

FACEBOOK COMMENTS – GENEALOGY OF ALAXANDAIR OG AND ALASTER MOR

(this spelling of the two I will use to better differentiate the two throughout. ‘Quotes’ on them may vary.¹)

I have thought about the comments made by Chas (a few weeks ago now). There is a 'history' to this situation and it is personally very exasperating. Descendants like John McAllister and I are the “losers” and the aggrieved. I admit to being provocative. As a past personnel and training officer, I know it is highly recommended to take a deep breath when receiving negative feedback, listen, reflect and don't try to justify or fight back on the feedback.

So I reply now in those terms and take some things on board. There will be change as requested – but, without taking all the responsibility for this problem or agreeing that the administrator's action taken was fully justified. I add that I think the implied threat to ban us from the site is premature, arbitrary and a mite heavy handed and with the comparison to the recent banning of someone else being quite invalid.

I will ensure there is absolutely no reason for any valid objection to my future posts. They will be perfectly polite and reasonable in all respects, and if questions are found “challenging” by anyone it will not be because of my style or manner of delivery. I don't think it would be reasonable or justified to fob me off as being unworthy of a reply or that it is too tiresome to be bothered (Historic Scotland, RCAHMS and National Trust Scotland certainly don't think so)..

I will do what is best for the group, I always contribute freely, and with high quality information, much more than most (as Chas has acknowledged). I hope Lynn will please respond in the same positive fashion.

As Chas expressed in his post about this thread in relation to Wikipedia entries, Lynn made a point to the effect about academic discipline that primary sources are preferred for accurate history – as “best evidence”.

As far as I know, no one has ever done such a thorough analysis as my paper on this particular issue which I have researched on and off over many years - besides years of investigation, successfully overturning the RCAHMS Royal Commission finding in 1977 that stripped Angus Og of his graveslab and also gaining attribution from Historic Scotland of other Clan Donald graveslabs and possible burial locations at Iona, all that I researched, analysed and recommended.

I was quite passionate too about the Commission's stripping of Angus Og's monument and epitaph after 700 years and re-attributing them erroneously to some nebulous non-entity! I don't just "regurgitate" bits of published history; I investigate, test assumptions, am aware of confirmation and cognitive biases, analyse and perform fact based decision-making. Here is a sample of communication to me from Historic Environment Scotland:- *"We really are very grateful to you for your attached papers, especially those charting the movements of slabs within St Oran's; this is a unique and valuable piece of research which will be of considerable use to us when we do manage to complete our redisplay and signage of the interior of the royal chapel."*

¹ NB : Alaxandair is the Gaelic spelling used in MS ('1450/1467 ["The most valuable genealogical authority we have - the sheet anchor - the highest authority"; Revs A&A; "CLAN DONALD"; 1896-1904. I use this spelling to differentiate Alaxandair OG from his nebulous uncle, which I spell as Alaster MOR. And, that is exactly how it is spelt in the orthographically correct Annals of Ulster, 1362.8 : "...One who was to be king of Insi-Gall Hebrides, namely, the son of John the Black, son of Alaxandair (OG) MacDomnaill"; and all the other Ulster annals of that period. [W. Skene calls the branch of Alaxandair/Alexander OG in MS 1467, as "obviously the Clan Alasdair" - with a heading of CLAN ALASTAIR; p.468; n.13. Past Lord Lyon, David Sellar calls them the same, as do all other specialist expert historians of this period and place. See this obviously quality academic Wikipedia entry, with substantial list of references and citations here that says :- ‘Alasdair Óg is the eponymous ancestor of the Clann Alasdair branch of Clann Domhnaill.^{[216][note 22]} - https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alasdair_%C3%93g_of_Islay#Descendants]

In my opinion, my attached paper proves beyond all reasonable doubt, with reliable and consistent “best evidence” supported overwhelmingly by many published expert academic opinions, that the Revs A&A Macdonald’s “*The Clan Donald*” gravely misused the Irish Annals, of Ulster and others of 1366, in their genealogy for the MacAlisters of Loup, which when corrected, creates a three person “black hole” between “II” and “VI” in their pedigree. This evidence effectively breaks the ‘paper trail’ for the MacAlisters of Loup’s familial continuity to the eponymous Donald of Clan Donald, son of Reginald, son of Somerled.

Lynn, I/we are most interested to hear your views and keen to see if you have any other source evidence, primary documents that you have discovered, other than the misused Irish Annals of 1366 by A&A in “Clan Donald” which includes the “*raghnaill, son of alexander, that is, the heir of the clann-alexandair..*”, that proves that this particular Raghnaill is a descendant of Alaster Mor, son of the eponymous Donald of Clan Donald (and not Alaxandair Og, son of Angus Mor, son of Donald). That is, have you entirely different primary documents that give a properly related "son of father" set of the three individuals actually in the annal : includes an ALEXANDER son of this ‘RAGHNAILL’, son of ALEXANDER, that, in addition, are proven descendants by the same standards of the last Alexander’s father, DONALD, son of ALASTER MOR?

Or, if there are no other source documents that you have relied on, please elucidate the counter arguments against all the "best evidence" above, either by yourself or a person you have relied upon who is a specialist academic in this field or subject and who has provided his or her expert opinion on why A&A in CD are correct in their AU1366 statements and giving the basis of their rationale (review of the literature, observations, analysis, assessment, deductions, etc, including citations of their research articles). I don't think I am asking too much, requiring undue ‘energy’, because considering your strong, consistent views on this matter over many years and repeated publishing of it, I gather you have these expert opinions already to hand, to copy and paste (ie, of course, as you know, not secondary sources which have simple, blind repeats of what is in A&A’s ‘Clan Donald’, like Castletons and others).

Thank you very much. The full paper follows (or posted separately on my website - I'll give the link in a post). Please don't mind and forgive the capitals and underlining, I'm not 'shouting' at anyone. It's just how I work for myself and I've left them as is, because it is so complicated and I feel it helps to see more clearly the 'differences' come "similarities" which have caused the problem in the first place. I would eliminate all them in a proper academic paper of course (plus other style changes, add references, tidy up, etc). The problem may seem to be "simple", but it takes a lot of effort and many words to really explain it comprehensively.

Others are welcome to comment as well of course.

LINK TO MY PAPER -

SUMMARY AND QUESTION TO LYNN : p.23

ATTACHMENTS : pps 24 -41.

Dear Lynn, MA, FSA Scot,

Would you please give your views on the following? I am by necessity going to try to be succinct, but only as the complex subject allows – so it will be longish. In the context of this discussion's environment, a full-on academic paper is not possible, desirable or required, but I will maintain the quintessence of "best evidence" practise for scholarly writing. I will stick to one major point only (from my 100 page research writings and notes on the matter). There are other associated and related matters of concern (for the same reasons) but the place is not here to fully accommodate them (briefly covered). One main thing at a time.

[ABSTRACT]... **'THE CLAN DONALD' (CD)**, VOLS 1-3 (Revs A & A Macdonald (Revs A&A); 1896-1904) – IT IS **NOT** A PRIMARY SOURCE (obviously). THIS ABBREVIATED REPORT IS ABOUT THE BOOK'S CONTESTED AND NOW **REVISED CONCLUSION** ON THE IRISH ANNAL/S OF 1366 BY WIDE "ACADEMIC CONSENSUS" OVER DECADES. BUT CLAN MACALISTER OF LOUP STILL MAINTAINS THE CD BOOK'S PRE-CORRECTED STANCE.

For over a century, many MacAlisters of Loup have strongly believed that the Irish Annal of Ulster, 1366 – "**ragnall, son of alexander, that is, the heir of the clann-alaxandair- from Innsigall**", was the son of Alexander, son of Donald son of Alexander Mor (their claimed progenitor) – solely based on the clan description, "Clann-alaxandair". And why not? It has been written so in the Reverend's Angus & Angus MacDonald's **"CLAN DONALD VOLS I-III** which is regarded by some as a *bible* of Clan Donald history. It's been repeated ("copied") in 1978 and 2006 by Donald J Macdonald of Castleton in his "Clan Donald" – but which excludes the history of the sons of Al axandair Og in Ireland **and** Scotland. And there are countless other "regurgitations" without any examination, questioning or re-assessment of this genealogy in subsequent history books and now countless websites (none of which is "best evidence", no matter how many times it is repeated or who is the author). And it is used to take their genealogy back to the eponymous Donald of Clan Donald (and to justify that "MacAlisters" were Galloglass in Ireland).

BUT IS IT RIGHT? WHAT HAVE SUBSEQUENT ASSESSMENTS BY MANY SPECIALIST ACADEMICS WHO HAVE RE-EXAMINED THE PRIMARY-CONTEMPORARY-SOURCE DOCUMENTS/EVIDENCE HAD TO SAY? HAVE CLAN MACALISTER (LOUP) HISTORIANS OPENLY AND PUBLICLY ADDRESSED THE CONTESTED DEDUCTION IN "CLAN DONALD" WITH THEIR OWN REVISED ANALYSIS BASED ON ADDITIONAL PRIMARY EVIDENCE OR EXPERT OPINION THAT CONVINCINGLY CONTRADICTS THE RE-ASSESSMENTS?

Revs A&A made fatal errors in their history. Errors in the very foundation of their argument which created a false history from then on. They wrote:-

1. All sons of Alaxandair Og went to Ireland, c.1320... **WRONG**, and can be proved so.
2. They were never known as Mac Alaxandairs in Ireland.... **WRONG**, and can be proved **so**.

The Revs A & A really struggled with trying to construct a MacAlister Mor (Loup) pedigree. They said things which prove this, such as here in their Loup lineage, ie, taken from the three individuals in the Irish Annals of 1366, nos III, IV and V in that flawed pedigree (box below). And this is their sole source for these at least two of these individuals :- words indicating vagueness, doubt and conjecture including “*appear*”, “*a glimpse*”, “*for next three generations the succession seems obscure*”, “*we infer*”... (see Revs A&A, CD, VOL III, p.185 – “MacAlisters of Loup”).

<p>184 THE CLAN DONALD.</p> <p>property, as well as the headship of the family. He had two sons—</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reginald or Ranald. 2. Allan—and a daughter, Euphemia or Amy. Roderick was succeeded by his son, <p>V. REGINALD. He was killed in 1346 by the Earl of Ross, and with him the Macruaris appear to have become extinct in the male line—at anyrate, so far as the transmission of territorial possessions was concerned.</p> <p>Amy, the daughter of Roderick and sister of Reginald, the last head of the house, inherited the family estates, which, on her marriage with John of Isla, became the property of the family of the Isles.</p> <p>(B). THE MACALLISTERS OF LOUP.</p> <p>This family owes its origin genealogically to Alexander, younger son of Donald, progenitor of the clan, and not, as has been supposed by some, to Alexander, son of Angus Mor, the deposed Lord of the Isles. The reasons for this conclusion have been sufficiently discussed in the second volume of this work. It is sufficient to say here that wherever we find the descendants of Alastair Og, son of Angus Mor, appearing indubitably on record in the Irish Annals they invariably do so as MacDonalds, and never as MacAllisters or MacAlexanders. There seems little reason to doubt that all the sons of the forfeited Alexander settled in Ireland. On the other hand, though some of the descendants of “Alastair Mor” seem to have migrated to Ireland, most of them obtained settlements in Scotland, the principal family being from the outset associated with Kintyre, while others are found in the Lowlands of Scotland.</p> <p>I. ALEXANDER, younger son of Donald, was the progenitor of the Clan Allister. He appears in the</p>	<p>THE GENEALOGY OF CLAN DONALD. 185</p> <p>Highland and Irish genealogies as Alastair Mor, whereby he is distinguished from his nephew and contemporary Alastair Og. According to the Seanachies he had at least five sons—</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Donald. 2. Godfrey. 3. Duncan. 4. John. 5. Hector. Alexander was succeeded by <p>II. DONALD, who in 1291 swore fealty to Edward I. In this act of homage there was associated with him</p> <p>III. ALEXANDER, his son and successor. He and his descendants appear to have maintained a connection with their native Argyll, as is evidenced by the glimpse we get of the son and successor of Alexander, namely,</p> <p>IV. RANALD MACALEXANDER, who crosses to Ireland in 1366 to fight in the chronic wars of Ulster at that time raging between Donald and Neill O'Neill. For the next three generations the succession seems obscure, but with the aid of a genealogical tree we infer the succession to have been in this wise—Ranald MacAlexander was succeeded by</p> <p>V. ALEXANDER, who flourished c. 1400. He was succeeded by</p> <p>VI. JOHN DUBH, from whom the tribe seem to have acquired the patronymic <i>Clann Eoin duibh</i>. As the oldest son of Alastair Og, the forfeited Lord of the Isles, was also John Dubh, and his descendants were called <i>Clann Eoin duibh</i>, great confusion has naturally arisen between the two families. John Dubh was succeeded by</p> <p>VII. CHARLES, who appears on record in 1481 as Steward of Kintyre. He was succeeded by</p>
---	--

Firstly, to put this in context and overview, what has the past Lord Lyon and respected Scottish Historian, W David H Sellar, had to say about ‘Clan Donald’ accuracy, specifically in respect of this particular 1366 genealogy.” It may surprise some.

“Unfortunately, neither the original ‘CLAN DONALD, 1896-1904’, although a most useful quarry, nor DJ Macdonald of Castleton’s more recent ‘Clan Donald’, can be relied on.”² From the evidence I am about to present, you will see why Sellar made this criticism.

² (‘McDonald & McRuairi Pedigrees MS 1467’; West Highland Notes & Queries; 1st (28), p.13, fn 4. 1986; WDH Sellar Esq).

Sellar examines these near contemporary (to each other that is) source documents... MS 1467 (copy of older text of c.1400), Book of Ballymote (late 14th c), Book of Lecan (c.1500) and An Leabhar Donn A and B (later half 15th c; RIA MS 23Q10). Sellar's notes, part (ii) and (iii) :-

ii - "Descendants of **Alexander (MOR)** son of Donald son of Ranald son of Somerled" ('**MacAlisters**')

- **NONE** OF THESE PRIMARY SOURCES GIVE A 'RAGHNAILL' (ie, "IV" above in CD box), SON OF ALEXANDER ("III" above in box)..... SON OF DONALD ('II'), SON OF ALASTER MOR ("I"), etc, etc (now Clan MacAlister of Loup).

iii - "Descendants of **Alexander OG** son of Angus Mor son of Donald son of Somerled" ('**Macdonnells**' of Tyrone & Armagh, Mayo, Wicklow, Queen's County, etc).

- **EVERY** SINGLE ONE OF THESE FOUR PRIMARY SOURCES GIVES A '**RAGHNAILL**', SON OF **ALAXANDAIR OG**, etc, etc (as per accepted pedigree of Clan Macdonnell Galloglaigh of Tyrone, Armagh, etc; hereditary constables of Ulster).

<http://www.1467manuscript.co.uk/kindred%2030.html> - "BEST EVIDENCE". A modern critical edition of the texts of the genealogies in MS 1467 by R. and M. Black has in fact been published (in the last 10 years). See link to Ronald and Maire Black's ³ recent comprehensive analysis of the MS 1467 genealogies that **has** provided a scholarly edition of the text as D Sellar wanted - and long been needed. **However, nothing has changed that would affect D. Sellar's findings.** Martin MacGregor ⁴, in "*Genealogies of the clans: contributions to the study of MS 1467*", 2000, re-enforces what has been the constant opinion that, despite other problems with MS 1467 itself and its translations, etc, there is no such criticism of the "*The Clann Shomhairle, Pedigrees*" and he adds and confirms again that :- "**David Sellar's recent valuable researches into the Clann Shomhairle pedigrees, comparing them with Irish compilations of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, have demonstrated firstly that the bulk of these pedigrees 'do not stand on their own but belong to a common genealogical tradition'.**"

Actual MS 1467 below (R. and M. Black link above). AND CONFIRMED BY THE THREE OTHERS.

The **Alaxandair OG** pedigree (relevant line)...



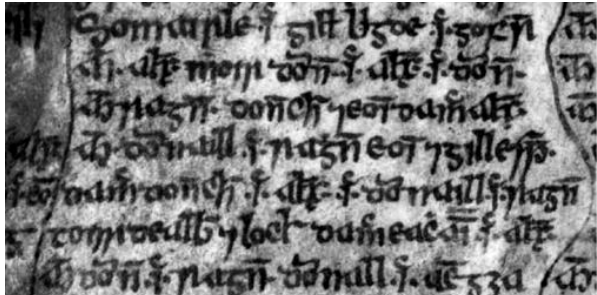
³ About the editors : Máire Black (née Máire Ní Charra) was born in Co. Tipperary, and grew up in Galway. She was drawn to the 1467 ms partly through her interest in family genealogy, but mainly because from the age of four she learned at school to read and write precisely the kind of script used by Dubhghall Albanach (without contractions) as a normal part of everyday writing alongside English copperplate. This Celtic script is now regrettably no longer used for everyday writing in Ireland. Máire has also provided the technical expertise for this project.

Ronnie Black (Ragnall MacilleDhuibh) was born in Glasgow. He married Máire while he was at the Dublin Institute for Advanced Studies in 1972. From 1973 to 1979 he was cataloguer of Gaelic manuscripts in the National Library of Scotland. From 1979 to 2001 he was a lecturer in Celtic in Glasgow and Edinburgh universities. He is Gaelic editor of The Scotsman and author or editor of numerous books, the latest being To the Hebrides (2007), a new edition of Johnson and Boswell's accounts of their tour.

⁴ The Innes Review, vol. 51, no. 2 (Autumn 2000); pps 131-146; Martin MacGregor; "Genealogies of the clans: contributions to the study of MS 1467". "The Clann Shomhairle, Pedigrees: Dating and Composition".

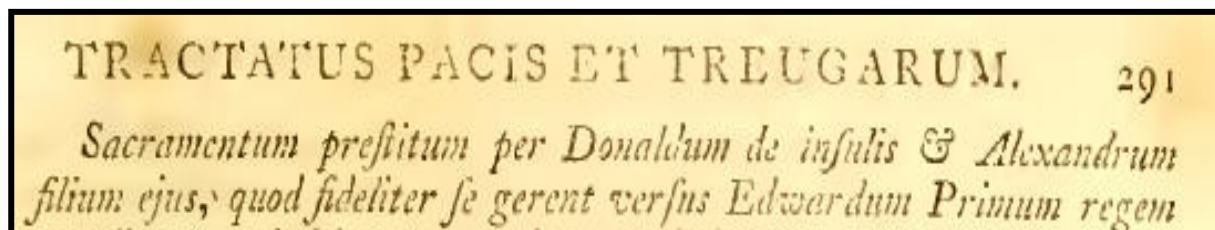
The **Alaster MOR** pedigree in MS 1467 (or the other 2 MS) **does not include any Raghnaill** (ie, “IV” – in CD box above), son of Alexander (“III” in CD box), **son of Donald (“II”), son of Alexander MOR (“I”), son of Donald, etc, etc.** And, does not contain an Alexander (“III”), son of Donald (II”), etc, either. NB :- (The “Ronald” or Reginald/Raghnaill in here (‘Alexander (Mor) son of Ronald’) is Ranald the son of Somerled.) “Donald (“II”)” has no sons given. See these two boxes (and my Chart, Appendix “B”, tree).

The **Alexander MOR** pedigree (relevant lines)....

	23	Somairle mac gilla brigde mhic gofraigh
	24	mhic alasdair mhoir <u>domnall mac alasdair mhic domnail</u>
	25	mhic ragnail donnachadh 7 eoin da mhac alasdair
	26	mhic domhnaill mhic raghnaill eoin 7 gillespaig
	27	da mhac donnchaidh mhic alasdair mhic domnail mhic ragnail
	28	toirdealbhach 7 loclann da mhac eachainn mhic alasdair
	29	mhic domnail mhic ragnail domnall mac aengusa

	23	Sorley was the son of Gille Brighde son of Godfrey
	24	son of big (great) Alexander; <u>Donald was the son of Alexander son of Donald</u>
	25	son of Ronald; Duncan and John were the two sons of Alexander
	26	son of Donald son of Ronald; John and Archibald
	27	were the two sons of Duncan son of Alexander son of Donald son of Ronald;
	28	Toirdhealbhaich (Charles) and Lachlan were the two sons of Hector son of Alexander
	29	son of Donald son of Ronald; Donald was the son of Angus

Revs A&A may have found an Alexander (“III” in above CD box) son of Donald (son of Alaster Mor) but I think they have over relied on a single entry in “*Ayloffe’s Calendar of Ancient Charters*”⁵; **AD1291:-**

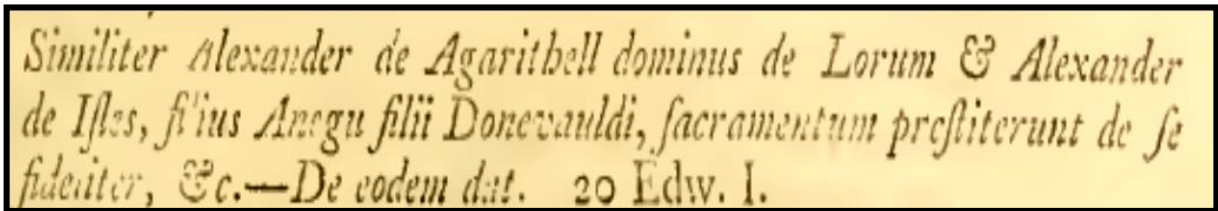


Can A&A rely on this one mention of someone, in someone’s line, called *Alexander son (filium ejus) of Donald de Insulis* to accurately place the person in the correct lineage? It certainly sounds Clan Donald, but **if** so, where does it fit – how many possibilities are there? It could be an Alexander, son of Donald, older brother of Angus Og? ⁶ - G. Barrow: “*we may accept – **virtually certain** - that Angus (Og) had an older brother.... ‘Donald of Islay’, who attended the St Andrew’s Parliament in 1309*”.

⁵ *Calendars of the ancient charters, and of the Welch and Scottish Rolls*; p291; Ayloffe, Joseph Sir, 1709-1781; Pub 1774

⁶ Barrow GWS. “*Robert Bruce and the Community of the Realm of Scotland*”, Edinburgh, 1965; 4th Ed, 2005; p291.

This lone, isolated record, and only for a son and father (two generation), should not be accepted as absolute fact for the purpose A&A have used it. This entry in Ayloffe's for the Revs A&A postulated "Alexander son of Donald (son of Alaster Mor)" stands in stark isolation, unlike the many collaborating entries for the lineage of Alaxandair Og and, for example, the entry below which is for an extra (3rd) generation making it even the more reliable.... "*Alexander de Isles, filius Anegu filii Donevauldi*" (Alaxandair Og)....on the same page in Ayloffe's Calendars of Ancient charters (1291):-



Similiter Alexander de Agaritbell dominus de Lorum & Alexander de Isles, filius Anegu filii Donevauldi, sacramentum prestiterunt de se fidenter, &c.—De eodem dat. 20 Edw. I.

“ALEXANDER OG’S [MACDONNELL] MANY DESCENDANTS WERE KNOWN COLLECTIVELY AS THE CLAN ALEXANDER”

Sellar goes on to say... “*Alexander OG’s [Macdonnell] many descendants were known collectively as the CLAN ALEXANDER*”! MOST OF THE NAMES WHICH APPEAR IN THE GENEALOGES ARE VOUCHERED FOR IN CONTEMPORARY ANNALS. In 1366, in which year Ranald [ie, son of Alaxandair Og], described as ‘heir of Clan Alexander’, came from the Hebrides”.

This is not the first time that it has been made clear that Raghnaill was the son of Alaxandair Og and that they were called then “Clan Alexander” – it’s perfectly understandable to anyone with a basic knowledge of the patronymic naming system and the rather common naming of a “sub-sept/clan” with the name of the “founding” individual who was so distinguished and singular – within the broader clan name (eg, Clan Ranald or Clan Ian Mor within Clan Donald). **It is a rather basic mistake to make to confuse the *ultimate eponym* of Clan MacAlister, Alaster Mor, with its common surname patronymic of a “sub-sept” of Alaxandair Og.**

In fact in W. Skene’s book, “Celtic Scotland VOL 3, 1st Ed.” of 1880 (20 years before CD) it highlights the fact that descendants of Alaxandair Og were first called “Clan Alasdair” (Skene’s highland genealogies are actually a composite of various Irish MS, not just MS1467):- quote.....

NOTE 13 : “*The following branches, descended from Alaxandair (OG), son of Angus MOR, are taken from the Books of Ballimote and Lecan and MS 1467, and, though bearing no title, are obviously the CLAN ALASDAIR*”. The branch includes Raghnaill, son of Alaxandair Og. (published 1880 - how did Angus & Angus miss this in 1896?).

AND VICE VERSA, MAKING IT IMPOSSIBLE TO MISS that it’s Raghnaill Macdonnell, son of Alaxandair OG in the Annals of Ulster (and others) in 1366....

NOTE 14... ‘*Ragnall mac Alaxandair, heir of the Clann Alaxandair, is mentioned in the Annals of Ulster in 1366*’ (ie, Raghnaill Macdonnell).

REVS A&A IN “CLAN DONALD” HAVE IGNORED THIS AND BREACH THE EXPLICIT IMPORT OF THEIR OWN STATED RULE THAT MS 1467 IS THE “*HIGHER AUTHORITY*”, “*THE MOST VALUABLE GENEALOGICAL AUTHORITY WE HAVE*” AND CLAIM INCORRECTLY THAT THIS 1366 RAGHNALL (note 14) IN THE “CLAN ALASDAIR” DESCENDS FROM ALASTER MOR.

The recent eminent GALLOGLOSS PROJECT decisively authenticates the above. From the 1366 annal:-

Allies, Enemies, Chieftains, Household Retinue	
Allies	Niall O Neill; <u>Alexander mac Domhnaill, son of Ragnall, son of Alexander mac Domhnaill, heir of the Clann Domhnaill</u>

<http://galloglass.ucc.ie/Individual.php?id=2749>

Mr Sellar makes these additional points in his paper... “*Where cross-checking is possible, the MacDonald and MacRuari pedigrees appear reliable: there is little or no evidence of pedigree manipulation here.*” Any general conclusions must necessarily be tentative pending a full scholarly edition of MS 1467 and its comparison with further Irish Manuscript sources. It will be readily appreciated however, that, apart from the section on the descendants of Ranald and Godfrey [(Part vii) sons of John of Islay], the MacDonald and MacRuari pedigrees in MS 1467 do not stand on their own but belong to a common genealogical tradition.” [ie, the other Irish MS as above).

What he is clearly saying is that he is not uncertain with MS1467 in relation to his Part (iii), “Descendants of Alexander Og, son of Angus Mor”; ie, which includes, Ranald son of Alaxandair OG, son of Angus Mor, son of Donald – and does **not** include a Ranald, son of Alexander, son of Donald, son of Alaster MOR, son of Donald.

So, two source evidence documents match, as will be proved below : MS 1467 (also consistent with 3 other MS) **and**, as will be proven later here, the Irish Annal(s) 1366, which actually is about Raghnaill (Macdonnell), son of Alaxandair OG, 3rd Chief of Clan Donald.

As noted previously, the Revs A & A really struggled to construct a MacAlister Mor pedigree. They said things which prove this, such as here (the three individuals in Annals of Ulster -1366... ie, nos III, IV and V in that flawed pedigree) :- “*appear*”, “*a glimpse*”, “*for next three generations the succession seems obscure*”, “*we infer*”... (see Revs A&A, CD, VOL III, p.185).

III. ALEXANDER, his son and successor. He and his descendants appear to have maintained a connection with their native Argyll, as is evidenced by the glimpse we get of the son and successor of Alexander, namely,

IV. RANALD MACALEXANDER, who crosses to Ireland in 1366 to fight in the chronic wars of Ulster at that time raging between Donald and Neill O'Neill. For the next three generations the succession seems obscure, but with the aid of a genealogical tree we infer the succession to have been in this wise—Ranald MacAlexander was succeeded by

V. ALEXANDER, who flourished c. 1400. He was succeeded by

In stark contrast to what is said above in the CLAN DONALD extract:

- **We do have a full, clear picture of the Ulster hereditary (Macdonnell) Galloglass Clan of MacAlaxandair OGs, NOT a ‘glimpse’; and....**
- **Their real succession is NOT ‘obscure’ at all, for any generation; and...**
- **There is absolutely NO need to ‘infer’ anything! ⁷**

They were not careful in their attribution of this history to the Loups of Alaster Mor. Annals cannot be used by plucking a lone entry (and misunderstanding it) and also using it out of context. The Annals must be used by researching the entries of the period either side of the event in question (for the same place – or same time other places) to develop a cohesive narrative, a context of events, a chain of cause and effect – to fully grasp what is really happening; to confirm and validate the accurate history (after Dr K. Simms).

The Annal entry of only the one year before would have told the Revs A&A that their view was very suspect!

HERE IS THE ANNAL ONE YEAR BEFORE THE ONE IN QUESTION, 1365. Ulster Annal. :- *Somairle, the Constable of the Fifth (Province) of Ulster* (to O'Neill Clan –of Cenel nEogain- of Northern Ui Neill) ...*one who was to be king of Insi-Gall Hebrides, namely, the son of John the Black, son of Alaxandair MacDomnaill* (was murdered by) *Brian, son of Aedh Mag Mathgamna, king of Airghialla.*

⁷ *The MacDonnells of Tyrone and Armagh – A Genealogy Study*"; Seanchas Ardmhacha (Journal of Armagh Diocesan Historical Society), 10/1 (1980-1); Donald M Schlegel; pages 193-219.

Note: there are literally 100's of Irish Annal entries for Mac Alaxandair => **Macdonnell Galloglass**, ie, all the hereditary Macdonnell Constables, etc, descendants from Alaxandair Og ⁸. It was quite extraordinary I think for A&A in CD to suggest, as if by some miraculous chance and totally removed from the contextual setting and narrative, that the single, lone entry of 1366 was not also one for the Tyrone "Macdonnells".

Sellar - (iii) Further notes, p. 8 :- "*Alexander Og's many descendants were known collectively as the Clan Alexander. From them descend many gallowglass families in Ireland whose relationships have not yet been comprehensively studied, and also, perhaps, the MacAlisters of Kintyre. Most of the names which appear in the genealogies are vouched for in contemporary annals.* Alexander's sons long survived him. John Dubh was killed in Ireland in 1349. Kenneth Nicholls notes that a near contemporary pedigree of him still exists; this may explain why he is separately noted in MS 1467 and Lecan. *Ranald and Toirdealbech were still alive in 1366, in which year Ranald, described as 'heir of Clan Alexander', came from the Hebrides (Innse Gall) and fought a battle against Toirdealbach in Ireland.* Somerled son of John Dubh was Constable of O'Neill's gallowglasses and was killed in 1365. He is described as '*one who was to be king of the Hebrides (Innse Gall)*'. Another grandson of Alexander Og, also named Alexander Og, who does not appear in the pedigrees, son of Toirdealbach, is styled '*heir of Clan Donald*' on his death in 1368. Marcus son of Somerled son of Alexander Og was killed in 1397. The '*Macdonald Gallowglass*' of An Leabhar Donn, Colla son of Toirdealbach, was Constable of Ulster and died in 1482".

Angus & Angus of CD have in fact 'body snatched' none other than Clan Donald Chief Alaxandair Og for the MacAlister of Loup pedigree! Their incorrectly attributed **Alexander**, father of Ragnall in AU 1366, ie, "the father in *Ragnall mac Alaxandair*" is, beyond any reasonable doubt, the Clan Donald chief Alaxandair **OG**".

This 1366 Annal also clearly gives a son Alexander to Ragnall, son of Alaxandair Og, which Revs A&A also misuse in their wrongful construction of their Clan Allister (Mor) pedigree, ie, their **Alexander** ("V") mac Ragnall, vic Donald vic Alaster Mor. (p.185, VOL 3). He must also be removed from the MacAlister of Loup pedigree.

[There are other cases of "vulnerable Allisters" being "body snatched" for the Loup's genealogies.. The "MacAlisters" of Kinbane Castle, who the Loups claim by "tradition" as theirs, are in fact 'Alexander MacRandalboy' Macdonnells from Islay/Kintyre who first settled in Lecale and Dufferin, Ulster. There were two separate branches of Clan Iain Mor called MacAlister in the Glynnns. Another simple, not uncommon, well understood example of an outstanding individual assuming a patronymic for his distinguished "family". They did so to "*distinguish themselves from the multitudinous Macdonnells*" around them ("Macdonnells of Antrim"; G Hill). Alexander MacRandalboy Macdonnell's McAllister's were at Kinbane and Alexander Oge M'Alester Charrie's McAllister's were miles away near Glenarm. The State Papers Ireland place Alexander MacRandalboy Macdonnell and his 'Allesters' there until 1563. In 1568 they are still there. And from 1568 through to 1571 they are still manuring the land round Kinbane unguarded and unmolested by anyone. (See APPENDIX "1" for more)

Another case is *Ruaidhri Mac Alasdair*, Bishop Elect of the Isles, 1545-6, who the Loup MacAlister Mors, once again, wrongly claim as theirs as a 4th son of *Ean Dubh*, (1st) Chief of MacAlister in 1493 (in fact an arbitrary year – just the fall of the Lordship of Isles). He is the son of "*Alexander M'Allane, Capitan of the Clan Rannald*"! ⁹ But, once again, these are a matter for another, more complete paper.]

⁸ <http://celt.ucc.ie/publishd.html> - all the various Irish Annals on-line (and searchable with Browser – "Find"). I have searched and recorded them all for Galloglass and Macdomhnaill/Macdonnell entries.

⁹ *Acts of The lords of The Isles*; Monro & Monro; p.288-9. "Rory (Ruari) "parson" on record 1519-47 as Roderick MacAlister, Ranaldson, parson of Eilean Fhinain, Dean of Morvern, Bishop Elect of Isles". He was the candidate of Donald Dubh, last Lord of Isles. Another cold case of the MacAlister Mors kidnapping any unaccompanied "Allister"

Once we remove the 1366 Irish Annal which is incorrectly attributed to three individuals for the MacAlisters (Mor) of Loup, "*the name passes out of history*" (A & A; CD) from **1291** (Alexander Mor himself!) for NOT "*upwards of a hundred years – buried in the depths of an oblivion from which it seems impossible to rescue them*" (A&A; CD), but for over two hundred years, to at least 1481 and most probably to **1516** – or later! Here, page copied from A&A CD....

of his son and kinsman in one day.¹ From this notice in the Irish Annals, we gather that the Clan Allister of the senior branch were still settled in some part either of the Western Highlands or Islands, and must in a measure have recovered from the depressed fortunes which followed their anti-national attitude in the early part of the fourteenth century. Beyond this we cannot with any certainty decide the particular region to which they belonged, and, although Ranald appears to have had other sons to carry on the ancestral line besides him who was killed in Ireland, after 1366 he and his descendants, as a Highland family, retire into unbroken obscurity for several generations. If the peninsula of Kintyre was the home and nursery of the race—and it seems impossible to associate the Clan Allister as a Highland sept with any other region—the current of their history runs underground for upwards of a hundred years, and their annals during that period are buried in the depths of an oblivion from which it seems impossible to rescue them.

So far as we can trace the Clan Allister other than the senior line before and after 1366, it is clear that a marked change has passed over them as a

¹ Annals of the Four Masters, vol. III., pp. 633-43.

And in another part of CD, by A&A.....

We have thus endeavoured to trace the history of the different sons of *Alastair Mor* and their descendants, so far as this is indicated by the records of the fourteenth century. We have seen that Ranald, the son of Alexander, and heir to the Clan Alexander, crossed from the Hebrides in 1367 to take part in Irish warfare. We do not find that this Clan was indigenous to any region of the Western Highlands except the peninsula of Kintyre, and although it did not, in the strictly accurate sense, form part of the Hebrides, it was traditionally reckoned one of the Southern Isles; and there is little reason to doubt that this Ranald had his residence in the quarter in which the Clan Allister at a later date are found largely to abound. After his appearance in 1367 there is a blank of over a hundred years in the annals of the Kintyre branch, for it is not until 1481 that the light either of history or tradition again falls upon them. In that

GALLOGGLASS .

An associated aspect of the above is that no specialist book on Galloglass ever mention MacAlisters (Mor) of Loup as one of the hereditary kindred or names even one axeman as those particular MacAlisters. Some general history books might but they are simply regurgitating the proven incorrect CD history given above, that the Galloglach *Raghnaill Macdonnell* in 1366 was a MacAlister (Mor) of Loup - originated falsely in "Clan Donald". No map of Galloglass in Ireland in any publication includes "MacAlister" - (Mor) of Loup. See Appendices (7 i-iv). The only Galloglass kindred of Alaster MOR in Ireland were the MacSheehy and they were a considerable force (to the Fitzgerald Earls of Desmond - 8 battles (each of 90-100 sparrs/units of 3 men) of MacSheehy led Galloglaigh). See Appendix "6". But yet, they are never mentioned by the websites 'Clan MacAlister Society USA' or 'Clan MacAlister of America' and A&A in CD only give them a cursory passing comment, with the weak excuse of "*such an enquiry would meanwhile occupy space somewhat disproportionate to the importance of the subject*"! Why is this? MacAlisters of Loup are claiming Galloglass that they don't have and ignoring those they do.

There are a number of publications by eminent Professors who specialise in this area who confirm everything I have said above. Eg.. Gerard Hayes McCoy, "*Scots Mercenary Forces in Ireland*", 1937¹⁰; Dr Nicholls-"*Scottish Mercenary Kindreds in Ireland*";-"*Galloglass World*", Ed Duffy. Dr J Lydon- "*The Scottish Soldier in Medieval Ireland*". Dr K Simms- '*Gaelic Warfare in Middle Ages*', in *Military History of Ireland*; Ed. Bartlett; 1996; "*Galloglass 1250-1600*" – Fergus Cannan, 2010; "*Galloglass*"; John Marsden.

Dr Nicholls in "*Scottish Mercenary Kindreds in Ireland*", p.98:-"*In 1366 Toirdhealbhach and Alexander Og ('jnr') had joined O'Neills brother Domhnall in his revolt against O'Neill, and another son of Alexander [Og – 'senior'], Raghnaill, had come to Ireland from the Isles to help O'Neill*".

¹⁰ His work on the Scots mercenary forces in Ireland (1565-1603) established him as "one of the leading Irish scholars of his generation." It was based on his PhD thesis which he completed at the [University of Edinburgh](#) in 1934.

In "Galloglas" by J Marsden, on the 1366 battle between the seniors O'Neill-Macdonnell faction and the juniors factions, p.46; "*Niall O'Neill's forces included a contingent of fighting men bought in from the Hebrides under the command of Turlough's older brother Ranald, and the Annals of Four Masters tell how those two sons of Alexander Og faced each other....*" .

Donald Schlegel - ¹¹ Agrees with the Ed. of the Ulster Annals - "*the episode relative to the coming of the MacDonnells.....*".

The eminent "**Galloglass Project**" run by Uni College Cork and Trinity College Dublin confirm the above (Dr Sean Duffy; Dr Susan Foran; Dr Benjamin Hazard). This project lists all the surnames of Galloglass in Ireland from source documents. **NO MACALISTER NAME (or variation of) IS INCLUDED AT ALL AS GALLOGGLASS!** On annal 1366, the identities in the annal are clearly given by the project academics as Clan Macdonnell (adding, 'sub-sept Alexander'). This is a very damaging blow to the A&A "Clan Donald" pedigree deduction of annal 1366 for MacAlisters of Loup – a death blow from THE current world experts on Irish annals and Galloglass kindreds, names. NB : this cannot be "wished" away by pleading ..."but Clan MacAlister" are in Clan Donald".

Name, Surname, Sept, Origin Full Name	Ragnall son of Alexander, heir of the Clann Alexander (Mac Domhnaill)
Sept Surname	Mac Domhnaill
Sub-Sept Surname	Clann Alexander
Family's Place of Origin	Islay, Scotland

<http://galloglass.ucc.ie/Individual.php?id=2747>

Allies, Enemies, Chieftains, Household Retinue	
Allies	Niall O'Neill; <u>Alexander mac Domhnaill, son of Ragnall, son of Alexander mac Domhnaill, heir of the Clann Domhnaill</u>

<http://galloglass.ucc.ie/Individual.php?id=2749>

Name, Surname, Sept, Origin	
Full Name	Clann Domhnaill forces of Ragnall, son of Alexander, heir of the Clann Domhnaill

<http://galloglass.ucc.ie/Individual.php?id=2748>

¹¹ *The MacDonnells of Tyrone and Armagh – A Genealogy Study*"; Seachas Ardmhacha (Journal of Armagh Diocesan Historical Society), 10/1 (1980-1); Donald M Schlegel; p.197.

Finally, the following puts the matter firmly beyond dispute - THIS PRIMARY SOURCE PERFECTLY ALIGNS WITH ALL OTHER FACTS AND OPINIONS, AND IS 'BEST EVIDENCE' :- **Annals of Four Masters - 1366. Notes by editor.** *Annals of The Kingdom of Ireland by The Four Masters (AFM)*; John Donovan, LLD, MRJA; 2nd Ed; VOL 3, 1856; p634-5; note 'i'.

It unequivocally states that Raghnaill in the Irish Annals of 1366 was **not** a MacAlister (Mor) of Loup. That he was **NOT** a Raghnaill, son of Alexander, son of Donald, son of **Alaster Mor** – **not** a person in the Revs A&A line of the *MacAlisters of Loup* in CD. It is from the highly respected and credible editor of The Annals of Four Masters, John O'Donovan. **NOTE** : He is tacitly agreeing with **another source document**, the Annals of Clonmacnoise, ie, the translation of its annal 1366 by Mageoghegan and he is confident to use it word for word:-

(a):- "**Randolph mac Alexander, chief of the Mac Donells**" - the MacAlisters were never called 'MacDonnells' (even if of Clan Donald) – certainly **never** a 'Chief of MacDonnells"! If this were the MacAlisters, O'Donovan would definitely have said so. (Was published 1856, forty years before Revs A&A published Clan Donald. They say they used the AFM, in their Preface, p.'x', CLAN DONALD, VOL 1. And they actually cite and discuss the relevant pages in the AFM Book by Donovan when writing about this annal 1366, including the editor's notes. Once again, why did they decide to ignore what was in the Editor's notes? Because that is how it appears; they never mention it let alone discuss the obvious "conflict" of the surname (that would be the usual scholarly thing to do).

O'Donovan would never have even given it a second thought because these **Annals of Clonmacnoise** say :-

"Randolph Mc Alexander, chief of the McDonnells, came out of the Isles to assist Neale O'Neale in that war, where the two sons (forces) of McDonnells met..."..**"Randolph sent Alexander his son & heir and Terlagh MacDonell, to his kinsmen, desiring them, in regard they were his kinsmen and he Chiefe of the house they were of, that they would be pleased to desist from contending against him."** ("his kinsmen, the other Macdonnells" from O'Donovan's note (i)).

In addition, B. MacCarthy (Annals of Ulster), also explains this Annal as, per his note 7 :- "*The episode relative to the **coming of the MacDonnells** is introduced to explain their junction*".¹² That is, expressly **not** the coming of the MacAlisters or Alexanders! **This editor totally contradicts the view by A&A in CD when they use the 1366 Ulster Annal to say that the 'heir of the Clann Alaxandair' means Clan MacAlister (MOR) of Loup.**

{It would be not clever for anyone to try and bluff their way through this particular situation by saying that MacAlisters were Macdonnells (i.e., of Clan Donald). Giving that notion a little extra thought would see how illogical, out of context and non sequitur it is... and it can't be had both ways!}

The meaning is unequivocal: - they were all of the same 'sept', all descendants of Alaxandair OG - the **Macdonnell Galloglass** of Tyrone & Armagh (the '**Clann Alaxandair Macdonnell**') and Ragnall Mac Alaxandair- Macdonnell, son of Alaxandair Og (with his sons) from the "Hebrides". This is also a consistent and coherent translation with the Annals of Ulster (AU) 1366, albeit the above Mageoghegan translation of the Clonmacnoise annal is more detailed :- (AU) "... and he asked **in honour of the seniority¹³ and of the brotherhood** not to come against him". "The kerns of the two parties met with one another, that is, the **whole sept of the Clann-Domnail**".

¹² *The Annals of Ulster*; VOL II; 1893"; B MacCarthy.

¹³ "**it is not right to oppose a good senior man**" '*Gaelic Warfare in Middle Ages*', Dr K Simms, in *Military History of Ireland*; Ed. Bartlett; 1996. Chapter IV, **Methods of Choosing and deposing a King - The Tanaiste, The Mac Riogh**; pps47-49. Seniority was decided on two grounds:- "personal age and descent (noble)", and other qualifications "being equal", seniority was a key factor. (eg, also other : number of clients, wealth, military power, valour, unblemished body, generosity, mother's nobility, etc).

So we have all these THREE Irish experts of the Irish Annals, Mageoghegan, O'Donovan and MacCarthy, all agreeing that the 1366 annal refers to the Macdonnells.... NOT the MacAlisters! (Annals of Ulster (compiled late 15th c), Clonmacnoise (annals to 1408) and AFM, later compilation). It's not relevant in the context of this debate when they were written, or which might or might not be the exemplar, ie, which may or may not have been derived, collated, redacted or copied from which.)

This is all so crystal clear. And I repeat: **This Ragnall was not of the Clan Alaster Mor. He cannot be placed in the genealogy of Clan Allister (Mor).** Why did Revs A&A not discuss what was in the AFM, or the notes of the Ulster Annal they used or the Clonmacnoise Annal, 1366? It is a 'mystery'. Irish medieval expert Dr K Simms (retired now, was on Galloglass Project), calls them "*Clann Alaxandair MacDonnell*" ¹⁴, "*.... the office of High Constable of the Province of Ulster was held by Scottish Galloglass Captains, members of the Clann Alexander MacDonnell.*" NOTE : she does not identify them just as Clann Alaxandair, which might be confusing. Clann Alaster (MOR) were never called "Clan Alaxandair MacDonnell" and NOT ONCE held the office of *High Constable of the Province of Ulster*. Only the Welch MacQuillens did to De Burgh and then to O'Neill before Macdonnells of Tyrone.

For her index, Dr K. Simms classifies them, the Macdonnells, unequivocally as:

"MacDomhnaill Gallóglagh, Clann Alasdair".

Not a single competent academic writer about the Galloglaigh has said that MacAlaster MOR himself or his descendants were ever Galloglaigh in Ireland at any time between 1250-1600! ¹⁵

Yet, in the website of Clan MacAlister Society there is this, which is utterly false:-

"The evidence that Alisdair was a leader of galloglass forces is persuasive. In addition to the reference to Alisdair in the Irish Annals (strongly contested), it seems that Alisdair's older brother was leading troops into Ireland. Another piece of evidence is that the **Chief of Clan Alisdair is found leading galloglass forces for the O'Neill in Ulster in 1360** [wrong year]. Lastly, **the MacAlisters were recognized as one of the leading galloglass clans during the 16th century**, which implies some continued connection. It would not be unreasonable to assert, then, that **during much of his adult life, Alisdair was leading galloglass troops in Ulster.**" ("History Committee :- Vance McAlister, Esq., FAS Scot, Chairman, Clan MacAlister Historian. Lynn McAlister, DC, Clan History Blog: "Today in Clan MacAlister History". "History of Clan Alasdair" by Lynn C. McAlister is also on the "Clan MacAlister of America" website).

¹⁴ 'Gaelic Warfare in Middle Ages', K Simms; p110.

¹⁵ Hayes McCoy; Kenneth Nicholls; Katherine Simms; WDH Sellar; Andrew McDonald; John Marsden; Fergus Cannon, etc! And the Galloglass Project... Dr Sean Duffy; Dr Susan Foran; Dr Benjamin Hazard.

Other Scots Galloglass families are MacSweeny, MacDowell (from MacDougall), MacCabs and the other Clan Donnell septs – MacSheehy, descended from Alaster Mor Mhic Donald (large numbers with Fitzgerald Earl of Desmond) and MacRory. **Aristocratic Hebridean family leaders stopped coming to Ireland around 1400 to set up Galloglaigh dynasties.** It was the less well-harnessed and armed "redshanks" that came from the Hebrides after 1400 as mercenaries. They were effective, much less expensive and so could be hired seasonally in large numbers. (eg, from Clan Ranald). No doubt some stayed and joined the Galloglaigh ranks - just as the Irish themselves did. When any clansmen from other than these recognised Galloglaigh dynasties joined their ranks as an axeman, eg, an O'Reilly or a Clanranald, they became known simply as a "Macdonnell Galloglass" - and not be individually named in any records. Galloglaigh *Battles* were militarily effective until 1600, providing the cutting edge of resistance to the whole period of the Tudor reconquest (Henry VIII; Eliz. I). Firearms and artillery gradually ushered in change and the axemen *Battle* was swapped for combined pike & caliver/arguebus units.

I said before and it's worth repeating...

Revs A&A made two fatal errors in their history. Errors in the very foundation of their arguments which created a false history from then on. They wrote:-

1. All sons of Alaxandair went to Ireland, c.1320..... WRONG, and has been proved so.

At least three clearly did not (see Chart "A" for all of them) :-

(i) **Raghnaill** - '*came from the Hebrides*' in 1366. "Body-snatched" and misused as 'IV' in the MacAlister's pedigree, making a "black hole" in their pedigree! The fact is, such a person, their pedigree "IV", never existed in that line and neither did the father and son necessarily attached to him to prop up the miscarriage, also "body-snatched" {their pedigree chart black-hole of : "III, IV, V"}.

(ii) **Angus** - progenitor of MacAlister Abbots of Iona and Saddell (my "*Ecclesiastical MacAlister Noblemen*", see my Chart Appendix "C"; and

(iii) **Godfrey** - most likely progenitor of Alexanders of Fofarshire and Menstrie -

2. They were never known as Mac Alaxandairs in Ireland.... WRONG, and has been proved so.

Integral to these two mistakes are these two problems:-

(a) (1st 'mistake') **It was the Clan Donald Chief Alaxandair Og who was killed in Ireland in 1299, not his nebulous uncle, Alaster Mor.** "*Alaxandair Mac Donnell, the best man of his tribe in Ireland and Scotland for hospitality and prowess, was slain by Alexander Mac Dowell, together with a countless number of his people who were slaughtered.*" I'm not going to do a complete, full in-depth analysis right now as it's too complex and lengthy to do it justice. I have to mention it because The Clan MacAlister of Loup also misuse this annal to begin the corrupt historicity that Alaster Mor was a Galloglass leader and his descendants were a 'leading galloglass clan'.

Which "Alexander" died in 1299 is however contested, but the contest is very one sided with a ratio of approximately 13¹⁶ : 2¹⁷ (Duffy and Caldwell¹⁸) in favour of it being Alaxandair Og (where the issue has

¹⁶ **Sellar, WDH**; (Lord Lyon King of Arms - past). "*MacDonald and MacRuari Pedigrees in MS 1467*", West Highland Notes & Queries, (1986). Sellar, WDH (2016). "Review of RD Oram, The Lordship of the Isles". Northern Scotland. 7 (1): 103–107. Sellar, WDH (2000). "Hebridean Sea Kings: The Successors of Somerled, 1164–1316". In Cowan, EJ; McDonald, RA. Alba: Celtic Scotland in the Middle

* **MacDonald, R Andrew**; *The Kingdom of the Isles – Scotland's Western Seaboard c.1100-c.1336*, (1997),.

* **Brown, M** (2004). *The Wars of Scotland, 1214–1371. The New Edinburgh History of Scotland (series vol. 4)*. Edinburgh:

* **Barrow, GWS** (1988) [1965]. *Robert Bruce & the Community of the Realm of Scotland*, Edinburgh; 4th Ed, 2005;

* **Nicholls, Dr Kenneth**; *Medieval Ireland, an Encyclopaedia*, MacDomhnaill, (2005),.

* **Marsden, John**; Galloglaigh, (2003),.

* **Penman, Michael A.**; *The MacDonald Lordship and the Bruce Dynasty, c.1306-c.1371*.

* **Bannerman, J** (1998) [1993]. "MacDuff of Fife". In Grant, A; Stringer, KJ. *Medieval Scotland: Crown, Lordship and Community*. Edinburgh . J Bannerman, 1977. RCAHMS,

* **Holton, CT** (2017). 'Masculine Identity in Medieval Scotland: Gender, Ethnicity, and Regionality' (PhD thesis). University of Guelph – via The Atrium.

* **Petre, J** (2015). "Donald Balloch, the 'Treaty of Ardtornish-Westminster' and the MacDonald Raids of 1461–3". *Historical Research*. 88 (242): 599–628

* **MacDonald, Norman H** (recently deceased, 13th October, 2017. Past-President of "The Clan Donald Society of Edinburgh -1891". Historian & Archivist to High Council of Clan Donald; his "*History of Clan Donald*".

* **McNamee, C** (2012a) [2006]. *Robert Bruce: Our Most Valiant Prince, King and Lord*. Edinburgh: Birlinn Limited. ISBN 978-0-85790-496-6.

* **Campbell of Airds, A** (2000). *A History of Clan Campbell. Vol. 1, From Origins to Flodden*. Edinburgh.

been considered – not uncritical repeats. The total numbers will probably be more, but the ratio will stay about the same). A couple sit on the fence, eg, Lamont¹⁹ and he gives the best detailed, balanced analysis²⁰. Some scholars in fact count him as a "yes" for Alaxandair Og being K.1299 because of the weight of evidence he actually provides for that opinion - he is particularly cautious, seeming to hope to find proof 'beyond all reasonable doubt'. The minority who don't agree it is Alaxandair Og, k.1299, never cover these key facts (primary evidence) that only Angus Mor and son Alaxandair Og are ever mentioned regularly travelling to Ireland and never Alaster Mor, Alaxandair Og only has the record of having the on-going battle with the MacDougalls (Dowells in Ireland), and that just after 1299 in 1301, Angus Og designates himself as "Angus *de Yle*", which is unequivocally the title reserved solely for the Chief of Clan Donald - and, in 1302 Angus Og is the new agent of King Edward of England.

The usually regular (factual) mentions of *Alaxandair Og* stop from 1299. They stop forever, after eradicating the concocted 'cock and balderdash' accounts of him dyeing in prison in 1308 and being killed in Ireland in 1318.

Any claims by the small dissident minority that Alaxandair Og was either in a charter of Robert Bruce 1314-18 or he was killed in Ireland in 1318 with Edward Bruce can be rationally explained as not correct. The two involved in each case are Angus Og and his son Alexander. Respectively, in the charter, Index "A" :- "Angusii de Ile" ("of Islay" – the Chief exclusively) and "Alexandri de Insula" ("of The Isles" – correctly family of Chief. And in the Charter, Index "B" :- "Angus de Lyle" (Angus g) and "Alexander younger lord of the isles" ("younger lord") specifically denotes Alexander (not "Og"), son of Angus Og - and for confirmation, see just below here, from the Annals of Loch Ce, 1490 for Angus, "the young lord", son of Chief John II. Lamont says this Alexander was 'either the "Lord of Islay" or the son and heir (of Angus Og)'. I think Lamont is wrong about "de Insula" in Charter Index "A" for *Alexandri* denoting him as "Lord of Islay". It simply does not, except in some documents wrongly written by the English, who didn't know the difference between Île (Islay), ile (island), Insula and Insulis (and see p.20 for other reasons).

And in 1318,²¹ Angus Og, "Mac Domnaill, called king of Airthir-Gaidhil Argyle"- **together** with the slaughter of the Men of Scotland - **amongst** who fell Alexander M<.....>"- ie, his son Alexander (as per the charter above). In any case, this "Alexander M.", is clearly by any interpretation of the wording, in **addition** to "Mac Domnaill tigearna Airir Gaoidel, ie, he is not the chief of Clan Donald, ie, it cannot possibly be Alaxandair Og. [This is my original analysis and conclusion](#) ...(link - it's near the end of the long web page).

I have examined the actual MS itself. Others have misread these particular 1318 annals (a choice of four different ones) and made wrong assumptions by mixing bits from each. After a 2/3's missing gap, bottom left column, of nearly five lines in MSS AI 1318.4, the Alexander is recorded as "among who fell Alexander M....." - "inter quos corruit Alexander M<... rest is cut off...>". I think my conclusion is plain common sense actually, after carefully reading it – yourself, [ANNAL OF INISFALLEN - ORIGINAL MS {AI 1318.4}](#). But there is other solid evidence.

Annals of Loch Cé - 1490.2 "Mac Domhnaill of Alba, i.e. **the young Lord, the best man in Erin, or in Alba, in his time** [note the same stock phrase used in 1299], was unfortunately slain by an Irish harper, i.e. Diarmaid Cairbrech, in his own chamber. This is Angus, son of John II, Lord of the Isles.

¹⁷ S. Duffy, "The "continuation" of Nicholas Trevet: a new source for the Bruce invasion', Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy, 91, C, (1991), 303-15. He does not do the question justice only spending a couple of paragraphs and a few notes on it. There is probably a few others, but the ratio is still overwhelming for Alaxandair Og, k.1299!

¹⁸ David Caldwell, I think, but cant remember where I may have seen it - so I include him.

¹⁹ Lamont, WD (1981). "Alexander of Islay, Son of Angus Mór". Scottish Historical Review. 60 (2): 160–169.

²⁰ "While this "solution" is consistent with the charter, it does explain how Angus Og should have been "Lord of Islay" in 1301. But whichever of these alternatives we accept we can rule out once and for all the tradition that Alexander (Og) was an opponent of Bruce in 1306. Either he was dead (1299), or he was a supporter from the beginning to the end". "Alexander of Islay, Son of Angus Mór", SHR 60, (1981), p. 169, Dr. W.D. Lamont,

²¹ Irish Annals, 1318 : "In the same year Lord Edward Bruce is slain in the battle of Dun Delgan,... <4 lines illegible...>...there was killed Mac Ruaidhri, called king of Insi-Gall Hebrides and Mac Domnaill, called king of Airthir-Gaidhil Argyle, **together with the slaughter of the Men of Scotland**; <.....> **among whom** fell Alexander M<.....>."

"*The Young Lord*" is exactly how Alexander, son of Angus Og was described in the 1314-18 Charter referred to above. It does not mean "Og" as Duffy claims in his "'Continuation' of *Nicholas Trevet*" paper - "young" does **not** relate to the name, it relates to the title! From Steer and Bannerman,²² - "He is called "*the young lord*" in both the Annals of Loch Ce and Annals of Ulster, with the **emphasis on "young" to distinguish him from his father, John.**" For the very same reason, he is also called "*magistrum Insularum*", meaning "*Master of the Isles*." This is from the long analysis of the inscription on Angus Og's graveslab by Drs Steer and Bannerman (the one I challenged with HES and overturned their finding). To do that, I have read, studied and compared *all* the inscriptions on slabs in the Isles which I doubt many have done. They are a rich resource and each one is a densely packed case study by experts which are exceedingly educational, covering many diverse topics such as, Latin, Gaelic, etymology, epigraphy, history, genealogy, titles, designations, development of surnames, formulae of inscriptions, identifying period and timings by use of language, script, placement of inscriptions, type of motifs, method of carving, and all using a wide range of source documents and primary evidence to learn from and draw on, etc, etc, etc. (Just saying, where I'm coming from, so to speak.)

NB : It's a fact that none of five relevant 1318 annals actually say, either grammatically, formulaically or logically, that it was :- *Alexander Mac Domnaill, called king of Airthir-Gaidhil Argyle*, k.1318 (quite the opposite). This Alexander couldn't fall "*together - amongst*" himself! And I'm positive this is not "semantics" or a quirk of style, etc. It should be read just as the scribes wrote. Too many authors (including Duffy may I say) just "followed the leader", repeating that the King right at the beginning was the Alexander only named right at the end. And, *M<ac Domhnaill>* is guessed by the Editor, so let's not forget, he could be wrong, and this is not a "M/acDomhnaill" at all, let alone Alaxandair Og. Or even, if there is such a person, could it be Alexander, son of Donald (*Aylloffe's Cal.*), son of Alaster Mor. Or, it could be an Alexander, son of Donald, older brother of Angus Og?²³ - G. Barrow: "*we may accept – virtually certain – that Angus (Og) had an older brother.... 'Donald of Islay', who attended the St Andrew's Parliament in 1309*". There are a few possibilities, just **not** one for it being Alaxandair Og!

This "*Alexander M<.....>*" is demonstrably additional to the "*Mac Domhnaill Tigearna Airer Gaoidel*". The Irish Annals usually recorded deaths of the Clan Donald Chiefs and there is no other record for the *extremely prominent* Angus Og, "The Mac Domhnaill", other than 1318, Dundalk - "*Mac Domhnaill tigearna Airer Gaoidel*". And he did not die in 1314. Others agree {incl. RCAHMS²⁴}, ie, there is no annal record in or around the 'traditional' death date of 1329 - in fact no other record at all. The period of 1318-1329, is obviously and simply the minority of Lord John I. "There is evidence which suggests that he [John] did not immediately succeed his brother as leader of the Clan Donald" - RCAHMS.] All the evidence points to this period being of at least 9 years.

Historic Environment Scotland have accepted 1318 as the year of Angus Og's death and it's on the new sign beside his re-attributed graveslab in the cloister - soon to be moved back to St Oran's Chapel where it belongs.

It's true that this Alexander, son of Angus Og does not get a mention in the genealogies, but this does not deter WDH Sellar, past Lord Lyon, who is THE expert of Clan Donald genealogies of this period, which is acknowledged by S Duffy.... "*I am conscious that I am here at odds with the conclusion of one of the leading authorities on West Highland genealogy, Mr WDH Sellar*". Duffy also has a problem with the age of this Alexander, son of Angus Og, in him being too young to be have commanded at the battle where he died.

²² *Late Medieval Monumental Sculpture*; RCAHMS; 1977; p111, Inscription 22, for Angus Og analysis/discussion.

²³ Barrow GWS. "*Robert Bruce and the Community of the Realm of Scotland*", Edinburgh, 1965; 4th Ed, 2005; p291.

²⁴] DR'S STEER, KA & BANNERMAN, JWM; Published 1977. APPENDIX II, The Lordship of the Isles : Historical Background; p.203. "Late Medieval Monumental Sculpture in the West Highlands" - ROYAL COMMISSION, ETC

But he (and others) has wrongly conflated this Alexander with the *King of Airthir-Gaidhil Argyle* who is Angus Og. As just said, this Alexander M[acDomhnaill?] mentioned near the end is a person additional to the king - and why mention him twice? - the meaning is clear, the King Mac Domnaill, Angus Og, was killed - **together with his Men of Scotland, among whom fell Alexander [no Og!] M[acdonnell- by editor].**

His son and heir Alexander was also killed in 1318 at Dundalk and its patently obvious that Angus Og would have been there as well at the honored "right-hand side" of The Bruce's brother, Edward - they fought side by side at Bannockburn at the final victory (see Appendix "D"). Also, Angus Og was called the "*Prince of the Irish of Scotland*" and **the only Irish force that genuinely supported Edward Bruce in Ireland was the O'Neills, who were - allies of Angus Og.** And the Clann Alaxandair Macdonnells were the hereditary Galloglaigh Constables to The O'Neill.

MacAlisters of Loup misuse Alaxandair Og's 1299 obituary for Alaster Mor, blazoned on their website in huge, bold letters and incorrectly say he was deposed in 1308 which has been totally and universally debunked. Once again, A&A, CD can be blamed for perpetuating this crooked, political story of Hugh of Sleat in the 17th century. Dr Lamont in his "*Alexander of Islay, Son of Angus Mor*" - **"This is the most extraordinary collation of historical untruths."** WDH SELLAR (Past LORD LYON) : (Chapter) *Hebridean Sea-Kings* in "*ALBA : Celtic Scotland in the Middle Ages*". Ed. EJ Cowan and R A McDonald. 2000. p 213. "*The identity of Alexander MacDonald [k.1299] has of been disputed, but there can be little doubt that this was the Lord of Islay, son of Angus Mor, and leader of his kindred.*" (ie, not Alister Mor son of Donald).]

(b.) (2nd 'mistake') Ragnall Mac Alaxandair went to Ireland in 1366 as heir of Clan Alaxandair Og, not Clan Alaster Mor.

The cohort of the Clann Alaxandair (Og) Macdonnells in Erin from the 14th to the 17th century has an extremely well documented history. It is continuous and has a coherent narrative. The "Clan Alister Mor" history, with its thinness of connectors and multiple 'black holes' in genealogy and historical references, falls far short on both the continuity as well as any cohesive narrative. It's worth noting that there is only one genuine mention of Alaster Mor in his whole life - that is, after the 1299 death of Alaxandair Og is retrieved from the temporary misuse of it. The situation in Ireland in this period however was indeed a huge can of blood worms in a bucket of tomato spaghetti and still requires enormous effort and double checking to sort out just "who is who" and on which particular day what the alliances were. It's a good example of the Machiavellian nature of Gaelic politics and diplomacy – rapid duplicitous manoeuvrings were a tactic of every player (not unlike changing partners in a country tap-gypsy-tap or progressive barn dance). Ten trips to Ireland and Scotland have been made by me – some things still require first hand examination and local knowledge. This paper will not be error free but I have endeavoured to ensure that they will not be result changing ones!

Three generations of Alaxandair Og's were "body snatched" by A&A MacDonald {in "CLAN DONALD, VOLS I-III"} to prop up the rickety scaffold of their "MacAlister of Loup" to connect through Alaster Mor to the eponymous Donald of Clan Donald. This incredulous 'high jacking' has been partly made possible by "*the most extraordinary collation of historical untruths*"²⁵ and the "robbing" of Lord Alaxandair Og's 1299 death and the annalist's obituary for/by Alaster Mor; that needed to be done to then politically discredit Alaxandair Og by concocting he was ignobly imprisoned/died/"deposed", 1308, nine years later, after the disingenuous fabrication that he was opposed to and fighting against Robert Bruce; and then further contriving and manipulation by misrepresenting that all of Alaxandair Og's sons were banished, disinherited, to Ireland.

²⁵ forceful summation by :- 1. Dr WD Lamont and backed by 2. WDH Sellar {past Lord Lyon}, 3. Proff. GWS Barrow, 4. Dr. K Nicholls, 5. Proff RA MacDonald, 6. Proff Richard Oram, 7. Dr Jean Munro; etc, etc, etc.

However, I notice that Lynn currently agrees that the fabricated "tradition" of Alaxandair Og being aligned with the MacDougals, opposed to Bruce and being imprisoned and deposed, dying in 1308 is wrong. But has not accepted the integrally coupled and fundamental propaganda that concocted that Alaxandair Og was *not* killed in 1299 (thereby leaving 1299 open to Alaster Mor) and has switched to the more recent, small dissenting view²⁶ that he was killed in 1318 - eg, S. Duffy, '*The 'Continuation' of Nicholas Trevet: a new source for the Bruce invasion*'.²⁷ The expert opinion of the majority of a ratio of at least 13:2 (see previous) is for Alaxandair Og being killed in 1299 (In law, as a analogy, "where decisions are not unanimous, the decision of the majority prevails". Even if not 13:2 (6 :1 approx)) but only say 3 :1, it's still a decisive majority with a small dissenting minority.)

If Alaxandair Og did not die in 1299, as only the dissenting minority of, eg, Duffy and Caldwell (maybe) are left to suggest, and he was NOT aligned with the MacDougalls and he was NEVER opposed to The Bruce and was NOT deposed and was NOT imprisoned and was NOT dead in 1308, as all now agree, then why was Alaxandair Og NOT at Bannockburn with The Bruce in 1314 - IF he did not die until after in 1318? (as, eg, Duffy suggests - and now Lynn). It does not make any sense. Alaxandair Og would have remained Chief of Clan Donald because there were no justification whatsoever to depose him. Angus Og, who everyone agrees was at Bannockburn as Chief of Clan Donald in 1314, was so, because Alaxandair Og was killed in 1299! No historian, ever, not once, has Alaxandair Og at Bannockburn, including the National Trust's Bannockburn Centre and the almost contemporary Barbour who never mentions him in any context, or any circumstance.²⁸ And, put another way, IF Alaxandair Og was at Battle of Faughart in Ireland with Edward Bruce in 1318, then why would he not be with Robert Bruce at Bannockburn in 1314? It is just as ludicrous to suggest that Robert The Bruce, after Bannockburn, was rewarding with grants of lands in the 1314-18 charter to *both* Angus Og and Alaxandair Og. Thinking it through logically... not looking at each point of history as though constrained in total isolation, ie, with no contextual rationale*IF* Alaxandair Og was there (*not* opposed to Bruce *nor* deposed *nor* deceased 1299), then Angus Og would also have been there, and in the Bruce Charter (Index "A"), Chief Alaxandair Og would have been designated on the list as "*Alexandri de Ile*" and Angus Og would be as "*Angusii de Insula*" (and recall other related issues, p.17).

But it is *not*. Alaxandair Og was *not* at Bannockburn 1314 - he was *not* at Faughart 1318 - he did *not* die in 1308 - he *was* killed in 1299! It's plainly unfeasible that the previously well documented key figure of the West Highlands and Isles could be alive and not mentioned once, over nearly two decades, 1299 - 1318.

[Box : Lamont, 1981; "*Alexander of Islay, Son of Angus Mór*".]

Amongst the lost charters of Scotland, the list of those attributed to Robert I ² contains four noting the extensive awards to the house of Islay. They are all at the expense of the Macdougalls and their allies in the West Highlands and Isles. Only the headnotes have been preserved and they are differently worded in two roughly parallel indices.	
Index A	Index B
56. Carta Angusii de Ile de terris de Kynbaldin et Ordonurquhy	(51) Angusii de Lyle, the lands of Kinbaldin and Ardnamurchin
57. Carta Angusii de Iley de terris de Lochaber	(52) Angusii de Lyle of the lands of Lochaber
58. Carta Angusii de Iley de terris de Durouris et Glonaqwe	(54) Angusii de Lyle of Unrowis and Glenoqweris
653. Carta Alexandri de Insula de terris Tyringis et aliis	(23) To Alexander younger lord of the Isles, of the lands of Ulks et Tyringis with the Isle of Mule and other lands

²⁶ The dissent may disagree with the majority for any number of reasons: a different interpretation of the existing case law, the application of different principles, or a different interpretation of the facts." (in law)

²⁷ Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy, xci (1991), pp. 303-15, at 311-12, prefers the Alexander killed in 1299 to be a brother of Angus Mór (with Alexander [Og] of Islay dying later, **perhaps** at Faughart in 1318).

²⁸ '*The Brus*', also known as *The Bruce*, is a long narrative poem, in Early Scots, composed by John Barbour, c.1375. The poem's centre-piece (literally) is an extensive account of the Battle of Bannockburn of 1314. Barbour's poetic account of these events is a keystone in Scotland's national story. Despite a number of errors of fact, **the account has a greater degree of historical veracity than is usually associated with the verse-chronicle genre.**

Robert The Bruce would or could have successfully sought refuge with Alaxandair Og - IF he was not already dead in 1299! “Loud King Robert’s voice was known, Lord of The Isles, My trust in thee”. The Bruce at Bannockburn would have been speaking to Alaxandair Og - IF he had not already been killed in 1299! Alaxandair Og also has a right to be remembered and recorded, as “the Noble and renowned High Chief of the Innsigall” because he was no different to Angus Og (except Angus married an Irish woman of the Northern Ui Neill!).

The 1299 misappropriation seemed to be helpful, even essential, to lay the groundwork for Alaster Mor supposedly being in “Antrim”, for the further misuse of the later Irish Annal of 1366 when elements of the Ulster Macdonnell galloglass history was assumed for MacAlisters. It is a distorted tale of falsehoods. It’s a well-proven fallacy to claim that Alaxandair fought and lost against The Bruce, the Clan Donald’s part Gaelic geopolitically friendly neighbor, and was then *deposed* in 1308. (Bruce’s mother, Countess of Carrick, brought him an ancient Gaelic lineage). A formal Clan Donald remedy of this corrupt historicity is 700yrs overdue.

This was the usual political propaganda to slur Alaxandair as an ‘unpatriotic’ loser and discredit his eligible and worthy sons (*rigdamna*)²⁹ in later contests for Chiefship. His brother Angus Og of Bannockburn fame was lawfully and wisely selected as Chief. He was no different to Alaxandair or **all** Clan Donald Chiefs in the habitual and strategic exploitation (mutual) of the more distant English power against anyone threatening their regional independence or expansion. (and Revs A&A even strongly express exactly this ³⁰). After Bruce killed John Comyn in 1306, confirming the MacDougalls as a common enemy and reinforcing Bruce was no threat, this was a golden opportunity, albeit risky, for Angus Og. In helping to rescue the hapless Bruce, Angus Og could become a major partner in a grand enterprise with his West Coast ally, promising huge rewards for Clan Donald. The younger Angus Og always followed the policies of his mentor brother including at all times after his 1299 death. **Angus of Ile in 1301**, refers to himself as King Edward of England’s “*humble and faithful servant*”³¹.

There was no political difference between the two men; they **both ostensibly “served the English” in their quest to destroy the MacDougalls.** “**Angus Og was active in the cause of the English King**”–“**Angus Og was still active in 1301 in the service of the English King against the renegade MacDougalls**”– “**If Angus Og had been motivated by simple opportunism to join Bruce’s cause in 1306...**”³².

WDH SELLAR (past LORD LYON) : (Chapter) *Hebridean Sea-Kings* in “*ALBA : Celtic Scotland in the Middle Ages*”. Ed. EJ Cowan and R A McDonald. 2000. p 213. “**The identity of Alexander MacDonald (k.1299) has been disputed, but there can be little doubt that this was the Lord of Islay, son of Angus Mor, and leader of his kindred**”(ie, Alaxandair Og).

His epitaph should stop being misrepresented as Alaster Mor’s by MacAlisters of Loup. Responsible Officers of the Clan MacAlister Society, USA, should at least do the scholarly and decent thing by openly telling the truth that this is a highly disputed issue, and why, and that their opinion is a minority dissenting one at that. As a descendant of Alaxandair Og it is infuriating and simply appalling to see it being misused all over the internet - bought up in bold highlight as their own main glory, as if it is uncontested fact. No, it is not just some history and a usual, acceptable difference of opinion in this case. It has become personal to a degree (but does not affect the quality of my research and analysis, even if occasionally a message is a bit emotive).

²⁹ “*Irish Regnal Succession*”; O’Corrain; p37.

³⁰ CLAN DONALD VOL 1; Ch 5, Bruce and the Clan Cholla, p.85. “*To accuse the island princes of that time of a lack of patriotism in the part they played is a pure anachronism and ignores the political conditions of the time*”.

³¹ *Documents Illustrative of the History of Scotland 1203-1306*; i, no 615. Ed J Stevenson; 1870; .

³² *The Kingdom of The Isles, Scotland’s Western Seaboard 1100-1336*; R. A McDonald; 1997; Chapter 6, pps 159-173

“Hot Tubbing” – [Concurrent Expert Evidence](#) (1) – is an accepted legal practice now, spreading quickly around the world from Australia. If a similarly structured forum, using the basis of Concurrent Expert Evidence, was to be held on the question of the year of death of Alaxandair Og and Angus Og I am absolutely confident the resolution would be 1299 and 1318 respectively. And who was the Raghnaill in the Irish Annals of 1366? I'm sure the resolution would be Raghnaill MacDomhnaill, son of Alaxandair Og. To be heard in a selected [prestigious University of History](#), like a moot? Which Emeritus Professor of History could be used as the Chair, or better, a bench of three Chairs. Who would be the panel of say 10 "expert witnesses"?

(1) "A discussion chaired by the judge in which the various experts, the parties, the advocates and the judge engage in a co-operative endeavour to identify the issues and arrive where possible at a common resolution of them. The experts can give their opinions without the constraints of the adversarial process and in a forum which enables them to respond directly to each other. **The judge is not confined to the opinion of one advisor but has the benefit of multiple advisers who are rigorously examined in public.**"

I do not intend to offend any person; just determinedly and honestly seek the facts and truth. I am not personally seeking any “gentility” or “position of honour”. No individual of any substance would want to masquerade with a false lineage or pedigree so I don’t see what could ever be the problem with the true history being revealed. I fully disclose and provide all the evidence and facts that I have relied upon.

There appears to be no 'MacAlisters' descended from Alaster Mor at all. His only possible Scottish descendants are actually named the "Alexanders of Menstrie" and possibly 'Alexanders of Fofarshire' - and furthermore, these are more probably Alaxandair Og's descendants. (see Appendices 4, A and B).

The above case is far from the only occasion that this "CLAN DONALD" [book] MacAlister of Loup pedigree has "lifted" individuals from the Irish line of Alaxandair OG. Any unattended mac Alister patronymic of any Clan Donald line is a potential abductee.

This is why it is essential that the line of the "Ecclesiastical MacAlister Noblemen" is clearly identified, secured and protected :-

GOFFREDI mac ANGUSII, son of ALAXANDAIR OG, k, 1299; was given the alternate surname MACALASANDAIR, 1395; **HE IS THE FIRST EVER RECOGNIZABLE MACALISTER.**

WILLIAM, ST JOHN, SOMERVILLE, **MCALISTER**: OF LOUP & KENNOX, CHIEF OF MCALESTER (1991). (*Upon the formation of the Clan MacAlister, becoming independent from Clan MacDonald in 1493, their chief, Iain Dubh (Black John), created the seat of the clan at Ardpatrik (Tarbert).*

Burke's Peerage for McAlister of Loup and Kennox, Chief of McAlester has a 'black hole' of three generations between [II], Donald and [VI], Ean Dubh 1493, of the pedigree (Appendix "2"). The "*Bosville Macdonald of Sleat*, Br. line is not relevant to this aspect). They did this for a very good reason. It is provided as blank (compare it to 'CLAN DONALD VOL 3'; p.185). Because these “blanks” [III, IV, V] are in fact the Ulster “Clann Alaxandair MacDonnell” or “MacDomhnaill Gallóglach, Clann Alasdair” – [III] is in fact their Clan Donald Chief, Lord of the Isles, Alaxandair OG! This was an insult, a travesty of justice and a show of disrespect to "The MacDonald" himself and his dignity, and to all his descendants.

He can continue to claim to be Chief of *Clan McAlister of Loup* but, at best, only to "Black John", 1493. [Even *Owen McOwen Duffe* [M'Alastrain], number "X in their genealogy, is doubtful."³³ . He cannot rightly claim that this descent extends from Alexander Mor and thus to our eponymous DONALD. This has its implications, in that he is "floating" - a true Clan Donald sept, but which is in effect remains **unattached** in a formal sense to the clan Donald Chiefly hierarchy.

The Office of Lord Lyon has provided the necessary evidence [reason] to substantiate the "black hole" by confirming the fact that that this lineage only needs to be proved to generation "VI - John Dubh" in 'CLAN DONALD'. Lyon Clerk and Keeper of the Record's reply to me of 18 April 2012:- *"Neither the 1847 nor the 1991 recording narrate the descent from such an early period as you mention nor did the Lord Lyon make any comment on who might be the original progenitor, nor did he need to do so to confirm that the Petitioner before him on each occasion was in right of the Arms of MacAlester of Loup, Chief of the Name of MacAlester."* [NB: I am not disagreeing with or challenging the findings of the Lord Lyon. WILLIAM, ST JOHN, SOMERVILLE, MCALESTER : IS CHIEF OF THE NAME & ARMS OF MACALISTER (1991).]

³³ [# AN EXAMPLE of other "M'Allesters" misused in *CLAN DONALD*; 1896-1904 : [Owen \(M'Owen\) Duff M'Alastran, k. 1572](#) [MacAlister genealogy "X"], of the Antrim "M'Allesters" of Carey/Monery baronies [old Tuoghs], were in fact the relocated **Macdonnells of Lecale**, County Down (*mhic Alexander* "MacRandalboys"). [They are from Ian Mor's 2nd son, Randal Ban \[Boy\] - n.183](#) Therefore, they are a sept of the Clann Ian Mor. G. Hill – ["The best known leader among the Scots of Lecale was ALEXANDER Macrandal Boy Macdonnell \[n.29\]. He left two sons, Allister and Gillaspick."](#) Alexander MacRandalboy Macdonnell had been [knighted by Sussex AND granted THE GLENARM ABBEY AND ALL ITS LANDS 1557](#) (*"probably never ventured to assert his claim"*; Hill G; *Macdonnells of Antrim*; p.417, n.2; and [p.122, n.4](#) . This is one reason the English would have proffered that Owen was "more esteemed than Sorely Boy". It's ludicrous to suggest a minor "fly in- fly out" nebulous MacAlister from Kintyre would ever in any circumstances be ever compared to the "World Mighty" Sorely Boy in the same breath.

NB:- Annals of Four Masters, **1572** (8). '*John (Owen), the son of Colla, son of Donnell, son of Owen MacDonnell, died.*' ["Eoin mac Colla, mic Domhnaill, mic Eocchain Mic Domhnaill d'écce."](#) ["CLAN DONALD" avoids mentioning this annal.]

SUMMARY - QUESTION TO LYNN MACALISTER PLEASE.

BACK TO THE BASICS – “BEST EVIDENCE” – AU 1366 AND MS 1467. MACALISTER OF LOUP GENEALOGY. DESCENDANTS OF ALAXANDAIR OG AND ALASTER MOR.

(Others can make informed comment, opinion as well of course.)

In my opinion, this paper proves beyond all reasonable doubt, with reliable and consistent “best evidence” from primary sources and overwhelmingly supported by many published expert academic opinions, that the Revs A&A Macdonald’s “Clan Donald” gravely misused the Irish Annal AU 1366 in their genealogy for the MacAlisters of Loup, creating a three person “black hole” between “II” and “VI” in their pedigree. This evidence effectively breaks the ‘paper trail’ for the MacAlisters of Loup’s familial continuity to the eponymous Donald of Clan Donald, son of Reginald, son of Somerled. (And see Y-DNA situation, Appendix 3 :- Clan Donald DNA Project evidence does not prove whether Alaster Mor [son of Donald I] or Alaxandair Og [son of Angus Mor] is their eponymous "founder" because obviously they both are "distinguished" by the pre-Lord John [1], son of Angus Og, DYS 458 -[15] signature :- quote, "For none of these [MacAlisters] do we have full paper trails, though the ones with listed lines have *family tradition* that they originate from the listed line.”)

As Chas expressed in his post about this thread in relation to Wikipedia entries, you made a point to the effect about academic discipline that primary sources are preferred for accurate history – as “best evidence”.

We are most interested and keen to see any other source evidence, primary documents that you have discovered [other than the Irish Annals of 1366] which includes the above mentioned, “*raghnaill, son of alexander, that is, the heir of the clann-alaxandair..*”, that proves he is a descendant of Alaster Mor, son of the eponymous Donald of Clan Donald. That is, have you got entirely different primary documents that give a properly related "son of father" set of the three individuals :- ALEXANDER (ie, “V” above in CD box), ‘RAGHNAILL’ (“IV”), SON OF ALEXANDER (“III”) that, in addition, are proven descendants by the same standards of DONALD (“II”), SON OF ALEXANDER MOR (“I”)?

Or, if there are no other source documents that you have relied on, please explain to us to the counter arguments against all the "best evidence" above, either by yourself or a person you have relied upon who is a specialist academic in this field or subject and who has provided his or her expert opinion on why A&A in CD are correct in their AU1366 statements and please provide the basis of their rationale (review of the literature, observations, analysis, assessment, deductions, etc, including citations of their research articles). I don't think I am asking too much, requiring undue ‘energy’, because considering your strong, consistent views on this matter over many years and repeated publishing of it, I gather you have these expert opinions already to hand, to copy and paste (ie, of course, as you know, not secondary sources which have simple, blind repeats of what is in A&A’s ‘Clan Donald’, like Castletons and others).

Thank you very much.

I set out many years ago on this matter, not to make trouble or cause grief for MacAlisters of Loup, but to remedy the wrong history in Clan Donald for Alaxandair Og and his sons and make the genealogy clear for my Macdonnell Galloglaigh line. In the process I have by necessity also researched extra genealogy for Alaxandair Og – see attached charts, Appendices A, B, C, (and 6) including the “*Ecclesiastical MacAlasandair Noblemen*” which includes abbots of both Iona (per K Nicholls; “Galloglass World”; p.98) and Saddell (my own original analysis, deduction) of which the latter gives interesting, possible alternate links I think for at least the Glenbarr MacAlisters (and maybe, even Loups?).

APPENDICES

1 - 8

A, B, C, D.

APPENDIX “1”

*mhic Alexander “MacRandalboys”***They are *not* from 'MacAlisters of Loup'.**

[# AN EXAMPLE of other "M'Allesters" misused in CLAN DONALD; 1896-1904 : [Owen \(M'Owen\) Duff M'Alastran, k. 1572](#) [MacAlister genealogy "X"], of the Antrim “M'Allesters” of Carey/Monery baronies [old Tuoghs], were in fact the relocated **Macdonnells of Lecale**, County Down (*mhic Alexander “MacRandalboys”*). [They are from Ian Mor's 2nd son, Randal Ban \[Boy\] - n.183](#) Therefore, they are a sept of the Clann Ian Mor. G. Hill – “[The best known leader among the Scots of Lecale was ALEXANDER Macrandal Boy Macdonnell \[n.29\]. He left two sons, Allister and Gillaspick.](#)” Alexander MacRandalboy Macdonnell had been [knighted by Sussex AND granted THE GLENARM ABBEY AND ALL ITS LANDS 1557](#) (“probably never ventured to assert his claim”; Hill G; *Macdonnells of Antrim*; p.417, n.2; and [p.122, n.4](#) . This is one reason the English would have proffered that Owen was “*more esteemed than Sorely Boy*”. It's ludicrous to suggest a minor “fly in- fly out” nebulous MacAlister from Kintyre would ever in any circumstances be ever compared to the “World Mighty” Sorely Boy in the same breath.

NB:- Annals of Four Masters, **1572** (8). ‘*John (Owen), the son of Colla, son of Donnell, son of Owen MacDonnell, died.*’ [“Eoin mac Colla, mic Domhnaill, mic Eocchain Mic Domhnaill d'éc.”](#) [“CLAN DONALD” avoids mentioning this annal.]

This is the “*Lord of Loope*” in [SPI Feb 1572 \[23 VII\];](#) so called “*Laird of Loop*” (mis)used by [CLAN DONALD VOL 3, p186](#), for the *Clan Alister MOR*, MacAlisters of Loup, pedigree. There at least two, common and generic, *Loubs* [Loup, Loope = simply a curve] in the vicinity, eg, *Port na Loub*, Fairhead #, near Ballycastle ; [The Loup](#), near Dungannon. Carey:- now Culfreightrin (includes Bonamaige, Drumaroan, Barnish) – half the townlands are in Fairhead #.

The Chief of the (ex-Lecale) Carey/Monery (*Allester*)-Macdonnells was Chief Sorely Boy Macdonnell's baillie in the castle of Kinbane which was located only a few of miles from Sorely's Ballycastle, on a long peninsula, Kenbann Head [another natural "Loub"?]. Sometime before 1568 Sorely Boy had relocated these “*Allesters*”, ie, Macdonnells, from Lecale, as tenants on his lands around his residences of Ballycastle and Dunananie (Baronies of Carey, Monery) and placed them as ‘baillie’ of Kinbane Castle [1] - “*the Clann Allesters who manure (tenant farm) the lands of Monery & Cary*” ([SPI 1568, 8 Feb; 32 I; p.363](#)). This castle was allocated as a ‘incentive/reward’ to these **Macdonnell “Allesters”** after the descendants of Sorely's brother Colla, were relocated to Colonsay. (Sorely Boy exchanged Kinbane with Gillaspick, son of Colla, giving him a property of at least equal value in the island of Colonsay).

[1] “The *McAlisters*, although describing themselves as “of Kenbane” lived at Belleisle, near Dervock. Eventually the sole heiress, Anne, daughter of Randal *McAlister* of Kenbane, i.e., Belleisle, married Colonel Hugh Boyd of the family of Boyd of Ballycastle.” **They are Macdonnells**. One of two lectures delivered by Hugh A Boyd during Ballycastle Civic Week, 1968

APPENDIX "2" - BURKES PEDIGREE

*See p.185, VOL 3 CLAN DONALD (sent to all)

McALISTER OF LOUP AND KENNOX, CHIEF OF McALESTER

WILLIAM ST JOHN SOMERVILLE McALESTER OF LOUP AND KENNOX

Chief of the Name and Arms of MacAlister, so recognised by Lord Lyon King of Arms and matric arms at LO 12 Nov 1991 [William McAlester of Loup and Kennox, 14 Burnham Rd, Burton, Christchurch, Dorset BH23 7LZ]; *born* 16 Jan 1958; *educated* Shiplake College; RM 1978.-96 (Falklands, Belize, Parachute wings, GCM); *boat-building industry* 1996-; *married* 1990 (*divorce* 1999) Carol Anne Facer, and has:

1a •Keely Anne Somerville; *born* 8 Jan 1992

Lineage: The eponymous ancestor of the Macalisters or McAlesters is Alastair Mor, younger son of Donald, Lord of the Isles (*died* c 1250), grandson of Somerled (see BOSVILLE MACDONALD OF SLEAT, Bt); from him descended *Ean dubh* ('Black John'), Chief of MacAlister in 1493, who had, with a 4th s (Ruairi, Bp of the Isles):

1a CHARLES; see below

2a Donald; ancestor of the MACALISTERS OF TARBERT

3a Ranald; had:

1b Alexander; had:

1c Ranald; had:

1d Hugh; had:

1e Hector, of Glen Lussa; hanged at Campbeltown 1647; had:

1f John *dubh*, of Ardnakill; *married* Flora, daughter of Lachlan McNeill of Tearfergus, and *died* aged 96, leaving:

1g Alexander, of Cour and Sunadill; *died* 1779, aged 73, leaving:

1h John; *died without issue* 1826, aged 80

2g Hector, of Lepincroach; had two sons (John, *died without issue* India; Neill, *died without issue* aged 15)

3g Ranald, of Skerrinish in Skye; *born* 1715; *married* 1742 Anne, daughter of Alexander MacDonald of Kingsburgh (where he entertained Bonnie Prince Charlie 1746 and was father of Alan, *married* the renowned Flora Macdonald), and *died* 1762, leaving, with three sons (*died* young) and four daughters:

1h Alexander, of Strathaird; *born* 1744; had three sons (*died without surviving issue*)

2h John; *born* 1746; Capt HEICS; *died without issue* India 1784

3h Charles; *born* 1748; Lt HEICS; *died without issue* India 1790

4h Keith, of Torrisdale and Loup; *born* 1756; Gen HEICS; *died without issue*

5h Matthew, of Glenbarr, JP, DL; *born* 1758; Col HEICS; imprisoned 4 years by Hyder Ali at Seringapatam; *married* 1st - Campbell of Saddell, and had a son and daughter (*died* in infancy); *married* 2nd Charlotte, daughter of James Brodie of Brodie (qv) by Lady Margaret Duff (see FIFE, D), and *died* 1829, leaving:

1i Keith, of Glenbarr and Cour; *born* 1803; *married* 1st 1830 Mary Agatha, daughter of Robert Campbell of Skipness (see BLG 1937), and had, with five daughters:

1j (Matthew) Charles Brodie, of Glenbarr and Cour; *married* 1st 1869 Augusta (*died* 1898), daughter of Maj Henry Lees, and had a son (Charles Augustus, *born* 1883, Lt Cameron Hldrs, *died without*



Arms: Or an eagle displayed gu. armed sa. surmounted on the breast of a galley of the first within a bordure of the third charged with three cross-crosslets fitchée arg. **Crest:** A dexter hand in armour erect, the hand holding a dagger in pale all ppr. **Mottoes:** 1 (above the crest) Fortiter ('Boldly'), 2 (on compartment) Per mare per terras ('By sea and by land'). **Supporters:** Dexter a bear pierced in the back with an arrow all ppr., sinister an eagle ppr.

See A to Z of Heraldic Terms

APPENDIX “3”

NB. "MacAlisters" Y-DNA :- Clan Donald DNA Project evidence does not prove whether Alaster Mor [son of Donald I] or Alaxandair Og [son of Angus Mor] is their eponymous "founder" because obviously they both are "distinguished" by the pre-Lord John [I], son of Angus Og, DYS 458 -[15] signature :- quote, "For none of these [MacAlisters] do we have full paper trails, though the ones with listed lines have family tradition that they originate from the listed line. The marker DYS458 appears, based on this limited data, to distinguish MacDonald from MacAlister" {2 results are 16 and 9 are 15}." Who can say what reliable and consistent result there is for Alaxandair OG or his descendants for marker DYS458 - 15 or 16? No one can - yet. But the DNA project states in two places :- "we believe that Somerled was 15 at DYS458 and that the mutation to 16 occurred with the birth of Lord John [I] himself, since all his sons bear 16". And "Because MacAlisters and one R1a1 person known to be from Glencoe (whose R1a chiefly line began with a brother of Lord John) are 15 at DYS458 we believe that Somerled was 15 at DYS458 and that the mutation to 16 occurred with the birth of Lord John himself, since all his sons bear 16." Therefore we can safely assume, as the Donald DNA project has, that ALL from Somerled to Angus Og were in all high probability DYS458-15 - not just "MacAlisters". What about the also in between MacRuairis, MacDougalls, and especially the Clan Donald MacIans of Ardnamurchan? They should also be 458-15.

POINT :- The "MacAlisters" having DYS 458-15 therefore is nothing unusual in the pre-John I group, or in any way precisely distinguishes who was their real progenitor - Alaster Mor or Alaxandair Og. A known Glencoe MacDonald is "458-15" so therefore the illegitimate founder Ian Fraoch's father, Angus Og [and Angus Mor, Donald I, etc] was most likely "458-15" and therefore Angus Og's brother Alaxandair Og would almost certainly be "15". There are those in this DNA project also with this "458-15" marker who are MacDaniels and MacConnells, very common earliest anglicizations of "Clann Alaxandair [OG!]" MacDomhnaill Galloglass in Ireland {then some changed to Macdonnell and MacDonald}. Some migrated to Glasgow just to confuse those who don't know their place of real origin.

So, Alaxandair OG's line is one before John I's and Alaxandair's brother Angus Og has a proved line which is 458-15 and therefore in high probability is Alaxandair Og's line. BUT, Alaxandair Og's "Mac-Donnell/Connell/Daniell/Allister/Donald" line does have a full historic paper trail back to him, unlike "MacAlisters" to Alaster Mor which has a three generation "BLACK HOLE " between [II] to [VI] in "CLAN DONALD" and MacAlister of Loup and Kennox pedigree in BURKE'S PEERAGE {18 April 2012 from Office of Lord Lyon :- "nor did the Lord Lyon make any comment on who might be the original progenitor " - [for MacAlister of Loup, etc]}.

.

APPENDIX “4”

“CLANN DOMNAILL a nEIRINN agus a nALBANN”.

We have to move past this perception.....*"The MacDonald clan, which was spread over north-western Scotland and north-eastern Ireland".*

Clan Donald covered the whole of Ireland – every Province.

In terms of the total **Clan Donald of ALBAN & ERIN**, we have broadly (in time order): -

CLAN “ALASDAIR” (OG) OF ERIN & ALBANN (C.1320)



Ulster, Connaught, Leinster **Macdonnells**³⁴ and **Loup/Tarbert/Glenbarr/Torrisdale/Strathaird MacAlisters.**

CLAN ALASTER (MOR) OF ERIN & ALBANN (C.1360)



MacSheehy (Munster) and **“Alexanders”** of Menstrie/Forfarshire.

CLAN IAN MOR OF ERIN & ALBANN (C.1400)

McDonnells of The Glens & Route, Antrim (*“Mac Sorelys”*); Glassmullan, Antrim (*“Colkittos”*);

Macdonnells→**M’Allisters** of Lecale→Carey, Antrim (mhic Alexander *“MacRandalboys”*);

and **McDonalds** of Dunyvaig, Islay; Colonsay (*“Colkittos”*).

³⁴ For simplicity I have excluded smaller septs (“cadets”) and name **variations in the lists, eg,** for Ulster Macdonnells :- MacAlister, McConnell, MacDaniell, MacOwen, MacKeever, etc, etc.....

APPENDIX ' 5'

IOHANNES GOFFREDI MACALLISTER, IONA ABBOT 1405 -c.1421

As descendants of Alaxandair Og de Yle - New historic moments for *MacAllister* clansmen.

The Glenbarr ('Abbey') MacAllisters should in particular find this appealing; especially those who continue to hold the line that they are descended from Alaxandair Og as did the 5th Laird (not his uncle, Alister Mor).

IOHANNES GOFFREDI MACALLISTER, IONA ABBOT 1405 -c.1421) andDONALD (II) of HARLAW, d.1421. "Donaldi de Yle Domini Insularum" (1387-1421)

McVurich; *"Book of Clanranald"*; p.161-3.



"He (Donald) was an entertainer of clerics, priests and monks in his companionship, and he gave lands in Mull and in Isla to the monastery of Iona – with every immunity given by his ancestors." "Made a covering of gold and silver for the relic of the hand of St Columba".

(← Like St Patrick's). *"He is also said to have presented vessels of gold and silver to Icolmkill for the monastery."*

John MacAllister was the influential Iona Abbot³⁵ during the last seventeen years of Donald's Lordship and a member of the Islay Finlaggan Council. Donald survived the "Red Harlaw" battle and then dedicated himself to his religious interests until his death. The enshrined relic would have been presented by Donald of Harlaw to his kinsman, the Iona Abbot, John

MacAllister, most likely soon after the 1411 Battle of Harlaw.

"A chlanna Chuinn, cuimhneichibh,
Cruas an am na h-iorghuill." ¹
"Sons of Conn remember
Hardihood in time of strife."

1411 - BATTLE of HARLAW. (2011 – 700th Anniversary)

Incitement to battle that day by clan Donald bard, Lachlainn Mor MacMhurrich:-

Donald was the last Lord to be buried in St Oran's Chapel - interred in the same grave with his predecessors on the south side of Teampull Odhráin. His son and grandson (both Angus), later to become Bishops of The isles, would have been present. His burial service may even have been by "Iohannes Goffredi" MacAllister † → the Iona Claustral Prior ("tanaise abbad") and ordained Abbot 1405-c.1421. Son of Gofaidh (Angusii) MacAlasandair, son of Angus, son of Alaxandair Og, son of Angus Mor, son of DONALD. (facts of descent from Papal indult 1395; Calenders of Papal Letters & Scottish Supplications (SHS); MS 1467; and near contemporary Irish Manuscripts - An Leabhar Donn, Books of Ballymote and Lecan.). Died in possession before 5 Nov 1421 ³⁶.

³⁵ **Abbots** formed the bulk of the spiritual peerage. The position held by them throughout every part of the country gave yet a further weight to **their great position as noblemen and local magnates. As such they went pari passu with baron or earl of the noblest lineage.**

³⁶ *Heads of Religious Houses in Scotland from 12th to 16th Centuries*; p.11; Ed. DER Watt & NF Shead; 2001.

APPENDIX "5"[i]

Lord Alexander MacDonald threatened to remove (in 1443) the *“relics and bones of his progenitors who are buried therein (Iona) and the precious things which have been given”* because the last of three successive *Finguines MacKinnon* * (monks, Priors, Abbot) was, like the other two:- *“hateful and corrupt; a bad tree cannot bear good fruit...and... kept noble women as concubines, had offspring by them, and dowered them large with the goods of the monastery”*.

The first Fingine, the “subtle and wicked councillor – the Green Abbot” - *“unlawful occupier, who falsely bears himself as Abbot”*; *“the greatest tyrant (who) had his lands from the goods of the monastery, and moreover dilapidated the monastery”* **was removed in 1405 by the actions of the Clan Donald Claustal Prior, John MacAllister (above†).** (by a *commissio privationis* against Fingine 26 Aug 1405³⁷ - big fees to Rome!) Sennachie, Hugh of Sleat’s “story”:- This *Green Abbot* had his daughter seduce the Tanist John Mor, brother of Donald II, and when she was with child (was Ranald Bain, House of Largie) he maliciously ensnared John Mor by convincing him that Donald gave him *“but a small portion”* of land which led to John, with the MacKinnons, Macleans and Harris McLeods, attacking Donald and his vassals. John Mor lost and, on return from skulking in the Antrim Glens, prostrated himself to Donald who *“embraced him kindly”*; the McKinnon Chief was hung. However, the *“subtle, eloquent” Green Abbot* was spared and confined to Iona because he *“was a churchman!”* (End “story”). Ranald Bane – CLAN DONALD VOL 3 says is the youngest son of Ian Mor and Marjory Bisset.(p.380)

Ian Macdonnell. Finlaggan Councillor, High Council Clan Donald.

(Iona Abbey “Guide” – for Chief’s High Council Tour 2011).

³⁷ Calendar of Papal Letters to Scotland of Benedict VIII of Avignon 1394-1419; Highland Papers, iv, Vatican Transcripts, 1934; pps 156-7)

APPENDIX "6"

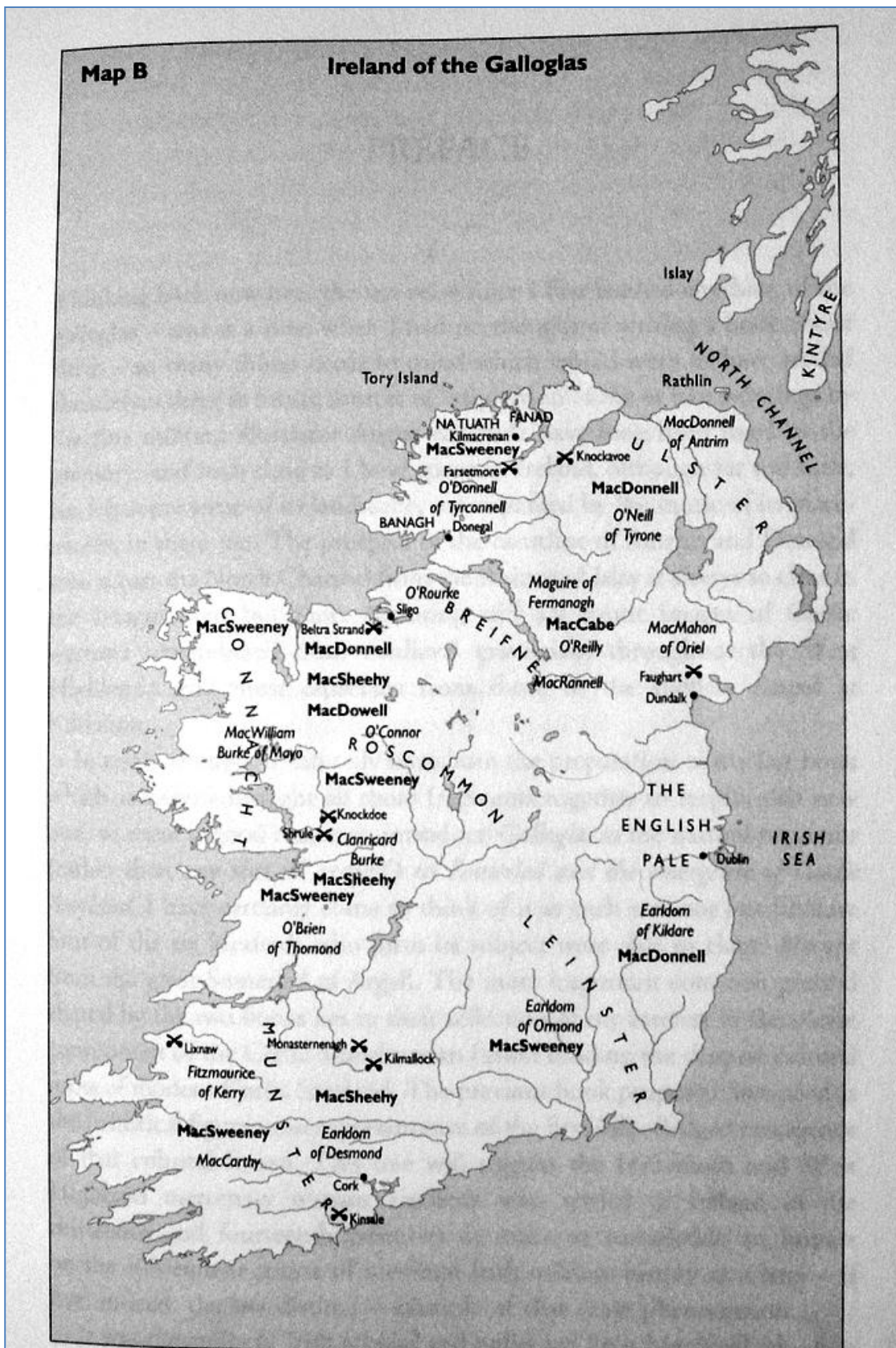
MACSHEEHY GALLOGLASS

CLAN ALASTER (MOR) OF ERIN & ALBAN (C.1300)

Painting © Osprey Publishing – artist Seán Ó'Brógáin for "**GALLOGLASS 1250-1600**"; author, Fergus Cannan; 2010.

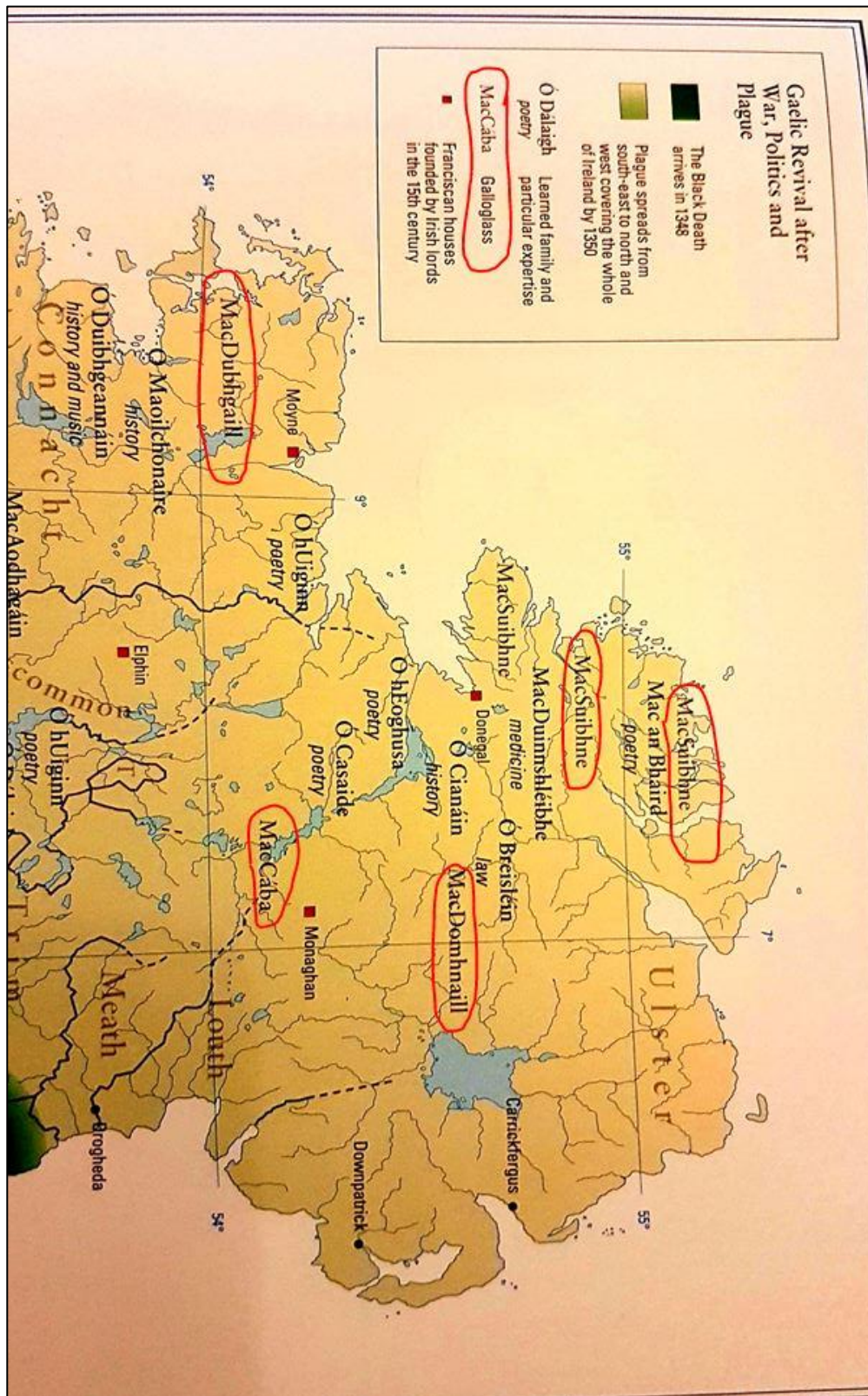
The Clan Donald **MacSheehy Galloglaigh** (descended from Hector from Alexander **Mor**) who were factionally aligned to the Leinster Macdonnells, were no less '*a naughty race*' and their large contingent of 8 *Battles* (2000 total of 8 x 80 x [Galloglaigh + harness bearer + horseboy]) was fiercely loyal to the Fitzgerald Earls of Desmond who revolted against Queen Elizabeth I in 1579. Here is a powerful and stirring painting depicting Chief Maurice MacSheehy fig. 2, Constable of the Desmond Galloglaigh and his men rescuing the gaelicised Earl, but losing 40 soldiers. (historic event –were ambushed). Maurice is wearing a good quality burgonet helmet from Germany and has his high status gold foil decorated axe. (viz: see my Part 1). Wounded fig. 4 has only his long skein left. Note saffroned *leine croichs*. Desmond lost and his estates were planted with Englishmen.

APPENDIX "7"



No MacAlister!

APPENDIX "7" [i]



MACALISTER?

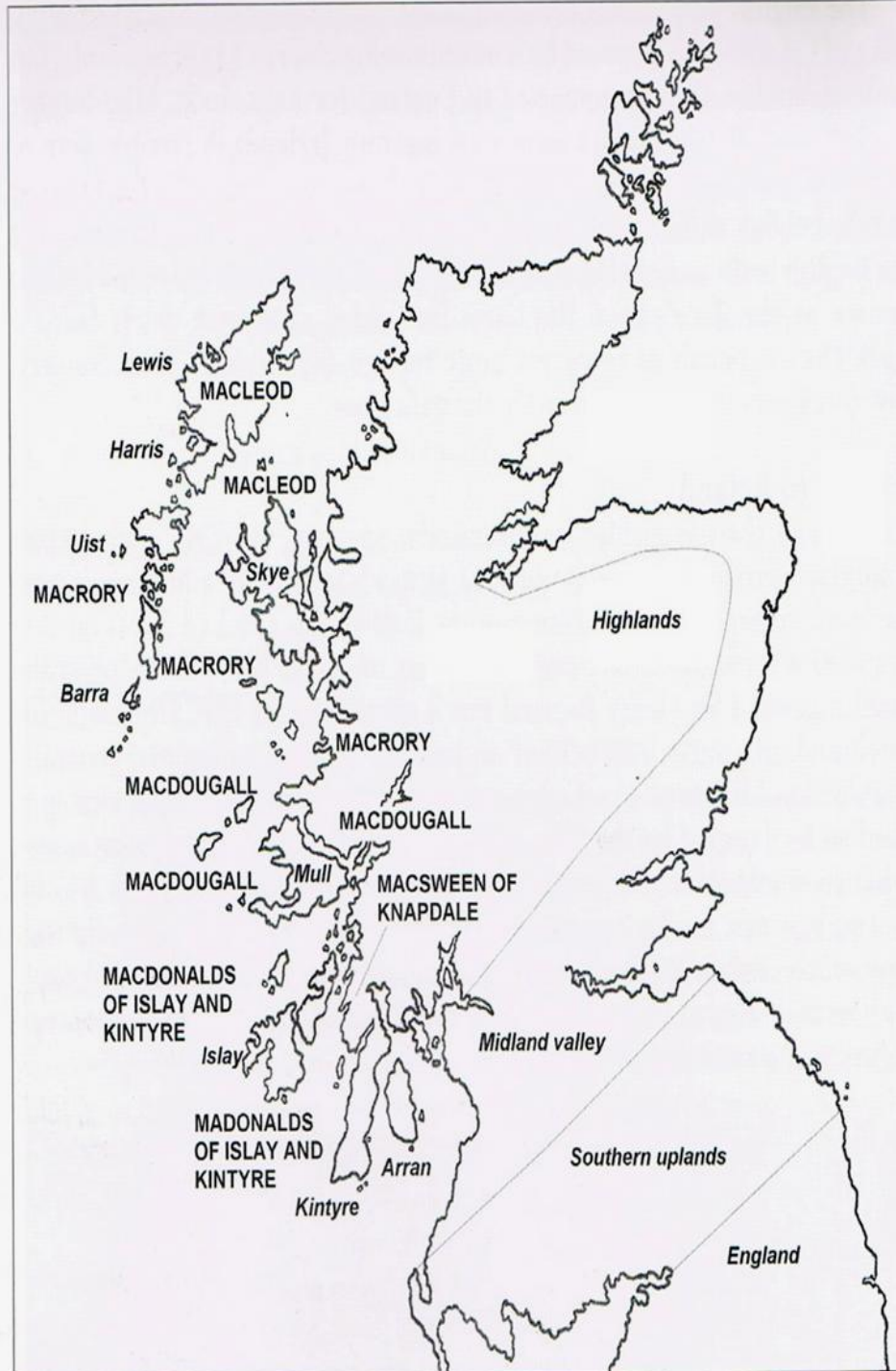
APPENDIX "7"[ii]



APPENDIX "7" [iii]

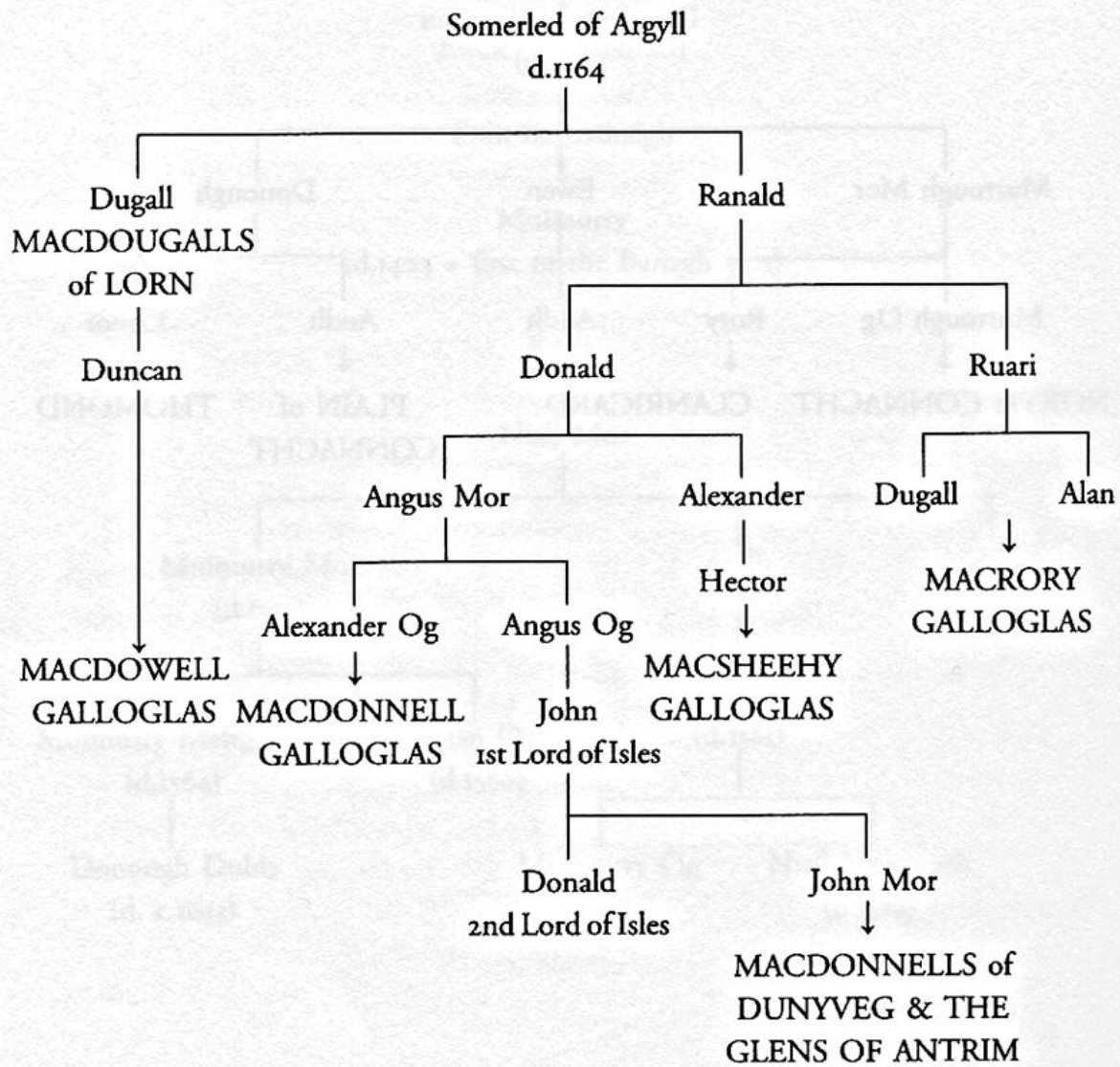
Scottish homelands of the
galloglass. (Author's image)

MACALISTER?



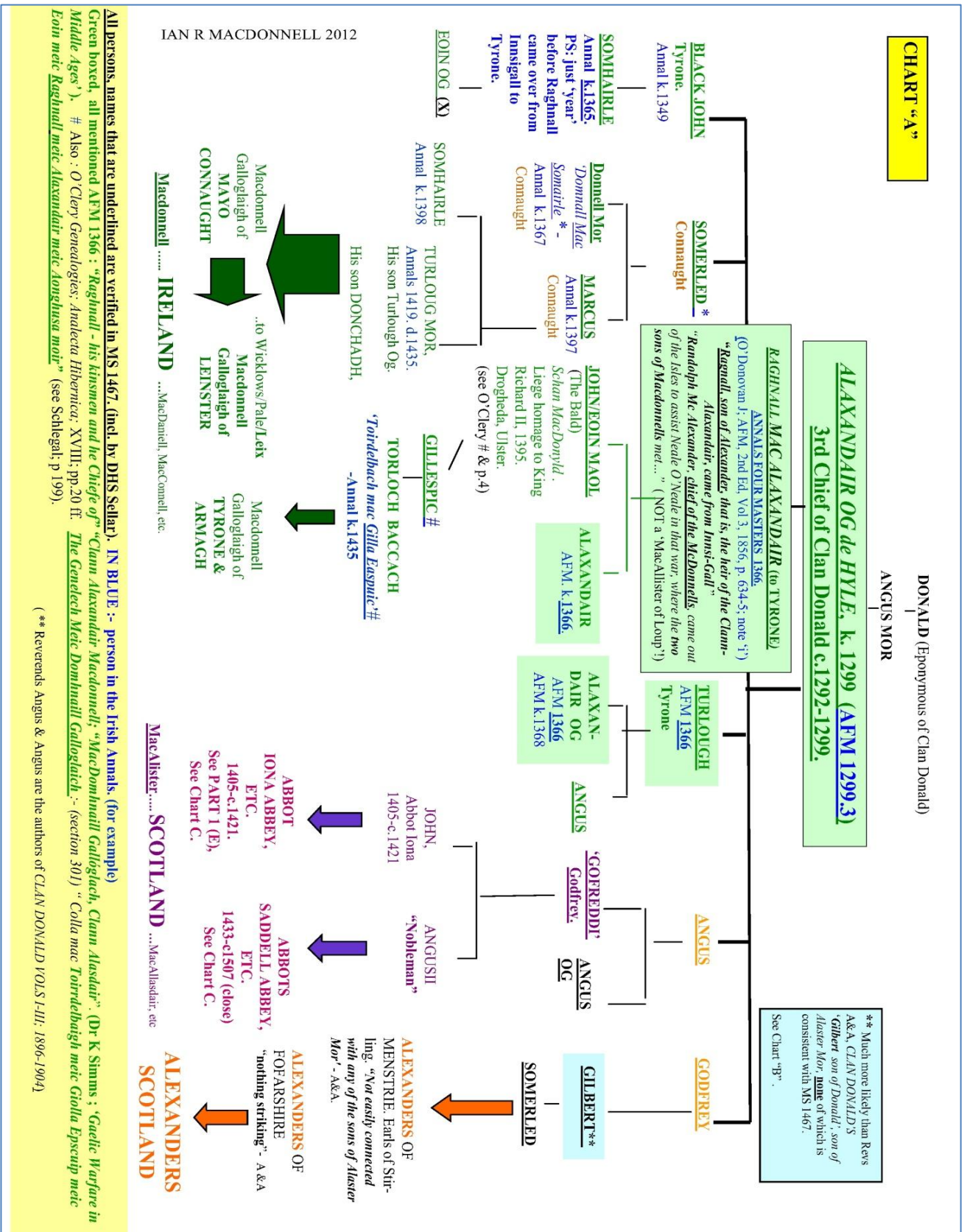
APPENDIX "8"

*Descent of the MacDonnell, MacDowell,
MacRory and MacSheehy galloglas kindreds
from Somerled of Argyll*

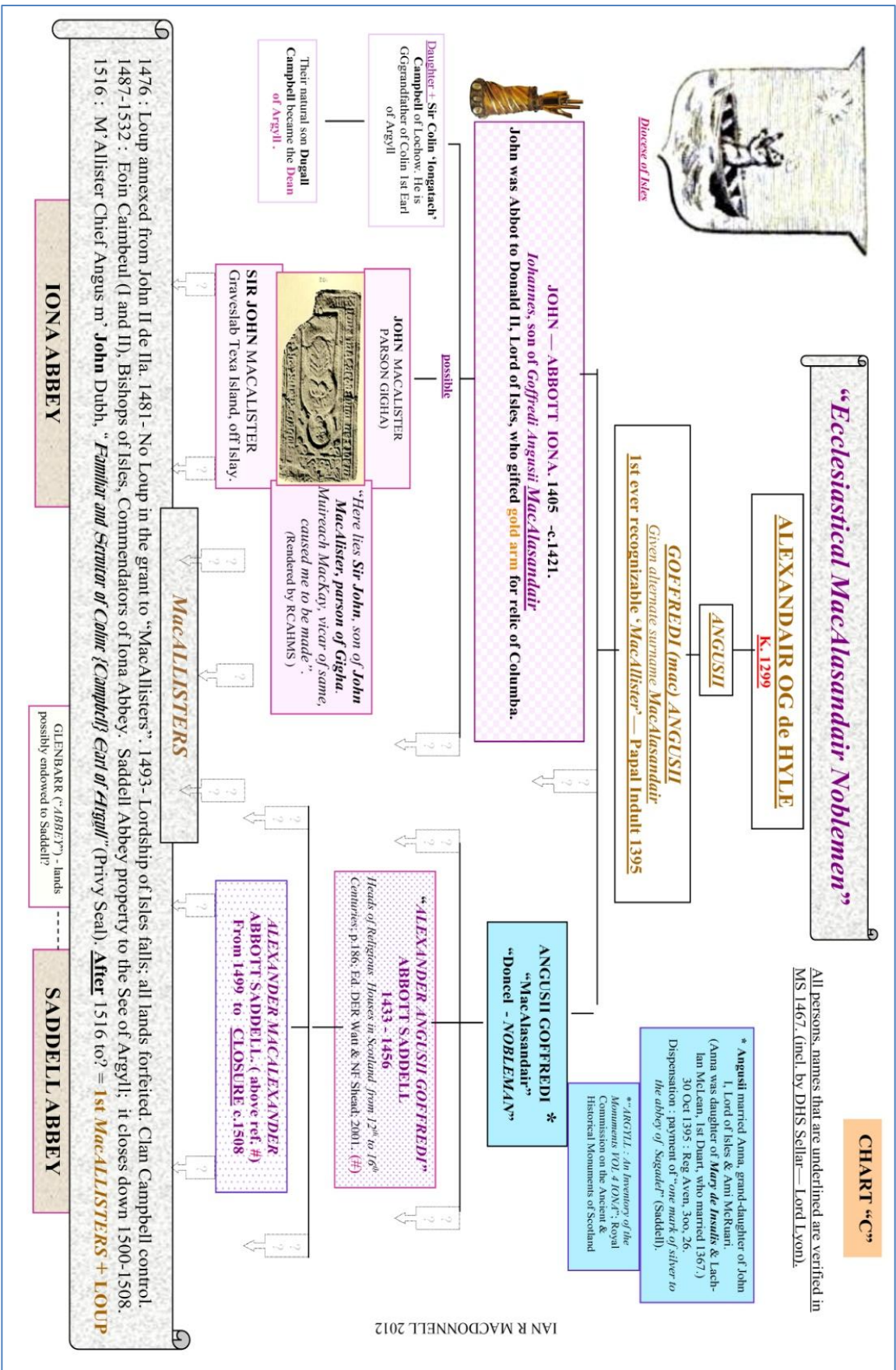


MACALISTER?

APPENDIX “A”



APPENDIX “B”



IAN R MACDONNELL 2012



APPENDIX "D"

ANGUS, SON OF : LORD ANGUS, (THE) "MAC DOMNAILL", OF ISLAY



"The noble and renowned high chief of the Innsigall"

LEFT: ANGUS OG (2), CENTRE, WITH EDWARD BRUCE (1), BROTHER OF KING ROBERT, AND SIR FERGUS OF ARDROSSAN (3).

THEY ARE ON THE ANTRIM COAST, IRELAND IN 1315 TO "EXPELL THE GALLS (NORMANS) FROM IRELAND" AND CREATE "NOSTRA NATIO" – OUR PAN-GAELIC NATION. THEY FORESAW "A GRAND GAELIC ALLIANCE AGAINST ENGLAND".

1306 : Angus Og sheltered Robert. They, including Alexander Og, k.1299, were west coast allies ("Turnberry band").

1314 : ANGUS OG, A BANNOCKBURN champion. He was at the head of 500 isles men with ROBERT THE BRUCE.

1318 : KILLED IN IRELAND, IN THE INDEPENDENCE CAUSE. EDWARD BRUCE, ALONG WITH ANGUS OG, Mac Domnaill tigearna Airir Gaoidel, HIS SON ALEXANDER AND Mac Ruaidhri, Ri Innse Gall, WERE KILLED IN DUNDALK.