

THE
CLAN
MAC
MHIC
ALASDAIR
RUAIDH

THE
MACLEODS
OF
ST.
KILDA

Personal Communication by letter from:-

THE CLANN MAC MHIC ALASDAIR RUaidH

THE MACLEODS OF ST. KILDA

by

The Late C.E. Alex. MacLeod F.R.C.S.(Eng.)

Revised by

Alexander Cameron MacLeod F.R.C.S.(Eng.)

* * *
London, 1968

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Personal Communication by letter from:-

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(Brenda Katherine MacLeod of MacLeod).
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Scot.(1864-1936) of Belfinlay, Benbecula and of
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Scot.(1865-1933). Factor, Dunvegan.
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FOREWORD

This brief history consists of about
one-third of the lives of known members of
one family. The Authors however have no
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and preserved in the Great Chamber
Dunstan Castle, states that "other are
noted in various and some are to be met
with in Waterbury's Sky". There may
well be others.

To

For all omissions and for errors of
commission, the Authors tender their sincere
regrets and apologies.

ALEXANDER CAMERON MACLEOD

31 Downshire Hill,
London, N.W.2.
12th July, 1968.

FOREWORD

This brief history consists of short sketches of the lives of known members of one family. The Authors however have no wish to claim that this family alone represents the Clann Mac Mhic Alasdair Ruaidh for the Bannatyne MS. History of the Mac Leods, written at some period before 1857 and preserved in the Charter Chest in Dunvegan Castle, states that "others are settled in America and some are to be met with in Waternish in Skye." There may well be others.

For all omissions and for errors of commission, the Authors tender their sincere regrets and apologies.

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41 Downshire Hill,
London, N.W.3.
19th July, 1968.

THE CLANN MAC MHIC ALASDAIR RUaidH

THE MACLEODS OF ST. KILDA

This branch of the MacLeods is descended from William of that ilk, 5th Chief. (Sir Robert Douglas "The Baronage of Scotland" 1798 p.376) See Family Tree.

William is known as William Cleirach (the Cleric) for he had been educated for the Church. He was the second son of John (Iain) 4th Chief and succeeded about 1392. He married a daughter of John Maclean of Lochbuy, Mull by whom he had three sons: 1. John (Iain Borb) his successor. 2. Norman (Tormod) and 3. George.

Norman (Tormod) had two sons, William and Alexander (Alasdair Ruaidh). From William are descended the MacLeods of Borline known as Clann Mac Mhic Uilleim and from Alexander the MacLeods of St.Kilda known as Clann Mac Mhic Alasdair Ruaidh.

The Clann Mac Mhic Uilleim held the tack of Borline, Minginish Skye for many generations one of whom in 1616 was William McWilliam VcCleud. The last of this family was Roderick who became tacksman of Borline in succession to his father on 6th October 1769. He married Flora, daughter of the Reverend John Beaton, Minister of Glenshiel (1730-1781) with issue two daughters but no son and the family ended in the direct male line with his death sometime after 1777. ("Fasti Eccles. Scot." Vol.VIII 1950, p.680).

Clann Mac Mhic Alasdair Ruaidh

After three or four generations an Alasdair Ruaidh born about 1555 had two sons, Neil and Alexander. Neil (Neill Mac Alasdair Ruaidh) was one of the prisoners taken by the Macdonalds at the squirmish of Binquillin (Ben Coolin) 1601. (Sir

Robert Gordon "The Genealogical History of the Earldom of Sutherland" 1813 p.245.) In 1616, Neil's younger brother Alexander (Alasdair Mac Alasdair Ruaidh) and William McWilliam McCleud are described as "the chief and principal persons of their Clan" ("The Register of the Privy Council of Scotland" Vol. X. 1616 pp.773-774). In the case of Alasdair this must have been because his elder brother Neil was dead and Neil's son as yet not of age.

Màiri nighean Alasdair Ruaidh born c̄ 1615 died c̄ 1707 the "Inimitable Poetess of the Isles" must have been the daughter of this Alasdair for the earliest account of her states that her father and grandfather were both named Alasdair. (John MacKenzie "The Beauties of Gaelic Poetry" 1841 p.20).

Neil's son Norman (Thormoid MacNeill Mhic Alasdair Ruaidh) appears on record in the Isle of Pabbay in 1663. Norman had a son Alexander (Alasdair Mac Thormoid Mhic Neill) and a daughter Marion (Mór) who married Alexander Maclean in Balranald, North Uist. (Commissariat of the Isles).

Alexander MacLeod (Alasdair Mac Thormoid Mhic Neill) was the only large holder of land in the Isle of Pabbay in the Harris Rental of 1683. At Baile na Cille (Kirkton), Pabbay he occupied $3\frac{1}{2}$ pennylands (pennyland = land worth the twentieth of an ounce of Silver = $2/8d$ or $3/8d$ sterling according to the valuation) for which he paid 100 merks in money (merk = a silver coin worth $3/4d$ sterling) as well as 12 bolls of victual (boll = dry measure not exceeding six bushels), 12 stones half butter half cheese, 6 wedders (wethers) and a mart in rent annually to MacLeod. (mart = an ox fattened, killed and salted about Martinmas for winter use). He was also Steward of St.Kilda and is mentioned by name as Steward by M. Martin ("A Late voyage to St. Kilda" 1698 p.92). Alexander told Martin that his father was also Steward before him and that he himself had only

been Steward a short time.

He lived in Pabbay and visited St.Kilda once every summer about the end of May to demand the Rents viz. down, wool, butter, cheese, cows, horses, fowl, oil and barley (M. Martin "A Description of the Western Islands of Scotland" 1703 pp.48 and 289).

Alexander was a contemporary of Sir Norman MacLeod of Berneray 1614-1705, the third son of Sir Rory Mor and the following occasion is recorded "Sir Normand MacLeod, playing at tables in his own house, with the Steward of St.Kilda, the latter having the worst of the game, who, after throwing the dice, was much puzzled how to play the throw with safety, a stander-by, who had no skill, or never played at tables, desired the Steward to alter and replace two of his men in different stations which he pointed at; whereupon Sir Normand being offended, enquired how the D - 1 he came by that knowledge? The man said, That Browny coming in, and, as he looked on, pointed with a wand in his hand at the movements he named, and so disappeared." (Theophilus Insulanus "Appendix to the Treatise on the Second Sight". 1763 p.109).

Alexander was alive in 1715 as is shown by a letter written by one Miss Margaret Robertson, a sister of Robertson of Struan, Skye and dated Uist April 17th 1715. She writes "I was immediately carried to Alexander McLowd in Paby, to be prevailed with to keep me prisoner at Heirt (St. Kilda) belonging to McLowd, but the Gentleman would not condescend for fear of his Grace the Duke of Atholl." (Chronicles of the Families of Atholl and Tullibardine 1715 p.178).

Alexander had 3 sons :-

1. William (John MacKenzie, Factor, Dunvegan)
2. John, born 1696

3. Murdoch (Rev. Dr. Donald MacKinnon, "The MacLeods" 1950 p.25)

William became tacksman of Bharkasaig, Skye. Nothing is known about him. It is known, however, that before him Bharkasaig was held by an Alasdair Ruaidh in the Skye Rental of 1664 (the original Rental is lost but a copy made in 1885 is in the Charter Chest, Dunvegan Castle). It is not possible to identify him. In the Skye Rental of 1683 Warcassake (Bharkasaig) was held by one described as "ye small officer, younger" which throws no further light on whether the family occupied the tack at this time. (The Book of Dunvegan Vol.1. p.149).

Murdoch became tacksman of Gillen, Skye which he left in or before 1769 for in this year, when tacks were renewed, one John MacLeod got the tack and was succeeded by his son Norman who left Gillen in 1792 and became Major-General Norman MacLeod, C.B.

Of Murdoch's family there is no knowledge of any member except a daughter Margaret who married John Campbell tacksman of Corlarach, Skye the son of Kenneth Campbell of Scalpay, Harris. On John Campbell's tombstone in the old church of St. Mary's Kilmuir, Dunvegan, it is recorded that he died in June 1805, aged 85 years and that his wife Margaret was the daughter of Murdoch MacLeod "once of Gillen" and that she died at Kilninver, Argyllshire. At the time of her death she was living with her son the Reverend Donald Campbell, Minister of Kilninver, who was born in 1759 ("Fasti Eccles. Scot. Vol. IV . 1923 p.97)

The date of Alexander's death is not known but it was sometime between 1715 and 1727 when his second son John became Steward of St. Kilda.

* * * *

JOHN MACLEOD OF BAY

1696-1792

John MacLeod was the second son of Alexander MacLeod, tacksman of Pabbay and Steward of St. Kilda.

He was born in the Isle of Pabbay in 1696, in the time of Rory MacLeod of MacLeod 19th Chief (1693-1699). He succeeded his father and grandfather as Steward of St. Kilda. The Rev. Alexander Buchan who was first Catechist (1705-09) and then Minister (1710-30) of St. Kilda records - "The Laird of Mack-Leod who is Proprietor of this Isle; and with the Baillie or Steward, who at present is one called John Mack-Leod, and lives all the winter in another Isle called Paba, with his family, and such as he is pleased to take along with him" ("A Description of St. Kilda, the most remote Western Isle of Scotland" 1727 and 1741 pp.23 and 24).

John became Steward of St. Kilda sometime after 1715 and before 1727, and was Steward until at least 1752, when he was succeeded by his eldest son Alexander.

John was married three times (Allan Reginald Macdonald). The name of one wife is on record. She was Frances, third daughter of Alexander MacKenzie VII Baron of Davochmaluag by his second wife Elizabeth, daughter of Alexander Rose of Clava, whose marriage contract is dated 1695. (Sir Robert Douglas, Vol.I 1798,p.404). Frances MacKenzie died in 1741 (Delvine Papers, Book 1390 fol.23). Allan Reginald Macdonald said he thought another was a Miss Bethune. The name of the third wife is not known. John had a wife, alive and living with him, in 1760 (see later).

The Reverend William Matheson says that John had at least three sons:-

1. Alexander, born 1728.
2. Rev. Neil, born 1729.
3. Norman, born 1736.

There was also a daughter:-

4. Janet, who married Roderick MacLeod of Lyndale and later V of Hamer with issue two sons - 1. William, a Captain in the Army and, 2. Alexander, who went to the West Indies, and died there. Captain William MacLeod, later VI of Hamer, married Flora, daughter of John MacLeod X of Gesto with issue. (A. Mackenzie, "History of the MacLeods", 1889. p.264).

John MacInnes in "The Brave Sons of Skye", 1899, p.157 (footnote) says that a daughter of MacLeod of Bay, a cadet of the family of MacLeod of MacLeod, was the Mother of Dr. John MacAskill of Bracadale - and the Rev. Dr. Donald MacKinnon in the "Clan MacLeod Magazine", 1951, p.23, that Jane, daughter of John MacLeod, tacksman of Bay (descended from Alasdair Ruaidh of the MacLeods of St.Kilda) married Alexander, second son of John Mac Askill of Rudha an Dunain and ancestor of the MacAskills of Bay, by whom she had a son John, afterwards Dr. John MacAskill of Bracadale.

John MacLeod's daughter Janet or Jane may have been married twice (vide Family Tree) but he may have had more than one daughter.

That he had a wife alive and living with him in 1760, is shown by the following:-

"John MacLeod, tacksman of Bay in the Isle of Sky, a gentleman not in the least tinctured with enthusiasm, declared to me, and several others, That, in a morning before he awaked, he dreamed, that a person whom he intimately knew came into the room where he lay, and told him, with much concern, that his late Majesty, George the Second of glorious memory, was departed this life, which he told directly to his spouse in bed with him; That same day the post having come on before he had well dressed, he got the public news, in which he found his dream verified: Which is the more remarkable, that the King's death was so sudden, the account of his ailment could not have travelled to many parts in England, much less have time to circulate to the

most remote parts of Scotland". George the Second died 25th October 1760. (Theophilus Insulanus "A Treatise on the Second Sight, Dreams and Apparitions:" 1763, p.24. Theophilus Insulanus was the pseudonym of William MacLeod III of Hamer.

In 1734, during John's Stewardship of St.Kilda, the unfortunate Lady Grange (Rachel Erskine, née Chieseley) was carried by force from the lonely island of Heisker to the West of North Uist to the still lonelier island of St. Kilda in the Atlantic and the most distant point of the British Isles where she remained for seven or eight years. John, being MacLeod's Steward, came to St. Kilda once a year to collect the Rents but "dared not help her", as she was detained there by order of Norman MacLeod of MacLeod, 22nd Chief (1706-1772). (J.A. MacCullough, "The Misty Isle of Skye", 1905, p.65, and Article on Lady Grange, Clan MacLeod Magazine, 1943. p.285).

John removed from Pabbay to Skye.

In the Skye Rental of 1664, the tack of Bay was held by Angus Beaton and four others and in 1683 by Fergus Beaton, younger, who paid 120 merks (£80 pound Scots) and meal and other produce in kind valued at £90, total £170 Scots. (The Rev. Canon R.C. MacLeod of MacLeod). The extent of the farm of Bay, in a later Rental of 1708, was 6 penny lands and the tacksman paid 126 merks (£84 pound Scots) and 4 bolls of meal. The pound Scots = 1s.8d. or 1/12th of the £1 sterling. A boll of meal contained 156 lbs. valued at £4.2s. Scots. (The Book of Dunvegan. Vol.I. 1938. p.153 and Vol. II. 1939. pp.75 and 82).

The Beaton family occupied Bay until 1734. John probably got a tack of Bay in 1735 when all tacks were renewed. It would have been for 19 years.

In 1741, John MacLeod of Bay and Norman MacLeod of Waterstein, eldest son of William MacLeod III of Hamer (above-mentioned) were appointed Factors for the MacLeod Estates in Skye by Norman 22nd Chief.

Their duties, as Factors, were to collect the rents, arrange for the sale of rents in kind, make all local payments, render their accounts of charge and discharge and pay over the balance to the Chief or to his Edinburgh "doer". (legal agent). The Factor was generally one of the gentlemen tacksmen on the Estate and in Skye was paid annually a salary of £400 Scots (£33. 6. 8. sterling). (The Book of Dunvegan, Vol.II 1939, pp.92 and 94.)

On 16th August 1745 in connection with Lady Grange's board at St. Kilda and funeral in Skye, Norman 22nd Chief gave an order upon Bay (John MacLeod, Steward of St. Kilda and Factor in Skye) for the balance owing of £21. 9. 2. (Accounts preserved in Dunvegan Castle and quoted by J.A. MacCullough in "The Misty Isle of Skye," 1905, p.67.)

John was Factor and his co-factor Norman MacLeod of Waterstein was a Captain of one of the Highland Independent Companies during the fateful years of the '45. On the 8th January 1746, John was one of fifteen tacksmen, ten of whom were MacLeods, who signed an Address of Loyalty to their Chief. His signature is fourth on the list. (D.G. Warrand, "More Culloden Papers", Vol. IV 1929, pp. 178 and 179.) This was drawn up after the battle of Inverurie, 23rd December 1745. MacLeod was much distressed because a number of men had deserted after the battle and the Address was signed by his Clansmen who were with him to assure him of their loyalty. The Rev. Canon R.C. MacLeod of MacLeod said that Bay was an ardent Jacobite but, being Factor to his Chief at the time, he probably felt obliged to sign the Address.

In 1746, there were at Bay John MacLeod as tacksman, five tenants or joint-tenants paying rent on their holdings and sixteen subtenants or scallags (servants). This shows how very numerous were the lesser folk. (I.F. Grant, "The MacLeods, 1959 p.550 (footnote).) John as tacksman held his land of the proprietor (the Chief), by lease or tack; the tenants held their farms without any lease at the will of the

landlord (tacksman); the subtenants had small possessions of land let out to them from year to year by the tacksman and tenants. The tacksmen were a superior order of people in the community. They were generally relations to the proprietor, and often men of education and of considerable endowments. (Prof. John Walker, "An economical history of the Hebrides and Highlands of Scotland", 1808, p.51.) According to the Rev. Dr. Donald MacKinnon one of the tenants at Bay was Alexander MacAskill who married John's daughter Jane.

John was Factor until 1748 for in a letter to William Fraser of Balnain written in 1770 he says - "As I was quit of MacLeod's Factory in 1748, I am an entire stranger to the method used in ejecting Murdoch out of the possession of Skaebost." (Letter preserved in Muniment Room in Dunvegan Castle.)

John and Norman MacLeod were succeeded in the Factorship by William Tolme (1690-1755), who in 1729 became tacksman of and the first postmaster at Dunvegan. He was John's brother-in-law for he had married in 1733, as his second wife, Christian fourth daughter of Alexander MacKenzie VII Baron of Davochmaluag. (Sir Robert Douglas, "The Baronage of Scotland", Vol.I 1798, p.404; H.H. MacKenzie, "The Mackenzies of Ballone incl. the Tolme Sept. 1941, p.87; The Book of Dunvegan, Vol.II 1939, p.94.)

Captain Norman MacLeod of Waterstein and IV of Hamer died unmarried on 1st December 1781. (The Scots Magazine, Vol.43, p.670.) He was succeeded by his younger brother, Roderick MacLeod of Lyndale as V of Hamer (above-mentioned).

In 1754, John renewed his tack of Bay for 15 years and again in 1769 for 19 years but fresh tacks were granted in 1773 after the accession in 1772 of Norman 23rd Chief (1754-1801). These were again for 19 years until Whitsunday (Scottish Quarter Day) 1792. For some reason, John's tack of Bay did not terminate until three years later at Whitsunday 1795. The Witness to his signature to the tack of 1769 was

Alexander MacLeod of Glendale who was Factor from 1768 until the death of the 22nd Chief in 1772. In 1773 he was given a tack of Stein, Loch Bay in Waternish but emigrated to North Carolina the following year. He was a natural son of the 22nd Chief.

There is a bundle of papers in the Muniment Room in Dunvegan Castle labelled Bay's accounts 1758 to 1767 and also details of his payments to his Chief from 1769 to 1772. (The Rev. Canon R.C. MacLeod of MacLeod.)

On Tuesday, 14th September 1773 John had the honour of dining with Dr. Samuel Johnson and James Boswell in Dunvegan Castle. Boswell describes him and Magnus MacLeod of Claggan, brother to Talisker as "two substantial gentlemen of the clan". On Friday 17th September, Boswell had a view through a valley of the farm of Bay from the sacred place (Annait) and he records that "it shews some good land" (Boswell "The Journal of a Tour to the Hebrides" 1785, pp.249 and 264).

In 1775 John was one of fourteen tacksmen on the MacLeod Estates, of whom nine were MacLeods, who signed the following statement in support of their Chief: "We hereby bind and oblige ourselves not to make any demand for our principal sums for the space of six or seven years barring unforeseen accidents or misfortune. We are truly sorry that the heavy burden of debts and annuities will not afford the young Chief (Norman 23rd Chief, then aged 21) the proper maintainance equal to his forefathers and wish £300 at least to be set aside for his use". John's signature is second on the list.

Two years later on 16th September 1777, the tacksmen gave a yet greater proof of their attachment to their Chief and their determination to try to save the ancient lands occupied by the Clan. In three documents the tacksmen of Skye, Harris and Glenelg entered into voluntary obligations to pay a 7½% increase in rent. They stated that: "We, the undersigned tacksmen, tenants and possessors on the estate of Norman MacLeod of

MacLeod, Esqr., wishing to shew our attachment to the family, and our desire to contribute as far as our ability will admit towards the support of their interests and preservation of the estate, do hereby, in the hope that it may enable MacLeod and his trustees to re-establish his affairs and preserve the ancient possessions of his family, bind ourselves and our successors for the space of three years to pay an additional rent of one shilling and sixpence in the pound of rent now payable, on condition that, as our principal motive for coming under this voluntary burden is our attachment to the present MacLeod, to the standing of the family and our desire of their estate being possessed entire, we shall be freed therefrom if we shall have the misfortune to lose him by death, or if any part of the estate be sold within the above-mentioned time". (I.F. Grant, "The MacLeods", 1959, pp.505 and 506.)

On the Skye Estate the agreement was signed by 21 tacksmen of whom thirteen were MacLeods. John's signature is ninth on the list. The late Sir Reginald MacLeod of MacLeod 27th Chief thought this document so remarkable that he had it framed and hung up in the drawing-room in Dunvegan Castle.

On the 14th February 1784 John's grandson John, later Dr. John MacLeod of Madras, was born at Bay.

John's signature is attached to a document "A Commission to settle boundaries". It is dated 1785 and shows he was alive at this date. (Factor's Office, Dunvegan.)

In 1786 he was visited by the journalist and traveller John Knox who records: "We soon reached the house of a venerable person aged ninety who lives at the head of Loch Bay" and later "we all returned to the old Gentleman's house at Bay". (A Tour through the Highlands of Scotland and the Hebride Isles in 1786" 1787, pp.145 and 148.) This shows that John was born in the year 1696.

He is mentioned in the original Feu (permanent

lease) Charter of 1790 to the British Fishery Society (vide under his son Alexander) as having had right to the Salmon fishing at Stein, Loch Bay. (Allan Reginald Macdonald.)

In a Testament dated 26th July 1799 made and given up by his son Alexander, it is recorded that John died at Bay in the Parish of Duirinish, Isle of Skye in the year 1792. This was ratified and approved by one John Blain at Rothesay on 15th August 1799. (The Commissariat Record of the Isles. Register of Testaments, 1661-1800. 1902, p.8.) John was thus 96 years of age when he died and was known as the oldest man in Skye.

He was buried in the family burying ground, the enclosure against the West Gable of the old church of St. Mary's, Kilmuir, Dunvegan. This enclosure was rebuilt on the original site in 1735 and John himself was probably responsible for its rebuilding. It has a good Renaissance doorway and balustrade. The date 1735 is plainly visible. (H.H. MacKenzie, "Notes on Duirinish old Parish Church and churchyard," Clan MacLeod Magazine, 1938, p.124.)

* * *

ALEXANDER MACLEOD, J.P.
 YOUNGER OF BAY AND OF GILLEN
b. 1728. d. sometime after 1801

Alexander MacLeod was the eldest son of John MacLeod of Pabbay, Steward of St. Kilda and later of Bay, Isle of Skye. According to John MacKenzie, Factor, Dunvegan his Mother was Frances MacKenzie.

In the Testament dated 26th July 1799 made and given up by him on behalf of his father, who died in 1792, he describes himself as "Lieutenant Alexander MacLeod of Bay, lawful son of the defunct and Executor dative qua nearest in kin to his father John MacLeod".

He was born in 1728. He lived at Aoi in the Isle of Taransay and held lands in Pabbay and Taransay and in 1766 is described as "Tacksman of St. Kilda". (Reverend William Matheson.)

He was Steward of St. Kilda in 1758 when the Rev. Kenneth Macaulay visited the Island. Macaulay records - "The present proprietor (Norman MacLeod of MacLeod 22nd Chief) has given a lease of Hirta (St. Kilda), and everything pertaining to it, to a Cadet of his own family, with the yearly rent of about eleven pounds sterling; and the predecessors of the same Lessee have enjoyed much the same right, or one equivalent, for three generations back. This is the person called the Steward. The present Steward is far from being unmercifully inclined, and has already reformed some old abuses. I know he will never oppress the people and both his father and he have relieved them from many grievous taxes." ("The History of St. Kilda." 1764, pp.270, 124 and 246.)

Alexander married Barbara (Barabal) daughter of Donald Campbell (Domhnall mac Iain Oig), tacksman of Scalpay, who gave hospitality to the Prince in 1746.

He emigrated to America, possibly in 1769, when a good many tacksmen left the country, and it was after coming back from the American War of Independence (1775-1781) that he went to live in Skye. (Reverend William Matheson.)

He joined his father at Bay and married as his second wife Flora, daughter of the Reverend William MacQueen, Minister of Snizort and his wife Alice, daughter of the Reverend Daniel Macaulay, Minister of Bracadale.

Alexander MacLeod, younger of Bay and Flora MacQueen had issue, an only son John born at Bay on 14th February 1784, afterwards Dr. John MacLeod of Madras and of Cheltenham and two daughters Catherine and Flora.

Evidence for this second marriage is provided by:

1. The Will of Kenneth MacQueen of Calcutta who died in 1811. (Proved in London 14th March 1812.)

One of the legatees was Kenneth's sister Flora MacQueen. The Will, however, was left unadministered by the Executor and in 1843, after his mother's death, Dr. John through his solicitors, Bradshaw and Co. made a claim to his mother's legacy in which he is described as a nephew of Kenneth MacQueen.

In 1872, the Will was still unadministered and on 15th November, Administration was granted to Alice MacQueen, daughter of the Reverend James MacQueen, a brother of Kenneth and one of the legatees. In this document, Kenneth's sister Flora is described as the wife of Alexander MacLeod. (Principal Probate Registry, Somerset House, Strand, W.C.2.)

2. The Fasti Ecclesiae Scoticae, Vol.VII 1928, p.179. Here it is stated that a daughter of the Reverend William MacQueen of Snizort married Alexander MacLeod of Bay.

3. Personal Communication from Allan Reginald Macdonald who said that Alexander MacLeod of Bay and

of Gillen married a daughter of the Reverend William MacQueen of Snizort.

Alexander was a Justice of the Peace for the County of Inverness and the minutes of a meeting of the Justices held at Sconcer, Skye on 18th November 1788 have been preserved. Here it is stated that Alex. MacLeod (Bay) was one of the absentees. His apology with those of the others was rejected by the Preses (President or Chairman) Major Alex. McLeod; Dunvegan, a natural son of Norman, 22nd Chief. The 23rd Chief, General Norman MacLeod was abroad in India and Major Alex. McLeod was residing with his wife, Anne elder daughter of the celebrated Flora Macdonald, in Dunvegan Castle during his chief's absence. ("The Book of Dunvegan" Vol.II 1939, p.160.)

An old map or plan of the Barony of Waternish made by a Mr. J. Chapman about the end of the 18th century shows that Alexander MacLeod was tacksman of Bay at this time (Allan Reginald Macdonald).

On the death of his father in 1792, he removed to Gillen as his main residence. He still held the tack of Bay taken by his father which was not due to terminate until Whitsunday 1795. The tack of Gillen is dated 26th July 1791 and was for 19 years from Whitsunday 1792. Alexander's signature was witnessed by Captain David Ramsay, R.N. brother-in-law of General Norman MacLeod 23rd Chief. In 1795 Alexander renewed the tack of Bay but it was only for 16 years so that the ish (termination) of the tack of Bay would coincide with that of Gillen, both tacks, therefore, terminating in 1811.

Mr. John MacKenzie, Factor at Dunvegan gave the following reasons for Alexander's remove to Gillen as his main residence:-

1. The best part of Bay known as Lusta was taken from him and his father in 1790 by the Chief's Trustees and sold to the British Fishery Society whose new tenants made themselves very disagreeable. (see later.)

2. The farm of Gillen was vacated in 1792 by Norman, afterwards Major-General Norman MacLeod, C.B.

3. The House at Gillen was in a much better state of repair than that at Bay.

Alexander was a Lieutenant (1795-99) and then a Captain (1800-01) in Glengarry's Fencibles or Volunteers raised in 1794-95 by Alastair Ranaldson Macdonnell XV of Glengarry during the Napoleonic Wars. He enlisted in 1795 when he was 67 years of age although the maximum age was usually 60. (Prof. John Walker D.D. "An economical history of the Hebrides and Highlands of Scotland" Vol.I 1808 p.40.) The year of his enlistment is shown by a letter of a creditor dated Portree, 1795. "Mr. Alexander MacLeod of Loch Bay has joined Glengarry's Volunteers, and has left the country in my debt without informing me." (Charles Fraser-MacKintosh "Antiquarian Notes", 1897, p.293.) With the rest of the fencible regiments, Glengarry's was disbanded in 1801.

Charles Fraser-MacKintosh also makes some interesting comments on the British Fishery Society and its agents but, in so doing, he confuses Captain Alexander MacLeod of Bay with Major Alexander MacLeod of Stein, Loch Bay, the natural son of the 22nd Chief. Major Alexander MacLeod died at Stein and was buried at the north-east corner of the old Church of St.Mary's, Kilmuir, Dunvegan. On the flat tombstone over his grave is the following epitaph: "In Memory of Major Alexander MacLeod of the North Carolina Highlanders who died February 1797." "1797" should have been "1799". (Allan Reginald Macdonald, "The Truth about Flora Macdonald", 1938, p.90.) Charles Fraser-MacKintosh's article p.291 is headed MacLeod of Bay assaulted by an Irishman and is as follows:- "Any one going from Fairybridge towards Stein and Waternish will observe a tall, gaunt, roofless building at the head of the Loch, the walls whereof indicate that substantial people once lived there. Here lived a century ago Captain Alexander MacLeodp.293 Stein was one of the most pretentious undertakings of

the British Fishery Society, and how its officials conducted themselves towards the natives may be gathered from the letter after quoted, written by Captain MacLeod, from Gillen, 30th July 1801, and backed as from "Captain MacLeod, Bay." The Captain writes:-

"A most violent attempt was made upon my life by William Porter, surgeon, and agent for the British Society at Loch Bay. At said place, upon Saturday, the 6th day of June last, the said William Porter, having taken a walk upon the shore of Loch Bay, upon the said day, in company with his wife, was there met by me and Captain Norman MacLeod of the Waternish Volunteers, and without any altercation whatever he, in the true style of an Hibernian, struck me over the head with a stick he had in his hand, at the same time grasping my face with the other, and by the appearance of my eyes afterwards, his intention was to have pulled either one or both of them out, with his fashionable talons. Not satisfied with this, he wrested a hazel stick from me, which had a heavy head carved like a man's, which he took by the small end and continued to strike me on the head, till the stick flew in shivers, and the blood ran in torrents down my shoulders. Captain MacLeod's right arm, like my own being disabled, it was impossible for him to have saved me, and if people upon the beach engaged in riddling sand had not interfered, there is no doubt he had taken my life, which he most certainly wished to have done. These people declared, though they observed the Doctor strike me repeatedly, they concluded we were diverting ourselves as they always knew us to be on very good terms. When I found myself relieved by the workmen, and finding three large cuts in my head, I took up a stone and flung it at the Doctor, which did not hit him. I also acknowledge to have called him a bloodthirsty Irish scoundrel, and that none but an infamous coward would have used a man he well knew had only the power of his left hand, in the manner he had done. Captain MacLeod stood all this time with his hand upon the hilt of

his sword, fearing, as I was told, that one of us might pull it from him. After he had gone away, the Captain observed he struck me with his whip, and that he believed that it still remained where he dropped it. I told him it was no whip but the stick he first struck me with, and which he broke over my head, in which state it appeared to him like a whip, on which I took it up and let him see it.

I do not know but his using me in this manner, knowing me to be one of the Justices of Peace for this county, aggravates the crime. My holding this office he cannot pretend to be ignorant of, as he employed me more than once in that capacity.

With great difficulty I endeavoured to walk home (i.e. to Gillen), the distance being about a short mile, and took boat immediately for Grishernish (about 6 miles) and showed Sheriff John Macdonald the situation I was in. He pretended he was sorry for my usage, but could do nothing in the case until the matter was judicially brought before him, and suggested the propriety of my applying to Livingstone, the innkeeper at Portree, his Procurator-Fiscal (an official who institutes and carries on criminal proceedings in the inferior courts in Scotland), and he was uncertain when he could hold a Court on account of the sickness of one of his daughters - she, being a patient of Dr. Porter's, and the Fiscal distant about 14 miles, and having despaired of any redress, I returned home the same evening.

The (next) afternoon being chilly, and getting cold, I found myself feverish, and being next morning much worse, my wife and some others who were present deemed it necessary to send an express for Dr. MacAskill, who arrived Monday 8th of June, and found my head very much swelled, and cut to the bone in three different places, and the glands of my neck so much swollen and pained, that I could hardly move my head on the pillows. Thus, I was unable to stir out of bed for eight days. I was obliged to apply last week to Dr. MacAskill who was so kind as to bring some Camphor and other things to reduce the swelling in my neck, which I am sorry to say does not seem to yield to his application; but rather increases and becomes worse. Since the above accident, or rather premeditated assault, I am very sensible of a defect in my sight. During four days, from the blows given, all objects appear to me red, from

which I am inclined to think that the organs of sight have been impaired.

I want damages of £200, and whether the Sheriff allows so much or not, I hope he will put a stop to the arbitrary proceedings of the British Society's agent - he like his predecessor in office, acting more like a Spanish Viceroy than a man employed to encourage the natives of this country to industry, and to direct their attention from emigrating to the States of America." (Charles Fraser-MacKintosh, "Antiquarian Notes" 1897, pp.291-295.)

The Highland Society of London, in 1786, formed an off-shoot known as the British Fishery Society. The Society approached General Norman MacLeod of MacLeod, 23rd Chief in 1789/90 and he gave them a feu (permanent lease) of Stein and Lusta free or at a nominal figure and the fishing village of Loch Bay was begun on the land in 1794. For various reasons, the new fishing village was not a success and the Society gave it up and sold the land in 1837 (I.F.Grant, "The MacLeods", 1959, p.565)

It is not clear what actually provoked the assault by Dr. William Porter. As already mentioned, the British Fishery Society's new tenants made themselves very disagreeable which was one of the reasons why Alexander left Bay for Gillen. Mr. Charles Fraser-MacIntosh says 'it will not surprise the reader that a lady of mature charms, but well-preserved was at the bottom of the business', but he gives no authority for this statement. The lady presumably refers to Mrs. William Porter. Of the other persons named in the letter, Captain Norman MacLeod may be the other natural son of the 22nd Chief. He was known as "Cyprus" as he had lived there as a youth for seven years. He lived at Stein, Loch Bay, Waternish. Dr. MacAskill was Alexander's nephew. He lived at Struan, Bracadale. Alexander and Captain Norman MacLeod seem to have had disabled right arms. Both had served in the American War of Independence and it is possible they were thus wounded.

The tacks of Bay and Gillen taken by Alexander terminated in 1811. The tack of Bay was not renewed

by the family and was taken by a Mr. D. Shaw at a rent of £230. ("The Book of Dunvegan" Vol.II 1939, p.130.) The tack of Gillen was renewed in 1811 by Alexander, if he was then still alive or by his widow and his daughter, Catherine for they continued to live there until 1828. In that year, Mrs. Gillen and Kate Gillen, as they were better known in Skye, left Gillen to take up their residence at No.74, Abbotsford Place, Glasgow, where Dr. John provided them with a comfortable home. This he probably did personally as he was home on leave from India in 1828.

Alexander died at Gillen. The date is not known but it was after 1801. He was buried in the family burying-ground in the old Church of St. Mary's, Kilmuir Dunvegan. His wife, Flora MacQueen (Mrs. Gillen) died in Glasgow sometime between 1828 and 1843.

His daughter Catherine (Kate Gillen) was unmarried. She continued to live in Glasgow after her mother's death. She made her Will on 1st August 1853 and as this was registered on 23rd November of the same year she must have died between these two dates. Her body was taken back to Skye for burial in the Alasdair Ruaidh enclosure in the old Church of St. Mary's, Kilmuir, Dunvegan. Mr. John MacKenzie, Factor, Dunvegan said that his father John Tolmie MacKenzie (1828-1910) "saw to her burial and got the opening to the enclosure built up afterwards". He was a J.P. and Factor for St. Kilda in 1870. Catherine was the last of the Clann Alasdair Ruaidh family to be buried here.

Alexander's other daughter Flora married Captain Donald Stewart of Totachocaire near Dunvegan, a veteran of the American War of Independence with issue a son Lauchlan and a daughter Mary who married Norman, elder son of Angus Morrison, tacksman of Sataran, Minginish, Skye and his wife Margaret daughter of Roderick MacLeod last of Borline of the Clann Mac Mhic Uilleim. (Rev. Dr. Donald MacKinnon, "The MacLeods" 1950, p.24.)

That Flora was a member of the Clann Alasdair

Ruaidh family is given by John MacInnes ("Brave Sons of Skye" 1899, p.165), but he errs in stating that she was the mother of Captain Donald Stewart (vide her sister Catherine's Will, under Dr. John MacLeod of Madras, where Flora is described as the wife of Donald Stewart). MacInnes records that she was called the "wise wife" by the MacLeod Chief of the day for to him she said "never to bring an English wife or servant to Dunvegan Castle, as both would alienate the love of his people, and that it would be a bad day for MacLeod when he had only "English Skyemen" about him." (Manuscript Memoir by Dr. Alexander Morrison of Larkhall.)

After Alexander's widow and his daughter Catherine had left Gillen, the farm was occupied by the Beaton family. Mr. Donald Beaton of Stein told one of the authors that he was born in the old House. Today only the foundations remain and it is a complete ruin.

The present farm-house at Bay, now occupied by Mr. Carson, was built on the ruins of the foundations of the original House - "the tall, gaunt, roofless building at the head of the Loch", seen by Mr. Charles Fraser-MacKintosh towards the end of the 19th century.

The ruin of a small house which exists today on the opposite side of the head of the Loch at Camalag was built by Mr. D. Shaw who took over the tack of Bay in 1811. (John MacKenzie, Factor, Dunvegan.)

* * *

THE REVEREND NEIL MACLEOD

1729 - 1780

Neil MacLeod was the second son of John MacLeod, Steward of St. Kilda. He was born in the Hebrides in 1729. He told James Boswell that he had lived for some time in St. Kilda under the tuition of the Minister or Catechist there. On 26th June 1752 he became Schoolmaster of Bracadale, Skye.

In the Muniment Room in Dunvegan Castle there is a document drawn out by the Steward of St. Kilda on behalf of "Mr. Neil, Schoolmaster of Bracadale" whom he describes as "my son." Unfortunately the Christian name of the Steward of St. Kilda is not given in the document. (Reverend Dr. Donald MacKinnon, *Clan MacLeod Magazine* 1954, p.149.) There can be little doubt that he was John MacLeod of Bay.

That Neil was a brother of the Steward of St. Kilda (Alexander, who succeeded his father John) is mentioned by the Reverend Kenneth Macaulay who visited St. Kilda in 1758. He writes "The present Steward's brother, who is a Clergyman of our Church, and a man of learning and veracity". ("The History of St. Kilda" 1764, p.208.)

The Reverend Mr. Neil was MacLeod's Chaplain to the Forces during the '45. On 18th December 1746 the Chief wrote from London to President Forbes of Culloden: "You may remember he was of the Church Militant, and attended me in my expedition eastward, and stayed with the men constantly till they were sent home, and preached sound doctrine, and really was zealous and serviceable". (A. MacKenzie, "History of the MacLeods" 1889, p.435.) Neil became Minister of Kilfinichen, Mull in 1756 and on 3rd November married Margaret (born 14th October 1737) daughter of his predecessor, the Reverend Archibald Maclean.

On Wednesday 20th October 1773, he was visited

by Dr. Samuel Johnson and James Boswell.

Johnson writes "we were entertained for the night by Mr. Maclean (Maclean should be MacLeod) a Minister that lives upon the coast, whose elegance of conversation and strength of judgment would make him conspicuous in places of greater celebrity." ("A Journey to the Western Islands of Scotland" 1775, p.357) and Boswell "and in the evening landed on Mull near the house of the Reverend Neil MacLeod. We were very agreeably entertained at his house. Dr. Johnson observed to me that he was the clearest-headed man that he had met with in the Western Islands. He seemed to be well acquainted with Dr. Johnson's writings and courteously said, I have been often obliged to you, though I never had the pleasure of seeing you before

He told us, he had lived for some time in St. Kilda, under the tuition of the Minister or Catechist there; and had there first read Horace and Virgil. The scenes which they describe must have been a strong contrast to the dreary waste around him." ("The Journal of a Tour to the Hebrides with Samuel Johnson, LL.D." 1785, pp.423 and 424.)

The Reverend Neil MacLeod and his wife Margaret Maclean had twelve children one of whom, Alexander born 12th June 1774, became a Minister and in 1792 emigrated to New York where he died in 1833. Neil MacLeod died on 28th April 1780. (Fasti Eccles. Scot. Vol.IV 1923, p.113 and Vol.VIII 1950, p.339.)

NORMAN MACLEOD

OF PABBAY

Norman MacLeod was the third son of John MacLeod, Steward of St. Kilda. He was born in 1736 and is recorded as tenant in Pabbay in the Sound of Harris in 1766. (Reverend William Matheson.)

Nothing further is known about him.

DR. JOHN MACLEOD OF MADRAS

SURGEON-GENERAL

1784-1846

Dr. John MacLeod was the son of Alexander MacLeod, J.P., younger of Bay and of Gillen, Isle of Skye by his second wife Flora MacQueen, a daughter of the Rev. William MacQueen, Minister of Snizort 1753-1787, and his wife Alice, only daughter of the Rev. Daniel MacAulay, Minister of Bracadale 1708-1748. (Allan Reginald Macdonald.)

He was born at Bay in the Parish of Duirinish, County of Inverness on 14th February 1784. This was certified on 20th March 1806 by the Rev. Malcolm MacLeod, Minister of Snizort 1788-1832 and witnessed by John Campbell and A. MacDonald, Elders of the Parish.

He was 8 years of age when his father removed to Gillen in 1792. It is not known for certain when he left Skye or where he received his medical training. For the United East India Company's Service he was required to produce to the Company's Examining Physician, "satisfactory proof of his having attended one course of lectures on the practice of physic, and above all, of his having attended diligently the practice of the Physicians at some General Hospital in London, Edinburgh, Dublin or Glasgow for at least six months. A Diploma of M.R.C.S. or L.R.C.S. from the Royal College of Surgeons of London 1800-1822 or of the Colleges of Surgeons of Dublin or Edinburgh or of the College and University of Glasgow was deemed satisfactory as to a knowledge of Surgery. He was also required to attend one course of lectures in Hindoostanee." (D.G. Crawford, "A History of the Indian Medical Service" Vol.I 1914, p.513)

With regard to his medical qualification, he has

been confused (D.G. Crawford, "Roll of the Indian Medical Service," 1930. Madras 529, p.294) with another John McLeod who graduated in the University of Edinburgh with the degree of M.D. on 12th September 1805. This John McLeod died at Portsmouth on 18th November 1810. He was the second son of William McLeod of Luskintyre, Harris. (W. Johnston "Roll of Commissioned Officers in the Medical Service of the British Army" 1917. 3058, p.203 and Munk's Roll iii. 78.)

In 1804 he sent a Petition to the Honble the Court of Directors of the United East India Company as follows;- "The humble Petition of John MacLeod, sheweth, that your Petitioner has applied himself with great Diligence to the Study and Practice of Surgery and is desirous of Proceeding to the East Indies as an Assistant Surgeon. He therefore humbly solicits your Honors' Permission for that purpose being ready to give such Security as your Honors may require. And your Petitioner will ever pray."

He was recommended for Madras by Sir Theophilus Metcalfe, Bart. M.P. (1785-1846) a Director of the East India Company and was commissioned as an Assistant Surgeon on 15th July 1805.

On 6th June 1806 he underwent a medical examination in London. The report signed by Dr. John Hunter M.D. (Edin.) F.R.C.P. (Lond.) F.R.S., examining Physician and Surgeon to the East India Company is as follows:- "I have examined the Bearer Mr. John MacLeod as to his Physical Abilities and find him qualified to serve in the Station of Assistant Surgeon at any of the Company's Presidencies in the East Indies." (India Office Records.)

He was admitted to the Service as from 12th March 1807 and on 12th February 1808 was posted to do duty with the 24th Regiment of Madras Native Infantry. He arrived at Madras on 16th June 1809.

In 1812 he was appointed Garrison Assistant

Surgeon at Vellore (87 miles west of Madras). Four years later on 30th July 1816 he was married at Arcot, (14 miles from Vellore) to Mrs. Mary Frances Winfield, widow of Major John Phillip Winfield of the 11th Regiment of Madras Native Infantry and daughter of Colonel (later Major-General) Hamilton Hall (1762-1827) in command at Vellore, and his wife Flora Tondeclair (Tondelair or Tondelia) who were married on 10th July 1795 at Poonamallee. (H. Davison Love, "Vestiges of Old Madras" Vol. III 1913, p. 565, and H. H. Dodwell, "Marriages Registered in the Presidency of Fort St. George, Madras, 1680-1800" 1916) Colonel Hall was a witness to his daughter's marriage to John MacLeod. Garrison Assistant Surgeon John MacLeod and Mary Frances Winfield, widow were married with the permission of the Honorable the Governor by the Rev. R. Smyth, Chaplain ("Marriage with the permission of the Governor" goes back to the year 1719).

John MacLeod and Mary Frances Hall had the following children born at Madras and baptised at St. Andrew's Church:-

1. Alexander Charles, born 11th February 1819.
2. Flora, born 12th September and died 14th December 1820 aged 3 months. Buried St. George's Church, Madras.
3. Hamilton Hall, born 27th September 1821
4. William Tolme, born 25th February 1823 and died 15th September 1824 aged 18 months. Buried St. George's Church, Madras.

(Dr. John's grandfather John MacLeod of Bay and William Tolme were brothers-in-law, having married sisters.)

5. John Arthur, born 20th November 1824 and died 13th June 1827, aged 2½ years.
6. Mary, born 31st October 1825.

Two children were born at Cheltenham during Dr. John's



Plate I.

ALEXANDER CHARLES MACLEOD.



Plate 2. "BIG MAC"



Plate 3. CHARLES EDWARD ALEXANDER MACLEOD.



Plate 4. MRS. C.E.A. MACLEOD

first furlough (18th October 1827 to 25th January 1830), and are recorded in the Baptismal Register of the Parish Church:-

7. Flora Frances, baptised 30th January 1829.

8. John, baptised 28th May 1830.

and 9. John William, born during Dr. John's second furlough (8th January 1836 to 4th November 1838).

Francis Rawdon Hastings (1754-1826) 2nd Earl of Moira and 1st Marquis of Hastings (1816) was appointed Governor-General of Bengal and Commander-in-Chief of the forces in India. He arrived at Calcutta in 1813. In 1804, he had married Lady Flora Mure Campbell, Countess of Loudoun in her own right. Lady Hastings and Dr. John were descended from the MacQueens of Skye (see later and Table I) and in view of this, he wrote to the Marquis mentioning the relationship and received the following courteous reply:-

"Calcutta
27th May, 1819.

Sir,

It is with great satisfaction that I do myself the honor of acknowledging your letter and of thanking you for so obligingly introducing yourself to me. A lively interest must always be felt by me towards any person connected with Lady Hastings's family; but that sentiment must be greatly augmented relatively to one who bears such a character as I hear uniformly ascribed to you. My means of promoting your advantage are, I fear, small. What immediately lay within my power I have done, by soliciting Sir Thomas Hislop's* attention to you; a request which he met courteously, tho' I know not how far he can aid your convenience.

I have the Honor, Sir, to remain

Your very obedient and humble Servant
Hastings."

Doctor MacLeod.

*Lieut-General Sir Thomas Hislop G.C.B. (1764-1843) was Commander-in-Chief, Fort St. George, Madras. (Original letter, in the Marquis's own hand, is in possession of the family.)

Dr. John and the Marchioness of Hastings were fifth cousins. They were descended from brothers, the Rev. Archibald and Kenneth MacQueen, sons of the Rev. Ewen MacQueen and grandsons of Angus Mor MacQueen I of Rigg, Trotternish, Isle of Skye (See Table I).

Dr. John became full Surgeon on 3rd July 1819 and on 4th June 1824 he was appointed Surgeon to the 38th Regiment of Madras Native Infantry.

His father-in-law, Major-General Hamilton Hall died at Trichinopoly aged 65 and was buried there on 13th May 1827. He was then commanding the Southern Division of the Army. Hall's road, Egmore near Madras was named after him or his widow. The latter owned two houses in this road in 1837 (H. Davison Love, "Vestiges of Old Madras" Vol. III 1913 p.565).

During his first furlough (1827-1830) after 20 years Service, Dr. John, his wife and family resided at No.2 Oriel Place, Cheltenham where as above-mentioned two of his children were born. His mother and his sister Catherine left Gillen, Skye in 1828 for Glasgow where he provided them with a comfortable home (Allan Reginald Macdonald). In the same year he had a miniature of his wife, Mary Frances painted by W.C. Ross, Esq., later Sir William Charles Ross, R.A. (1794-1860) who held first place among miniature portrait painters. This miniature is in possession of the family.

His eldest son Alexander Charles was now aged 9 and he arranged for him to attend the Grammar School in Cheltenham. His son Hamilton Hall aged 6 went to the School two years later, the usual age of entry being 8.

Leaving his wife and family at Cheltenham, he arrived back in Madras on 25th January 1830 and rejoined the 38th Regiment. From 5th October 1830 he held medical charge of the Police Establishment at the Presidency. On 28th March 1832 he was promoted to Acting Superintending Surgeon to the Ceded Districts with Head-Quarters at Bellary, 317 miles from Madras.

Early in 1836 he was granted a second furlough on Sick Certificate and rejoined his wife and family at Cheltenham. His eldest son Alexander Charles had already entered University College, London as a Medical Student on 3rd October 1835. During this furlough his youngest son, John William was born. Leaving his eldest son in London to complete his medical training, he returned to Madras with his wife and the rest of his family arriving on 4th November 1838.

On 8th April 1837, while still on furlough, he had been promoted to Superintending Surgeon to the Centre Division of the Army with Head-Quarters at the Presidency, Fort St. George, Madras. "The situation of Superintending Surgeon to be considered a Staff appointment, to which only those fitted for it by a zealous and able discharge of their professional duties shall be deemed eligible". (D.G. Crawford, "A History of the Indian Medical Service" Vol.II 1914, p.37.) He took a House and Ground near the Commander-in-Chief's Bridge (built in 1825) at Egmore "to the North and West of Madras, a rather straggling locality - the residence of the wealthier classes and in point of sanitation one of the most healthy in Madras". Here he lived with his wife and family.

In 1839, his son, Hamilton Hall entered the Army and on 21st March 1841 was commissioned as a Lieutenant in the 27th Regiment of Madras Native Infantry. On 17th September 1844 he proceeded to Europe on Sick Certificate and was on furlough until 1847. He did not, however, return to his

Regiment and is believed to have been lost at sea on his way to Australia.

On 1st January 1844, Superintending Surgeon John MacLeod was further promoted to Inspector-General of Hospitals and Third Member of the Medical Board at Madras (First constituted 14th April 1786). Finally on 31st January 1846, he became Surgeon-General and Second Member of the Medical Board, the First Member being the Physician-General. He thus reached the highest rank as a Surgeon in the Service of the East India Company on their Madras Establishment.

Under a General Order dated 23rd June 1846 he was permitted to proceed to Coringa on the Eastern Coast on Sick Certificate. On the same date as the General Order was made he, perhaps realising he had not long to live, made his Will in Madras. In it, he gave and bequeathed to his sister, Catherine MacLeod of No. 74, Abbotsford Place, Glasgow all the cash balance standing to the credit of his account at the time of his decease and to be paid over to her immediately after his decease. He gave and bequeathed to his daughters, Mary MacLeod and Flora Frances MacLeod all the Trinkets of every description contained in a Case to be equally divided between them. To his son, Alexander Charles MacLeod and three friends he gave and bequeathed his House and Ground near the Commander-in-Chief's Bridge at Egmore, Madras in Trust for his sister Catherine MacLeod for her own absolute use and benefit and in the mean time and until she shall take possession, he directed the Trustees to let the same either by the month or by the year for the best rent which could be obtained and to remit such rent once in every quarter to her. He also left legacies to his sons, Alexander Charles and Hamilton Hall and to his daughters Mary, now aged 20 and Flora Frances aged 17 in equal shares and proportions. He nominated his son Alexander Charles and his three friends to be his Executors and the Guardians of such of his children

as were infants under the age of twenty-one years. His wife, Mary Frances is not mentioned in the Will. As he was still actively employed as Surgeon-General after 40 years Service, she would have been well-provided for, in the event of his death, by his Pension which would have amounted to £700 annually. (D.G. Crawford, "A History of the Indian Medical Service" Vol.I 1914, p.442.) There is no evidence to show that his sister Catherine took possession of his House at Egmore, Madras. She died seven years later in Glasgow.

Dr. John's health must have deteriorated while he was at Coringa for he sailed on the "Lord Elphinstone" (Captain Charles Long Oakley) for Mauritius where he died shortly after his arrival on Wednesday, 19th August 1846. On his death Certificate he is described in French as "Dr. John MacLeod, Surgeon-General and Second Member of the Committee of Health at Madras, born in Scotland, aged 62, arrived on the 'Lord Elphinstone' and died this morning at 5 o'clock." The declaration of death was made by Dr. William Robertson, Staff Surgeon and by Master Charles Long Oakley, Captain of the "Lord Elphinstone" and witnessed by Thomas Isidore Lavergne, Officer of the Civil State of Port Louis. "Second Member of the Committee of Health" should be Second Member of the Medical Board. The Board in 1825 did however appoint a "Committee of Health" to carry out necessary reforms. Dr. John was probably a Member of this Committee as well. He was buried in Mauritius.

Allan Reginald Macdonald said that Dr. John had a seal with the Dunvegan MacLeod Crest and "J.M." on it. It belonged to his grandfather, John MacLeod of Bay. His eldest son Alexander Charles wore it on his watch-chain until robbed of it in London in 1887. From the crest on this seal, the present crest of the family was taken.

In the Bannatyne Manuscript History of the

MacLeods there is the following:- "Alasdair Ruaidh was the second son of Tormod, the second son of William, 5th Chief of MacLeod. The family of St. Kilda was the head of this branch. Màiri nighean Alasdair Ruaidh belonged to this family as did Dr. John MacLeod of the Madras Medical Establishment." A transcript of this is given in the Rev. Canon R.C. MacLeod of MacLeod's, "The MacLeods of Dunvegan", 1927, p.58.

Through his mother, Flora MacQueen Dr. John was descended from the famous Sir Ewen Cameron, XVII of Lochiel. (See Table 2.)

His eldest son Alexander Charles and his daughters married after his death.

Mary, his elder daughter married 24th September 1849, James Innes Minchin Esq., 24, of the Madras Civil Service. Both were residing at Pondicherry at the time of their marriage.

Flora Frances married 1st January 1852, George Lee Morris Esq., 23, also of the Madras Civil Service. At the time they were both residing at Negapatam, Madras.

After his younger daughter was married, his widow Mary Frances and his youngest son John William returned to England and again lived at Cheltenham.

His sister Catherine in her Will dated 1st August 1853 made provision for payment to John William MacLeod now or lately residing with his mother at Cheltenham, of the sum of five hundred pounds sterling with the legal interest accruing thereon to be applied by the Trustees in the up-bringing and educating of the said John William MacLeod in the way that may seem to them most conducive to his welfare and advancement in after life, and any residue or remainder thereof applied in assisting him on his approaching to majority to enter into some appropriate business, profession, or Trade. She also directed her Trustees to give him the Gold Watch now in her possession and which

belonged to her deceased father. John William MacLeod would have been 16 years of age in 1853. Catherine also bequeathed the sum of thirty pounds sterling to her sister Flora Stewart wife of Donald Stewart, residing at Kilmuir, Dunvegan, Isle of Skye. Lastly, she arranged for payment of the free residue and remainder of her Estate and Effects to her niece Flora Frances MacLeod or Morris, spouse of George Lee Morris Esquire, of the Madras Civil Service, India.

At present, nothing further is known of Dr. John's widow, Mary Frances nor of his sons John and John William.

* * *

ALEXANDER CHARLES MACLEOD, M.R.C.P. (Lond.) F.R.C.S. (Eng.)

SURGEON-MAJOR : MADRAS ARMY

1819 - 1914

Alexander Charles MacLeod was born at St. Thomas's Mount, Madras on the 11th February 1819, the eldest son of Assistant Surgeon (afterwards Surgeon-General) John MacLeod of the Madras Medical Establishment and his wife, Mary Frances Hall and was baptised at St. Andrew's Church, Madras on 3rd April 1819.

He came to England with his parents when his father was granted a furlough in 1827 and lived with them at No.2 Oriel Place, Cheltenham. He was educated at the Endowed Grammar School, High Street, Cheltenham (Master, the Rev. W.H. Hawkins, B.D.).

On 3rd October 1835 when he was 16½ he entered University College, London for his medical training and was registered in the Faculty of Medicine from 1835 to 1839. While a student he was awarded the sixth Certificate of Honour for Chemistry for the session 1836-37. He lived in lodgings in Cleveland Street, at No.12 Upper Gower Street and

at No.14 Pantton Street.

He qualified M.R.C.S.(Eng.) on 13th November 1840 and decided to follow his father in India. He was nominated for Service in the Honourable East-India Company by Sir James Law Lushington, G.C.B. (1779-1859), a Director and Chairman of the Company. He was gazetted Assistant Surgeon on 8th March 1841 and arrived at Madras on 4th July.

During his first two years he did temporary duty under the Superintending Surgeon of the Mysore Division of the Army and also with various Regiments. On 20th September 1843, he was granted two months leave to the Western Coast on Sick Certificate. This was followed by a furlough to Europe on Sick Certificate and he embarked from the Western Coast on 1st January 1844.

This was to be the last time he was to see his father who died at Mauritius in 1846. He was on sick furlough for nearly five years, an unusually long period. During this time, he became a member of the Oriental Club, Hanover Square, and worked on a treatise entitled "State Paper Taxation; with an analysis of the nature and relations of Gold, Paper and Credit," which was published in London by James Ridgway of Piccadilly in 1853.

On 12th August 1848 he married by licence Miss Neilina Marion MacKellar (born January 1827) at the Parish Church, Wrexham, Denbigh. She was one of three daughters of Admiral John MacKellar (1768-1854), Admiral of the Blue 1847. Admiral MacKellar's second daughter Jessie Victoria married, in 1839, the Rev. Lord George Osborne Townshend, the younger brother of the 4th Marquis of Townshend (Rear-Admiral John Townshend, R.N.M.P.).

A After his marriage he returned with his wife to Madras arriving on 13th December 1848. He was posted to do duty with the 43rd Regiment and on 7th March 1849 with the 46th Regiment of Madras Native Infantry. At this time he passed an examination in the Hindoo-

stane language.

On 14th August 1849 he was directed to afford medical aid to the Brigadier Commanding Madras Troops and Staff at Jubbulpore and it was here on 9th September 1849 that his wife died just over a year after their marriage. She was buried at Jubbulpore.

On 10th February 1851 he was married by Banns at Kamptee, Madhya Pradesh, to Sophia Maria Purves Prior (born Sophia Mary, 25th January 1834) daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel (later Major-General) Henry Prior (1800-1870) of the 23rd Regiment by his first wife Sophia Hester Bower, widow née Shaw, who were married 11th August 1828 at St. George's Church, Madras. One of the Witnesses to Alexander Charles's wedding was Brigadier Donald MacLeod in command at Kamptee. He was the second son of Colonel Donald MacLeod of Colbost, Skye (John MacInnes, "The Brave Sons of Skye", 1899, p.146).

Alexander Charles MacLeod and Sophia Maria Purves Prior had the following children:-

1. Flora Maye, born 1st May 1852 at Jaulnah.
2. Charles Beechcroft Hall, born 2nd March 1854 at Jaulnah.
3. Eliza Caroline, born 20th October 1856 at St. Thomas's Mount, Madras.
4. Mary Catherine, born 23rd October 1860 at Secunderabad.

Charles Beechcroft Hall died in infancy, it is believed from haemophilia.

In 1852 Alexander Charles was Assistant-Surgeon to the 47th Regiment of Madras Native Infantry.

During the Mutiny, 1857-58, he saw much active service and afforded medical aid to the sick and wounded at Futtepore. Twenty-eight Medical Officers were killed all on the Bengal Establishment. On 26th October 1859 he became full Surgeon to the 47th Regiment.

On 8th March 1861 he was promoted to Surgeon-Major

and returned to England on furlough with his wife and family and took a house "The Poplars" at Beeston near Nottingham. During this furlough he obtained the additional qualification of L.K.Q.C.P.I. (Licentiate Kings and Queens College of Physicians of Ireland) and the diploma of M.R.C.P.(Lond.). Of 290 Medical Officers on the Madras Establishment who entered the Service 1839-1860 only seven had this diploma. (D.G. Crawford "Roll of the Indian Medical Service" 1930, p.640.) On 7th September 1861 he registered as a Medical Practitioner. He began work on his book "Acholeic Diseases; comprising Jaundice, Diarrhoea, Dysentery and Cholera" (John Churchill & Sons, London, 1866).

It is inscribed to Sir James Ranald Martin, C.B., F.R.S., F.R.C.S. (1796-1874) "in slight testimony of respect for his great professional eminence, and in grateful acknowledgement of kindness received." He was the twin son of the Rev. Donald Martin of Kilmuir, Trotternish, Skye. He retired from the Indian Medical Service in 1842. On 31st October 1864 he was appointed President, with the rank of Inspector-General, of the Medical Board of the India Office. (Plarr's "Lives of the Fellows of the Royal College of Surgeons" Vol.II 1930.)

MacLeod returned to India late in 1862. His Regiment, the 47th Native Infantry had been disbanded and he now held medical charge of the 102nd Foot and later of the 2nd Madras Light Cavalry.

He was granted another furlough early in 1865, this time on Sick Certificate, and rejoined his wife and family at Beeston. On 10th August 1865, he was elected a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of England (Clause 1 of the Charter of 1852 gave the Council power to elect to the Fellowship without examination Members of 15 years standing who had been Members in 1843) and on 12th October he attended a meeting of the Council for admission to the Fellowship (Records of the Royal College of Surgeons of England). Of 290 Medical Officers on the Madras Establishment 1839-1860, sixteen had the F.R.C.S.(Eng.). During this furlough, he wrote

and published an Article entitled, "On the Pathology and Treatment of Asiatic Cholera" (Lancet 1865 ii 409).

His wife died from phthisis at No.25 Montagu Street, St. Marylebone and was buried at Kensal Green Cemetery. Thereafter his daughters Flora Maye, Eliza Caroline and Mary Catherine went to live with three Maiden Great-Aunts, the Misses Prior, in Dinan, Côtes-du-Nord, France, where they were educated.

He married as his third wife Annie (born 26th December 1847) a daughter of Henry Golland (1818-1890) of Newark-upon-Trent and his wife Rebecca, formerly Staniland (1816-1900), and by her he had four children:-

1. Charles Edward Alexander, born at Brindisi 10th September 1867.
2. Ewan Cameron, born in India 18th August 1868.
3. Alexander Roderick, born in India 23rd December 1869.
4. Annie Di (Diana) Minima, born in England 2nd November 1871.

In March 1868 he was in medical charge of the 2nd Native Infantry stationed at Waltair, Northern Circars, Madras and on 26th October 1869 he was posted to do duty with the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force.

His wife being in delicate health was advised on medical grounds to return to England. She embarked in January 1871 with her three young sons now aged three, two and one and an Ayah. On arrival she went to live at No.18 Clarendon Street, Nottingham where her daughter, Annie Di Minima was born on 2nd November 1871 and was baptised at the

church of St. Mary the Virgin, Southwell, Nottingham on 24th January 1872.

His eldest daughter, Flora Maye was married at Secunderabad on 4th November 1871, after which he returned to England to rejoin his wife and family. During the summer of 1872, they resided at Nunwich Hall near Penrith.

He returned to India again towards the end of 1872, taking with him his two younger daughters by his previous marriage who were now aged 16 and 12, and was attached to the Deputy Inspector-General's Department of the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force. He was now the Senior of thirty-three Surgeons-Major on the Madras Establishment and of these the only one with the F.R.C.S.(Eng.) and was due for promotion to Deputy Inspector-General (one of six). It seems he either declined or was passed over as the next Officer in seniority, Surgeon-Major C.M. Duff, M.D., 10 months his junior, was promoted to this rank on 12th February 1873. (D.G. Crawford, "Roll of the Indian Medical Service" 1930. Madras, 1076, p.334.)

He returned to England for the last time in May 1873, rejoined his wife and family and went to Carlisle possibly on their way to Skye. Here his eldest son, now aged six, had a severe attack of Enteric Fever (Typhoid) which put a great strain on his wife, who was still in delicate health, and on 15th October 1873 she collapsed and died at No. 22 Chiswick Street. She was buried in Carlisle Cemetery. On her tombstone is the epitaph, "Of such is the Kingdom of Heaven".

On the 26th February 1874 at the age of 55, he retired, with the rank of Surgeon-Major and the relative rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, Madras Army after nearly 33 years Service with a Pension of £550 annually.

From about the year 1876 he and his four children lived at Yockleton Hall near Shrewsbury. His three sons went to school in Shrewsbury as Day Boys and later when they entered the Medical School of the Westminster Hospital, London, he removed to No.13 Lupus Street,

Belgrave Road, S.W.1.

In 1888 he inherited his grandmother's (Flora MacQueen) legacy of about £800 under the Will of her brother Kenneth MacQueen of Calcutta. Alexander Macdonald, National Bank Portree, was the solicitor acting for the Estate.

After living at various addresses he finally, in 1905, took a house No.35, Drayton Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.10. On the 20th August 1912 he married by Licence his fourth wife Mary, daughter of Mr. James North. He was then aged 93 and his wife 57. He died here on 20th August 1914 at the age of 95 and was buried in Kensal Green Cemetery with his second wife Sophia Maria Purves Prior.

When young, his recreations were shooting and fishing.

Marriages of his daughters by his second wife, Sophia Maria Purves Prior:-

1. Flora Maye married by Licence Major John Henry Tripp, 42 of the 76th Regiment at Secunderabad on 4th November 1871 with issue, a son Guy who married without issue, and a daughter Hilda who married Dr. Basil Hubert Howard-Tripp, Medical Officer of Health and Justice of the Peace for the Borough of Southwold, Suffolk without issue.

2. Eliza Caroline met her future husband, John Crowther Gwynn, Solicitor on board-ship returning from India. They were married, after Banns, on 11th December 1884 at the Parish Church, Thornbury, Gloucestershire without issue.

3. Mary Catherine married by Licence Major (later Colonel) William Francis Prideaux, 41 widower, of the Bombay Staff Corps on 1st January 1882 at All Saints' Church, Kirkee near Bombay with issue two sons - 1. George, born 18th October and died 12th November 1882 and 2. William Hugh Cardinan, born 23rd January 1884.

Annie Di Minima (Minnie) his daughter by his

third wife, Annie Golland, became a Roman Catholic Nun (Mother Winifred) in 1894. She died at Bellerive Convent F.C.J. Princes Park, Liverpool on 18th January 1961, aged 89 years.

* * *

CHARLES EDWARD ALEXANDER MACLEOD, F.R.C.S.(Eng.)

1867 - 1939

Charles Edward Alexander MacLeod was the eldest surviving son of Surgeon-Major Alexander Charles MacLeod by his third wife Annie, a daughter of Henry Golland and his wife Rebecca formerly Staniland.

He was born at Brindisi, Italy on 10th September 1867 whilst his parents were on their way to India. In January 1871, when he was three years of age, he returned to England with his mother and her two younger sons and an Ayah. In October 1873 whilst the family were residing at No.22 Chiswick Street, Carlisle, he had a severe attack of Typhoid Fever which, as previously mentioned, put a great strain on his mother, still in delicate health after three years in India, and on 15th October 1873, she collapsed and died. He was then six years old.

From about the year 1876 he was living with his brothers and sister at Yockleton Hall, 6 miles west of Shrewsbury. In the Michaelmas Term 1880, when he was 13, he entered the Royal Free Grammar School of Edward VI (now Shrewsbury School). The Headmaster was the Rev.H.W.Moss, M.A. He was a Day Boy and travelled to school from Yockleton by train. He was there when the School was transferred to its new site and buildings at Kingsland on 28th July 1882. He left in 1885 and on 1st May 1886 entered the Medical School of the Westminster Hospital, London. He qualified M.R.C.S.(Eng.), L.R.C.P.(Lond.) on 30th July 1891 and registered as a Medical Practitioner on 26th August. He was living in Lodgings at No.37 Deronda Road, Herne Hill, S.E. with his brother Ewan Cameron,

who was also a Medical Student at the Westminster Hospital and qualified at the same time. Charles Edward Alexander would have followed his father and grandfather into the Indian Medical Service but felt he could not put up with the climate. His brother however did so. After qualifying he took a locum tenens at Aberystwyth and then returned to London, did some coaching at the Medical School and began studying for the F.R.C.S. Diploma.

In January 1895 he was appointed House-Surgeon at the Westminster Hospital to the then Senior Surgeon, Mr. George Cowell, F.R.C.S. (1836-1927). He was also Clinical Assistant in the Eye, Ear and Skin Departments of the Hospital. On 13th June 1895 while still holding these appointments he obtained the diploma of F.R.C.S.(Eng.). He then took "locums" in 1896-97 at Southend and at Southampton after which he again returned to London and became Clinical Assistant at the Evelina Hospital for Sick Children.

In 1898 he was appointed Assistant-Anaesthetist to the Westminster and National Dental Hospitals and went into Partnership with Dr. George Lindsay Turnbull, M.A.Oxon., M.D.(St.Bart.,Vienna,Zürich.) of No.76 Ladbroke Grove, Notting Hill. At this time he was residing with his half-sister Mrs. Flora Maye Tripp at No.2 Pembridge Crescent, Bayswater. On 5th October 1898 he was married at the Parish Church of St. Peter, Brighton to Edith Ann (born 2nd September and baptised 2nd November 1873 at the Parish Church of St. Mary the Virgin, Twickenham) the fourth daughter of Frederick John Budd-Budd Esq., (1843-1916) (name changed from Baker by Deed Poll 1890) of Restlands, West Hoathly, Sussex and Victoria Mansion, No.76a Marine Parade, Brighton and his wife Ann Elizabeth (1838-1927) formerly Hindes of Beccles, Suffolk.(married after Banns on 3rd January 1864 at the Parish Church of St. Mary the Virgin, Twickenham).

He had met his wife Edith Ann through her brother Edward John Budd-Budd, who was a student at the Westminster Hospital.

The honeymoon was spent at Totland Bay, Isle of Wight. On return to London they went to live at No. 89 Ladbroke Grove opposite to Dr. Turnbull's house.

For their Family and Descendants see Appendix.

Upon the outbreak of the South African War in October 1899, he was invited by his friend and colleague Mr. Charles Stonham, F.R.C.S. (1858-1916) now Senior Surgeon to the Westminster Hospital and to whom he gave Anaesthetics, to accompany him to South Africa as Anaesthetist to the Imperial Yeomanry Field Hospital of which he was Officer Commanding and Surgeon-in-Chief. He felt obliged to decline the invitation as he was now in Partnership with Dr. Turnbull and his wife was expecting her first child (born 7th December 1899).

In 1901 Dr. Turnbull removed to No. 47 Ladbroke Square and MacLeod to No. 76 Ladbroke Grove which was now vacant. He continued to practise with increasing success. In 1902 he became a Fellow of the Medical Society of London.

In the "Broad Way" (Westminster Hospital Gazette) of June 1903 Vol. V no. 5 pp. 77 and 78 under Editorial and Hospital Notes appears the following:-

"C.E. Alex. MacLeod, F.R.C.S. whose portrait appears in the Gazette this month, is a Westminster man who has been connected with the Hospital for many years, first as a student and afterwards as Assistant-Anaesthetist. A career of gradual and continued success, though a matter for congratulation, leaves little for the historian to make material from beyond a repetition of examination passes.

"Qualifying in 1891 Mr. MacLeod took the post of House-Surgeon and was also Clinical Assistant for some time in various departments at the Hospital.

"He took his F.R.C.S. (Eng.) in 1895, and shortly afterwards obtained the post of Assistant-Anaesthetist to Westminster and the National Dental Hospital which post he still holds. Although taking no very active part in hospital clubs and societies beyond being a

constant supporter, "Big Mac", as he was called, was known to have a big heart, and many and merry were the meetings held at his "digs" in times past. Old Students will remember him as host, as coach, or as friend in need seated in a huge armchair, which seemed far more appropriate to the amplitude of his figure than the flimsy support depicted by our artist in the operating theatre (see Plate 2.).

"Since those days he has continued to "go strong", and although some years ago, when he went the way of most flesh and married, some thought that the commencement of a careworn look and loss of weight might be detected, yet such fears have happily proved unfounded, and regularly every Wednesday afternoon he may be seen manipulating anaesthetics, looking the personification of solid and comfortable success".

Owing to increasing demand on his services by his patients in General Practice he found it impossible to continue with his Anaesthetic duties at the Hospitals and he resigned from these in July 1903. The following appeared in the next number (July 1903) of the "Broad Way" (Vol.V no.6 p.97).

"When the last number of the "Broad Way" went to press we were unaware of the imminent retirement of Dr. C.E.A. MacLeod. We understand that pressure of work in private practice has rendered his decision imperative, and beg to congratulate him on the success thereby implied. We tender him our hearty good wishes, and trust that his skill and kindly smile - which our caricaturist, with the invidious discrimination of his kind, failed to exhibit - will carry him to greater conquests and successes new".

In 1907 the Partnership was dissolved and he removed to No.70b Ladbroke Grove where he continued to build up a most successful and busy General Practice. His daughter Muriel Edith was born on 11th November 1908 which gave him great pleasure.

He was 47 when the First World War began and he applied to the Advisory Medical Board for National

Service but was rejected on medical grounds. During the War he continued in Practice working many hours a day. On 25th September 1915 his younger daughter was born and a month later he had to undergo a serious emergency abdominal operation performed by Mr. Charles Ryall F.R.C.S. afterwards Sir Charles Ryall C.B.E. (1870-1922) at the Nursing Home, No.20 Pembridge Crescent. The operation left him with a large abdominal hernia which, however, did not deter him and he began work again while still convalescent. In December he went to Brighton to see his father-in-law who was also seriously ill and who died on 4th January 1916. For his wife, her husband's operation and the death of her father, so soon after the birth of her daughter, must have been a source of extreme mental and physical strain.

In January also, his friend now Lieut-Colonel Charles Stonham C.M.G., R.A.M.C.(T) arrived home from Egypt where he had been in command of the London Mounted Brigade Field Ambulance and died at his house No.4 Harley Street on 31st January 1916. For some years, MacLeod had had a part-time consulting room in his house.

Happily some years later on 5th October 1923 he and his wife were able to celebrate their 25th Wedding Anniversary.

In the late "twentys" work began to decrease and he had time for some leisure. He was a keen Clansman and Genealogist. In August 1927 he received an invitation from Norman Magnus MacLeod of MacLeod C.M.G., 26th Chief (1839-1929), to visit him at his house at Horsham, Sussex. The following August 1928, he made the journey to Dunvegan, Isle of Skye, staying at the Dunvegan Hotel. Mr. John MacKenzie, the Factor, showed him all the leases and other documents in the Charter Chest in Dunvegan Castle. He was thus able to trace the records of his forebears. Mr. MacKenzie told him that Sir Reginald MacLeod of MacLeod, K.C.B., 27th Chief (1847-1935) had spoken to him about the bad condition of the Alasdair Ruaidh burial ground in St. Mary's Church,

Kilmuir and that there was no memorial to show to whom it belonged. Mr. MacKenzie asked him if he was prepared to have the enclosure repaired and to affix a memorial tablet on the wall. This he agreed to do and the work was commenced in June 1929.

In 1929 he again visited Dunvegan this time accompanied by his wife and daughters. On August 20th they were invited to lunch at Dunvegan Castle by Sir Reginald who said he was very pleased to hear that the Alasdair Ruaidh burial enclosure was being repaired. On 13th September 1929 he received a reply from Mr. MacKenzie to the effect that both Sir Reginald and his daughter Mrs. Hubert Walter (now Dame Flora MacLeod of MacLeod, D.B.E. 28th Chief, 1878-) had approved of the wording of the inscription to be inserted on the marble tablet identifying the Alasdair Ruaidh burial enclosure. The tablet with inscription, together with a gate to the enclosure, were completed in April 1930. The inscription is as follows:- "Sacred to the Memory of the MacLeods of Bharkasaig, Bay and Gillen popularly known as the Clann Mac Mhic Alasdair Ruaidh descended from Tormod, second son of William (Cleireach) Vth Chief of MacLeod and in remembrance of the inimitable Poetess Màiri nighean Alasdair Ruaidh who died in the year 1674 aged 105 years."

As previously mentioned, the date of Màiri's death was probably in 1706 or 1707, although 1674 is the date given in the National Bibliography.

He did not visit Skye again but continued to work, dying in harness on 9th January 1939 at the age of 71.

He was immensely proud of his descent from Alasdair Ruaidh and during the last ten years of his life gathered together much of the information here recorded. He became a recognised authority on most of the old Skye families, particularly the MacQueens, with whom his family were related by marriage.

He did much charitable medical work particularly at the Convents of the Poor Clare, Westbourne Park

Road and of Our Lady of Sion, Chepstow Villas.

He was greatly beloved and admired by his numerous and grateful patients one of whom, in 1918, left him a House complete with furniture and with an extensive garden at Kenley near Purley, Surrey.

He was a keen motorist and was one of the first doctors to do his Rounds by motor-car instead of the usual horse and carriage. He owned an early De Dion Bouton, Registration Number A.136. In 1912 he became a member of the Brooklands Automobile Racing Club and drove his cars on the track there. He was a Founder Member of Roehampton Club and, when time permitted, enjoyed a game of golf. He was also a keen bridge player.

He was buried in Kensal Green Cemetery. His wife Edith Ann died on 5th April 1954 and is buried with him.

The Times, 14th January 1939 p.14 column e:

A correspondent writes:-

"By the death of Dr. C.E. Alexander MacLeod at Ladbroke Grove on January 9, Kensington has lost its best-known and most beloved doctor. He was the eldest son of Lieut-Colonel Alexander Charles MacLeod M.R.C.P., F.R.C.S. and grandson of Dr. John MacLeod, Surgeon-General of Madras, and was educated at Shrewsbury and and the Westminster Hospital Medical School. Forty years ago he took up work in the Royal Borough and, to within six weeks of his death, carried on a large and flourishing general practice. He was the eldest surviving member of the Bay branch of the MacLeods of Skye, popularly known as the Clann Mac Mhic Alasdair Ruaidh, to which belonged the famous Gaelic poetess, Màiri nighean Alasdair Ruaidh."

A Plaque to his memory was placed on the wall of the Alasdair Ruaidh burial enclosure in the old Church of St. Mary, Kilmuir, Dunvegan, Isle of Skye.

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EWAN CAMERON MACLEOD
LIEUTENANT-COLONEL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE
1868 - 1946

Ewan Cameron MacLeod was the second son of Surgeon-Major Alexander Charles MacLeod by his third wife Annie formerly Golland. He was born in India on 18th August 1868.

He was educated at the Royal Free Grammar School, Shrewsbury as a Day Boy entering with his elder brother in the Michaelmas Term, 1880 and leaving with him in 1885. On 1st May 1886 with his brother he entered the Medical School of the Westminster Hospital qualifying M.R.C.S.(Eng.), L.R.C.P.(Lond.) in 1891.

After qualifying he gave as his address No.43 Alderney Street, South Belgravia S.W. and decided to enter the Indian Medical Service which gave his father great pleasure. He spent the next two years at the Army Medical School at Netley and was commissioned as a Surgeon-Lieutenant on 29th January, 1894.

On arrival in India he was appointed on 12th September 1894 to the Punjab Frontier Force. He was first attached as medical officer to the 5th Regiment of Punjab Cavalry at Rajanpur and then on 25th November 1895 to (The Queen's Own) Corps of Guides at Mardan.

On 12th March 1896 he was appointed Officiating Civil and Jail Surgeon at Gauhati, Assam and was attached to the 33rd (Punjabi Mahomedan) Regiment of Bengal Infantry. On 29th January 1897 he became Surgeon-Captain. Up to now he had been in military and temporary civil employment but from 11th November 1897 he was employed as a Civil Surgeon in the Medical Department of Eastern Bengal and Assam, at first at Aijal in the Lushai Hills.

He was on furlough in 1898 when he attended a course of lectures on general Bacteriology at his old

Hospital. On 5th October 1898 he was present at his elder brother's wedding at Brighton. Returning to India on 14th April 1899 he was appointed Officiating Civil Surgeon at Dhubri and Dibrugarh, Assam. On 24th August 1900 he was temporarily on military duty in the Peshawar District with the 10th Regiment of Bengal Lancers (The Duke of Cambridge's Own) and in April 1901, while still officiating medical officer to them, was attached for duty at the Depôt of the 14th (The Ferozepore Sikh) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

He was on furlough again from 8th March 1902 and on 31st March 1903 he married after Banns at the Parish Church of St. Matthew, Nottingham his cousin, Annie (Cissie) born 4th October 1875, elder daughter of Edward Moore Knight Esq., Timber Merchant, and his wife Elizabeth formerly Golland who were married by Licence 16th October 1873 at the Parish Church of St. Andrew, Nottingham. The honeymoon was spent in Italy and they visited Rome, Venice, Florence and Milan and went to Lucerne.

Three children were born to them but died in infancy: 1. Ewan Edward Alexander born 23 Oct. at Gauhati and died 20th Nov. 1904. 2. Ewan Alexander born 30th March 1909 at Shillong. 3. Mary Janet Staniland born 26th May 1911 at Dacca.

He arrived back in India with his wife on 22nd Nov. 1903 and resumed his duties as Civil Surgeon at Aijal. On 16th August 1904 he returned to Gauhati as Civil and Jail Surgeon. He was promoted to Major on 29th Jan. 1906. He and his wife returned to England on 11th April 1907 for a year's leave which they spent touring Scotland. Back in India he was appointed Civil Surgeon at Shillong in the Khasi and Jainta Hills. In 1911 he was also employed as additional Civil Surgeon at Dacca, Bengal.

He was again on leave for nine months from 12th March 1912 and on return to India was appointed Civil Surgeon to the Darrang District, Assam. On 29th July 1913 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

A further period of leave on medical certificate was granted from 16th March 1915 and on return in April 1917 he was appointed Civil Surgeon at Sibsagar and on 17th August 1918 to the Lakhimpur District,

Assam, his last appointment.

On 21st June 1920 he was one of twenty-one Lieutenant-Colonels on the Bengal Establishment who were specially selected for increased pay under Article 8 of the Royal Warrants of 28th May 1913 and 13th June 1919.

On 7th March 1921 he was on leave for the last time and retired on 9th February 1923 at the age of 55 after 29 years Service.

When young he was a good soccer and hockey player, a keen fisherman and a good shot.

During his retirement he was able to indulge in his favourite sport of fly-fishing in the art and science of which he was an expert and well-recognised exponent. He and his wife lived at various addresses near his favourite rivers. In 1925 they were at Chulmleigh, Devon (River Taw). Later at Llansantfraid (River Vyrnwy) and Machynlleth, Montgomeryshire (River Dovey). In 1933 they were living at the Lower House, Fownhope, Hereford (River Wye). It was here that he had unfortunately a severe heart-attack and was advised to give up fishing. In 1936 they removed to No.1 Pine Grange, Burton Road, Branksome Park, Bournemouth. After the War they took a house No.98 Lowther Road, Bournemouth where he died on 31st October 1946 and was buried at Bournemouth. His wife Annie died a year later on 29th November 1947.

He was a most kind and charming person with a keen sense of humour. He was also an astute investor and made a considerable fortune which he and his wife disposed of generously.

A Plaque to his memory was placed on the wall of the Alasdair Ruaidh burial enclosure in the old church of St. Mary, Kilmuir, Dunvegan, Isle of Skye.

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RODERICK ALEXANDER MACLEOD, M.D.(Brux.)

1869-1955

Roderick Alexander was the third son of Surgeon-Major Alexander Charles MacLeod by his third wife Annie formerly Golland. He was born (Alexander Roderick) on 23rd Dec. 1869 at Secunderabad, India and was baptised at St. John's Church on 3rd Feb. 1870.

He entered Shrewsbury School, now at its new site at Kingsland, as a Day Boy in the Lent Term 1883. He also had private tuition from Dr. Edward Calvert, L.L.D.(School Bailiff and Treasurer). He left with his two elder brothers in 1885 and went to King's College School, London to complete his education. He left here in 1890.

At first he was uncertain as to his future vocation but eventually decided to follow his brothers and entered the Medical School of the Westminster Hospital where he qualified M.R.C.S.(Eng.), L.R.C.P.(Lond.) in 1898, after which he held the posts of Clinical Assistant in the Eye, Skin and Ear, Nose and Throat Departments of the Hospital. On 5th Oct. 1898 he was Best Man at his eldest brother's wedding at Brighton.

In 1900 he obtained the degree of M.D.(Brux.).

In 1905 he became Medical Officer to the Pimlico Provident Dispensary, 121 Lupus Street S.W. (Branch of the Metropolitan Provident Medical Association). The following year he went into General Practice at No.93 Charlwood Street, Belgrave Road, S.W. and continued as Medical Officer to the Association at its Pimlico Branch.

On 16th May 1913 he married Miss Florence Dalley by Licence at the Register Office, St. George Hanover Square, W. There was no issue.

He retired in 1927 to Gobbett Cottage, Sherber-

ton Hexworthy near Princetown, S.Devon. His wife died on 13th June 1949 aged 79 and two years later he returned to London to No.1 Bessborough Mews, S.W.1. near where he had previously been in practice.

He died on 18th Jan. 1955 in Lambeth Hospital and was cremated at Kensal Green Cemetery.

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APPENDIX

The Family and Descendants of Charles Edward Alexander and Edith Ann MacLeod.

1. Alexander Cameron born 7th Dec. 1899, and baptised 19th April 1900 at St. Peter's Church, Bayswater. Married 24th March 1934, after Banns, at All Souls' Church, Langham Place, Jean Marjorie (born 8th Oct. and baptised 13th Dec, 1913 at St Thomas' Church, Dehra Dun, India) only daughter of Colonel Arthur Charles Fergusson, C.M.G., D.S.O., R.A.(1871-1958) and his wife Emily Madeleine Strettell,

with issue:

(a) Iain Breac Cameron born 3rd Jan. 1937. Married 25th Sept. 1965, Ceridwen Mavis (born 28th Nov. 1933) younger daughter of the late Richard Caradoc Roberts Esq., Solicitor and his wife Daisy Mildred Bradley,

with issue:

- (i) Alasdair Breac born 16th Nov. 1966.
- (ii) Alison Fiona born 17th June, 1968.

(b) Fiona born 1st July 1938.

(c) Catherine born 17th April 1947.

2. Douglas Hamilton born 9th May 1901. Married 26th April 1933 at St. George's Church, Campden Hill, Lesley Frances elder daughter of the late T.Martine Ronaldson Esq., Portrait Painter and his wife

Dorothy Gertrude Louise Milner,

with issue:

(a) John Rory born 1st. Dec. 1934. Married 18th June 1966 at the Queen's Chapel of the Savoy, Andrée Patricia Crompton daughter of William Morris Crompton Peatfield Esq., and his wife Dulcie Maynard,

with issue:

Zoe Alexandra born 19th Jan. 1968.

(b) Ewan Douglas born 13th Nov. 1936.

(c) Alexandra Mairi born 24th Jan. 1938. Married 15th July 1958 at the Queen's Chapel of the Savoy, Julian Conway only son of Major Beauchamp Seymour and his wife Eva Douglas Brown,

with issue:

(i) Leopold Conway born 17th Feb. 1959.

(ii) Mark Hamilton born 5th July 1960.

3. John Leslie born 23rd May 1903. Married 5th April 1933 Sylvia only daughter of the late Herbert Sander-son Watson Esq., and his wife Olive Barbar Thompson,

with issue:

(a) Jane born 9th Oct. 1935. Married: 1. Feb. 1959 Dr. Brian Patrick Dillon - divorced. 2. 17th Aug. 1967 at Eglise Notre Dame de France, Leicester Square, Richard Joseph O'Hea Esq.,

with issue:

Claire born 2nd June 1968.

(b) Jennifer born 10th Oct. 1935. Married 8th June 1957 at All Saints Church, Barnes, John Walter Arnold Esq., son of Edward Barnard and Elsie May Arnold,

with issue:

(i) John Leslie born 30th July 1958.

(ii) Sarah Barbara born 26th June 1960.

4. Muriel Edith born 11th Nov. 1908. Married 30th April 1932 Harry Pilling Esq., F.C.A. at St. John's Church,

Notting Hill,

with issue:

- (a) John MacLeod born 5th Aug. 1935.
- (b) Anthony MacLeod born 28th Sept. 1938.

Both emigrated to Canada and are married with issue.

5. Sheila born 25th Sept. 1915. Married 21st Sept. 1935
Kenneth Graham Willis Esq. at St. John's Church,
Notting Hill,

with issue:

- (a) Richard Graham born 21st March 1937. Married 5th
Sept. 1959 at the Parish Church, Chislehurst, Kent,
Jean elder daughter of George Albert Williams Esq.,
and his wife Cecilia Elizabeth Peck,

with issue:

- (i) Steven Richard born 11th Feb. 1961.
- (ii) Alexandra Jean born 7th Feb. 1963.
- (b) Peter Charles born 30th March 1939. Married 23rd
March 1968 at Christ Church Copse Hill, Wimbledon,
Patricia Elizabeth elder daughter of John Ferguson
Strain Esq., Director of the Burmah Oil Company and
his wife Una Elizabeth Kennedy Robertson.

* * * *

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ADDENDA

p.2. Alexander MacLeod of Pabbay and Steward of St. Kilda

A steward of St. Kilda is first mentioned by Dean Donald Monro who travelled through many of the Western Isles of Scotland in 1549. He writes "bot McCloyd of Herray (Harris), his steward or he quhom he deputs in sic office, failles (sails) anes (once) in the zeir (year) ther at midsummer with some chaplaine to baptize bairns ther, and if they want a chaplaine, they baptize ther bairns themselves. The said steward, as he himself tauld me ... This ile of Hirta perteins of auld to McCloyd of Herray."

p.7. John MacLeod of Bay

The reason for John's removal from Pabbay to Bay, Isle of Skye was probably due to the great sand-storm which swept the Isles of Pabbay and Berneray towards the end of the 17th century and which greatly injured their fertility. By the middle of the 18th century each isle had lost some 300 acres of soil. (Robert Heron "General view of the Natural Circumstances of Hebudae or Hebrides" Edinburgh 1794 p.21 and Alick Morrison M.A.(Hons.) Berneray "The Island of Pabbay". Clan MacLeod Magazine, 1968 p.16.)

Corrigenda

Page 24 Line 8 - for 'only'
read 'elder'

TABLE 1

Descent of Dr. John MacLeod and the Marchioness
of Hastings from Angus Mor MacQueen I of Rigg.

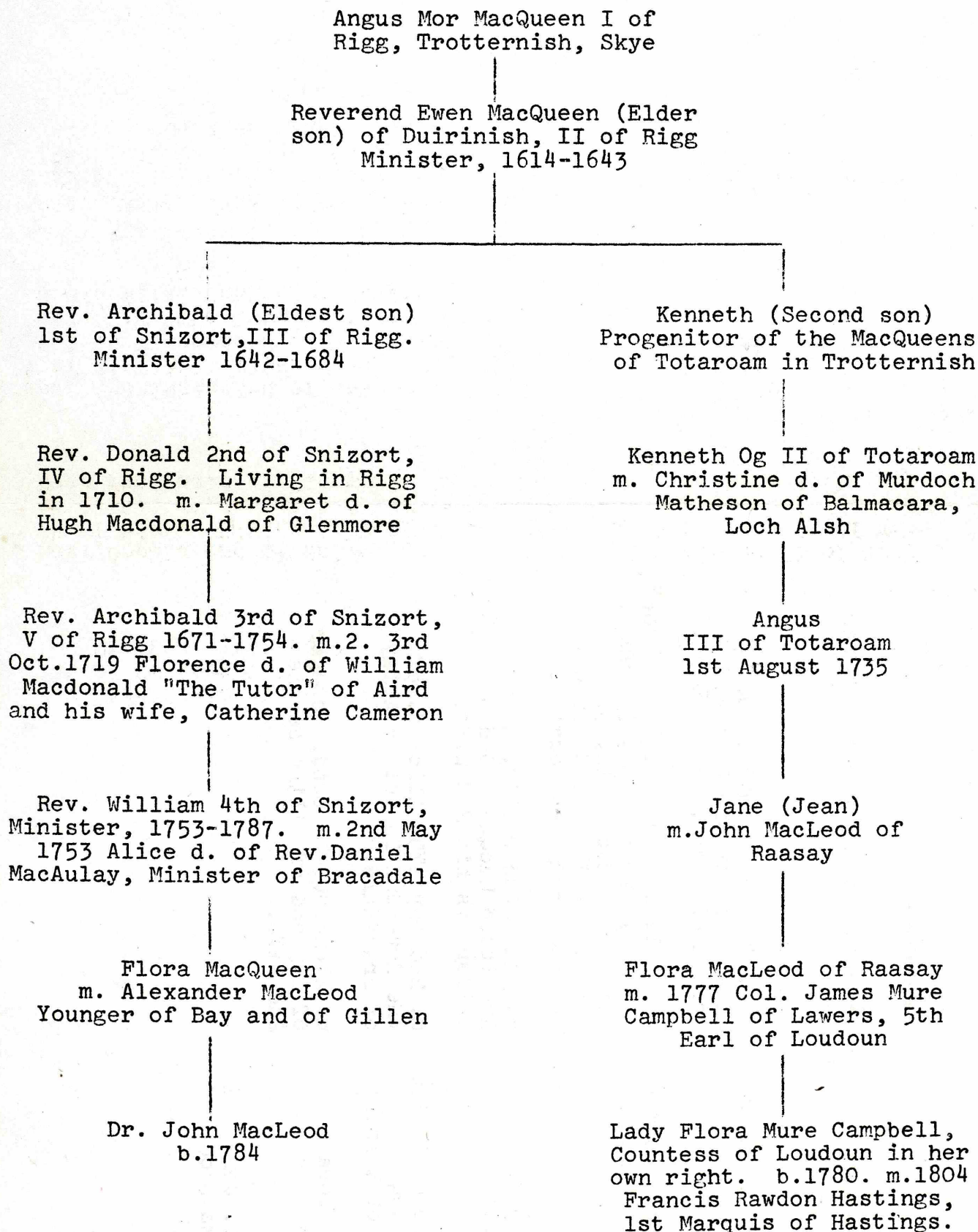


TABLE 2

Descent of Dr. John MacLeod from Sir Ewen Cameron
XVII of Lochiel 1629-1719.

Sir Ewen Cameron	m.2. 24th June 1662 Isabel eldest d. of Sir Lachlan McLean of Duart, 1st Baronet.
Catherine Cameron 3rd Daughter	m. William Macdonald "The Tutor" of Aird, Trotternish, 3rd son of Sir Donald Macdonald, 3rd Baronet of Sleat and his wife the Lady Margaret Douglas.
Florence Macdonald	^{MARY} m. 3rd October 1719, Reverend Archibald MacQueen 3rd of Snizort as his 2nd wife.
Reverend William MacQueen 4th of Snizort	m. 2nd May 1753 Alice d. of the Reverend Daniel MacAulay of Bracadale.
Flora MacQueen	m. Alexander MacLeod, Younger of Bay and of Gillen as his 2nd wife.
Dr. John MacLeod	

CLANN MAC MHIC ALASDAIR RUAIDH

WILLIAM CLEIRACH 5th Chief m.d. of JOHN MACLEAN of LOCH BUY, MULL
Succeeded c 1392
Died c 1402

