

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

VOLUME 4
NEW LANDS OF OUR FATHERS – PIONEERS
PART 2

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To

MY WIFE

Jennie Minerva MacPhee

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VOLUME 4

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CHAPTER I

CANADA (Cont'd)

Ontario - Upper Canada

The Treaty of Paris, 1763, gave all of the Maritime Provinces except St. Pierre and Miquelon, all of Lower and Upper Canada and the "West" to Britain. 'Canada West' was an indefinite area, prior to the voyages of MacKenzie to the Arctic and the Pacific. The boundaries of United States in the middle and far west remained for later negotiations and debate.

Upper Canada was a river and lake system from Montreal to Ruperts Land. The fur trade had taken French, Scots and Irish into vast hinterlands. Along the river and at key points on the lakes the roaming instincts carried them to York, to Niagara, to Detroit, to Sault St. Marie. In 1775 the Colonials of the Thirteen Colonies tried to persuade these people to join them but this they were not prepared to do.

Some Highlanders were scattered through Upper Canada but until the Loyalists moved across the St. Lawrence River in 1784 few persons created farms and developed villages. Cowan reports that 300 soldiers were given lands, with rations and with implements in Lake St. Francis, near Kingston in 1777-1779 (p. 10). The banks of the St. Lawrence river from Catarqui to Lachine Rapids and to Ottawa were virgin forests.

In the first decade of the 18th century many thousand Palatinates, from Alsace Lorraine, fled to London to escape religious persecution. They were largely of the Protestant faith, some were Lutherans and some were Calvinists. About 3,800 were sent to Ulster, Ireland; some died; some went back to Alsace but approximately 3,200 migrated to New York. About a third of these went, in a few years, to the Schoharie and Mohawk districts, to the lands given by Queen Anne to the Indian Chiefs.

In 1773, a ship, the "Pearl", carried four hundred passengers from Glengarry, Glenmorison, Urquhart and Strathglass to New York. Some of them were Catholics; some had been in the '45. When the Revolutionary war was over some of the Palatinates, some of the "Pearl" Scots and other highlanders looked for new homes under the British crown. The Presbyterian Scots went initially to Cornwall and then to Glengarry; the Palatinates went to Dundas and the towns of Osnabruck; the Scots Catholics provided a buffer zone between these areas in Stormont. It is historically correct to say that the movement to Upper Canada by the Loyalists from 1783 opened a new land for the Scot and it is wise for us to look at this venture.

A. General. Haldimand had been engaged, for some years, in discussions and by correspondence with those who intended to leave the United States. Some part of the citizenry from various areas, soldiers of the 1st and 2nd battalions of the Kings Royal Regiment of New York, officers and men of the King's Loyal Americans and of the Loyal Volunteers, and of the

Royal Highland Emigration Regiment (84th), disbanded regular regiments, detachments of Palatinates, Rangers of the Six Nation Department who had been settled in the Mohawk Valley were advised by Haldimand to regard Upper and Lower Canada as their new home.

Sir John Johnson who had left 20,000 acres in the Mohawk Valley followed in his Father's footsteps and became a Loyalist. He conducted a body of 800 strong to Ile de Noix (Lake Champlain) in the winter of 1783-84 where they lived in barracks. In the spring of 1784 they moved to Cornwall and to Glengarry Co.

B. 1784. The major activity by the Scots was the settlement in Glengarry at the eastern end of Upper Canada. A large number of officers and men of the 84th Regiment was disbanded in Riviere-au-Raisin. Within a short time fourteen regiments were disbanded in this area. Many troops had come from the Highlands, and the officers and men wrote from Glengarry, Upper Canada, to the various glens inviting their parents, brothers and sisters and sweethearts to join them in Canada.

Three brothers of the clan MacDonald, John of Leek, Allan of Collachie and Alexander of Aberchelder invited their cousin Rev. John MacDonnel of Scothouse, to organize a trek from Fort William Scotland to Glengarry Co., Upper Canada, in 1785. They had been promised land—one hundred acres on the St. Lawrence and two hundred acres in back land, with an additional fifty acres for each child. The government promised assistance in food, clothing, seed and animals for two years. Three ships were required to bring the first Glengarry contingent, so great was the demand.

The first contingent brought 19 cabin and 520 steerage passengers from Knoydart, Glenelg and Lochiel. Other Highlanders followed and 1500 reached Lake St. Frances (Johnson). They moved to areas which they called Lancaster and Charlottenburg. Among other perils to a pioneer was the fact that a boatload was delayed until the St. Lawrence was filled with ice. The Rev. John called "Scotus", who had become the leader, arranged that these men and women from Glengarry Scotland could go to Philadelphia and be placed in a barracks there until spring came. When word came from Philadelphia that the Highlanders did not like this arrangement the MacDonalds organized a party of horses and sleighs to bring them to Glengarry, Upper Canada. Another eviction took place in Glengarry, Scotland, in 1787, and still another in 1788, and more Highlanders came to Canada.

1791 - Alexander McDonnell brought another party.¹

1793 - Captain MacLeod brought 40 families from Glenelg to Kirkhill.¹

1790 - The Lutherans started Church services in 1790.

1792 - The Canadian Literary Magazine, April 1833, Vol. 1. p. 3 reports that a ship that had sailed from Barra was wrecked and that the survivors had gone to Greenock in 1792. They were largely Catholic who did not understand English, and found that both characteristics made it very difficult to get jobs. At last they formed a Glengarry Fencibles, went to Europe and Ireland but were dispersed In 1802. The Government offered them lands in Trinidad but they turned the offer down and went to Canada. Cowan p. 25.

1 Cowan, H.I.; OP. Cit. p. 75

C. 1799. The Camerons from Glenspean sent four contingents to Canada, one to "Lochiel" in Glengarry Co. ; one to Cape Breton, one to Niagara and one to Lake Erie.¹ Glenspean was one of our principal homes in Scotland and one would assume that some members of the clan came at this time; many of the colonists were Catholic. "Scotus" established a parish at St. Raphaels; it was the pioneer parish of the Roman Catholic church in Upper Canada. The Catholics built St. Finnan's in 1833 and St. Andrews in 1847. In 1815 Baptists from Loch Tay, Scotland, emigrated and established a church at Breadalbane. Presbyterians built churches in Williamston, and Charlottenburg by 1787, but their major church was erected in Cornwall where the Rev. John Bethune was the Minister. John Bethune was born in Skye and moved to South Carolina. He was a Chaplain in the British Army in the States, was taken prisoner but was exchanged. After a period in Montreal he moved to Glengarry. The relationships between the Priests and Rev. Bethune was, in every sense a Christian fellowship. Another Minister of the Presbyterian Church was Rev. J. McLaurin in Lancaster in 1796

Thus far we have dealt with the migration from Glengarry under the three brothers in 1786. The second immigration was in the 1802-3-4 when McPhees joined the group. These people had rallied around Montrose who tried to bring back the Stewarts to the throne of Great Britain. They had fought at Marston Moor in 1644 and had won; they had fought at Tuppermuir and then at Killecrankie, where they lost. Numbers of them had gone to the Mohawk Valley; when Glengarry and Knoydart had the first large Clearance in 1785, they followed Scotus to Canada. It is said that practically all of the Pariah left with him, in the period 1786-88.

A separate group of 700 came from Glenelg and Kintail in 1802. They found that previous emigrants had taken all the grounds on the St. Lawrence. Some of them moved to a swampy ground in the interior. Sir John Johnson moved most of them to Chambly; others went to Beauharnois. In 1803 the Regiment of Glengarry Fencibles arrived in Glengarry, Upper Canada.

In 1802 Hull was opened. By 1821 it had a population of 700 (N. MacDonald).

1801-2-3. Cowan reports that ten vessels from Fort William, Knoydart, Stornoway, Moidart, Barra and Uist moved to Glengarry.¹ Few Scotch Irish had moved at this time to this area.¹ Dorothy Dumbriille reports that three small ships from Lochaber brought passengers as follows: - 100 MacMillans, 26 Camerons, 5 Corbetts 75 MacDonalds, 16 Grants, 5 MacDougalls, 48 Kennedy's and 13 McPhees.²

Father (later Bishop MacDonnel) came in the 1804 voyage. They settled in Grenville Lochaber and Templeton.

1 Johnson, S.C.; op. cit. p. 7

2 Dumbriille; Dorothy; Up and Down the Glens, Ryerson, Toronto. 1954.

A. Churches (a) Roman Catholic Pioneers

Harkness reported (p. 288) that in 1852 there were 97 persons in Lochiel township and 48 in Kenyon township.¹ I interviewed Donald Edward McPhee, a Catholic, whose Father and his ancestors had lived in McPhee's Bridge In Lochiel. Donald Edward told me that when the massive stone Cathedral was built in Alexandria some beams and wood were taken

to establish this bridge. When he was a young man there were eight farms in Lochiel owned by McPhee; now he is the only McPhee landowner left.

I am very grateful to Fattier Leo MacDonell, the Rector of St. Finnans who allowed me to study the Church records from 1836 to 1898.² Sister Martha has provided us with lists of christenings in the Cathedral. These total 128 children, many from Lochiel. Fifty five families were reported with children as follows (all McPhee).

Archibald - Isabella McGilvrair	(5)	Alexander - Sarah McDonald	(6)
Donald - Isabella McCulloch	(5)	Duncan - Mary McCoshum	(7)
John - Catherine McDonald	(2)	Donald - Penelope McDonell	(9)
Dougald - Margaret McMillan	(4)	John - Anne McDonell	(12)
Donald - Catherine McDonald	(2)	Angus - Isabel McDougal	(1)
Alexander - Mary McDonald	(4)	Roderick - Christy McDonald	(1)
Roderick - Christy McMillan	(1)	Alexander - Catherine Cormick	(1)
Alexander - Christy McDonald	(1)	Archibald - Ann MacDonald	(1)
Ronald - Janet MacMillan	(1)	Angus - Rachel McDougal	(8)
Allan - Ann McKay	(1)	Dougald - Henrietta McDonald	(1)
Angus - Margaret McCormick	(2)	Duncan - Margaret McMillan	(1)
John - Mary Cameron	(2)	Archibald - Catherine McDonald	(2)
Alexander - Catherine McCormick	(2)	John - Christy --	(1)
Donald - Mary McKinnon	(7)	John - Margaret McMillan	(2)
Alexander - Sally McDonell	(3)	Duncan - Janet --	(1)
Ronald - Christy McDonnell	(1)	Duncan - Marcella MacMillan	(1)
Alexander - Mary McDonell	(2)	John - Pennie McDonell	(1)
Donald - Belle McCulloch	(2)	Archibald - Agnes MacDonald	(1)
Archibald - Elizabeth --	(2)	Francis - Catherine Peynolds	(1)
Donald - Mary Ann McArthus	(7)	Donald - Barbara Flanagan	(8)
Alexander - Sally McDonell.	(3)	James - Mary B. McKinnon	(8)
Ronald - Christy McDonell	(1)	Alexander - Christine McDonald	(8)
Alexander - Mary McDonell	(2)	Donald - Helen Bathurst	(1)
Donald - Mary McArthur	(2)	Duncan - Mary J. McDonald	(5)
Dougald - Nancy MacDonald	(2)	Angus - Mary McDonald	(4)
4)Donald - Ellen McKinnon	(1)		

B. Churches (b) Presbyterian Pioneers

I am grateful to the Rev. (Dr.) W.L. MacLellan, Minister of St. John's Presbyterian Church, Cornwall and to Mrs. Clark who have provided me with a number of marriage entries from the

1 Harkness, J.C. Stormont, Douglas & Glengarry, Oshawa, 1946

2 Fr. Leo MacDonnell, St. Finnans.

Register of that Church:

1. John Hugh McPhee, of the State of New York and Catherine Murchison, Charlottenburg, Nov. 2, 1848.
2. James McPhee of Cornwall and Ann MacLachlan, Jan. 31. 1849.
3. Robert Barton Wylie of Cornwall and Catherine MacPhee, Oct. 17, 1881
4. Hugh MacPhee, mill operator, Cornwall, and Annie Foley. April 12, 1884.

The Church Register records:

1. the death of James McPhee shortly before his daughter was born, March 23, 1850, and christened as Jamesanna,
2. of John Hugh, who died fourteen months after his marriage,
3. Charles A. MacHaffie, a druggist, married Lillie Cornelia Phillips on October 24, 1888. A year later a son was born October 27, 1889.

Mr. Harkness reports that John McPhee was one of twenty founders of the Presbyterian Church in Kirkhill. When the Highland Emigration Regiment was disbanded, and when land was provided in Cornwall, Charlottenburg, Lancaster and Williamston no provision was made for other Church support. It has been said that John McPhee of Lochiel made a grant of land to develop a church in Kirkhill in 1822.²

C. 1815. Scots from Breadalbane, Loch Tay Baptists

1816. A McPhee, married to a Cameron, whose children were Archibald, John and Katie came to Glengarry Co., and settled near Cornwall. John married Christine McPhee, lived near Alexandria and had seven children. Katie married Lt. Hugh MacLean, a Paymaster in the British Army. They settled at Lobo, had four children, two of whom were distinguished surgeons, Col. (Dr.) Angus MacLean and Dr. Allen Donald MacLean.¹

It is reported by Dorothy Dumbrille that those who came on the Neptune arrived in a bad frame of mind - the oatmeal and molasses were inferior. These Lochaber men took the ship to court and won.

Personalia of the Loyalists

Loyalists

A. The Ontario Public Archives have listed, in 1790:¹

1. Alexander McPhie of Osnabruck.
2. Catherine McPhee, his daughter. A Catherine McPhee married Donald McDonnell of Charlottenburg, April 3, 1810.

B. The Church Records of St. Andrews Church, of Williamsburg, lists:²

1. William and Hannah McPhie, from Skye.
2. John McPhie and his daughter Catherine.

C. Mr. W.D. Reid lists:³

1. Alan McPhie of Cornwall, Lancaster and Lochiel
Children: - Hugh of Cornwall.
- Jennet, m. Charles McKinnon of Lancaster
- Daniel, of Lancaster

1 Public Archives of Canada; Toronto

2 St. Andrew's Church; Williamsburg

3 Reid, W.D.; The Loyalists in Ontario. Sons and Daughters of the American Loyalists of Upper Canada, Hunterdon House, Lambertville, New Jersey, 1973.

- Duncan, of Lohiel
- Margaret, of Lochiel
- Mary, m. Alex Cameron
- Ann, m. John McDonnell of Wolfe Island
- Catherine m. Donald MacDonald (Act. Sgt. 79th Reg.)
- Margery, m. Peter Lafleur, Wolfe Island.

D. Mr. Reid in his "Index of Stray Names lists:

1. Angus McFee with children Daniel, Elizabeth (Hughson)
2. Tamar Jenny McPhee

E. Other names are mentioned, but further research is necessary.

1. Alexander McPhee, son of John and Janet McCrummin
2. Mary, daughter of Andrew at Pointe Claire
3. Donald McPhie of Charlottenburg and his wife Anne McMillan
4. John Morrison and his wife Ann McPhie
5. John McFee of Elizabethtown.
6. Christine, Alexandria
7. McCaffrey, John and his wife Mary (July 11, 1799).

II.

Growth in upper Canada was very rapid once the Loyalists had blazed the trail. (See pp. 168-169 of this volume). I have chosen reports which will indicate how widespread this increase occurred. In Lake Simcoe, a hundred miles north of Toronto there is a "fairly large and beautiful bay, at the northern top, that is named "McPhee's Bay no one seems to know who this McPhee was".¹ Perth, in Lanark Co.; MacNab Township; Talbot; Guelph; Middlesex; and Huron and Bruce counties drew the Scots; Ulster sent people to Prescott, Kingston, Cobourg, Toronto and London. In many of these areas genealogical groups are being formed and the contribution of these early settlers is being recognized.

1812-14 - Highlanders to Lake Simcoe (Carrothers)

1813 - 37 Scots from New York to Ontario (Donaldson),²

1813 - Fencibles demobilized in Rideau, Trent, Lake Huron (MacDonald)³

1815 - Emigrants to Brockville, Prescott, Bathurst - 758 passengers

1815 - The Glens of Invernesshire sent the largest number Perthshire, Sunderland, Argyll, Ross, Cromarty and Caithness in this order (MacDonald)

1815-16 - Demobilized soldiers from Greenock to Rideau, Brockville, Perth.

1816 - Valcartier opened by Irish and Scots

1816 - Cowan reports 1400 to Lanark (Cowan)⁵

1817 - 3000 settlers from Cavan, Ireland. They moved to New York and then north.

1 McPhee, Col. James, correspondence

2 Donaldson, G.: op. cit. p. 132

3 MacDonald N. ; op. cit. pp. 250, 480-81, 486

5 Cowan, H.I.; op. cit. pp. 43, 61-62, 67

- 1817 - 100 families from Argyllshire and Perthshire to join Talbot (Cowan)
1817-19 - 3,663 emigrants to U.S.A. moved to York, Toronto (Cowan)
1818-20 - 400 emigrants, demobilized from 99th and 100th Regiments
1818 - 300 Scots (MacDonalds, MacPhees and McNeills) moved to Rice Lake Ont.
(Donaldson)¹
- 1820 - Argyllshire sent 1800 to Ontario, including Lobo.
1820 - Cowan reports that b281 persons asked the British Government to assist weavers in migration from Lanark, Glasgow, Dumbarton, Stirling to New Lanark, Upper Canada.
(MacDonald),² (Carrothers)³.
- 1821 - 1800 weavers were sent with some assistance
1820-24 - 77 Scots families in River Lachigan
1823-24 - 300 emigrants from the north of Scotland, "at their own expense"
1823-25 - Large groups of Scotch-Irish and Irish settlers moved to Peterborough, Renfrew, Carleton counties and to York. London and Rice Lake, Claimed that 2034 moved to Kingston and Cobourg. Cowan gives the names of the boats.⁴
- 1826 - Rev. Dougaid Stewart, a native of Knapdale took 70 Baptist families to Lobo
(Pearson)⁵
- 1827 - 1200 weavers settled near Rice Lake.
1827 - Galt and Guelph opened up. A John McFie was noted in the Annals of Guelph.
1828 - By 1828 Scottish emigrants settled in Grenville.
1828 - MacDonald reports 4000 persons, Scots and Irish in districts around Montreal.
1830 - Disbanded soldiers established in Dundas, Ancaster, Port Hope, Yonge Street.
1838 - Donaldson reports and exodus of the Scotch-Irish from Armagh, Antrim, Cavan, Down, Fermanagh, Monaghan (Donaldson)
- 1840 - 700 persons from Skye (Cowan)
1842 - 946 persons from Tires, (Cowan)
1847 - John, 31st Chief and his wife Heater to go to Mariposa, Victoria Co.
1849 - 1000 from Harris, Benbecula, South Uist, to Mt. Forrest on the "Atlantic", Tuscar, "Stuart".⁶
- 1851 - 1500 from South Uist and Barra to Canada;
1851 - Ulva, Tire and Coll had lost half of their people through emigration (Prebble)⁷
1851 - Carrothers noted 2231 emigrants from Lewis to Canada.

1 Donaldson, G. op. cit. p. 132

2 MacDonald, N.; op. cit. pp. 250, 480-81, 486

3 Carrothers, W.A.;

4 Cowan, H.I.; op. cit. pp. 43, 61-62, 67

5 Pearson, R.E.; op. cit.

6 MacMillan, S.; has supplied me with the ships that were used

7 Prebble, J.; op. cit. p. 267

1852 - Mathewson assisted in the emigration of 1000 persons from Lewis

1852 - John McPhee, the 31st Chief moved from Glasgow to Mariposa, Victoria Co., 1847. Moved to Paisley, Saugeen township, as a farmer.

1852 - The Highlands and Islands Emigration Society assisted 700 Highland passengers to emigrate

1852 - 109 families from Lewis to Huron Co.

III. Other Emigrants In Upper Canada.

Several areas were developed in the rich agricultural areas between the Great Lakes.

1. Col. Talbot was given 5000 acres in Dunwich, in the Lake Erie region. He was promised provision for any immigrant family. He began his development along the Talbot Road from Long Point to the Detroit river. Starting with disbanded officers and men from the Argyll Highlanders, in 1803, he brought 172 emigrants from Perth in 1812. He added more in 1813, 1817, and 1820. He recruited some persons who had left Kildonan, (Man.), when Gov. Semple and others were killed. (p. 169). MacDonald (p. 136) reports that he brought 100 families from Argyllshire and Perthshire between 1817-20; He brought families from Ulster. He reported that he had settled 298 families, each on a fifty acre lot in Dunwich and Aldboro townships. He claimed that he had "12,000 souls" in 1823,¹ under his sponsorship and owned 300,000 acres of the finest land in Ontario. He built highways and established farmers along them. Unfortunately hee was, and acted, as a man "with great powers, great determination and of great despotism". This was one of the largest, and most successful plantations in Ontario.

2. In 1804 the Earl of Selkirk brought 20 Highland families to "Baldoon" in Dover Township, near Chatham. T he land was swampy and unsuitable.² MacDonald, N and Ermatinger.

3. In 1824-41 Archibald McNab of Killin took 100 emigrants from Perthshire to the Ottawa River. In various ways he tried to establish himself as the owner of lands which was reserved for other persons in the area. After long and vindictive debates and in the courts he was forced to withdraw his claim.³

4. Donald Cameron of Lancaster, Canada, made claims to the Executive Council of Upper Canada of developments in Thorah and Eldon townships in 1823-29. A survey showed that he had made a false return and he was relieved of his township.⁴

1 Johnson, S.C.; op. cit. p. 11

2 Earl of Selkirk; MacDonald N. pp. 157-161 and Ermatinger, lite of Col. Talbot and Talbot Settlement. Toronto 1955.

3 MacDonald, N.; op. cit. pp. 186-20 reference A. McNab.

4 MacDonald, N.; op. cit. pp. 181-186 reference D. Cameron

Rev. John Bethune (Williamston)

In St. Andrews Church, Williamston there is a photostatic copy of a Register of this Protestant clergyman who commanded the respect of all denominations. Born in Skye, moved with his parents to South Carolina. Became Chaplain in Revolutionary War. Became prisoner. Was injured in forming 84th Highland Regiment. At end of war went to Montreal and Glengarry.

- 1780 - Daniel Davenney, son of Samuel De Venney, private soldier in the 1st Battalion, 84th Regiment baptized Dec. 27th 1780.
- 1797 - Katherine McPhee son of John and Mary McCrimmon Apr. 30, 1797.
- 1802 - Mary McPhee, daughter of Angus McPhee, and immigrant living above Pointe de Clare. born - 17th, 1802.
- 1803 - Alex. McPhie son of John McPhee and Janet McCrummin. Feb. 14, 1803.
- 1806 - John, son of John McPhee of Lancaster and Janet McCrimmon, born Jan. 3, 1806.

Marriages, Church of Scotland.

Allan McPhee to Anne McKay (Dec. 23, 1833)

Donald McPhee to Mary McKinnon

James McAfee to Laney Casselman

Hugh John McPhee to Catherine Murchison

James McPhee to Ann MacLachlan

Alex McPhee to Elizabeth MacKay of Lochiel

Alex McPhie and Helen McKay, both of Lochiel, were married by the proclamation of Banns. June 9, 1834.

Donald McPhee of Lochiel and Mary McKinnon of Lochiel

Wm Landers to Phebe McAfee, Williamsburgh.

IV. Ethnic Population of Upper Canada

The rapidity with which unrestricted immigration and large natural Increases raised the population can be shown in the following censuses:

1824 - 151,097	1832 - 264,060	1839 - 407,515
1828 - 185,526	1835 - 336,409	1842 - 486,055
		1851 - 952,004

The Scots population in Upper Canada, in the census of 1842, had a total population of 42,033. In 1848 it had risen to 57,604 and in 1851 to 75,811. The 1851 population was distributed through many counties. Brant Co., with Brantford; Elgin where Talbot had developed his empire; Grey, with London already holding over 700 Scots; Huron, with Goodrich as its centre; Lanark to which area many weavers went from Scotland and Ireland; Middlesex, one of the finest farming areas with its London as a centre; Ontario, which became a manufacturing centre in Oshawa; Oxford which became an agricultural centre, as did Renfrew, where McNab tried to establish a Highland farm; Waterloo and Wellington containing rich farm land where Galt and Guelph, started to develop local industry; Wentworth where shipping through Hamilton was bound to develop, and of course Glengarry with over 2600 Scots from the Glens of Invernesshire and from the Loyalists.

In the totals, as stated above, the Secretary William Hutton of the 1851 census noted persons who had come from other provinces.

Nova Scotia, Cape Breton and P.E. Island	3,785
New Brunswick	2,634
Newfoundland	79
and from United States a surprisingly large number	43,732

The Irish had 87,728 in Upper Canada in 1842 and 140,673 in Lower Canada. The potato famine of 1845 drove large numbers from 1846 - 1849 to America and in 1851 the number had increased to 176,267 to make a grand total of 952,004. They moved, generally, to other settlements than did the Scots, the exceptions being - Toronto and York, Simcoe, Peterboro, Belleville, Grenville and Carleton Counties.

Dr. Kenn Stryker-Rodda, D. Litt, President of the National Genealogical Society of the United States, in his article in "Families"¹, quotes, with approval, Professor Brebner's statement that "a well-informed estimate of about 1812 held that 66% of the population was non-loyalist Americans, 20% Loyalists and 20% of other origins..." By 10th August 1784, 20,120 grants of land had been obtained" (in Canada). The Northwest Ordinance of 1787 in the United States required that land could be bought for one dollar an acre but Canada gave it freely.

Manitoba V (H), Saskatchewan (1), Alberta (J)

One could assume that there were no "colonists", in Western Canada, from Scotland, prior to the beginning of the 19th century. There were "explorers" who started trading in furs in Rupert's Land, such as Alexander Henry in Saskatoon in 1761.2, or James, John and Andrew McGill of the North West Trading Company in 1774, or Alexander MacKenzie who went to the Arctic in 1789, and to the Pacific in 1792.

It was a Scot, the Earl of Selkirk who, shocked by the conditions under which Highlanders were living, urged the British Government, in 1801, to allow a colony to be formed in Louisiana to which these settlers could go. The British Government rejected the proposal and advised that Prince Edward Island or Sault St. Marie would be acceptable. We have seen the developments in both provinces and one would not be surprised if the Earl felt that the government really was not doing anything to help to alleviate the distress. He took 803 people to Prince Edward Island and moved some few Highlanders to find a settlement in the Great Lakes.

The Earl then became interested in the Red River Valley. His early experience taught him that he must proceed with one of the fur-traders, either the Hudson's Bay or the Northwest Fur Company. He became a major shareholder of the Hudson's Bay and undertook to send out young men as indentures to his company and as immigrants to a block of 116,000 square miles near Winnipeg.

1 Stryker-Rodda, Dr. Kenn: Limits of the 18th Century Sources in New York and New Jersey; Families, Vol. II, no. 4, 1972, pp. 116-125

In August 1812 he sent an assortment of Orcadians, Glaswegians and men from Sligo, Ireland, to become a farmer or an employee of the Hudson's Bay. Some young men from Ireland transferred to the Northwest Co., his opposition, soon after arriving.¹

In 1811 Selkirk sent 90 evicted tenants from Kildonan, in Sutherlandshire, and in 1815 other men from Helmsdale to the Red River.²

I have examined the "Red River Papers" prepared by Chester Martin, which are now in the Public Archives of Canada but did not recognize any members of our clan in the lists.

The Northwest Fur Co. incited their employees and some Indians to destroy a village, Kildonan, near Winnipeg. Governor Semple and 21 clerks and settlers were killed.

After the disturbances between the Hudson's Bay Company and the Northwest Fur Company, a majority of these settlers moved to other parts of Canada, including the St. Thomas area in Upper Canada, in 1815. Of the 419 people in Red River 221 were Scots.

Prof. MacDonald learned that one-tenth of the Red River area was reserved by the Board of Directors to be used for servants of the Company who had worked with the organization for at least three years. Many employees claimed the right to retire from the fur trade and Governor Simpson points out that after the amalgamation of these two companies this circumstance created a permanent settlement of the Red River from that date (1821) "In 1874 all those who came to the settlement under the Earl of Selkirk between 1813 and 1835, their children and all others who arrived at that time were given 160 acres from the Dominion lands"³

The early settlers on the prairies were not all British Mennonites in 1874, Icelanders in 1876, Scots from South Uist and Benbecula in 1883, Mormons and Hungarians at Cardston in 1888, Germans in 1893, Doukhobors in 1899, another Mormon group at Raymond, Alberta, and a group of Scots in Moosomin in 1903 indicated the bodies and minds who were to develop the three prairie lands into a great farm land.³

In 1882 Sir James Rankin moved 25 families to Elkhorn, Man., with only partial success; Lord Brassey was involved in a movement of 400 persons to Qu'Appelle and Indian Head both were limited successes.

In the late 1880's eight outstanding citizens under Lord Napier of Great Britain were created a Royal Commission to "Carry Out a Scheme of Colonization in the Dominion of Canada of Crofters and Cotters from the Western Highlands and Islands of Scotland. This high-sounding title can be reduced to its simplest terms as "The Crofter Scheme" and, in the scheme, "colonization from the congested districts of Ireland" was, in fact, included.

1 Gibbon, J.M. ; The Canadian Mosaic. Toronto. 1938

2 Donaldson, G.; Op. cit. p. 70

3 MacDonald, Norman; op. cit. p. 173

The intention of the British government was to encourage persons who had been tenants or laborers in the western isles and in Scotland to find a new home in Canada where they might use the skills they had acquired such as farming or fishing. The Imperial Government loaned money for each family and the Canadian government added to this provision.¹

A first attempt was made in 1888 in Killarney, Manitoba, and a second in Saltcoats. No members of our clan were involved. In Killarney the 10 Crofters assumed expensive interest charges to local merchants and to implement makers. The Commission found that despite an increase in the amount of land under cultivation they had paid no interest on the amount they owed the governments. In Saltcoats the 49 families, with a total of 282 persons, who started, in 1889, was reduced to 23, by 1894, with only 90 persons. The criticism of the Crofters by the Commission probably induced them to control their expenditures in Killarney. In the long run Killarney became successful but Saltcoats did not.²

Many factors induced the movement to "go to the West" in Canada. Probably the major influence was the possibility of buying land from the Canadian government at the cost of opening some land each year. "Land" could not be obtained in Europe by many thousands of immigrants and it was expensive in eastern Canada and the Atlantic states.

Following an example developed by United States the Canadian government developed plans, by 1871, for 'homesteading' 160 acres of land in the prairies. This was before the Canadian Pacific had reached the Pacific coast, when Moosomin was the end of steel. Sons of early pioneers in the Atlantic provinces and Ontario joined with new settlers from Scotland to move westward and northward to these frontiers.

We have referred to the attempt at Elkhorn to establish a community. Lady Cathcart believed that she might help some of her tenants in South Uist to find new homes in Wapella, Red Jacket and St. Andrews by providing loans to families. The loan of £ 100 per family in 1883 was only partly repaid,³ by the 12 families and 7 single persons who went to Canada in

1 House of Commons Papers, London, 1888 (c. 5403) LXXX, 293. Memorandum of arrangement with the Canadian Government, for starting a colonization scheme for the Crofters and Cottars of the Western Highlands and Islands of Scotland. Reports of the Commissioners.

2 This document is Reference 2 for any one who wishes to study this proposal, have appeared as follows:

First, 1890 (c6067) XXVII, 237.	Second, 1890-91 (c6287) XXVI, 159
Third, 1892 (c6693) XXVII, 351.	Fourth, 1893-94 (c7226) IXXI, 957
Fifth, 1894 (c7445) LXIX, 195.	Sixth, 1895 (c7738) LXXIX, 575
Seventh, 1896 (c8210) LXVIII, 119.	Eighth, 1897 (c8576) LXXII, 713
Ninth, 1899 (c9140), LXXVIII, 173.	

In total fifteen reports were sent to the governments and contains fuller information on Killarney and Saltcoats.

3 Carrothers, W.A.; Op. cit. p. 233.

1883 and the 45 more families who moved in 1884, numbering 240 souls. Lord de Winton and Baroness Burdett-Coutts moved 32 families from Lewis.¹

In 1921. James N. MacKinnon of St. Andrews, Saskatchewan prepared a booklet of the "Pioneer Scotch Settlers of St. Andrews, who had come from Benbecula and South Uist in 1883-1884". He provided a separate account for each family - 29 Protestants and 18 Catholics. These families had come with no assets save their ability but they built homesteads, bought implements for agricultural pursuits, raised cattle and horses, built schools and churches and produced many children who have been pioneers in other developments in the West. Mr. MacKinnon refers to Father McCarthy, Father David Dillies and Father Rankin who built four schools in the neighborhood of Wapella. He lists the eight ministers of the Presbyterian Church who looked after the Protestant group, namely Reverends Duncan Monro, Duncan MacMillan, D.F. MacMillan, Neil Morrison, John Stewart, M. Campbell, Andrew Boyd and B.A. Clarkson.

Of the 60 families recorded by Mr. MacKinnon five families are of our clan. The second spelling is in Gaelic. John McPhee, of Iochdar, South Uist - Iain MacUisdean, Archibald McPhee, of Uachdar, Benbecula - Gilleasbuig Mac a'Phi, Hector McPhee of Flodda Isle, Benbecula, Eachunn Mac a'Phi, Angus McPhee of Flodda Isle, Benbecula, Aongas MacNeill, Ronald McPhee of Iochdar, South Uist, AnGobha Ruadh.

Catherine (Ketty) McPhee married Alexander MacDonald who had a wonderful Gaelic name, Alasdair MacRaomhuill'ic Sheumais.²

W.J. Rattray refers to the fact that "emigration into Manitoba and the Northwest received a decided impetus when upwards of six thousand were added to the population from this source".³

John McPhee and his wife Olive, of Trail, B.C. to whom I am indebted for Mr. MacKinnon's book, have supplied me with lists of children, grand children and great grand children of these South Uist families. John is a great grand child of Archibald, whose family settled in St. Luke's, near Whitewood in Saskatchewan. Families were large in South Uist, and in Wapella, and children have been scattered throughout western Canada and United States, building sizable and stable communities. Some day I will hope to report on this tremendous family, and wish meanwhile to thank Olive McPhee for her help.⁴

Prince Albert was founded in 1880; Edmonton, Regina in 1883, Calgary in 1884.

The prairie villages grew rapidly. There is a town of about 500 persons, called Colonsay, in Saskatchewan. It started in 1906 when John Chesley sold an acreage of land to the Canadian Pacific railway.

1 Gibbon, J.M.; The Canadian Mosaic, Toronto, 1938, p. 186

2 MacKinnon, James N.; A Short History of the Scotch Settlers of St. Andrews, Sask. Published Privately, 1921.

3 Rattray, W.J. ; Scotland in British North America, Vo 1. 4, p. 1086

4 McPhee, John and Olive; Private correspondence

By 1910 it had a school and churches, a Council, a railroad station, a bank, a store, a livery stable, a land company, a lumber company, a boarding house. By 1955 a curling club was organized, a potash mine about five miles away has required the addition of several classrooms to the schools, a golf course and library.¹

The populations of what we now call Saskatchewan and Alberta the Yukon and Northwest Territories were very small at the time of Confederation (1867). The total for these areas in 1871 was just under fifty thousand. By 1881 it grew to 56,000 and to 100,000 by 1891. The substantial growth began after 1905 when the two provinces were formed, when railroads had gone through to the Pacific, on two lines, and when a Minister of the Crown urged many eastern Europeans to take up land. By 1911 Alberta had a population of 374,663; Saskatchewan had a total of 492,432. To these broad acres came many Scots until 54,884 reported a Scotch heritage.

Barbara MacPhee has reported 53 heads of families, clansmen, who were asked to report their original home before coming to Alberta. These data are as follows:

Born in Man., Sask., Alta.	16	Born in Scotland	7
Born in Ont.	16	Born in Ireland	1
Born in N.S.	5	Born in U.S.A.	2
Born in P.E.I.	2	No response	<u>2</u>
Born in B.C.	<u>1</u>		12
	40		

Almost 80% were born in Canada

The Pioneers on the prairies: Alberta

- (a) Neil MacPhee, (1860-1946), and Catherine Jane MacPhee, nee Turner, was one of the pioneers of Lethbridge. His father, born in Mt. Forest, Ont., homesteaded in Duluth; Neil went to Alpena, Mich., and became involved in the brewery business. Neil moved to Lethbridge about 1910. Two girls live in Lethbridge, Archie, (Mrs. C.F. Medhurst); and Margaret (Mrs. Frank Goodall); Kathleen Thelma married Emil C. Sick, President and Chairman of Rainier Brewing Co. of Lethbridge, Seattle and Vancouver; Ralph MacPhee lives in Lethbridge, John Keith in Spokane and Nicholas A. who resides in Vancouver, after 40 years in Sick's and Molson's Breweries.
- (b) Peter MacPhee, born in 1832 at Borniskitag, Skye, came to Prince Edward Island, in the Belfast area with his father William MacPhee. Peter moved to Lucknow, Ontario in 1867 with his wife, Sarah nee MacDonald. Their eldest son, John, married Katherine, nee MacDonald, and moved to Edmonton. John and Katherine had three sons:
1. John Alexander, Superintendent of Insurance and Commissioner of Real Estate, Province of Alberta, 1907 - married Katherine Howell, R.N.
 2. Peter Stuart, 1909 - 1929
 3. Finlay Angus, Director of Accounting Division. Edmonton Utilities Services, Edmonton. Married Alice Viola Zimmer, B.A., B.Ed. Children: Peter Leslie, Barbara Brooks, B.A.

1 Red Deer; Kirk, Margaret; Colonsay, Saskatchewan, Private correspondence

- (c) Charles McPhee, born in Blantyre, 1876, to Alberta, 1903, with brothers Benjamin and Peter. Charles died 1910. His wife, Margaret, and six children, Alexander, Mary, Janet, Joseph, Agnes and Charles Duff, skilled in "bag pipes".
- (d) Angus McPhee, moved to Halkirk, in 1905, from Huron Co. Ont. 9 children: Margaret, James, John, Hugh, William, Dugald, Mary Ellen, Mary, .Angus
- (e) John Angus MacPhee. Moved with Father and Mother from Benbecula, S. Ulst. to Camrose in 1924. married Margaret Bruder,. 6 boys.
- (f) Peter McPhee, born Orillia, about 1888. He homesteaded in Spruce Grove. Ch. Robert Neil of Grand Prairie, Mrs. Alma Williams of Edmonton, Mrs. Elizabeth Dennis of Edmonton, Archibald James of Calgary, Annie, Lilly.
- (g) Daniel Lachlan McPhee, d. May 1937 at Red Deer
- (h) Robert McPhee of Glasgow and Mabel E. Faulkner, 1911 to Edmonton.
- (i) William Crosby McPhee, Long Creek, P.E.I.; to Calgary, 1904 with five girls and one boy, Lloyd. The girls were Mary Mildred of Grand Forks; Katherine Mary of Langley; Margaret of Calgary; Marian; Lucy. Lloyd was Secretary Treasurer of Can. West. Nat. Gas, member of Calgary Police Commission, Board of Dir. Mt. Royal, Grand Master Alberta Masonic Lodge.
- (j) Albert Leslie McPhee, born 1877, to Frankburg in 1911 with his wife Ellevera Amelia Frank. 7 girls, Lola Faye, Ellen Annette, Grace Viola, Mary Lucille, Rowena Margaret, Mona Minerva, LaVerna Genevive, with two adopted children Gary Pierson and Carol Ann.

Red Deer and Camrose drew most of the boat load of people from South Uist, Benbecula, and Barra in 1923, as well as some of the emigrants who had moved from these islands in 1851.¹ Very few are left on farms, with Calgary and Edmonton absorbing them and their children.

Pioneers, Saskatchewan

- (a) McPhee. Geo W. See Chap. XII
- (b) McAfee Rev. Thomas,² Pastor Presbyterian Church, Indian Head. Born near Colleraine, Ireland, 1866 (county Antrim). Son of Thomas and Margaret (MacMullen) McAfee. Married Lilly Swan, 1900, and has two sons and a daughter. Educated at the National Schools of Ireland, Manitoba College. Came to Canada 1893, and entered Manitoba College, from which he graduated in 1898. Was called and inducted at St. Andrew's Indian Head (Nov. 1898), and has remained pastor even since. Mr. McAfee enlisted in the C.E.F., June, 1916, and was attached to the 96th Canadian Highlanders, proceeding overseas Sept. 1916. Was chaplain to 5th Reserve Battalion, 1601 and 93rd; chaplain at Moore Barracks Hospital. Went to France, June, 1917; was attached 3rd C.C.S. at Poperinge, also with 5th Canadian Field Artillery at Paschendaele; returned to Canada and resumed pastorate. Member of the High School Board; hon. pres. Hospital Board; president. and chaplain of the Curling Club. Clerk of the Presbytery of Qu*Appelle since its inception (twenty one years); Moderator of the Synod, 1908.
- (c) Dr. John McPhee, Regina, Son of Angus, son of Archibald of Uachdar and Margaret, who came to Canada in 1884. (p. 173 this volume). Gilleasbuig was the Gaelic name for Archibald; Mac a'Phi is one of the oldest names in our clan.

1 Gordon, Seton; A foot in the Hebrides Country life London. 1950.

2 Pioneers and Prominent People in Saskatchewan Ryerson Press, 1924. p.256

Pioneers Touchwood Hills, Sask.

As one goes through the many reports provided in Col. Pearson's book on the Fee family one finds that while most of the family came to the United States still others came to Canada. One finds that a Thomas Fee came to Durham, Quebec; Walter Fee (1855-1923) had gone from Huron Co. Ontario to Wishart, and then with the roving instincts of his race moved to Brandon, Manitoba. Ox teams were the only transport available if one were to move towards Saskatoon, but Walter found a homestead in the Touchwood Hills in 1881. He was joined by Frances Ann Morrow, despite the uneasiness of the Indians. A year later George William Fee and Albert Fee with the Strangs and other relatives and friends decided to move to Touchwood Hills and join Walter. This area was not far from Wapella and Saltcoats to which Scots had travelled in 1883-84.

British Columbia and Yukon

W.J. Rattray in his "Scotland in British North America" says that he expected that British Columbia would have a larger percentage of Scottish origin than would happen in the Prairie provinces but that this was not so. In 1871 out of a total population of 48,459 only 3,892 were of Scots origin.¹

One of the interesting episodes in the history of emigration in this province was that on September 18, 1862 the "Tynemouth" brought females to Victoria from the Old Land. The Steamer, "Robert Lowe" from London brought 60 more females in 1862. The demand was so great that the shipping company, which had brought females to Ridget Sound, advertised regularly for further female emigrants in London.

By the time in 1885 when the Canadian Pacific Railway reached Vancouver larger numbers moved, as second and third generation Canadians, to B.C. From January 1, 1883 to June 30, 1883 - 15 came from Scotland, but 6 from P.E.I., 12 from N.S.; 13 from N.B.; 22 from Quebec; 129 from Ontario and 36 from Manitoba. Two years later Scotland sent 176 and England 207 but P.E.I. sent 31, N.S. sent 142; Quebec 49; Ontario 542 and U.S.A. 152.

In 1892 the British Columbia Government began to be interested in the "Crofter Scheme; along with the Manitoba government. The interest of the Hon. Mr. Robson was in the settling of Crofters as deep-sea fisherman. The British Government would advance £150,000; the B.C. Government would issue 3% debentures to purchase boats, tackle, coast land for a syndicate, the Vancouver Island Development Syndicate. It was contemplated that 1250 families would be involved, to begin in October, 1892. The local press debated the problem from 1888, supporting it for a time, and then describing the claims of the Syndicate as being "hardfisted". By October 1896 the Colonist described the venture as "A lamentable failure". As far as I know there were no Crofters who came as Deep Sea Fishermen.²

1 Rattray, W.J. The Scot In British Columbia. . 4 Vol. p. 1101-1121. Toronto.

2 The Colonist; Oct. 14, 1896, p. 4

The Pioneers

Several of our clansmen have assisted in the developmept of British Columbia. The Rev. Matthew Macfie wrote many bulletins and letters-to-the-Editor on his appraisal of life in the early days of the province. Archibald C. Macfie was an early merchant in Port Alberni (1883-1954). Joseph McPhee, is regarded as the "Father of Courtenay", Vancouver Island was born in Hants Co., N.S., worked in the gold fields in California and in Oregon, developed a general store in Comox, laid out the town of Courtenay in 1891-92, was appointed PostMaster, became an Alderman and died March 26, 1946 at 98 years of age.¹

Donald McPhee was a shipwright; Alec G. McPhee became an Assistant Inspector of the Vancouver Police in 1905; Alexander Magnus McPhee, born in Hopefield, P.E.I. ran a livery stable in Abbotsford. A.L. MacPhee formerly of Kaslo, and his son Page; James Washington. Macfie, an accountant, are representatives of these pioneers.

The Public Archives has collected notes on 28 McPhees, 4 Mc Fees, 2 McDuffies, 3 McAffees, 2 McGuffies, and 3 Duffys as an indication of their contribution. Many of them are children or grandchildren of persons who moved from the Old Land to eastern-Canada and United States. Some of the names are:²

Joseph McPhee, Father of Courtenay celebrates his 97th birthday (May 3, 1946)

Joseph Ashton McPhee, Arrow Lakes News, August 30, 1962

McPhie, William Hugh, Vancouver Pioneer Succumbs, Province. December 23, 1947.

McPhee, John, Rites for City Pioneer, Sun. June 4, 1952

McPhee, D.A., Pioneer of Central B.C. Prince George Citizen, February 4, 1942.

McPhee, Alexander. An advanced age, Colonist, March 10, 1899

Macfie, Matthew, Rev. Over 40 articles, 1844-1870, including "Over 75 years ago".

Saanich Peninsula and Gulf Islands. May 17, 1844

Macfie, James Washington, Pioneer Accountant dies at 82. Sun, Oct. 22, 1943.

McFee, Donald. The Geological Survey Strike New Gold Diggings, Colonist, October 8, 1871

McAffee, Allan, Aggravated Assault, Gazette, November 30, 1858

McAffee, Archie, Letter from Dawson, Colonist, June 21, 1898

McDuffee, Arthur F. Ex-R.C.M.P. drug expert, A.F. McDuffee dies, Province March 6, 1959

1 Reported by Bruce McPhee, B. Com.

2 Files of Public Archives of B.C.

CHAPTER II

AUSTRALIA

Australia was discovered by Tasman in 1606 but it ranked very low, in European power circles, until 1768 when Captain Cook described Botany Bay as an attractive area for use as a penal settlement by Britain. He claimed the area around what we call Sydney as a British possession. It happened at a time when the American colonies had been insisting that no more British convicts be sent to them, and when the strife between the thirteen colonies and London had produced a revolution. England would have to choose between Botany Bay, Gambia West or Gibraltar as a place for those she described as "convicts, rebels and paupers".

England chose New South Wales after much debate, and after an experiment with hulks in the Thames River, as the recipient for two other good reasons; it had become necessary to provide a naval station in Australia, if the French were to be denied that land, and Botany Bay would be a good place from which to start trade with Asia.¹

1787 - C.L. Show reports that, by 1787 A.D., 1030 persons including 786 "convicts" had been sent to Sydney.² The treatment of the prisoners was such that 40 died during the voyage and 78 died within six months. Despite these conditions, in 1790, approximately 1,000 persons were sent to Botany Bay, of which 267 died during the voyage.

1791 - Several boat loads were sent over to Australia with a total of 2,000 passengers. The first transport from Ireland came with the Third Fleet, with political prisoners.³

1792 - Grants were made to Marines on Norfolk Island. It is not my intention to define the extent of the "convicts" sent to Australia except to say these things.

a)	Convicts - New South Wales, 1787-1840	59,778
	" Van Diemen's Land, 1.804-1853	67,655
	" West Australia, 1849-1868	9,718
		<u>137,161</u> ⁴

b) Men vs. women. The first ships carried men only. In 1832, and in subsequent years, men, women and children were sent to New South Wales and Van Diemens Land. Girls of 11 to 13 were classed as convicts.

c) MacMillan points out that the Scottish element among convicts was only 3-1/2 per cent before 1824; that only 70 persons were transported between 1788 and 1800; that only 855 Scots (764 men, 91 women) were sent from 1788 to 1823. This very low percentage of Scots in trouble with the law is, of course, a national characteristic, but it may be, in part, attributed to their distance from London.⁴

1 Clark, Prof. C.M.H.; A Hist. of Australia. Vol. 1. Chap. 4, Melbourne Univ. Press, 1962.

2 Shaw, G.L.; The Story of Australia, Faber. London. 1960

3 Clark, C.M.H.: Op. cit. pp. 84, 90-92

4 MacMillan, D.S.; Scotland and Australia, 1788-1850, Oxford 1967. pp.28,72

d) The costs associated with this lengthy trip from Britain by sailing boat held up civilian travel, even with the indenture system. Australia had to offer land grants in competition with the United States and Canada, and somebody had to assist the colonists in providing transportation and supplies. Several programs were arranged from 1819 onwards and more "free" colonists than convicts went to Australia than at any previous time. Carrothers reports that 62,915 were state-assisted to New South Wales from 1832-1850.

MacMillan examines these plans and reports the number of Highlanders involved in a plan covering the years 1815-1831. The total grants were 2,232 to Britain; Scotland received 538, of whom 57 were given to Highlanders.¹

We have tried to bring details of movement from Scotland, and Ulster, and have collected information from the books by Professor Gordon Donaldson, Dr. W.A. Carrothers, Prof. C.M.H. Clark, Miss H.I. Cowan and others. Some ships moved from Scotland direct, some carried Scotch and English passengers.

1802 - Coromandel, English-Scotch settlers from the Borders.

1815-1831 - 57 Highlanders were given bounties.²

1820 - 1200 Scots, plus shipments from London, gave a total of 4,000 colonists.²

1821 - Wood, Russell and Reid moved to Van Diemen's land to develop sheep and cattle farming.

1823 - Several Brigs carried 240 colonists in private transportation, with 664 carried by boats of Australian Co. of Edinburgh.

1824 - 780 colonists³ Brisbane founded

1825 - 485 colonists³ to Australia

1826 - 903 colonists³ to Australia

1827 - 715 colonists³ to Australia

1828 - 1,056 colonists³ to Australia

1829 - 1,005 colonists, 300 went to West Australia (Swan R.)³ Carrothers estimates that in the period 1820-29 a total of 8,178 had emigrated to Australia and New Zealand with the greater portion to Australia.

1830 - 400 from Kirkcaldy, Aberdeen, Edinburgh

- 100 families from Arisaig and Motdart to West Australia.²

- 1831-2 - Lord Goderich was developing "Bounty" assistance.

- First ships with 202 females, one ship to N.S.W.; one ship to Van Diemens land.

From this time forward there was much more scrutiny of female passengers.

Captain Donald MacPhee of the Cameron Highlanders, arrived in N.S.W. with much of his family.

1833 - 232 women to N.S.W. They came from Tobermory, Oban, Skye, Greenock, Outer Hebrides, Dundee, Nairn, Argyll.⁵ Prof. Kathleen Currie reports that the mother of her paternal grandfather was brought to Hobart, Tasmania at one year of age.

4 Carrothers, W.A.; Op. cit. pp. 82-83

1 MacMillan, D.S.; Op. cit*. pp. 28, 72

2 MacMillan, D.S.; Op. cit. p. 241 et. seq.

3 Clark, Prof. C.M.H.; Op. cit. pp. 15-16

5 Barnard, Marjorie; A History of Australia, Sydney, 1962, Chap. 21

- 1834 - 134 from Scots ports. No bounty for women.
- 1832-36 - MacMillan summarizes emigration from Scotland to 1836: 2,052 women, 1,778 in family groups assisted.
- 1836 - 114 from Scots ports.¹ Adelaide founded.
- 1837 - 600 colonists from Scotland, assisted. Mrs. Eve Mason wrote me that the "Portland" carried eight Ministers and four Probationers, arriving December 3, 1837. Dr. Kerr Chatfield is of the opinion that Rev. George MacFie was the first immigrant who spelled his name MacFie in Australia.² 333 Highlanders left from Skye.
- 1838 - 3,215 left Glasgow, Inverness, Leith and Dundee with passengers from Aberdeen, Moray, Banff, Nairn, Loch Broom, Cromarty Tobermory, Uists, Oban, Skye. Donaldson reports 14,000 from Britain. Flt Lieut, A.C. McPhie of Richmond has provided us with information concerning his family, (p.). They moved on the "Minerva", a ship employed by Rev. J.D. Lang. There is a later report in this chapter.²
- 1839 - 2,238 came from the same Scottish areas as in 1838, plus Arran. Arran sent several colonists, with Neil Black, to Melbourne to develop large grazing areas. Alexander McPhee and his wife Una Cameron came on the "Boyne".³
- 1840 - 1,600 emigrants came from the same areas.
- 1841 - Cowan reports an "exodus" from Kirkcudbright, Ross, Cromarty and Sutherlandshire. "Emigration to Australia" was very popular in Arlsaig and Moidart.⁴
- South Australia had 5,000 emigrants.⁵ Donaldson reports the total immigrants from Scotland as 1,616, from Ireland 13,344.⁶
- 1842-47 - Bounty was suspended in 1842-44 and again in 1846. 907 colonists emigrated during this period.⁴
- 1850 - 500 colonists from Moidart to Port Phillip.
- 1851 - 1500 emigrants left Greenock of whom 600 were "paupers". 'Georgiana', 'Militiades', 'John Cray', 'Chance', and 'Flora' were the ships. The discovery of gold in New South Wales brought a higher Immigration.⁶
- 1852 - The Highlands and Islands Emigration Society assisted 4,910 people. Prebble reports that Roderick MacCuish, Archibald Boyd, Roderick MacPhail and Archibald MacLean, of North Uist were charged with mobbing and rioting after a clearance. They were told that they must have a wife if they were to be given passage. They carried out this instruction and went on the frigate "Hercules".⁷ Numbers of young people from North Uist, Skye and Harris went with them to Australia.

1 Clark, Prof. C.M.H.; Op. cit. Vol. 2. pp. 15-16

2 Mrs. Mason, Dr. Chatfield and Flt. Lt. McPhie. Private correspondence

3 MacDonnel D.S.; op. cit. p. 276

4 Shaw, C.L.; Op. cit. p. 119, 209, 215

5 Cowan, H.I.; Op. cit.

6 Donaldson, G.; Op. cit. Chap. 10

7 Prebble, J.; The Highland Clearances, Penguin. pp. 260-264

The letters I have received suggest that the Antecedents of many of the writers came from Lochaber, Fort William and Sunart.

1851 - Carrothers reported tile extent of State--Assisted Immigration

1927 - by Australia. This amounted to 1,025,682 persons in the years 1851-1927 as follows:

1851-60 -	225,153	1891-1900 -	8,402
1861-70 -	82,605	1901-10 -	17,715
1871-80 -	107,520	1913-20 -	66,406
1881-90 -	151,805	1920-27 -	165,890
			<u>1,025,682</u>

Immigration by States, was as follows during these years:¹

South Wales -	330,373	Victoria -	247,063
Queensland -	231,972	Western -	78,053
		Australia	
South -	113,601	F.C. Terr -	24
Australia			
Tasmania -	24,623		<u>1,025,682</u>

In 1852 "The Society for Assisting Emigration from the Highlands and Islands of Scotland" assisted 5,000 passengers travelling as emigrants from Britain to Melbourne, from Coll, Morvern, Ardnamurchan, Iona, Moidart, St. Kilda, Kintail, Uist, Harris, Sutherland, Kintyre, Lochiel, Tires, Lewis and Ullapool (Donaldson).²

Telephones in Australia - MacDhubhsIth-MacDuffie Clan

Through the courtesy of the Australian Trade Commissioner in Vancouver I have studied all the names in the Telephone Directories, looking for names of our clan. These cannot be regarded as a measure of total population but will indicate the relative significance in any one area as against other areas.

Of those who have telephones in Australia:

1. There are no persons who spell their names as McDuffie.
2. "Duffy" comprises 44% of the clan in the directories; in Melbourne they were 42%, in Sydney about 48%.
3. Most of the McPhee, MacPhie, MacPhee are called McPhee as they did in South Uist and Lochaber.

For Table on names in Australian directories - see next page.

1 Carrothers, W.A.; Op. cit. App. X1, p. 317

2 Donaldson; Gordon; Op. cit. Chap. 7

Spelling		Adelaide	Brisbane	Canberra	Melbourne	Northern Terr.	Perth	Sydney	West Australia	Tasmania	South Tasmania	South Australia	TOTAL
1.	Duffy	26	44	8	100	-	30	150+	27	8	7	-	400
2.	McPhee, MacPhee, Phie	26	34	1	118	1	16	82	14	5	4	17	318
3.	McCaffery, MacCaffrey	2	32	3	-	-	9	70	2	-	-	-	118
4.	McAfee	4	5	-	12	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	28
5.	McFee, McFie	22	6	-	3	1	1	2	-	3	1	2	41
6.	Fee	-	2	-	6	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	11
7.	MacAfee	-	4	2	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	10
8.	McCuish	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
TOTAL		80	127	14	240	2	57	313	46	17	12	19	927

Pioneers in Australia

I am including reports on many people who have written to nit, In the hope that Australia will build a Society of the clan.

A person whose name was highly regarded in Australia was Rev. John Dunmore Lang, in the Hunter River Valley. His house was Dunmore. He visited the Highlands and examined the persons who wished to go to Australia, getting a record from the Minister, collected a payment from the applicant and moved them to Dunmore. He collected the Bounty, provided by the Government, and sought out persons who might employ them or helped them find land if they could afford to become independent.

1832 - It would appear that of the reports received by me the earliest record is 1832. A.L. McPhee reports that Captain Donald MacPhee, a great-great-grandfather of A.L. McPhee, of the Cameron Highlanders, arrived in New South Wales about 1832 with most of his children. He was granted land in the Twofold Bay area. Four of Donald's grand-daughters lived in Bellevue Hill. A son of Donald, Alexander, had two sons, Duncan and Aubrey who served in the Boer War. Duncan's son, George Roy, was in World War I, (Croix de Guerre and Palm), and as a local officer in World War II. Alexander, son of George, was in the R.A.A.F. in World War II as a flying Officer in Europe, and is still flying in Boeing 747. Children , Barbara, Andrew, Sally. (From A.L. McPhee Pennant Hills).

1817 - Angus McPhie, the son of Alexander was born in Mull, probably Iona. In the last quarter of the eighteenth century Alexander had married Ann Donaldson. Alexander and Ann had had 14 children. Some had probably died in infancy. Eight, including the father Alexander had died when Rev. Lang interested himself in this family. The mother, John who was 29, four girls between 15 and 21 and a young son Nell, aged 10 decided to take Rev. Lang's proposal

and move to Australia. Rev. D. McVean provided an "Entitlement Certificate of Persons on Bounty Ships", giving reports on each with regard to health, education and moral conduct. They travelled on the Minerva from September 1837 to a quarantine in Sydney, landing in March 1838.

Each girl found a Job. John worked with other farmers. By 1847 he rented 1,140 acres; in 1868 he purchased 321 acres in what is now a village, called Iona. He married Ann McMaster at West MacHand between 1848-1850. Flt. Lt. A.C. McPhie has provided me with the history of this family. He is the fourth generation from Neil, and is now an air traffic controller in the Australian Air Force.

Neil son of Alexander moved to Toowooba, Queensland, worked for and finally bought out a commission Agency, and named the company "McPhie and Co." By 1926, Hector son of Neil, became Managing Director. They sold many hundreds of thousands of sheep, 1,000 to 1,200 horses a month and about 2,000 head of cattle, each fortnight. During World War II they provided 6,500 pack and saddle horses for the U.S. Army. Toowooba became known as the largest horse selling centre in Australia, if not in the world. The Company was purchased by the A.H.L. & F. Co. of London in 1948, but Hector McPhie is still engaged in the business. His son, Alexander Carpendale, has contributed this information.

1838 - Donald McPhee, of Ardnamurchan, and Catherine moved to Australia In 1838 on the "Brilliant". They took with them six children, between 3 and 16.

1838 - Bruce John McPhee of Oatley, son of James, son of James John, son of Patrick reports that his grandfather, James John, was born in Co. Fermanagh in 1838. His parents brought him, with Patrick, his wife Jane and a sister Jane. They settled in Rockley. James John and Anne McPhee, nee MacLaughlan had five children - John P, (Pharmacist); Gerald J. (Grazier); Mary E; James; Vincent J. (Surgeon). Bruce is the son of James. he and his brothers and his Father attended St. Stanislaus College, the oldest Catholic Boarding School in Australia.

1839 - Kathleen McPhee is a Lecturer in French in the University of Sydney. Her great grandfather, John McPhee and Mary McColl had five sons and 2 daughters, in Fort William. Archibald, in 1839 and Dugald in 1848 moved to Australia. Kathleen's grandfather, Dugald, married Margaret Crooks, (1874), and had seven children. Their children were: John Claude, O.B.E., who became a Presbyterian minister, was Senior Chaplain in Gallipoli, Deputy Chairman of the Committee on Repatriation, and Acting Master of Ormond College, Melbourne (See Chapter 12). Robert was an M.D.; Ida was a missionary, three brothers became Bank officials, with Elsie May teacher. Kathleen has proposed that several families mentioned in this report are related to each other and has sent forward a plan which she describes as "details have been collected with the cooperation of members of the family. Absolute accuracy cannot be guaranteed". This enthusiasm must needs be involved in a clan organization.

Mrs. Eve Mason of Woolwich, Rev. Robert S. Hill of Glenshee, by Blairgourie, Scot, and Dr. Ken Chatfield of Penrith have written to me concerning Rev. George Macfie of Ebenezer Church. (See Chapter XII).

Mrs. Mason, a daughter of A.R. MacGregor, a great grand daughter of Rev. George and Elizabeth Hutcheson and a great great grand daughter of Alexander 'who was found in the reeds on Little Colonsay' and who married the Argyllshire beauty, Mary Sinclair. Another way of identifying her in the family of the Macfies is that she is a grand daughter of Mary Sinclair Macfie who married Wm. Poole. Eva Mason is responsible for my correspondence with another relative, Dr. Chatfield, a grandson of "Aunt Mary Poole".

Dr. Ken Chatfield, moved to Australia in 1969. Dr. Ken and his brother, another doctor of medicine wrote me from Penrith. He had finished an article "1768 or 1623?" reporting the alleged circumstances in which McNeill's from Barra attacked "Little Colonsay", south of the Isle of Ulva, in 1768, destroying his g-g-g-grandfather and leaving his son, Alexander, to be saved by a removal to the mainland. This tradition "is well known to many Scottish members of the Clan" (K.C.). It is obvious that the similarities of this tradition to those of the murder of Malcolm IV, (1605?-1623), which was attested in Robert Pitcairn's "Criminal Tricks of Scotland"¹, raised a problem in Dr. Chatfield's mind. Dr. Chatfield's comment, that "the detection of the thirteen years old Alexander Macfie and the last Chief, Malcolm MacDuffie, in the reeds or seaweed, by the clamour of disturbed seabirds is an unusual one to have occurred twice to two members of one family, and probably represents the same incident, more likely at the earlier date of 1623".

Since arriving in Australia Dr. Kenneth has been searching for the background of "Harold Campbell McPhee (sic).² He has "examined every Macfie descendant of the Minister (i.e. Rev. George) which involved an investigation of the 13 children of John Hutcheson (Macfie), and there is certainly no Harold Campbell McPhee". As long as we have such investigators as Dr. Chatfield a history of the Clan will be acceptable and useful.

There was no likelihood of a "massacre" of the 6 people who lived there in 1845, but I cannot be sure in attributing the circumstance to the McNeills of Colonsay. I understand that Niall, 21st in descent, came to Barra c. 1049 and received lands and support from the Lords of the Isles and from James IV. When the Lords of the Isles were beaten in 1493, two groups of McNeills appeared, with Barra in close relationship with the MacLeans, and Gigha and Taynish with the McNeills of Knapdale. It may be that it was the leader of the Barra group which created the "massacre" of 1768 and that these two groups operated independently from each other. The purchase or exchange of Colonsay, in 1701, for Knapdale between the Duke of Argyll and Malcolm McNeill, may have involved the island of Gigha. Dr. Grant claims that Gigha was the first home of the McNeills and that it was Alexander, the third Lord of the Isles who gave Barra to Gilleonan Roderici Murchardii McNeill in 1427.¹³

1 Pitcairns, Robert "Criminal Trials of Scotland, Vol. 111. p. 553

2 See Volume I. pp. 51-52

3 Grant, Dr. I.F. The Lordship of the Isles, Moray Press. 1935, p. 216

I have reported that the Knapdale group of McNeills were fine agriculturalists and treated our Clan with courtesy. It may well be that Barra with their allies, the MacLeans, were of a different tradition.

In passing we might mention that the Clan Donald of Islay controlled Gigha and rented it to the clan Galbraith until 1590. Our clan is interested in Hester Galbraith who married our Chief, John I (1854-1906). The clan is called ("Chlann a Bhreatainnich"), - "the Briton's son" of Strathclyde - one of the Britons who lived with the Gaels. They appear in history about 1200 A.D.¹

1850 - Brian McPhee of Stonyfell, S.A. has been the source of information of the Duncan McPhee who emigrated to Hobart about 1850. Several families are involved. Duncan - moved from Paisley, Renfrewshire to Hobart with Daniel, Edward and Matthew.

1860 - Matthew McPhee - Born Oct. 4th 1839 in Paisley, Scot. Served as pupil-teacher in George St. School. He was appointed a Schoolmaster by the Tasmanian Board of Education on October 12, 1860 and moved to Hobart at that time. He was given a testimonial by the Master of the School in Paisley, both as a student and as a teacher. He and his younger brother Daniel quarrelled; Daniel moved to Blampied as a farmer and Edward moved to South Australia. Matthew married (1862) Susannah Birchall. Over the years they had eleven children, 4 sons, 7 daughters. Died October 9, 1896 - 57 years.

1891 - Edward Tannock McPhee, born October 9, 1869, in Hobart. Married Margaret Elizabeth Hopkins, March 2, 1896 in Hobart; joined Tasmanian Statistics Office, 1891. When Federation took place the Commonwealth Bureau absorbed state activities, and in Melbourne by 1927, Canberra became the Federal capital. In 1920 he returned to Hobart as a division statistician but by 1933 was appointed the Commonwealth Statistician in Canberra; retired in 1936. Awarded Imperial Service Order, 1936 by King Edward VIII. One boy, one girl.

Alan McPhee, son of Edward. Married Mary L. Hogan, July 23, 1921. Children Gordon, Aileen, Bruce. Worked for Eastern Extension Cable; Lived on islands when Japanese bombed Darwin. Died at 48.

Gordon McPhee. Born 1924. Joined R.A.A.F. In 1942; moved to Fleet Air Arm in R.A.N. Retired 1971 as Commander. One daughter.

Aileen McPhee. Born 1928. Physiotherapist (Adelaide Univ.) 3 children

Brian, McPhee, B.Ec. (Adelaide), C.A., 3 sons

Hector Macfie of Devonport Tasmania. Father was born in Rothesay, Isle of Bute. Hector's grandfather came to Tasmania. His father was in public life for 66 years, of which he spent twenty as a member of Parliament. Hector was in the Legislative Council for 18 years.

1 Adam, Frank; Clans, Septs and Regiments of the Scottish Highlands. 8th Edit. Edinburgh. p. 314

1852 - Jean McPhee Weeks of Grafton reports that the McPhees to whom she is related were Allan and his wife Caroline Weir who originally lived in Strontian, Argyllshire. The date of their arrival is not known but Allan died in 1852 presumably in New Zealand. The children of Allan and Catherine were John (Black) - Thomas, William, Donald Alexander and John (Red John) Duncan, Ann, Mary. It is stated that Thomas and his wife Janet arrived in 1852 and settled on the Williams River. Red John was the grandfather of Jean; he was the husband of Ann Cameron and they had nine children including Allan. Jean and her husband sent one son to Armidale Univ. and then to a Theological Seminary and to Brandeis Univ. The other son is a Ph.D. and works at CSIRO. Mrs. Weeks reports that in 1962 there was a gathering of the McPhee Clan at Lower Coldstream.

1851 - S. Duncan McPhees the descendant of a McPhee of Gordon, N.S.W. was born near Corpach, Kinlochiel as so many McPhees who moved to Australia. His great grandfather was a crofter in Kinlochiel; he married Mary Cameron. His eldest son, born in 1822, in Scotland; trained as a baker; moved to California in 1849 and to Australia in 1851, he married Elizabeth Ross, July 19, 1859, in Victoria, died April 16, 1910. There were four children including Allan. Allan was the father of S. Duncan.

1870 - Dr. John M. McPhie of Adelaide is the grandson of a McPhie who came to Australia from Glasgow in the 1870's.

Dr. Alexander MacPhee of Doncaster, is the son of Cecil, the son of Alexander. He has two brothers in Australia, one in Tahsis, B.C., and Esther Shepheard in Karingal.

1879 - Mrs. Bonnie Bush reports that her husband, Alexander McPhee, was born in 1879, son of Alexander and Una Cameron from Strontian Scot. They went on the "Boyne". Mrs. Bush visited Strontian recently and found everyone a Cameron or a McPhee.

MacPhee, Ian Malcolm, L.L.B., M.A., Director Victorian Chamber of Manufacturers; son of C.R. MacPhee, Sydney, born July 13, 1938; school in Sydney, Universities in Sydney, Hawaii, Yale; barrister-at-law N.S.W. Supreme Court, 1963, Papua - New Guinea Supreme Court, 1964; scholarship at Hawaii and Yale 1966-68; Assistant Director of N.S.W. Chambers of Manufacturers 1969-71. Who's Who in Australia, 1971, (641)

McPhee John Roy, B.Sc., (Melb.), D. Phil, Oxon, Chief International Wool Secretariat; son of M.R. McPhee, born May 16, 1930; school in Melbourne, Oxford Univ.; Research Scientist, textiles. Who's Who in Australia, 1971 (641)

Dr. Ian C. McPhee, a son of Rev. John Claude McPhee, above, is carrying on the tradition of professional service as his Father did before him.

Henry Hector Macfie, born in the Isle of Bute, moved, as an infant to Tasmania. He was in public life in Tasmania for sixty years, and was a Member of Parliament for twenty years. His son, Hector, wrote to me "after eighteen years in the Legislative Council". Hector's brothers are Malcolm and Donald. He reports that there is no record of any of our clan being sent as convicts but he has just unearthed a christening certificate of one Henry Hector McFie, son of Hector, born July 23, 1847 in Hobart, he has not been able to discover the father or his sons of this early birth in Tasmania.

Other letters have come too late to be reported.

CHAPTER II

NEW ZEALAND

New Zealand

Tasman discovered the islands in 1642. Over a century passed before Captain Cook chartered its shores in 1770, and declared the islands as British in 1779. For adequate reasons the British government did not want to undertake the responsibility of treating it as a colony¹; the missionaries opposed it, and of course the Maoris did. The Europeans who had used New Zealand were rough, tough men - whalers who soon despoiled the supply of seals and whales, by 1829, and who treated the Maoris badly. In 1800 there were about 50 Europeans there; in 1815 there were about 200, and as late as 1838 the European population was only 1,000 to 2,000.²

In 1814 Thomas Kendall, a missionary, did not succeed in establishing a settlement, but Rev. Henry Williams a leader of the Church of England mission to New Zealand, did establish a Mission at the Bay of Islands in Waitangi, in 1823, and erected several stations in the north island. A New Zealand Company, formed by British people to colonize settlements at Hokinanga and the Thames sent two ships, The Rosanna and Lambton with 60 artisans and mechanics to Auckland Province in 1826.³ They were not liked by the Maoris and they moved to Sydney, Australia. Another company tried to establish themselves as shipwrights but, they too, failed. They were supposed to be from Greenock, Tobermory, Dumfries, and England.⁴

Between 1839 and 1842, only 500 immigrants were Scots. In 1840 a total of 60 ships, of which three were from Scotland moved to Wellington - on the "Aurora", on the "Bengal Merchant", and on one other. Between 1840 and 1850 they established settlements at Port Nicholson, at Nelson, at New Plymouth (Taranaki) and Wanganni.³ The leadership of Wakefield opened up New Plymouth with 80 settlers and two immigrant ships landed 500 settlers at Auckland in 1842. They were handloom weavers from Kirkcudbright, and tenants from Ross, Sutherland and Cromarty.⁵

1840 - 512 Native Chiefs signed a treaty of Wanganui in which some Chiefs recognized the British Crown. This enabled up to 12,000 settlers to come to the Islands most of whom (probably 75%) settled In the North Island in Wellington, Port Nicholson, Wanganui, Nelson and other northern areas.⁶

1 Scholefield, Guy; New Zealand Parliamentary Record. Wellington. 1950.

2 McClintock, A.H.; Crown Colony Government in New Zealand. Wellington 1958.

3 McClintock, A.H.; An Encyclopaedia of New Zealand. Vol.. 1. p. 125; Vol. II pp. 625-658.

4 Thompson, A.S.; The Story of New Zealand, Savage and Civilized. Vol. I and II 1959.

5 Donaldson, Gordon; Op. cit. Chap. 11

6 Morrell, W.P.; Hall, D.O.W.; A History of New Zealand Life. Whitcombe and Tombs. 1957.

- 1841 - Auckland became the capital of a colony which included New Ulster, (North Island), New Munster (South Island) New Leinster (Stewart Island). The population was 11,032 (Scholefield). These names were replaced by six "provinces". By the beginning of 1875 four new provinces were added but by the end of 1876 the concept of provinces disappeared and only one legislative body, New Zealand, was established.¹
- 1842 - In 1842 a few hundred Scottish immigrants were brought out.² (Keith Sinclair p. 100).
- 1844 - The Lay Association of the Free Church of Scotland purchased 400,000 acres from the Maoris in Otago.
- 1847 - Sheep had been introduced into Marlborough in 1847. 247 colonists came on "Philip Lang" and 97 on "John Wickliffe". They were located in Otago province.
- 1848 - In 1848 another 157 Scots were added to this group on the Ajax. September 8, 1848 - January 8, 1849.
- 1857 - Another 2,000 colonists from Scotland went to Waipu in the North Island and to Invercargill in the south. Normanites, followers of Rev. Norman MacLeod of Assynt who quarrelled with his church in Scotland went to Pictou and St. Ann, Cape Breton; after many migrations they went to Whangaree.³ In 1857 Neil McPhee from the Island of Boulardaria arrived.
- 1851 - The first general census in 1851 reported a population of 26,707. The growth thereafter became tremendous.
- 1861 - In 1861 it was 97,904; in 1871 it was 254,928. In another ten years it was almost half a million. A natural reason for this immigration came because of the discovery of gold and other metals in Otago and gold in Thames; 204,786 arrived in the decade 1860-69, including 45,730 for the South Island. In the 1861 census the Scot in Marlborough was 15%, in Nelson it was 12%, but in Otago 42%, and in Southland 47% gave Scotland as their home.⁴
- 1862 - In 1861 Scotland had sent 31,000 persons. Included was Neil McPhee from South Uist on a sailing ship, "Jura", carrying 284 Scots. He settled in North Otago as a farmer with Mr. James Allen. The descendants of Neil and Allan held a South Uist family reunion in Oamaru in January 1969. 120 members were present.⁵
- 1867 - Mrs. Bridget Duffy Smith, with her mother and three or four brothers came to New Zealand in 1867 on the vessel Bouvery from Cavan Co. The family home is still in existence.

1 McClintock, A.H.; Encyclopaedia. Vol. 2. pp. 881-883

2 Sinclair, Keith; A History of New Zealand. Pelican Original. 1969

3 Morrison, Dr. M.D.; The Migration of Scotch Settlers from St. Ann's Nova Scotia to New Zealand. 1851-60. Nova Scotia Hist. Soc. Vol. 22. 1933. pp. 73-95.

4 McClintock, A.H.; Encyclopaedia. Vol. 2 pp. 624-626.

5 Report by John Campbell on "Settlers in Awamoko and Oamaru"

- 1870 - Allan MacPhee, a brother of Nell, with his wife Catherine and seven children came to Oamaru about 1870. He established himself as a tailor. Allan died in 1881 and his wife maintained herself and her young family until 1915. Only one boy married, but the two girls married and had children. Mrs. John Campbell noted above was Margaret MacPhee, daughter of Mary, daughter of Allan.
- 1870-80 - Sir Julius Vogel raised millions of pounds to bring persons from Great Britain to New Zealand, and he is credited, by some, with 13,000 Scotch and 19,300 Irish colonists over this period.¹ Others refer to an immigration of 100,000 assisted passengers and 40,000 non-assisted colonists.²
- 1873 - New Zealand paid transportation of settlers and gave lands.
- 1875 - Migrations from Ulster continued to both islands. In 1875 "The Carisbrook Castle", brought 238 settlers to Kati Kati in Tauranga. The lender was a George Vesey Stewart (1832-1920) born in Tyrone Co. he recruited people in Ulster to go to New Zealand to what he called "The Ulster Plantation".
- 1878 - In 1878, 378 emigrants, "three quarters of whom were Irish" moved from Belfast; three quarters were not Scotch-Irish, but southern Irish.
- 1880-84 - Six ships were recorded as going to TePuke - North Island,³ which had been developed by Stewart. "More Irish immigrants than Scots" came through the efforts of Sir Julius Vogel.⁴

The census of 1890 showed that the Scots were represented by 54,000 but that the Irish were 51,000. Morrell - Hall in an estimate of the Scots contribution to New Zealand thinks it might be 25% of the whole population. At that time the total figure was 487,889 (1881 census). These figures cannot be compared; being Scots I would be prepared to assume that the 25% would be the social significance to New Zealand of the Scottish population even though the statistical figures might be only 10%. The New Zealand Encyclopaedia reports "Immigration, Emigration, and Excess of Arrivals from 1860 up to 1963 by 5-year periods". I am quoting only the figures from 1860 to 1919 and from 1945 to 1964.

1860-64 -	86,924	1890-94 -	12,643
1865-69 -	29,268	1895-99 -	9,702
1870-74 -	60,253	1900-04 -	37,975
1875-79 -	72,826	1905-09 -	46,860
1880-84 -	31,686	1910-14 -	35,894
1885-89 -	2,416	1915-19 -	6,791

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- 1 Morrison, Dr. M.D.; The Migration of Scotch Settlers from St. Ann's Nova Scotia to New Zealand 1851-60. Nova Scotia Hist. Soc. Vol. 22. -1933. pp. 73-95
 - 2 Worrel-Hall; Op. cit. p. 126
 - 3 Morrell, W.P.; and Hall, D.O.W.; A History of New Zealand Life. Whitcombe and Tombs. 1957. pp. 135-136.
 - 4 Morrell, W.P. and Hall, D.O.W.; Op. cit. p. 84

The immigration during the period 1860-1879 was more than at any other corresponding period in their history, even though large numbers of immigrants were involved throughout the latter years.

1945-49- 20,719 1955-59 - 51,581
 1950-54- 67,382 1960-64 - 56,844

Professor Donaldson has indicated that the Scot has made a substantial contribution to New Zealand.

The MacDuffie Clan - Telephones in New Zealand

Through the courtesy of the New Zealand Trade Commissioners Office at Vancouver I have studied all the lists of names in the Telephone Directories of New Zealand, looking for names of our clan.

Area	Lists of McP. Names	McAfee	McFie	Duffy	Fee	Other	
Auckland	yes 14	-	1	-	2	1 McCafferty	
Wellington	yes 22	2	1	40	3	-	
Masterton	yes 8	-	-	-	-	-	
Carterton	yes 8	-	-	3	-	-	
Hamilton	yes 1	-	1	-	-	-	
Gisborne	yes 1	-	-	-	-	-	
Hawkes Bay (Napier Hastings)	yes 2 Mc	-	-	2	-	-	
Taranaki (New Plymouth)	yes 3 Mac	-	-	-	-	-	
Taranaki (New Plymouth)	yes -	-	-	2	-	-	
Cambridge	yes 2	-	-	-	-	1 McHaffie 1 McCaffrey	
Wanganui	yes 1 Mc 1Mac	2	-	1	-	-	
Morrinsville	yes 1	-	-	-	-	-	
Eketahuna	yes -	-	-	3	1	-	
Manawatu	yes 1	-	-	2	2	-	
Rotorua	no -	-	-	-	6	-	
Te Awanutu	yes -	-	1	-	-	-	
Whangerei	no 1	-	-	-	2	-	
Waipu	yes 1	-	-	-	-	-	
Whakatane	yes -	-	-	-	-	-	
Christchurch	no 2 Mc 1Mac	-	-	-	3	-	
Dunedin	yes 12	-	1	9	-	-	
Greymouth	no 1	-	-	-	-	-	
Greytown	yes 1	-	-	-	-	-	
Nelson	no 2	-	-	-	-	-	
Invercargill	no 2	-	-	-	-	-	
Timaru	no -	-	-	-	7	-	
Winton	no -	-	-	2	-	-	
TOTAL	189	87	4	5	64	26	3

1. The spelling of "McPhee" is the most universal, followed by "Duffy". There are about a dozen who spell their names "Dufty"; not our clan.
2. There are no McDuffies, no MacFies, no McAfies in the telephone directory.

The Pioneers in New Zealand

I am greatly indebted to John Campbell of Oamaru, N.Z., formerly of South Uist who had learned from the Daliburgh News that "the McPhees were building a clan history". Mr. Campbell and his wife provided me with names of persons to whom I could write, sent the story of the MacPhee party in 1969 and helped in many ways.

I am grateful to Mrs. Mary Crust of Dunedin, to Neil McCarthy of Hawea Flat, Otago, to Neil McPhee, Jr. of Invercargill, to F.R. Homan of the Early Settler's Association of Dunedin, and especially to Mrs. Mary E. Jenner of Wellington, who have been searching for the origins in New Zealand of other McPhees than her own family. Mrs. Jenner wrote me, recently, of "the great devotion of her father and his five brothers and three sisters to him and to each other." She says, "I don't think I have ever known such family devotion". Mrs. Jenner has a copy of the 1841 census of South Uist and has distributed it to other South Uist friends.

I have included Neil McPhee in Chapter XII, on the basis of reports by Mrs. Crust and Mrs. Jenner.

Neil McCarthy, a son of Patrick McCarthy and Elizabeth McPhee, a grandson of Neil (above) and Johanna, was one of the group who organized the South Uist Family Reunion in January, 1969, at Oamaru. The original estate "Fairfield" owned by Neil Sr. remained in the family, through Thomas and Neil Jr. until 1968. Neil and Elizabeth had two sons, Patrick, Jr, who died in 1952, and Neil, who has been corresponding with me. Another grandson, a cousin of Neil McCarthy, also called Neil established a Highland House specializing in the manufacture of bagpipes, the tailoring of tartan costumes and shirts. Neil McPhee judged pipe band championships.

Our friends in Wellington let it be known that I would like to hear from other members of the clan including the Duffy's. This produced, immediately, a letter from Mrs. R.W. Bain, of Avalon, near Wellington. Mrs. Bain's grandmother, Bridget Duffy Smith, born 1850, came with her mother and brothers on the "Bouvery" in 1867 from Co. Cavan. They settled in Luapeka Flat, near the goldfields, about 60 miles from Dunedin. They had four sons and five daughters. The home and farm are still in good condition. Mrs. Smith had 27 grandchildren, 13 great grandchildren. She has forwarded the names of other relatives who reside in New Zealand. I will send these to persons who might like to bring the family together.

Rev. Ajax, E. Duffy, the Pastors' Residence in Masterton has reported that his great grandfather, Gregory Duffy, and his wife, Elizabeth McBride, migrated on the "David Fleming" to Christchurch. They brought five children with them and added four more in New Zealand. Rev. Duffy has obtained, from the National Library of New Zealand, a statement of the "freeholders of New Zealand in 1882. This report shows, as freeholders, three Duffy's, two Duffey's and one Duffie.

"The Library reported to him that a John Duffy came on the ship "London", arriving at Wellington, in 1840. Thomas Duffey came, as a surveyor in the New Zealand Co., on the vessel "Will Watch", arriving at Nelson, September 1841. His wife joined him in February 1842 on the ship "Fifeshire". "The Wise's New England 'Directories "for the years 1870's and 1880's note that an increasing, though still small, number of Duffy's in the country at that time. I have been unable to trace details of their arrival." Rev. Duffy reports that there are no Duffy's, Duffey's, or MacDuffey's in the Cyclopaedia in New Zealand. I am very grateful to Mr. Duffy and to Frank Wylie for this information.

Mrs. Annie McHaffie of Pleasant Point has reported on the family of Hugh Ninian McHaffie in New Zealand. Her husband's grandfather, Hugh Ninian married Selina M. Gardener, in Montreal where his regiment was stationed. A son, also called Hugh Ninian, was born in Canada. The Rifles were involved in the Crimean War, after which they returned to Scotland. Another son and three girls were added to the family before Hugh Ninian Sr. died. The boys went to a training ship for a period and then went to New Zealand on the "Taranaki" with 326 passengers, arriving in Port Chalmers, January 24, 1880. After serving on ships between N.Z. and the United Kingdom he married a Scots girl Janet Barrie Tait and settled in Deborah Bay. Hugh Ninian, III was born in 1891. Three of the nine children enlisted in World War 1, but returned to N.Z. to farm in South Canterbury. One of Mrs. McHaffie's sons is the Chief of the Scottish Society in South Canterbury. About 160 descendants, with 35 bearing the name of Hugh Ninian in both the north and south islands, will indicate that this branch of the clan will continue to be important.

John Campbell MacPhee, born in 1893 in New Zealand. His grandfather Donald had been employed by the Duke of Argyll as a Field Officer in Tiree. His son, Sween, emigrated to New Zealand about 1885 and, with two other friends from Tiree, worked on a Station owned by Sir Donald MacLean of about 50,000 acres. Sween (d. 1930) and his wife bought land in Hawkes Bay. John Campbell MacPhee was the eldest son; Duncan, Flora and Effie comprise Sween's family. The names of the farms in Hastings and Hawkes Bay are BenLomond, Glenorchy, Glencoe, Glenaros.

A.R. McPhee, of Danneviski, reports that a grandfather, Donald McPhee was born int Loch Aline, near Oban, about 1827. He moved with friends to Australia when the Bendigo rush was on, but he, Donald McLachlan, John Turner and Duncan McLachlan moved to New Zealand in 1853. Donald McPhee married Miss Morrison; they had seven children and died in 1906.

Mrs. Wyn Williams of Rocky Bay, Wai is a daughter of Alexander Luke McPhee, a granddaughter of John McPhee. John and his wife Catherine were married in Greenock, Scotland, and moved to New Zealand in 1860. They had nine children. He was lost in the mountains at Hamiltons. Alexander married Sarah and they had thirteen children. Mrs. Williams asked about Angus and Ann McPhee who came to New Zealand on the Ajax, January 8, 1849 with four children; they too were pioneers.

Neil McPhee Jr. of Invercargill reports that his grandfather Donald left Scotland at 14 years of age in a Norwegian sailing ship. Later on he became a steam engineer and held his steam tickets. His father, Neil, became a lumberman and operated a sawmill. In World War I Neil and Donald served with the New Zealand forces and Donald was killed in Gallipoli. Nell. Sr. married a Miss Muirie.

CHAPTER IV

SOUTH AFRICA

South Africa

Explorers such as Mungo Park of Selkirk, Hugh Clapperton of Annan, McGregor Laird, Dr. Andrew Smith of Roxburgshire and James Grant of Nairn, and Missionaries such as William Anderson of Aberdeen and Robert Moffat of Orniston were in Africa before the colonizer. Gordon Donaldson has produced the beginnings of early settlement;

- Thomas Hart in 1807 was in Cape Town district;

- John Murray came to Morsel. Bay in 1803 - Benjamin Moodie, of Orkney, took 200 Lowland Scots to Swellendam district in 1817.¹

The first colonists came from England. Carrothers reports that in 1819 3,569 moved from England to the Cape of Good Hope.

1819-20 - It was intended to locate 400 Scots families, with financial assistance, from London.

A fire destroyed the "Alcoma" with six Scots survivors.

1820 - 20 Scots moved to Albany district.¹

1824 - A small group went to Natal.¹

1846-51 - About 4,000 persons, including a few Scots.¹

1858 - 515 people chiefly from Dumfriesshire.¹

- 9,383 colonists to Cape Colony.²

1867 - 170 persons to Natal.¹

1868 - 138 persons to Natal.¹

1880 - Willow Fountain Settlement, near Pretmaritzburg; half the settlers, left Settlement.

1886 - Lady Ossington assisted 49 families to go to Wolseley.²

- Settlement failed within two years.²

- 25 families in the Tennyson district was a success.²

1899 - Thomas C. Macfie moved from Ballycurrie Farm in Bute to London and then to South Africa. He joined the South African Railway Pioneers, a regiment in the Boer War.

1904 - The population of "Scottish birth" was 41,227.¹

1929 - Carrothers has published data regarding "Passengers arrived" and "Passengers Department" from Ocean ports from 1901. to 1927. In the first quinquennium about 60,000 remained in the Dominion but in the following decades the departures exceeded the arrivals.²

1 Donaldson, Gordon; Op. cit. Chap. 12

2 Carrothers, W.A.; Op. cit. Chap. 4, p. 248

CHAPTER V

NAMES TO REMEMBER

In this chapter the reader will find names of persons who have done something unusual for society. They have been outstanding in their professions or other employment; they have created jobs for other people, they have been recognized by society as doing much more than the job demanded. I suggest that these are persons who should be remembered by the clan. Other writers would add more to this list, as I would if space were available.

The fifty names have been drawn from Scotland and Ireland, from United States and Canada, from Australia and New Zealand, and from Sweden; they represent the major professions and other civic leaders; some of them have passed to the great Beyond and others' are still at work on behalf of their clansmen.

McAfee, Robert Breckenbridge, Politician, Historian.

Son of Robert McAfee and Anne McCoun, grandson of James McAfee of Kentucky. Born February 18, 1784, died March 12, 1.849. 1795-97 attended Transylvania Seminary; Studied law under John Breckenridge, and was called to the Bar on 1801, at 17 years; 1807, married Mary Caldwell; 1812, Lieutenant in war, wounded; published "History of the Late War in the Western Country", special attention to Indians and use of the Great Lakes; 1819 House of Representatives; 1821 State Senator; 1824, Lt. Gov. of Kentucky; 1833-37 Charge of Mission in New Granada; State Senator 1841. President Board of Visitors 1842. Dictionary of Amer. Biog., Vol. XI, Scribners, 1933, p. 542.

McAfee, Cleland Boyd. Clergyman (Presbytertan).

Born Ashley, Mo, September 25, 1866, son of Rev. John Armstrong. (Pres. Park College) and Anna Waddle; A.B. Park College, 1884; A.M. 1888., Union Theol. Sem. 1888; Ph.D. Westminster Coll. Mo., 1892; D.D. Park, 1897, LL.D. Tusculum, 1921. LL.D. Hanover Coll., 1929, S.T.D. Syracuse, 1930, married Harriet Brown, 1892; children: Ruth Myrtle, Katherine Agnes, Mildred Helen; ordained, 1888; professor Park College 1888-1891; pastor to 1912; prof. McCormick Theol. Sem. 1912-1930; Secretary Presb. Foreign Missions, 1930-36; prof. at various theol. colleges, lecturer Joseph Cook Foundation; Moderator Gen. Assembly, Presbyterian, W.S.A., 1929-30; Director, Religious Work Dept. Y.M.C.A. with A.E.F. 1919. 16 books and pamphlets, died February 4, 1944.

McAfee, Mildred Helen, President.

Born Wellesley, Mass. May 12, 1900. A.B., Vassar, 1920; A.M. Chicago, 1928; LL.D. Oberlin 1936, Williams 1936, Mt. Holyoke 1937, Bates, 1937, Boston, 1940; L.H.D. Goucher, 1938; teacher Monticello, Francis Parker, 1920-23 prof. Tusculum, 1923-1926; Centre 1927-32; Executive Sec'y Vassar 1932-1934, Dean, Oberlin, 1932-36, president, Wellesley, 1936; Director of WAVES, U.S. Navy, Captain; Vice pres. Assoc. Boards Christian Colleges, China, Director of Trustee Schools.

McAfee, Jerry, Dr. President and Chief Executive Officer.

Born Port Arthur, Texas; B.Sc. Chem. Eng. Texas, 1937; Sc. D. of M.I.T. 1940; research 1940-43; operating eng. 1944-45; joined Gulf Oil, eng. and research director of chemistry

division; holder of 17 patents; vice-president of chemistry division 1954; vice-president eng. in Pittsburg 1955. In 1960 vice-president, technical advisor; 1964 senior vice-president of Gulf Oil and director of affiliates; responsible for co-ordinating Gulf's activities in Europe, Africa and the Middle East. In 1967 a company director; in 1969 President of Gulf Oil Canada; National President Amer. Inst. of Chem. Eng.; from 1955 to 1964 one of three rep. permanent council of World Pet. Congress. Member of Nat. Acad. of Eng. 1967. Director Bank of Nova Scotia, of Steel Co. of Canada and of C.M.A. Married Geraldine Smith, 4 children. Personal Correspondence

McAfee Brothers.

In Kentucky there is a place called McAfee, on the Talmadge Pike, population 100, named for the McAfee brothers James, George and Robert and Samuel. Their story is in Vol. 111. pp. 41-43. The reason for mentioning it again is that the James McAfee House, erected in 1790, is open to the public, by request. On the facade of this House is a bronze marker erected in tribute to the founders of the McAfee Station, James, George and Robert McAfee, James McCoun, James Pawling and Samuel Adams. The original Station was on Salt River. The attack on the Station, May 4, 1781, by the Shawnee Indians, is one of the historical facts in the development of Kentucky for tin in American state.

Rev. George MacFie (1789-1869).

Born Calton, Glasgow, October 3rd, 1789. The eldest child of Alex. Macfie (1755-1823) and Mary Sinclair (1767-1828). He graduated M.A. from the University of Glasgow around 1808 and taught school for some years until licensed by the Presbytery of Yorkshire in 1828. He became assistant minister at Yetlington (Northumberland) for a short time and then was ordained by the Presbytery of Northumberland on July 2nd, 1828, and inducted to the Parish of Birdhopraig.

In July 1837, under a sponsored scheme of the British Government and Presbyterian Church, he sailed with his wife and two infants on the "Portland", reaching Sydney after 5 months at sea. His first charge was at Bega on the South Coast of N.S.W. Two years later, he was called to the Presbyterian Church of Ebenezer at Portland head, on the Hawkesbury River, 30 miles North West of Sydney, where he ministered for 28 years.

The little sandstone church, the oldest Presbyterian Church in the Commonwealth of Australia, built in 1809, still stands on the banks of the River, which remains liable to flooding. In June, 1867, occurred the Great Flood and with the Manse surrounded by water, his daughter, Mary Sinclair was married and left for their honeymoon by Boat. During his pastorate the Scots Church at Pitt Town was founded and Mr. Macfie cared for the adjacent parishes. He retired after the Flood and left the district, dying in Sydney in 1869. He is buried at Ebenezer.

His wife, Elizabeth Hutcheson (1804-1899) was a daughter of John Hutcheson of Fulbar, a Provost of Renfrew, Scotland. Rev. and Mrs. Macfie had two sons and three daughters.

Brown, Robert McAfee, B.A., B.D., Ph.D., D.D., LL.D., L.H.D.

Born May 28, 1920, Carthage, Ill; grandson of Cleland McAfee; married Sydney Thomson, 4 children. Fulbright grant at Oxford; nine honorary degrees; U.S. Navy Chaplain, 1945-46; Instructor in religion, Amherst Coll and Union Theol. Sem. 1946-1951; Professor Macalester coll. and Union Theol. Sem. 1951-1962; professor of Religious Studies, Stanford. 1962. Editorial Boards Author: Christianity and Crisis, Theology Today, Jour. Ecumenical Studies 12 books; translator of de Dietrich, Casilis, D.B. Dumas; contributions to 25 volumes.

Personal Correspondence

Macfie, Robert Andrew, Business, Politics.

See Vol. II. p. 48-49.

Woods, Dr. Neander, D.D.

Born Harrodsburg, Ky. Sept. 4, 1844. Descendant of Mary McAfee, eldest daughter of James McAfee, 1736-1811., the leader of the McAfees who explored and colonized Kentucky; son of James and Sara, Univ. Kentucky. Law at Washington Univ. theologic training at Union Theological, (B.D.), LL.D. Western Presby. Univ. 1905; M. ¹ Alice Birkhead, ² Sallie Behre; Chancellor Southwest University; 1905-08; Moderator Press. Church of U.S. 1901. Wrote Woods-McAfee biography. Reference Woods-McAfee Memorial, Louisville, Ky.

McDuffie, George; Senator, Governor.

George was born in Columbia Co. Georgia, the son of John and Mary McDuffie, Aug. 10, 1790. At 12 years of age he became a clerk in Augusta, and then moved to Wellington. S.C. He was regarded as a foremost pupil, and was outstanding in debating, and as an orator. Naturally he entered law and politics. He was admitted to the South Carolina bar in 1814, and entered the lower house of the S.C. Legislature in 1818. In 1820-21 he used his invective in an article "Defence of a Liberal Construction of the Powers of Congress". This involved him in becoming a member of the House of Representatives from S.C. from 1821-1834. It also involved him in challenges to duels. In 1822, in a duel with Col. Cumming, a ball struck a rib and lodged in his spinal column. Dr. Green considers that this caused a change in personality and finally a loss of his limbs. He attacked a change in tariffs which raised the rates from about 20-25% to 33-1/3%. McDuffie thought that the central government was taking too much tax and was not helping the farmer. He was a leader in the Nullification proposal. An election was held on the matter in Feb. 1833 as a result of which the President recommended a reduction of the 1828 tariff and nullification disappeared as a political problem. McDuffie was elected a Major-General in the Militia in 1835, and appointed a Governor of S.C. in 1834-36; From 1842 to March 1849 was U.S. Senator from S.C. He supported slavery, favored the 49th parallel as the basis of division of western lands, was awarded the degree of L.L.D. In May 1829 he married Mary Singleton. She died in August 1830. There was one child.

This recital has been prepared from Dr. E.L. Green's book, "George McDuffie", Columbia, S.C. 1936. Dr. Green describes Gov. McDuffie's speeches as being zealous, true, fierce, earnest, nervous with a passion of conviction.

Rev. Marshall V. McDuffie, B. lift., D.D. (1855-1927).

Distinguished Baptist clergyman and church builder; born in Fayetteville, Cumberland Co., N.C. of a Scot family, probably from Isle of Jura, Argyllshire revolutionary graduate of Wake Forest College, m. Bettie Phillips of Franklin Co., N.C. Pastorates in Henderson, N.C.; New Brunswick, N.J.; Portsmouth, N.H.; East Orange, N.J.; Baltimore, Md., Asbury Park, N.J. at many of which places successful in building new church edifice; proven ability to obtain funds for Christian endeavors, resulted in appointment as Field Secretary of Gordon Bible College, Boston and then Financial Secretary of Furman University, S.C. in which off ices he raised funds for those institutions by his preaching and solicitation from laymen in the east. It was a mark of distinction that he was called from the South to Northern pastorates. Father of Marshall W. McDuffie, M.D., Phillips C. McDuffie, L.L.B., Harold F. McDuffie, M.D., J. Morgan McDuffie., Edward Allen MacDuffie, D.J. These five sons were a distinguished group of practitioners in the fields of medicine, law and business.

McDuffie, James H. III. Insurance, President of the MacDuffee clan of America.

Son of Dr. James Henry Jr. of Columbus, Ga. and Lucile Carolyn Peacock, obstetrician and gynecologist, chmn of Columbus City Hospital Board, grandson of Dr. James Henry St. physician in Georgia. He is much more interested, not in the fact that his great grandfather, James Robert had 10,000 acres in Rockfish Creek, N.C., nor in the fact that he is one of a very few who belongs to the million-dollar insurance agents, but proudly, that his father and grandfather delivered about 5,000 babies in their lifetimes in Georgia. He has written the story of Archibald whose father or grandfather was, reportedly, in the battle of Culloden, in 'Clan Chatter'. He suggested that this chapter should include a tribute to the "American Mother of the Year, 1954", Mrs. Love McDuffie Tolbert. I have done so (p. 198). James III and Mary Elizabeth Stouffer have had three sons; James III received a B.S. degree 1937, Davidson College, Omicron Delta Kappa; Univ. N.C. as graduate in Bus. Admin; Gen. Elect, Co. 1947-1962 in Community and Employee Relations. In World War II Intell. Officer in U.S., Ireland, England, and at "D" Day arrived Normandy. 1962 Prudential Ins., Chartered Life Underwriter, Community Service Award. C. of C., Kiwanis, Chm'n Henderson Co. Sheltered Workshop. Presbyterian.

Edward Allen MacDuffie, D.J. (1904 --)

Counsellor-at-Law, Convener of MacDuffee Society of America, Inc. (org. 1962), son of Rev. Marshall V. McDuffie, D.D. & Bettie Phillips; graduate of Dartmouth College and Columbia University, School of Law; m. Viola P. Parkhill of Illinois: Private practice of law in New York City; served on staff of U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission and Federal Reserve Bank of New York, as Trial Examiner. At retirement in 1970 continued as House Counsel for an international investment banking firm in New York. Father of Bettie (Mrs. Joseph E. Reeger) and Allen MacDuffie (A.B., LL.B.) One of the founders of MacDuffee Clan of America and is Convener; has assisted me, in many ways, from the inception of my program in these studies.

McDuffie, Phillips C. Sr.

The second son of Marshall and Elizabeth was prominent in legal, business and civic circles in Atlanta, Georgia, for more than 50 years. Graduate Wake Forest College, George

Washington College and studied in Harvard Law School, was engaged in an extensive law practice, but he became interested in the development of industry in Atlanta. He married Helen Bagley. They had three sons; George, Edward and Phillips C. Jr. and two daughters, Mrs. William Maddox, Jr. and Miss Helen B. McDuffie. Phillips died Dec. 28th 1964 at 80 years of age.

McDuffie, Dr. Marshall W.

The New York Times on July 24, 1945 reported the death of Dr. Marshall W. McDuffie, a noted homeopathic surgeon and gynecologist who died while attending an operation in the Polyclinic Hospital on July 21st. Dr. McDuffie graduated from the New York Medical College in 1904, and took his internship in that city. In 1908 he married Wilhelmina Helmer. He was an gynecologist and obstetrician from 1908 to 1918, and lectured to nurses and students in the Flower Hospital. As an attending surgeon in the Metropolitan Hospital, and as a member of the visiting staffs at several of the city welfare and medical institutions he became well known for his care of poor patients and their families. 3 sons.

McDuffie, John Van,

Born in Addison, Steuben County, N.Y., May 16, 1841. Luther College, Decorah, Iowa; enlisted in July 1861 and served during the entire Civil War; settled in Lowndes County, Ala., and became a planter; studied law was admitted to the bar and commenced practice in Hayneville, Ala.; elected judge of probate in 1868; 1874, and served until 1880; he died November 18, 1896.

McDuffie, Glenn L.

The reader of Vol. III and IV will have recognized that Glenn McDuffie has contributed greatly to the information presented and to the attitudes taken by the author. I have asked Glenn to provide me with information concerning himself as I wanted to report these data in this chapter. He had not done so. I have found that he was born in Samson, Alabama in May 24, 1918; that he graduated B.S., Univ. of Alabama, an Engineer; that he was a descendant of John McDuffie, (b.c. 1748) of Columbia Co., Georgia; that he is associated with Westinghouse Electric Corp. and has just moved to New Orleans. In his work in genealogy he entrants the name "professional" as he has in engineering. I am very grateful to him for his many studies and for his readiness to allow me to use them In these volumes.

Torbert, Love, Alexander McDuffie, American Mother of the Year, 1954.

Born in Raleigh, N.C., June 3, 1885, daughter of Dr. and Mrs James H. McDuffie of Keyser, N.C. As an adolescent very much involved in music. Converse College, Spartanburg, S.C. 1902-1905; graduate school 1905-1906; head of English, High School in Kosciusbo, Mississippi, 1906-1908; married Wheeler Howard Tolbert. 1910. All five sons were in World War II. In 1930 active in politics and was one of the first women legislators for Georgia; writer for two newspapers; has written a history of Columbus, Ga.; active in church; Georgia Mothers Committee named her "The Georgia Mother of the 'Year' in 1954. At a meeting in the Waldorf Asotria in that year was named the "American Mother of the Year". 1954.

Kent, Frederick Heber, Lawyer.

Born April 26, 1905 son of Heber and Juanita (McDuffie). J.D. Univ. Georgia. 1926. Married Norma C. Futch, 1929; children - Frederick Maher, Norma Futch, John Bradford,

James Cleveland; Admitted to Bars in Georgia and Florida; practised in Jacksonville; Director Florida Nat. Bank of Jacksonville; Chairman Kent Theatres; Member city council 1913-37, director, chairman, or president community enterprises, United Fund, Higher Education. Riverside Hospital. Florida Jr. Coll. Bolles Sch. Distinguished Service Award U.S. Jr. C. of C. 1933. Ted Arnold Award 1961.

Burt, Dr. Wayne V.; Educator

Son of John David Burt and Mary Pearle McDuffee. Born May 10, 1917 at South Shore, South Dakota. B. Sc. George Fox College, M.Sc. Univ. of California, Ph.D. from Scripps College; Ph.D. (Hon.) George Fox College; Chairman, Dept. of Oceanography, Oregon State, 1959-67, Director Marine Science Center, 1964, Associate Dean of Research, 1967 to date; recipient Alumni Association Distinguished Professor Award, 1968, and of the University Centennial Award; 1968, Governor's Scientist award from the Oregon State Museum of Science and Industry, 1969; was in the Navy in World War II as an ensign, and retired as a commander. President American Society of Limnology, Member of President Nixon's Advisory Board on Oceanographic and Aerospace programs. Four children.

Macfie Maj-General John Mandeville. Physician. Administrator C.B. 1951; C.B.E. 1946; M.C. 1917; O. St. J. 1945.

Born Dec. 13, 1891. Son of Rev. W.G. Macfie, Mowbray, Cape Town; unmarried. S. African Coll. School. Glasgow high Sch. ; Univ. Glasgow, M.B. Ch.B. (with honors) 1915. F.R.C.P. Glasgow 1964. Lieut. R.A.M.C. 1915; Dep. Ass't Dir. Pathology, India 1926-29; Dep. Asst. Director General of Army Med. Services, War Office, 1932-36; Dep. D.C.A.M.S.; War Office 1943-46; D.D.M.S. East Africa Command 1946-48; D.D.M.S. Scottish Command, 1949; Commandant R.A.M. College 1949-50; K.H.S. 1950; Dep. Dir. Med. Services, Western Command, U.K. 1950-51; retired pay Jan. 1952; Col. Commandant R.A.M.C. 1951-56. Governor, Glasgow School of Art Commander Order Leopold II of Belgium, 1949.

Since he has retired was on Ed. of Scottish Western Regional hospital, then Chairman of the Board of Management of Glasgow Western Hospitals Board. Honorary President of the "Glasgow High School Pupils Club". The Glasgow High School was an appanage of the Cathedral, 1197. It is the oldest educational institution in Glasgow, if not in Scotland. Who's Who 1973. P. 2036 and Personal correspondence. 1973.

Macfie, Alec Lawrence, Professor; M.A., LL.B. D. Litt., LL.D. (Glasgow)

Son of Rev. W.G.. Macfie, Cape Town 1898. High School of Glasgow, Univ. of Glasgow; World War I in the Gordon Highlanders; Lecturer in Political Economy, Glasgow Univ. 1930; In 1946 Dr. Macfie took over the headship of this most distinguished Chair, the Adam Smith Chair of Political Economy in Univ. of Glasgow; retired in 1958. In 1960 Univ. of Glasgow gave him an honorary degree of LL.D. on the same roll as was used when Adam Smith received his degree of LL.D. Single, lives with his brother, Major General Macfie.

His publications during his teaching were concerned with "Theories of the Trade Cycle", "An Essay on Economy and Value", "Economics Efficiency and Social Welfare", and "The Individual. in Society". Since retirement has been editing Adam Smith's "Theory of Moral Sentiments", his second major book which Adam Smith thought to be a better book than "The Wealth of Nations". This edition will be published to commemorate the publication in 1776 of the Wealth of Nations. President of the Scottish Economic Society 1963-66. Has collected a fine historical collection of pictures which he will give to the University. Who's Who, 1973, p. 2036 and Personal Correspondence.

McFie, Hon. Hector-, Engineer.

Son of late H.H. McFie, O.B.E. Devonport, Oct. 3, 1898. Attended Scotch College, Melbourne, A.I.M.E.; engineer in South Africa, South America, U.S.A.; Eng. Officer. Royal Aust. Navy Salvage Dept. 1939-45; M.L.C. for Mersey, Tasmania since 1854; Chmn of Committee, 1969; married (1) Harriet H. Price, 2 sons, 2 daughters; (2) Henrietta A. Hughes, 1 daughter; Vice Chairman Devonport Amb. Bd.; Chairman Devonport Aid Soc. Who's Who in Australia, 1971.

William (Arthur) McFee. 1881-1966.

Son of Captain John Henry McFee and Hilda Wallace of Petitcodiac, New Brunswick. Father was a designer builder, owner and master of Erin's Isle. Apprenticed to Moreland and Sons (17-20), and then to Thomas Geo. Newton. Became a Sub-Lt. in the Royal Naval Reserve in World War I. Worked as a Marine Engineer. First book "Letters of an Ocean Tramp" was published at 27 years of age; at 31 years he left the navy and depended on writing as a career. Author of 23 books published in United States and Great Britain. Reviewed sea-books for New York Times. Yale University Library has the most comprehensive collection of his paper including "Harbour master", "Command", "The Life of Sir Martin Frobisher", "Law of the Sea". H.L. Mencken once said of William Arthur McFee: "He has been unsurpassed since Joseph Conrad, and his novel, "Command" is one of the finest at character delineations of our time". Yale gave an honorary M.A. to William McFee. No children. Extracted from Col. Ralph Pearson. History of the Fee Family, pp. 505-506.

Thorburn-Macfie families

One of the moat interesting alliances of the Macfie family was with the "Thorburns of Scotland.

Three of the Thorburn-Macfie families were married. Robert Macfie's son John who began to operate William "Macfie & Co." in Leith, in 1805, married Alison Thorburn. When John¹ was writing the story of the event he commented that "in all the negotiations which preceded the opening of the Leith sugar refinery great assistance was rendered by William Thorburn Sr. A share in the business was offered to him but he declined". John was only 22 and the advice by a man who had built his business in the county of Roxburgh, Scotland was valued by John and his older brother William. John married Alison Thorburn in 1810.

1 Macfie, Dr. J.W.S. John Macfie of Edinburgh and His Family, 1805.

They had a daughter Jessie, or Jessy, as she was called by the Thorburns, and in the course of time Jessy married a son William Thorburn in 1813. After a few years William and Jessy moved to Kasen, Uddevalla. Five years later a daughter Jessie Thorburn was born. When her mother took this young lady called Jessie, on a visit to Scotland to see her relatives, she found that her daughter Jessie had fallen in love with her cousin, a William Andrew Macfie. They were married and within a year a place was bought for them in Anfasterod, a short distance away from Uddevalla. They had 13 children.

One of the children of this third marriage was William Andrew Macfie (1846-1926). He was a gold-digger in America but soon returned to his native love, the sea, and became a much beloved Sea Captain in the Merchant Navy. His eldest brother Robert, remained on the farm in Anfasterod; a younger brother became an engineer in the Macfie sugar plantation in Hawaii. The youngest son, James Washington (1860-1943), moved to Canada. After many experiences as a farmer on the prairie as a farmer in the Fraser and Okanagan Valleys, and as an accountant In Vancouver his death was reported in British Columbia in 1943.

James Washington was in Vancouver when he saw Harry Macfie, a story-teller, as in Wasa-Wasa. He was the father of Gordon Macfie, whose story is told, up to the present, in Chap. XII.

A niece, Violet Alma Marion Macfie, (1871-1947), at Lychorna, Sweden, had five children, one of whom Violet married Dr. Avar Hagman a chemist. Their son has been the source of all the information on the Swedish growth of the Thorburn-Macfie families and all members of the clan are very grateful to him. They are examples to the rest of us in their maintenance of the clan spirit.

MacFie, John (Sugar).

Mrs. Jack L. Yeaste has provided me with a copy of "John MacFie of Edinburgh and His Family" written by Dr. John William Scott Macfie, F.R.S.E. and published by T & A Constable, Ltd., Edinburgh, 1938 for private circulation. J.W. Scott Macfie "inherited" a large volume of letters written by Robert Andrew and his father John, his grandfather and great-grandfather. They had been kept for many decades by the family, in Dreghorn Castle, the family home. J.W. Scott and his brothers and sisters attempted to extract important letters and to put the rest into a fireplace. When his father, John William, died his brother undertook the sorting. J.W. Scott prepared a 'family tree' which is now in circulation and undertook to complete the job his father had undertaken. This is the story of the "sugar-Macfies" as told by themselves to each other.

It would appear that a Robert McFie left Colonsay after 1680. He moved to Bute. They may have been farmers but equally they may have participated in the operation of the sloops and barques which carried persons and produce to all parts of the world. Frank Nicolson Macfie claims that his ancestors were involved in the transportation and eventually in the purchase and sale of sugar, tobacco, tea, linen, wool, cotton, agricultural machinery. All along the coast, below the Clyde, persons moved freight and passengers to Europe and the new world. As J.W. Scott remarks "so many of them were shipowners or were connected by ties with distant lands, that long voyages were casual events and prolonged absences abroad by no means unusual".

In Dr. Scott's family tree - Robert was born about 1680 and married Mary Lyon. The Parochial Reglaier of West Kilbride reports that a Robert McFie married Ann Craig¹ on Jan. 30, 1708. They had six children; William, Jan. 9, 1709; John, May 31, 1711; Daniel, July 8, 1718, Old Miln; Anna, Jan. 6, 1721; Old Miln. It would appear that Ann died when Anna was born and we next find that Robert McFie married Janet McNeil (McNeel) and that Katherine was born at Old Mill. Robert Sr. moved to Everton and his last child was born, Robert Feb. 23, 1725.

I think that we are referring to the same Robert McFie; Dr. Macfie's report refers only to William, 1710 "probably others. No record. "The next generation is reported as follows:

William McFie m. Mary Ramsay, at Innerkip (Waulk mills). The children were reported again in Innerkip as William, Nov. 15, 1736; John, April 20, 1740; Anna, April 1, 1743; Robert Feb. 11, 1746; John, May 22, 1748. The first John (1740) and Anna (1743) died young. The eldest brother William disappears from the scene. The West Kilbride report and Dr. Macfies report are identical.

Robert McFie always used McFie; his sons were christened as McFie but they changed their spelling to Macfie. General Macfie reports that up until his grandfathers time the Wigtownshire spelling was Macfee and that this is the spelling of his birth certificate. His grandfather changed his name to Macfie.

Robert started a grocery business and it was successful. In 1788 he took 1/8 share of a sugar plant, in Sugar House Lane, Greenock. When this was wound up in 1800 Robert and his eldest son William started a new plant in Bogle St., Greenock, under the name Robert Macfie & Sons.

The story of the growth by the Macfies in Greenock, was published in 1951 by Tate and Lyle Ltd., London and Liverpool. This company had bought MacFie & Sons in 1935, with James Allan Macfie as Chairman, a great-great-grandson of the original founder. They had operated plants in Greenock, in Leith, in Edinburgh, in Liverpool; one of Robert's grandsons married a daughter of the James Fairrie, who owned refineries in Greenock, Liverpool and London, and acquired an interest in Fairrie's business in 1866. A chart will indicate the extensive sugar interests of Robert's successors:

Robert McFie

1746-1827

(See next page) Sugar Houseline-Greenock,

Robert McFie 1746-1827 Sugar House Lane - Greenock			
John Macfie 1783-1852		William Macfie 1776-1854	
Robert Andrew Macfie 1811-1893	Robert Macfie of Airds 1812-1899 Fairrie & Co. Liverpool	Claude MacFie 1822-1903 Macfie & Sons Liverpool	John Macfie 1826-1896 Macfie & Sons Liverpool
John William Macfie d. 1924	William Macfie d. 1912 Macfie & Sons Liverpool	Andrew Laurie Macfie d. 1936 Fairrie & Co. Liverpool	
R.A. Scott Macfie d. 1935	James Allan Macfie d. 1938 Macfie & Sons Liverpool		

On the crest and motto, a demi-lion rampant, with a scroll bearing the name "Pro Rege" John had paid each year the tax due for a license to carry the armorial bearings. John said that neither he nor his grandfather knew by what authority he used them but he used a seal as early as 1822 to fasten his letters. The crest and motto were used by various members of the clan for seals and for engraving silver, long before the arms were matriculated in 1864 by Robert Macfie of Airds. John knew that the crest and motto were "the same as those used by his great grandfather" i.e. back in Oronsay. This statement by John is very important to us, three centuries later.

Gordon Macfie, Artist and Author. Sweden.

Born 7th September 1910, died 8th September, 1971, the son of Harry Macfie in Ljung, Bohuslan county, Sweden. From the first he decided to make a career at sea and started in an American motor-ship, the "Utowana", at 14 years of age; when he was 15 he joined the top sail schooner "Ragnar", from Viken, to do the compulsory months in sailing, preparatory to enter a school for officer-training. A serious bout of pleurisy thwarted this plan but he still persisted in his plan. He joined the S.S. Nippon as an ordinary sailor, proceeding to east Asia, and then mustered with the four-masted barque, the Passat, from Mariehamn, in Finland. Every where he went he took his sketch book and water colours, as the S.S. Passat moved around the Scandinavian coasts.

For a few years Gordon helped his father, Harry Macfie in introducing the Canadian canoe in Sweden and built them, but he took lessons in painting from a famous artist, Edvin Ollero.

In the years 1936-1940 he attended the Valand School in Gotenburgh. During World War II he divided his time between the Swedish College of Art in Stockholm and his duties in the Swedish Army. In 1947-48 he was granted a British Council scholarship which experience attached him most closely to the "old land".

Arne Gadd, an artist, who supplied Ulf Hagman with a warm and cordial critique of Gordons contribution to his art points out that a friendship with Captain Svensson of the Swedish Museum led to the creation of "Sails Through the Centuries". This book was followed by Kar Kurs, an autobiography of things and places and boats which were "near his mind" and which he loved. Gordon's work is in the gallery of His Majesty the King, in the Swedish National Museum, in the Swedish Maritime (Nautical) Museum and in the Uddevalla Museum.

McPhee, John. 31st Chief of the Clan.. Farmer.

Born Dec. 1st, 1814 at Risag Buidhe, Colonsay; Married Hester Galbreath, June 11 1845; 5 sons, 2 daughters. Left Scotland, 1847 to go to Victoria Co. In 1852 he moved to Paisley, Bruce Co. Ont. Operated 400 acres. Elder Baptist Church for 50 years. Family reported that he was prosperous, having the first oil lamp, the first rocking chair and the first wash board in Bruce Co. In the 50's the County was inhabited by Indians. On one occasion, when John and the older boys were at a prayer meeting, Hester looked up from her frontier fire-place where she was making biscuits, to see Indians looking in the windows of her kitchen. The Indians opened the door and thirteen tired and hungry Indians came in. She gave them hot biscuits but went out to call, in Gaelic, to Angus Galbreath to come over. The Indians were peaceful, however, made themselves a bed on the earth floor around the fireplace and early the next morning left the house.

Rogers, Ian MacFee; Q.C.; B.A. (Queens); Oagoode Hall

A distinguished member of the Bar in Ontario; m. Lorna Breckon, 2 children; son of Dr. Arthur W. MacLeod Rogers, Q.C. and Irene Canter Rogers. Specialized in Canadian Municipal Law: Publications: Canadian Municipal Corporations, 2 Vols. 2nd Edit; Canadian Law of Planning and Zoning, other publications. Great great grandson of person who lived in Red Head, New Brunswick.

Mairi Buchanan MacPhee (1910-)

Called Keerie, daughter of Malcolm (1866-1939) was born in Colonsay in 1910, a grand-niece of John I, granddaughter of Donald. Her father probably wrote the letter to the Oban Times, March 25, 1935 concerning the Chief. (Vol. I. p. 52). He moved to Port Sonachan, Loch Awe, until his death in 1939. Keerie and her Mother ran the Hotel until 1945. In 1948 Keerie became the Manager of the Great Western Hotel, Oban, until 1960. At that time she bought the Kilchoan Hotel and farm in Ardnamurchan, and sold it in 1965. She retired in Taynuilt and continues as a Company Director, in Oban, which operates a local cinema, a newly built hotel, the Rowan Tree, and two restaurants. She knows all about Colonsay, Ardnamurchan, Fort William and our tribal history and will. welcome any visitors of our clan in Taynuilt.

Neil McPhee, South Uist, North Otago, brother of Allan MacPhee, South Uist.

John Campbell of Oamaru, Neil McCarthy of Hawea Flat, Mrs. R.W. Jenner, of Wellington, and especially Mrs. Mary Crust, of Dunedin have provided me with a story of these two pioneers from South Uist, Benbecula.

Neil was born in 1825 and Allan in 1829. Allan was a tailor, Neil a crofter; Neil was single and Allan was married with some children; Neil called himself McPhee, Allan called himself Mac-Phee just as they do now in Uist.

New Zealand was asking for farm laborers in 1862 and Neil was accepted. Allan was not a farm laborer, but he was finally accepted as a tailor, some years later. Neil travelled on "Jura", from Lamlash Bay to Port Chalmers, Otago with 284 emigrants on board. The gold rush was on in Dunedin, and we have reported, above, that about 31,000 immigrants arrived in 1861-1862. His employer, James Allan, had been in New Zealand for twenty years, and grew sheep. Here he met Johana McQuin, a young Co. Kerry girl who had been a teacher's assistant in Ireland, and who went to New Zealand as a maid to Mrs. Allan.

Neil bought a cropping farm, which he called "Fairfield" of 164 acres at £1 per acre and installed Johana as his young wife, on May 11, 1869. There was, and continued to be, all acute shortage of farm equipment. The little house which he originally provided for Johana became impractical as nine children appeared over the years, John, Margaret, Thomas, Maria, William, Neil, Elizabeth, Allan and Michael, born within 17 years. The land was inadequate with his children growing up and he increased his "Fairfield" to 274 acres. The girls travelled to Oamaru by train to learn music and singing. Young people from Uist, Ireland and generally from any part of Scotland were made welcome by Neil, Johana and their children; any piper was welcome at the McPhees and all kinds of Highland songs and music were great favorites. Ministers of any church were always welcomed but Neil had a special friend, Mons. John MacKay, who took charge of Oamaru parish in 1890. All but Neil Jr. of Neil Sr.'s children had married. Mary Crust a daughter of Maria has prepared histories of the children of Neil and Allan. Mary Ellen Jenner is a daughter of John. There are 29 grandchildren of the McPhees, 19 of whom are still living, plus great and great great grand children. Mary describes this event as "the pioneering Spirit".

Allan probably came to New Zealand about 1870 with seven children - Norman, Donald, Neil, John, Margaret, Mary and Daniel. Allan died in 1881. Norman was the only man to marry. Margaret became Mrs. John Campbell to whom I have referred.

MacPhee, Earle Douglas, Professor. Administrator.

Born Lower Hillstream, N.B., son of Henry A. and Ella Elizabeth (Leard), July 19, 1894 Normal School, Fredericton, N.B., Acadia University, Univ. of Edinburgh; Married Jennie M. Steeves, 1920, 3 sons; M.A., M. Educ.; LL.D. Alberta, 1957, L.L.D. Univ. of B.C. 1961; D.U.C. Calgary 1969; D.C.L. Acadia, 1971; L.L.D. York, 1972; Mason; Baptist. Lecturer, Acadia, 1920-21, Asst Prof Alberta, 1921-24, Assoc. Prof. Toronto, 1924-29. Visiting Prof. Iowa and Chicago. Research mental hygiene, 1924-29. Moved to business in Toronto, 1929-1937. Manager and Comptroller in textiles; formed Management Consulting Organ. in

Toronto and London, Eng.; moved to Britain, 1937-1950, Chm'n, Man. Dir. or Dir. of Dent. Allcroft Co. and subsidiaries in Britain, Europe, Australia (leather); Aircraft construction 1941-1943; Alginate Indust. (chemicals); Production Engineering, etc. Returned to academics, 1950-1967, Dean, Comm & Bus. Admin. and Bursar 1950-60, Dean Admin & Finance, 1960-63; Dean Banff Sch. Adv. Managt, 1953-65; Dean Emeritus, U.B.C.; Royal Comm. B.C. Tree Fruits, 1957-58; Comm. Pharm. Assocn B.C. 1965-66; 7 books, many articles. Continuing research on clan history.

MacPhee George W., His Honor, K.C.

Born at St. Catherines, P.E. Island, November 17, 1880. Local School, Prince of Wales Coll; m. (1) Jennie M. Hodgson, died August 1911, (2) Flora Conner, m. 1915; four children. Called to Bar 1910; member Leg. Assembly, P.E.I.; Crown Prosecutor, Saskatchewan 1914; M.P. in Ottawa 1926-1935; Appointed Judge. Died 1971.

McPhee., Sir John Cameron, Premier of Tasmania, K.C.M.G. (1934)

Son of Donald McPhee, born at Victoria, July 4, 1878. Apprenticeship in printing, Victoria; started Remington Bus. Coll. and a firm, J.C. McPhee Pty, Ltd. in Hobart; m. Alice Dean of Launceston, 6 children; House of Assembly, 1919; Chief Secretary and Minister of Railways, 1922; Leader of Opposition, 1925-26; Premier, Treasurer, and Min. of Hydro, 1926; Retired from politics 1934 to 1941. In 1946 retired. lion. Sec. of Blind, Deaf and Dumb, and of Red Cross. Died 1952.

McPhee, James

Canadians are proud to recognize that James McPhee was admitted as a Member of the Royal Victorian Order by Queen Elizabeth following her recent visit to Canada, June-July 1973. James has been responsible for supervision and coordination of the press for over thirty visits of the Queen, Queen Mother and Princess Margaret. Born, Abbotsford B.C., 29 Dec. 1920; parents: Alex and Naomi (nee Bain) of Murray Harbor, P.E.I.; Educated: Abbotsford Public and High Schools; Married: Kathleen Dorothy Stewart; three children; Military Service: 1939-45. Royal Air Force (Pilot) 1958-72 Canadian Army, Lt. Col. Regional Director Information Service. Civilian Occupations: 1945-58 journalist, New Westminster Columbian and Vancouver Province; currently, President, James McPhee and Associates, Toronto, Ont. Honors and Awards: Member Royal Victorian Order; Canadian Forces Decoration.

McPhee , John Writer, United States.

John's father had left Scotland and had come to United States. John had heard much of the little islands of Colonsay-Oronsay where the McPhee clan had grown to their place in the realm of the Scots. John decided to reverse the process, for a period, and took his family to Colonsay. This book, written by an editorial writer in New York is a report on the people and Lord Strathcona, the 4th, under the title "The Crofter and the Laird". Colonsay was given better houses than most islands by a generous benefactor, the third Baron. What will happen, if and when these attitudes change, is a problem for the owner, the tenants and the visitors who come from all parts of the world to think of its past and find a cordial welcome in its present.

McPhee, Neil

Born Mt. Forest, Erin Village, Ont. Son of Malcolm McPhee and Mary McCaig of Islay. Jan. 22, 1856; family to Edinburgh, N.D. but returned in 1896 to Edwell. Enlarged 160 acres to 800 acres inspite of primitive conditions. Grew Clydesdale horses. Family of Neil, his wife and eight children enlarged operation of Nail. Prominent in agriculture, engineering, teaching in Red Deer and other Alberta communities. Died Sept. 7, 1957 at 101 years of age.

McPhee, William Lloyd

Jan. 5, 1902, son of William Crosby McPhee and Lucy Ann McPhee, nee MacEachern, Long Creek, P.E.I. 49 year-, with Canadian Western Natural Gas., Alberta. Secretary Treasurer until retirement; Calgary Police Commission; Grand Master of Alberta Masonic Lodge; Chairman Board of Mt. Royal College.

MacPhee, John Alexander, Superintendent of Insurance, Province of Alberta.

Born Feb. 4, 1907, Chicago; McTavish Business College; Bradstreet Co., Inc., 1928-32; North American Life 1933-34; International Harvester, 1935-1946; Inspector of Lands, Prov. of Alberta; Deputy Superintendent of Insurance, 1948-1950; Superintendent of Insurance, 1950. Mason; Alberta Pres. Order of St. John of Jerusalem; Provincial Commissioner, St. John Amb. Brigade; President, Assoc. Superintendent of Insurance of Insurance of provinces of Canada, 1953, 1957; awarded Centennial Medal, 1967.

Fee (MacFee) William Thomas. Consul.

Born Niles, Ohio May 6, 1854, son of William Millar and Mary Bernsheisel; Ph.B. 1876; Lafayette Coll. 1876, LL.D. 1909. M.D., Western Reserve Union, graduate study at Gottingen, Germany. Trained in law. Married Margaret D. Semple. Admitted to Bar in Ohio, 1879. Mayor of Warren, Ohio; American Consul in Cuba, Bombay, Germany. Mason. (I do not know why the Consul used two names, unless he believed that his ancestor, in the 17th century, was Capt. Donald MacFee, supposedly born about 1645 in Colonsay).

Fee John Gregg, Clergyman, Founder Berea College, Ky. 41.

Born Sept. 9, 1816; son of John and Sara Fee (English and Scotch Irish). Father Kentucky planter; Augusta College, Miami Univ. training Presbyterian Ministry; from 1844 became an abolitionist, and was disinherited; "Love in religion and justice in government" were his goals; jeopardized thirteen times by mobs; after civil war developed Berea College in Kentucky and became President until 1895.

Pearson, Ralph E. Col. (Rtd.). Author "A History of the Fee Family".

Mrs. Pearson has a Fee ancestor. Has been an ancestor-hunting for more than 50 years and started a column over 30 years ago on "'Your Clan and Mine". He has written "The Scarritt Clan in America 1918-1948). "Enroute to the Redoubt", 1960. He has collected 1601 pages on practically all names in our list from United States and Canada with a few incursions into other countries. The bulk of the material to genealogical information but there are comments by those who have supplied these data. Information is still coming to Col. Pearson. This book is very important to our clansmen (See "Looking Ahead" in this Chapter). Personal correspondence

Duffy, Dr. Edward, MacLysaght

In his book "Irish Families" published in New York, 1957, has indicated that there are two groups or septs of the Duffy family, - those of Donegal, called Duffy, and those of Connacht, the O'Duffy. I have referred to this problem in Vol. I, p. 17. The Connacht men were generally ecclesiastical; the Duffy, Duffey, Doohie, Duffie or Duhig, were in business or other professions.

The names we have selected are from Ireland, Australia and Canada.

Duffy, Hon. Sir Charles Gavan, K.C.M.G. Statesman, Man of letters.

Born Monaghan, Ire. April 12, 1816; son of John and Ann Duffy. Monaghan Pub. Sch., Belfast Institution. Founded newspaper "The Nation", 1842. Tried for seditious conspiracy, 1843. Between 1843 and 1852, arrested for treason; in 1852 an M.P. with other MP's who had promised not to obey the party Whip unless the measure was of benefit to Ireland; when this promise was ignored Gavan resigned and went to Australia. 1856. Became Minister of Public Works in Aust. in 1857 and eventually Prime Minister of Aust. 1871; Unanimously elected Speaker 1877. Awarded K.C.M.G. in 1873.

Duffey, George Frederick, Kt. 1897. M.D.

Born 1843, married Agnes Cameron 1871. Trinity College Dublin. Prof. of Matrix Medica, Royal Coll. of Surgeons, Ireland; Physician to Royal City of Dublin Hosp.; Inspector of Examinations, Gen. Med. Coun.; Fellow Royal Acad. of Medicine in Ireland.; Pres. Royal Coll. of Physicians, Ireland; Visitor for H.M. Privy Council in Ireland of Examinations of the Pharmaceutical Soc. of Ireland. Author; Griffiths, Materia Medica and Pharmacy.

George Gavan Duffy; 1882-1951,

Was President of the High Court of Justice, Ireland, signed the Anglo-Irish Treaty of 1922.

Sir Frank Gavan Duffy, 1852-1936.

Professor of Law, Univ. of Melbourne; Chief Justice, 1930; K.C.M.G., 1929.

Duffy, Hon. H. Thomas, Barrister, K.C. LL.D. (Laval).

St. Francis Coll. Richmond; McGill, B.A., B.C.L. Called to Bar in Quebec 1879; Crown Prosecutor, Mayor of Sweetsburg, elected member for Brome, 1897. Member of Executive Council of Quebec, 1897; Treasurer of the province; elected Bationer of the Bar, 1901.

Duffie Magr. Donald C. Univ. President, St. Thomas, Fredericton N.B.

Born Oromocto, N.B. July 5, 1915 son of Francis Carlston and Frances Duffie; Fredericton H. Sch.; St. Joseph's Univ. B.A. 1934; Univ. of N.B., B.C.L. 1937, L.L.D. 1967; Rhodes Scholar, Oxford, B.C.L. 1939; Holy Heart Sem B.Th. 1944; Laval Univ. D.C.L. 1948. Called to Bar. 1937. Prof. at Laval 1947-49; Holy Heart Sem. 1954-56; St. Mary's Univ. 1957-61. Chairman of Committees in Education, Atlantic Province, Rhodes Scholarship. Author on social, welfare and religious subjects.

Duffy, Albert Edward Patrick. Politician,

Professor. Ph.D., M.P. London School of Economics, B.Sc.; Columbia Univ. Ph.D. Served in 1939-45 War, Associate Professor in Drew Univ. Member of Parliament, Labor Party in England.

McGuffey, William Holmes, Education.

Born in Pennsylvania 1800, died 1873; Washington and Jefferson College. Taught at Miami University; President Cincinnati College; Professor University of Birmingham. Famous for his Eclectic Readers. The book, McGuffey's First Reader published, 1836, and was widely adopted in United States; published Second to Sixth Readers by 1857.

It is obvious that few persons of our clan have been noted by the writers of history. These writers are generally concerned with political life, - local, state or provincial, federal or international and, apparently, we are very low in any of these categories. I have presented citations for some distinguished members of the clan in this chapter, but they, generally, were not in politics. Our family were farmers, fishermen, miners; they were housewives and mothers; they were in broad areas of industry, as directors, managers and mechanics; they were doctors, lawyers, judges, clergymen; they were teachers, professors, writers, they were nurses and social service workers.

Not many of our Clan became wealthy; not many owned their business, but they were loyal, efficient and energetic people as assistants to the owners. They have been, and are, "Protecting, firm, hardy, well enduring" and I believe that these characteristics are what society requires.

The history of a nation, or of a Clan, is truly a history of the leaders of the group. We have witnessed the first leaders, - the Pioneers who risked everything they held most dear to cross the tempestuous seas to North America and Australasia. We honor some of them, and will search for more of them.

As communities, provinces and states came into being some men and some women guided the economic, educational and spiritual development of the settlers. We have noted in each Chapter, some names of our Clan who have been leaders in their communities.

In this Chapter we have selected some persons who have done outstanding work on a state-wide or nation-wide basis, and I think that our Clansmen should recognize these fifty leaders as having made some major contribution to our society.

I hope that, in the future, many more clansmen will be honored in this way, both by our Clan and by society. Many of those I have mentioned have completed their contribution; we have not begun to honor many leaders because the Clan knows nothing about them. We should provide some machinery by which such information is provided to our Clan.

CHAPTER VI

LOOKING AHEAD

1. I would urge that a clan MacDuffie, or McAfee or McPhee or MacPhee or Duffy be organized in each country with a view to:
 - (a) the discovery of the early settlers and their progress,
 - (b) the outstanding members of the clan and their contributions,
 - (c) the assistance by scholarships and otherwise of promising young members of the clan.
 - (d) and by picnics, correspondence and fraternal visits to maintain a friendship and loyalty to each other.
2. I propose that we should move to establish a clan with a new chief and chieftains. When it is possible to establish a chief and chieftains we must expect that he will help to develop this organization on a world-wide basis. Until a chief is appointed no "chieftains" can be recognized.
3. Those who intend to approach the Lord Lyon for the decision of his Court on a new chief must re-establish the existence of a clan, whether it should be called MacDuffie or MacPhee, or Macfie, or some other spelling; it must prove that armigerous persons can claim the right to aver the vacancy; that nine "principal landed men" would select a candidate for presentation to the Lyon and would "direct a roll to be subscribed of those willing to support the candidate". The 'next step' will be the formation of Societies in Scotland, Canada, Australia and New Zealand, with a view to carrying out the purposes noted above.
4. I suggest that the same things will have to be done in Scotland, in Canada, Australia, New Zealand and elsewhere, and that these reports should be filed with a proper authority. The MacDuffie Clan of America has announced that John Macfie 102 Bradley Drive, Chapel Hill, N.C. 27514) has arranged that the Cumberland Co. Public Library, at Fayetteville, North Carolina, would accept such information for United States. Presumably the Woods-McAfee Memorial in Louisville, Kentucky, would accept information and files on the McAfee spellings. Col. R.E. Pearson has done an amazing job in collecting genealogical stories and family trees for many thousands of the Fee Family - the Fee, McAfee, McDuffie, Macfie, McPheeMacPhee and others. for United States. Other National groups will need to develop and maintain "an authority" known to the clan.
5. I have asked persons who have written to me from Australia, New Zealand and Canada to form an Organization Committee which will carry out this responsibility in each national group - I would ask our Clansmen to support those who will be planning to organize such Societies and to provide armigerous individuals who could carry recommendations to the Lord Lyon for a Chief and for Chieftains.
6. If members of our clan work together we should find a Chief within a few years; we should determine and place on record further evidence on the pioneers in the New World; we can help young persons to contribute their skills and their training in the continued creation of a "protecting, firm, hardy and well enduring" clan.

CHAPTER VII

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