriving"; from 1868 to 1903 was defined as "Immigrants arriving"; for 1904-1906 as "aliens admitted"; and from 1907 to 1910 for "immigrant aliens admitted".¹

In Table XIX I have reported that 4,212,169 Irish (including Scotch-Irish) and 488,749 Scots were reported under the 1819 Act, 1820-1910.

The early movement of the Scotch-Irish preceded this Act by a century. I have included a statement produced by Prof. E.B. Greene and Virginia Hamilton, reporting his opinion on the white population up to 1783.² W.J. Bromwell in his book, published in 1856, reports that the intake of immigrants from 1784 to 1810 was only a fraction of the numbers of passengers, suggested by Prof. Greene. Prof. Jones³ has supplied another alternative.

2. The Scots and Scotch-Irish who arrived by sea were supplemented by persons who arrived from Canada by cheaper costs of passage, and who remained in Canada for a very short time. Most of these persons were Scotch-Irish. In later years the children of Scots who stayed in Canada moved in great numbers to United States (p. 86).

3. The migration to the Atlantic states hardly affected the populations of some Southern States (13, pp. 86-87).

4. From 1775 - 1800 there was little immigration of Scots, but a continuing supply of Scotch-Irish. In those areas for which a "Heads of Families" report was prepared in 1790, and was retained, I have used the data as "The Pioneers" in that State.

5. When international and internal strife was over more Scots came to United States to assist in the development of the United States, west of the Alleghenies and in the Mississippi. I have read some books concerning each state through which our people passed on the routes to Oregon, San Francisco, Los Angeles, looking for names and events in which our people would have been concerned. Col. Pearson has the most direct information on this problem. Census by States for, say, 1961, will probably be an answer but I could not do so, because of the time and cost. In the case of our clan the large numbers of spellings makes the problem more difficult.

We will now look at these data.

1 Reports of the Immigration Commission; Vol. 3, Statistical Review of Immigration, 1820-1910, Walter Dillingham, Chairman, pp. 3-4, 8-48.
2 Greene, E.B. and Harrington, Virginia, D.; American Population Before Federal Census, 1190.
3 Jones, M.A.; Essays in Scotch-Irish History. 1783-1815; New York, 1969 p. 49.

6. Prior to 1783 - W.J. Bromwell in his "History of Immigration to the United States" reports that "Samuel Blodget, a statistician of more than ordinary research and accuracy" found that the immigrants for the ten years from 1784 to 1794 did not average more than 4,000 per annum; that, in 1794, 10,000 persons arrived from foreign countries; that this latter figure was the highest figure until 1817; that an annual average of 6,000 persons per year from 1790 to 1810 seemed to be a generous one, a total of 126,000 in the twenty-one years.¹

As against these statements we have a recent publication by Prof. Greene and Virginia Hamilton which states that the American colonies had drawn many more people from the Old World by 1800 than Samuel Blodget anticipated.

They believed that, by 1700, about 250,000 whites, had arrived in the Atlantic States, from all sources. The northern states grew more rapidly in the next fifteen years; by 1783 when Revolutionary War was ended Virginia and the Carolinas had reached about 770,000, New York Pennsylvania, Maryland and Delaware had only a few thousand more bodies, and the states from Maine to New Jersey were the most populous groups in the United States. They claimed that 2,324,300 was the population of the original 13 colonies.²

7. 1783-1815 - Prof. M.A. Jones in "Essays In Scotch-Irish History" writing on Ulster Immigration, 1783-1815, says that 250,000 left Ulster to go to America, by 1776, and that a further 100,000 people left Ulster between 1783-1813 (Edited by E.R.R. Green, New York, 1969, P. 49)

He comments that one half to two thirds of all the white population were indentured servants, military and political prisoners of Scotland and Ireland, convicts paupers and vagrants. Whatever the constitution of these persons Greene and Harrington portray a widely different picture of early immigration to the colonies in the first stage, up to 1800.

8. Table XIX shows that only 488,749 persons from Scotland came between 1820 and 1910, but that 4,212,169 came from Ireland, including the Scotch-Irish. Donaldson estimates that from 1820 to 1950, Ireland had sent 5,000,000, England 3,000,000 and Scot land 800,000.³ (Donaldson, p. 113).

1 Bromwell, W.J.; History of Immigration to the United States (By sea, from Foreign Countries, Sept. 30, 1819 to Dec. 31, 1855. New York, 1856. pp. 13-14.

2 Greene, E.B. and Harrington, Virginia D.; American Population before Federal Census, 1790

3 Donaldson, Gordon; Op. cit. p. 113

TABLE XIX

Immigration Commission 1820 – 1910¹

Table I – COUNTRY OF ORIGIN

Year	Scotland	Ireland	Year	Scotland	Ireland	Year	Scotland	Ireland
1820	268	614	1860	1613	48637	1900	704	35730
1821	293	1518	1861	767	23797	1901	2070	30561
1822	198	2267	1862	657	23797	1902	2560	29138
1823	180	1908	1863	1940	55916	1903	6143	35310
1824	257	2345	1864	3476	63523	1904	11092	36142
1825	113	4888	1865	3037	29772	1905	16977	52945
1826	230	5408	1866	1038	32690	1906	15866	34995
1827	460	9766	1867	7582	72879	1907	19740	34530
1828	1041	12488	1868	-	32068	1908	13506	30556
1829	111	7415	1869	7751	40786	1909	12400	25033
1830	29	2721	1870	12521	56996	1910	18625	29855
1831	226	5722	1871	11984	57439			
1832	158	12436	1872	13916	68732	Total	488749	4212169
1833	1921	8648	1873	13841	77344			
1834	110	24474	1874	10429	53707	From	Canada, Bermuda, etc	
1835	63	20927	1875	7310	37957			
1836	106	30578	1876	4582	19575	1900	396	
1837	14	28508	1877	4135	14509	1901	560	
1838	48	12645	1878	3502	15932	1902	687	
1839	-	23963	1879	5225	20013	1903	1139	
1840	21	39430	1880	12640	71603	1904	2946	
1841	35	37772	1881	15168	72342	1905	2291	
1842	24	51342	1882	18397	76432	1906	5143	
1843	41	19670	1883	11859	81486	1907	19953	
1844	23	33490	1884	9060	63344	1908	38552	
1845	368	44821	1885	9226	51795	1909	51983	
1846	305	51752	1886	12126	49619	1910	56578	
1847	337	105536	1887	18699	68370			
1848	650	112934	1888	24457	73513			
1849	1060	159398	1889	18296	65551			
1850	860	164004	1890	12041	53024			
1851	966	221253	1891	12557	55706			
1852	8148	159548	1892	7177	51383			
1853	6006	162649	1893	6215	43578			
1854	4605	101606	1894	3772	30231			
1855	5275	49627	1895	3778	46304			
1856	3297	54349	1896	1483	40262			
1857	4182	54361	1897	1883	28421			
1858	1946	26873	1898	1219	28128			
1859	2293	35216	1899	1324	31763			

¹ Statistical Review of Immigration, Vol. 3. p. 13, Table 8 and 9

9. The reader will note that In Table XIX an incredibly small Scots personnel came from 1820 to 1852. Another way of showing these figures is shown in Table XX viz. the place of birth of persons who moved to the United States from 1820 to 1859 from Scottish ports and Irish ports (Bromwell).

TABLE XX 1.
Numbers of Immigrants to United States

Years	Born in Scotland ¹		Born in Ireland ²	
	Number	Average per/vr.	Number	Average per/vr.
1820-1824	1196	239	11652	2330
1825-1829	1955	391	47965	9593
1830-1834	2444	489	54001	13500
1835-1839	231	46	116621	23324
1840-1844	144	29	181704	36341
1845-1849	2720	544	474441	94880
1850-1854	20505	4101	809060	181812
1855-1859	16993	3398(a)	220426	44085(b)

Australia and New Zealand were beginning to draw on the excess population from 1820. We will report in Chapter X and XI the exodus to those areas especially from the north of Scotland. When the potato famine continued to 1850 more and more Scots and greatly increased Irish persons left for the new worlds.

10. Scots immigrants had, by 1850 dispersed to New York, Pennsylvania Maryland, Massachusetts, Louisiana, South Caroline, Virginia and North Carolina, in a descending order, with less than 100 to Georgia, Rhode Island, Delaware, Connecticut, New Hampshire and Ohio. ²

The Scots went to Canada until the 1830's and then added Australia and New Zealand as outlets for their excess population.

But the clan had built up another supplier, the Scotch-Irish, or Ulster Scots and it was this group which represented it from 1775 to 1850. These were the McAfees, the Fees, the Duffy's, the MacAfees. They grew in great numbers and power in the old states, and were the pioneers when the mid west and the Pacific states were being created. Their children and grandchildren, born in United States, were the new pioneers in this development.

1 Bromwell, W.J.; Op. cit. p. 176

2 Statistical Review of Immigration, Vol. 3. Table 9, pp. 14-29.

If we list the number of persons who arrived, between September, 1819 and December, 1855 (36 years) the small contribution by Scotland is striking as against other sources:

Ireland	1,252,071	British North America,	
England	207,492	(Chiefly Canada)	91,699
Scotland	3,4559	West Indies	35,317

11. It was not until 1870 that Scotland, regularly, sent emigrants, in numbers above 10,000 per annum, to United States.

By 1910 the total of Scots Immigrants to United States was 488,149. Ireland had sent 4,212,169 persons, - more than half of their population. The Immigrants from 1820 to 1950 were as follows:

	Scotland	Ireland
1820-1910	488,729	4,212,169
1911-1920	78,357	146,161
1921-1930	158,781	220,591
1931-1940	6,887	13,167
1941-1950	16,131	26,444
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	749,905	4,618,552

12. Dr. Carrothers¹ reports that 60 percent of the immigrants who arrived at Canadian ports in the 1860s went, as soon as possible, to the United States.

	Arrived in Canada	Remained in Canada
1866	51,795	10,001
1867	57,878	10,066
1868	71,448	12,765
1869	75,800	18,360

Canada provided large amounts of settlers to Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island. Some of these were born in Scotland or Ulster; many were born in Canada. Hansen states that by 1890 a million persons of Canadian birth resided in the United States. This is a very large contribution by 1890. The population, at Confederation, in 1867, was about 3,500,000; from 1867 to 1890 the immigration to Canada was about 1,300,000² Conversely the emigrants to the United States moved to Canada. I have indicated that U.S.A. had sent over 524,000 to Canada in six years. They may not be typical.

It would appear that Canadians generally went to the older towns and villages, and to the northern states.

W.S. Rossiter, writing as an official of the Census Bureau of the United States comments that certain States had been hardly affected by the tide of immigration from 1790. This would mean that the increase in these states would have risen by local births less deaths. The States with which he was concerned were Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Tennessee and Kentucky, and he implies that a very large

1 Carrothers W.A.; Emigration from the British Isles. London, 1929, p.214

2 Hansen, H.L.; The Immigrant in Canadian History, Cambridge, 1940.

percentage of the increased population in these States were born in the United States.¹

Rowland T. Berthoff states the case this way: eleven former confederate states had only 2% of foreign birth in the census of 1860- 1870, but the rest of the nation had up to 20% of foreign birth. Howard Odum confirms the data produced by Rossiter. The southeast states had the largest ratio of native white population of any region. Approximately 99% of the increases in population, (White), were native-born in Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia, Arkansas, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana and Mississippi. Texas, Oklahoma, New Mexico and Arizona, also have few imported whites, though more than the southeast. Idaho, Kansas, Iowa, Missouri, Indiana, West Virginia, Colorado, Nebraska, and Wyoming show a percentage of foreign-born whites between 2.5% and 7.5%.

Increase in foreign-born whites, the result of immigration, has therefore been carried in the northeast states, the middle states and on the Pacific. New York had 26.3% in that period, Massachusetts had 25.1%²

14. Vol. 3 contains extensive analyses of the distribution of immigrants in the fiscal year 1899 to 1910. Some comments by the Commission are worthy of note.

- a) To a proposal that considerable numbers kept moving back and forth to USA ports the study shows that all but 12.4% had entered for their first time (p. 358).
- b) To a charge that many paupers entered the United States, 69% of the entries paid their own way, 29.9 had help from a relative (p. 359).
- c) During the fiscal years 1908; 1909 and 1910, 2,576,226 aliens were admitted. 823,311 aliens departed for various reasons. 58,072 Scots were admitted in these three years, 5,206 departed; 115,994 Irish were admitted, 6,972 departed. In the three years 32% of admissions had departed. (p. 383).
- d) Newcomers tended to go to cities (1). 425).
- e) Occupations. Lists of forty (40) races of immigrants were studied to show, in numbers and percents the types of occupations of emigrants.

(Table 21. p. 96)	Scotland	Ireland
Professional	5.7%	1.3%
Skilled	57.9%	12.6%
Farm Laborers	3.2%	4.6%
Laborers	8.9%	30.6%
Other	24.3%	50.9%

Occupations

- f) The Scots tended to be younger. (p. 95)

Under 14	Average 12.1	Scots 114.7	Irish 3.7
14-44	Average 82.9	Scots 73.2	Irish 92.5

1 Berthoff, R.T.; Southern Attitudes Towards Immigration, pp. 165, 214. 1865-1914, Journal of Southern History, 17, 1951, pp. 328- 360.
 2 Odum, Howard W.; Southern Regions of the United States, New York. 1969.

g) This volume contains a survey of the "Destinations of Immigrants" for the period 1899-1910. It is important to find which State was attracting Scots immigrants at each period. I have chosen areas of interest to our clan in the east and probable growth areas in the west.

TABLE XXI
Destination of Immigrants, 1899 to 1910

State	Total Added Immigrants	Scots Immigrants	Irish Immigrants	Largest Groups were
1. Atlantic States				
Georgia	5,838	206	145	Hebrew, Greek
New Hampshire	34,532	724	3,003	Hebrew, Polish
New Jersey	489,533	7,855	24,377	Italian, Polish
North Carolina	2,203	250	57	English, Syrian
New York	2,994,358	34,917	159,080	Italian, Polish
2. North Central				
Indiana	66,590	1,516	1,569	Magyar, Roumanian
Illinois	722,059	8,006	22,342	Polish, Scandinavian
Michigan	233,824	5,277	4,662	Finnish, Polish
Minnesota	182,588	1,797	2,165	Scandinavian, Finnish
Missouri	123,045	1,254	3,723	German, Italian
North Dakota	60,674	870	707	Scandinavian, German
Iowa	61,221	1,054	2,392	
3. South Central				
Kentucky	6,225	122	484	German, Hebrew
Louisiana	49,744	211	361	Italian, French
Texas	75,808	527	818	Mexican, German
Tennessee	6,575	256	153	Hebrew, Italian
4. Western				
Idaho	8,286	391	263	Scandinavian, Spanish
Montana	28,500	2,093	3,079	English, Irish
Wyoming	10,881	1,495	310	Italian, Finnish
Arizona	13,414	221	260	Mexican, English
Utah	25,689	4,564	621	English, Scandinavian
Washington	111,814	4,384	2,793	Japanese, Scandinavian
Oregon	28,936	1,191	874	Scandinavian, German
California	237,795	6,067	9,867	Italian, Japanese

Comments on Table XXI

a) Scots from 1899-1910 provided 1% to 2% of the increase in immigrant population in the Atlantic and North Central States; in South Central States the ratio was smaller. Generally the Scots contributed a percentage approximating 4% to 5% in Western States.

b) With a few exceptions the contributions of the Irish were substantially higher in the Atlantic and North Central States; they added very little to the South Central; in the Western States they were less than the Scots.

c) Neither the Scots nor the Irish contributed largely to the 9,555,673 admitted from 1899 to 1910.

15. When international and internal strife had largely ceased in United States progressively large bodies of colonists arrived from Scotland in that country.

1850-	38,3	colonists	1891-	60,053	colonists
1860	31		1900		
1861-	38,7	"	1901-	120,46	"
1870	68		1910	9	
1871-	57,5	"	1911-	78,601	"
1880	64		1920		
1881-	149,	"			
1890	869				

By 1920 the largest number of immigrants with Scottish birth or Scottish descent went to New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Illinois and California. Donaldson points out that from 1870 to 1920 53% of the emigrants from Scotland had gone to the United States.¹

16. R.J. Dickson has carried out a valuable piece of research work in his study of the movements of Ulster emigrants to United States and Canada for the years 1718-1775. Ulster had five ports from which sailing ships might cross the Atlantic. In the period from 1750-1759 they sailed to Philadelphia, to New York, to Cape Fear. In the next decade some went to Charleston and Georgia. In the quinquennium, 1770-75, while half went to Philadelphia, other ports of call were brought into play, including Nova Scotia and P.E. Island. Those who are interested in such railings should examine this reference.²

17. Dr. Schrier in his analysis of the movement from Europe to United States for the years, 1821-1900, points out that 22.5% were Irish, 16.6% were English, Germany provided 26.9% but Scotland only 3%.³

18. Philip Taylor reminds us that while the "magnet" in 1820-1810 was New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio the next two decades brought Wisconsin, Illinois, Mississippi and the Gulf States of Mexico to the front. In 1850 Iowa, Minnesota and California were the magnet. After 1865 Kansas, Nebraska, the Dakotas, Washington, Oregon and Oklahoma pressed forward their advantages to the Europeans.⁴

19. Professor Donaldson (p. 104) reminds us that the total Scottish emigration from 1763 to 1775 had been put as high as 25,000 and that while the Scots went to all colonies, "the most important areas of Scottish settlers during the eighteenth century were the Cape Fear Valley

1 U.S. Immigration Reports

2 Dickson, R.J.; Ulster Emigration to Colonial America 1718-1775, London. 1966

3 Schrier, A.; Ireland and the American Immigration. 1850-1900 Minnesota. 1958, p.4

4 Taylor, Philip; The Distant Magnet, European Immigration to the United States, London, 1971

in North Carolina, the Mohawk and Upper Hudson Valleys in New York and the Altamaha valley in Georgia".¹

20. The 1790 census² gives some data with regard to the existence of Scots and Irish, by counties, and an assumption of the totals of persons, by State, of persons whose name suggested that they belonged to:

1. MacDuffie, and its abbreviations
2. McAfee, and its abbreviations
3. Duffy, and its abbreviations

I have recorded these data from the 1790 census,

	Counties	Scots	Irish or Scot-Irish	MacDuffie	McAfee	Duffy	State Population
North Carolina	8	29,829	6,326	17	5	6	265,334
South Carolina	7	16,387	2,566	-	2	1	140,178
New Hampshire	5	5,646	1,137	13	-	1	141,112
New York	15	10,634	2,627	1	1	4	314,366
Pennsylvania	22	48,076	8,614	2	9	11	423,373
Maryland	16	12,351	4,550	-	1	3	208,647
Virginia	38	9,224	2,589	-	-	3	112,112

The census figures for 1790 have been criticized but they have been beneficial to us. I have tried to bring all clansmen into this report when information has become available. This we all should do and at a later date our clan journal can publish amended figures.

21. Col. Pearson in a book "A History of the Fee Family" has obtained comments and genealogical data from every State in the United States and from each of the provinces of Canada. This volume of 1610 pages, stencilled, which started off with the Fee family has grown until it includes many of the persons listed in our Volume I. p. 2

Many thousands of persons who are called Fee, Feese, McAfees, MacAffee have made their reports to Col. Pearson. Much smaller numbers of persons whose names are McPhee, MacPhee, McFie, McFee, or McPhie submitted data; some McDuffies were reported but the Duffy-Duffie groups were hardly included. Larger numbers of reports came from California, Kentucky, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Texas. Persons who live in Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, and Minnesota in the north and from North Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia occupied an intermediate role. Maine, Connecticut and Louisiana and Vermont provided less than their population would have indicated.³

1 Donaldson, G.; Op. cit. p. 104, 113.

2 1790 Census, U.S. Immigration

3 Pearson, Col. R.E.; A History of the Fee Family. Printed and distributed by Col. Pearson, 2218, Alta Vista Avenue Austin, Texas, 78704

Virginia

In 1584 Sir Walter Raleigh, with two ships, and 180 crew reached Roanake Island, taking possession of it as a British colony, naming the area Virginia, in honour of his Queen, Elizabeth I. Virginia, at that time referred to lands all the way from Newfoundland to Florida. A time was taken in exploration, and they returned to England. In 1585 a group of 107 men, under Lane, established frontier posts at Wokoton and Croaton; 15 men were left to hold the land but they were destroyed by Indians. In 1587 and 1591 other groups were left at Wokotop and Hatiorask; one of these became the "Lost Colony of Raleigh". It was not until 1606-1607 that Jamestown was established with fifty four gentlemen, four carpenters and twelve laborers. Whether it was the absence of the Spaniards, or of the Indians, or the French, this settlement continued and within twenty years fifteen settlements were established, with small male settlers. Shiploads of unmarried women were brought from England to be married; the man who obtained a bride paid the cost of transportation with a hundred pounds of tobacco. Twenty Negroes, as slaves, were brought into Virginia.¹

Hotten in his chapter "Living in Virginia" mentions "John Duffy", living in Chaplains Choice.² I have examined the "Master Rolls of settlers in Virginia", 1624, giving the names and dates of arrival from 1607 onwards. In the chapter, "Dead in Virginia", an "Elizabeth Fee" is recorded, as on July 27, 1678, in the Parish of St. Michaels, Barbados (p. 248). This book should be in the library of Genealogical Societies in the United States.

Probably the first settlers to Virginia were English.³ The 2500 who sailed to Virginia under the Virginia Company, or under Elder Blackwell, from 1606 to 1618, lost over half the number enroute; there is no evidence that our clan was represented.

1648-50 - Cromwell ordered that 900 persons who lost a war with him were Scots, and could have been included as "convicts" by him. Graham states that not more than 150 prisoners-of-war reached Virginia.⁴

1683 - Hanna reports that the Presbyterian Church in America had been founded by 1683.⁵

1751 - Virginia provided settlers to North Carolina, between the Catawba and Yadkin rivers, to South Carolina and to Tennessee.

1776 - S.C. Johnson reports that on June 27, 1776 the "Committee for Safety for Virginia" captured a ship, the 'Oxford' with about 175 Highlanders aboard including Alexander McPhee, Nell McPhee and Allan McPhee.

1 Bolton, H.E. and Marshall, T.M. ; Colonization of North America, New York, 1927, pp. 115-124

2 Hotten, J.C. ; The Original Lists of Personal Quality, Lists of Emigrants to North America, 1600-1700, Baltimore, p. 173.

3 Brown, Alexander; The First Republic in America, New York 1898

4 Graham, I.C.C.; Colonists from Scotland, Ithaca, 1956, p. 10

5 Hanna, C.A.; The Scotch-Irish, Vol. II, pp. 44-50

New England

While most Americans regard Virginia as the first colony of Britain in the States Belknap believed that "the first effective settlement of the English was in New England, when those who registered dissent from the Episcopal Church came to Plymouth. in 1620".¹

We have regarded Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Hampshire, Vermont, Maine, and Rhode Island as being parts of New England.

In Hotten's report of persons who moved from Britain to America, in the years 1634-39, almost one-half of these vessels moved to "New England". There is no evidence that those who had a permit to go "beyond the seals" had any member of our clan on board.²

Dr. Ford reported that 140 colonists moved from Belfast and Carrickfergus intending to go to New England. Half-way across the Atlantic the ship became leaky and returned to Belfast. We have no information on the names of persons on the vessel.³

In 1650 Cromwell sent 272 prisoners of war from the Scottish army in the north to Boston, and 150 to other parts of New England. Donaldson reported that 272 prisoners of war came from the Scottish army at Worcester England.⁴

In 1666 Charles II sent Covenanters to New England. In 1685 when James II was King there was a period when innocent persons were seized in Scottish towns, and sent as "white slaves" to the colonies. Other persons who refused to take the oath of allegiance and supremacy, or of conformity to the discipline of the Church of England, were transported to New England.⁴

Because of trouble with the Plymouth group Roger Williams left Salem and developed Providence, Rhode Island in 1637. This movement led to the creation of Portsmouth and Newport in 1639, and Rhode Island was issued a Charter in 1662.

Generally areas were developed by one racial group, e.g. the English or the Irish or the Scots. Maine was unusual and the English and the Scots moved together to establish communities.

R.J. Dickson reports that between 1714 and 1720 a number of sailing ships carried approximately 2600 Ulster-Irish to New England. Sometimes they brought their Presbyterian Ministers with them but the Puritans would have nothing to do with them. Boston told the Ulsterites that they would have to leave the city. Five shiploads, with Rev. James MacGregor and 120 families moved to Londonderry, N.H., to Worcester, Pennsylvania, Nova Scotia and

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- 1 Belknap, J.; Biography of Early Discoveries
 - 2 Hotten, J.C.; Original Lists of Persons of Quality
 - 3 Ford, H.J.; The Scotch Irish in America
 - 4 Donaldson, G. ; The Scots Overseas pp. 39-41

to Kennebec and Bath in Maine. Daniel McDuffie left Ulster in 1718 and was frustrated by the people who claimed Massachusetts as their preserve. We have noted Daniel in the report of the McDuffie on page 39.¹

Hanna believed that New England treated the Scots very much more favorably than the Scotch-Irish. The old law of physics applies to human relationships - where there is a reaction there is bound to be a counter-reaction - and Dickson, in his very significant study of the despatches of sailing ships from Ulster shows that from 1718 practically all of the ships went to other ports than to Boston; they moved to New York, Charleston, Savannah and Philadelphia.¹

In 1745 a substantial body of the First Massachusetts Regiment Militia decided to invade Louisburg, Cape Breton, and take it from them French. This they did. Five persons, probably of our clan, were listed in a Genealogical Register, Vol. 25, New England Historical and Genealogical Register.

Corporal Daniel MacKaffe
Corporal John MacKaffe
Private Robert MacKaffe
Private Robert McEffe
Private Daniel McEffe

In 1775 Lt. Col. McDuffie was listed as one of the Field Officers. (Nov. 4, 1775. Vol. 4.)

In 1774, Ensign James McDuffie, 42nd Regiment, was reported as a "British Officer serving in America", 1754-1774 (Vol. 49. 1895).²

New England - The Pioneers

I have collected the published data from "Heads of Families" reports for New Hampshire, whites.³

TABLE XXII

(a) 1790 Census (b) New Hampshire

McDuffee	James	Strafford Co.	7 in family
"	James	Strafford Co.	4 " "
"	Daniel	Strafford Co.	11 " "
"	Mansfield	Strafford Co.	5 " "
"	Mansfield	Chestertown, Rockingham Co.	10 " "
"	Hugh	" "	5 " "
"	James	" "	6 " "
"	Daniel	Londonderry town	15 " "
"	John	" "	8 " "
"	John	Rochester town	7 " "

1 Dickson, R.J.; Ulster Immigration to Colonial America, 1718-1775, Appendices
2 New England Historical and Genealogical Register. Vol. 25
3 Heads of Families, Reprint Co. U.S. Census; New Hampshire.

McDuffee	John	Rochester town	1	in family
"	Matthew	Bedford town	3	" "
	William	" "	7	" "
Mcdefye	Matthew	" "	6	" "
Duffee	William	Strafford Co.	7	" "

Mrs. Veeder reports the existence of a manuscript by Marion Lang Driscoll on the "Descendants of New Hampshire MacDuffies" Part I. It is on file In the Daughters of the American Revolution Library, 1776. D. Street, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20006.

b)1790 Census Massachusetts

McPhee	John	Essex Co.	5	in family
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c)Howard F. Baker, referring to the 1790 Census of United States points out that:¹

1. The Scots were over four percent of nationals in New England.
2. The Southern Irish could be one and a half percent of the total, with a range of less than one percent in Rhode Island to four percent in Maine.
3. Ulster Irish were about twice as 'numerous as the Southern Irish being eight percent in Maine.¹

Pennsylvania

Pennsylvania was a matter of concern to various nations in Europe, prior to the gift to Admiral Penn by the Duke of York and Penn's gift to his son William Penn.

Hazard stated several claims to the 'discovery' of the Bay and the river Delaware. In 1598 a Greenland company erected little forts on the South and the North Rivers, but without making a settlement for the Dutch. In 1609 Henry Hudson, on behalf of the Dutch East India Company, claimed lands for the Dutch. They provided a Governor from 1614 to 1654, when the Swedes who had a colony in Delaware, conquered the Bay. They remained until 1655, capturing the Fur trade. Then the Dutch regained New Castle and Fort Christina. The English gained control of both Pennsylvania and Delaware from 1681 when William Penn became the Proprietor. By 1690 most of the Finns, Swedes and Dutch had moved from the state.²

Albert S. Bolles reports that Welsh people were the first British people to come to the province. By 1682 Germans began to come in great numbers - Palatines, Huguenots, Lutherans, Mennonites, Swedes and Moravians.³

1710 - T. D'Arcy McGee comments that a Scotch-Irish transfer began about 1710, and that it settled "along the Blue Ridge in what are now the counties of Patrick and Rockridge".

1 Barker, Howard, F; The Founders of New England, Amer. Hist. Rev. 1932-1933, pp. 702-713.

2 Hazard, S; Annals of Pennsylvania. Philadelphia. 1850.

3 Bolles, Albeit S.; Ph.D. LL.D.; Pennsylvania, Province and State, 1609 -- 1190, New York, Rep. 1970, Vol. II, p. 128.

McGee lists the persons as being the "MacDowells, the MacDuffies, the Breckenridges, etc."¹ There are conflicting statements on the earliest date of emigration. Dunaway identifies Maryland, in 1649, and South Carolina, in 1682 as the first areas to receive Scotch-Irish colonists to come to America (p. 33).² He believes that it was probable that a few Scotch-Irish came to Pennsylvania in 1685. Obviously there was a small steady stream of these people to this state; ministers had come to start Presbyterian churches in Chester Co., by 1710,³ but writers agree that 1717-18 started a tide that grew, during the eighteenth century, to over 200,000 persons by 1775. This first Scotch-Irish emigration bought sailing ships from Belfast, Newry and other points in Ulster.

1712-18 - The numbers of the emigrants almost entirely Protestant, range from hundreds to fifty five. Daniel McDuffie, with his wife, started his long voyage in 1718 to Boston and thence to Londonderry and Rochester. In 1720 his father and mother joined him in New Hampshire.

1729 - 5,655 (or 3,500) Irish, 43 Scots, 267 English and 343 Palatinates arrived in Pennsylvania from Donegal, Londonderry, Tyrone and Coleraine. They opened up Bucks and Lancaster Counties, Octoraro Creek, Chester Co., York County, Kittatinny Valley and Shearman's Valley. Dr. Bolles points out that the Scots and Scotch-Irish worked together to develop the area and bought Indian lands. He claims that the Scotch-Irish did not make friends with the Germans, nor the Indians, nor the Quakers.

1739 - Reported that James McAfee and Jane McAfee, nee McMichael, came from Armagh to New Castle.

1740 - Disastrous crops, added to favorable reports by earlier colonists induced many Protestant groups, in Ulster, to go to Pennsylvania. They went to York and Adams counties and moved into the Cumberland Valley (now Cumberland and Franklin counties). Dunaway considers that this Valley became the "seed plot and nursery of the Scotch-Irish race. We have said that Colonsay became the "original reservoir" for our clan.

The Columbia Valley, in 1751, had about 5,000 persons, all of whom, with the exception of about fifty families, were Scots or Scotch-Irish, chiefly the latter. The Indians were a hazard in the Valley.

1743-62 - Dunaway and Leyburn note that during this period many moved from Cumberland and Virginia Valleys to North and South Carolina. In 1751, 1754 and 1755 large immigrant populations came to Carolinas, through the Cumberland and Virginia Valleys.⁴

1740-50 - Leyburn suggests that the movement to the Carolinas was in part caused by the cost per acre, as well as by the Indian struggle. Colonists wanted large blocks of land, and this had become relatively expensive in Pennsylvania.

1 McGee, T. D'Arcy; A History of the Irish Settlers in North America. Boston, 1852, p. 22.
2 Dunaway, Jae G.; Op. cit. 33-4; 51
3 Leyburn, W.F.; Op. cit. p. 180
4 Dunaway, W.F.; Op. cit. pp. 54-64, 107-111.

1759-65 - When the French had lost Quebec it was assumed that the French-Indian-war might stop. In fact a "Pontiac War" with the Indians continued.

1760 - Scots moved to Pennsylvania.

1769 - It is reported that some disbanded Fraser Highlanders moved from Canada to Pennsylvania.

1771-75 - This was the heaviest influx of Scotch-Irish settlers prior to the Revolutionary war. Possible 30,000 to 50,000 left Ulster depriving its manufactories of skilled labor. Westmoreland County had been developed. Dickson, in the Appendixes to his volume lists the boats involved in this transfer.¹

1770-75 - Leyburn provides an answer to a problem I have met at various times, that 43,720 passengers had moved to America. I wondered why this total had been obtained. The answer is that between 1769 and 1774 I have noticed in these five years, sailing ships with total emigrants of 43,720.² The assumption was made that the number of emigrants, would equal the number of tons of shipping. This ratio was apparently accepted by the owners of the vessel. There were exceptions to this rule of thumb. Guillet refers to ships in which 450 passengers were loaded on to a vessel of 300 tons, where twenty five persons had no accommodation, on a voyage to North Carolina, until other people, who had had accommodation, died.³ The Passenger Act of 1803 limited the number of passengers to one for every two tons; it was amended in 1817 to one passenger for every 1-1/2 tons; in 1823 the ratio was a passenger for five tons; in 1826 Ireland was exempted and the Act was repealed in 1827. Agents went back to excessive over crowding. Regulations continued to be proclaimed and forgotten and only the passing of the sailing ship drove these marauders out of the transport of honest citizens.

1740-1800 - Pennsylvania became a clearing house for persons from Ulster - to Kentucky, Tennessee, Carolinas, Ohio, Indiana, and later still to Iowa, Mississippi and Missouri.

1790 - Hanna reports that the Scotch-Irish immigrants amounted to 80,000.⁴ Dunaway reports that 200,000 had emigrated from 1750-1800, according to Newenham. Leyburn considers that more than 250,000 in the 1790 census had Scotch-Irish ancestry.²

1790 - Census of 1790. The publication "Heads of Families" for Pennsylvania provides the names of persons of the clan.⁵

1 Dickson, R.J.; Op. cit. Appendixes

2 Leyburn, Jas, G.; op. cit. p. 181-183.

3 Guillet, E.C.; The Great Migration, Toronto, 1937 and 1963. Chap. II.

4 Hanna, C.A.; The Scotch Irish. Vol. I. p. 83

5 Heads of Families - Pennsylvania, Reprint Co.

TABLE XXIII
1790 Census of Pennsylvania - The Pioneers

			No. in Family
Duffee	Burney	Philadelphia City	1
Duffey	Andrew	Philadelphia Co. - Southwark Town	2
Duffey	Chatrine	Northumberland Co.	8
Duffey	James	Philadelphia Co., Moyamensing Tship	3
Duffey	James	Philadelphia City	8
Duffey	John	Delaware Co., Concord Tship	2
Duffey	Patrick	Philadelphia, City	2
Duffey	Peter	Philadelphia Co., Southwark	8
Duffey	Terence	Northumberland Co.,	4
Fee	John	Huntingdon Co., Remainder	3
Fee	John	Washington Co.,	8
Fea	Daniel	Lancaster Co.	
Fee	John	Huntingdon Co., Remainder	6
Fee	William	Washington Co.	3
Fee	Thomas	Washington Co.	10
Fee	Thomas Jr.	Washington Co.,	4
McAfee	Archibald	Franklin Co., Remainder	7
McAfee	Matthew	Westmoreland Co. Donegal, Tship	6
McAfee	Michael	Huntingdon, Remainder	8
McAffee	Henry	Franklin Co., Fannet TShip	9
McAffee	James	Northumberland Co.	8
McAffee	John	Franklin Co., Fannet TShip, etc.	5
McAffee	Mark	Franklin Co., Fannet TShip etc.	5
McAffee	Robert	Franklin Co., Fannet TShip, etc.	5
McAffee	Thomas	Franklin Co., Fannet TShip, etc.	7
McAffrey	Laurels	York Co., Monaghan TShip	3
McDuffee	Joseph	Chester Co., West Nottingham, TShip	6
McDuffy	Daniel	Luzerne Co.,	8
McGuffey	George	Westmoreland Co., So. Huntingdon TShip	4
McGuffey	Robert	Westmoreland Co., So. Huntingdon TShip	4
McGuffey	William	Washington Co.	4
McHaffy	Charles	Cumberland Co., East Portion	7
McHaffy	John	Westmoreland Co., Salem	2
McHaffy	Sandy	Westmoreland Co. Salem	7
McHaffy	Thomas	Cumberland Co. East Portion	3
McHaffy	Thomas	Cumberland Co., East Portion	10
McFee	Sarah	Delaware Col., Haverford TShip	1
McFee	Daniel	Lancaster Co. Colerain TShip	5
McFee	Mary	Philadelphia	2
McFee	Catherin	Philadelphia City	2
McFee	Isaac	Philadelphia Co., Southwark	7
McFee	John	Delaware Co., Radnor TShip	8
McFee	Mary	Philadelphia, Northern Liberties	2
McFee	Robert	Montgomery Co., Remainder	3
McFee	William	Montgomery Co., Remainder	2

North Carolina

North Carolina was the second in the American colonies to which members of our clan came by sea and overland. McGee reports that in 1710 some McDuffies came from Ireland to the areas now called Patrick and Rockridge in Pennsylvania and that the spelling may have been McFee. In 1718 Daniel McFee (McDuffie) came to Boston, with his wife and child and eventually moved with his father and mother to New Hampshire. We have noted, also, that members of the clan, probably called McFee, could have moved along the Cumberland and Virginia Valleys to North Carolina and South Carolina Piedmont. A succession of Governors tried to induce Protestants from Ireland, Scotland and Germany to move down to Yadkin and Catawba regions. We have no indication yet that any numbers settled there from our clan.

1732 - James Innes, who had migrated as a teacher from Caithness, William Forbes and Hugh Campbell moved to North Carolina, and made applications for grants. These were given soon after their arrival. The lots were large, (1 to 3 square miles), and may have been given to them as leaders of groups but their numbers and names are not mentioned.¹

1734-37 - Meyer reports that twelve individuals received grants of from 299 acres to 640 acres, generally near Cross Creek or Rockfish Creek.²

1736 - Henry McCulloh received a grant of 64,000 acres. With the assistance of Messrs Sampson, Owens, Kenans and Walter he brought a group of Scotch Irish to Duplin Co., and organized themselves into two Presbyterian congregations, Goshen and Grove.³ They applied for land and it was given to them from 1732 onwards.

1739 - The apparent first large migration arrived in Wilmington in September 1739. It was said to have numbered 350 persons and was from the mainland and isles of Argyll, North and South Knapdale, Kintyre, Jura and Islay and possibly from other areas, and settled in the Cross Creek area. Neil McNeill was the organizer and director of this group. Donaldson and Meyer have named some members of this group, e.g. Duncan Campbell of Kildusland, Daniel McNeal, Coll McAllister from Knapdale, MacLachlan, McDougall, Stewart, Neal McNeal, and McBrayne but makes no mention of members of our clan. Neal McNeal speaks of twenty two persons who made applications for grants of land, up to 640 acres.³

They applied for lands on the upper reaches of the Cape Fear river and for tax exemptions as "foreign Protestants". The number of emigrants caused concern in Scotland. When they arrived in Wilmington June 1740 and proceeded to Campbelltown, (then Cross Creek and later Fayetteville), the Scots were hardly welcomed. Connor notes that "their peculiar custom and outlandish language so frightened the town officials, (in Wilmington), that they attempted to make the strangers take an oath to keep the peace".⁴ As numbers grew from Scotland they moved to Upper Little and Rockfish Creek, in the eighteenth century.

1 Donaldson, Gordon; Op. cit. p. 60

2 Meyer, D; The Highland Scots in North Carolina. Chapel Hill, 1957, Chap. V.

3 Leyburn, Jas. G.; Op. cit. p. 214

4 Connor, R.D.W.; Race Elements in the White Population of North Carolina Spartanburg, p. 54

Kent will report that Daniel McFee (McDuffie) did not get land on his arrival, but purchased 100 acres of land in May, 1740, in Cumberland Co. Duncan 'McFee' in 1750 and John McDuffie, in 1760, bought land. He will report that Daniel McFee was given a land grant in 1752, John McFee in 1753, Daniel MacDuffie in 1756, Archibald McDuffie in 1757. By 1771 Neil McDuffie was the Regimental Clerk in the war of the Regulators.¹

The first purchases and land grants were made to persons who were called McFee, but many of them changed the name to McDuffie. The writers of the day had continual trouble with the spelling. Meyer reports that "McFee" was probably Highland, but that McDuffie was only possibly Highland.² There must be an answer to Prof. Meyer, and the North Carolina press, for such a slander!

Glenn McDuffie, in his long and critical review of the evidence suggests that "I know of no positive evidence of the specific times when any McDuffies arrived in North Carolina, only traditions. The early Daniel, presumably of the 1740 purchase was evidently a man of some distinction, as he served on a grand jury, which took important actions for several counties. The 1739 immigrants, as indicated in the papers of the provincial government, were not people of that caliber".¹ The investigations, carried on by Frederick Kent, should throw some light on the arrivals of the McDuffies in North Carolina and the transfer of land and property to their successors. What is known is that a Daniel McFee bought 100 acres in 1740.

Opinions as to the number of persons who went to North Carolina range widely. Knox reported that between 1763-1775 about 20,000 had entered the colony. Garnett placed the figure as being closer to 30,000. S.C. Johnson mentions that 43,720 had gone from Ulster in that period and that the movement of Scots exceeded that of Ulster. Adam reports that not more than 10,000 had gone from Scotland. Graham states that 9,511 persons had come from the Highlands, 6,478 from the Lowlands, and that there were 4,256 whose origins were not recorded, to a total of 20,245. Hanna claimed that one-third, or at least one-quarter, of the 1790 Census figure of 288,204, had their origin in Scotland or Ireland.³ Dr. Merrens estimates that about 5,000 settled in North Carolina.

Meyer has given very much lower figures than anyone. else as coming to North Carolina.⁴

Argyll	350	Skye	240	Greenock, Kintyre	91	George	172
Jura	50	Skye	228 (1774)	Skye	312	Jupiter	130
Greenock	120	Thurso	280	Greenock (1775)	62		

1 McDuffie, Glenn; Personal correspondence
2 Meyer, D.; Op. cit. Chap. V.
3 Hanna, C.A.; Op. cit. Vol. II, pp. 34-38
4 Meyer, D.; Op. cit. Chap. V

The following list shows a much higher total, and they will be inadequate. Dr. Merrens estimates that about 5,000 Scots moved directly to North Carolina; other states contributed some portion and there might be as many as 10,000 Highlanders in that state.¹

Immigrants to North Carolina

1743 - Hesselstine describes the Scotch-Irish as moving from Pennsylvania to Maryland and Virginia, from 1726 forward and from there to Granville, Bladen, Anson, Orange, Rowan and Mecklenburg counties.²

1747-49 - 500 Scots came to the State and settled in what is now Cumberland and Anson counties, under "Black Neil". Large numbers of MacDonalDs and MacLeods came to this area, many from Skye.

1750 - Hanna reports that "family after family and colony after colony swarmed in to western North Carolina from Virginia and Pennsylvania". These were Scotch-Irish. Their numbers were increased greatly by direct immigration in 1751, 1754 and 1755.³

1754 - There were constant arrivals from Argyll and the Highlands. Scots were established in Grenville, Orange, Rowan, and Mecklenburg counties.⁴

1767 - 50 settlers from Isle of Jura.

1768 - Scotch-Irish migrated from Newry to Wilmington (Dickson).

1769 - "Molly" from Islay arrived (Scots Magazine, 1769), the third emigration from Islay (Connor p. 55)

Scotch-Irish from Newry, divided between North and South Carolina. (Dickson).

100 Highlanders arrived and two more vessels expected. (Scots Magazine, 1769).

1770 - Scotch-Irish from Liverpool to Wilmington (Dickson).

1771 - 500 persons from Islay to North Carolina.

370 colonists from Skye. Tacksmen were included (Donaldson p. 62). This group is described by Graham as being the most wealthy and influential in Skye. They applied for 40,000 acres. (Graham).

3 boatloads of colonists from Londonderry.

1772 - 200 colonists from Sutherland came on sailing ship. "Adventure". Later sailings brought this group up to 1,500. (Scots Bag. 1772).

192 colonists from Sutherland vis Greenock.

Scotch-Irish colonists from Newry.

1773 - 800 colonists from Skye (Graham, 50) largely MacDonalDs.

1 Merrens, H.R. Colonial North America in the 18th Century, Chapel Hill, 1964

2 Hesselstine, W.B.; The South in American History, New York. 1943, pp.76-84

3 Hanna, C. A.; Op. cit. Vol. II, pp. 34-38.

4 Bolton and Marshall; Colonization of North America, New York. 1927 pp. 313-332.

1773 - 425 colonists from Appin, Fort William Knoydart, Lochaber

840 colonists from Lewis (Courant, 1773)

150 colonists from Lewis on "Neptune" divided between New York and North Carolina (Courant)

775 colonists from Stromness and Others. (Courant 1773)

308 colonists from Fort William. (Donaldson)

250 colonists from Fort George. (Donaldso4)

280 colonists from Dornoch to New York and N.C. on "Nancy" (Courant)

Parts of vessels from Belfast Newry, and Lorne (Dickson) it colonists from Lochboisdale, S. Uist on "Margaret and Mary (Donaldson, 63)

54 vessels collected 1,200 persons from various Highland ports for North Carolina.

1774 - Ships from: Appin (200 colonists from Argyll, from Glasgow; Greenock (6 ships) ; Fort William (6 ships) ; Skye (5 ships) ; Stromness (4 ships); Gigha (2 ships); Stornoway (2 ships); Islay (6 ships); Dunstaffnage (1 ship); Jura (1 ship); Thurso (1 ship - 280 passengers); Dornoch (1 ship); Kirkcaldy (1 ship); Donaldson. ¹

280 from Caithness under James Hogg

Flora MacDonald of Kingsburgh and her husband moved to Fayetteville, 475 acres. (Donaldson, 63)

1775 - 700 colonists on 4 vessels from Greenock, from Caithness, Moray, Perth, Ross, Shetland, to Upper Cape Fear.

130 colonists on "Jupiter" from Argyll, (Hanna, Vol. II, p. 31)

200 colonists from Aviemore, through Greenock.⁵

John MacDuffie was named in 1771, as being an Immigrant.

Then came protests from the American colonies. In fact the colonies had been protesting for some time. Members from the various colonies held a Congress in 1774 to discuss the vexatious problems; a second Congress in April 1775 examined the correspondence and interviews. The Highlanders demanded their "rights"; they were purged to continue to press their cases but no share of the population thought that war with Britain was inevitable. Gov. Martin was satisfied that at least 3,000 men in North Carolina would bear arms against those who demanded it. However Allan MacDonald, husband of Flora MacDonald, and Gen. MacLeod were allowed to raise a regiment for the King, and Col. Moore and his colleagues, too, were recruiting on behalf of the colonies. These developments could not take place without a struggle and it came on Widow Moore's Bridge on February 20, 1776, where probably 75 men were killed and wounded.

2 Hanna, C.A.; Op. cit. Vol. II, pp. 9-15; pp. 32-36; pp. 62-67

3 Graham, I.C.C. Op. cit. pp. 185-189

4 Bolton and Marshall; Colonization of North America. New York. 1927 pp. 313-332

1 Donaldson, G.; Op. cit. pp. 60-64

5 McLean, A.W.; A History of the Scotch in North Carolina, Vol. I. p. 71

It is not our intention to follow the events from 1775-83 except to indicate the position of our clan in this struggle. In general the Scotch-Irish supported the colonies. Most authorities agree that the Highlanders were uncertain as to their position but they generally supported the King, and did not want to start or continue a war. The MacDonalds and the McLeods supported recruitment on behalf of the British. When Widow Moore's Bridge fell to the colonies, as Angus W. McLean ¹ points out, for four years no effort was made to organize a stand in North Carolina; it was on June 30, 1780 that the Tories (on behalf of Britain) were defeated by the Whigs (on behalf of the colonies) at Harbour's Mills. In a letter from Robert Rowan to Ashe he claims "The Scotch have refused taking the oath (to the colonies) almost to a man.

Glenn McDuffie, in his usual succinct fashion reports as follows. "It appears to me, in the case of the McDuffies, that positions were taken to hedge all bets, as there was much transferring of property with the evident intent of avoiding seizure. Daniel, of the 1782 will, took the oath of allegiance to the rebel cause very early in the conflict. John, of the 1782 will, Duncan of the 1806 estate, and an Archibald, evidently their brother, were penalized and taxed either for having fled and not made a tax return, or for not having taken the oath as required by law. John McDuffie of Bladen Co. served with the British in Charleston in 1782 (Rev. de Mood, "Loyalists in North Carolina"). Daniel Mcfee, a refugee from North Carolina, also served with the British in Charleston in 1781, Daniel and Archibald served in the same company of the rebel North Carolina militia, as did another Duncan and Neill".²

Dr. Esther Clark Wright reports that two persons named McDuffie, namely, Augustus and Dudley and one Samuel Duffy, a schoolmaster came to New Brunswick, then a part of Nova Scotia. They probably came from New York, had no military connections, and may have returned there. A few persons from North and South Carolina were reported in the lists prepared by Dr. Wright but I found no member of the clan Involved.³ I have published a few lists of names of those of our clan who came to Ontario.

Lands had been given to Highlanders in North Carolina after a declaration of loyalty to the King. The rebels thought that this was worthwhile and demanded that another loyalty clause be substituted. If one hesitated in the emotional scenes caused by the revolution, one could be suspected of being a Tory or a Loyalist. If one wanted to hold his property he might stay at home and be very quiet. He might move to New York, to Nova Scotia, to Upper or Lower Canada or to the British West Indies or to England.

1 McLean , Angus, W.; A History of the Scotch in North Carolina. Vol. I. p. 272

2 McDuffie Glenn. Private correspondence

3 Wright, Dr. Esther C.; The Loyalists of New Brunswick. Fredericton. 1955. pp. 253-345

Many Highlanders who were unwilling to commit themselves and their families, from June 1782, moved to a Truce Camp, or what we call an interment, camp on the Pee Dee River, South Carolina. They were welcome as long as they stayed neutral. A man could bring his family and some portable possessions. Of course the Whigs wanted the Governor to shut the camp but it continued until June 1783. The attitude, by this time, was to say to the dissenter that he probably should go to the Pee Dee Valley or leave the State. Glenn McDuffie has found no evidence that any of the McDuffies went to the Truce Camp. Some McDuffie people returned to their farms after the war.

The Scot did not come back to North Carolina in any quantity. Mr. McLean¹ has reported some movements to North Carolina from Argyll (1790), Mull (1792-94), he claims that the last migration of any note was in 1811. In 1803 the persons who would have come in 1770 went to Prince Edward and Cape Breton islands. The Napoleonic war and the war of 1812 created more problems and even by 1820-30 less than 300 Scots came to all of the United States. Meanwhile Ulster supplied more people.

Maldwyn Jones reports that emigration which had been closed to United States, from Ulster, 1775-1783, began again in 1783.

1783 - 1500 from Belfast
1500 from Londonderry and Newry
To be divided between Philadelphia, Wilmington and New York.

1784 - Increase in emigration from Ulster, few from Scotland.

Charleston in South Carolina became an Important port-of entry. While the States generally welcomed this increase it was more difficult for the Captains. Press-gangs roamed the Atlantic looking for suitable material for the British navy and the mercantile navy, and any ship could be boarded and able young men taken. At the same time Britain insisted that while British ships, loading in Ulster, could carry a passenger for every two tons of registered tonnage any foreign vessel must have five registered tonnage for each passenger carried.

It is evident that many members of the clan prospered in their new home. Most of the Highlanders were not even tenants in Scotland, many of them were sub tenants, or workmen. Many persons had to die before they could become tenants. In the Book of Islay there were only eleven McDuffie names described as tenants. To have become a "Gentlemen, Heritors or Tacksmen" which one Angus McDuffie reached in 1776 (MacPhee, 1. p. 26) was the work of a lifetime, and a fairs amount of luck.

As a subtenant under a tacksman he had no written leases; several people held a share of this farm. A cottar was given a potato patch, and grazing for a cow. But to move from a cottar could only come in his dreams.

Allan McDuffie has been discussing the great magnet which drew our people to a foreign country - the magnet was freehold land. He quotes a writer who pointed out that a man could

1 McLean, A.W.; Op. cit. Vol. II. p. 366, 389-396

become a freeholder with all its connotations of position; there was a mystical reverence in the term freeholder, a benefice, a commission, the possibility of an office or ancient privilege. Land was a magical commodity upon which property was based; it determined the owner's scale of living, and his position in Society. Daniel Allen McDuffie points out, who is believed to have come to North Carolina about 1739, was listed in a 1780 tax list with property worth £10,000, having 100 cattle, 13 slaves, 360 acres.

1. Glenn McDuffie wrote to me that "in the early 1750's there were a Daniel and John in North Carolina who were said to have been involved at Culloden. I suspect a Duncan who was there at the same time may have been present. I believe these three left North Carolina, circa 1755, and returned circa 1766, and that Duncan may be the one who married Catherine Cameron in Glasgow October 29, 1754."

A Duncan McPhee, who was engaged in Culloden was struck by the heels of a horse after Duncan had wielded a broadsword to strike down an English cavalry officer. He was a cripple and would not be the groom who married Catherine.

2. Graham states that "many of the six hundred clansmen whom Glengairny led at Culloden went to America their action has been attribute to disgust at the conduct of their chiefs after the '45 rebellion".¹

3. Ashe in Volumes 1 and 2 makes no mention of our clan.²

4. Col. R.E. Pearson has reported the land settlement given to some members of our clan from 1787 in Lincoln Co. from 1769 in Tyron County, from 1801 in Burke County and from 1817 to Buncombe Co.³

TABLE XXVI

The Pioneers

Census of 1790 - North Carolina - I have located the following in the "Heads of Families". North Carolina contains the following:⁴

<u>Name</u>		<u>Location</u>
McDuffie	Agnes (Angus?)	Moore Co.
McDuffie	Allen	Cumberland Co.
McDuffie	Alpha	Cumberland Co.
McDuffie	Angus	Richmond Co.
McDuffie	Archibald	Cumberland Co.
McDuffie	Archibald	Robeson Co.
McDuffie	Archibald	Cumberland Co.
McDuffie	Donald	Montgomery Co.
McDuffie	Duncan	Cumberland Co

1 Graham, Ian, C.C.; Colonists from Scotland, Ithaca, 1956. p. 38

2 Ashe; History of North Carolina

3 Pearson, R.F.; Op. cit. p. 903

4 Heads of Families, First Census of United States in the Year 1790, North Carolina, Government Printing Office

<u>Name</u>		<u>Locations</u>
McDuffie	George	Cumberland Co."
McDuffie	John	Richmond Co."
McDuffie	John	Moore Co."
McDuffie	Malcolm	Cumberland Co.
McDuffie	Murdock	Richmond Co.
McDuffie	Niel	Cumberland Co.
McDuffie	Norman	Moore Co.
McDuffie	Duncan	Robeson Co.
MacAfee	Malcom	Montgomery Co.
MacAfee	James	Lincoln Co.
MacAfee	John	Jones Co.
McAfee	William	Burke Co.
McAfee	William	Surry Co.
McFee	John	Moore
Duffed	Hugh	Pasquotank Co.
Duffee	Patrick	Wake Co.
Duffee	Thomas	Pitt Co.
Duffee	Michael	Northampton Co.
Duffey	Ann	Randolph
Duffey	Daniel	New Hanover
Duffey	Samuel	Halifax

South Carolina

South Carolina was controlled by Spain from 1521 to 1629. Sir Robert Heath planned a settlement there in 1629 but only a few English colonists and runaway slaves came from Virginia, from New England, from Barbados and from Britain. Cape Fear had trouble as a port; the Indians were not friendly; the settlers founded Charleston (Old Town) in 1664-65 with a hundred people but by 1667 Charleston was deserted.¹

Charles II who had been restored to the throne in England wanted to repay his friends and gave the land to eight courtiers. They were English; they wanted to establish colonies, viz. Rolfe and Peele in Pasduotank, Harvey on the Chowan (Albermarle) River, and others. Donaldson refers to a group of 37 settlers from England in 1670 and to persons from Barbados in 1671.² They opened a new Charleston in 1683.

1683 - Hanna refers to Scotch-Irish settlers, from Ulster, under Ferguson, and to a Scotch settlement under Lord Carncross which they called Stuartson.

1685 - French Protestants came to Carolina

1 Bolton and Marshall, Colonization of North America pp. 1 311-321

2 Donaldson, G.; Op. cit. p. 37

1715 - Charleston was attacked in the Yemassee War.

1716 - The governor of South Carolina bought thirty Highland rebels at £ 30 a piece.

1729 - South Carolina became a Royal province, with a Governor.

1732 - Kingstree was developed by the Scots.

Bolton claims that the Scotch-Irish were on the Saluda, Broad and Catawba rivers.

A substantial group of Scotch-Irish settled in Williamsburg township.

James Innes from Caithness received a grant, in January, of 320 acres and later of 640 acres. (Meyer, p. 72).¹

1735- Lieut. MacKay moved 200 settlers from Inverness to South Carolina

1753-55 - Belfast sent 6 vessels to Wilmington and Cape Fear, N.C. There followed a long period of very little immigration from Scotland or Ulster. The slow growth of population induced South Carolina to offer a Bounty - 100 acres for the head of the family, 50 acres for each other member of the family, no tax for 10 years, 40 shillings to each immigrant to purchase tools. It was renewed in 1760 when Indian attacks were alarming. It attracted many persons and Charleston became the second port for Ulster immigrants. Whereas in the period of 1750 to 1775 thirteen vessels sailed from Ulster ports to North Carolina and seven to Georgia a group of 49 boats went from Belfast, Londonderry, Newry and Larne to South Carolina.² (Dickson R.J. p. 56)

1763 - 1000 families settled in the Piedmont area. (Ramsay).³

1766 - 78 emigrants of Protestant faith, sailed on the "Belfast Packet".

1767 - 210 emigrants to Charleston.

1760-69 - 23 vessels left Ulster for South Carolina and Georgia.

1771 - Three boatloads of colonists from Londonderry were divided between South Carolina and Maryland (Dickson).²

The Cherokee Indians and the French from Ohio, prior to 1755 made life unhappy for the colonist. The Governor persuaded the Indians to dispose of some lands to the government.

Between 1770 and 1775 the quarrels between the Tories and the Regulators and the Scouilites kept a high tension in the communities.⁴

The 1790 Census records three families of our Clan;⁶ McAfee, Roberta, Greenville Co. McAfee, John, Greenville Co., Duffy, Andrew, St. Phillips and St. Michaels Parish. 5 Jones, M.A.; Op. cit. pp. 46-68

1 Meyer, D.; The Highland Scots of North America, Chap. V.

2 Dickson, R.J. Op. cit. p. 56, Appendices

3 Ramsay, David; History of South Carolina, Charleston. 1809

4 Hanna, C.A.; Vol. II . pp. 25-30

6 Heads of Families, 1790 Census.

Maryland and Delaware

Two groups of Puritans went to Virginia in 1619. They were given acreages ranging from 400 acres to 50 depending on age, and the size of the area into which they settled.

George Calvert, who became Baron Baltimore of Ireland started his colonial activities in Newfoundland. In 1628 he had moved 40 settlers to this island. In two years (1628-30) he asked the King (James I of England) to withdraw his charter there, and proposed that he should be given a charter in or near Virginia "in which progress was not being made". He had given hostages to fortune because he had become a Roman Catholic and his entrance to the North American colonial situation was made difficult because Catholicism was not popular with English, Scotch and German people.

Between 1629 and March 27, 1634 a Palatinate was formed with a charter. Lord Baltimore was hopeful that he could draw the Virginia trade in furs to Maryland. He made preparations for attacks by the Spaniards and the Indians. He and his successors, as far as they could achieve it, perpetuated freedom of conscience as a political creed.

1633 - Fifteen gentlemen of the Roman Catholic persuasion, (Scotch-Irish), five Protestant gentlemen and about two hundred laborers of various faiths came on the "Dove" and the "Ark" to the Potomac.¹ This movement from Belfast and Ulster continued until 1680. Baltimore had a generous land policy and colonists from Ireland, Holland, Huguenots, Negroes and Jews joined Maryland.² Many of them brought with them the doctrines of Calvin, represented in Presbyterianism, and it is suggested by Andrews that the first Presbyterian Church in America was established in Vicomoco Co., about 1649, under Rev. Francis McKemie.³ Snow Hill became a meeting place for the Scotch-Irish Presbyterians; Catholics made St. Mary's their centre.

In 1640 Indians attacked the settlements, destroying 500, but the Scots and Scotch-Irish emigrations continued to flow to Maryland.⁴ Many farms were settled in the next half-century, and in 1715 the white population was estimated at 40,700 whites, the third largest colony. Negro slaves had been introduced about 1619-20 and added 9,500 to a total of about 50,000 souls. Maryland objected to receiving criminals from Britain, but could not enforce their position. Delaware had three ports - Newcastle, Wilmington and Philadelphia.

Immigrants came from Scotland and from Ireland. Both before and after the Revolutionary War a few examples will suffice.

1775 - Galloway provided 57 farm laborers.

1786 - 500 Scots moved from Knoydart to Delaware.

1806 - 1600 colonists arrived from Belfast and Newry.

The last two items indicate that after the Revolutionary War emigrants came from both Scotland and Ireland.

1 Andrews, M.P.; Op. cit. p. 29

2 Andrews, M.P.; Op. cit. p. 185

3 Andrews, M.P.; Op. cit. p. 73

4 Andrews, M.P.; Op. cit. p. 222

The Pioneers in Maryland – 1970

<u>Name</u>			<u>Family</u>
Duffey	W. John	no areas given	-
Duffey	Timothy	Baltimore Towe	3
Duffey	Mrs.	Baltimore Town	3
Fee	Thomas	Washington Co.	10
Fee	Thomas, Jr.	Washington Co.	2
Fee	John	Cecil Co. North Milford (5 m. under 16)	8
Fee	William	Montgomery Co.	6
Fee	John	Washington Co.	3
Fee	John	Huntingdon Co.	4
Fee	John, Jr.	Huntingdon Co.	2
Fee	Col. John		
Fee	John	Washington Co.	6
McAfee	Daniel	Frederick Co.	8
McFee	Malcolm	Cecil Co., North Milford	1
McHaffy	Jane	Frederick Co.	4
McHaffy	Joseph	Frederick Co.	-

The census of 1790 also reports that persons who claimed Scotland or Ireland as their familial backgrounds were as follows:

	<u>Population</u>	<u>Scotland</u>	<u>Ireland</u>
Maryland	208,647	17%	Scotch-Irish - 7.5% Ulster Catholic 2.7
Delaware	314,366	10,634	2,627

Jersey - East and West

The British took Jersey in 1664 and initially, divided it into two parts, East and West; they were united, as a Royal Colony In 1702. In 1665 two hundred people moved from Long Island to Elizabethtown when Philip Carteret became the Governor. It is claimed that in 1682 both Scots and Scotch-Irish went as colonists to both areas from Edinburgh and Aberdeen. In 1685 one hundred political prisoners, following a rebellion by Monmouth, were sent as direct migrations to Perth Amboy, East Jersey. These groups, probably, did not contain any of our clan.

In the 1790 census of U.S.A. there was no specific mention of McDuffee or Duffy or McFie. This could only mean that the numbers of such names did not exceed a stated amount. Rev. F.R. Symmes in his history of the Old Tennant Church, in Monmouth Co., East New Jersey does refer to a family, whom he called Robert McAfie, whose children Agnes (Feb. 18, 1750), Elizabeth (Mar. 18, 1753) and Eleanor (Mar. 22, 1775), were christened in Old Tennant.¹ In 1779 Eleanor was described as "Elinor McDaffee, removed".

The New Jersey Archives refer to a Daniel McAfee - a weaver, perhaps from Pennsylvania, at Christian Sharp's home in Hunterdon, West Jersey, in 1764. There was some doubt about the ownership of a saddle.²

Stryker's report on the Revolutionary War³ cites the following:

- A. Serving in Continental Army 1776-1778.
 - John Duffie (Salem Co.) Archibald McDuffey (Essex Co.)
 - Francis Duffy Randall McDuffy, (Morris Co.)

- B. State Troops
 - Daniel McDuffee (Somerset Co.) James McDuffee (Monmouth Co.)
 - Robert McDuffee (Monmouth Co.)

Unfortunately the papers from which the "Heads of Families" would have been developed were destroyed. Stryker's reports are even of more value.

New York

It was originally called New Amsterdam. It was seized by the English in 1664; the Treaty of Breda confirmed this claim and the name was changed to New York.

1666 - Covenanters were ordered deported from Scotland to New York.⁴

1682 - Scotch-Irish colonists moved to New York. They were not made welcome and moved to Worcester and to New Jersey.⁴

1700 - Both Scots and Scotch-Irish colonists began to settle in New York in Ulster and Orange counties.⁵

1 Symmes, Rev. F.R.; History of Old Tennant Church. 2nd Edit. 1904

2 New Jersey Archives; 1st Series, Vol. XXIV, Vol. V of Newspaper Extracts, 1762-1765, p. 411

3 Stryker's "Official Official Register of Officers and Men of New Jersey in the Revolutionary War; 1873, Reprint 1967. pp. 186, 245, 580, 683.

4 Bolton and Marshall; Op. cit. p. 196

5 Hanna, C.A.; Qp. cit. Vol. It pp. 50-57

1738 - Bolton and Marshall,¹ and Hanna² reported some circumstances concerning the "Argyle Patent". It would appear that Captain Lauchlan Campbell, a promoter, of Islay, after a survey brought his own family and thirty other families to New York. He claimed that Gov. Clarke would provide suitable land for himself and other parties he might bring to this colony, that is to say, 1000 acres of land for every family, and from 150 acres to 500 acres depending on the size of the family, and further, that a fort should be established to protect the Scots against Indians. He engaged a vessel, brought 83 persons from Islay and 70 persons from Ulster. All were Protestants. Later in that year (1738) he brought 40 more Protestant families, (180 persons). In November, 1740, 13 more families consisting of 94 persons were added to this group.

The grants were not immediately available to Captain Campbell. It was not until April 15, and April 22, 1741 that the Captain submitted petitions for 61 persons, including himself, asking that the state would grant either 2000 or 1000 acres a piece.³ Archibald and Malcollum McDuffie were petitioners.⁴

Glenn McDuffie has sent me a photostat of the decisions taken in the Courts, and has provided me with some correspondence with P.G. McDuffie of Altadene; V.H. Gill has recounted the developments in the courts from 1741 to 1164; J.P. MacLean⁵ has given us the names of the grantees of property in Washington Co., to Malcolm McDuffie and to successors of others, the original partners being dead.

This was one of the famous series of trials in America, concerning land grants.

In 1764 Malcolm and his wife Rose Docharty were given two lots of 550 and 450 acres; Dudley and his wife Margaret McDougall had a grandson, Dougall, who was given 700 acres; an allocation of 350 acres was made to the "Duffies", another Dudley and his wife, Margaret Campbell had children and were granted 150 acres to a married daughter and 250 acres for other children; Archibald and his wife Catherine Campbell had two sons; John was given 600 acres, Duncan was granted 150 acres; Alexander and his wife Anna had two daughters and a grand daughter Anne to whom was granted 250 acres. "Ann", (who might have been Anna or Anne) was granted 350 acres.⁶

The names Augustus and Dudley who appear in Dr. Wrights list of Loyalists are not clan names. I suggest to our genealogists that Dudley who married Margaret McDougall or Margaret Campbell might qualify for one claim.

1 Bolton and Marshall; Op. cit. p. 196

2 Hanna, C.A.; Op. cit. Vol. H. pp. 50-57

3 Gill, V.H.; A History of the Argyle Patent, Historical Soc. of Washington Co., New York, 1956

4 Cadwallader, Golden Papers; Vol. II, pp. 212 ff. N.Y. Hist. Soc. 1918

5 J.P. MacLean; Scotch Highlanders in America. pp. 184 ff.

6 Guill, V.H.; Op. cit.

Allen McDuffie has written to me that Dudley maybe a scribe's error, but I doubt it. He points out that Augustus may be August who is mentioned in N.C. history as having signed up, in the Regulator campaign of 1771, with a militia company being formed by Captain Farquard Campbell of Cumberland Co., and thus becoming part of the "establishment". he may have continued a military career with the British.¹

1740 - Dickson points out other movements from Ulster; Gilliland brought 22 tenants, (174 persons), to New York. Thomas Clark brought 300 Presbyterian emigrants from Newry, Ulster, to Salem.²

1740 - 16 families from Ireland to Monroe Co.³

1742 - More Scotch-Irish families had arrived in Orange Co. as additions to Ulster Scots who began settlements in 1729.³

1755 - Sir William Johnson moved Roman Catholics to Mohawk Valley.

1760 - Scotch and Scotch-Irish in Albany.

1771 - Scotch-Irish and Scots settled in Harpers Field township.

1773 - Four hundred Highlanders, chiefly MacDonnells all Catholics, moved from Glengarry, Glenmorison, Urquhart, and Strathglass to the Mohawk River, Tryon Co. These 3 were the people who later moved to Upper Canada (Ontario) as Loyalists.³

1775-1784 - Many of the residents of New York came to the city from upstate, .from Bergen County of New Jersey⁴ and Pennsylvania.

1790 Census New York⁵

			Family
Duffey	James	New York City	(5)
Duffey	John	New York City	(6)
Duffle	Angus	Columbia Co. Livingston Town	(4)
Droffy	Barbara	New York City	(3)
Fee	Philip	New York City	(5)
McDuffie	Daniel	New York City	(4)
McFie	Alexander	Montgomery Co. Canajoharie Town	(4)
McFie	Alex, Jr.	Montgomery Co.	
McFie	Alex, Sr.	Montgomery Co.	

1 Wright, Dr. Esther Co.; The loyalists of New Brunswick, 1st Edit. Fredericton, N.B. 1955 p. 311

2 Dickson, R.J.; Op. cit. p. 54, 174, 177

3 Hanna, C.A.; Op. cit. pp. 51-57

4 Keeseey, Ruth; Loyalty and Reprisal. The Loyalists of Bergen County, New Jersey, and Their Estates.

5 1790 Census

Georgia

The British government planned that a "Buffer" colony should be created south of Carolinas, between the Savannah and Altamaha rivers, to protect the Carolina and Virginia settlements against the Spaniards and the Indians. They called it Georgia with the original settlement, called New Inverness on the Altamaha river. Peopled first by English colonists it soon attracted both Scottish and German settlers.

1684 - Lord Carncross and other Covenanters used Port Royal (then Stuarts Town) as a refuge.

1722 - The first recorded immigration from the Highlands was in 1722 from Inverness.¹

1729 - Georgia was separated as a colony from South Carolina.

1724 - Dr. Patrick Tailfer with a group of gentlemen from Scotland moved to Georgia. He was probably the instigator of attacks on the Earl of Egmont and the Trustees.²

1735 - Lieutenants McKay and George Dunbar, Scots, moved from South Carolina to Georgia.³

A Scotch settlement of one hundred and sixty men, women and children plus their servants came from Stralbean Glen, near Inverness, arriving January 1736. Rev. John MacLeod accompanied the Colony.

1737 - Population in 1737 was 5,000 whites. The charter forbade slavery. The white group dropped rapidly.

1738 - General Oglethorpe brought 160 members of MacKintosh Clan.

1739 - MacLeod of Harris and MacDonald of Sleat deported one hundred and eleven men, women and children as "objectionable clansmen". The ship stopped in Ireland and the prisoners escaped. Dr. Agnes M. MacKenzie reports that six brigs, carrying 1,200, arrived in Georgia.³

1 Teignmouth, Lord; Sketches of the Coasts and Islands of Scotland; Vol. I, 1836, p. 87

2 Tailfer, Pat, M.D., Anderson, Hugh, M.A., Douglas D., A True and Historical Narrative of the Colony of Georgia "with comments by the Earl of Egmont": Introduction by Prof. Clarence L. Ver Steeg, Univ. of Georgia Press, 1960.

3 MacKenzie, Agnes H.; Op. cit.

1740 - St. Augustine's campaign with Spaniards, when one-third of the population was killed.

1741 - 43 Highlanders moved to Georgia (Graham, 94)

1743 - Again the Spanish troops invaded Georgia, but were defeated.

1751 - Georgia became a Royal province, 1,700 (or 3,000) whites, 420 blacks.

1768 - The Scotch-Irish did not take kindly to emigration in the early years to a Royal province. Dickson comments that the vessel, Prince George, chartered by Matthew Res, was the first ship, advertised In the Belfast News Letter, which had sailed directly from Ulster to Georgia. Prior to that most Scotch-Irish had come to Georgia,¹ from Pennsylvania, Carolinas and Virginia.

1768 - 170 settlers from Ulster to Queensborough (Dickson)

1768-70 - The Scots Magazine reported emigration from the western Isles to Carolina and Georgia.² (Donaldson, 62)

1769 - 166 "full" passengers from Ulster to Savannah in Hopewell". (A person under sixteen could be a half-passenger). Dickson.¹

1771-1772-1773-1774 - A vessel was used to carry passengers In each year from Belfast to Savannah. (Dickson).¹

1775 - Georgia sent a John McDuffy, a soldier of the line, to the Revolutionary War, as reported in Appendix E and in the Third annual Report of the National Society, D.A.R., Senate Documents. Vol. 16. Number 219, Fifty-sixth Congress, Second Session 1900-1901.³

1 Dickson, R.J.; Ulster Emigration to Colonial America, 1718-1775.

2 Donaldson, G.; Op. cit. p. 62

3 National Society, D.A.R., No. 219, pp. 347-368.

Dickson reports that the Scotch-Irish found Georgia and the Gulf a place to live and that they spread into Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas. By 1790 many Scotch-Irish settlers had gone from North Carolina to these areas.¹

Unfortunately the documents which were required to make up the "Heads of Families, 1790", in Georgia, have been destroyed.

It should be noted that Governor George McDuffie, of South Carolina, gave this name to a County in Georgia.

In 1802 the State of Georgia ceded to the United States her unoccupied western lands, comprising the present-day States of Alabama and Mississippi; " The United State should, at its own expense, remove all Indians from Georgia ... as soon as it could be done peacefully and upon favorable terms".

Kentucky

Kentucky was originally a part of Virginia as far as the British were concerned.² La Salle, a French explorer probably visited that part of the country about the middle of the eighteenth century. Emerson Hough reports that John Peter Sailing crossed Kentucky and Illinois as early as 1738.³ John Lederer, a Virginian crossed the Alleghanies with Thomas Batts. Daniel Boone, the son of a Scotch-Irish colonist (1735-1820) is reported to have visited Kentucky in 1752. He was very young at that time but Kentucky became a dominant theme in his life.⁴

Boone joined with John Finley, a friend named Hill and his brother in an exploratory trip in 1767. (Bruce).⁵ He had been living in North Carolina and had planned to take his wife and family through the Cumberland Gap and reside in Kentucky, but the Indians were hostile and he returned to Carolina.

In May 1769, according to John P. Arthur⁴, Boone left the Yadkin River, North Carolina, and went through Cook's Gap, Three Forks, Boonetown, Hodges Gap, Straddle Gap, Zionville, Powell's River and the Cumberland Gap.⁴ In June 1769 Uriah Stone took a party of twenty hunters over the Cumberland Gap. Another hunter, Harrod, had been exploring northeastern Kentucky from 1760.

Bolton and Marshall reported in their history that the McAfees had been a guide to General Washington when he was exploring Kentucky in 1767 by the way of the Ohio River.² It is suggested by Bruce that James, Samuel and Robert McAfee had been with Harrod as he

6 Jillson, W.R.; Filson's Kentucky, Filson Club, Louisville, 1930

7 Scudder, Horace R.; American Commonwealths, Cambridge, 1888.

1 Hanna, C.A.; Op. cit. Vol. 11, pp. 30-34, and Chapter III.

2 Bolton & Marshall; Op. cit. p. 416

3 Hough, Emerson; The way to the West

4 Arthur, John P.; The trail of Daniel Boone, Skyland Magazine

5 Bruce, H. Addington; Daniel Boone and the Wilderness Road MacMillan, New York. 1923, pp. 48, 115

established Harrodsburg. These McAfees probably came from Pennsylvania. Bruce's comment is that "these McAfees had been the first to visit Kentucky after a Boone-Finlay expedition and like Boone. Logan and Harrod they became prominently identified with its early settlement."¹

I have read several stories of the role of the McAfees but it is quite clear that James brought his mother, perhaps a widow, his wife and children through the Cumberland Gap and established himself and some relatives on land in Kentucky. There were indications of the places where they lived, e.g. McAfee Gap, McAfee Run, McAfee Knob.

References to this family have appeared in Vol. III. pp. 40-44 There is no doubt that the McAfees had taken a useful part in the opening up of the Cumberland Gap through which thousand of the central and south Atlantic citizens developed the Mississippi Valley and the areas beyond.

The quarrels between the white man and the Indians in Kentucky, Tennessee and some parts of Virginia were with the Cherokee Indians. In 1775 a substantial body of land was sold to the whites. The British government promised to protect the Indians but they had little effect. In 1794 the President of the United States allowed the ten thousand whites to take over the remainder of the Cumberland Valley in the Carolinas.

1790 - Unfortunately the papers from which a "Heads of Families" could be constructed have been destroyed.

Pearson has used a substantial portion of his book to relating the events of the McAfee family in United States.²

I have reported, in Chapter XII, a brief comment on Robert Breckenbridge McAfee, a State Senator and Lieut. Governor of Kentucky.

Tennessee

The Treaty of Paris gave Canada and the Ohio Valley to the English. Very soon after that France gave Louisiana to Spain in 1762 and planned with drew from North America save for two islands in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Georgia was founded in 1732 but the residents of the Carolinas and Georgia still pressed for a westward movement. We have recited the stages by which Kentucky was formed. Dr. Williams notes that William Bean of Pittsylvania Co. Virginia, led a party in 1768 into Tennessee.³ Judge Richard Henderson bought 20,000,000 acres, 1774-1776, and led Virginians to these sites. It is claimed that the McAfees, moved to the Holston River and settled near present day Kingsport in Tennessee. Families were established near Nashville.

There were difficulties on the way. Spain, who held Alabama opposed colonization until she finally sold it to United States in 1819. When this was accomplished Alabama and Mississippi began to be populated more so than Louisiana, drawing their Scotch-Irish

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- 1 Bruce, H. Addington; Daniel Boone and the Wilderness Road MacMillan, New York, 1923, pp. 48, 115.
 - 2 Pearson, Col. Ralph E.; Op. cit.
 - 3 Williams, C.C.; L.L.D.; Dawn of Tennessee Valley and Tennessee History. 1937, Chap. 28-32.

immigrants from Maryland and Virginia, but the secret arrangements by Napoleon with Spain made the future of Louisiana uncertain. The role of Jefferson in obtaining, by purchase, this great area for incorporation into United States opened up a floodgate after 1803.

There was trouble with Mexico over Texas, New Mexico, Arizona and southern California. When these areas were incorporated into the United States of America, by 1850, another route to the Pacific was created. From 1855 Slovenes, Lithuanians and Greeks came through Gulf ports. When mining was developed in Arizona some Scots, Welsh and Irish immigrants were added to the rapidly growing population in California.

In general, as Dr. Jones¹ points out the Germans, Norwegians, Swedes, Danes, Finns and Russians landed on the Atlantic coast.

Rowland Berthoff² points out that from 1865 the State governments of the southern states were opposed to immigration, despite the fact that farmers wanted them to replace the "lazy negro". The Southerners, he contends, prided themselves on an Anglo-Saxon heritage, and particularly opposed imports of Mediterranean labor, but few immigrants came to them from the north of Europe or from Britain. Berthoff and Harrison Johnson agree that the former Confederate States had only 2% of their population of "foreign birth" whereas other states had percentages up to 20%.

Harrison Johnson³ made a study of the intended destination of immigrants coming through Gulf ports for the years 1855-1878. These immigrants had planned to settle from North Carolina and Kentucky to the Mississippi River in a number of 33,294; 11,799 had planned to settle to the west of the river. (This is what had happened elsewhere; when immigrants moved from Europe most persons settled in established areas while the second and third generations moved to new areas.) Of the 35,1314 persons whom Dr. Harrison studied 18% planned to remain in Tennessee, approximately the same percentage wise as planned to settle in Louisiana.

Routes to the Pacific

Thus far we have noted the appearance of members of our clan in the Atlantic States, or roughly, on the eastern side of the Alleghenies, with a few movements over the Cumberland Gap to Kentucky acid Tennessee.

Louis B. Wright points a fanciful picture concerning western migration. He assumes, that the members of the Board of Trade, in London, sat around a table examining the eastern sea board on the American continent. They drew a long line along the crest of the Alleghenies and declared that this was the "Proclamation Line". Everything to the west of this line would be an Indian Reservation. Those whites who had moved into this area were to be ordered to move out, and no permits would be considered for the Europeans and colonists who decided that they would like to "move west". (The Atlantic Frontier, Colonial American Civilization, 1607-1763).

1 Jones, M.A.; American Immigration, Chicago, 1960

2 Berthoff, Rowland T.; Southern attitudes toward Immigration, 1865-1914. J. of South. Hist. 17, 1951, pp. 328-360

3 Johnson, Harrison; Op. cit. pp. 165-166

Under the Treaty of Paris in 1763 the Ohio area had been given to England and it was along this river that the McAfies took General Washington on one of his trips to Kentucky. When control by England had passed to the United States the "crossing of the Alleghanies" was only a gesture, and no one pretended to bring to the east the many thousands who had found their way into Indiana by 1800 and to interrupt the floods of immigrants who had poured into Illinois in the north and Mississippi in the south.¹

When the Mississippi River had been crossed, in 1804, new problems had to be dealt with by the federal government. Spain had been given an area called Louisiana which stretched from the 49th parallel to the Gulf of Mexico. In 1803 it had been bought by United States. A Mexican Cession was purchased in California in 1848 and 1858. Britain and the United States debated for many Presidencies whether the parallel, as a boundary with Canada, should be the 42°, the 49°, or 54-40°. They settled on the 49°.

The fur-trade companies in Canada, the Hudson's Bay and the Northwest, and an American, Astor, had fought and bribed the Indians and each other for the possession of this great wealth. The government and shipping companies were insisting that San Francisco harbor should be retained by the Republic. The Columbia River, which flowed only a few hundred miles from a branch of the Missouri River was the stream by which the fur trade of the Rockies could be

persuaded to reach the Pacific coast instead of Montreal. That was wily Astor had built Astoria at the exit of the Columbia River. "Oregon" became a mecca for the new pioneer from 1834 and California after 1848.

It will be useful, and in some respects it is historical, that the expansion from the Atlantic states should be divided as a northern and a southern movement. I have no comment to make on Harrison Johnson's contention that "there is a pronounced difference between the class of immigrant to the western states and to the south-western sections of our country."² My concern is with those Scotch and Scotch-Irish folk who settled in the Carolinas and Georgia; the problem is to discover by what routes they moved from these areas, or from Pennsylvania, or New England or Kentucky to Oregon and California.

Whatever attitudes they had had in London or in Washington did not really matter. Those who lived in Pennsylvania, Virginia and the Carolinas decided that they would "go west". The Germans had "tenets of pacifism", but the Scotch-Irish and the Irish were prepared to meet the Indians at their game. If the reader will look at Table XIX (page 84), he will find that by 1832 larger and larger numbers of the Scotch-Irish had reached America, he will also notice that the Scots took little part in these proceedings, until after 1850.

1 Schafer, J.; History of the Pacific Northwest, New York, 1921. Chap.XI.

Dr. Schafer estimates that there were 325,000 whites west of the Alleghanies in 1800 and that it had risen to 1,800,000 between the Alleghanies and the Mississippi River with an additional 200,000 persons west of the river by 1820.

2 Johnson, Harrison; Op. cit. pp. 165-166.

Eugene C. Barker claims that from 1770 to 1820 two million persons had moved west, composed of people from the Atlantic States and from Europe.¹ The Scotch-Irish moved from Kentucky, Virginia and West Pennsylvania; they moved chiefly on the northern route. Other nationals moved west to Louisiana and Texas and thence to Wyoming, New Mexico, Colorado and San Diego.

The movement was very substantial from 1850 onwards. I have examined the fourteen volumes listed below looking for references to the clan. In the period 1850-1859 Scotland sent 36,561; Ireland provided 1,029,486, most of whom were from areas other than Ulster; Canada, according to Carrothers, sent sixty percent of her immigrants to United States. It is certain that a part of the enormous growth of the middle and western territories and states were in receipt of clan members; even, as in Canada, they mined, they were engaged in the fur trade, they farmed, they fished, they ran river boats on the long rivers. They may have been local politicians but there are no reports of our clan being engaged in community effort.

The routes they followed may be indicated. When people started to move to Oregon a local leader brought them from Baltimore, Maryland, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, to St. Louis and Independence. From there they proceeded to Willamette Valley. Another route was the Santa Fe Trail, starting from Leavenworth to Dodge City, passing along the Arkansas River, from Hutchinson and then divided on the way to Las Vegas, either by Wilson Bar or by crossing the Arkansas River near Bent's Fort to La Junta. A trip in 1834 failed but in 1842 and 1843 men and women crossed the Rockies from Independence, Kansas, through Fort Hall, through Waiilatpu to Whitman and by boats from Walla Walla to the Willamette Valley. A southern route from Richmond to Chatanooga in Tennessee, then to Memphis, to the Butterfield Southern Overland Mail route took persons to El Paso, Texas. A road was developed which went to Tucson, to Los Angeles or San Diego.

The Indians fought for their lands, and many treaties were needed before the white man could be assured of the safety of his family. In the upper reaches of the great rivers, there were "Indian Territories", and around the Great Lakes, in 1790-1800; in 1850 land west of Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri and Arkansas was still "Indian Territory". In reality "settlers" in the west were not "colonists"; they operated from a chain of forts until 1850. The Americans "colonized" from 1850 onwards; the Canadians did the same twenty five years later.

The trips to the Pacific might be accomplished in one generation, or even two or three. I had assumed that in the history of the areas through which the trail led one might find that some members of our clan would have made a contribution in the pioneer areas.

¹ Barker, E.C.; Mexico and Texas, 1821-35. New York. 1965

I have, therefore, read many histories of the States from Indiana and Illinois, through Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, the Dakotas, Oregon, California, Utah, Nevada and Texas looking for names of the clan. This has been disappointing. These Scotch-Irish were obviously of little importance in contrast with Germans, Norwegians, Swedes and English. I am listing in the references to this section the books I have read, carefully, for identification of our clansmen.

1. Briggs, Harold E.; *Frontiers of the Northwest. A History of the Upper Missouri Valley.* New York. 1950. Chap. V.
2. Johnson, Harrison. *A History of Nebraska, Omaha,* pp. 163-168
3. Folwell, William Watts; *A History of Minnesota.* 4 Vol. Minn. Hist. Soc. of St. Paul. 1921. Vol. I, Chap. VIII & XIII.
4. Robinson, Edwyn B.; *History of North Dakota,* Univ. Nebraska Press. Lincoln. 1966. p. 146
5. Pierce, Dr. Bessie L.; *A History of Chicago, Vol. I. 1673-1848.* London 1937.
6. Kelly, J. Wells; *First Directory of Nevada Territory.* 1862
7. Clarke, S.A.; *Pioneer Days of Oregon History.* Vol. II. Portland 1905
8. Carrothers, W.A.; *Op. cit.* p. 232; p. 165
9. Bond, B.W. Jr.; *The Civilization of the Old Northwest,* New York 1933
10. Barker, E.C.; *Mexico and Texas. 1821-1835.* New York. 1965
11. Goodwin, Cardinal; *New Spain and The Anglo-American West.* Vol. II. p. 103-120
12. Bancroft, H.H.; *History of California.* Vol. VII. 1860-1890. San Francisco. 1890.
13. Schaffer, Joseph; *A History of the Pacific Northwest,* New York. 1921
14. Young, Prof. F.G. *Oregon Trail*

Congress had been discussing the state rights for a Territory with particular reference to Oregon from 1820 to 1846. Governor McDuffie, who at that time was a Senator from South Carolina, fought against the absorption of Oregon on the grounds of its current costs, the control of the Indians and the need for money and people to finance the eastern states, but the Senate finally passed Linn's bill, 24-22 on February 6, 1843. The thousand persons who reached Champoege helped pass a territorial government in that area. In 1844 the population was increased by 1400, and by 3000 more in 1845. My understanding is that these were the second or third generations of Scotch-Irish.

There are a few comments based on the data I have read.

1. Illinois, Ohio and Iowa gained very rapidly in the population in the third quarter of the nineteenth century.
2. Dr. Folwell, a President of the University of Minnesota reports that his state had a population, in 1849 of 4,535; by 1857 it was, increased by 150,000.
3. Chicago is a city with "instant growth" in its history. It had a population of 30 in 1829; in 1839 it had risen to 4,200. In 1850 it had risen to 29,963 with 610 Scots. The Irish and the Germans (Pierce, p. 44) provided the increase. The Treaty of Paris, 1763, did not establish whether this area in Illinois was under Louisiana or Quebec (ibid, P. 409). Pierce.

4. Naturally we would be concerned to discover the extent to which Scots and Scotch-Irish contributed to the growth of the new lands from Ohio west from 1850 onwards.

The Census data show foreign born in States and territories. Another study indicates the total immigration from Scotland from 1850 to 1910 (Table XXIV). The following Table will give some indication of the Scottish foreign-born of selected states.

TABLE XXIV
Foreign-Born White

	1850* For. Born*	1870 For. Born**	1870 Born Scot.	Canadian*** to U.S.A*	Scotland 1920** to State
Minnesota	1,977	160,697	2,194	16,881	14,860
Iowa	20,969	204,962	5,248	17,894	17,725
Missouri	76,592	222,267	3,283	8,406	11,983
North Dakota	-	41815	77	705	59232
South Dakota	-				3,885
Nebraska-	-	30,748	792	2,632	7,864
Kansas	-	48,392	1,530	5,295	11,272
Montana	-	7,979	208	1,161	9,175
Idaho	-	7,885	114	332	5,418
Wyoming	-	3,513	260	1	4,134
Colorado	-	6,599	188	705	11,257
N. Mexico	2,151	5,620	36	122	1,386
Arizona	-	5,809	54	142	2,113
Utah	-	30,102	2,391	686	10,123
Nevada	-	18,881	630	2,356	1,172
Washington	2,044	5,024	309	960	22,572
Oregon	1,022	11,600	394	1,168	10,965
California	21,802	209,831	4,959	10,602	48,019

* Cumulative to 1850¹

** Cumulative to 1870¹

*** 1920 Census²

Comments on Table XXIV.

The rapidity with which Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska, Kansas, Oregon, Utah and California grew from 1850 to 1870 was indicative that many hundreds of thousands wanted to settle west of the Mississippi where lands were available at a lower cost.

Both Scots and Canadians were involved in the search for land in the 70's when Americans built their railroad lines. Canada had to wait for another decade before she could develop a line to the Pacific. In that period 1870-79 Scotland sent 67,445 and Ireland over 400,000 persons to the United States.

Arizona, Montana and Nevada drew miners from both lands. Utah had other reasons for their growth.

1 Table V. General Nativity and Foreign Parentage Census of 1870. pp. 299-325.

2 Table VI. Special Nativity by States and Territories. p. 340.

5. Carrothers reports that 300 settlers were taken by Father Nugent to Minnesota in 1880. Only five families remained after two years.(8)
6. Briggs reports that in 1883 several colonies of Scotch and English colonists were settled in Yankton Co., Dakota.and that large movements of Polish, Norwegians, Germans, Canadians and Swedes began before 1880. (1)
7. Mrs. Grube was asked if she could name members of the McDuffie family who went "west of the Mississippi. Her comments were that she would supply such information, gathered from correspondence, but without proof of their authenticity. I have chosen a few.
 - a) Elizabeth, John Alexander, William Neill and Duncan Brown, children of Angus McDuffie of North Carolina were in Jackson County, Iowa in 1848. William and Duncan went to San Francisco in the 1850 gold rush days. John moved to western Iowa and then to Kansas.
 - b) Another Angus of Montgomery County, N.C. took up land in Tennessee in the 1820's and moved to Alabama. His children went to Oklahoma, Arkansas and Texas. Mrs. Grube commented, on the fact that "many of the North Carolina McDuffies went to Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi or Texas".
 - c) Some N.C. McDuffies went through Kentucky to Indiana, Ohio, Oregon
 - d) The New Hampshire and New York McDuffies tied children who went to California, Missouri, Iowa and Oregon. She mentions Angus McDuffie, New York, ca 1765,whose son, Hilton Harvey McDuffie died in Santa Barbara.These are, to use her phrase, "drops in the bucket" and probably the McDuffie family will find opportunity to collect and codify groups who "went west" a few went to Canada.
8. The persons who claimed Scotland as their origin were:
 - 1890 – 519,252
 - 1900 – 594,297
 - 1910 – 659,663
 - 1920 - 731,239

My impression is that Scots and Scotch-Irish did not go to the hinterlands on their arrival but that they moved into districts and to occupations which kept them on the east side of the Mississippi River for some time. In Canada it was the sons and daughters of the pioneer who moved to new areas; I suspect that this would be generally true in the United States.

California

Cardinal Goodwin made a contribution to an historical study of Thomas Oliver Larkin. The volume was presented to Dr. Herbert Eugene Bolton, "a great Professor of History In the University of California".

Included in this article is Thomas Oliver Larkin descriptions of the population of California in 1846. It says that "the population consists of countless wild Indiana, fifteen thousand descendants of Spanish and Mexican fathers and, mostly, from native mothers, and one thousand to twelve hundred foreigners, including their families.

Three fourths of the foreigners are Americans, and the other fourth are predominantly from Great Britain".¹

On this basis there would be a very small amount of Scotch-Irish in California!

Prof. H.H. Bancroft, another great history professor, points out that from 1846 to 1880 tremendous increases took place in thirty five years when the English-Scotch reached 33,000 and the Irish 60,000.²

9. Mr. Kelley notes two names in his book, 1862.

- James McCaffrey, Carson City (6)
- D. McPhee. Amalgamator, Empire Mills, Virginia City.

10. S.A. Clarke in his *Pioneers of Oregon History*, records the following 1839. 19 men who left Peoria, Ill., in the spring of 1839 were the first bona fide attempts at emigration to Oregon. Five reached the Columbia River (pp. 442-444). Dr. Schaffer's claims that some members of 1834 group reached Willamette Valley.

1840 - Alvin T. Smith headed the second contingent; they were engaged in fur trading.

1842 - 112 persons came from the east (120, Schaffer)

1843 - 1000 persons from Missouri, Arkansas, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, Iowa and Texas.

1844 - Clarke reports 3000, miners and farmers. Young reports 700 1845 - Clarke and Young agree 3000 men came to Oregon and that some of them went to California.

1846 - Clarke reports 2500 men, 2/3 to Oregon, 1/3 to California, Young reports 1350 men to Oregon.

1847 - Young reports 4000-5000 men

1848 - Young reports 700

1849 - Young reports 700 immigrants, tradesmen and mechanics

1850 - Young reports 2000, 1500 in 1851, 2500 in 1852.

I have pointed out in the Introduction to Volume IV that the works by Pearson and others should be counted upon to provide the names of the Clan who settled in the west.

Many persons of our clan who now live in the west and north west of United States would be the sons and daughters or even great grandsons and great grand daughters of those who came to the United States in the years from A.D. 1850. These men and women, born in United States, or Canada, or Australia or Europe hardly fit our requirements that they were "Pioneers" in the land of their adoption. The identification of those who were pioneers is one of the objectives of our society, and we use present personnel to reach them in the same pattern as did our ancestors with prefixes of "Mac" in Scotland, or "ua" or "O'" in Ireland.

1 Goodwin, Cardinal; *New Spain and the Anglo American War*. Vol. II. pp. 103-120

2 Bancroft, H.H.; *History of California*. Vol. VII. 1860-1890. San Francisco, 1890

CHAPTER II

SCOTTISH AND ULSTER EMIGRATION TO CANADA

INTRODUCTION

Canada, as we call it, was explored by Leif Erikson at about 1000 A.D. He was a Norse Captain who probably reached the north eastern end of United States. His successors established settlements in New Foundland. Christopher Columbus, John Cabot, Gaspar Corte-Real and Jacque Cartier came as explorers. Sieur de Monts and Samuel Champlain founded Port Royal in Nova Scotia in 1604 and Quebec in 1608.

France and England fought many wars in Lower Canada (Quebec), Upper Canada (Ontario), Nova Scotia, Cape Breton and New Brunswick, but 1759 found England in charge of these colonies to the Lake of the Woods and with some ill-defined borders to the Mississippi and beyond.

1867 - In 1867 Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Provinces formed a Dominion. Other provinces joined the Dominion as follows:

1870 - Manitoba - from Rupert's Land and N.W. Territories. Revised 1881, 1905, 1912.

1871 - British Columbia including Vancouver Island.

1873 - Prince Edward Island.

1905 - Saskatchewan and Alberta. Revised 1912.

1949 - Newfoundland including Labrador. - Yukon and N.W. Territories - 39% of surface of Canada are still continued as Territories.

The first census of Canada was in 1871. Provincial censuses had been taken by provinces.

CANADA-STATISTICAL

Our chief concern in this chapter is to discover data which tell, us the size, source, and destination of Highland and Island Scots who came to Canada before 1850, and of the Ulster Scots or the "Scotch Irish".

I have used such research writers as Helen I. Cowan, W.A. Carrothers, Norman MacDonald, S.C. Johnson, Esther Clark Wright, Gordon Donaldson and others as the basic sources for such information. To them I offer my gratitude for their painstaking enquiries. I have used government bulletins, journals and newspapers. Members of the Public Archives of Canada have assisted. Individual members of the clan have sent me records of their family. Much of this material will be related to a period 1760 to 1840 when any immigrant had to be a "pioneer" regardless of age, sex or family background.

1. Cowan, Carrothers and others have published a statistical report on "Emigration from the British Isles, with Destination, 1815-65".¹ The destinations are divided into four groups: British North America, United States, Australian Colonies and New Zealand, all other places. They recognized that until 1853 any emigrant from Europe or other land could embark from

1 Cowan, H-I.; British Emigration to British North America, Toronto, 1928 and 1961. pp. 288-90.

any British port. and that he would be regarded as ' from the British Isles'.

The emigration deals with all British (English, Scotch, Irish, Welsh and Foreign) movements of peoples and can hardly be related to our especial interest as a Clan. The dates of the survey (1815-1865) ignores the years from 1700 to 1815, when many of the persons with whom we will be dealing, had been in Canada for thirty to forty years. These lists do show the great increase in the movement of persons from Europe to the New Worlds of North America and Australasia.

2. Cowan, in Table II, gives the "Arrivals at the Port of Quebec from the British Isles, Europe and the Maritime Colonies, 1829-1850", where the schedules divide the sources of emigrants as from 'England, Ireland, Scotland, Europe, Maritime Colonies'.¹ These data relate only to the Port at Quebec. This excludes the Maritime Provinces, to which part of Canada many Highlanders went at that time. Donaldson notes that from 1802-1827, 25,000 persons had gone from Scotland to Cape Breton area and that they were Highland folk.² This Table brings us closer to the enterprise in which we are engaging but while the sources have been distinguished the areas to which they moved is inadequate. We need to attach figures concerning Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Cape Breton and Prince Edward Island.

3. A report, collected by Cowan, does indicate that from 1833 to 1852 immigrants arriving in Quebec began to indicate areas to which they and their successors moved. We must recognize that in this Table they are "emigrants to Canada", regardless of source or race, but this Table Indicates the zeal with which Miss Cowan pursued her endeavors.

TABLE
DISTRIBUTION OF EMIGRANTS IN CANADA, BY REGION, 1833-5, 1842-41, 1852

(See page 3)

The Table, prepared by Miss Cowan is used here with permission of the University of Toronto Press. I am grateful to them.

1 Cowan, H.I.; British Emigration to British North America, Toronto, 1928 and 1961. pp. 288-90.
2 Donaldson, Prof. Gordon; The Scots Overseas, London, 1966, Chap. 9.

DISTRIBUTION OF EMIGRANTS IN CANADA, BY REGION, 1833-5, 1842-4. 1852

<u>Total Numbers Recorded</u>	<u>1833</u>	<u>1834</u>	<u>1835</u>	<u>1842</u>	<u>1843</u>	<u>1844</u>	<u>1852</u>
	15,950	30,935 ^a	9,800	40,505	20,924	23,000	39,176
<u>Lower Canada</u>	-	-	-	-	1,200	4,000	-
City and district of Quebec	1,560	1,500	825	-	-	-	1,176
City and district of Three Rivers	250	350	132	-	200	-	-
City and district of St. Francis and Eastern Townships	450	640	200	2,755	400	-	-
City and district of Montreal	1,100	1,200	790	1,175	600	-	1,100
City and district of Ottawa	-	400	350	-	-	-	2,500
<u>Upper Canada</u>							
Ottawa, Bathurst, and Eastern districts to Kingston	1,200	1,000	2,000	4,250	4,075	2,238	-
Newcastle district and Bay of Quinte	2,750	2,650	900	-	1,539	4,181	-
Toronto and Home district	4,600	8,000	2,500	-	7,500 ^b	8,009	-
Hamilton, Guelph, and Western districts and Huron Tract	2,900	2,660	1,300	-	-	1,829	-
Niagara frontier, Welland Canal, etc.	1,500	3,300	1,300	-	2,000	520	-
London district, north side of Lakes Erie and St. Clair	3,000	4,600	1,800	-	1,800	1,289	-
Canada West	-	-	-	26,900	-	-	-

SOURCE: C.O. 384/35; 42/258; Q vol. 211-3, p. 704; Public Archives of Canada. Report, 1900, 60; Parliamentary Paper, 1844, XXXV (181). 12; 1845, XXVII (617). 38; 1852-3, XL (1647). 44.

- a Includes 800 died of cholera, 350 returned to the United Kingdom, and 3,485 gone to the United States.
- b For 1843, 7,500 includes those gone to Toronto and Home District, Hamilton, Guelph, and Western districts, and Huron Tract.

4. The population in Canada with a Scotch or an Irish background is difficult to determine. The Census takers asked my parents this question and my family in the first period of the twentieth century was expected to choose regardless of the fact that, biologically, we were Scotch, Irish, English, French and Dutch in the origins of our parents.

A study of series of tables in our Census up to 1850 indicates that, by and large, Scotland produced almost as many colonists as did Ireland to the total Canadian scene. Newfoundland, New Brunswick and Quebec absorbed more Irish colonists, while Noya Scotia and P.E. Island favored the Scot. When the west began to grow the Scot led the Irish, but, of course, it was not any of the British Isles who helped the heavy increases in population - Germans, Scandinavians, French, Ukranians filled our boats and trains west of Ontario.

One of the surprising events in the growth of Canada was the extent to which Americans moved to Canada. In the Canada Year Book, 1911, Second Series, pp. 398, a table shows that from 1906 to 1911, a period of six years, 524,305 immigrated from U.S. to Canada. This was a period in which Alberta and Saskatchewan were moved into a provincial status and in which hundreds of thousands came from eastern Europe to make Canada a bread basket.

5. Cowan, in Table III reports immigrants to the Maritime provinces, for the period 1853-60, when, presumably, the origins of the passengers were indicated.¹

Nova Scotia/Cape Breton,	410 persons	Newfoundland,	137 persons
New Brunswick,	251 persons	Hudson Bay,	237 persons
Prince Edward Island,	311 persons		

6. TABLE
SCOTCH EMIGRATION TO CANADA²

1900	1,476	1910	29,920	1920	19,248
1901	2,853	1911	32,988	1921	11,506
1902	1,046	1912	30,735	1922	11,071
1903	10,552	1913	29,128	1923	25,057
1904	11,144	1914	8,346	1924	16,174
1905	15,846	1915	1,887	1925	10,295
1906	10,729(8 mos.)	1916	2,062	1926	14,296
1907	22,233	1917	473	1927	14,341
1908	11,810	1918	1,518	1928	10,137
1909	14,705	1919	10,997	1929	18,640
	<u>108,985</u>		<u>148,058</u>		<u>161854</u>

There are substantial differences from year to year but the averages of 11,000, 15,000 and 16,000 per year indicates an acceptance of Canada by the Scots as a new home.

1 Cowan, H.I. - Op cit., p. 288-290

2 Dept. of Citizenship; Immigration, Ottawa, Table IV

7. TABLE
IMMIGRANT POPULATION, BY PERIOD OF IMMIGRATION AND BY PROVINCE,
CENSUS 1961

Province or Territory	Before 1930	1931-40	1941-45	1946-50	1951-55	1956-61
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Newfoundland	1,356	339	338	1,317	1,230	20310
Prince Edward Island	1,170	217	117	439	452	567
Nova Scotia	14,752	2,165	1,079	4,434	5,281	9,412
New Brunswick	10,496	1,451	886	3,184	2,887	5,601
Quebec	121,164	14,202	5,321	38,452	87,873	180,422
Ontario	462,705	41,959	15,190	169,904	323,952	448,597
Manitoba	101,758	4,259	1,483	15,190	21,134	32,616
Saskatchewan	116,192	3,170	1,034	8,124	9,497	14,459
Alberta	156,324	8,446	2,420	25,932	48,263	58,714
British Columbia	229,790	11,300	4,498	37,296	65,947	97,186
Yukon and Northwest Territories	1,292	195	79	443	1,098	833
Canada	1,216,999	87,703	32,445	303,984	567,190	854,600

8. Gross and Net Immigration by Intercensal Decades.

TABLE

	Immigration			Immigration	
	Gross(000)	Net(000)		Gross(000)	Net(000)
1861-1871	187	192	1911-1921	1,612	231
1871-1881	353	87	1921-1931	1,203	229
1881-1891	903	206	1931-1941	150	92
1891-1901	326	180	1941-1951 ^a	548	169
1901-1911	1,759	716	1951-1961 ^b	1,543	1,081

a Excludes Newfoundland

b Includes Newfoundland

In the period 1851-1951 the total immigration was 7,200,000, but the net immigration amounted to Canada was only a little more than 700,000.

1. Dominion Bureau of Statistics; Canada, 1867-1967, P. 99

2. Dominion Bureau of Statistics; 1867-1967, p. 271.

9. Immigration from Ulster to Canada.- Dickson has produced some very important information, in Appendix D & E. These reports covered immigration shipping from Belfast, Londonderry, Newry, Larne and Portrush. In App. D he lists boats being made ready to go to Philadelphia, New York, Charleston, Cape Fear, Savannah, Baltimore from 1771 to 1775. In App. E. he has compiled a register of the number of immigrant vessels which travelled from Ulster ports to United States and Canada, from 1750 to 1775. Belfast sent a boat to Quebec in 1765, one and a half to Nova Scotia and two boats to Halifax and Charlottetown. Newry and Larne sent three boats, one of which was divided with Nova Scotia.¹

Summary

The Tables are of great interest to Canadians but 4,5,6 are the only ones which give us a 'control' figure in the case of Scotland. We have no 'control' figure in the case of Ulster. As one moves into the absorption by provinces, one is left with a feeling that many "heads of families" came and that they were fertile and produced many children. In the days of Clan story in Scotland the number of followers a chief could command was a measure of his importance. It would seem that each head of the family repeated this philosophy in this new world.²

Newfoundland

Cabot named the Island, in 1497, as New Found Land. Sir Humphrey Gilbert brought four ship loads from England in 1583, but they did not stay. Harbour Grace was the first French settlement 1621.

In 1610, 41 colonists landed at Cupid Bay. George Calvert, created Lord Baltimore in 1625, was given "Avalon" as an area to develop. He recruited 200 or more Catholics, as colonists, and sent them on boats, which have been of historical interest to the residents of Newfoundland -"The Ark" and "The Dove".

He helped to create farms and leased lands to Scottish farmers, these old patents generally lapped through neglect. The colonists and the fishermen were in contention at many points, and even in 1675 the Captains went out to destroy the Colony.

In 1713 British sovereignty of Newfoundland was accepted by France with the exception of the "French Shore". This peculiar arrangement continued until 1904, when the "French Shore" fishing rights were given to Britain.

When Britain took over control of the Irish woollen industry more and more Scotch-Irish moved to Newfoundland. The Scotch Irish had sent 3,000 colonists before 1815. Cowan reports that in 1817 the "Sofia" brought 106. The "Curlew", with 205 on board, came from Loch Tay, Scotland. Cowan reports that some parts of 20 vessels, landed from Ulster, in Newfoundland in 1817. In 1837, some parts of boat loads intending to go to the Maritimes left colonists on the Island.

1 Dickson, R.J.; Op. cit. Appendix D & E.

2 Dom. Bureau of Statistics; 1867 - -1967. p.82.

In 1851 Scots from Barra and South Uist added to the population. We could expect that our clan might be represented in this group, but in 1869 only 365 persons claimed that their origin was Scotland.¹

In my search for possible early Highland settlers the Public Archives of Canada replies that: "Civil registration in this province (for births, marriages and deaths) began in 1892. For earlier years from 1860 to 1891, with a few returns as early as the 1820s the only source is church records, - but the name of the denomination and the parish must be known. Original Crown grant records are registered with the Department of Mines, Agriculture and Resources, St. Johns. Subsequent transactions are to be found with the "Registry of Deeds St. Johns".

I hope that members of our Clan will undertake this responsibility I have spent many months in searching for our families in New Brunswick, Cape Breton, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island and have read many books relating to these three provinces. As a result I have included many reports from research workers on the early pioneers. Even here one is aware that the records give only an approximate answer to the problems of "who, when, and where" of these migrations. Men and women, in other provinces of Canada will do much more than I have done in Cape Breton, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia and the clan will learn more of what they have done in the building up of the New World.

I recognize that I have only attempted to mention only some of the migrations to Ontario and western areas.

Cape Breton

Scots have always had a friendly feeling for France, rather more so than for England, and the behavior of England towards the Acadiens and other French persons from 1755 to 1763 only intensified these feelings. Only pressures from local circumstances, as portrayed in Chapter IV would have urged the Scot to leave the grief he had and move to the land where the Acadiens had lived. A large acre of free land with the rights of fishing on the forefront were strong stimuli to a tenant to move to Canada.

They were persuaded because land would be offered to them as a grant, and not as a tenant, and the young men who had been in Cape Breton in 1758 told the story of "free land" rather well. They had been told that Prince Edward Island lands were still under lease to absent landlords. By 1783 the English penal laws against Catholics were held not to apply and by 1798 three hundred Catholics moved to Cape Breton from the Highlands. The recital which follows indicates the growth of a predominantly Highland and Catholic group in much of the areas of the Island.

The areas of Scotland which sent these men and women were largely from the north - the Mists, Barra, Inverness, Skye and the grants of land were not initially to the MacDuffies or Duffys or Fees, but to McPhees.

2 Census of Canada, 1870/71 p. 371. Oxford. 1911.

1 Lucas in J.D. Rogers Historical Geography of the British Colonies Vol. V. Pt. IV. Oxford 1911.

Cape Breton has retained more of its Highland culture than any other part of Canada, including its skill in defense of the land. The writer was brigaded with a battalion of Cape Bretoners in World War I and retains memories of the bravery of these "women from h--l" in their kilt. Their Ministers and Fathers preached in Gaelic longer than in any other province and Gaelic is perhaps more frequently used than in any province -or perhaps in the Highlands.

Approximately three thousand settlers came as Loyalists to Cape Breton.¹

I am indebted to Miss Barbara Kincaid whose Master's Thesis with Dalhousie University, 1964, supplies much of the information on "Scottish Immigration to Cape Breton, 1758-1838".² She states:

1. By 1798, 300 Catholics tied come from the Highlands to Cape Breton.
2. By the end of 1800 A.D., 141 heads of families had arrived, of whom 136 were of Scottish origin. £3 or £4 provided each with transportation; food was extra. North Uist had provided Protestant men whose sons had been in the final defeat of the French in 1758.
3. 1801, Cape Breton received 300 Scottish people, perhaps diverted because of the landlord restrictions in P.E.I., or from Pictou. They moved to Judique and Margaree.
4. 1802, 299 persons arrived in Bras d'Or direct from Scotland. Not many bought freehold land immediately but were given 'tickets of location' for grants of 100 to 200 acres of land. Officials would later confirm this grant. Between 1802-1811, 238 people applied for land on 'tickets of location'; 93 people were given this freehold. At the same time 370 colonists (Roman Catholic) had come from Barra.
5. 1814, 2,200 Scots, Heads of families, were given "tickets" in rural areas.
6. 1817. In 1817 the "Hope" and William Tell" brought 382 persons from Barra.
7. 1827. "Stephen Wright"; 170 from Tobermory - 40 of whom had small pox.
8. 1828. "Two Sisters"; 160 persons from Greenock.
- Miss Kincaid has tabulated the "grants of land" by the authorities up to 1834.
9. In 1838 the population 38,000 included 12,989 Scots "Heads of Families". Obviously only a very small part of the population were imports, and many persons were of Canadian origin.
1841 - 1500 immigrants arrived in Sydney. (Harvey).³
1848-50 - Cowan reports (p. 212) "a dreadful inundation of needy displaced Scots, 1000 from Harris, Uist and Benbecula."⁴

1 Johnson, S.C.; Emigration from the United Kingdom to North America, 1763-1912; London. 1466, P. 5.

2 Kincaid, B.; Scottish Immigration to Cape Breton, 1758-1838 (Dalhousie Univ. M.A. Thesis)

3 Harvey, D.C.; Scottish Immigration to Cape Breton, Dalhousie Rev. XXI. No. J. 1941, pp. 313-324

4 Cowan, H.I. Op cit. p.212.

10. The Public Archives of Canada has supplied me with the names of persons registered in the Cape Breton Militia, The Table gives certain information concerning them.

	<u>Name</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Born</u>	<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Land</u>
(a)	<u>Second Regiment First Military Division</u>				
	John McFee	57	Quebec	Fisherman	20 ac. no title
	John McFee	23	Cape Breton	Fisherman	20 ac. no title
	Lewis McFee	20	Cape Breton	Fisherman	20 ac. no title
(b)	<u>Second Regiment Eighth Military Division</u>				
	Neil McFie	31	North Britain	Farmer	-
(c)	<u>Second Regiment Tenth Military Division</u>				
	Archibald McFee	33	P.E. Island	Farmer	200 passed council

Professor MacDonald has reported most effectively the development of Canada by the Scots. His studies allow that in Cape Breton, "the last immigrant shipped (in 1828) took place when about 25,000 emigrants had come from the north of Scotland". Some of the Cape Breton land was held by absentee - landlords, prior to 1818, and the settlers could not be assured of their title. This condition held back some developments,² but much of the land was available. To be given a grant of land was an experience unique to these people, and Cape Breton became a place to which emigrants turned.

PIONEERS

11. There were twenty-four grants of land to names of McPhee, MacPhee, McPhie, McFee or McFie with dates from 1802 to 1834 but none had been given to any person whose name was Duffy or Duffie, Fee or Macduffie or any other Dhubsith names. Donald, John, Angus and Hugh were the usual Christian names.
12. Colin S. MacDonald reports the grants of land to Donald McPhee and John McPhie, as follows (N.S. Archives, Land Papers).

Aug. 25 1817 to Donald McPhee on the Northwest Arm of Bras d'Or
March 3 1817 to Donald McPhie - S.E. side of Sydney River
Dec. 1 1817 to John McPhie - Lot 4 West side of Sydney River
April 18 1818 to Donald McPhie - Lot 45. Low Point.
to John McPhee - 83 Acres, West side of Spanish River

1 Harvey, D.C.; Scottish Emigration to Cape Breton. Dalhousie Rev. XXI. 1941. pp. 321-322.

2 MacDonald, Prof. N. Canada 1763-1841. Immigration and Settlement. Toronto 1939- . p. 471.

13. I have examined the telephone installations in Cape Breton for 1968. 13 spelled their names MacPhee or McPhee or McPhie, the remainder use MacFie, or Duffy, McCuish. These give no indication of the numbers of persons but they do indicate their presence.

Nova Scotia

Port Royal was founded in 1604-05. In 1629 the British took possession of it and 60 Scotch settlers were settled there. In 1632 the Treaty of St. Germaine restored Port Royal to France. In 1621 Sir William Alexander was given a Charter by James VI granting him Caledonia (now Nova Scotia) and Alexandra (now New Brunswick). Cape Breton was not included in this grant. The territory was defined "between our Colonies of New England and Newfoundland to be holden of us from our Kingdom of Scotland as part thereof united there with", and to be known as New Scotland - Nova Scotia.¹

In 1622 a group of Scots left Galloway to go to the place now called New Scotland, with an expectation that a second ship would follow in 1623. Gales and fogs forced the ship to return to Scotland. A second effort was made in 1623 but the storms of the Atlantic delayed and destroyed this venture.

It became apparent to King James and to Sir William that there was little incentive to move to this land, and that some other inducement had to be found to attract persons to this northern climate. The Secretary of State proposed, in 1625, the founding of another "Plantation" in Nova Scotia. Any gentleman who would provide 1000 merks and six men to colonize the land would receive, from the King, a block of land of 6000 acres. As a further enticement a portion of the Esplanade of Edinburgh Castle was declared to be a part of Nova Scotia. Many baronets were created by James I; Charles II added more baronets on his Restoration in 1660, but the population in those centres did not increase accordingly.² In 1707 they became barons of Great Britain. Nova Scotia entertained some of these barons in 1973, in honour of the landing of the Hector e.g. Sir Neil and Lady Ramsey, Sir Ian and Lady Moncreiffe, Sir William and Lady Napier of Transvaal, Sir John and Lady Gordon of Australia.

French exploratory parties and a few colonists had been in these provinces and in Quebec. The story of the wars from 1628 to 1758 will not concern us now. Suffice it to say that:

In 1621 Sir William Alexander obtained a grant to Nova Scotia (Acadia), but that in 1628 Champlain, the French Governor, surrendered Quebec, but that in 1629, Quebec was restored to France and St. Ann was developed as a naval fort in Canso. A few years later, in 1654, Acadia (N.S. and N.B.) were recaptured by England, but that in 1667, Acadia was passed back to France. A new attack was planned, and

1 Donaldson, Prof. G. The Scots Overseas. 1966, chap. 3.

2 Campbell, W.; The Scotsman in Canada, Vol. I. 1911. Lists titles given in 1625-1637, and in 1638-1707. None of our clan was involved.

in 1710, Port Royal in Nova Scotia was recaptured by the British, and in 1713, Most of Nova Scotia was, by treaty, passed back to England; Cape Breton remained French
in 1719, Louisburg was made Capital of Cape Breton
in 1745, New England troops captured Louisburg, in Cape Breton, but for other reasons,
in 1748, Louisburg was given back to France. A decade later,
in 1758, Britain recaptured Louisburg and held it. Obviously this Colony was being used in power plays between London and Paris, regardless of the cost in human lives.
in 1764, Acadiens from Canso went to St. Pierre and Miquelon islands which were - and are - left with France.

J.D. Rogers refers to movements from the American colonies to replace the French who were expelled in 1755. Colonists from Massachusetts went to Canso, Cumberland and Sackville; Grand Pre and Cornwallis received colonists from Connecticut. In 1767 about 6,350 British Americans moved to Nova Scotia.¹

When the English-French war was over in Canada in 1759 a substantial number of Acadiens and French went to Quebec and to France, including some thousands deported from the Isle of St. Jean.

Graham reports that from 1759 contracts were made with New England companies to provide settlers for Annapolis, Amherst, Horton, Liverpool, Onslow, Sackville, Truro and Yarmouth.² The Philadelphia Company as promoters, brought fifty three families from Ireland to Canada. In 1760 "Charming Molly" brought 45 persons from Massachusetts to Annapolis Royal. By the end of 1766 the population of the province rose to thirteen thousand.² In the period 1761-69 six boats from Belfast, carrying Scotch-Irish, came to Nova Scotia. A group of 120 persons had intended to go from Ulster to New Hampshire, but they were diverted to Truro, through Halifax.

Several people have contributed a list of ships which came to Nova Scotia, Cape Breton and Prince Edward Island. I would mention Dr. Colin S. McDonald. I have endeavored to collect these data from 1770 to 1848. The list is still incomplete in terms of the increase in population and further research is necessary. Pictou became a major port in the early days of this translation but Sydney and Halifax relieved the pressure on this harbor.

When the Acadiens were expelled from Truro, in 1755, the French settlers decided to leave Pictou and Merigomish, and created a settlement, named Tracadie, in the county of Antigonish.

Unlike the relationships which were traditional in Glengarry County, in Ontario, the Presbyterians represented by Dr. Patterson and the Catholics, represented by Bishop MacEachern, were unfriendly, and the Catholics moved eastward to Antigonish Co. and to Cape Breton. Judging from telephone installations in the province the names of the clan are: McPhee/MacPhee/MacPhie - 89%.; Duffy 10%, Others 1%.

1 Rogers, J.D.; Historical Geography of the British Colonies, Vol. 5. Canada. Oxford 1911, pp. 4-5.

2 Cowan, H.I.; Op cit. p. 5-6.

Halifax

Before the Scots began to migrate to Nova Scotia there had been a succession of vessels from Ulster which moved to Halifax, Cobequid Bay and Kennebec in Maine. In 1730 some persons from Ulster had gone to Boston but they were instructed to leave and moved over to Kennebec. Another group of 50 families moved, under pressure from New England in 1760.

In 1761 promoters such as McNutt, brought 200 to 400 Scotch-Irish persons to Halifax with the intention of moving them to Cobequid Bay. These vessels, probably the Jupiter, Hopewell and others were the transports for successive groups of Scotch-Irish to Nova Scotia in 1761, 1763, 1765 and 50 persons in 1766.

Pictou

In 1767 the "Hope", carrying half a dozen settlers from Philadelphia to Pictou, and the "Betsy" from Rhode Island, under Captain Hill, brought 6 families in June 1761 to Pictou. The population of Pictou, with its renewals and departures, by 1773, was 84. Each contingent quarrelled with new groups for the right to locate on the water front. Two persons, who had arrived on the 'Betsy', were the people who were unwilling to provide promised food to the "Hector" colonists unless they moved to their allotments in the bush around Pictou - a Squire Robert Patterson and Dr. John Harris. They were trussed up and the Hector's people helped themselves to their necessities, leaving a promise to repay as soon as possible. Squire Patterson vouched later, that they did meet their obligations. They paid every farthing they owed for food.

Immigrants from Scotland and Ulster to Nova Scotia.

1769 - MacDonald reports that friends of a number of disbanded Fraser Highlanders joined them (p. 103)

1771 - A boat, unnamed, from Londonderry brought Scotch-Irish colonists to Nova Scotia (Dickson)

1770-75 - Belfast and Newry sent more Scotch-Irish. 127 emigrant left Londonderry, 84 came from Newry, 57 from Larne, at least 1000 from Portrush. (Dickson, p. 101).

1772 - The "Aurora" brought Scots from South Uist to Pictou. Some had smallpox.

1773 - The "Hector" from Loch Broom brought 180 passengers from Rossshire, Sutherland, Inverness, Moidart, Arisaig and Greenock to Pictou. 36 families and 30 individuals were included. None of our clan was included. Conditions on the ship were abominable, 18 died enroute. No arrangements were made in Pictou for food, clothing and other necessities. Numbers left Pictou to go to other parts of the province (MacDonald). This boat is analogous to the Mayflower in United States.

- 1773 - It is reported that "not a dozen Scots lived on the whole island of Cape Breton".
(Harvey)
- The "Lovely Nell" from Kirkcudbright, intended to settle in P.E. Island. When persons could not buy land there 67 families moved to Nova Scotia. They may have been Lowlanders.
- 1774 - Four boatloads from Ulster to Nova Scotia (Dickson). The Albion went to Fort Cumberland.
- 1775 - 95 farmers went to Nova Scotia.
- 1776 - About 1000 left Boston for Halifax as Loyalists.
- 1784 - 82nd Regiment were demobilized in Pictou and Antigonish; many originally from Glen Urquhart.
- Perhaps up to 3000 Loyalists came to Weymouth, Digby, Nine Mile River, Sheer Harbor. John McAfee and John MacAfee came as Loyalists to Shelburne (MacDonald). Angus McFee of Westchester N.Y. came as Loyalist to what is now Wallace (Remebic). John McPhee was granted lands in Nine Mile River, Hants Co. (See Ross Graves p.138-139).
- Sydney and Baddeck were first colonized by Loyalists (Rogers)
- Loyalist from East Florida to Halifax on "Argo"
- 1786 - John McPhee. Loyalist, moved to Port Roseway area and asked for 200 acres.
- 1788 - Rev. James McGregor arrived in Nova Scotia.
- 1790 - Duncan McPhee with his parents came to East River.
- 1790 - Name (probably Jane). Father MacEachern brought 250 people from the Western Isles. 20 of them went to Pictou; 20 went to Cape Breton.
- 1791 Moir Campbell came from Appin, Argyll, to explore the possibilities of moving a large number of tenants to New Brunswick or the Western States.
- 1791 Four vessels, probably with 1000 settlers from Moldart, Arisaig, Ardnamurchan, Eigg and Sunart landed in Pictou. Perhaps one of the boats was the Dunkeld. Many settlers moved to Antigonish, Judique or Margaree (Donaldson).
- 1801 -"Sarah" 350 emigrants, Catholic, had been evicted by Chisholm, moved to Pictou. 50 had smallpox, 49 died. It was claimed that Sarah and the Dove should not carry over 489 together. They were gathered from twenty areas in Scotland (Prebble. p. 193)
- "Dove" (or Pigeon). From Aberdeen to Pictou. Reported that 176 (or 219) emigrants were carried by the Dove, collected from twenty areas (Prebble p. 193)

1. Dickson, R.J.; Ulster Immigration to Colonial America 1718-1175, London. 1966.
2. Callback. Lorne C; The Cradles of Confederation, Brunswick Press. 1964.
3. Rogers, J.D.; Historical Geography of the British Colonies, Vol. 5. Canada, Oxford, 1911, pp. 4-5.
4. MacDonald, N.; Canada, Immigration and Settlement, 1763-1841. Toronto. 1939.

- "Aurora" - Highlanders from Strathglass including Angus McPhie and his wife Christy Thompson of Glen Urquhart to Pictou (Or 1803). J.R.H. MacPhie thinks that Angus was the first McPhie to come to Pictou.
- Ten vessels. Helen Cowan³ lists boats moving to Canada from Fort William (500); from Knoydart, Stornoway, Moidart, Barra, Ulist (370). Some of these vessels were probably the Good Intent, the Norah with 500 passengers, of whom 65 died enroute and the Alexander. Cowan reports that ten more vessels left from these ports in 1803. Donaldson claims that 779 colonists had left Scotland in 1801, and that twenty-five vessels had left from Skye alone.⁴ Some went to P.E. Island. S.C. Johnson reports that half of the people in Strathconan had been forced to give up land by the clearances and that many of them had gone to America from Strathconan Parish.⁵ Norman MacDonald and Donaldson report that up to 5000 persons left Scotland in 1801-03.
- 1802 - Name? 289 (or 370) emigrants moved from Scotland to Sydney (Cape Breton). This immigration was the fore runner of the departure of many thousands of Catholics. A.A. Johnson⁶ notes the arrival of 1050 emigrants to Merigomish and Antigonish, of which 370 came from Barra. Others came from Strathglass and Glen Spean.
- 1802 - "Favorite" 500 passengers.
- 1802 - Scots moved to Bras d'Or; by 1836 the population of Cape Breton was increased by 25,000 (MacDonald 471).
- 1803 - "Alexander" Emigrants from Lewis to Pictou
 - "Commerce" Glasgow to Pictou and Georgetown.
 - Name? Five vessels from Scotland to Cape Breton.
- 1805 - "Polly". From Scotland to Canso
 - "Northern Friends". From Rossshire to Charlottetown
- 1806 "Rambler" Scotland, probably including Dugal MacPhee at Upper South River.
- 1812 "Ann Shields" From Stornoway
 - Johnson reports that seven boats came from Scotland to Nova Scotia.
- 1812-15. - Scotch-Irish from Newfoundland to Guysborough County.
- 1815 - Name? (possibly Aurora) from Leith to Pictou, 70 passengers
- 1815 - More than 1000 moved from Belfast and Dublin to Canada. (Dickson, 66).
- 1816 - "Good Intent", Aberdeen to Pictou.
 - Donald, Alexander, Evan and James McPhee who had been in the 84th Regiment, 2nd Batt. emigrated from United States to Douglas Township, Hants Co. N.S. They were each given 500 acres as a grant.

1. Prebble, J. op, cit. P. 193.
2. MacPhie, Rev. J.P.; Pictonians at Home and Abroad. 1914. Boston. p. 29.
3. Cowan, H.I; op. cit. p. 25.
4. Donaldson, Prof. G.; The Scots, Overseas, Chap. 9.
5. Johnson, S.C.; op. cit. p. 45
6. Johnson, A.A.; A History of the Catholic Church in Eastern Nova Scotia. St. Fx. Press. Antigonish. 1960.

- 1816-17 - Cowan reports that "a Scottish movement in 1816-17 was from Caithness and Sutherland port, Thurso, to Pictou".
- 1817 - Loch Broom. Rev. Norman MacLeod of Assynt, with parishioners, from Loch Broom to Pictou. In 1820 the party moved to St. Ann, Cape Breton.
- 1817 - Parts of 20 shiploads came to Nova Scotia and established themselves on 1200 acres. In 1851 and 1852 they went to Melbourne, Australia, and then to Waipu, Auckland and Boundarie. As far as I can ascertain no member of our clan was with Norman MacLeod. (Cowan).
- 1818 - Names ? 20 shiploads to N.S., N.B., P.E.I., Newfoundland
- New Glasgow, established by Clydeside emigrants (Clark 66)
- "Rowena", (or Perseverance). 150 emigrants from Assynt to Pictou.
- 1819 - "Victory". Canns to Pictou
- "Louisa". 120 passengers from Aberdeen
- "Economy" 285 from Tobermory.
- "Speculation- from Lochaber, through Greenock, to Nova Scotia.
- Name? Roman Catholics at Mt. Uniacke.
- "Anne" 60 passengers from Cromarty
- Soldiers of West Indian Rangers disbanded at Tobique.
- 1820 - "Dunlop" Tobermory to Cape Breton. Cape Breton joined Nova Scotia as one province.⁴
- 1821 - "Harmony" 350 colonists from Barra to Sydney.
- "Thomsons Packet" 80 from Dumfries
- 1822 - "Union" Greenock to Nova Scotia
- Commerce Muck and Tobermory to Plaster Rock.
- 1824 - Name? (Probably "Dunlop") 300 from Ulster to Cape Breton.
- 1824 - Name? 300 Scots sailed to Cape Breton at own expense (Johnson. p.69)
- 1826 - Northumberland. Hebrides to St. Andrews, N.B., and to Inverness Co., C.B.
- Name? Tires, Coll, Mull to N.S.
- "Tamarlin", North Morar to Sydney
- "Highland Lad". Highland ports to Nova Scotia.
- 1827 - "Stephen Wright" 40 out of 170 had smallpox, from Tobermory to Cape Breton (Harvey).⁵
- "Aurora" Edinburgh to Port Hastings, C.B.
- 1828 - "St. Lawrence". Rum sent 208 colonists through Tobermory. The owner cancelled the debts owing to him for rent and provided money to go to Canada and Australia. The island was depopulated when another boat took passengers to Port Hawkesbury, Bras d'Or and Sydney.
- Name? Harvey reports a vessel from Greenock to Cape Breton.

1. Gilroy, Marion; Loyalists and Land Settlements in N.S. 1937. Master's Thesis, Dalhousie.
2. Cowan, H. 1. ; op. cit. p. 52, 66
3. Donaldson, G; Op. cit. p. 132
4. Brown, R. ; A History of the Island of Cape Breton
5. Harvey, D.C.; Op. cit. pp. 313-324.

- 1829 - "Thetoo". Vessel from Greenock to Arichat
- "Mary Kennedy". 84 families from Skye to (1) Cape Breton (2) Charlottetown.
- 1830 - "Dunlop". Greenock to Nova Scotia.
- 1832 - "Northumberland". 300 from South Uist, through Tobermory to Nova Scotia.
- 1833 - Name? Tobermory to Cape Breton
- 1835-36 - In 1835 the crops in Scotland were poor. In 1836 a potato disease spread widely, no crops seemed to ripen, frosts came early, the herring fishery was greatly reduced, and the kelp industry had been destroyed. It was not surprising that:
- 1837-41 - (a) 1,250 emigrants came to Cape Breton and Prince Edward Island,
- 1838-40 - (b) Or that a contingent came from South Uist to Cape Breton.
- 1841 - (c) Dr. MacDonald reports that by 1841 over 85,000 Scots and their descendants "lined the Gulf of St. Lawrence shore" (p. 466).
- (d) Harvey reports that 1500 settlers from South Uist to Cape Breton. This may or may not be, the same as above 1838-40.
- Paisley sent weavers with assisted passages.
- 1843 - "Catherine". Tobermory to Gut of Canso, between N.S. and C.B.
- 1847 - "Albion". from Aberdeen to Halifax.
- 1848 - "Luhan". 167 colonists, 90 persons ill, 24 died, to Pictou, N.S. and Georgetown, P.E.I. Angus, Marion, Ronald, Angus and Christine McPhee were on board.
- Colin S. MacDonald in a report to the Nova Scotia Historical Society refers to the fact that the Highlanders moved to areas where they had been established. In Nova Scotia;
- Pictou did not want colonists from Uists;
- Colonists from South Uist and Benbecula moved to, and around, Sydney,
- Colonists from Barra - to east arm of Bras d'Or.
- Immigrants from the mainland in Scotland went to Antigonish,
- They did not expect persons from South Uist or Skye.
- Dunn reports, in the same vein, that:
Lewis emigrants went to St. Anne's Bay
North Uist persons went to Mira Ferry
Barra and South Uist to Grand Mira.

Dr. Esther Clark Wright, in her outstanding studies of New Brunswick, formerly part of Nova Scotia, has done a great service to anyone who is interested in New Brunswick and in some instances, to Nova Scotia. She has done her homework with prudence, with high intellectual standards and with a warmth for these provinces.

1. Carruthers, W.A.; op. cit. pp. 173-174.
2. MacDonald, C. S. ; Historical Society of Nova Scotia, Vol. 23 (pp. 41-48). Vol. 32 (p. 466).
3. Dunn, C.W.; Highland Settler, Toronto, 1953, p. 141
4. Flewelling, P.C.; Immigration and Emigration from Nova Scotia, 1839-1851. N.S. Hist. Soc. Coll. Vol. XXVIII, 1949, P. 95.
5. MacDonald. Dr. Colin S.; Early Highland Emigration to Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. N.S. Hist. Soc. Vol. 23. 1936. pp. 41-48.

In her book "The Loyalists of New Brunswick" she points out that of the Loyalists who came to the Canada of 1783, a large group came to Nova Scotia from Massachusetts, North and South Carolina. Many New York Loyalists went to New Brunswick as did families from Long Island and Staten Island and New Jersey Dutch; few went from New York City to Quebec. Dr. Wright has listed 6,000 family names who came to Nova Scotia-New Brunswick, equivalent to 13,000 persons.

Miss Marion Gilroy in her book "Loyalists and Land Settlements in Nova Scotia", 1937, refers to Alexander, Donald, Evan and James McPhee of the 84th Regiment who received grants in Hants Co. N.S., and "Angus McFee had a grant in Cumberland Co." We will refer to Angus under New Brunswick. Duncan McPhee, in 1784 was given 200 acres in Sheet Harbour.

Hants County, Nova Scotia (Mr. Ross Graves).

I am greatly indebted to Mr. Ross Graves of Upper Stewiacke H.S. for his referral to a large group of McPhees/MacPhees who have lived in Hants Co. for almost two hundred years. Mr. Graves is a High School teacher and a well-known genealogist and is engaged in the preparation of a long and extensive study of a Maritime family.

He was brought up in Hants Co., with other descendants of John MacPhee, and was persuaded to add this extra load of work only because they are his people. He has compiled extensive records of this family in both male and female lines and we can only hope that at some early date he will undertake to produce a larger study of this family group.

The progenitor of the McPhees/MacPhees of Hants County was John McPhee, born May 2, 1725, died January 12, 1811. In 1772 he and his wife, Catherine McDonald, were living on the farm of Easter Bunloit, in Glen Urquhart, Inverness-shire, Scotland. Three years later they emigrated with their family to Boston, Massachusetts. John and two of his sons enlisted in the British forces at the outbreak of the Revolutionary War, in the 2nd battalion of the 84th regiment, the Royal Highland Emigrants - a regiment composed mainly of Scottish immigrants to the colonies. At the conclusion of the war the three were granted land in the Nine Mile River area of Hants County, part of a large tract set apart for soldiers of the 2nd battalion and their families.

So many of John's male descendants remained in the Nine Mile River area, or settled in the adjoining communities of Upper Rawdon and West Gore, and bore the same Christian names, that nicknames became essential to distinguish between them. The different John McPhees, for example -- grandsons of the immigrant, and their sons and grandsons were distinguished as Piper John, John Piper, Archie's John, John Archie, Evan's John, Little John, Big John, Post Office John, John at the Bridge, and Johnny yes-yes.

1. MacDonald, Dr. Colin S.; Early Highland Emigration to Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. N.S. Hist. Soc. Vol. 23, 1936. pp. 41-48.
2. Wright, Dr. Esther C.; The Loyalists of New Brunswick, Fredericton. 1955.
3. Gilroy, Marion.; Loyalists and Land Settlement. 1937.

Four James McPhees were Captain Jim, Cab Jim, Back Settlement Jim, and One-arm Jim; eight Donald McPhees were Shoemaker Donald, Archie's Donald, Long Donald, Tobacco Donald, Donald Buck, Lame Dan, Red Dan, and Yankee Dan.

John and Catherine (McDonald) McPhee had at least eight children:

1. James (1758-1842), m. Nancy ----, lived in Nine Mile River, and had Evan (1791), Catherine (1792), Donald (1794), Mary (1796), Christie Ann (1799), Allan (1800), John (1802), Allan (1804), Elizabeth (1805) James (1807), William (1809), Alexander (1812), and Peter (1814).
2. Evan (b. 1760) m. Catherine Grant, lived in Nine Mile River, and had John (1790), Alexander (1792), Evan (1794), Mary (1796), Catherine (1799), Peter (1801), Donald (1803), Janet (1806), Elizabeth (1808), and Margaret (1811).
3. John (b. 1765) m. Nancy Scott, lived In Nine Mile River, and had Mary (1792) Archibald (1794), John (1797), Elizabeth (1799), Catherine (c.1801), Donald (1803), Christie Ann (1805), Nance (1807), and Isobel (1810).
4. William (b. 1770) m. Margaret Cochrane, lived in Upper Rawdon, and had Elizabeth (1792), Mary (1794), John (1796), William (1798), Catherine (1800), Margaret (1802), James (1804), William (1806), Henrietta (1809), Felix (1811), Ann (1814), and Alexander (1819).
5. Ann (called Nancy) (b. 1772) m. Nell Fraser (1772-1812), lived in Nine Mile River, and had Donald (1797), Jane (1799), John (1802), Mary (1805), Sarah (1807), William (1810), and Eleanor (called Helen) (1812).
6. Alexander (b. 1775) m. Elizabeth MacDonald, lived in Nine Mile River, and had John (1796), Alexander (1799), Catherine (1801), Margaret (1803), Peter (1805), Donald (1807), Evan (1809), Archibald (1812), Mary (1814), William (1816), James (1818), Ann (1820, and Robert (1822).
7. Catherine (b. 1779), d. by 1808.
8. Donald (1782-1856), m. Margaret MacDonald, lived in Nine Mile River, and had Mary (1807), Catherine (1809), Margaret (1814), Joseph (1818), and John (1820).

About 1803 a William McPhee followed John and Catherine from Glen Urquhart to Hants County; he may have been a nephew to John. At William's death in 1844 he was aged 82 or 87, giving possible birthdates of 1757 and 1762. He married Janet Janet MacMillian (1760-1832), settled In the Nine Mile River area, and had Alexander, William (c. 1794). Donald (c. 1799), Duncan (c. 1802), Catherine, and perhaps others. He was nicknamed "Black Bill: to distinguish him from his (apparent) cousin, John's son "Tailor Billy".

Mr. Ross Graves of Upper Stewiacke, N.S. is descendant of "Tailor Billy" McPhee).

Windsor

The Windsor area, 1861 census, reports four McHaffey's who probably came from Scotland directly; Richard, 7 in family; Robert, 8 in family; Michael, 12 in family; John, 4 in family.

Sheet Harbor

Duncan MacPhee a Loyalist, who was given 200 acres, in 1784, In Sheet River, had children, Duncan and James who were shown as "Coasters" in the 1838 census. Duncan had 5 in his family; James had 6. Sheet Harbor is approximately 60 miles east of Halifax. James and Duncan would have planned to live as fishermen.

Dr. Norman MacDonald suggests that up to 3,000 loyalists and disbanded soldiers found their new homes in the lands from Weymouth and Digby on the Bay of Fundy to Nine Mile River.

In the census of Canada there is evidence that the population increased from 330,857 in 1861 to 450,396 in 1891 but only to 459,574 by 1901. The Scots moved from 16,395 in 1861 as against 9,313 from Ireland. By 1891 the Scots increased their percentages.

H. Reference Catholicism in Nova Scotia

- 1713 – 1. English penal laws were applied to Nova Scotia.
2. Test Act 1672 - excluded from Public Office unless they would take Oath of Allegiance, Oath of Supremacy, Eucharist by Church of England, declaration against transubstantiation.
 3. Second Test Act. 1678 - Could not be elected to Parliament.
 4. Bill of Rights 1689.
 - a) Refused permission to succeed to the throne
 - b) Could not keep arms
 - c) Must stay outside of London (10 miles)
 - d) Could not own a horse valued more than £ 5
 - e) Could not enter - profession of law
 - army or navy
 - vote for elections
 - f) Could not inherit or purchase land (until 1778)
 - g) Could not send children abroad for education
 - h) Reward of £100 to informer that a Catholic Mass had been performed.
 - i) Priests could be sent to prison;

Nova Scotia

- a) 1749 - Forbidden to become members of Parliament.
- b) 1758 - Forbidden to own land.
- c) 1758 - A £50 fine for harboring a Priest.
- d) 1763 - English penal laws applied to Cape Breton.
- e) 1768 - All persons in Public Office must take Oath of Allegiance and Supremacy.
- 1783 - English Penal laws would not apply.

1827 - All other restrictions were dropped.

1812 - The first parish of Catholic Highlanders was established in St. Andrews, Judique , C.B. Scots came to Cape Mabou but they had no Priest who could talk to them in Gaelic.

PIONEERS

Dougall MacPhee

Rev. D.J. Rankin in his "History of Antigonish Co. reports on several McPhees. Dougall MacPhee (1749-1834), born in Lochaber came to New Brunswick in 1803, and moved to Upper South River in 1808. He had three sons:

1. Archibald (5 children), 2. Donald (6 children), and 3. Allan (4 children). Hugh MacPhee, also from Lochaber, arrived in New Brunswick in 1808 with his wife and seven children. Two more boys were born in Avondale.

A third person, Dugal MacPhee was born in Loch Arkaig, (also in Lochaber), lived in Glen Quoiach, and moved to Antigonish in 1806. He later bought a farm at Upper South River.¹

Neil and Archibald McPhee

Two McPhee brothers, born in South Uist were pioneer settlers at the Mabou Coal Mines. They came initially to P.E. Island, Neil married Mary MacDonald of the MacDonalds of Glenaladale who came to P.E.I. in 1796. Archibald married Margaret Cameron of Mabou. The genealogical story is included in MacDonald, Mabou Pioneers, pp. 773-782.

Sarah McLean McPhee and Malcolm McPhee

A.T. MacKenzie, in a "Historical Sketch of Christmas Island Parish", in Cape Breton, pp. 141-144 tells the story of a young wife Sarah McLean McPhee, who had been told that the Bishop would be coming to the Parish: Her husband Malcolm McPhee made up his mind to go to Christmas Island the day before the Bishop would come, to be ready to go to the sacraments. A young nephew took Malcolm in hand, cut his hair, shaved off his beard, dress him up in a white shirt and collar, fitted his uncle with a black dress coat and tall hat. Sarah, knowing that Malcolm had a headache after a long fast, took lunch to Christmas Island to give to her husband when the service was through. She saw a lot of people whom she knew but no one who looked like Malcolm. One of these, with a white collar, could have been the Bishop. She dashed into a group of alders to hide herself but soon recognized that "the Bishop" was following her. She shouted to a neighbor that "the Bishop was chasing me". It took some time to persuade herself that the Bishop was her own Malcolm.

1 Rankin, D.J.; History of Antigonish Co., pp. 336-337.

ISLE DE SAINT JEAN - PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

During the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries French settlers called 'Acadiens', built up six small villages, Charlottetown (Port la Joie) St. Peters, South Lake, Malpeque, East Point and Brudenell. It is estimated that by the time when the French were defeated in Quebec some thousands of Acadiens, - perhaps 4000 to 5000, - and 150 MicMac Indians, lived on the Island.¹ Dr. Blanchard² reports a population of 2,901 by 1755, including 19 families on West River. Most French settlements depended on fishing.

The British government decided to expel all the Acadiens, and they did it ruthlessly. By 1768 the only Acadiens left were 55 families, near Malpeque, totalling 271 persons. Some people escaped to New Brunswick, some to Quebec; 2,200 - 2,500 persons were embarked for Louisburg, for France. Harvey reports that seven hundred were drowned during the transfer.⁵

Immediately persons of influence in Britain began to petition the government for grants and other favors. The Earl of Egmont proposed to introduce a feudal system on the Island, but this request was denied. In 1764 it was agreed to divide the Island into Townships, of 2,000 acres, and each memorialist could ask for one "Lot". Those who were granted land undertook to provide immigrants and to provide expenses of a local government. The Island was detached from Nova Scotia and became a Colony or province in 1769.³

In fact most of the Proprietors did nothing; they sent nobody and did not contribute to the necessary expenses of the government in Charlottetown.⁴ By 1797 only ten of the 67 townships carried out their engagement. Endeavors were made to return such lands to the Crown but the Colonial office refused this proposal. They had forgotten the experiences of the Ulster Proprietors where the Crown made surveys each year to determine the carrying out of the contract. The Island government could not develop the colony because of the lack of financial support; Sir James Montgomery who owned Lot 34, Captain John MacDonald who owned Lot 36, and Robert Clark, who owned Lot 21, founded Covehead, Tracadie and New London, where half of the population of the Island resided in 1775.⁵ This attitude persisted until 1873, when the Province was incorporated in the Dominion of Canada, and moneys were provided to buyout the Proprietors. Despite the facts that the Highlanders and Islanders could not purchase freehold lands on arrival, but were obliged to rent for many decades, the conditions at home, - the evictions, famines, and other pressures induced many people to embark on a two to three months voyage to the Island. The greater portion of the settlers came from South Uist, Barra, Skye, Mull, Argyllshire, Ross, Sutherland and the Glens of Inverness shire. Small groups of people came from Ulster.

1 Clark, A.H. ; Three centuries and the Island, Toronto, 1959. p. 40

2 Blanchard, Prof. J.H.; The French Regime, Charlottetown Guardian, 1720-58.

3 Callbeck, Lorne; Cradle of Confederation, Fredericton, 1964.

4 Warburton, A.B.; Hist. of P.E.I. St. John, 1923. Introduction to Thos Curtis, Voyage to the Island of St. John's.

5 Harvey, D.C. Editor; Journeys to the Island of St. Jean. p. 8

I have endeavored to provide a list of the immigrants from Scotland and Ulster. It is incomplete but further research is necessary before we can claim that a study of the dispersal to the Island is fully and adequately covered.

- 1767 - Name? A party from Dumfries shire and the Highlands was the first Highland boat. They probably went to Three Rivers. Some of them returned home.
- 1768 - Captain Samuel Holland brought a small group of disbanded soldiers from England. He is being mentioned because he was the Engineer who laid out the 67 Lots. He regarded Tryon as the most attractive place on the island, and settled himself and his soldiers there.
- 1770 - Falmouth, Captain John McPhee, as Master, brought sixty settlers from Perth. They were scattered to Princeton, Richmond Bay, Tracadie, Covehead, St. Peter's Bay, Bay Fortune, Georgetown and Fort Amherst. They were largely, if not entirely, Protestants. No members of our Clan were in the group.
- 1770 - 54 full emigrant passengers moved between April - July from Skye.
- 1770 - Annabella, Either 120 families, or 200 people, from Campbelltown in Argyll settled in Lot 18 (Malpeque). The bulk of their names were MacKenzies, McDougalls, MacKay, MacKintosh. The Brig was cast ashore and lost part of her cargo. Hugh Montgomery and his wife were on board, enroute to Quebec. His wife insisted that she had had enough travel in the Annabelle and they stayed in Lot 18. Warburton thinks that Peter Stewart, who became Chief Justice of the Province, came on the Annabelle; Callbeck believes he came in 1775. Other Lowland people were Ramsays and Englands. In the next few years Montgomery brought over 120 families; Peter Stewart brought 500 persons to Lot 18.¹
- 1770 - In 1710 Colin MacDonald, laird of Boisdale demanded that the Catholic tenants become Protestant or leave the island. The tenants refused. He changed his condition to requiring that children should be brought up as Protestants. They refused.
- 1771 - Captain MacDonald of Glenaladale sent 17 families to Tracadie, P.E.I. to prepare arrangements for a larger party in 1772. This would take care of some of the parties in Boisdale and in other districts.
- 70 persons arrived at Malpeque or Rustico (Clark, p. 55).
 - Des Brisay solicited 9 persons from Ulster to go to his Lot, near Charlottetown. (Dickson pp. 152-163).

MacDonald Dr. Colins.; Early Highland Emigration to Nova scotia and Prince Edward Island. N.S. Hist. Soc. Vol.23, 1936

1 MacDonald, Norman; Canada, Immigration and Settlement 1763-1841. London 1939. p. 103.

- 1772 - "Alexander". Captain MacDonald brought 100 from South Uist, and 110 from Arisaig and Moidart to Scotch fort. The families were MacDonalds, McPhees, Campbells, MacEacherns, MacKenzies, Beacons, Gillises, MacRaes, MacIntoshs, McKinnons. Hugh Ban MacEachern, the father of Bishop MacEachern came on this vessel from Kinlochmoidart. McPhees could have come from South Uist and they would be Catholic. John McPhee, Hugh McPhee, Archibald McPhee, and Angus McPhee who settled in Lots 36, 37 and 38 were registered in 1798 in the first provincial census. They were Catholic as were their children in 1841. A monument has been erected to these hardy pioneers of the Alexander.
- Dickson reports that some settlers came on the 'John and James', 184 persons, from Belfast and Newry, recruited by Des Brisay, came to Charlottetown. (pp. 152-163).
- 1772-76 - The great "MacDonald" emigration was in full swing.
- 1773 - Name ? 100 settlers, some of whom could be Lowlanders, were landed at New London Bay and Rustico on the north side of the Island, and some on the Elliott River, in Lot 31. My family home was in Lot 31 in 1800 A.D. opposite Lot 65. (Callbeck)¹.
- Dickson reports that a few more families from Ulster were recruited by Des Brisay to go to the Island.
 - Lovely Nell. Came from Kirkcudbright. They had intended to settle on the north side of the Island in Lots 35, 36, 37, where the Alexander's passengers had been located. When these people found that they could not buy land 67 families moved to Nova Scotia.
 - Between 1770-73 some 300 families had come to the Island from Moydart and Uist.
- 1774 - MacLean refers to two boats from Lockerbie, in Dumfriesshire which landed at Three Rivers. On at least three occasions field mice became a pest and some people left for Pictou.² A serious infestation had occurred in 1728, 1738, 1749. (Clark).³
- 1775 - Name? Wrecked on North Shore with a small number of passengers.
- 1775 - Name? Scots who had moved from Dumfries (1767) and who had returned to Scotland were led by John McNeill to come back to Cavendish. The only settlements on the Island were Malpeque, Covehead, Tracadie, New London - all on the north side of the Island.
- The population was about 1300. "The rest was wilderness". (Harvey).
- 1777 - Scotch-Irish colonists from Belfast were divided between Halifax and Charlottetown.
- Name? "Large numbers" of colonists settled on the North Shore.
- 1779 - Fifty-one out of 67 Lots were without a settler (MacDonald p. 163).

1 Callbeck, L.; op. cit. p. 62-63.

2 MacLean, J. P. ; Scotch Highlanders in America. Baltimore, 1968. p. 247

3 Clark, A.H.; Three Centuries and the Island. University of Toronto. 1959, pp. 37-39.

- 1784 - MacDonald reports that 60 families, (380 persons. p. 103), Loyalists, came to St. John's Isle by June and 120 more came by September. 200 left because of rental requirements by owners. Artemus McPhee moved to Lorne Valley. Other Loyalists took lands in Lots 17, 24, 25, 26, 32, 35, 49, 50, 57, 65, (Callbeck p. 96). Clark (p. 57) lists 16, 17, 19, 25, 26, 30, 32, 47, 48, 50 and 65 where some Loyalists might have entered.
- 1790 - Name? Families from North Uist under Alexander MacDonald came to Cape Breton with Protestant colonists to the Island.
- Arlsaig and Eigg sent 186 settlers on "Jane", 142 on "Lucy" and 90 on "British Queen" (Harvey p. 8) to Lots 37, 38, and 39. This emigration from Clanranald's Estate sailed from Drimindarach on July 12, 1790. John McPhie, Frobost of Uist, called a "resident" was on board the "Jane", His wife Ann was "in the second list".
 - Name? A Priest born in St. John's Isle (trained In Europe) who became Bishop MacEachern brought 40 families (200 persons) from the islands of Barra, South Uist, Rum and Muck. This increased the Catholic Highland population from 50 to 250.¹ A McPhee was included in this group. Some left the Island to go to Cape Breton and Nova Scotia. Bishop MacEachern brought over 600 families to the Island¹
- 1798 - Clark comments that the 4,372 (Census of 1798) consisted of 669 Acadians, 1814 Highland Scots, 310 other Scots, and 1579 others. (p. 61).
- 1791 - Several writers report that 4 ships of Highlanders came to St. John's Island (P.E. Island) with the surnames Chisholm, MacDonald Cameron, Fraser and others. Our Lochaber families lived in the midst of these families. "Molly" brought 174 to Charlottetown; "Argyle" brought 179 to Princeton. Went to Lots 37, 38 and 39. (Clark p. 60). The other two vessels went to Pictou (see Nova Scotia 1791. p134). Our clan may have been included.
- 1792 - Robert Clark brought "The Queen of Greenock" to New London Bay. I have no records of the immigrants.
- 1797 - Angus McPhee arrived from Scotland, moved to Lot 48.
- 1796 - Some McPhees from Scotchfort (See A.D. 1772) had transferred to a new village called Launching, in 1796. This was on the east coast where Catholics seemed to assemble themselves.
- 1798 - The population of the Island was recorded at 4,392. Recorded members of the clan were as follows. Heads, (families in brackets).
- | | | | |
|--------|----------------------|--------|-----------------------|
| Lot 5 | Tho. Duf fee (6) | Lot 38 | Archicbald McPhee (3) |
| Lot 33 | Neil McPhee (4) | | John McPhee (3) |
| Lot 36 | John McPhee (7) | | Angus McPhee (10) |
| Lot 37 | Hugh McPhee (6) | | Angus McPhee (6) |
| | Archibald McPhee (2) | | |

1 Johnston, A.A.; A History of the Catholic Church in Nova Scotia. St. Francis Xavier, 1960. p. 133.

Lot 43	John McPhee (5) Donald McPhee (5) Neal McPhee (8) Lot 50 Donald McPhee (7)	Ch. Town Royalty Donald McAffee changed to Donald McPhee (4) Angus McPhee (6)
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The Isle de St. Jean or St. Johns Isle was changed to Prince Edward Island.

There is evidence that the 82 persons of the clan, recorded by Captain Holland, were not all who were present.

Lot 5. Tho. Duffee, registered in 1798 was replaced by, or changed his name to Fee or Phee. At any rate in 1841 a census shows no Duffee but a James Phee and Patrick and two Michael Fees. In 1861 the Fees were replaced by Phees and they continued to be so designated for over one hundred years. By the middle of the nineteenth century three McPhees appeared in the census, as well as the Phees. In Lots 33, 36, 37 there were, probably, McPhee as Protestants but in Lot 38, 43 and 50 Catholics began to reside. Donald McAffee was a Catholic, in Charlottetown; Angus was probably Protestant.

Nell McPhee, in Lot 33 was a Protestant. He had two sons aged 'between 16 and 60'. John, in Lot 36 had 4 boys and 1 girl; Hugh, in Lot 37 had one boy and three girls. A Mary McPhee, married to Robert Lee was in the Garrison list, with a child John, born in 1796 and Robert, born 1798.

We believe that one of the daughters of John or Hugh married a Mr. Prought, in Covehead, with Rev. DesBrisay officiating.

By 1841 the Heads of families in these Lots were 22, more than in any other Lots of the Island. A family group, the McPhees of Big Pond claims that 10 persons from South Uist bought 622 acres at Big Pond. They claimed to have come on the Polly before 1803. They were late in reaching the St. Lawrence River and ran into ice. They would have been destroyed if one of the McPhee's, himself a sea captain, had not assisted the mariners of the Polly in moving to P.E. Island.

1800 - The population consisted of 1814 Highlanders, 370 other Scots and 2,188 others (Clark).

1802 - Cowan reports that 10 vessels from Fort William, Knoydart, Ullapool, Stornoway, Barra and South Uist went to Canada. In 1803 there were ten more¹

1803 - The Earl of Selkirk bought four Lots (80,000 acres) and brought 803 colonists to the Island, in three boats.

- a) Polly. From Argyll, Ross, Inverness, Skye. They were members of, or adherents to, the Presbyterian church. They paid their own way, and they had not been evicted. Donald McPhee, with his wife, five sons and five daughters went to Belfast-Orwell and moved to areas where eventually several villages developed in Heatherdale, Cardigan, Montague.

1 Cowan, H.I. ; Op. cit. p. 25.

The Earl of Selkirk contracted with a firm, MacMillan-McFee to build a warehouse in Belfast. I have not been able to identify this McFee. He came to the Island prior to 1803.

b)'Dykes'. From Skye. William McPhee rented or bought a property on the eastern side of Murray Harbor Road. They were Protestants.

c)'Oughten'. 40/50 Catholics came from South Uist to Georgetown. Another Donald McPhee came from Uist.

Many persons claim that their forebears came in 1803. The greater part came from Skye.

1803 - James McLaren brought Crofters to Brudenell.

1804-07 - Selkirk found more emigrants from Stornoway, Kintyre and Lochaber. They moved to Woods Island and Lot 31 (MacDonald 154). 1801 - Evictions were being carried out in Lochaber and in Perth. (Prof. MacDonald 154.)

1808 - MacDonald indicates that numbers of persons, who were being evicted, left to move to P.E. Island. This was the period in which most Highlanders and Islanders came to P.E. Island. The "Northern Friends" arriving in 1805, bringing colonists from Lochaber; Lochiel sailed to Charlottetown from Stornoway; from Kintyre in 1804 and 1807. MacDonald estimates that;

(a) 5,000 colonists had come to the Island, to New Brunswick, to Cape Breton, and to Ontario (Grenville, Lachute, Baldoon, etc.) in this period. Cregeen describes the circumstance; "the spirit of emigration about Lochaber, and the Isle of Skye has manifested itself more openly".

(b) Donaldson estimates that 3,402 Highlanders left their homes in 1802.

(c) In 1802 the Clarendon from Oban came to the Island but as far as I can discover there were none of our clan involved in the settlement in Lot 31 and Lot 64.

1806 - Donald McPhee and Isabella Nicholson of Heatherdale, P.E.I, had nine children.

- A Shaw family came to Lot 65, the forerunner of Premier Walter Shaw. Perhaps Donald McPhee with his wife Sara, the Darrochs and the HacEacherns came at the same time to Lot 31 and 65. In 1807 the Rev. John Scott, the first Baptist Minister to be ordained on the Island came from Perth to North River.

1810 - Name? Four ships of "deluded Highlanders" came to the Island. Colin MacDonald refers to the vessel as "Catherine of Leith".

1810 - "Phoenix" came from Tobermory

1811 - Irish settlement at Tignish

1. Earl of Selkirk; Diary, 1803-04. The Champlain Society
2. MacDonald, N.; op. cit. p. 154, 184, 471, 481
3. Donaldson, G.; Op. cit. p. 66
- 4.. MacDonald, Dr. C.; Early Highland Migration to Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. N.S. diet. Soc. Coll. Vol. XXIII. 1936.

- 1811 - Immigrants living in Belfast presented a memorial to Rev. Dr. Angus MacAuley for his great help on the "Polly" and in Belfast
- 1812 - My great grandfather, Dugald McPhee married Flora Mary Shaw of St. Catherines, P.E.I. at Covehead on August 31, 1812. Mary Shaw had come from Mull in 1806 or in 1808.
- 1806 - Margaret McPhee, daughter of Donald and Isabella had a son, Samuel D. (1805-1902).
- 1817 - Cowan comments on the fact that more Scotch-Irish came to P.E.I. (Cowan p. 66)
- "Sofia" brought 106 persons from Loch Tay; 'Curlew' brought 205 (Colin S. MacDonald). There was extreme poverty at home. (Cowan)
- 1819 - Name? Three boats, engaged in the lumber trade from Dumfries came to N.B. and P.E. Island, bringing passengers who intended to go to United States.
- 1820- 517 persons came .from Annandale, Wigtown and Kirkcudbright (Cowan) Miss Cowan suggests that they may have been involved in the Scottish insurrection of 1820. This is what the Scots called a "Radical War", a long drawn-out affair when the "Friends of the People" supported movements for refQrm. Strikes and riots led to a general strike in Glasgow in 1820.
- 1820 - "Prince George"; from Kilmarnock, to Lot 22 and then to Miramichi
- 1821 - Settlers from Mull, including John Archibald McPhee came to Lot. 65, with his wife, three sons and two daughters. They later moved to Lot 9, Brae. Their sons claimed that they travelled to P.E.I. on a late voyage of the Polly. Mrs. Eva MacNevin has prepared Family Trees for John Archibald and his successors.
- 1829 - "Mary Kennedy". Largely from Skye. Some went to Cape Breton. 84 passengers. William McPhee arrived in Uigg on the Murray Harbor Road. Also came Rev. Samuel McLeod. M.A. MacQueen has published a story of the contribution to Canada from descendants of the passengers on Mary Kennedy.²
- Highlanders came from Newfoundland on the "Vestal" (Colin MacDonald)
- Harvey reports that 20 vessels had foundered over a few years near Cape Breton.
- 1830 - Father MacDonald brought 206 passengers on the "Corsair" from the Hebrides and from Ulster.
- 'Lord Mulgrave' from Scotland (C.S. MacDonald).¹
- 1831-34 - Harvey reports loss of life in crossing the Atlantic; Lady Sherwood, 286 out of 300; 400 destitute survivors from 'Anna Maria'; 248 died out of 265 at Cape Nova
- 1831 - A further immigration from Skye to Uigg.³

2 Cowan, H.I.; op. cit. pp. 45, 66

1 MacDonald, Colin. S. ; op. cit.

3 MacQueen, M.A.; Skye Pioneers, Winnipeg, 1929, p. 93.

1833 - The "Amity" of Glasgow brought settlers from Mull. A family of McPhees came on this vessel. A granite stone in the Churchill Presbyterian Church yard (formerly West River Church of Scotland) commemorates this event. (Brehaut).¹

1840 - Population of Prince Edward Island was about 40,000.

1837-40 - Carrothers reports that 1,250 came to the Island of which 700 - 800 were from Skye.² Other evidence shows that this is low.

1841 - Five boats came from Ulster.

- A master in Uigg taught his pupils to spell it Uigg instead of Uig, as in Skye. His name has not been forgotten - Donald MacDonald.

1842 - John MacPhee and his wife, Annie Cameron, from Skye, brought their son Murdoch to Cardigan (Brehaut).³

- Mrs. Brehaut one of the leaders in the analysis of locations of the Highland folk (she was a Highlander) has written that two McPhee families settled along the Cardigan River. One family settled on the north side, along with the Steeles, the McLellan's, the McLeods and the Campbells; the other family moved to the south side of the river from Georgetown Royalty to Cardigan bridge. Their neighbours were Campbells, Holland and others.³

1848 - 72 passengers came from South Uist to Georgetown, via Pictou.

1855 - Miss Cowan reports that from 1840 to 1849 increasing numbers of British people moved to the Island. By 1855 the census reveals a population of 71,000.

Born in P.E.I.	53,000
Born in Scotland	6,900
Born in Ireland	5,600
Born in England	2,700
Born in British Colonies	2,800
(About half were Scotch)	

1858 - Last group of Skye colonists came to the Island Y - Dr. Clark has compared the Church affiliations of 1855 and 1871 of Lot 65.⁴

	Ch. of Eng.	Ch. of Scot.	Scot.	Presb. The Kirk	Cath.	Bap.	Method.
1855	92	248	4	614	366	103	26
1871	52	386	0	691	403	154	45

1 Brehaut, H. ; Pioneers of the Island

2 Carrothers, W.A.; Op. cit. p. 174 and Cowan, 11.1. op. cit. p. 45, 66

3 Brehaut, H.; op. cit. Pioneers on the Island

4 Clark, A.H.; Three Centuries and the Island, Toronto, 1959.

PIONEERS

a) World War I

The 105th Regiment contained under 1000 men. Included in this Regiment were 21 men of our clan whose names are registered in various records on the Island. A Sergeant of this battalion was Sgt. Harold MacPhee of Orwell, (April 5, 1895 - Sept. 29. 1918) ; two are in the Honour Roll. To this number should be added several more who joined other forces in Canada and in United States.

b) Heads of Families in Prince Edward Island

In 1798 the census shows memberships of McPhee/MacPhee as being 15 families with a total of about 82 persons. The Duffys were not Included in the group, and it would be probable that all members of MacDhubhsith, living on the Island would be close to 25 families with a total of approximately 130 - 140 persons.

By 1841 the number of Heads were over 100, with a total of 650 - 700 persons. By 1861 emigration to the United States had begun and for the next fifty years the "Boston-States" became a Mecca for many an Islander. From 1900 Montreal, Toronto, the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia drew heavily on the Island. The number of Heads of Families has been maintained in many areas.

My wife and I spent some time in the Church of Scotland, Valleyfield in registering the names of children born to persons, some of whom had come to that area from Skye in 1841-42.

John MacPhee and Mary MacDonald (Skye) - Malcolm, 1846

William MacPhee and Annie Nicolson - William, 1847, Malcolm (1850); Marion 1854; Alexander 1856

Donald MacPhee and Annie McKinnon - John (1848); Charles (1850); Effy, 1859 Malcolm
McPhee and Flora McLeod - 5 children

Farquhar MacPhee and Sara Ross - John 1848

Angus McPhee and Nora Campbell - 4 children

Angus McPhee and Mary MacDonald - Malcolm Angus, 1861

Malcolm McPhee and Catherine McPherson - 5 children

In the Church of England Records in Charlottetown several, christenings of children are recorded:

Robert Lee and Mary McPhee, in the Garrison, John (1796); Hobert 1798' vid Rose and Annie MacPhee, Hannah (1804)

Angus MacPhee and Catherine MacDonald, West River, son Donald 1839

Presbyterian (Skye)

Peter McPhee (Skye) and Helen c. Wood, Uigg, Daniel, Wallace in the Valleyfield Presbyterian Church

St. John's Church Belfast

In the Church records there are five entries, 1841-1844, of persons who lived in Murray Harbor, or Brown's Creek² and Green Marsh.²

Wooden Ships

Clark has drawn attention to an important factor in the life of the community. In chapter 10 he has reported on the building of wooden ships in Prince Edward Island from 1830 to 1900. He has reported the annual average by number and tonnage, and found that the making of such ships reached its peak in 1865 when 130 vessels with a tonnage of 22,345 were produced. My great grandfather Dougald spent most of his time in Yeo's shipyards in Bideford; his brother, Donald, divided his efforts between farming and the building of smaller vessels on West River. The boats were used in the coastal trade for seal and cod fisheries and carrying livestock. Building was cheaper in Canada than in Britain.¹

Comments by the Earl of Selkirk on the 1803 expedition

The report by Selkirk on the passengers of the Oughten can hardly be called enthusiastic. He considered them, according to Warburton, as "not ill-behaved, only one individual having appeared turbulent, but lazy and always asking for medicines, though having no real sickness."²

Judge Warburton, however, a century later was able to say of these eight hundred: "They were a very fine class of immigrants.... They were an enterprising and energetic people who transmitted their vigorous dispositions and their stalwart physique to their children and their children's children... Descendants of these settlers have been distinguished in almost every walk of life Lord Selkirk did well for this Island when he brought there immigrants to its shores."³

Time and opportunity have made the "lazy" energetic; those who "feigned sickness" have become ""vigorous" and the judgment of "not ill-behaved" has been replaced by one of "distinguished".

The Elliott River

My great grandmother, Flora Mary Shaw McPhee went with her husband to Port Hill where Yeo's were doing a large arid thriving business the manufacture of wooden ships. Flora Mary loved the Elliott river which flowed past her home and her mother's home, and when she was older asked her husband to take her back to the Elliott should she die in Port Hill, and "Lie alongside her mother and the river Elliott".

It is significant to me that Dr. Walter Shaw, the Premier of the Province of Prince Edward Island, a grand nephew of Flora May, has written a story of the Elliott River which concludes, with this tribute to the pioneers. In his "Saga of a Community" Dr. Shaw says:

"If these (secrets) could be bared what a glamorous narrative could be revealed, for the river's voice would bring back the awed, yet enthusiastic tones of the pioneer and his brave and faithful mate. There would be revealed the joys of many homes, the sad rites of death, and the tragedies, the full details of which only the river knows. We would catch the sounds of the river drive; the Gaelic of the rumble pioneers; the hearty welcome to the Ceilidh; the murmurings of clan strife and the tales of poverty and distress.

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- 1 Greenhill, Basil and Giff and , Ann, West Country men in Prince Edwards Isle, 1867. Toronto Univ. Press. Ship building by John Hill, James Yeo and others.
 - 2 Selkirk, Earl of; Diary, 18(3)-04. The Champlain Society.
 - 3 Warburton, A.B.; op. cit. p. 269

But through it all would ring clear the saga of a fearless loyal, deeply reverent, yet proud people, who advanced and receded, bore their burdens, repented their weakness, but ever traversed to higher ground as they nourished and developed many of those fine qualities and possessions which their failing hands passed to succeeding generations".¹

1 Shaw, Dr. W.R.; Saga of a Community. Private publication.

NEW BRUNSWICK

New Brunswick was considered a part of Nova Scotia under the French regime; it was only in 1784, when the British had organized it in to Parishes that it was regarded as a separate colony. "Cumberland", was the isthmus of Chignecto; Sackville bordered it on the north; Westmoreland, Botsford, Salisbury, became Westmoreland county; Hillsborough and Hopewell parishes became Albert County.

When the Acadiens were exiled in 1755 all but 388 left the area called Chignecto. 25 families came to west Sackville in 1760-61, and a few remained in that area. In 1763 about 334 persons moved east of Sackville. In 1764-67 seventeen Scots and fifty three Scotch Irish came from Pennsylvania. In 1763 Sackville pre-loyalists formed the first Baptist church body in Canada. In 1770-75 Yorkshire and Swansea followers of John Wesley began their ministrations which eventually created the university of Mt. Allison in 1843. In 1776 Jonathan Eddy led a contingent attacking Fort Beausejour, hoping to attract the inhabitants to join the American Revolution. They were repudiated and withdrew to the States. Sackville was a very important place in the eighteenth century. As far as I can discover the first member of our Clan to live there was Angus McFee, a Loyalist, who bought 500 acres of land from Josiah Tingley, in Cookville, circa 1784.

Angus, and his wife Deborah had made application for 200 acres of land in the River Remsheg area (now Wallace, in Nova Scotia). They had three to five boys and an unknown number of girls. James was the eldest, born 1785; he moved to a village called Petitcodiac, with Charles Lewis, Sr. and remained in that area as a farmer and a Baptist Minister.

His second son, Angus Jr. born 1792, lived at Cookville. His probable third son moved to Salisbury Parish as a farmer. I have run across references which might suggest that a Daniel McFee and a John McFee might be other sons. James married Mary Cane or Cain in 1808; he was given a grant of 270 acres by the Provincial Government; he was one of the first Baptist Ministers who was given permission to marry. Angus Jr. (1792-1884) married Rebecca Thornton in 1821. Their lineage has been very effectively dealt with by Mrs. G.D. Knox in Pearson.¹

Angus Sr. was a very vigorous man. He bought and sold lands, joined in petition to the Governor and joined with neighbors in developing the Sackville area. I have found thirty-three transactions recorded in the Register of Sackville. His grandsons submitted petitions for the purchase of land at about 2 shillings, six pence per acre in 1837-1843.

Cowan reports that in the mid 1760's "most of the land on the St. John River was secured to the proprietors or companies" to which New Englanders came.²

1 Pearson, R.E.; A History of the Fee Family. pp. 497-499.

2 Cowan, H.I.; Op. cit. p. 6.

MacDonald stated that by 1804 fourteen regiments were disbanded in Saint John, Fredericton, Gagetown, and Woodstock. They were Loyalist or Highland Regiments.¹

A third area in New Brunswick was the Miramichi River. In 1806 Napoleon's successes forced Britain to find other sources of timbers. New Brunswick and Nova Scotia and especially the Miramichi supplied all parts of Britain. The vessels were incredible, even for the Captain and his crew but they would take a person to New Brunswick for as low as 12 shillings. It is believed that more than half of these persons moved to United States. It should be pointed out that a reverse immigration from United States to Canada was in process at the same time.

In 1804 colonists from Ayrshire moved by Saint John and to Passamoquoddy Bay. Hansen comments on the fact that at Eastport and Passamoquoddy the British timber trade met the American coaster trade. Very frequently the Irish who came to America landed in the Miramichi, or the southern part of New Brunswick, at a rate as low as 15 shillings; the timber trade made their profits on the return trip from New Brunswick to Great Britain. The immigrant could, and did, walk along the coast to Maine and New England, or he could join the coast trade carrying gypsum, which moved from Nova Scotia, or New Brunswick, to Boston or Providence. If one were physically fit he could go as deck cargo.

Cowan refers to the landing in Saint John of 250 emigrants in 1827.² Carrothers reports that 95 Scotch-Irish landed in 1828 and 102 in 1829. Cowan refers to large immigrants to the Maritime provinces and to Newfoundland, viz. 3,000 to 3,500 in 1840, 8,000 in 1842 and 17,000 in 1847 from Scotland and Ireland.

I have not been able to provide lists of ships which came from Scotland and Ulster to New Brunswick ports. Cowan refers to the fact that emigration from Ireland before 1783 was slight and was mainly from Ulster.³ But by 1818, with an emigration rate of 20,000 per year to Canada as a whole of which Quebec and Saint John each used almost a half other ports in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia had very little. By 1831 the cost for steerage was 30 to 50 shillings without food. The N.B. and N.S. Land Co. in 1831 brought 30 families from Skye to Nashwaak.

Cowan, in Table IV has prepared Tables which shows emigrants from each of the ports in England, Ireland and Scotland who arrived to Quebec for four years or more from 1831 to 1860. Some of these persons moved to New Brunswick; other persons who arrived in Pictou or Charlottetown or Halifax should be included. From time to time the supply of Immigrants exceeded the available jobs, e.g. in 1842.

1 MacDonald; N. op. cit. p. 43

2 Cowan, H.I.; op. cit. p. 34

3 Cowan, H.I.; op. cit. pp. 291-293.

It is a most informative Table but it does not help with the problem of reporting the Scottish immigration to New Brunswick.¹

Cowan in Table III reports the number of emigrants to the various British possessions from 1853 to 1860. In the eight years the number of persons from Scotland to New Brunswick was 261, and from Ireland a total of 3,595. It is obvious that many of the pioneer people of New Brunswick were Scotch-Irish or Irish.

In substance the southern part of the province was established by Protestant Loyalists and by colonists from Ulster. I have been told by the Public Archives in Saint John that the papers relating to the Scotch-Irish and the Irish were destroyed by fire. Dr. Esther Clark Wright, reports that from 1819 to 1826, 12,000 immigrants arrived in New Brunswick, the majority of whom were Irish or Scotch Irish. At present we are left with individual records. One of the McAfees who had been an immigrant to United States returned to Ulster to marry a Coleraine girl. George, and his brother James moved to Saint John instead of United States and established themselves in Red Head, Saint John County, in 1851. Miss Irene McAfee has provided me with much of the family tree.

In 1818 an Angus McFee, a native of Prince Edward Island petitioned the Governor for land on the northwest branch of the Miramichi River. (Pet. No. 810).

In 1819 a Dougald McFee or McPhee, who was born in P.E.I. asked for land on any branch of the River (Pet. No. 931). This may be the Dougald who married Mary Sutherland on Jan. 25. 1820. He became a prominent man in his field and appears in the records of Northumberland Co. from 1822. In 1827 250 persons from Ulster moved to New Brunswick.

Telephone installations show that there are members of our clan in Sackville, Moncton, Sussex, Hampton, St. John, Fredericton, Chipman, Naskwaaksts and Woodstock. Major Wemyss and Captain A. Ross were associated with the development of Nashwaaksis. The heads of families in the New Brunswick Telephone Exchanges show that 45% were registered in the names of Duffy or Duffie, 12% used McFee, 31% used McPhee or MacPhee and 12% were distributed to McAfee, McAffee, MacFee, and McCafferty. There was no regional uses of these names.

Grants of Land in New Brunswick

The Public Archives of New Brunswick has collected references to Land Grants to immigrants in Elgin Albert Co., in-Sussex Kings Co., and Carleton Co. Adam MacAfee, was granted 200 acres in Elgin and Hugh 100 acres in Albert Co. The names are as varied as usual, McPhee, MacAfee, McAffee, McAfee, McCafferty.

John McAfee of Hampton Kings Co., was one of the first persons to be registered, 1810. Dougald McPhee married Mary Sutherland on Jan. 25, 1820. Dougald and Mary of the Pariah of North Esk, Northumberland Co.,

2. Cowan, ii.1.; Op. cit. p. 148
3. Wright Dr. Esther Clark; The Loyalists of New Brunswick.

1 Cowan, H.I. ; Op. cit. p. 290

bought land from John Harkins, Sheriff for a principal sure of £78-5-5 with interest but they gave a mortgage of £115-114-10 to John Hat kips for the transaction.

New Brunswick Land Company

In 1831, a New Brunswick Land Company was formed to sell million acres of uncleared forest land to bona fide emigrants, Professor MacDonald reports (p. 302-309) that "because of insufficient food and shelter, many of the emigrants from Glenelg and Glengarry died within the first winter".

The disappearance of immigration records in Saint John has been attributed to a disastrous fire in the city. The Public Archives have been collecting other relevant data. They know that the spelling of our names ranges all the way from McPhee, McAfee, McAfee, McCafferty.

Quebec - Lower Canada

Quebec City was the Canadian centre during the French regime and the defeat of General Montcalm by General Wolfe in Quebec in 1759 signified the passing of control from France to Britain.

Quebec City had been the 'Home' of the French Canadian; It is chiefly the eastern entrance into the interior. It became the port through which most immigrants from Europe should pass during the open season of the St. Lawrence. Halifax, Sydney, Pictou, St. John, Charlottetown and Newcastle, N.B. were other alternative ports. Lower Canada (Quebec), with Upper Canada (Ontario), New Brunswick and Nova Scotia (including Cape Breton) formed the Dominion of Canada, July 1, 1867.

Governor Talon, circa 1672 had made grants of seigniories in Sorel, Chambly, Varennes and Merlinquish to important citizens. They provided military roads against Indian attacks. In the long run some of these seigniories were purchased by the British.

1758 - A Scotsman, Abraham Martin guided General Wolfe up the river to what is now called "The Plains of Abraham" where the final battle was fought between England and France.

1759 - It was the Regiment of Fraser Highlanders, who led the battle.

1763 - Major Nairn and Captain Fraser were given seigniories in Murray Bay. Lieut Malcolm was given a seignior in Mount Murray. The 78th Battalion and other Scottish soldiers settled in Fraserville, St. Michael, Lewis, Beaumont, St. Andrews, Restigouche and Matapedia.

Dr. Wallace former Librarian of the University of Toronto describes the 78th Regiment, as the "first" Scots settlers in Canada. He reports, in the Canadian Historical Review, 1937, a study of the location, after 1763, of officers, non-commissioned officers and men. With Mr. A.J.N. Richardson of the Public Archives he has identified a cadet, a drum major, 36 (out of 65) Sergeants, 28 Corporals, and 11 Drummers. I have examined the lists provided by Dr. Wallace but find no members of our clan in the lists provided.¹

1 Wallace, W.S.; Bulletin des Recherches Historique. Vol. 56. 1-2-3. 1950

Some of those who returned to Britain from Quebec in 1759 joined the 84th Regiment - the Royal Regiment of Highland Emigrants, or the 42nd, or 71st regiments, when the American revolution started. The Scot liked what he saw in Canada and told his clansmen of the advantages of living in a new home.

Until about 1831 there was no quarantine station on the St. Lawrence and ships went direct to Quebec. A surgeon investigated the ship to discover whether there was cholera, typhus or other "fever". If nothing was found the passengers could land. In 1832 cholera was found; in 1847 typhus was found in emigrants from England and Ireland and Grosse Isle was established.¹ Coleman reports that 11,000 bodies were buried at Grosse Isle.

- 1774 - Seignories at Gaspé and Sorel were purchased by the British, and the 34th, 84th and Butler's Corps were demobilized in 1783, in these areas (MacDonald, p. 484).²
- 1780 - Immigrants landed in Sherbrooke Co.
 - Fraser Highlanders were located at Levis, St. Michael, Beaumont, and Riviera de Loup.²
- 1783 - Seignory of Lauzon, on River Yamaska, from Hyacinth to Farnham were occupied by Colonists.²
- 1784 - Loyalists moved to Gaspé and Chaleur Bay on the east side of Quebec but also to Longueuil and Chateauguay River.
- 1783--4 - Eight companies of Scots Regiments to Sorel.
- 1785 - 600 settlers moved to Chaleur Bay.
 - Disbanded soldiers settled in various villages along the St. Lawrence River, St. Michael, Levis, Beaumont, St. Andre, Riviere de Loup, Matapedla (MacDonald p. 43).
 - 1000 moved to Quebec.²
- 1787 - Loyalists to Quince, St. Clair, Perce and Douglstown (MacDonald)²
- 1790 - 20 families from Eigg and Arisaig settled in Johnstown, near Montreal (MacDonald, p. 479).²
- 1791 - From Scotland to La Belle and to Argenteuil on the North side of the Ottawa River (MacDonald).² (Thurso and Glen Almond are nearby La Belle Park).
- 1797 - To Grenville on the Ottawa River, St. Andre Est and Lachute.
- 1800 - Mr. Goudy brought settlers to Chateauguay (Suburb of Montreal) (Campbell)³
- 1802 - Sir John Johnson settled 700 from Gleneig to Chambly (on Richilieu)
- 1811 - Development in Ottawa Valley (MacDonald 497-498)
- 1815 - Loyalists had developed settlements in Missisquoi and Brome counties, Eastern Townships
- 1819 - By 1819 a total of 235 Scots, disbanded soldiers, had been received in Lower Drummondville. They made poor progress; some went to U.S.A., some to P.E. Island.

1 Coleman, T.; Passage to America, Newton Abbott. 1973.

2 MacDonald, Prof. N.; Canada, Immigration and Settlement. 1763-1841. Toronto. 1939.

3 Campbell, Wilfred; The Scotsmen in Canada, Vol. 1. pp. 138-146.

- 1820 - "Hope" and "Harmony" brought 581 settlers from Dumfries. (Cowan)
1820-21 – 3,000 families, largely weavers from Lanarkshire, Dunbartonshire, Stirling and Linlithgow to Rideau settlements on an assisted passage (MacDonald 250)
1820-21 – 77 Scots families arrived in Lachute
1823 - 40 Scots families arrived at Metis Rivet -, Rimouski.
1829 - 26 families from Arran, assistance by the Duke of Hamilton.
1832 - 826 Scots families at Lotbiniere.¹
1832 - The British American Land Company, in 1832, purchased large grants of land in the Eastern Townships for developmental purposes. People from the isle of Lewis bought land. It was successful, initially, but it became a political matter and failed.
1841 - 222 "destitute Highlanders", with typhus and small pox came from Lewis to Sherbrooke.
1851-55 - Lewis sent 1,772 persons who had been given support. by the owner of the Island to buy passage and equipment. (Gowan). The gift was made by the landlord and was not demanded by the Government (Seton Gordon).

Landed at Quebec

Being a major port Quebec City acted as the initial reception centre for persons wishing to stay in Lower Canada but also for those intending to go to Upper Canada and U.S.A. A ships doctor boarded the ship, and if there were no evidence of infection aboard he 'cleared' the vessel, allowing the passengers to leave it when the Captain and the passengers agreed to leave. Once infection for cholera, typhus and other illness began to mount Grosse Isle was set up as a quarantine centre.⁶

Cowan (p. 213 points out that the 1,500 emigrants were shipped from Barra and South Uist by Col. Gordon had arrived in Quebec without food and transportation to Upper Canada whereas Sir James Mathewson provided passage and equipment for 435 tenants going from Lewis. The

Duke of Argyll gave such aid to 946 emigrants whose destination was Upper Canada.

Cowan comments (p. 289) on the heavy arrivals to be handled by Quebec:

1829-38 - 264,188

1839-48 - 321,031

1849-59 - 366,247

2 Campbell, Wilfred; The Scotsmen in Canada, Vol. 1. pp.118-146

3 Rogers, J.D.; op. cit. pp. 91-92

4 Cowan, H.I.; op. cit. pp. 52-62, 66, 213

5 Gordon, Seton; Afoot lit the Hebrides, Century Life, London, 1950.

1 MacDonald, Prof. N.; Canada, Immigration and Settlement, 1763-1841. Toronto, 1939.

6 Guillet, E.C.; The Great Migration, Chap. X