Donald MacLeod of Galtrigill

“The Faithful Palinurus”
aka
“Prince Charlie’s Pilot”

A History Timeline of Donald MacLeod & Associated Persons

This is a collection of information relating to Donald MacLeod and associated persons found over past years from various books and online publications and collated into this timeline history. Most of his recorded history has been derived Rev. Robert Forbes’s manuscripts called – “The Lyon In Mourning”

Noni Brown
Gold Coast, Queensland, Australia
Before 1788, Australia was populated by at least 300,000 aborigines. (A guess as no one could have known actual figures). These nomadic people had inhabited the world’s oldest continent for more than 10,000 years. They had seen very few Europeans, but two events were to play an important part in changing their way of life forever.

Captain James Cook discovered the east coast of New Holland in 1770 and named it New South Wales. He sailed the whole of the coast and reported to the British government that he thought it would make a good place for a settlement. Britain did not recognise the country as being inhabited as the natives did not cultivate the land, and were in the eyes of the British, "uncivilized".

The agrarian revolution in Britain, and the population explosion in the cities, resulted in an increase in crime. As the American Revolution meant that no more convicts could be sent there, the only way to overcome the overcrowding in the jails in Britain was to establish a penal colony in the land discovered by Captain James Cook. The convicts would be transported, never to return to Britain.

With this in mind, the British Government hired nine ships and set about provisioning them, together with two Naval vessels, with enough supplies to keep the 759 convicts, their Marine guards, some with families, and a few civil officers, until they became self-sufficient.

The convicts and marines embarked on the ships, which arrived at Portsmouth on 16th March 1787. They then waited on board until the arrival of Captain Arthur Philip signalled the time for their departure. By the time they departed, some convicts had been aboard these ships for seven months. Very few convicts, twenty three in all, died during the voyage compared to the later convict fleets.

The First Fleet left England on 13th May 1787 for the 'lands beyond the seas' - Australia. The fleet arrived at Botany Bay between 18th and 20th January 1788.

In time with increasing prosperity in New South Wales Australia, came a growing demand for skilled labour, and the Government responded to this need by introducing a number of assisted immigration schemes from 1832 onwards and the scheme was known as the Government Bounty Scheme. The first set of Bounty Regulations was gazetted by Governor Bourke in October 1835:

- The persons accepted should be mechanics tradesmen, or agricultural labourers.
- They should have references as to their character from responsible persons, such as the local magistrate or clergyman.
- To prove their age they should have Certificates of Baptism.

At first, before 1835, the passage money was advanced to emigrants by the Government, to be paid back out of their salary, but many refused to pay it back, so the Government converted this
Loan into a Free Bounty. Settlers in N.S.W. were allowed to recruit their own workers in the U.K. Most employed agents to do so. The Government also had an Agent-General in London after 1837, and Agents in other embarkation ports.

Under the **Bounty Scheme** the settler who wanted workers paid the Emigrants’ passages. On arrival these workers were examined by a Board appointed by the Governor and, if the Board were satisfied, the settler would be issued with a Certificate entitling him to claim the Bounty money back from the Government. Complaints from the settlers before 1841 were uncommon. The Bounty was refused on only about 1% of applications, mostly on grounds of age.

**The Midlothian Emigrants from Skye**

“The second Government chartered immigrant ship to sail from the highlands of Scotland with emigrants was the barque "Midlothian", 414 tons, in the command of Captain Morrison. She departed from Uig Bay, Loch Snizort, Isle of Skye, on 8th August 1837, with 256 Highlanders. Their Medical Superintendent was Dr Robert Stewart, who spoke their language and was well acquainted with their customs. To provide for their spiritual care, Rev. William MacIntyre, M. A., was chosen by the Committee of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland on Colonial Churches to accompany them. Every Sabbath during the voyage of 127 days he preached to the passengers in the morning in Gaelic and in the afternoon in English. During the passage typhus and dysentery broke out, and 24 of the migrants died. Sydney was reached on 12th December 1837.

Some names of the heads of the families who settled as tenants at Dunmore on that portion of the estate which was formerly owned by Mr Standish Lawrence Hughes were –

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2. Donald Campbell</td>
<td>15. John Macleod</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Donald Gillies</td>
<td>16. John McKinnon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Alexander McAulay</td>
<td>17. Malcolm McKinnon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Donald McAulay</td>
<td>18. Neil McKinnon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Angus Macdonald (1)</td>
<td>20. Archibald McQueen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Angus Macdonald (2)</td>
<td>21. Alexander McRae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Hector Macdonald</td>
<td>22. Angus McSwan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. John McIntosh</td>
<td>25. Donald Munro</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. John McKay</td>
<td>26. Donald McDonald (bachelor)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The remaining eight families secured employment on the Hunter as follows –

- William Cowan, Duncan McDonald & Duncan McLennan, all at Hamilton Collins Sempill’s;
- Lachlan Grant, at Peter McIntyre’s;
- Thomas Loch, at J McLaren’s;
- Kenneth McCrimmon, blacksmith, at Messers Hickey’s;
- **Donald Macleod, at Mr (Thomas) Hardy’s, Paterson River**;
- James Mark at A. S. Wrightman’s.

Forty nine years after Australia’s first fleet arrived at Botany Bay, Donald Macleod from Monkstadt, Kilmuir, Isle of Sky, his wife Ann Macdonald and young children - Angus, Donald, John, Christie, Malcolm and Alexander - arrived in Sydney Australia on the “**Midlothian**” on the December 1837. Two sons, Malcolm and Alexander, died during the voyage.

Donald was fortunate that his employer, Mr Thomas Hardy of Paterson River, was a good employer and life was vastly improved for Donald and has family. Donald said in a letter back home –
“Mugstot was a great friend to me when he sent me to this place, and my thousand compliments to him for it.” Note: Mugstot being Lord Macdonald (Proprietor: Monkstadt).

Along with Donald and his family came a treasured “heirloom pin” and the family tradition, that the “heirloom pin” below was given to young Murdoch, son of Donald of Galtrigill. The Pin was (according to tradition) attached to clothing given to the Prince, by either Lady Clanranald or Margaret Macdonald of Kirkibost, to replace his clothes which had become shabby and torn - accordingly the supposition is that our Donald Macleod from Monkstadt, Kilmuir Skye descended from Donald Macleod of Galtrigill.

My ancestor, William Macleod of Monkstadt (1794 – 1872) was a brother of this "Midlothian" Donald. William’s death certificate confirms he was born in Kilmuir and it records his father as Malcolm Macleod, Tenant and his mother as Christy MacMillan. No other records have been found relating to Malcolm Macleod nor his wife Christy MacMillan at this point in time.

Other possible sons (not researched in depth) may have been - older brothers...John, Angus (noted on an old family tree and showing up in 1841 census) and younger brothers Roderick and Torquil (recorded on another old tree with note saying the latter went to live in America). Preliminary research has found a reference in a book about the inhabitants of River Dennis, Cape Breton - that the two younger brothers, as young teenage lads, emigrated (circa 1827-9) to P.E.I. with their widowed mother - Christy Macleod and later moved to Cape Breton, Nova Scotia. Records found below show that both Roderick and Torquil were sons of Malcolm Macleod and Christy McMillan. It is assumed Malcolm died sometime before 1829.

A reunion of the Midlothian Macleods took place in New South Wales in 1937 and since that time various descendants of the "Midlothian" Donald Macleod of Monkstadt, have searched high and low to prove the link back from Malcolm Macleod to Donald Macleod of Galtrigill.

After proving the connection between my William Macleod of Monkstadt and Neil Macleod’s ancestor, Donald Macleod, my research began in the last decade with a view to help find the documentary evidence to prove this connection. A little headway has been made. By sharing the following Historical Timeline and asking more questions, I am hopeful there are others out there that may have the answers or might wish to join in our search.

Noni Brown - 11 August 2013 - Gold Coast, Queensland Australia.
### AN EPISODE OF THE SHIP MIDLOTHIAN (1837)

27 Sep 1879 - Author Unknown. This poem first published in `The Clarence Examiner`, N.S.W.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Around its orb this earth has turned in number forty-two</th>
<th>But with tales of robber deeds my verse I'll not prolong</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Since I have bade my native land - my native vale -adiieu;</td>
<td>For they are drear, and not to them the issues do belong;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Since in the ship Midlothian we sailed from Isle of Skye</td>
<td>Here stay and hear another tale, by shepherds often told,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>That land where off my fathers' trod, where now their ashes lie,</td>
<td>Of Mark's two little boys, of only eight and ten years old.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The sea was calm, the wind was fair, and bright and clear the day</td>
<td>Like Norval's sire, they did most bravely feed their father's flocks,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I do remember well. On which we sailed from Snizort Bay;</td>
<td>Not far from home, but on the hills, and glens and rocks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>And as the ship majestically plough'd through the mighty main,</td>
<td>But ah one morning bright they went a little further out,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>And far behind she left that shore we n'er shall see again.</td>
<td>Not thinking of the dangers nigh, for well they knew the route.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>But while the hills were glimmering still far in the twilight view,</td>
<td>But ah the cruel cannibals that day had spied them there,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unto our fatherland we gave a long and last adieu.</td>
<td>And with a savage rush, they ran the little boys to spear.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>But when the darkness cast her mantle over each hill and dell,</td>
<td>With nimble feet and frantic steps the boys did homeward run,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I laid me down to sleep; but ah my heart did heave and swell,</td>
<td>Which to the cruel, cruel savage mind was sport and fun.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As well as all that company who left their Highland home</td>
<td>But soon the heroes young were caught, and to the camp fire were brought,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To pioneer Australian wilds where wild men did then roam.</td>
<td>But who can tell us how they screamed, or tell us what they thought.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Next day at dawn of day I rose, perchance I'd see once more

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Loch Uigg's grand and rugged shore; but ah a wide expanse was o'er.</th>
<th>Ah when they saw the fire lit up and burn so very great,</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Our dangers and our fate upon that ever-heaving swell</td>
<td>Oh, did they think that then was come their dreadful, awful fate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I think I need not at all relate-it would take too long to tell;</td>
<td>But while they lay beside the camp, the sheep ran frantic home,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suffice to tell it now, when near the equinoctial line,</td>
<td>Which made the mother's heart to quail, the father's wrath to foam,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On board a dreadful fever raging, till more than four times nine</td>
<td>To find his darling little boys in haste he did prepare,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Were shrouded for a lowly bed far in the sombre sea,</td>
<td>Lest cruel savage hands should out their hearts and bowels tear;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Who, when in Scotia's bonny isle, were full of life and glee.</td>
<td>Well mounted on his stead, well found and in his Armour clad,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>`Twas sad to see the father sigh, or hear the mother weep,</td>
<td>Not far he went, when to the sight that met his gaze was sad.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>When a fond comely boy was funeral-marching to the deep;</td>
<td>The trunkless skull, the strewn bones, from which the flesh was ate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Or children mourning o'er a mother calm, and still and dead,</td>
<td>Of his dear white-haired bonnie boy, his darling little pet;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Or yet the lonely father sitting down with drooping head,</td>
<td>And half of one not less beloved hung roasted on a tree,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thus oft a funeral psalm was sung, while passing o'er the lea</td>
<td>Such was the end of the brave, heroic boys who crossed the sea.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The young, the gay, the fair, the strong, into the rolling sea.</td>
<td>They were the first to die, I think, upon a foreign land</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Our trip across the ocean wide was very long and drear,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>But how our hearts did aye rejoice when once we trod the pier.</th>
<th>But ah since then, how many more have crossed life's mystic stream</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>But Sydney was a little town, a little hamlet then,</td>
<td>To whom the judgement bar and judgement scene is no more a dream?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>And could not boast of hoarded wealth, nor yet of wealthy men;</td>
<td>But, where do rest their mortal frames, where lie their mouldering bones?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>And in the streets we saw the prisoners clang their heavy chains</td>
<td>Where do they calmly sleep, beneath what heap of dust and stones?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The exile gang from England's alleys and from England's lanes.</td>
<td>There's some in Grafton's churchyard lie, who with us crossed the deep,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Such dismal sights as that in Scotia's land we ne'er did see,</td>
<td>Beneath that costly monument there two Midlothian's sleep;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>And heartily we wished they were good citizens and free;</td>
<td>There's some at Wingham, and at Stroud, and some at Jamberoo:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>But our sympathies they did not by any means deserve,</td>
<td>There's some at Melbourne, and at Maitland East there lie a few,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For, when their freedom they'd regained, they would not strain each nerve</td>
<td>And one who held the reins of State at Queensland far away,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To live like honest men, but they would rob from house to house,</td>
<td>There lies within a marble tomb till Resurrection Day.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With fear at midnight's silent hours the inmates they would rouse.</td>
<td>But Haselm holds the relics of that great, that learned divine,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>This a time when flour was sold for twelve pence for the pound,</td>
<td>Who with us shared our ocean fate, who with us crossed the Line.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>And other food exceeding dear, for meat could scarce be found.</td>
<td>Thus far apart within the city of the dead are laid,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Those who together crossed the ocean wide together prayed.</td>
<td>Those who together crossed the ocean wide together prayed.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Donald MacLeod of Galtrigill

Q: Where is Donald’s unique silver “Palinurus” Snuff Box (a little Scottish Treasure) as described below?

Q: What was the connection between John Walkinshaw of London (who presented the snuff box to Donald on behalf of himself of the Prince) with Clementine Walkingshaw, the mistress and possible wife of Prince Charles Edward Stuart?

Q: Why isn’t Donald’s family background public knowledge or clarified in records at Dunvegan?

Q: Donald received high praise as a “truly noble (thought poor) worthy” from Rev. Robert Forbes. Was his heritage noble or was Rev. Forbes only referring to his character?

Q: Could he be the trader and ship owner Donald Macleod, referred to in the Colbeck lineage (John, son of Donald, elder son of John, elder son of Torquil, only son of John.. the only brother German to Roderick McLeod.. last of the Lewses. This Donald was a brother of John McLeod "the Planter" of Colbecks Jamaica and also a brother of Barbara known as "Lady Habost" who was the recipient of so many gifts from her brother, the seafaring trader Donald, her neighbours referred to her as "Lady Habost"

Q: Some recent research indicates Donald may have been an unnamed son of John Macleod 2nd of Rigg - could it be that John McLeod 1st of Rigg is the same person as John McLeod of 1st Colbecks (father of Donald the brother of John Macleod 2nd of Colbecks "the Planter" and Donald being the son of John McLeod 3rd of Colbecks.

Q: “Although his history bemost extraordinary in all the several instances of it” (Rev. Forbes) – What were all the several instances of his extraordinary history?

Q: Did Donald play a part in the 1715 Rebellion along with his old friend and neighbour, John Dub MacKinnon the Old Laird of Strath.

Q: Did Donald have extraordinary history trading and sea voyaging even to the Pacific? The Pacific Ocean is the largest of the Earth’s oceanic divisions. It extends from the Arctic in the north to the Southern Ocean (or, depending on definition, to Antarctica) in the south, bounded by Asia and Australia in the west, and the Americas in the east. One of the earliest voyages of scientific exploration was organized by Spain in the Malaspina Expedition of 1789-1794. It sailed vast areas of the Pacific, from Cape Horn to Alaska, Guam and the Philippines, New Zealand, Australia and the South Pacific.

Q: Why did John Macdonald, the 5th Laird of Glenaladale, a notable and well to do Jacobite family permit his daughter Catherine to marry Donald - unless he was a fellow trusted Jacobite and a son of a Laird of at least an equal standing, as was the tradition at the time?

Q: Was Donald born in Galtrigill, or did he live there only around the time of the '45 only? One of the notations in the "Lyon" stated that Donald was an old friend and neighbour of John Dubh MacKinnon (the Old Laird) whose estates were in Strath?

Q: When and where did he marry Catherine Macdonald of Glenaladale?

Q: What were the names of his children - other than young Murdoch?

Q: What was it about Donald that he was so respected and trusted by so man, including the Prince, the Prince’s Banker and was trusted as the Prince’s Pilot and guide “who for sixty days, through constant peril, held the life and fortunes of the royal fugitive within his keeping.”

Q: With his preference for only speaking in his native *Erse (Classic Gaelic usually associated at that time with Irish Gaelic), and the mention of Waterford on the old [familysearch.org](http://familysearch.org) – did he have a connection with Ireland?

Q: Was Donald born, educated, or lived at some time in Ireland?

*Erse: Scottish Gaelic should not be confused with Scots, which refers to the Anglic language variety traditionally spoken in the Lowlands of Scotland. Prior to the 15th century, the Anglic speech of the Lowlands was known as Inglis (“English”), with Gaelic being called Scottis (“Scottish”). From the late 15th century, however, it became increasingly common to refer to Scottish Gaelic as Erse (“Irish”) to disassociate it from Scotland, and the Lowland vernacular as Scottis. Today, Scottish Gaelic is recognised as a separate language from Irish, so the word Erse in reference to Scottish Gaelic is no longer used. (See Annexure “Erse” attached.

Q: Why does Burke’s Landed Gentry record Donald MacDonal of Gaultergill as the husband of Catherine MacDonald of Glenaladale instead of Donald Macleod?
REV. ROBERT FORBES – IN PRAISE OF DONALD MACLEOD (excerpts from letter to Lord Abuthnott below)

- ..happiness to salute one of the **first men in the world**.
- ..this **truly noble** (though poor) **worthy**
  - A **Noble** - a state-privileged status which is generally hereditary. The **term originally referred to those who were “known” or “notable” and was applied to the highest social class in pre-modern societies.** Being wealthy or influential does not automatically make one a noble, nor are all nobles wealthy and influential. Aristocratic families have lost their fortunes in various ways, and the concept of the ’poor nobleman’ is almost as old as nobility itself.
  - **“Titles of Nobility”** are usually only associated with present or former monarchies.
- Although his **history be most extraordinary** in all the **several instances of it**
- **conversing with worthies, men of rigid virtue and integrity** and such indeed this man is.
- the **renowned SCOTS PALINURUS, Donald MacLeod**, tenant at Gaultergill, in the Isle of Skye.
- that **most faithful and honest steersman** of the eight-oared
- to draw the **immortal character** of this **amiable** instance of **heroic virtue**.
- my admiration raised of the **wondrous good man**.

Donald MacLeod was born about 1677-8 presumably at Galtrigill, Duirinish or Waternish or Isle of Lewis or elsewhere Isle of Skye or perhaps even *Waterford, Ireland*. Donald is recorded as having died on the 8th September 1749 age 72 yrs at Galtrigill (*also spelt - Galtrigill, Gualtergill, Gaultergill, Galtraigeall, Gartrigill, Galdrigile, Galtrigil, Galtricle and likely other spellings*) – is located across Loch Dunvegan from Dunvegan Castle.

*Note: Although not taken seriously an entry on the www.familysearch.org had Donald Macleod of Gaultergill, Western Islands, **Waterford.** His Spouse Catherine MacDonald marriage c 1709 Scotland. A son Donald born c1710; a daughter Catherine born c1712 (Source: IGI Records submitted after 1991 by a member of the LDS Church). It is not clear whether the submitter means he was born in Waterford, Ireland or they meant Waternish, Duirinish, Skye.*

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\[ Map of Duirinish & Waternish \]

\[ Map showing Galtrigill \]
In 1683, when Donald was a young boy, **MacLeod of MacLeod** was the largest land owner in Skye. If Donald was in fact born in Galtrigill - perhaps one of the Tenants below would be his father. *(Source: “Rent Roll of MacLeod’s Estate for Galtrigill, Skye for Crop and Year (1683)” At that time all the lands at Duirinish were owned by Macleod of Macleod or one of his four brothers.)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name (Patronymic)</th>
<th>Interpretations (?)</th>
<th>Annual Rent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Angus Fergusone</td>
<td>Angus son of Fergus</td>
<td>45 merks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Ean Mc Sunish vyc Conshye</td>
<td>John son of Suishnish vyc Duncan</td>
<td>45 merks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Donald Mac Ronald</td>
<td>Donald son of Ronald or Ranald</td>
<td>22 merks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Finlay Mc Sorle</td>
<td>Finlay son of Sorle</td>
<td>33 merks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Malcolm Fergusone</td>
<td>Malcolm son of Fergus</td>
<td>11 merks</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note: Boreraig (Scottish Gaelic: Boraraig) and Suishnish were small townships in Strath Swordale (Shuardail) on the north shore of Loch Eishort in the parish of Strath, Isle of Skye, Scotland - just south of Galtrigill, in Duirinish.*

Almost all historical references to Donald MacLeod of Galtrigill have one common source, *The Lyon in Mourning*, a collection of speeches, letters, Journals etc. relative to the affairs of Prince Charles Edward Stuart. It is one of the best contemporary records of the Jacobite rising of 1745-46. This collection was compiled between 1746 and 1775 by Reverend Robert Forbes (1708-1775) who later became Bishop Forbes.

Donald lived with his wife Catherine and children on land located beside the “Manners Stone” in Galtrigill, Duirinish, Isle of Skye. The Manners Stone is acclaimed to bestow good manners upon those whom sit on it.

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The Ruined Village at Galtrigill.

Donald was a renowned helmsman and pilot as well as a respected trader delivering grains and other goods (including gold for his Chief) throughout the isles. His native and preferred language was Erse (Gaelic). He preferred not to speak in Scots. The Lyon’s Journals would suggest he was very honest, trustworthy, loyal, respectable, courageous, well known and popular with a great deal of wit, wisdom and common sense.

DUNVEGAN CASTLE COLLECTION:

Exhibited in the Dunvegan Castle are the Spectacles of Donald MacLeod of Galtrigill, the Prince’s boatman, and an Amen Glass which was given to Donald MacLeod by the Prince, inscribed with the words ‘To my faithful Palinurus’ alluding to the boatman who conducts people across the Loch. See photo of the Jacobite collection at Dunvegan below. The spectacles were given to the young MacLeod Chief when he came of age by a descendent of the MacLeods of Rigg.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Jacobite Relics</th>
<th>Donald MacLeod’s broken Amen Glass</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bust of Prince Charles by Jean Baptiste Lemoyne, 1748. Plaster. During the two and a half years that Charles spent in Paris after his return from Scotland, three major portraits, including this sculpted one, were produced. Several plaster casts were made, including this one, painted to resemble terra-cotta.</td>
<td>←The Spottiswoode &quot;Amen&quot; glass, circa 1745, is engraved with the verses of the Jacobite anthem and is combined with the king’s Scottish title, indicating that the engraver was working for a Scottish patron who wished to see the Stuarts restored to their ancestral home.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Macleod of Macleod CLANSMAN:

Donald was a trusted clansman of Norman Macleod of Macleod 22nd Chief (born 29 July 1705) aka Norman the Red. Scottish Gaelic: Tormod MacLeòid - also known in his own time and within clan tradition as The Wicked Man (Scottish Gaelic: An Droch Dhuine), was an 18th century politician, and a clan chief of Clan MacLeod. He represented his native County of Inverness in Parliament for fourteen years from 1741 to 1754. He initially supported and encouraged Prince Charles to come over from France in early 1745, although he afterwards, mainly by the influence of Sir Alexander Macdonald of Sleat, and lack of French military and financial support, refused to join him. On the 17th August 1745 the 22nd Chief, wrote to the Lord President offering, along with Sir Alexander Macdonald, 1500 to 2000 for King George’s service if they are wanted.

Clansman, Donald MacLeod of Galtrigill, transported a hoard of gold coins from Barra to Moidart! Although the MacLeod Chief at the time of the ‘45 did not support Prince Charles, many of his and Lord Macdonald’s Clansmen did do so.

In July 1745, Bonnie Prince Charlie landed in Scotland, with just seven companions on the Isle of Eriskay (in the Outer Hebrides) in July 1745, where many were loyal to his cause. He raised his standard at *Glenfinnan (on the mainland, and clansmen sympathetic to his cause soon swelled his ranks. He defeated British forces in September at the Battle of Prestonpans, and then moved south into England. The French monarch, Louis XV, had promised to send twelve thousand soldiers to aid the rebellion, but did not do so...

“When his royal Highness, before the battle of Culloden, entered the town of Inverness he met in private with several friends warmly attached to his person, and sincerely zealous in his cause. He happened to state that he expected some French vessels to arrive on the West Coast with money and requisite munitions of war, but was at a loss how to procure a trustworthy person to fall in with these foreign ships and get some of these requisites privately conveyed to him”.

“His Royal Highness was informed by Æneas MacDonald that he had just seen a faithful, worthy Skye man in town, whom he considered a most suitable person for the purpose required, if he would engage to do it. The Prince expressed a desire to see him; whereupon, in a short time, Æneas MacDonald brought Donald Macleod of Galtrigill into the presence of his Royal Highness, who shook hands with the humble Hebridean, and spent nearly an hour in conversation with him in a Close in Church Street, near the Gaelic Church”.

“Donald, an intelligent, enterprising man, was at the time in Inverness, loading a vessel with meal for Skye, and other places on the West Coast. Owing to Donald’s knowledge of the Western Isles, he so far yielded to the Prince’s wishes, as to promise that he would accompany
Banker MacDonald to Barra, to bring to his Royal Highness whatever money or despatches might have been left for him in that Island.”

17th February, 1746 – Donald meets with his Chief MacLeod of MacLeod and refuses his Chief’s direction to leave the area because of the imminent arrival of the Prince’s army to face Lord Loudon’s (Government) forces lying there. Donald was initially arrested by the Rebel soldiers but released on bail to his dear friend, the old Laird of MacKinnon.

In early April 1746, the Prince’s Banker, Æneas Macdonald, brother of Kinloch-Moidart, was sent by the Prince to Barra in order to recover and transport to Inverness about 380 pounds in gold, which had been landed on the island in the previous December. For his companion and pilot he chose Donald, and a week or two before the Battle of Culloden the two set out on their dangerous mission across a sea “swarming with sloops of war, boats and yaws full of militia”.

In mid April, 1746 Donald’s son Murdoch runs away from Inverness Grammar School to take his chances on the field with the Prince’s Army along with his Macleod and MacDonald cousins and relatives.

On 16th April 1746 at 1 o’clock Bonnie Prince Charlie faced George’s military-minded son Prince William, Duke of Cumberland, in the Battle of Culloden, the last pitched battle ever fought on British soil. The Macdonald’s, offended with the positioning on the field refused to fight. The ravaged Jacobite troops were routed by the government army. The remains of the army retired to Corrybrough Bonnie Prince Charlie escaped, but many of his Scottish supporters were caught and executed. Jacobitism was all but crushed; no further serious attempt was made at restoring the House of Stuart.

Conclusion: casualties and prisoners

The total of Jacobite casualties during the battle has been estimated at about 1,500–2,000 killed or wounded. Cumberland’s official list of prisoners taken includes 154 Jacobites and 222 French prisoners (men from the ‘foreign units’ in the French service). A dded to the official list of those apprehended were 172 of the Earl of Cromartie’s men, captured after a brief engagement the day before near Littleferry. In striking contrast to the Jacobite losses, the Government forces suffered 50 dead and 259 wounded, although a high proportion of those recorded as wounded are likely to have died of their wounds. For example, only 29 out of 104 wounded from Barrell’s 4th Foot survived to claim pensions. All six of the artillerymen recorded as wounded died. The only Government casualty of high rank was Lord Robert Kerr, the son of William Kerr, 3rd Marquess of Lothian.

Prince William Augustus born 26 April 1721, was a younger son of George II of Great Britain and Caroline of Ansbach, and Duke of Cumberland from 1726. He is generally best remembered for his role in putting down the Jacobite Rising at the Battle of Culloden in 1746, and as such is also known as "Butcher" Cumberland. After Culloden, he went on to enjoy a successful military career, but following the Convention of Klosterzeven in 1757, he never held
active military command, and switched his attentions to politics and horse-
racing. 1721 – He died 31 October 1765

“Butcher” Cumberland

The Unpublished 1746 “Cumberland” Lists

These lists were required from all lairds in all parishes of Scotland to be sent to Cumberland’s secretary listing names of all the men who did not support Prince Charles.

“A detailed list giving the names of all the men on the Macleod lands including Duirinish in North West Skye and covering Dunvegan, Glendale and Waternish – shows that only one man in six was called MacLeod. Rev John MacLeod, minister of Duirnish and tacksman of Balmore, made a return of forty-nine separate townships in the Parish of Duirinish, naming 563 men in the parish who had not been involved in the late rebellion. The total population then was about 2,500 people of which, 1330 children, 990 adults aged 16 to 60 and 180 over 60. Of the 563 men named 230 were employed by the Chief in the service of the Government, against the Rebels, while 336 remained at home. Macleod raised more than 800 men from his lands in Harris, Duirinish, Bracadale and Glenelg.

*Note: This article was published by Ruari Halford Macleod. These 1746 Lists are very important as they would provide the only major list of names at locations - between the Macleod 1683 Skye Rentals List and the 1841 Census apart from any Muster Rolls lists that are publicly available.

MacLeods at Culloden – Macleods attached to the Glengarry & Cromarty Regiments

- Alexander MacLeod, son of Muiravonside, A.D.C. to Prince Charles
- Donald Macleod of Bernera aka “The Old Trojan” – related to Macleod of Raasay
- Murdoch MacLeod 15 yrs of age (son of Donald Macleod of Galtrigill)
- Donald Macleod of Suardal (Swordale) – Tacksman and MacLeod’s traditional Armourer.
- Malcolm Macleod of Raasay
- Malcolm Macleod of Brae, cousin of Raasay
- Murdoch MacLeod, son of Raasay, Surgeon.
- John Macleod of Glendale
- Roderick Macleod, his brother
- Roderick Macleod of Cadboll
- An Angus Macleod and his six sons (call killed at Culloden)

*Note: there were approx. 120 Macleods in total in the first line under the Command of MacLeod of Raasa and MacLeod of Bernera.

Family of Catherine MacDonald daughter of John 5th Laird of Glenaladale (Donald’s wife) at Culloden:

- Major Alexander Macdonald of Glenaladale
- Angus MacDonald of Borrodale
• Angus MacEachain, Borrodale’s son-in-law (Surgeon in Glengarry’s regt.)
• James MacDonald, uncle of Glenaladale
• John MacDonald, brother of Glenaladale
• John MacDonald, son of Borrodale (killed at Culloden)
• John MacDonald, another son of Borrodale
• Ranald MacDonald, son of Borrodale
• Roderick MacDonald, uncle of Glenaladale

• Donald Roy MacDonald of the ‘45 – frequent visitor to Monkstadt, Kilmuir and friends with chief Sir Alexander MacDonald his wife Lady Margaret MacDonald and Flora MacDonald. He also held Donald in high esteem.

Immediately after the battle, Cumberland rode into Inverness, his drawn sword still covered in blood, a symbolic and menacing gesture. The following day, the slaughter continued, when patrols were sent back to the battlefield to kill any survivors, contemporary sources indicate that about 70 more Jacobites were killed as a result of this. Cumberland emptied the jails of English prisoners, and replaced them with Jacobite sympathizers. Numbers of the prisoners were brought south to England to stand trial, charged with high treason, with trials taking place at Berwick, York and London.

Prisoners of the ‘45:

• **Alexander Macleod** – Glengarry’s Regiment – 19, Labourer from Inverness. Prisoner at Carlisle and York, Transported from Liverpool to the Leeward Islands on the “Veteran”, Master John Ricky, 5 May 1747. Liberated by a French Privateer and landed on Martinique June 1747.
• **Alexander Macleod, Cromarty’s regiment** – 40, Ploughman, Lochbroom. Prisoner at Inverness, ship and Tilbury. Transported 1747.
• **Alexander Macleod, Cromarty’s regiment** – 26, Farmer, Kerogarreoch, Lochbroom. Prisoner at Inverness, ship and Tilbury, Transported from London to Barbadoes or Jamaica by Samuel Smith 31 March 1747.
• **Alexander Macleod – Lochiel’s regiment** – 30, Prisoner at Culloden, Inverness and ship. Transported 1747?
• **Alexander Macleod** – 50, Nithsdale, Army deserter Jacobite, Prisoner at Perth, Stirling, Carlisle, York and Lancaster, Transported 1747.
• **Angus Macleod, 35, Labourer, Inverness.** Prisoner at Carlisle and York, Transported from Liverpool on the “Johnson” Master William Iam Pemberton”. Landed at Port Oxford Maryland 5 August 1747.
• **Daniel Macleod** - Lovat’s Regiment, from Inverness, 36, imprisoned Inverness June 1746 on the “Margaret & Mary”. Not transported may have died.
• Daniel Macleod - Cromarty’s Regiment, from Ross, 44, Imprisoned Inverness on the “Liberty” Tilbury, Transported from London to Jamaica or Barbadoes by Samuel Smith, 20 March 1747.


• Donald Macleod (2) - Cromarty’s Regiment - age 22 from Coigach, Ross, Servant to Alexander Macleod, imprisoned Inverness, June 1746 on the “Wallsgrave” Tilbury Fort, Transported from London to Jamaica or Barbados by Samuel Smith 31 March 1747.


• Duncan Macleod – Cromarty’s Regiment - 19, Army deserter Inverness. Prisoner at Inverness, ships and Tilbury, Transported 31 March 1747.

• Duncan Macleod – Cromarty’s Regiment – 24, Prisoner at Inverness and ship. Transported 20 March 1747.

• Murdoch Macleod - Cromarty’s Regiment, 18 herdsman to Kenneth McKenzie of Asson, Ross born c1729 Transported from London to Barbadoes or Jamaica by Samuel Smith 31 March 1747.


• Angus McQuin (MacQueen) 24 imprisoned Inverness “Pamela” nothing more known of him, he probably died.

• Flora McQuin (MacQueen) age 10 from the Highlands, S.P.D. 91-84; SPD Entry Book 84. Imprisoned at Lancaster Castle.

Executions were conducted on the basis of drawing lots on a ratio of about 1 in 20. In total, 3,470 Jacobites, supporters and others were taken prisoner in the aftermath with 120 of them being executed and Cumberland also executed 36 of his own forces for desertion, 88 dying in prison, 936 transported to the colonies, and 222 more “banished”. While many were eventually released, the fate of nearly 700 is unknown.

Donald Macleod age 68 years, along with his 15-16 year old son Murdoch and others, aided Prince Charles flee to the Long Isle in the hope of finally escaping to France and for sixty days, through constant peril this brave old gentleman held the life and fortunes of the royal fugitive within his keeping.

5th July 1746 - After Prince Charles departed his company, Donald was arrested at Benbecula by Allan McDonald of Knock.
Prison Record: No 2311, MacLeod, Donald, age 68 yrs of Gualtergil, Dunvegan, Skye - Glengarry’s Regiment - Imprisoned 5 July 1746 at Benbecula; then Portree, then H.M.S. Furnace, 9 August 1746, then London Tilbury, on the “Jane of Leith”, at the House of a Messenger. He was released 11 June 1747.

6th July-15th July, 1746 - Captain Allan MacDonald and another Priest who were captured separately from Donald, were taken with Donald MacLeod, from Benbecula to Barra. From Barra they were carried to Loch Bracadale in Skye thence to Portree where Donald had the mortification of being shunned by some of his own relations before being placed in the guard house.

On the 10th July the Prince arrived at Borradale in early morning and found Angus MacDonald (Catherine’s brother) living in a bothy, as his house had been burned. The old chief of MacKinnon and John MacKinnon here left the Prince. Both were taken prisoner the following day, the chief at Morar, and John, who escaped from Morar, when he arrived by night at Elgol.
The Bonnie Prince eventually escaped to France but within two weeks Flora McDonald was taken in for questioning. She was imprisoned on the HMS Furnace and kept below decks in dire conditions with other prisoners on half rations. General John Campbell of Mamore, the officer in charge of the search for the Prince, ordered that Flora 'be used with the utmost respect'. It was to Campbell that Flora told her story in Applecross Bay on the 12th of July 1746.

16th July Donald was joined in the guard house by his very close friend (relative) Capt. Malcolm MacLeod of Brae second son of John Macleod 111 of Rigg, a nephew of Old Raasay.

After three more days in the guard house, Donald MacLeod and the other prisoners, were transported on a tender to Applecross Bay where they were brought on board the 'Furnace' commanded by Captain John Ferguson.

1st August, 1746 Donald was brought before and examined ‘most exactly and circumstantially’ by General Campbell. Donald and his fellow prisoners endured immense hardship on board ‘Furnace’ while it cruised upon the Highland coast and made its way to London.

3rd August 1746 – List of Prisoners, delivered to Commodore Smith by Major Gen. Campbell.
Source: The Albemarle Papers Page 69-70

1. Ronald Clanranald, make Prisoner for Treasonable Practices in Visiting and assisting the Pretender’s Son while on the Islands of Benbecula and South Uist.
2. Ronald McDonald, Baillie of Benbecula, made Prisoner for Treasonable Practices; a Material Evidence against Clanronald, his Lady, Boisdale, The Baillie of Canna, and Hugh McDonald of Armadale, an Officer of the Skye Militia.
3. John McKinnon of Elgol in Skye, made Prisoner for having been an Officer in the Rebel Army; a Material Evidence against the Laird of McKinnon.
4. Malcolm Macleod of Teir in Raasay, made Prisoner for having been a Captain in the Rebel Army, and other Treasonable Practices; an Evidence against the Laird of McKinnon.
5. Ronald McGachen, son to Obeg in South Uist, make Prisoner for having assisted the Pretender’s Son while in South Uist; as Evidence against Old Clanronald, the Bailie of Benbucula and Boisdale.
6. Donald McCleod of Gartrigill made Prisoner for having been in Rebellion and Piloting the Pretender’s Son from the Continent to the Western Isles. An Evidence against old Clanronald, McDonald of Buisdale, Æneas McDonald The Banker, and the Laird of Barra.
8. Frances McDonald, made Prisoner for having raised men in Ireland for the Pretender’s Service and for being an Officer with the Rebels. He was made Prisoner at Couchindier in Ireland for the same, but made his escape, and it is reported Fifty Pounds was promised by those he escaped from for retaking him, for which reason, Query, it would not be right to send him thither to have him tried as there is no evidence here against him.
9. **Lauchlan McVurych**, made Prisoner for having been in Rebellion and assisting the Pretender’s Son in his escape from the Continent to South Uist, an Evidence against Lady Clanronald.

10. **Angus McCaulay** and

11. **John McDonald**, two Boys, Servants to the Baillie of Benbecula, Evidences against their Master.

12. **Duncan McKeizig**, made Prisoner for having been in Rebellion, and taken with his Arms.

13. **Roderick McDonald**, made Prisoner for having been in Rebellion and assisting the Young Pretender in escaping to the Long Island, an Evidence against Clanronald.

14. **John McLean**, Cook to the Laird of Clanronald, made Prisoner for having been Cook to the Pretender’s Son while on the Long Island, but chiefly to be an Evidence against the Laird and Lady Clanronald.

15. **John McDonald**, brother to the Baillie of Benbecula, made Prisoner only for an Evidence against some Persons in the Long Island.

16. **Duncan McRievre** in Benbecula, made Prisoner for having rowed the Pretender’s Son from South Uist to Skye.

17. **Alexander McDonald** of Garigole in Benbecula, taken up only to be an Evidence against Lady Clanronald and some others in the Long Island.

18. **Francis Bower**, a Papist Teacher of Children in Morer.

19. **Alexander McDonald** of Buisdale continued Prisoner by Capt Scott for being aiding and assisting to the Pretender’s Son, and visiting him while he was on South Uist.

20. **John McKinnon**, the Old Laird, continued for being in the Rebellion; he was attainted in the last Rebellion, and this also. He conducted the Pretender’s Son from Skye to Morer and was otherwise assisting to him.

*Endorsed – in the Earl of Albermarle’s... of Aug 8th 1746.*

Clanranald and his excellent Lady had selected twelve trusty men, whom they had sworn to fidelity, to act as messengers and guides to His Royal Highness on every emergency when their services were required.

9th August Donald was taken to London, Tilbury and transferred to the “Jane of Leith”, where he spent eight months, with the elder Clanranald and others, in the fever-stricken hold of the rotting hulk off Tilbury, on a daily ration of one-half pound of raw oatmeal which they mixed with water in a bottle, Most of them died there, but Donald, in spite of his three score and ten lived to see once more the hills of Skye.

**June 1747:** Donald was released on the 10th June from the House of a Messenger, Mr Dick. On his release he was presented by Mr John Walkinshaw of London, with a handsome silver snuff box, beautifully chased and gilt. It remained, and likely still remains, an heirloom in the possession of his descendents.

“To Donald Macleod especially did John Walkingshaw show kindnesses innumerable. The heroic devotion of the old man had touched his imagination as it had touched the imagination of countless others, while the simplicity and the modesty of his bearing won for him a very warm place in Walkingshaw’s heart. “The Prince’s Pilot” as he had come to be known, had many enthusiastic admirers in London, but none more so that the
kindly host, who dubbed him “the faithful Palinurus” and, when the time for his departure at last came, presented him with a memento at once valuable and flattering, in the shape of “a large silver snuff-box, prettily chased” a description of which, from the pen of Bishop Forms, happily survives (See below)

“The Box” writes the worthy Bishop, in whose affections Donald seems to rank next the Prince, “is an octagon oval of three inches and three-quarters in length, three inches in breadth, and an inch and a quarter in depth, and the inside of it is doubly gilt.”

Source; “Prince Charlie’s Pilot” Page 162.

- Upon the lid of this box is raised the eight-oared boat, with Donald at the helm, the four under his care, together with the eight rowers distinctly represented making their way through a very rough and tempestuous sea.
- The Long island is seen in the distance upon one of the extremities of the lid, and the boat appears to be just steering into Rossinish, the point of Benbecula where Charles landed after leaving Lochnanuagh.
- On the other end of the lid there was a landscape of the end of the isle of Skye, as it appears opposite to the Long island, on which the sites of Dunvegan and Gualtergill are marked. The clouds were represented as heavy and lowering, and the rain descending; and above the clouds
  - near the hinge, the following motto was engraved: —
    - “Olim Haec Meminisse Juvabit, Aprilis, 26to, 1746.” (With joy will he in after days recall these things)
- Upon the bottom, under the sea, and near the edge of the lid, was this inscription • —
  - “Quid Neptune, Paras? Fatis agita-nur iniquis.” (What has though in store Neptune? We are the sport of unkind fate)
- The following words were engraved on the bottom of the box: —
  - “Donald MacLeod of Gualtergill, in the Isle of Skye, the faithful Palinurus, set. 68, 1746.”
- Below which there was a representation of a dove with an *olive branch* in its bill.

Note: Donald’s snuff box as described, indicates it was engraved by a “master” engraver. It has been suggested (by an anonymous silver smith researcher) that it was made by Robert Gordon, silversmith and Richard Cooper, engraver or his most famous pupil, Sir Robert Strange, Knt., Engraver - brother-in-law of Andrew Lumisden, Private Secretary of the Stuart Princes. All known Jacobites. Robert Strange fled to France along with other Jacobites and for sometime lived at Rouen, a popular place for artistic folk, where he learned new methods of engraving. *Robert Strange has used an “Olive Branch” as a mark in some of his engravings

Donald never put any snuff into this box, and when asked the cause by Mr. Forbes, he exclaimed, "Sneeshin in that box! ‘Na, the deil a pickle sneeshin shall ever get into it till the King be restored; and then, I trust in God, I’ll go to London, and then I will put sneeshin in the box, and go to the Prince, and say, ’Sir, will you take a sneeshin out o’ my box?’” Ref: Page 163 “The Prince’s Pilot” by Evan Macleod Barron (taken from the manuscripts of Rev Robert Forbes – called “The Lyon in Mourning”
Where is this JACOBITE TREASURE?

August 1747: Donald arrived in Edinburgh on the way home from London.

13th August 1747: Rev Forbes asks James MacDonald, Joiner to arrange for him to meet Donald and Flora MacDonald. For at least some of the time he spent in Edinburgh, Donald slept in the home of James MacDonald.

20th August: Donald relates his story to Rev Forbes. His native and preferred language was Erse (Gaelic). He preferred not to speak in Scots although there are many quotes in Scots. He is assisted in translation and memory prompting by Captain Malcolm MacLeod, who had been released on 4th July and travelled from London in a post-chaise with Flora MacDonald, posing as Mr. Robertson and his sister, arriving at Edinburgh on Sunday evening 2nd August, 1747.

23rd October: Donald leaves Edinburgh for the Isle of Skye carrying letters from Rev Forbes for Lord Arbuthnott, Kingsborough and Malcolm MacLeod (at Rasaay). The letter to Lord Arbuthnott is a touching testimonial to old Donald and is reproduced later.

13 January 1748 Malcolm MacLeod wrote to Forbes advising him that he had received the two letters the previous day but “he (Donald) did not come home himself as yet.”

Where was Donald from 23rd October to 13 January 1748?

June, 1749 Rev Forbes hears a report of the death of Donald and inserts a Death Notice in at least one national newspaper (reproduced later). Donald may have had the unusual experience of reading his own death notice because he was still alive and in good health as reported by Mr MacLeod, younger of Raasay.

8th September, 1749: Malcolm MacLeod writes from Raasay in a letter dated 18th September 1749

“I have no news to tell you. Only poor Donald Macleod is dead about ten days ago”

A TRIBUTE TO DONALD:

The Hon JOHN ARBUTHNOT, 5th Viscount of ARBUTHNOT. Known as "the Good Lord". Dsp 8 May 1756. Married JEAN MORRISON, daughter of William Morrison of Preston Grange (brother of both Helen, Countess of Glasgow and Catherine, Lady Strathnaver. The title Viscount of Arbuthnot was created in the Peerage of Scotland in 1641, along with the title Lord Inverbervie, for Sir Robert Arbuthnot. The Viscount of Arbuthnot is the hereditary Clan Chief of Clan Arbuthnot. The family seat is Arbuthnot House, Arbuthnot, near Inverbervie, Kincardineshire (Aberdeenshire).
Letter 21 October 1747 to Lord Arbuthnott from Rev Robert Forbes

My Lord,

Your lordship may be justly surprised at me having been honoured with yours of September 8th, 1747, without making any return to it before this time. But to tell the truth, as I had a view of this bearer, I delayed writing till I could do it with a good grace. And sure I am I could never do it with a better one than at present, when I gladly embrace the opportunity of affording your lordship the happiness to salute one of the first men in the world. I know, my Lord, you feel a sensible pleasure beyond many in the world in conversing with worthies, men of rigid virtue and integrity, and such indeed this man is. Know then, my Lord, that this will be put into your hands by the renowned SCOTS PALINURUS, Donald MacLeod, tenant at Gaultergill, in the Isle of Sky, that most faithful and honest steersman of the eight-oared boat from the continent to the Isles of Benbecula, South Uist, Lewis, etc, etc, etc, and who had the Prince among his hands for about ten weeks after the battle of Culloden.

While a prisoner on board a ship he went through an uninterrupted series of the greatest hardships and severities for several months together. In a word, he was reduced to the lowest ebb of misery, and had the mortification of seeing others dying about him like rotten sheep. But his gray hairs (by a remarkable blessing of Heaven) have survived the trials of adversity, while many younger and in appearance much stronger, submitted to the fate of a lingering death. Although his history be most extraordinary in all the several instances of it, yet, my Lord, when he arrived here from London, he had not wherewith to bear his charges to Skye, where he has a wife and children (under the Laird of Macleod) whom he has now been absent from for nineteen or twenty months.

Something has been done for him in and about Edinburgh, but far from what his merit justly entitles him to, and what his circumstances really call for, So many and frequent are the demands that have been made, that I must frankly own I was turned quite bankrupt in applications before I had the honour of your Lordship’s letter; so that it was altogether out of my power, though my inclination was great, to make anything for poor William Baird, whose affecting history and character were no strangers to me.
Take a view, my Lord, of this truly noble (though poor) worthy in this single point - that he had the courage and integrity of heart to despise the tempting bait of thirty thousand pounds sterling, and not only so, but that in spite of the’ infirmities attending the hoary head he struggled through as great dangers and difficulties of life for the preservation of etc, as it is in the power of the most fertile fancy to paint; and then I leave it to your lordship to draw the immortal character of this amiable instance of heroic virtue.

I dare venture to say that no man of bowels can hear honest Donald’s interesting story without a mixture of joy and pain, and even without shedding tears. Well do I know all the several parts of it, and the more I think upon it, to the greater height is my admiration raised of the wondrous good man. He has a large silver snuff-box which serves as an excellent medal of his history, to which I refer your lordship after asking your forgiveness for this too long letter. But while I would fain flatter myself with the hopes I am giving you pleasure, I indulge a self-satisfaction, for I could dwell upon the subject.

I shall be glad to know when this reaches your lordship’s hands, for I will be sorry if it should happen to be of an old date before it is delivered. That God Almighty may bless and reward your lordship with all happiness both here and hereafter, for the many seasonable instances of compassion and relief you have shewn to the necessitous and deserving, is the hearty and earnest prayer of, My Lord, Your lordship’s very much obliged and most humble servant.

Rev. ROBERT FORBES.

 Citadel of Leith, Edinburgh, October 21st 1747.

www.familysearch.org
Notes a Donald Macleod of Gaultergill, Western Islands, Waterford, Ireland. His Spouse Catherine MacDonald marriage about 1709 Scotland. A son Donald born about 1710 and a daughter Catherine born about 1712 (Source: IGI Records submitted after 1991 by a member of the LDS Church). It is not clear whether the submitter means he was born or married in Waterford, Ireland or it is just not fact.

CATHERINE MACDONALD OF GLENALADALE:

Catherine married Donald MacLeod of Galtrigill c1709 and is believed to be much younger than her husband. Catherine was a daughter of John MacDonald 5th Laird of Glenaladale and NicAngus MacDonald. Catherine had eleven siblings including Alexander MacDonald 6th Laird of Glenaladale & Glenfinnan b. 1685 and Angus MacDonald 1st Laird of Borrodale.
Catherine’s mother, NicAngus, was a daughter of Angus Og MacDonald 1st of Ballinahinch and sister of Ranald Macdonald 11 of Milton (Flora Macdonald’s father). NicAngus was therefore Flora’s Aunt and Catherine was first cousin to Flora Macdonald.

Catherine’s ancestors descend from John MacDonald (Iain of Islay) who became the 1st Lord of the Isles and Amie (Amy) Macruari of Garmoran the daughter and heiress of Roderick MacDonald, a doughty warrior in the cause of the Bruce, who rewarded him for his sacrifices with a grant of land of Garmoran, including what is now Moidart, Morar, Arisaig, Ardnamurchan, Gairloch, Knoydart and Ardgour. His daughter Amie inherited his lands and bought her great dower into the marriage. John of Islay later repudiated her and he married Lady Margaret, daughter of Robert the High Steward who ascended the Scottish throne as Robert 11.

Catherine’s Glenaladale Siblings (Donald’s in-laws & young Murdoch’s Uncles & Aunt)

1) John MacDonald 6th Laird Glenaladale m. Mary, daughter of Allan Macdonald of Morar (4 sons)
2) Angus MacDonald 1st of Borrodale married Lady Catriona (4 sons) – see Snuff Box below
3) Donald Macdonald
4) Alexander Macdonald
5) Allan Macdonald
6) Roderick Macdonald, a Lieutenant in the army of Prince Charles.
7) James Macdonald, Bailie of Canna in 1746. Suspected of Jacobite sympathies taken to London and kept a prisoner there for a year.
8) Donald Macdonald.
9) Penelope Macdonald m. Angus Macdonald, Tacksman of Stonebridge in Uist.

1746 Snuff Box presented by Prince Charles Edward Stuart to Angus Macdonald of Borrodale - Old Blair’s catalogue records state that it was originally lent by Colonel John A Macdonald of Glenaladale (1837 to 1916). The inscription was composed by Sir Walter Scott (1771 to 1832) so perhaps the original inscription was simply ‘Testimonium Grati Animi’.

Catherine’s Nephews Young Murdoch’s 1st Cousins

1) Alexander MacDonald 7th Laird of Glenaladale m. Margaret daughter of Donald MacDonell of Scotus. died January 30, 1761 age 49
2) **John MacDonald (Glenaladale)** an officer in the Army of Prince Charles. Formerly served as an officer in the French Army.

3) **Allan MacDonald (Glenaladale)**

4) **John MacDonald (Glenaladale)**

5) **Alexander MacDonald 2nd of Borrodale aka “Golden Sandy”** m. (1) Mrs. Handyside, of Jamaica, (2) Miss MacGregor. **He made a fortune in Jamaica and in 1773 bought Glenaladale’s lands.**

6) **Ranald MacDonald of Borrodale.** He was an **Officer in the Prince’s Army**, and was afterwards closely associated with him in his wanderings.

7) **John MacDonald of Borrodale** an **Officer in the Prince’s Army**, **killed at Culloden.**

8) **John MacDonald of Borrodale.** An **Officer in the Prince’s Army** m. Mary, daughter of Archibald MacDonald of Barisdale,

The **MacDonaldds of Glenaladale** were the senior cadet branch of the MacDonalds of Clanranald.

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**Borrodale House late 18th century**

*The original house was burnt down in 1746*

Borrodale is 4 miles east of Arisaig on the Road to the Isles. Fort William is 30 miles away

The **MacDonald Lairds of Glenaladale, Glenfinnan and Borrodale** played major roles in supporting the Prince. Few parts of the western Highlands have a closer association with the Jacobite cause. It was at Borrodale Bay that **Charles Edward Stuart**, ‘Bonnie Prince Charlie’, first set foot on the Scottish mainland on 25 July 1745. Borrodale House, then owned by Clanranald - and let to **Angus MacDonald of Borrodale** (brother of Catherine) served both as his headquarters and his living accommodation whilst he was canvassing the support of local clansmen. It was from here that the Prince left for Moidart and the Raising of the Standard at Glenfinnan on 19 August 1745.
Major Alexander Macdonald 7th of Glenaladale (Catherine’s nephew) was among the first to espouse the cause of Prince Charles, and it was on his estate at Glenfinnan that the royal standard of the House of Stuart was unfurled. He played a conspicuous part in all the engagements of the Highland Army, and held the rank of Major in the Clanranald Regiment. After the disaster at Culloden, when the Prince found his way to the West Coast, Alexander Macdonald of Glenaladale acted as the faithful guide and companion of Prince Charles. On the return of the Prince from Uist, he continued under the protection of Glenaladale and his friends until he embarked for France. The Prince was entertained at Glenaladale’s house on several occasions.

A year later the Prince, fleeing from the forces of King George, returned briefly to Borrodale. Lady Catriona MacDonald of Borrodale gave him one of her plaids. This garment was subsequently divided into pieces as mementos of the Stuart cause, one such piece now displayed in the Highland Museum in Fort William. Prince Charles embarked from a bay on the loch, some two miles east of Borrodale on a ship bound for France.

Glenaladale, who did not follow Charles to France, succeeded in eluding the pursuit of the emissaries of the Government until finally the Indemnity Act set him free.

DESCENDENTS OF DONALD MACLEOD & CATHERINE of GAULTERGILL

Purported Children of Donald & Catherine MacLeod m/n Macdonald::
1. Donald (Daniel) MacLeod (MaCloud) born c 1710 – Apprenticed as a Ship’s Carpenter
2. Catherine Macleod born c 1712.
3. Murdoch Macleod born c. 1729-31 –
4. Norman “Mor” Macleod born c.

Son of Norman or Murdoch Macleod & unknown wife:
1. Malcolm MacLeod, Tenant, born c1760-70 married Christy MacMillan born c1760-70

Known Children of Malcolm and Christine MacLeod m/s Macmillan
1. Angus Donald MacLeod b…. married ? Children: Donald and Flora (not confirmed)
2. John MacLeod b 1791 married Merion? – Children: Christina, Mary and Catherine (not confirmed)
3. **Donald MacLeod** born c1799 Isle of Skye and married 1820 – **Ann MacDonald** daughter of Norma MacDonald and Margaret m/s Buchanan. *Children of Donald and Ann:* -
   a. Norman b. 1821 Kilmuir
   b. Angus born 1823
   c. Donald born 1827
   d. John born 1829
   e. Christine & twin born 1831
   f. Malcolm b. unknown *died on Midlothian 1837 voyage*
   g. Alexander b. unknown *died on Midlothian 1837 voyage*

Donald died 13 Sep 1875 and Anne died 13 September 1875 at Tinonee, Lower Manning River NSW. *(Anne’s Kilmuir siblings were: Malcolm, Donald, Mary and Marion. Sister Marion married Alan MacDonald, Merchant. Marion died 1 Oct 1862 Cammusmore Kilmuir. Alan remarried – Margaret Lamont in 1866)*

Donald, Ann MacDonald and children immigrated to Australia in 1837 on the “Midlothian”.

Donald’s family lived at “Dunvegan” at the Manning NSW.

Donald wrote home to Scotland in a letter dated “Paterson River, February 2 1838”.

“This place will give two crops in a year, Indian corn and wheat, and the potatoes grow in winter better. There is no use for manure. **Now, I think this is the best place in the world,** and I think it is another world; for when you have the night we have the day. The man you see in the moon we see here, his two feet above and his head down. The way they sell the land is one pound per acre, good and bad; and the first two years free. One acre of tobacco would pay the rent of a hundred acres. The master gives any sort of seed, till we can pay it back. Land may be had from the Government for five shillings an acre, but ready money must be paid, and the land is far from the sea.”

It appears that all the Skye people are settled in one place, having their own minister with them. Farm stocking is dear; horses from forty pounds; cattle six pounds to nine pounds. Beef is four pence per pound; mutton six pence; and the quartern loaf two and a half pence. Donald advises all his acquaintances to come to New South Wales whenever they can get an opportunity. “**Send Angus and John,**” he says, **my master will hire Angus for the garden,** and will give him good wages; the gardeners have here from thirty-five to forty pounds, with very good board.”
He tells them not to be afraid of the sea; for he had sometimes more trouble going to Fladachuin than he experienced during all his long voyage.

He says – “*Mugstot was a great friend to me when he sent me to this place, and my thousand compliments to him for it.***

He notices some of his fellow emigrants as being, like himself, in good health:- “I saw Hugh MacDonald, Charles Campbell, John MacLean, Archy MacLeod, and Lachlan Macallister, Strath. He is the man that would stand for the Highlandmen! They are all very well.”

*Angus and John are a) his older brothers or (b) more likely the sons of his brother William i.e. both William’s sons, Angus and John, were gardeners. It would seem Angus was preparing to immigrate but it seems he was refused passage as he was suffering from consumption Tuberculosis – he went back to Monkstadt to die and his wife and children went to live with her Nicolson parents.

4. William MacLeod - Grass keeper-Cowherd born c1796 Isle of Skye. William lived at “Monkstadt” if not from birth, then from at least 1823 and after he was one of the last tenants to be “cleared” - he died on 4th March 1874 at adjacent Linicro Kilmuir of “cold”, a Pauper living as a border with the McPhee family. William Macleod married Marion “Sarah” MacQueen, daughter of Angus MacQueen and Flora Macdonald. Marion was born c1791 and died 13th April 1860 of Tuberculosis at “Monkstadt” Kilmuir

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1841 Census Barn of Monkstadt, Kilmuir</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>William MacLeod 45 Grass keeper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marion MacLeod 49 Wife</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alexander Macleod 18 Son</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Macleod 14 Son</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flora Macleod 12 Daughter</td>
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<tr>
<th>1851 Census: Monkstadt</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>William Macleod 54 Head, Married, Cow Herd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marion Macleod 58 Wife, Married</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Macleod 29 Son, Gardener</td>
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<tr>
<th>1861 Census Monkstadt: In a house having 2 rooms with windows</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>William Macleod 69 Head, Herdsman</td>
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<tr>
<td>John Macleod 12 Grandson, Scholar *Son of Angus Macleod and Mary Macleod m/s Nicolson.</td>
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<tr>
<th>1871 Census : Linicro, Kilmuir – in a house having 2 rooms with windows (Linicro nearby to Monkstadt)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Catherine MacPhee 80 Head, Pauper, Widow of Martin MacPhee – Daughter of John Nicolson Cottar &amp; Flora MacDonald</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Effy MacPhee 44 Daughter, unmarried ,gen. servant</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Catherine MacPhee 43  Daughter, unmarried, gen. servant
John MacPhee 38  Son, unmarried, farm labourer
Alexander Morrison 14  Boarder, scholar, born Uist
William MacLeod 74  Boarder, Pauper

Known Children of William Macleod and Marion:
1. **Angus MacLeod** b c 1816 possibly Monkstadt?
   a. Angus married 1859 **Mary Nicholson of Uig**.
   b. Angus MacLeod, Gardener, died 9 June 1859 of Consumption.
   c. Angus and Mary had a son John, Cowherd at Monkstadt died 26 October 1862 age 14 years supposed brain fever – possibly viral encephalitis.
2. **Alexander MacLeod** b. c1820 possibly Monkstadt. It is believed Alexander was a carpenter – joiner and married at Hunglatter Kilmuir.
3. **Flory MacLeod** b. c1823-1827Monkstadt old family history says she also emigrated to Australia and she possibly married a Dr. Murdoch Macleod and this couple divorced later in Victoria, Australia.
4. **John MacLeod** b. c1823 - baptised 15 June 1824 at “Monkstadt” Kilmuir –
   a. 18 May 1852 John married Catherine Budge of Kilvaxter daughter of **James Budge Blacksmith** ( - d. 13 Oct 1859) & **Margaret MacDonald** ( - d. 19 Jan 1872) Margaret MacDonald a daughter of Ronald MacDonald, Last Tacksman Farmer of Cnocowe & Christine MacDonald – her brother was Ronald Og MacDonald Merchant. **Margaret’s grandfather is believed to be Donald Roy MacDonald of the ‘45.**
   b. John and Catherine “Kate” MacLeod emigrated with financial assistance from the HIES. The records of the HIES show that John was 28 years old and Catherine was 20. They were both living at Monkstadt on Lord MacDonald’s estate. The Society gave them financial assistance of Two pounds five shillings and six pence. This had to be repaid within one year. They were noted as an “eligible young couple” by the Society.
   c. The ”Allison” Left Liverpool 13th September 1852, Arrived in Geelong 20 December 1852, Ship quarantined (Typhus). Passengers Disembarked 8th February 1853 On board were 194 Highlanders (46 families) from the Estates of Lord Macdonald, Sir James Riddell, W Robertson of Kinloch Moidart, Macleod of Macleod, General Ross, Dr. Donald Martin. 21 passengers died during the voyage from Typhus, dysentery, Diarrhoea.
   d. In 1857 John MacLeod purchased his first 95 Acres of land at Mansfield Victoria. They named the farm “Kilmuir Farm”. John farmed this land until he died Intestate. His will was later produced naming his wife Kate the sole beneficiary and joint Trustee. “Kilmuir Farm” was administered via Probate by “Kate” and her brother in law Lachlan MacLean (Grazier and husband of Kate’s sister Susannah m/s Budge), then by Kate’s son John (Farmer, Grazier later Gentleman), Angus inherited his brother’s properties and Kilmuir. Angus was a well known (Grazier and businessman). Following Angus’s death in 1916 the Estate was administered by a Trustee and Executor - Angus’s brother in law William Hutchinson (Grazier). “Kilmuir” grew to approx 1500 acres. It became a
successful grazing property for bullocks and then sheep. Kilmuir was retained by this MacLeod family until finally sold in 2004 with proceeds divided between three surviving grandchildren of Angus.

"Kilmuir Farm" homestead c1890-95 " Kilmuir Farm" homestead c 2009 Mansfield Victoria

Children of John & Catherine MacLeod m/s Budge:
1. Flora MacLeod was born on the 9 July 1853 at Saltwater River, Port Melbourne Victoria Australia and died 3 October 1939 Coogee NSW. Her name was recorded as Flora Spiers on her death record in 1939. This name change most likely due to WW2 with Germany. Flora married age 17 yrs 22 Sep 1870 August Thomas Spehrs Farmer, Gonzaga Mansfield Victoria. August born c1844-6 Makgill SA died 25 December 1909 Albury NSW. He was the son of James (or John or George) Spehrs and Johanna Heldt (or Hiltt) – believed to be emigrants from Prussia. August lived 18 yrs at MacGil (Makgill)] South Australia, 32 years in Gonzaga, Mansfield Vitoria and 15 years in Albury NSW. Children :-
   a. Catherine Johann Spehrs b1871 Mansfield d. 1878 Mansfield
   b. Florence August Pearl Spehr b. 1873 d. 1910
   c. Caroline Minnie Spehr b. 1875 d. 1926 Coogee NSW – married Thomas Patrick Horan, Customers Officer.
      d. Margaret Maud Spehr b. 1877 d.1959
      e. John Charles Spehr b. 1879 died1923 Albury NSW
      f. Catherine Spehrs b.1881 d.1950
   g. Jessie Mary Spehrs b. 1883 Mansfield d. 1963 Cheltenham Vic
   h. Amy Spehrs b.1885 Mansfield died1902 Albury NSW
      i. Elizabeth Una Spehrs b.1890 d.1933
   j. Angus Hugh Spehrs b.1891Mansfield d.1932 Goulburn NSW
   k. Grace Vivienne Spehrs b. 1894 d. 30 Dec 1987
      l. William J Spehrs b. 1896 Albury d.1908 Albury NSW.
2. James Macleod b. 5 April 1855 Benalla Victoria – no other details of James have been found
3. John MacLeod b.1857 Mansfield Victoria – d. 21 Sep 1914 Melbourne Victoria (did not marry)
4. Hugh MacLeod b.1860 Mansfield Victoria – died 1 Sep 1933 Beechworth Victoria (did not marry)
5. Angus MacLeod b.1861 Mansfield Victoria – died. 20 Nov 1916 Mansfield Victoria – married Catherine McNamara nee Sheehan. Children:
   a. John Angus MacLeod
   b. Catherine Margaret MacLeod.
6. William MacLeod b. 9 Sep 1864 Mansfield Victoria – died 27.2.1871 Mansfield Victoria.
7. Margaret MacLeod b. 14 Apr 1867 Mansfield Victoria – died 3 June 1942 Mansfield. –
moved William Hutchinson (1872-1937). Children:
   a. Catherine Margaret Hutchinson
   b. Florence Mary Hutchinson
   c. William Hutchinson

FAMILY CONTRIBUTORS -

Donald MacLeod’s Descendents:
1. Alexander Neil MacLeod - descendent of Donald & Ann Macleod
   • current Vice President former President of Clan Macleod NSW
   • The 67 marker DNA test of Neil is currently being examined we hope to find the closest family
     connection to this Macleod family.
2. Glenn Brown (husband of descendent of Donald & Ann Macleod of Monkstadt, Kilmuir, Skye)

William Macleod’s Descendents:
3. Margaret Stevens (descendent of William and Marion Macleod of Monkstadt)
4. Judith Freckman (descendent of William and Marion Macleod of Monkstadt)
5. Noni Brown (descendent of William and Marion Macleod of Monkstadt)
## DONALD MACLEOD and the ‘45 – TIMELINE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event</th>
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<tr>
<td>16 July 1745</td>
<td>The two ships (Du Teillay and Elizabeth) set out from Belle-Ile for Britain. With Charles on the Du Teillay were the seven companions who were later to become known in Jacobite folklore as the &quot;Seven Men of Moidart&quot;. They were the elderly and rather unwell William Murray, Marquis of Tullibardine, recognised by the Jacobites as the Second Duke of Atholl though he had been attainted for his part in the 1715 rising and as a result it was his brother James whom the British government recognised as succeeding the first Duke in 1724; Colonel Francis Strickland, the only Englishman in the group, a member of an old Westmorland Jacobite family; Aeneas Macdonald, the expedition's banker, who had been intending to go to Scotland on his own business affairs and was with some difficulty persuaded to accompany Charles in order to win over his brother Donald of Kinlochmoidart (known as Kinloch Moidart) and his many relatives; and four Irishmen - Sir Thomas Sheridan, a veteran of the Battle of the Boyne and now over seventy; George Kelly; Sir John Macdonald, an elderly man, fond of the bottle, who had served in the French cavalry in Spain; and Colonel John William O'Sullivan, who had fought in the French army and was the only one present who would play an important part in the campaign they were setting out to conduct and Mr Buchanan and Anthony Welch, the owner of the ship. Source: Charles Edward Stuart. The life and times of Bonnie Prince Charlie by David Daiches, Page 104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 July 1745.</td>
<td>Prince Charles landed in Scotland with his seven companions on the Isle of Eriskay, between South Uist and Barra, in the Outer Hebrides, in July 1745. Sailed to Loch nan naugh and landed at Borrodale in Arisaig, the farmhouse of Angus MacDonald son of John MacDonald 5th Laird of Glenaladale. The Borrodale farm house was close to the shore of Loch nan Uamh in the Sound of Arisaig- Borrodale is 4 miles east of Arisaig on the Road to the Isles.</td>
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<tr>
<td>25 Jul – 10 Aug 1745</td>
<td>The Prince remained in the neighbourhood of Borrodale either on shore or on board ship. While Charles stayed at Borrodale, most of his company stayed at Kinlochmoidart, six miles to the south...... When Clanranald had gathered about a hundred of his men, Charles joined the others at Kinlochmoidart. Meanwhile Lochiel was also gathering his men, and so was Alexander Macdonald of Keppoch. The day following the landing, Kinloch Moidart, who had arrived, was sent south to summon John Murray of Broughton, the Duke of Perth and Lochiel (of the ‘45 was Donald Cameron, the eldest son of John Cameron of Lochiel) chief of Clan Cameron. Young Clanranald, Alexander MacDonald of Glenaladale, Aeneas MacDonald, and the Lockhart chronicler (a Clanranald MacDonald), visited the Prince on board ship. Young Clanranald and Allan MacDonald (brother of Kinloch Moidart) were sent to Skye to summon Sir Alexander MacDonald of Sleat and MacLeod of MacLeod, and Glenaladale was sent to assemble Clanranald’s clansmen as a guard for the Prince.</td>
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<tr>
<td>18 August 17145</td>
<td>Charles with his followers left Kinlochmoidart ..... and went to Glenaladale.... on the morning of the 19th they moved north-east up to the head of Loch Shiel to Glenfinnan....Sir John Macdonald wrote, &quot;Lochiel brought about 900 men and Keppoch 500&quot;... The Standard of James V111 was raised at Glenfinnan.</td>
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<tr>
<td>19 August 1745.</td>
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Aug 1.  Proclamation by Government of a reward of 30,000 pounds to any person seizing the Prince on his landing in the British Dominions.

Early February, 1746  Donald MacLeod goes to Inverness to arrange for a cargo of meal for the inhabitants of Skye.

17th February, 1746  Donald MacLeod meets with MacLeod of MacLeod and refuses his Chief's direction to leave the area because of the imminent arrival of the Prince's army to face Lord Loudon's (Government) forces lying there.  Donald was initially arrested but released on bail to the old Laird of MacKinnon, an old friend and neighbour.

Early April, 1746  The Prince's Banker, Aeneas Macdonald, brother of Kinloch-Moidart, was sent by the Prince to Barra in order to recover and transport to Inverness about 380 pounds in gold, which had been landed on the island in the previous December.  For his companion and pilot he chose Donald Macleod, and a week or two before the Battle of Culloden the two set out on their dangerous mission across a sea “swarming with sloops of war, boats and yaws full of militia”.


In mid April - Donald's son Murdoch runs away from Inverness Grammar School to take his chances on the field with the Prince's Army along with his Macleod and MacDonald cousins and relatives.

16-18 April 1746  At 1 o'clock fighting began and in twenty-five minutes the Prince was defeated at the Battle of Culloden.  The remains of the army retired to Corrybrough.

When the Prince perceived that all hope to win the battle in Culloden Moor had vanished, he left the battlefield together with some companions for the farm of Balvraid from which his long flight began.  In the early afternoon after the battle, the Prince and his party headed southwards to the Ford of Faillie, which was near the River Nairn, to reach the house of Lord Lovat, one of his kinsmen, who had sent his son to support the Prince.  After some glasses of wine, the Prince had to leave the house as Lord Lovat's hospitality was rather curt at that time.  As the battle was over quicker than expected, nobody knew where to meet and how to reorganise.  Thus, the Prince sent message to his men to avoid total confusion and to attain a re-mustering at Fort Augustus.

Early next morning, he reached Invergarry Castle, which unfortunately was already burnt down by the Duke of Cumberland, who had led the Hanoverian army against the Highlanders in the Battle of Culloden.  Passing Loch Lochy and
Loch Arkaig, the Prince and his fellows arrived at Achnacarry House, which was Cameron of Lochiel’s residence. He was one of the first clansmen to join the Prince in his venture, but now he lay helpless and wounded in the burnt ruins of his house. Still lacking any considerable support, the Prince took a rough path along the north shore to Kinloch Arkaig where Donald Cameron of Glen Pean’s residence was located. Together with only three remaining fellows which were Captain O’Sullivan, Father Allan Macdonald, and Ned Burke, he stayed there overnight to wait for possible messages from his men. And indeed, a letter from Lord George Murray, the Prince’s lieutenant general, arrived in the late afternoon of the 18th April. Having slowed down the Prince’s reckless venture earlier, he was now furious about the devastating result of the battle, which he considered to be on account of Captain O’Sullivan’s incompetence and the Prince’s support of it. As a consequence, Lord George Murray offered the resignation of his commission. This letter is supposed to be the reason for the Prince’s further steps on his flight because the re-mustering at Fort Augustus failed and by then it was clear that Scotland could only be won with help of France.

Heading for the coast to probably charter a ship to France, they had to march through rough Highland areas again, passing the braes of Morar and the small glen of Meoble south of Loch Morar to reach **Borradale** on the north shore of Loch nan Uamh. There, where the Sound of Arisaig is opened up, the Prince had disembarked his brig Doutelle only nine month ago. At **Borradale**, many survivors of the battle sought refuge, so he could recover from the exhaustive march through the amazing landscape of the Scottish Highlands as well. Still planning to re-muster his Highland army, he wanted help from the great lairds of the Isle of Skye, MacDonald of Sleat and Macleod of Macleod, but only almost seventy-year-old Donald Macleod, tenant of Gualtergill on Loch Dunvegan in Skye and a seaman, came to help the lost Prince.

21st April, 1746

The Prince meets Donald, in a wood at Borrodale, who had been sent as a guide by Æneas MacDonald, Kinloch-moidart’s brother. The Prince’s object was to go to Sir Alexander MacDonald of Sleat or MacLeod of MacLeod for protection, but Donald refused to take him, and arranged instead to guide him to the Hebrides, in hopes of getting a vessel thence to France, or failing that, to Orkney.

22nd -25th April, 1746

The Prince remained in the neighbourhood of Borrodale while Donald procured a “stout eight-oared boat”, the property of John Macdonald, son of Angus Macdonald of Borrodale.

26th April, 1746

supported now by a good seaman who knew the Hebridean seas and a little more save, they went against Donald Macleod’s advice to wait for better weather, they went aboard at twilight on the very spot of ground where the Prince had landed at first....at night they sailed from Borradale, Loch na nuagh. The party comprised of:

1. Prince Charles
2. Captain John William O’Sullivan
3. Captain Felix O’Neil
4. Captain Allan MacDonald (a catholic priest of Clanranald’s Regiment)
5. Donald MacLeod of Gualtergill at the helm - and crew comprising:
6. Edward (Ned) Burke, a sedan chair bearer from Edinburgh, who had guided the Prince from the field at Culloden,
7. Roderick MacDonald,
8. Lachlan MacMurrich
9. Roderick MacCaskgill
10. Murdoch MacLeod (who after the defeat had followed the Prince and met up with his father)
11. Duncan Roy
12. John MacDonald

27th April 1746
They landed on Benbecula on the morning of April 27th and at Rossininish they found an uninhabited hut, where they made a fire to dry their clothes. They sent a man to Clanranald's house, several miles away, and he found Clanranald's second son, who had left the Jacobite Army before Culloden; he came to pay his respects to the Prince bringing some biscuits, meal and butter.

30 April 1746
The ships Mars and Bellona arrived in Scotland with 1,200,000 livres (2nd Spanish instalment, plus a large French supplement). However, on learning of the Jacobite defeat at the Battle of Culloden on 16 April, the two French ships left, unloading only the 40,000 louis d'ors Spanish money at Loch na nuamh, Arisaig (the same place from where the Prince had disembarked the year before, and would later embark for France). Thus, seven caskets of Spanish gold arrived in Scotland. As the Jacobite cause was by then lost, with the army scattered and the Prince and his lieutenants in hiding, the money was to be used to assist the Jacobite clansmen (then being subjected to the brutalities of the government forces of the Duke of Cumberland) and to facilitate the escape of leading Jacobites to the continent.

Six caskets (one having been stolen by MacDonald of Barisdale's men) were brought to Loch Arkaig (just north of Fort William) and hidden. Their secret was entrusted to Murray of Broughton, one of the Jacobite fugitives. Murray began the distribution to clan chiefs, but when he was apprehended by the government (and later turned state's evidence) the treasure was entrusted first to Locheil, the chief of Clan Cameron, and then to Macpherson of Cluny, head of Clan Macpherson. Cluny was hiding in a cave at Ben Alder, which came to be known as "the cage", and when Charles briefly joined him there, Cluny had control of the money, which was still hidden at Arkaig.

1st May, 1746
Donald was despatched to Stornoway to try to hire a vessel for the Orkneys. Donald left the eight-oared boat at Scalpa and travelled to Stornoway in Donald Campbell’s boat. The Prince remained at Scalpa.

2nd-5th May, 1746
Donald remained in Stornoway but sent a message to the Prince that he had been successful and on the 4th the Prince, O'Sullivan, O'Neil and a guide left Scalpa on foot to rendezvous with Donald.

5th May, 1746
The Prince sent the guide to Donald to tell him where they were and to bring brandy, bread and cheese. Donald complied but found the party in poor condition, having been lost and soaking wet. Donald took the Prince to a safe house of a friend, Lady Kildun (Mackenzie) in Arnish (two miles from Stornoway). Donald was sent back to Stornoway to finalise arrangements but was confronted by two or three hundred men in arms (the Earl of Seaforth’s militia). He was refused entry to the town or to have the vessel. Two of the crew and the guide bolted.

6th May, 1746
In Campbell’s boat, they left Arnish at eight a.m. – Murdoch Macleod (Donald’s 15 year old son) and Ned Burke still in the crew - heading for Scalpa, but sighting some ships of war were obliged to put into the uninhabited island of Eurin (Iubhard).
7th-9th May, 1746
Here they remained four days and nights in ‘a low pitiful hut’ covered by the sail and sustained by some purloined dried fish and some beef provided by Lady Killdun.

14th May, 1746
Donald was sent to the mainland with letters to Lochiel and John Murray of Broughton with orders to obtain money and brandy.

1st June, 1746
Donald returned with letters from Lochiel and Broughton and two ‘anchors’ of brandy but no money.

7th-9th June, 1746
They remained on Ouia where they heard that troops were following them.

14th June, 1746
From the foot of Coradale they set sail in Campbell’s boat still towards Loch Boisdale, but spying three sail within cannon-shot of the shore about break of day, this obliged them to put back to a place called Clistiela (Kyle Stuley) in South Uist. Donald was sent to the mainland to endeavour to get some money for the Prince from Murray of Broughton, who was at Loch Arkaig, with Lochiel and others, and returned unsuccessful after eighteen days absence.

15th-23rd June, 1746
Next morning, once more they set sail for Loch Boisdale in hopes of getting assistance from MacDonald of Boisdale, but found that he had been made prisoner. Seeing fifteen sail, and a number of enemy being on land in the neighbourhood, they concealed themselves in a creek until night, when they entered Loch Boisdale and took shelter in an old tower ‘in the mouth of an island’ (traditionally Calvay), the Prince taking to the mountains until night. They skulked up and down the loch, sleeping in the open fields at night with only the boat sails for shelter.

20th June, 1746
Under such pressures the Prince resolved upon parting from his attendants for the greater safety. He called for the boatmen, and ordered O’Sullivan to pay every one of them a shilling sterling a day, besides their maintenance. He gave a draught of sixty pistols to Donald to be paid by Mr John Hay of Restalrig, a suburb on Edinburgh, if he should be so lucky as to meet with him upon the continent. Only O’Neil remained with the Prince. Donald went south about, but all the men left him, one only excepted (perhaps Murdoch).

21 June 1746
The Prince accompanied by O’Neil and guided by Neil MacEachain (Flora’s cousin), crossed the mountains and came to a hut, near Ormaclett, at midnight, where they met Flora MacDonald (first cousin of Donald’s wife Catherine) and asked her assistance to convey the Prince to Skye, which she agreed to do. Flora left for Benbecula to make arrangements. The Prince and his companions when to a hill three miles from Corradale. 5th Uist.
22\textsuperscript{nd} June 1746. MacEachain was sent to get Flora’s answer, and the Prince spent the night at the same place, under a rock. This night both MacEachain and Flora were detained by the militia guard at the ford.

23\textsuperscript{rd} June, 1746. MacEachain returning, guided the Prince at night to Wiay, crossing the loch in a country boat, as the fords were guarded.

24\textsuperscript{th} June 1746. They rowed on in the early morning to Benbecula forded an arm of the sea, finding temporary shelter in a hut, and late at night reached Rossinish, spending the night in the house of Clanranald’s booman (principal tenant).

25\textsuperscript{th} June 1746. O’Neil was sent on to meet Flora at Nunton. The Prince and MacEachain fled from the cottage to avoid the militia, and spent the day in the open air in pouring rain, sheltered by a rock. When the militia had gone, the Prince returned and spent the night in the booman’s house.

25\textsuperscript{th}-4\textsuperscript{th} July, 1746 Donald MacLeod ‘shifted’ for himself but it was not possible for an old man like him to keep himself any considerable time out of grips. The militia, being highlanders, knew the Long Isle, and the ways of the people who were skulking, so well.

26 June, 1746 Awaited O’Neil and Flora in the same place. Flora suggested that the Prince should take refuge with Baleshare (Baleshare Island south west of) in North Uist, instead of crossing to Skye, but Baleshair was obliged to decline for clan reasons.

27 June 1746. Flora Macdonald stayed at Clanranald’s house on Benbecula on her way back to Skye, while Bonnie Prince Charlie hid nearby. Joined by Lady Clanranald and her daughter (Miss Peggy Clanranald), by Flora MacDonald, her brother, Angus of MacDonald of Milton, and O’Neil. During supper, learning that General Campbell, Capt. Scott and Capt. Ferguson were closing them in with a large force.

28 June 1746. The party took boat, crossed Loch Uskevagh and finished supper at 5 a.m. At 8 Lady Clanranald was summoned to Nunton to attend General Campbell. Clanranald and Lady Clanranald were both taken prisoner shortly afterwards. The Prince here parted from O’Neil, who tried to rejoin him in Skye, but finding him gone, he fled to North Uist, where he was taken prisoner. In the evening the Prince dressed in female clothing as “Betty Bourke”, was joined by Flora MacDonald, and sailed for Skye. The party consisted of the Prince, Flora MacDonald, Neil MacEachain and four boatmen.

29 July 1746. Arrived off the point of Waternish in Skye, but found the place occupied by troops, who fired on them; they rowed off and rested in concealment in a creek; then rowed on to Kilbridge in Trotternish where they landed near Monkstadt House. Flora went to Lady Margaret MacDonald at Monkstadt, who sent her factor, MacDonald of Kingsburgh, to the Prince with refreshment. The Prince walked with him to Kingsburgh House, where he spent the night. Kingsburgh was taken prisoner a few days later.
30 June 1746. Late in the day, started with a guide (a little boy McQueen) for Portree and changed his female clothes in a wood for a Highland dress. He walked to Portree with MacEachain and McQueen by byways, while Flora rode near him on the main road. Met by Donald Roy MacDonald, who had made arrangements for conveying him to Raasay. Spent two hours in a public-house at Portree.

1st July 1746 Started in the early morning, by boat, from Portree, for Raasay Island, conducted by Murdoch MacLeod of Rasay and (Dr) Malcolm MacLeod, and spent this and the following day at Glam, in Rasay. John Macleod, younger of Raasay (Young Raasay) was also in the boat. At Portree Flora MacDonald parted from the Prince and was taken prisoner eight or ten days after.

2nd July 1746 The Prince fearing that Raasay was too small and island for concealment, left Raasay in the evening in a boat attended by John MacLeod, Murdoch MacLeod his brother, Capt. Malcolm MacLeod, and two boatmen, and returned to Skye, landing at night at Nicholson’s Rock, near Scorobreck, and spent the night in a cow-byre.

3rd July 1746. Remained in the byre until evening, when, parting from the brothers and the boatmen, the Prince walked all night, attended by Malcolm MacLeod, towards Strath, MacKinnon’s country, the Prince passing as Lewie Caw, MacLeod’s servant.

4th July 1746. Early morning arrived at Ellagol, at the house of John MacKinnon, MacLeod”s brother-in-law, and were hospitably entertained. Here the Prince met the old Chief of MacKinnon, who took the management of the expedition into his own hands, and at night he and John MacKinnon and four boatmen embarked with the Prince in a boat for the mainland. Capt. Malcolm MacLeod, who left the Prince here, was made prisoner a few days later.

5th-7th July, 1746 Arrived at little Mallaig, on Loch Nevis, in the early morning of the 5th, where they landed, and lay three nights in the open air.

5th July, 1746 Donald MacLeod had the misfortune to be taken prisoner in Benbecula by Lieutenant Allan MacDonald of Knock (Sleat, Skye).

6th July-15th July, 1746 Captain Allan MacDonald and another Priest who were captured separately from Donald, were taken with Donald MacLeod, from Benbecula to Barra. From Barra they were carried to Loch Bracadale in Skye thence to Portree where Donald had the mortification of being shunned by some of his own relations before being placed in the guard house.
8th July 1746
The Chief having gone to seek a better refuge, the Prince and John MacKinnon rowed up Loch Nevis along the coast, when they were chased by some militia; but, outdistancing them, the Prince jumped ashore and climbed a hill, where he slept for three hours, then re-embarked and crossed to a little island about a mile from Scotus's house. John MacKinnon landed, met old Clanranald, who refused to give assistance; returned to Mallaig, whence, accompanied by Old MacKinnon and John, the Prince walked by night to Morar, MacDonald of Morar then living in a hut or bothy, as his house had been burned down.

9th July 1746.
Morar gave hospitality, and went to seek young Clanranald, then in the neighbourhood; the Prince and party went to a cave and slept. Morar returned unsuccessfully, he said, from his search for young Clanranald. Morar declined to give any further assistance, and the party resolved to seek refuge with MacDonald of Borrodale. In the evening they started, Morar sending his son as a guide.

10th July 1746.
Arrived at Borrodale in early morning. Found Angus MacDonald living in a bothy, as his house had been burned. The old chief of MacKinnon and John MacKinnon here left the Prince. Both were taken prisoner the following day, the chief at Morar, and John, who escaped from Morar, when he arrived by night at Elgol.

13th July 1746.
Angus MacDonald 1 of Borrodale sent his son John MacDonald to summon his nephew, Alexander MacDonald V11 of Glenaladale. The Prince hearing that MacKinnon had been captured, removed four miles to the eastward to MacLeod's Cove, upon a high precipice in the woods of Borrodale.

14th July 1746.
Glenaladale joined the Prince.

15th July 1746
Donald was joined in the guard house by his close friend Capt. Malcolm MacLeod of Brae, second son of John III of Rigg, nephew of ‘Old Raasay’.

16th July, 1746
Heard from Angus MacEachine, Borrodale’s son-in-law, that the Prince’s presence was suspected, and he offered a place of concealment he had prepared near Meoble, in the Braes of Morar. Ronald MacDonald, Borrodale’s son, sent to examine and report on the place.

17th July 1746.
John MacDonald, Borrodale’s son, sent to reconnoitre, visibly saw the whole coast surrounded by ships-of-war and tenders, as also the country by other military forces. So the Prince started for MacEachan’s refuge without waiting for Ronald’s return, attended by “Glenaladale, Borrodale and his son John. Walking to Corrybeincabir, the party met MacEachine and learned from him that young Clanranald was within a few miles of them, and that he had prepared a safe place for the Prince. As it was too late to go to him this night, the party went on to Meoble and spent the night there, intending to join Clanranald next day. Hearing that General Campbell was in Loch Nevis with a large force, naval and military, they sent two men to reconnoitre, and Borrodale returned to procure necessaries.

19th July, 1746.
Arrived in the morning at top of Mammyn Callum in the Brae of Loch Arkaig, which having been searched the day before, they judged safe and spent the day there. Here they were accidentally joined by Glenaladale’s brother, whom they had not been able to meet at Corrichan as arranged. They left at nine at night.

20th July 1746.
Reached Corrinagaual at 1 a.m. hoping to find clansmen, but finding none, went on to a “fast place” at the head of Loch Quoich, a mile off. Young Glenaladale, sent to find provisions, returned at three o’clock to say that troops were
marching up the other side of the hill. The party started at eight o’clock, climbed to top of Drimachosi, and observed the enemy’s caps close to them.

17th- 31st July, 1746
After 3 more days in the guard house Donald and the other prisoners were transported on a tender to Applecross Bay where they were brought on board the ‘Furnace’ commanded by Captain John Ferguson.

1st August, 1746
Donald was brought before and examined ‘most exactly and circumstantially’ by General Campbell. Donald and his fellow prisoners endured immense hardship on board ‘Furnace’ while it cruised upon the Highland coast for months before it made its way to London.

mid Aug – 19 Sep 46
the thirty-four gun “L’Heureux” and “Le Prince de Conti” with her thirty guns were despatched for Scotland and sailed into Lochboisdale on 4 September. Prince Charles learned of this good fortune and started out again for the west coast. When they reached Borrodale the Prince, Lochiel, Dr Cameron, and more than a hundred others boarded the ships for France. 19 September 1746 just after midnight the vessels sailed for France. The Jacobite rising of 1745 was over.

9th April 1747
the day Lord Lovat was behead for High Treason, at the age of Eighty, Donald and fellow prisoners were brought opposite to Tilbury Fort upon the Thames and were turned over from Ferguson to another ship “the Jane of Leith” where he spent eight months, with the elder Clanranald, Malcolm MacLeod, old Laird MacKinnon and others, in the fever-stricken hold of the rotting hulk off Tilbury, on a daily ration of one-half pound of raw oatmeal which they mixed with water in a bottle, Literally hundreds died around him - but Donald, in spite of his three score and ten lived to see once more the hills of Skye”.

10th June, 1747
Donald was set at liberty (out of Mr Dick the messenger’s house in London, where he had been but a short time) “upon a most happy day, the 10th June 1747” – the 10th of June being the birthday of James Francis Edward Stuart “The Old Chevalier born 10 June 1688.

August 1747
Donald arrived in Edinburgh on the way home from London.

13th August 1747
Rev Forbes asks James MacDonald, Joiner to arrange for him to meet Donald and Flora MacDonald. For at least some of the time he spent in Edinburgh, Donald slept in the home of James MacDonald.

13-20 August 1747
Donald relates his story to Rev Forbes. His native and preferred language was Erse (Gaelic). He preferred not to speak in Scots although there are many quotes in Scots. He is assisted in translation and memory prompting by Captain Malcolm MacLeod, who had been released on 4th July and travelled from London in a post-chaise with Flora MacDonald, posing as Mr. Robertson and his sister, arriving at Edinburgh on Sunday evening 2nd August, 1747.

23rd October, 1747
Donald leaves for the Isle of Skye carrying letters from Rev Forbes for Kingsborough, Malcolm MacLeod and Lord Arbuthnott. The latter is a touching testimonial to old Donald and is reproduced later.

13 January 1748
Malcolm MacLeod wrote to Forbes advising him that he had received the two letters the previous day but “he (Donald) did not come home himself as yet.”

June, 1749
Rev Forbes hears a report of the death of Donald and inserts a Death Notice in at least one national newspaper (reproduced later). Donald may have had the unusual experience of reading his own death notice because he was still alive and in good health as reported by Mr MacLeod, younger of Raasay.

10th September, 1749
Donald Macleod of Galtrigill died.
Malcolm MacLeod writes from Raasay to Rev. Forbes in a letter dated 18th September 1749—“I have no news to tell you. Only poor Donald M’Leod is dead about ten days ago.”

Letter from Malcolm Macleod, dated 18th September, in which it was stated that “poor Donald Macleod is dead about ten days ago.” So the good Bishop did not think it necessary to correct in the public prints the error into which he had unwittingly fallen, and we may accordingly bring the tale of the Prince’s Pilot to a fitting conclusion by quoting the epitaph which his friend and admirer composed on the first rumour of his death.

“Aere perennius,” (more lasting than brass), he heads it. “Some time last month died at Gualtergill, in the Isle of Skye, aged 72, DONALD MACLEOD, of late so well known to the world by the name of the FAITHFUL PALINURUS. In the

1 Lyon-Vii, p.359
Annexure “B”  

Erse  

Early Modern Irish, also called Classical Irish (Erse), was used as a literary language in Ireland from the 13th to the 17th century and in Scotland (where it is known as Classical Gaelic) from the 13th to the 18th century. Erse is another name for Irish Gaelic being regarded as the literary form of Gaelic. Erse was used by writers in both Ireland and Scotland until the 17th century. The grammar of Early Modern Irish (Erse) is laid out in a series of grammatical tracts written by native speakers and intended to teach the most cultivated form of the language to student bards, lawyers, doctors, administrators, monks, and so on in Ireland and Scotland. From around the early 16th century, Scots language speakers gave the Gaelic language the name Erse, meaning Irish in Scots. Scottish Gaelic was called "Erse" partly because educated Gaelic speakers in Ireland and Scotland all used the literary dialect (Classical Gaelic) so that there was little or no difference in usage. Erse-Scots is the name of the ethnic group in Scotland of Erse origin. From the late 15th century, it became increasingly common to refer to Scottish Gaelic as Erse ("Irish") to disassociate it from Scotland, and the Lowland vernacular as Scottis. As the ruling elite became Scots Inglis/English-speaking, Scottis was gradually associated with the land rather than the people, and the word Erse Irish was gradually used more and more as an act of culturo-political disassociation. Today, Scottish Gaelic is recognised as a separate language from Irish, so the word Erse in reference to Scottish Gaelic is no longer used.

ANNEXURE “D”

RECENT FINDINGS RE DONALD MACLEOD OF GALTRIGILL

Clan MacLeod Magazine 1962 – Page 98 (contributed by Gordon Macleod)

Note: This Christy Macleod would have been born in 1877.

Notes from Gordon Macleod re descent from Donald Macleod of Galtrigill (Gaultergill)
1. Neil Macleod’s family’s tradition of descent from Donald - supported by the kilt pin and old 1930’s tree.
2. That tree depicting a family known to my family as relatives.
3. My family’s provable (through official records) presence in Galtrigill.
4. Christy MacLeod the great granddaughter of my great great great grandfather Donald Macleod, whose obituary tells of her direct descent from the pilot. Neil McLeod, and I (Gordon) closely matching in the DNA project which supports us sharing an ancestor from Donald’s time.
5. My family’s genealogy as written by Roderick MacLeod of Edinburgh in 1893 which gives Donald’s father as John closely related to John Garbh of Raasay.
6. A descendant of the Rigg family, who were closely related to John Garbh of Raasay, gifting Donald’s spectacles to the late Chief.
7. A tenant of Galtrigill in the Dunvegan records from 1683/4 called John whose rent fits with what Donald the Prince’s pilot is said to have paid (this might prove to be bogus)
8. Another close DNA match (especially to Neil) with a family from Colbost, a neighbouring township of Galtrigil, whose tradition of Galley makers fits with Donald’s famed seamanship (who better than a boat builder to be an expert sailor and pilot).
9. This family’s tradition of descent from the Raasay branch - the same as my family’s (and Clan Alasdair Ruadh).
10. Finally, who more likely to be the first to take the mills to Skye to grind the corn(as highlanders called oats) than the son of well known and enterprising trader who regularly brought cargoes of meal onto the Island - he saw at first hand that there was a demand.
11. Norman Mor was probably the elder son, as Alastair’s family tradition states the eldest son learned the boat building craft. He really sounds like a guy who’d go bulling to war with a battleaxe - a son of the Raasay branch, chanting his sloinneadh and charging the moor.

12. I think we’ve found compelling evidence for our descent from Donald the pilot. It looks like his father was either John of Rigg or John in the rent rolls. Incidentally the current Raasay Chief is descended from the MacLeods of Rigg.–

13. Alexander eldest son of John 2nd of Rigg succeeded his cousin John Garbh in Raasay while his younger brother John became 3rd of Rigg.

14. Neil Macleod is a distance of 5 at 67 to the current Raasay Chief - kit number 37392. Although the DNA seems to be suggesting a closer link to the Dunvegan MacLeod’s (Talisker) - kit number 30097 so maybe John’s (father of Donald) mother was from the Rigg family and his Father really was Angus son of Conshye / Conchie / Dhonnchaidh / Duncan who would have been born c1580.

Tradition tells that Finlay MacLeod of the white plaid was the man of Galtrigill at this time and so it’s fun to speculate that he may have been Duncan’s Father. Gordon Macleod. Wed 9 Mar 2011

List of those of the Parishes of Duirinish, Waternish and Arnibost who were not in the rebellion, 1746. pages from I. F. Grant’s "A History of the MacLeods"
In Galtrigil there was one tenant and ten other men.
ANNEXURE “C”

THE MANNERS STONE

"Remember the two that stood here?" whispered the old wise stones.
"We recall," said the tree and the bird that sung; 'They had no need of anyone.'
'Lovers,' mused the cave, 'from the way they sat with only the sound of the sea.'
"It was me; the Manners Stone replied, 'the magic that i have inside.'
'It was they,' the gulls cried back, 'their laughter and their fun;
Their eyes that met, the hearts that beat as one.'
'They never knew,' called the seal in the bay.
'Oh they knew,' said the waves, 'but they dared not say.'
"Remember the two that came," said the stones, 'that loved, then went away?"

The Manners Stone sits on the grazed turf near a crumbled field wall. It is unremarkable in a landscape dotted with boulders and outcrops, and you would never know it for what it is if you weren't shown. Once there was a sizeable village looking out across Loch Dunvegan, but now there is just a nearby croft, and a scatter of humps and brackened ruins.

The tourist brochures, if they mention it at all, say that the Manners Stone is reputed to give good manners to those who sit on it. This limp interpretation probably comes from a book 'Place Names of Skye', written by the Rev. W H Forbes in 1923. But it's not what I heard. Someone - I can't remember who, but it was someone local - told me that whoever sat on the stone would have good luck and fertility - but only if they sat on it bare-arsed.

The writer and recorder of legends Otta Swire, who was descended from generations of Skye folk, was told a different story, which came from a man of Galtrigill, where the stone lies. The Galtrigill man said:-

"The Manners Stone's real name was the Bowing Stone, and it stood in 'the Field of Bowing'. At the proper season everyone came and walked round it three times and bowed. It was the stone of the ancient gods, and if you bowed to it you would bring good fortune to the harvest.

"Then came a minister who was angry and forbade the 'worship' of the stone, for he said it was a pagan practice and the stone an idol. So he had the stone moved into the churchyard as being sacred ground. But the people still visited it and bowed. Then the minister said that it was accursed and ordered it to be thrown out.

"Now, the man on whose land it was thrown had six strong sons, and when his crops were trampled down and ruined by people visiting and circling the stone he grew angry and told his sons to remove it. They did, and threw it into the ravine [there is a deep ravine close by] and it broke.

"Sheriff Nicholson came from Husabost and was angry and said, "Replace the stone as it was or on rent day you’ll lose your croft." So the six sons tried to and it was then they found that the stone was broken. They collected the smaller pieces and laid them close together in the stone’s old place and
then laid the largest piece on top of them, and Sheriff Nicolson accepted that. There it still lies and people still bow to it. But I think there are other stories too.”

“In her introduction to Otta’s book, Dame Flora Macleod noted that,

"In olden days the Church did much to forbid and to destroy the ancient beliefs", and I am sure that is what has happened in this case. The good manners explanation, itself recorded by a minister of the church, seems to derive from association with the stone's name, and is a conveniently anodyne substitute for anything earthier or more challenging to the Church's authority. But the name of the Manners Stone must surely pre-date the arrival of English language, which completely undermines the theory.”

“I wondered whether perhaps the name had a biblical root, as 'Manna'; an association of good harvests with the 'divine sustenance' of the Israelites in the Book of Exodus. Then I looked in a Gaelic-English dictionary and found an obvious clue that seems to have been missed; 'Manadh' in gaelic (the 'dh' at the end isn't pronounced) means 'an omen', good luck'. What better name for a stone that could bring fortune to a harvest? The Manadh Stone. “

POSTED BY BROTHER TOBIAS ON

Note: The period when the six strong sons at Galtrigill moved the Manners stone must have been around the 1850s when Alexander Nicolson was Sheriff.

“Sheriff Alexander Nicolson (1827 - 1893) was born in Husabost, Skye, and is remembered less for his career in the Law, than as a Gaelic scholar and the author of a book on Gaelic proverbs. His passion for his native island was expressed in his writing and his love of climbing in the Cuillin”. !SOURCE:: http://www.ambaile.org.uk/en/item/item_page.jsp?item_id=68026

“Alexander Nicolson, later known as Sheriff Nicolson, was born on 27th September, 1827 in Husabost on the Isle of Skye. He was educated at the University of Edinburgh where he abandoned his calling to the ministry of the Free Church of Scotland and worked as a journalist before turning to the law. He was called to the Scottish Bar in 1860. In 1865 he was appointed Assistant Commissioner by the Scottish Education Commission, which took him around the schools of the islands inspecting them, before becoming Sheriff-Substitute of Kirkcudbright in 1872. Later he took up a similar position in Greenock and he acted as a commissioner in the Crofting Commission of 1883. Nicolson died on 13th January 1893 in Edinburgh. His book, originally called A Collection of Gaelic Proverbs and Familiar Phrases was published in 1881.”
!SOURCE: http://www.birlinn.co.uk/author/details/Alexander-Nicolson-57/

“The Prince’s Pilot”
A Record of Loyalty and Devotion
by
Evan Macleod Barron, Inverness:
Robt. Carruthers & Sons 1913
Microfilmed by University of Toronto Library
Read this wonderful book which describes Donald’s story c1745-1747.
http://www.archive.org/details/princecharliespi00barruoft