



THE NEWSBEAT



Volume XXXVIII Fall/Winter 2020

Newsletter of the Macfie Clan Society of America

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Editor's Notes

I apologize that this edition of the Newsbeat is so late, and I hope to do better this year. Jim and I are both recovering from surgeries last year, so hope to be back in the swing of things this year.

We do extend A very Happy New Year to each and every one.

The Newsbeat is published 3 or 4 time a year. If you have any news, pictures, stories, poems, Games reports, or genealogy queries, please send them to Ginger (at the address to the left, preferably e-mail) for inclusion in the next issue. We love to hear from you and the membership wants to know what is happening with other members.

Dues Schedules
Dues are due each June.

Family \$25.00
Individual \$15.00
Individual (over 65) \$7.00
Associate \$10.00

One time:
Sponsorship \$500.00
Life Membership (over 65) \$200.00

Send Dues to

Diane Swenson
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Stanwood, WA 98292

Annual dues are due each year on June 1, (unless you have joined within the past 6 months or so, in that case your dues will become due until the year following.) Please check your membership card to see when you need to renew. Thanks to all those who faithfully renew their membership each year, your dues helps us to print and mail out this newsletter, it also helps us to maintain our web site and have a presence at many of the larger games in the county and be a presence to meet and get to know other Macfies around the country. We encourage you to attend as many Scottish Games as possible, and if you would like to convene, the society will pay half of the games fee. We will also provide a banner, and some items for the table, just contact Ginger at jgmcafee@charter.net

**The Macfie Society of
America is a Member of
The Council of
Scottish Clans
Association Inc.**

Macfie Merchandise for Sale

Kilt Pin-\$16.00
Badges \$16.00
Black T-shirts-\$17.00

Minimal postage will be added to each order. Send order and payment to:

Ginger McAfee
420 Ash Dr.
Baxter, TN 38544

jgmcafee@charter.net

**Some upcoming Games where you are likely to find a
Macfie Clan Tent**

Phoenix Scottish Games Scottsdale, AZ 85261
March 7-8, 2020 www.arizonascots.com

Blairsville GA Scottish Games, Blairsville, June 13-14, 2020
<https://blairvillescottishfestival.com/>

Grandfather Mountain NC Highland Games
Linville, NC 28646 www.gmhg.org July 9-12, 2020

Middle Tennessee Highland Games & Celtic Festival
Whites Creek, TN 37189 www.midtenngames.com
Sept 5-6 2020

Longs Peak Scottish-Irish Highland Festival
Estes Park, CO 80517, Sept 12-13, 2020
www.scotfest.com

Okalahoma Scots Fest, Tulsa, OK, Sept. 18-20 2020
<https://okscotfest.com/>

Stone Mountain GA Highland Games
October 17- 18, 2020 (Our Annual Meeting will be held on the
17th 3:00 at the Clan Tent) www.smhg.org

Tucson Scottish/Celtic Festival , Nov 6-8, 2020
<http://tucsoncelticfestival.org>

If YOU would like to convene a tent at a Scottish Highland
Games in your area, please contact Ginger at jgmcafee@charter.net for information.

Ceud Mile Failte

(One hundred thousand welcomes)

To our newest Society members, we hope that you will be able
to attend some of the Highland Games where there is a Macfie
Tent.

Robin Darnell
Oak Ridge, TN (McAfee)

Heather Blythe
Zillah, WA (McPhee)

We extend a very heartfelt welcome to these folks and hope to
meet them at some of the Scottish Games or at our annual meet-
ing on October 17, 2020 during the Stone Mountain Games in
Georgia.

Society News

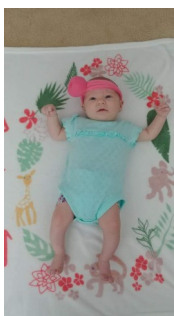


We were very saddened to learn of the passing of Lance Eugene McAfee of Los Animas, CO. Lance was very proud of his Scottish heritage and a Life member and staunch supporter of Clan Macfie. He was born on March 9, 1939 and passed away on March 23, 2019. A Celebration of Life was held on April 6. Our deepest sympathies are expressed to his family and loved ones.



Commander Iain McFie and Fiona have moved into a House near Glasgow. It has been fitted with a ramp and other amenities to aid Iain's mobility. Their granddaughter lives near by so that she can help them when necessary.

Congratulations to Cathy Guffey of Inman, SC who won the 2019 Mountain State Gospel Awards for the Original song of the year.



Congratulations to Robert and Ashley McAfee in the birth of their tdaughter Everlee Joanne Rose Oltmans-McAfee, born April 22, 2019. She joins her twin sisters, Kenna and Margaret.



We **NEED** an **editor** for **The Newsbeat**. If you would like to be involved in helping the Society stay in touch with each other, please let Ginger know. jgm-cafee@charter.net.

ALSO we need your family stories and genealogies to print in the newsletter. You might have the missing link to someone's family tree.

**PEWTER CLAN BADGES AND KILT PINS. \$16.00 EACH.
IF YOU WOULD LIKE TO ORDER ONE OR MORE,
PLEASE SEND THE AMOUNT NEEDED PLUS A COUPLE
OF DOLLARS TO COVER POSTAGE.
TO: GINGER MCAFEE, 420 ASH DR, BAXTER, TN 38544**





The weather was good and the Scots came to the Grandfather Mountain Games in July 2019. There were several records broken in the athletic competitions, and a near record number of attendees. John and Cathy Guffey convened for Clan Macfie and got to meet several clan members and signed up some new members as well. Look for them again this year, July 9-12, 2020.



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Okalahoma Scotsfest, September, 2019 Convened by Gregory Mason



Scotfest was a blast. I met a lot of interesting people, one gentleman said he had looked for us every year he comes out, but we are never there. This year was the first year, that clan Macfie had ever been represented in Oklahoma. It was a great honor to represent my family name and clan. It was a better outcome than I could have anticipated. Many people were eager to learn about the history of our clan. Coincidentally I was set up next to clan Macgregor. We geeked out about the connection between our clans and our alliance of Siol Alpin. The clans were situated across from the games. Where the IHGF Women's Highland Games World Championship was being held. I was joined in the clan parade by; Clint Reynolds (uncle), Bridget Reynolds(Sister), and John Cooper (a fellow society member). With clan Macgregor in front. We had The Blessing of the Tartans, where a gentleman spoke about the Scotts

and the values of hard work and dedication being passed down and how we were keeping those values alive. I'm not doing the speech as much justice as it deserves. It was a great year all and all. I met with great folks and I hope to do it again next year and was honored by the opportunity to represent my clan.



Stone Mountain Games, 2019

For the second year in a row, the Stone Mountain Games, Oct. 19-20, 2019 were a washout. It started raining on Saturday morning, just after we got all set up. The weather reporters were somewhat hopeful that it would not last, well they were wrong. It lasted all day and even into Sunday morning. We did not have the annual meeting because of the weather and the low turn out. There were a few die hard Macfies to come on Saturday, and we were very glad to see **Robert and Ashley McAfee, and their daughters, Kenna, Margaret and baby Everlee Joanne Rose.** It was also good to see **Ned and Cheryl Stedman** who also braved the cold, dreary, rainy weather and came out both days.

(The annual Financial Report can be found on page 6)

Macfie Clan Society of America

Financial Statement

Oct. 1, 2018-Oct. 1, 2019

Beginning Account 10/01/18	\$3,029.44
Income	<u>\$1,696.00</u>
Total	\$4,725.44
Disbursements	<u>\$2,094.53</u>
Bank Balance 10/01/19	\$2630.911

Explanation of Monies Received:

Dues	\$1,295.00
Donations.	\$ 0
Merchandise	<u>\$ 401.00</u>
Total	\$1,696.00

Explanation of Monies Disbursed:

Advertisement & Internet	\$ 0
Office Supply/Newsbeat/Postage	\$ 800.63
Merchandise	\$477.90
Games	<u>\$ 816.00</u>
Total	\$2,094.53

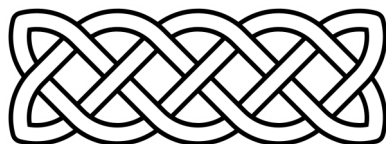
A Town By Any Other Name

McDuffie County, GA was built in 1870 from Columbia and Warren counties' territories, sits along the Savannah River Basin. It is named for George McDuffie, a native Georgian, who became a governor and senator of South Carolina. At the outbreak of the Revolutionary War, some 200 Quaker families heavily settled this region, and then in 1823, McDuffie enjoyed an early gold strike when two Englishmen found valuable ore there. <http://www.thomson-mcduffie.com>

McAfee, KY is a Mercer county community about six miles north of Harrodsburg It was within the land of the McAfee brothers, who arrived about 1773. They sometimes referred to the area as Eldorado. The town was established in 1851. The original McAfee Station was probably a little west, closer to the Salt River. The McAfee post office opened in 1849, was briefly renamed Eldorado, then back to McAfee in 1850. It closed and reopened at least once in the nineteenth century and is now closed. The McAfee company is mentioned in several history books where they also traveled with Daniel Boone. There is a little cemetery across the road from Providence Church, in McAfee, KY where several McAfees and Boones were buried.

McAfee, NJ was originally called West Vernon in the 19th century. Located at the intersection of Route 94 and the McAfee-Greens Corner Road 517), the area was first settled in the mid-18th century. The village grew and had its first school in 1805, with more businesses locating here over the years. On December 28, 1868, a post office was established, at which time the name of the village was changed to McAfee Valley, in order to eliminate any confusion with the Vernon Post Office. The name was taken from Samuel McAfee, a blacksmith who practiced his vocation here until 1840, when he relocated out of state. The Sussex Railroad extended its line to McAfee in 1871, primarily to transport the iron and limestone being mined there. At that time, McAfee Valley had one hotel, a small store, the post office, and a few dwellings. Ten years later, however, the village boasted a shoe shop, a wheelwright shop, a harness shop, a cooper shop, two railroad depots, a grade school, a hotel, the post office, and the quarrying operation run by the White Rock Lime and Cement Company. On November 17, 1924, the word Valley was dropped from the name of the village, leaving the community known simply as McAfee.

McPhee Reservoir is located in Montezuma County, Colorado, United States. It was constructed and is operated by the United States Bureau of Reclamation as part of the Dolores Project, and dams the Dolores River to furnish irrigation water for Montezuma and Dolores counties and the Ute Mountain Indian Reservation and is named for McPhee, Colorado, a company town founded by the New Mexico Lumber Company, that is now submerged under the reservoir. In 1927, the McPhee sawmill produced over half of Colorado's lumber. The town housed up to 1,500 employees. The sawmill closed in 1946. The lake itself may be accessed from near Dolores, Colorado, by SH 145 and SH 184, and offers various boat-launching facilities, picnic areas, and campgrounds in the McPhee Recreation Area operated by the U.S. Forest Service. The lake fills the lower end of the Dolores Valley, with the dam completed in 1985 across Dolores Canyon.



CELEBRATE YOUR SCOTTISH HERITAGE

Robert Burns — or Rabbie Burns — is Scotland's most famous poet. He lived and wrote in the 18th century, but he's still celebrated in Scotland and beyond on January 25th, the anniversary of his birth in 1759. The event is known as Burns Night.



Burns may be Scottish, but celebrations are held everywhere his work is appreciated. The celebrations takes place around a highly ceremonial Burn's Night Supper consisting of traditional Scottish fare. One important "guest" at the supper is always a haggis, which was immortalized in Burns' poem *Address to a Haggis*.

A formal Burns Night Supper begins with the host welcoming everyone and saying the *Selkirk Grace*:

The Selkirk Grace

"Some hae meat and cannot eat.
Some cannot eat that want it:
But we hae meat and we can eat,
Sae let the Lord be thankit."

The legendary Parade of the Haggis follows. Guests stand and clap their hands, accompanied by the sound of the bagpipes, to welcome the haggis. The haggis and chef approach the top table, and the traditional Address to the Haggis is said before the knife is plunged into it and the eating begins:

Speeches are made in praise of Rabbie Burns, as well as a traditional "Toast to the Lassies" and "Toast to the Laddies". After some singing and dancing, the evening is closed by all joining hands and singing "Auld Lang Sine"

Tartan Day is a North American celebration of Scottish heritage held each year on April 6, the date on which the Declaration of Arbroath* was signed in 1320. It also recognizes achievements of Americans of Scottish descent.

Clan Macfie Day is celebrated by Macfies worldwide on May 27th as that is the date in 1981, when the **Clan** was reactivated and again formally recognized as an "active" **Clan** by the Lord Lyon. Macfies all over the world celebrate that date as **Clan Macfie Day**

Make your plans to show your Scottish pride on Burns Night, Tartan Day, and Clan Macfie Day, then be sure to take pictures and show us how you celebrated the home land.

* The **Declaration of Arbroath** is a declaration of **Scottish independence, made in 1320. It is in the form of a letter in Latin submitted to Pope John XXII, dated 6 April 1320**, intended to confirm Scotland's status as an independent, sovereign state and defending Scotland's right to use military action when unjustly attacked.

Generally believed to have been written in the Arbroath Abbey by Bernard of Kilwinning, then Chancellor of Scotland and Abbot Arbroath. It was sealed by fifty-one magnates and nobles,, the letter is the sole survivor of three created at the time. The others were a letter from the Robert 1 King of Scots, and a letter from four Scottish bishops which all made similar points.

Macfie

Clan Macfie is a Scottish clan. Since 1981, the clan has been officially registered with the Court of the Lord Lyon, which is the heraldic authority of Scotland. The clan is considered an armigerous clan because even though the clan is recognised by the Court of the Lord Lyon, it is currently without a chief recognised by the Lord Lyon King of Arms, the judge of the Court of the Lord Lyon. The official clan name *Macfie* is derived from the Gaelic *Mac Dhuibhshíthe*. This Gaelic patronymic name has been Anglicised into various forms, many of which are considered associated names of the clan. The clan has a long history with the islands of Colonsay and Oronsay in the Scottish Inner Hebrides, and today many monuments to various lairds and churchmen of the clan are found on these islands.

* The 19th century historian W. F. Skene named the clan as one of the seven clans of Siol Alpin – who according to Skene could all trace their ancestry back to Alpin, father of Cináed mac Ailpín. Popular tradition has been until recently to consider Cináed mac Ailpín the first King of Scots and a Gael; however, recent research has shown he was actually a Pictish king and likely a Pict himself.

Little is known of the early history of the clan. However, it is certain that the clan served under the Lords of the Isles - descendants of Somerled, who ruled the Hebrides from the 14th century to the late 16th century. Following the forfeiture of the Lordship of the Isles in the late 15th century, the clan still attached itself to powerful Macdonalds. In the early 17th century the last chief of the clan was executed as Colonsay was lost to the control of a Macdonald. Without a chief of their own to control their home lands the clan was considered a leaderless “broken clan”. From this point on the Macfies followed the Macdonalds of Islay, though a branch of the clan was dispersed to lands controlled by Clan Cameron. In the early 19th century Ewen Macphee became a notorious outlaw, “revered and feared by locals and despised by the authorities”. Today the modern Clan Macfie is alive with nine associated clan societies located around the world.

History

The proposed descent of the seven clans of Siol Alpin.

The 19th century historian W. F. Skene, stated that members of Clan Macfie were the ancient inhabitants of Colonsay. He also wrote that the clan was one of the seven clans of Siol Alpin, and that “their genealogy, which is preserved in the manuscript of 1450, evinces their connexion by descent with the Macgregors and Mackinnons”. The seven clans of Siol Alpin could, according to Skene, trace their descent from Alpin, father of the traditional first King of Scots: *Cináed mac Ailpín*. However, even while stating all this, he wrote that there was nothing known about the early history of Clan Macfie. Over a century after Skene, W. D. H. Sellar wrote that according to later Gaelic tradition, “Dubside”, ancestor of Clan Macfie, fostered Aonghas Mór, Lord of Islay (Sellar describes Aonghas Mór as the first MacDonald).

Martin, in his *A Description of the Western Isles of Scotland of 1703*, wrote that on the south side of the church of St. Columba on Oronsay, were the tombstones of MacDuffie (or Macfie, a former chief of the clan) and the cadets of his family. The principle stone bore the engraving of a birlinn, two handed claymore and the inscription “*Hic jacet Malcolumbus MacDuffie de Collonsay*” (Here lies Malcolumbus MacDuffie of Colonsay).

The burial place of the Macfies was a small chapel, on the south side of the church on Oronsay. Another stone is for Sir Donald MacDuffie, who was abbot of Oronsay when Donald Munro, High Dean of the Isles, toured the Western Isles in 1549. Tomb of Murchardus Macdufie, who died in 1539. On a visit to Colonsay in the 18th century, Sir Joseph Banks was informed that, “was a factor or manager for Macdonald King of the Isles upon these islands of Oronsay and Colonsay & that for his mismanagement & tyranny he was executed by order of that prince”

According to a manuscript, written in the 17th century, pertaining to the coronation of the Lords of the Isles, and the Council of the Isles, "MacDuffie, or MacPhie of Colonsay, kept the records of the Isles". In 1463 Macfie of Colonsay was a member of the Council of the Isles, listed as Donald Macduffie, a witness to a charter by John of Islay, Earl of Ross, the last Lord of the Isles, dated April 12 at the Earl's castle of Dingwall. After the fall of the Lordship of the Isles the Macfies followed the MacDonalds of Islay. In 1531, the chief of the clan, "Morphe Makphe de Colwisnay", and many other west highland chiefs were cited for treason and summoned to Parliament as supporters of the rebellious Alexander MacDonald of Dunivaig and the Glens. This Macfie chief died in 1539 and his impressive tombstone can still be seen (*pictured left*).

Donald Munro, High Dean of the Isles, in his *A Description of the Western Isles of Scotland Called Hybrides*, in 1549, described the island of Jura as partly controlled by Maclean of Duart, Maclaine of Lochbuie, and Macfie of Colonsay. In describing the island of Colonsay, Monro wrote that it had once been held by Macdonald of Kintyre, but was then currently ruled by a "gentle capitane, callit M'Duffijhe" - gentle meaning 'well-born', and captain being the old styling of 'chief'.

By 1587, atrocities committed between warring west highland clans had escalated to such an extent that Parliament devised what is known as the *General Band* in an effort to quell hostilities. The band was signed by landowners throughout the Scottish highlands, borders and the islands, requiring them to be responsible for the men who lived within their lands. The signing chiefs were required to come up with sureties equal to their wealth and lands for the peaceful conduct of their followers. In it the laird of Colonsay, "M'Fee of Collowsay" (Murdoch Macfie of Colonsay), is listed as one of the landlords in the Scottish highlands and islands where broken men (or lawless men) dwelt. Despite the Government's actions to secure the peace, about this time Lachlan Mor MacLean of Duart ravaged the MacDonald islands of Islay and Gigha, slaughtering 500–600 men. Maclean of Duart then besieged Angus MacDonald of Dunivaig and the Glens at his Castle Dunivaig. The siege was only lifted when MacDonald of Dunivaig and the Glens agreed with MacLean of Duart to surrender half of his lands on Islay. However, despite his agreement with the MacLeans, MacDonald of Dunivaig and the Glens then invaded the MacLean islands of Mull, Tiree, Coll and Luing. Angus MacDonald of Dunivaig and the Glens was aided in the action by Donald Gorm Mor MacDonald of Sleat and many west highland clans such as the MacDonalds of Clanranald, Maclains of Ardnamurchan, MacLeods of Lewis, MacNeills of Gigha, MacAlisters of Loup and also the Macfies of Colonsay. Supporting MacLean of Duart were the MacLeods of Harris and Dunvegan, MacNeils of Barra, MacKinnons of Strathrodle and the MacQuarries of Ulva.

In 1609, "Donald Mcfie in Collonsaye" was present at the assembly of island chiefs and gentlemen, who met with the Bishop of the Isles at Iona, when the nine Statutes of Icolmkill were enacted, which were to bring the Western Isles under the control of the Scottish Parliament.

Fall of the clan

In 1615 Malcolm Macfie of Colonsay supported Sir James Macdonald of Islay, Chief of "Clan Donald South", after Macdonald had escaped from Edinburgh Castle. Macfie was one of the principal leaders in Macdonald's rebellion against the Government, who had promised Islay to the Campbells. The combined forces of Macfie and Donald Gigach MacIain, who was the leading man on the nearby isle of Jura, contributed a total of 64 men to the Macdonald rebellion. When Sir James Macdonald's force of 400 men landed in at Kinloch (Campbellton) in Kintyre, they were made up in part by the "special men" from Islay, Macfie of Colonsay, Donald Gigach of Jura, Allaster MacRanald of Keppoch, and North Islesmen.

The Earl of Argyll later secured the submission of Colla Ciotach MacDonald, who was another chief of Clan Donald South. Colla Ciotach then captured Malcolm Macfie of Colonsay, among eighteen others, and handed them over to the Earl of Argyll. Malcolm Macfie, along with another rebel leader, received assurance for their lives by serving on the Government's side against the rebels while in the company of the Earl of Argyll. The Earl, in late 1615, presented the captured to the Privy Council.

For several years both Colla Ciotach and the Macfie chief lived on Colonsay, with Colla Ciotach residing at Kiloran and Macfie at Dun Eibhinn. During this time the two feuded. Judging by the many hiding places which bear his name, such as *leab' fhalaich Mhic a Phi* ("MacPhee's Hiding Place"), Macfie was chased from one to another for quite sometime. Finally, in 1623, Malcolm Macfie was chased from Colonsay and pursued to Eilean nan Ròn (south-west of Oronsay). There, on the south-western corner of Eilean nan Ròn, called an t Eilean Iarach, he was spotted and taken by the MacDonalds. Popular lore has it that the Macfie chief was finally discovered when his hiding place amongst the seaweed was given away by a gull. As it hovered over Macfie's position, Colla Ciotach's men were alerted by its cry and spotted the clan chief on a ledge of rock at the edge of the sea. After being apprehended, the chief was then tied to a stone and summarily shot. Colla Ciotach, and several of his followers, appear in the Council Records in 1623 as being accused of killing the Macfie chief. Because of the death of their chief the Macfies finally lost control of Colonsay. The island then passed to the Macdonalds, as Colla Ciotach took the island for himself, and held it peacefully for many years.

The island was later to be absorbed into the earldom of Argyll, until it was sold in 1701 to McNeill or Crear. Without its own chief the clan became a "broken clan" and for the most part followed the Macdonalds of Islay, with Macfies/Macphees making up only a small proportion of the total population of Colonsay. A branch of the clan, after the collapse of the clan, settled in Lochaber and followed Cameron of Lochiel, chief of Clan Cameron. A Macfie (a Macphee of Clan Cameron) was one of the two pipers at Glenfinnan, when on August 19, 1745 Charles Edward Stuart raised his standard and claimed both the Scottish and English throne in the name of his father James Francis Edward Stuart. The following year Macfies were among the Camerons, who were on the right flank at the Jacobite Army at the Battle of Culloden.

Macphee the outlaw

"Ewen Mac Phee the Outlaw". An illustration by R. R. McLan, originally appearing in his work: *Gaelic gatherings, or the Highlanders at Home on heather, river and loch*, published in 1848.

A well known character in Inverness-shire, in the 19th century, was a Ewan Macphee who lived as an outlaw. Described as Scotland's last outlaw, he recognised no landowner, stole sheep, and raised a family upon a small island. Ewan Macphee was a young man when he was enlisted by his landlord into a Highland Regiment of the British Army. Macphee was said to have been an able soldier but he soon deserted the Army and fled to his native Glengarry, where he hid living in Feddan with his sister. His Regiment then sent a troop of soldiers to arrest him for desertion, though just as Macphee was about to be taken handcuffed aboard a steamer at Corpach, he managed to escape and fled his captors. Ewan Macphee lived for two years around the shores of Loch Arkaig before building a *bothy* on a small island in Loch Quoich, which has since born his name: *Eilen Mhic Phee* (translation from Scottish Gaelic: *MacPhee's Island*). Macphee then took for his wife a fourteen year old girl, who lived across the hill in Glen Dulochan. As time passed Macphee was feared and looked upon by the poor inhabitants of the glen as a seer. Macphee believed himself to have supernatural powers, he weaved charms and cattle were brought to him to be cured. As the years past neighbouring shepherds finally decided to put an end to Macphee's sheep stealing, and the sheriff sent two officers to confront Macphee. As the officers rowed to his island they were fired upon by Macphee's wife and the officers fled. A week later an armed party was then sent and Ewan Macphee was finally arrested and taken to prison, where he eventually died.

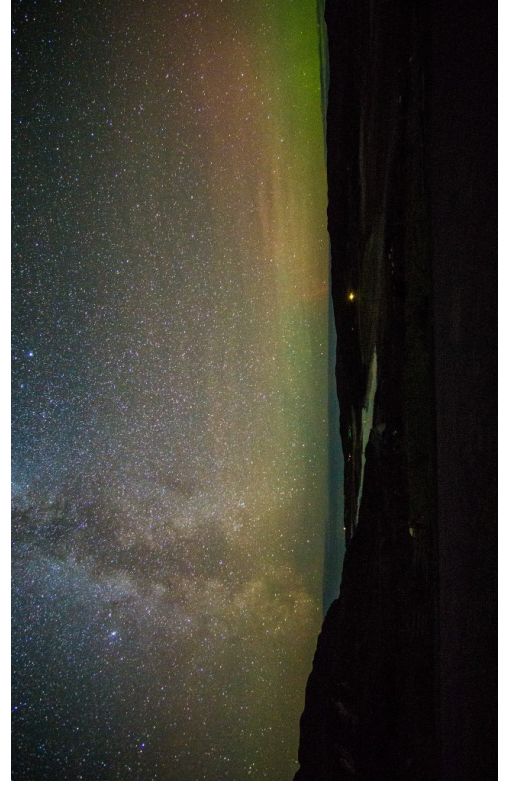
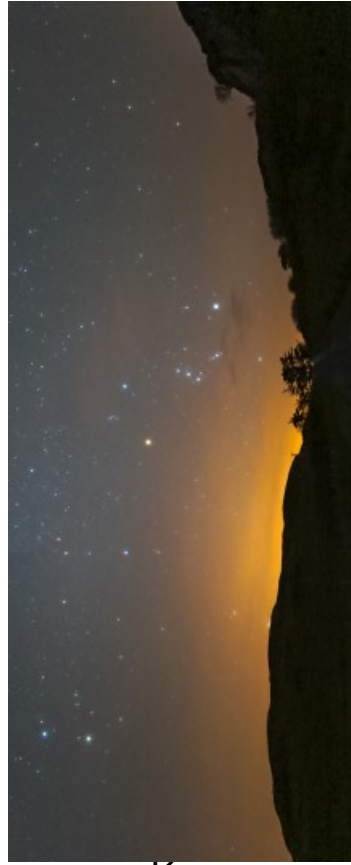
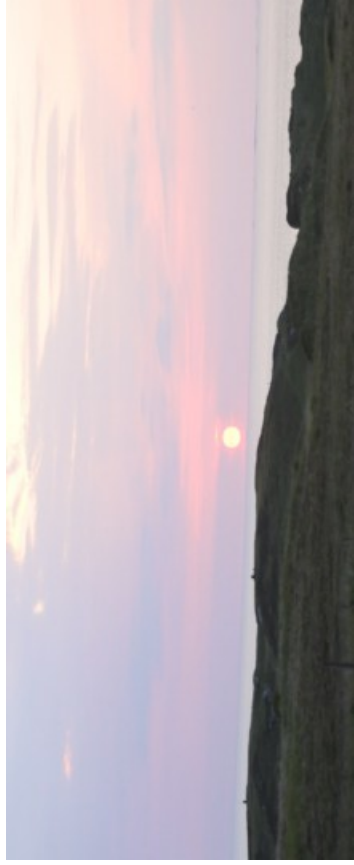
Clan Macfie genealogy according to the MS of 1450

According to Skene, the genealogy showed the clan's connection with the MacGregors and MacKinnons. The genealogy within the manuscript is as follows (original spelling in italics): "*Donaill, Niel and Gilecolaim the three sons of Gilleasp, son of ... son of Gillacrist, son of Gillacalm, son of Dubgall mor, son of Duibsi, son of Muireac, son of Finlaec the rash, son of Muirechach, son of Fearchar, son of Cormac, son of Airbeataig, son of Fearchar fada, son of Fearadaig*". The Donald first mentioned may be the Donald MacDuffie who is recorded as witnessing a charter by John, Earl of Ross and Lord of the Isles in 1463.

***NOTE** The Siol Alpin (seed, or descendants of Alpin) were a group of seven clans that all claimed descent from Alpin, who was the father of Kenneth Mac Alpin, the first king of the combined Scots and Picts. The individual clans that made up this group: Grant, MacGregor, MacFie, MacQuarrie, MacNab, MacKinnon and MacAulay.

You can hear a podcast about the Siol Alpin confederation at <https://scottishclans.podbean.com/e/episode-31-siol-alpin-pt-1/>

The beautiful island of Colonsay in the evening



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