

The MacFadyen – McPhadden Family in Coll and Tiree

Part 1: Historical Background

by

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HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

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PREFACE

The publication of *From Clan to Regiment* by Nicholas Maclean-Bristol sparked renewed interest in the MacFadyen-McPhadden Family of Coll and Tiree, particularly among those of us with ancestral ties to this family. Maclean-Bristol opened a new chapter in their history to us, which not only extended their genealogy, but also explained their relationship with the Macleans of Coll, and gave us some insight into their social standing in the Coll community.

This book includes a collection of the documentary information presently available on the MacFadyen-McPhadden family of Coll and Tiree, and offers our interpretation and in some instances the significance of this data. The reader, of course, should make his or her own judgment on these matters, and is invited to do so. Several lines of descent from the early McPhadens of Coll are shown this book. These are not complete, of course, and there are doubtless others of which we have no information.

In ancient days most people did not use surnames, but went by patronymics, which served to identify them. This was true for gentles and commons, but in some instances the chief of the clan and his direct male descendants also used a surname, particularly in legal documents. Surnames began to come into more general use in the late 17th century, but like all names of Gaelic origin they had many different spellings.

Early documents often used Mcphaden as the spelling of the name, but this evolved into several different spellings over the years. Some of that name remaining in Scotland began to adopt MacFadyen as their surname about the mid 19th century. Emigrants to Canada tended to keep the old country spelling of McPhadden, with its variations. Other emigrants chose MacFadyen. This was a personal choice, and there is no uniformity in the spelling of the name.

The name MacFadyen-McPhadden of whatever spelling is derived from the Gaelic MacPhaidein, meaning 'son of little Pat'. In the past it also appeared as Mcphaden, McPhaden, McPhadden, MacPhaden, McPhadden, McPhaden, McPhadean, MacPhaiden, and McPhaiden on Coll and Tiree. It can be found today as MacFadyen, Macfadden, MacFadin, MacFadion, MacFadwyn, MacFadyon, MacFadzan, MacFadzean, MacFadzeon, MacFadzein, MacFaydon, MacPhaden, MacPhaiden, as well as using 'Mc' instead of Mac in the spelling.

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HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

THE MACFADYEN – MCPHADDEN FAMILY IN COLL AND TIREE

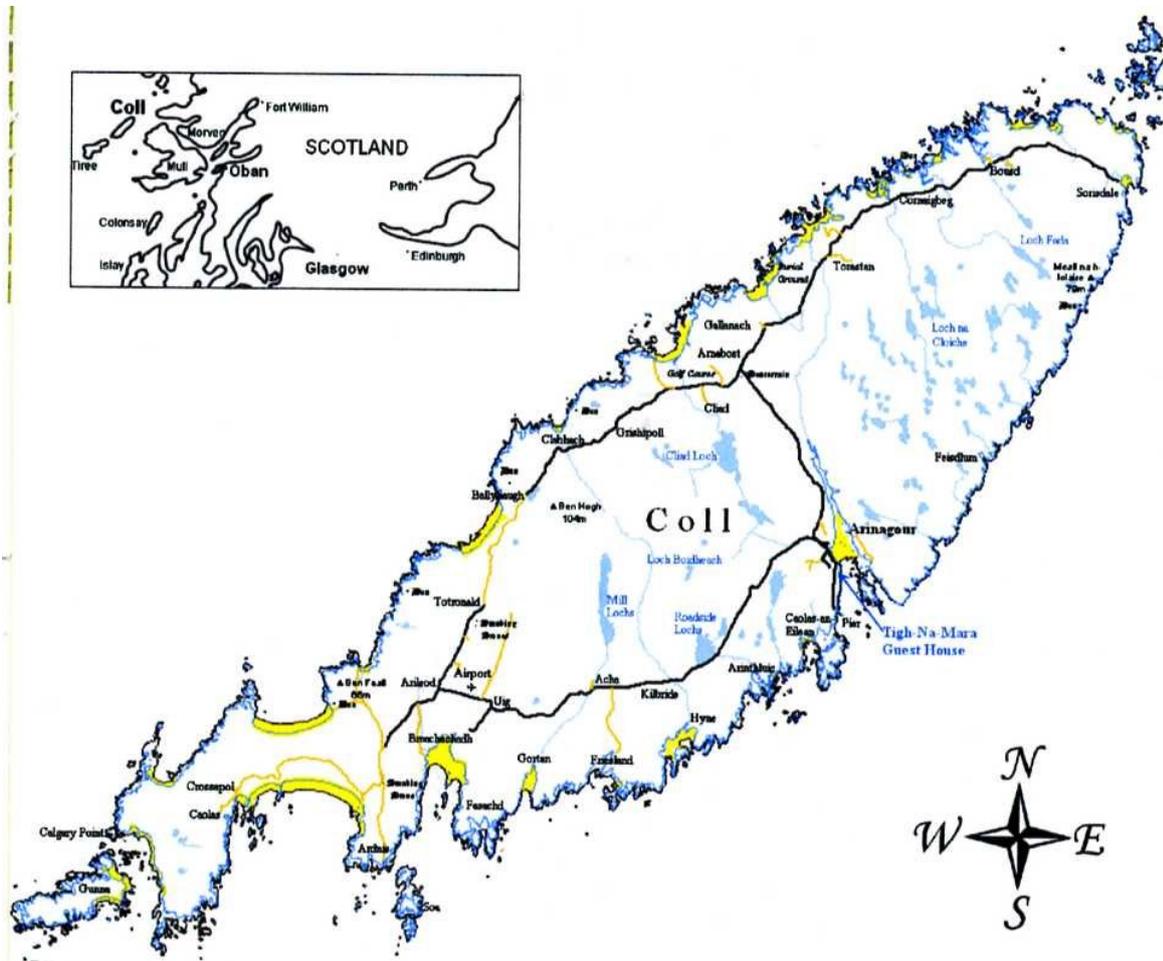
In late June of 1679 the Earl of Argyll mounted an expedition to crush the Macleans for their opposition to his takeover of the Duart estate. He was accompanied by a government force commanded by a Colonel Menzies. Their first stop was the Isle of Carna in Loch Sunart, where he captured the brothers of Maclean of Ardgour. He went from there to Mull, landing at Croig at Mornish, where some of his followers killed the brother of Maclean of Torloisk and a number of other Macleans. Later that same day his small armada appeared off Breacachadh Castle in Coll. The Earl of Argyll carried a letter from Lachlan Maclean, the chieftain of Coll, instructing the captain of the castle, his brother Donald, to surrender the fortress to save bloodshed.

On July 2, 1679 Donald Maclean surrendered Breacachadh Castle to the besieging forces of the Earl of Argyll, following the wishes of his brother. The articles of capitulation, which specified that all arms, ammunition, and provisions be delivered up, were written by Dugald Campbell, a follower of the Earl. The document had six articles, including one stipulating that the Macleans of Coll would not wage war without a Campbell warrant. This agreement was witnessed by Lord Neil Campbell, Colonel Menzies, and two uncles of Maclean of Coll. The last were Neil Maclean of Drimnacross and John Maclean of Totoronald.

On the next day Donald Maclean gave two lists to the Campbells (See Chart I and II). One listed all the soldiers serving under him as captain of the castle, while the other, almost identical, named all that were with him in the fortress. The twenty odd men in this list were no doubt the household men of Maclean of Coll, or in Gaelic his *lucdh-tighe*. Heading this group was Iain Maclachlan vc Allane, alias Maclean. His patronymic identifies him as the son of Captain Lachlan Maclean of Hynish on Tiree who lost his life at the Battle of Inverkeithing in 1651. Iain Maclachlan Vc Allane appears to have been in charge of Maclean of Coll's bodyguard, judging by his position on both lists just after Donald Maclean. With him were his two brothers, Donald and Neil Og, and these three can be assumed to have been permanent members of Maclean of Coll's household troop

The *lucdh-tighe* of a chief or chieftain of the clan was composed of 'young men of quality', such as the younger sons of cadet families, but it was also often hereditary in other families with no blood ties to the chief. Often these members of the chief's household were descendants of men who had lost their property and became professional soldiers in order to maintain their status as 'gentlemen', such as the Macleans of Hynish, who had lost Hynish after the disastrous battle of Inverkeithing.

The Isle of Coll is located off the west coast of the mainland Scotland. Coll is about twelve miles long and three miles wide. Tiree, the most westerly island of the Inner Hebrides, is about eleven miles long and two and a half miles wide.



This map, from Google Maps, shows where the Mcphaden families lived in the Isle of Coll:

In 1679, Duncan and Dougall Roy Mcphaiden and family live in Ardnish.

In 1716, Angus and Donald Mcphaden live in Breacachadh, Angus Mcphaden, Hugh Roy and son Angus Mcffaden live in Feall, and Charles Roy in Ardnish.

In 1716, in the neighbouring Isle of Tiree, Duncan Mcphaden lives in Kelis (Caoles), Donald, John, and Rorie in Ruiag, Charles and Paden in Kenavay and John in Scarinish.

There is no evidence that younger sons or landed cousins of the chief served as permanent members of such a group, although they probably learned their military arts with them. They would have had to manage their own properties, which were some distance from the castle, and could not have served as an effective garrison. Instead the household men of the chief were settled on land nearby to the castle, such as Ardnish and Feall. At the castle they trained in the use of the broadsword and target, bow and arrow, and later in firearms. They probably would not have served as officers in the clan regiment, since those positions were normally held by men close in blood to the chief, but they certainly would have served as NCOs.

CHART I
BREACACHADH CASTLE, JULY 3, 1679
Men and Soldiers Serving Under Donald McLeane

Iain McLachlan Vc Allane alias McLeane
Iwire McDonald
Donald Mc Angus bane
Rory More
Donald McLachlane Vc Allane alias McLeane
Hew Roye
Donald McDonald Vc Lachlane
Hector McDonald Vc Lachlane
Malcome McLane roye
Donald McNeill Vc Eane Vc angus
Rory McDonald Vc murdoe and his sone
Donald Mefie – ista
Finlay the smith
Murdo tollick allias Campbell
Iain McEwen Vc Lachlane
Niall vize (i.e Og) alias McLeane
Dougall McDonald Vc Eane and his brother
Duncan McDonald Vc Eane VcAngus
Iain McNeill Vc Eane Vc Angus and his brother
Donald McNeill Vc Eane VcAngus
Donald bane
Donald Mceane
Rory McCane Vc Donald Vc finly
Murdo McNeill Vc Eane

'I Donald McLaine doe heirby declaire that the above writtine lyst faithfully given up be me witness given under my hand alt Colle. 3 July 1679. 'Donald McLean'.

CHART II
BREACACHADH CASTLE, JULY 3, 1679
Those Individuals in Castle

Donald McLaine, Coll's brother – Captaine a papist
Iain McLauchlane Vc Allan – alias McLaine
Donald his brother – his wyf in Kealiscollich
Neil viz his brother in Kilbryd
Donald McIlphadrick in Nealis – he hath two brether in that town
Iain McNeil Vc Ian Vc Innes in Ardness – married
Gwn, Archibald and son his brether
Donald Baine McNeil there
Duncan McDonald Vc Ian there his wyfe ther
Dugall his brother there – his wyfe these two are Mcphaidens
Finley McIlmickall smith in Uig
Rore McDonald Vc wurchie there – his wyfe ther
Donald McGreeht ther hes beine married
Charles McIllespick Vc Rorie in Arnabost married
Hector viz his good sonn
Rorie moir – a papist
Donald McNeill Vc Ilchallum
Donald McInnes Baine
Iwer tayleor
Murchie Collich
Hector McDonald McLauchlane
Malcome McIan Roy

Most of the men among the household troops defending Breacachadh Castle were identified only by their patronymics. The exceptions were two identified as Mcphadens; Dougall McDonald Vc Ean and his brother Duncan. In addition their patronymics identified several other men on these lists as Mcphadens and cousins of Dougall and Donald, which allows us an excellent understanding of the early genealogy of these MacFadyen-McPhaddens of Coll and Tiree.

There is no proof, but it may not be too much of a stretch to conclude that the members of the Mcphaden family who were part of the household men of Maclean of Coll were the descendants of landed men, who had become professional soldiers upon losing their property and such service had become hereditary in Coll. There is other evidence that supports the theory that the MacFadyen-McPhadden family was considered to be the 'gentry', since later one of them entered into marriage with a member of the Macleans of Grishipol on Coll and another with one of the Macleans of Hynish on Tiree.

In recent times Nicholas Maclean-Bristol of Breacachadh Castle, Coll prepared a genealogical chart showing the MacFadyens in Ballyhough, Coll and in this chart Dougall Roy Mcphaden in Ardnish is named the son to Donald and the grandson of

John. It also showed him later to have lived in Tíree.¹ This is very significant because it means that there is little doubt that Dougall Roy Mcphaden in Arnish and later Tíree is the same individual as Red Dugald MacFadyen of Coll, whom Sarah (MacDonald) Lamont named as the progenitor of her MacFadyen line in her *Highland Pedigrees*, compiled about 1900.²

According to tradition the Mcphadens held Lochbuie on the Island of Mull in ancient times, before they were dispossessed of their property by the Macleans. Folklore tells the tale that when Hector Reaganach, brother of Lachlan Lùbanach, fifth chief of Clan Maclean, first went to Lochbuie he found it in the possession of the Mcphaden chief. He asked and obtained permission to erect a stronghold at the head of Lochbuie, now known as Moy Castle. When this was completed Hector climbed to its summit, fitted an arrow to his bow, and drove it through the bone that the Mcphaden chief was gnawing. Mcphaden, who evidently fully understood the situation, simply remarked, “It is time I was leaving”, and gave Hector no trouble as he took his departure.

Since oral tradition is usually accurate in the larger sense, even if individual details cannot be relied upon, it is probably true that the Mcphadens were forced to give up Lochbuie to the more powerful Macleans. The Mcphadens would have been overmatched in any contest with the aggressive Macleans, who had also won the favor and support of the Lord of the Isles. There may be some question, however, as to the part Hector actually played in this, since there is some evidence that Lachlan and Hector’s father, John, held Lochbuie before him. In any event it would appear that the Mcphadens lost Lochbuie some time in the 14th century, and were never again identified with any one landed possession of any size.

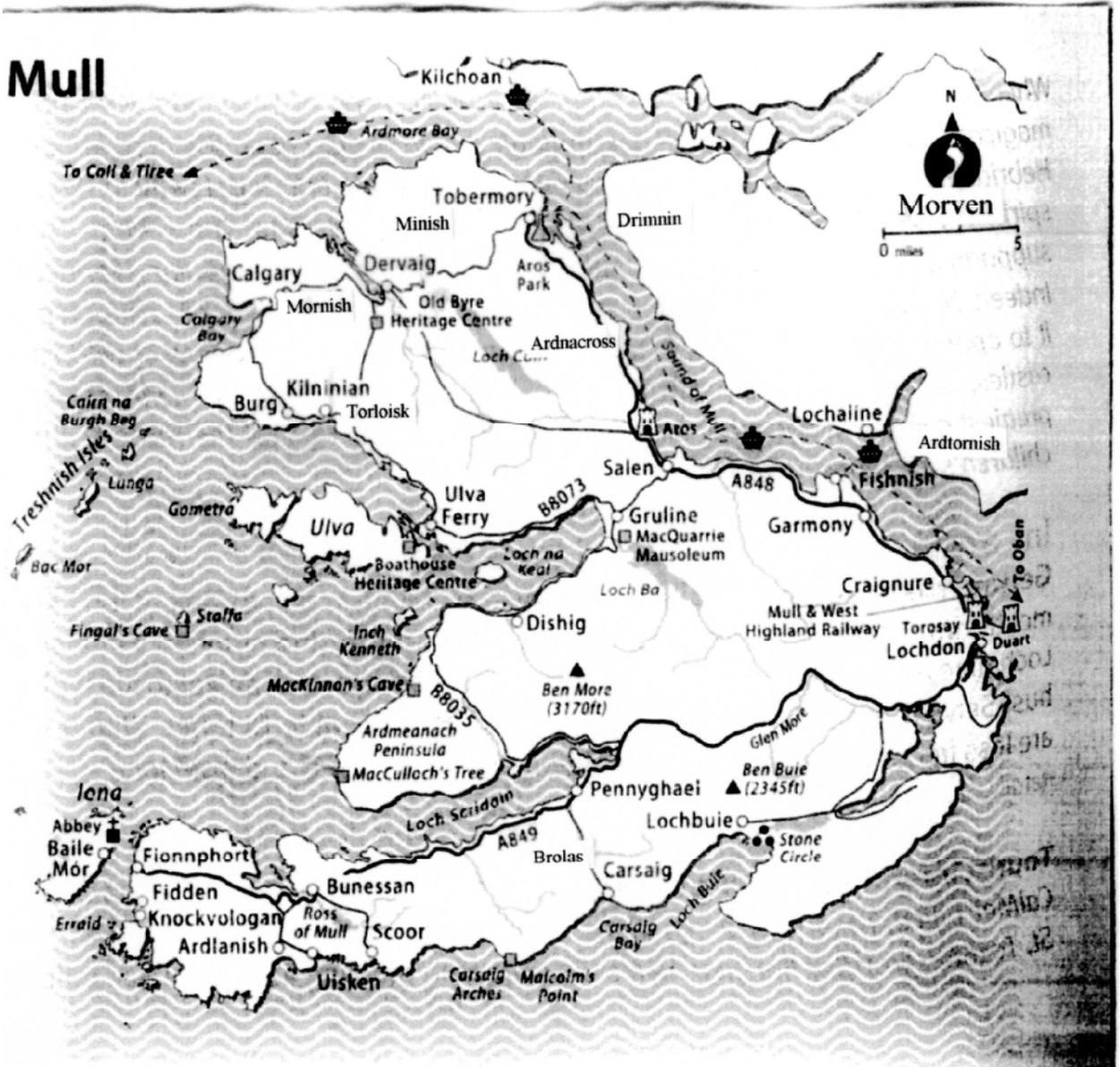
Tradition also held that after losing Lochbuie the chief of the Mcphadens went to Garmony where he supported himself by coining gold gathered in *Beim an Aoinidh* on Mull. His descendants thereupon became known as *Sliòlachadh nan òr-cheardh*, or Seed of the Goldsmith’s. It should be noted that in early Irish law a craftsman, such as a goldsmith, held a rank just below that of the nobility. The Mcphaden males on the Breacachadh Castle list of 1679 and on the Coll List of 1719 of men being disarmed after the Jacobite Rebellion of 1715 were small in number, and this does not suggest that there had been a lengthy presence of the family on Coll. The time of their arrival on the island cannot be determined, but an informed guess might put it sometime in latter part of the 16th century. If this conjecture is correct it is more than likely that Angus Mcphaden identified through the patronymics of his descendants, was the first Mcphaden to come to Coll.

If the immediate descendants of the Mcphaden laird of Lochbuie did elect to become professional soldiers, where did they find employment after their family lost their property on Mull and what brought them to Coll? The answers to these questions are not known, but one cannot help but wonder if the invasion and occupation of Coll by Lachlan Mòr of Duart, the Maclean chief, in the latter part of the 16th century did not have some connection with the arrival of the Mcphadens on the island.

¹ See Chart III. Maclean-Bristol is the author of *From Clan to Regiment*. Please note that he terms the MacFadyens ‘in Ballyhough’, rather than ‘of Ballyhough’. The latter would mean that they were landowners, rather than tenants.

² See Descendants of Dougall Roy Mcphaden of Tíree later in this work.

The Mcphadens were the original owners of the lands at Lochbuie, Mull.



If we look backward, it should be noted that in 1562 Hector Mòr, the Maclean chief, renewed his quarrel with the Macleans of Coll over their refusal to follow his dictates, and invaded Coll to compel their obedience. They were met by forces led by Niall Mòr Maclean, uncle and guardian of the Lachlan, 6th Maclean of Coll, who was a minor at the time. The two parties fought at Struthan nan Ceann near Totaranald, where the invasion force was defeated amongst great slaughter. Shortly after that Lachlan Mòr sent a much larger force under the command of his sons, Hector Og and Ian Dhu of Morven, which was successful in defeating the men of Coll and compelling Niall Mòr to flee for his life. He was caught and slain at Clachan Dubh in northern Mull. The Macleans of Duart completely subjugated Coll for a number of years, plundering its

inhabitants, imprisoning others, and taking its rents as their own. This state of affairs lasted for many years, until the Macleans of Duart were forced by the Privy Council to leave Coll and make amends to the Macleans of Coll.

During this same time the island was also invaded by the Macleans of Sleat, who did not occupy Coll but again despoiled its inhabitants. Details, however, of this event are not available.

It is not known what brought the Mcphadens to Coll. It is possible that Angus Mcphaden, or perhaps his father, was hired during these turbulent years described above to help defend Coll from Maclean of Duart? While this is possible it seems more likely that he came somewhat later, possibly to help make up some of the losses sustained by the household men of Maclean of Coll in the defense of the island.

During the Civil War the Macleans of Coll stood with Maclean chief in his support of the Stuart cause, despite their differences of the past. They were with him at the Battle of Inverlochy and in other of the campaigns of Montrose. At Inverkeithing in 1651 the Macleans of Coll were led by Hugh, son of John Garbh, the seventh chieftain of Coll. He gained immortality by sacrificing himself in a futile attempt to save the life of Hector of Duart, the Maclean chief, although both his legs had been shattered minutes before by cannon shot. Clan Maclean lost 760 men at Inverkeithing, among them many men of Coll, including a nephew of John Garbh. His brother and another son were badly wounded as well, but they were among the 40 who came home. There is no documentary proof that our Mcphadens were at the Battles of Inverlochy and Inverkeithing, but if they were professional soldiers in the household of John Garbh it would seem almost impossible that they did not figure in these actions and lost their lives at Inverkeithing.

Soon after the Campbells neutralized the Macleans of Coll in 1679, Lachlan of Coll raised a company of men from Coll at his own expense that joined Mackay's Regiment in the Dutch service. We would have to believe that at the core of this company were men from his luchd-tighe, which would mean some Mcphadens. Unfortunately there is no record of the members of this group.

The battle for the crown of Scotland between William of Orange and James II brought out the Macleans in support of the Stuart king. Three hundred Macleans under Maclean of Lochbuie successfully beat off an attack of government troops at Knockbreck in Badenoch, while on their way to join the Jacobite army under Dundee. They were later joined by an additional 200 men under Sir John Maclean, the Maclean chief, in time to fight at the Battle of Killicrankie in 1689, where Sir John commanded the right of Dundee's army of some 1800 men. Among the forces that the Maclean chief led onto the field was a company from Coll led by Hector Maclean of Torestan, a son of Neil of Drimnacross. He was later killed in the vicious street fighting that was a feature of the Battle of Dunkeld. It is not known if any of the members of the luchd-tighe of Maclean of Coll were present in any of these actions, but some may have been.

The names of the tenants of Ardnish appear in a historical document in 1709, when Donald Maclean, the former captain of Breacachadh Castle in 1679 and now chieftain of Coll, brought a lawsuit against the tenants of the Duke of Argyll in that township adjoining the castle for destroying the grass and corn of his tenants in Breacachadh and Uig.³ Most appear to have been Mcphadens from their patronymics,

³ The Duke of Argyll acquired the estate of Maclean of Duart in 1692, which included the two ends of the island of Coll.

and were probably cited for allowing their livestock to forage in the neighboring property (See Chart IV).

The individual shown as *duill mc dhoill vick Ean*, or Dougall, son of Donald, son of John, was the Dougall McDonald Vc Eane, aka Red Dugald of Coll, who also appeared on the 1679 list of men serving at Breacachadh Castle. He later migrated to Tiree sometime before 1716 with his son Donald and some other McPhadens of Coll.

CHART IV 1709 LAWSUIT LIST

<u>Name, as spelled in List</u>	<u>English Translation</u>
Donald mc Ean vick neall	Donald son of John, son of Neil (McPhaden?)
Neill mc Ean vick neill	Neil son of John, son of Neill (McPhaden?)
Donald mc Ean vick dhoill vick Ean	Donald son of John, son of Donald, son of John (McPhaden?)
duill mc dhoill vick Ean	Dougall son of Donald, son of John (McPhaden?)
Eoin dow gow	Black John, smith
Tirlach roy	Charles Roy (Red Charles) McPhaden?
neill mcneill	Neil son of Neil (McPhaden?)
doull mack rorie (?) vick dhoill vick inlay	Dougall son of Rory, son of Donald, son of Finlay (?)
Ewn Roy	Hugh Roy (Red Hugh)

Source: “Special MacFadyen Issue”. *West Highland Notes and Queries, Series 3, No. 5*, English translation by Louise MacDougall.

Sir John, the dispossessed Maclean chief, made another attempt to regain the properties he had lost to the Campbells, when he vigorously supported the Jacobite Rebellion of 1715, raising 800 men for the cause. Most of these came from Mull, but Tiree also under the Campbell heel supplied 95. There was a very poor turnout on the island of Coll, where only 27 men were recruited. The response may have been dampened by the presence of Alexander MacLachlan, the Duke of Argyll’s bailie, and his bodyguard, who lived in Sorisdale, but the lack of enthusiasm for this royalist venture on the part of Donald, 10th of Coll, and his eldest son, Hector, was no doubt a factor. They sat on their hands but did not discourage their followers from taking part in the rising, however, and Donald’s second and third sons, John of Mingary in Quinish, and Lachlan in Achachar in Quinish, served as officers to Sir John, as did Lachlan Maclean, younger of Grishipol in Coll. One can also view this as the time-honored practice of the Highland lairds of keeping a foot in each camp.

Although Donald of Coll and his heir, Hector, sat on the fence during the Jacobite Rebellion of 1715, they did not discourage their followers from joining the uprising and six of the Ardnish men did just that. These rebels were back on Coll on April 27, 1716, where they and all the adult men of the island were compelled to surrender their arms to

the Deputy Lieutenants of Argyll. Among those disarmed were the several Mcphaden males of Coll, including two who admitted taking part in the rebellion. They are shown in Chart III below along with their place of residence. It should be noted that Charles Ewn may or may not have been a Mcphaden, and that Allen, Lachlan, and Charles McNeil of Breacachadh, not shown on the list above, may have been. Some of these individuals may well have been part of Donald of Coll's *luchd-tighe*, particularly those of Ardnish, because it is likely that such a force still existed at that time.

**CHART V
MCPHADENS OF COLL IN DISARMMENT LIST OF 1716**

<u>Township</u>	<u>Name</u>		<u>Notation</u>
Breacachadh	Angus Mcphaden	Rebel	Has a sword of Charles Roy's in Ardnish which is given in already and lost his gun in Perth being stolen from him
	Donald Mcphaden		Has no arms
	Charles McEwn		Has no arms
Feall	Angus Mcphaden	Rebel -Absent	Sick, has ane ammunition gun
	Hugh Roy		Angus Mcphaden in Breacachadh took from him his gun
	Mcffaden		
	Angus Mcffaden		Son of Hugh Roy
Ardnish	Charles Roy		Gave his sword lodged in Coll's hands
	Neill McDoill		Gave in his durk being all his arms
	VcNeil		
	Ewn McNeil		Has no arms
	Terrach		
	Donald McEan		Has no arms
	VcNeil		
	Neil McNeil		Has no arms

Source: Nicholas Maclean-Bristol, *The Inhabitants of the Inner Isles Morven and Ardmurchan*.

CHART VI
MCPHADENS OF TIREE IN THE DISARMMENT LIST OF 1716

<u>Township</u>	<u>Name</u>		<u>Notation</u>
Ruaig	John Mcphaden		
	Rorie Mcphaden	Rebel	Gave in his sword
	Donald Mcphaden		Gave in his gun being all the arms he had
Kenovay	Paden Mcphaden		Has no arms
	Charles Mcphaden		Has no arms
Scarinish	John Mcphaden		
Kelis	Duncan Mcphaden		Has no arms

Source: Nicholas Maclean-Bristol, *The Inhabitants of the Inner Isles Morven and Ardmurchan, 1716*.

Five Mcphadens were shown as living in Tiree in 1716, including one rebel, Rorie Mcphaden in Ruaig. Donald of Ruaig, who did not join the rebellion, but turned in his gun, is believed to have been the son of Dougall Roy Mcphaden. The latter apparently migrated to Tiree with his son sometime between 1709 and 1716, along with some other Mcphadens, but was probably dead by 1716.

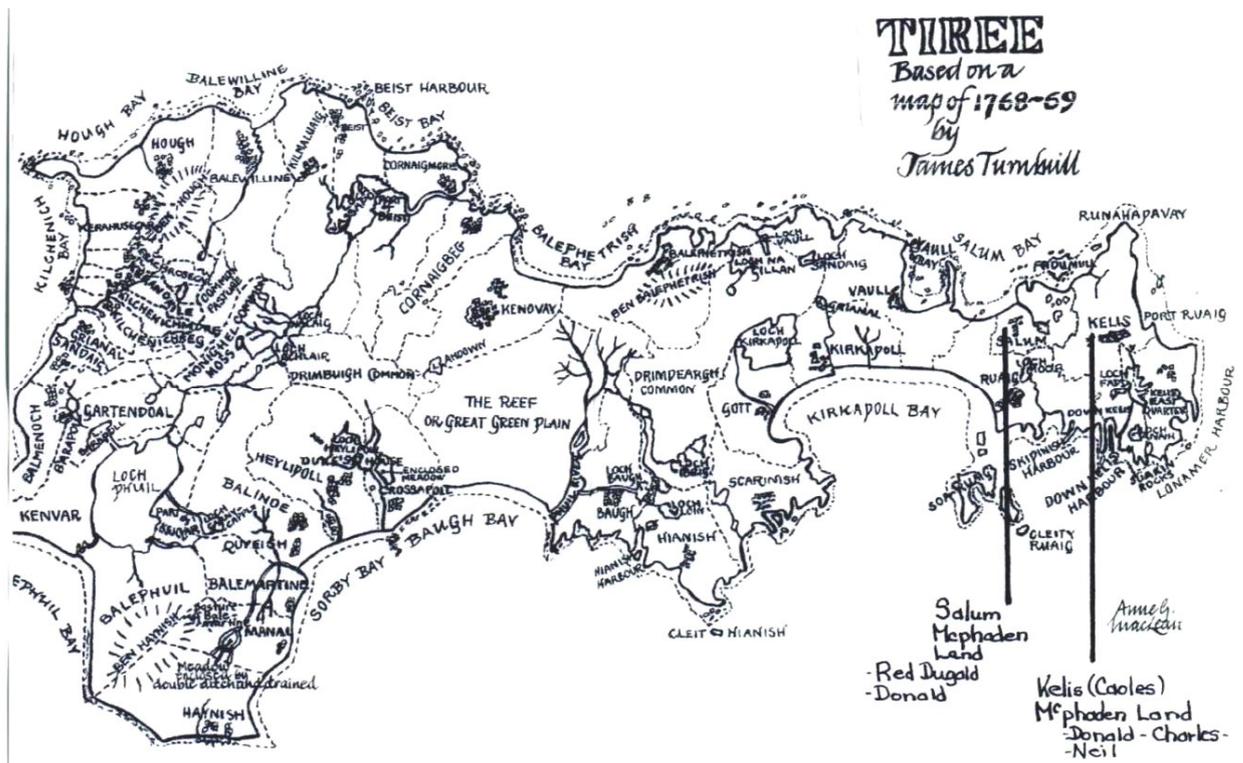
Hector, who succeeded his father, Donald, as 11th of Coll, had great influence within the Clan Maclean, and was chiefly responsible for the fact that there was no general uprising of the clan in 1745. He did not necessarily oppose the House of Stuart, but he wanted no part of a futile effort that could lose him his estate, and bring more suffering to his clansmen. He even raised 60 men at his own expense and sent them to Inveraray for the muster of the military. They arrived too late to be enrolled, however, as the ranks of the battalion had been filled.

The Tiree rent rolls of 1743 and 1747 listed the following McPhadens living in the island during those years.

CHART VII
TIREE RENT ROLLS

<u>Township</u>	<u>1743 Rent Roll</u>	<u>1747 Rent Roll</u>
Caolas	Neil McPhaden	Neil McPhaden
Caolas	Donald McPhaden	Donald McPhaden
Salum	Donald McPhaden	Donald McPhaden and sons
Vaul		Neil McPhaden

The individuals on Chart V were direct tenants of the Argyll Estate, but there may have been other McPhadens on the island who were sub-tenants of tacksmen and thus unnamed on the rent roll. The Donald McPhaden of Salum above has been assumed to have been the son of Dougall Roy.



This map of Tiree by Anne G. MacLean is based on a map of 1768- 69 by James Turnbull and shown in the book *The Land Below The Waves – The Island of Tiree, Past and Present*, by Donnell Kennedy.

In 1716 - we find the following Mcphadens in Tiree:

- Duncan in **Kelis**
- Donald, John and Rorie in Ruaig
- Paden and Charles in Kenavay
- John in Scarinish

In 1747 - we find the following McPhadens in Tiree

- Donald and Neill in **Kelis**
- Neill in Vaul
- Donald and Sons in **Salum**

In 1776 – There are several McPhaden families living in Tiree in 1776. The following are two from Salum and one from Kelis (Caoles).

Salum	
Niell McPhaden	57
Kathrine McKinnon	30
Alexander McPhaden	22
Niell McPhaden, Taylor	17
Charles McPhaden	8
Malcolm McPhaden	5
Niell McPhaden	3
Kathrine McPhaden	6
Kirsty McPhaden	1

Salum	
Margaret McLean	40
Charles McPhaden	20
John McPhaden	18
Hugh McPhaden	14
Archibald McPhaden	5
Lachlan McPhaden	3
Ann McPhaden	7

Kelis (Caoles)	
Donald McPhaden	69
Mary McLean	54
Charles McPhaden	25
Lachlan McPhaden	20

Plus four other McPhaden families.

In 1776 a complete list of the inhabitants of Coll was made, and it included twelve households headed by a male McPhaden. Three were still in Ardnish, but there were now two in Grimsary and Totamore and one each in Breacachadh, Ballyhough, Grishipol, Friesland, and Arnabost. We do not have their names, but some of these inhabitants of Coll are named in the Genealogical Report entitled, The Descendants of Dougall Roy or Duncan Mcphaden, which appears later in this work.

In 1779 at the time of the Tiree census of that year there were 13 tenant families headed either by a McPhaden male or a widow of a McPhaden. There were also 3 cottar families headed by a McPhaden male (See Chart VIII). If we add in McPhaden children, married McPhaden females, and single McPhaden females of the cottar class the total number comes to 82, which was 4.36% of the population of Tiree in 1779,

**CHART VIII
MCPHADENS HOUSEHOLDS IN TIREE CENSUS OF 1779**

<u>Township</u>	<u>Head of Household</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>No. in Family</u>		<u>Comments</u>
Cornaigbeg	Angus	36	6	Cottar	
Balephetrish	Donald	30	6	Cottar	
Vaul	Neil	50	3	Tenant	
	Archibald	43	6	Tenant	Wife a Mcphaden
	Donald	35	7	Cottar	
Salum	Neil	60	6	Tenant	
	Margaret Maclean	45	6	Tenant	Widow of Roderick
	Alexander	38	5	Tenant	
Caolas	Donald	30	6	Tenant	
	Charles	30	3	Tenant	
Ruaig	Donald	62	3	Tenant	
	John	36	7	Tenant	
	Katherine Maclean	60	2	Tenant	Possibly widow of a Mcphaden
Scarinish	Angus	43	7	Tenant	
	Martin	52	5	Tenant	

Note: The number in family includes the wife of the Mcphaden male.

The story of the MacFadyen-McPhadden family of Coll and Tiree does not end, of course, with what has been outlined above, since a number still reside and flourish on these two twin islands. A Special MacFadyen Issue was published in November 2002 by the *West Highland Notes & Queries*, which has been used by this writer as the source of some of his information. It includes some MacFadyen history and features a section on the MacFadyens of Ballyhough of Coll, bringing their history up to the present.

Emigration from Coll and Tiree has also spread the descendants of Angus Mcphaden, whom we believe was the progenitor of the MacFadyen-McPhadden family of both these islands, to Australia, New Zealand, Canada, the United States, and no doubt to other parts of the globe as well. Their story is best told by the genealogical reports which follow.

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