

# The Irish Family Name *Sloan*

## The History of a Celtic Name

The Irish family name Sloan has been part of the rich fabric of Celtic history, culture and myth for at least the last two millennia. Ancient bearers of the name Sloan survived during tumultuous and persistent economic, political, and religious upheaval, more recently, enduring wars, famine and forced immigration. Celtic myth, Bardic lore and scholarly histories tell us the name Sloan descends from an ancient and royal line of Milesian kings. These were an enterprising, globetrotting race of European Celts who migrated to Ireland from Celtic Spain in the first millennium.

Today, tens of thousands of their descendants carry the name Sloan in all parts of the world, where just the sound of it echoes a proud Gaelic past. It is an easy name to say: attacking with its sharp, sibilant consonant; softening with a round and sighing Gaelic vowel sound, and; coming to a firm, resolute "n" that resonates in the listener's mind: clear, clean and concise -- impressive.

In the style of Middle Irish handwriting it was spelled MacSlogadadh or O'Slogadadh. And it meant "leader of a military expedition." Other English spellings of the name include Slown, Sloyne, Sloyan, Slowey, Sloey and Sloy.

The precise origins of the name are somewhere in the mists of Irish history. However some facts were painstakingly gleaned from molding records and oral histories passed down by hereditary bards to Middle Irish scribes. Fortunately, no more than 125 years ago, ancient bits and pieces about the Sloan name were preserved by researchers and romantic Victorian scholars.

The Sloans and their name spread and prospered for centuries mainly in the part of the Celtic world once known as Dalriada. This ancient kingdom of the Gaels included old Ulster in the north of Ireland, the islands of the Hebrides and the Southwest portion of Scotland. The people of the lands occupied by the kings and clan chieftains of Dalriada were all of the same race.

It was the Irish -- sometimes called the Hiberno Celts -- such as the Sloans, who spread their culture and language onto the West Coast of Scotland and the tiny islands that stand off it. At the beginning of the last millennium, the Romans called them the Scots or Scotii. Still, only 150 years ago, the Victorian English continued to refer to the Scots Gaels in the Highlands and Islands as "those Irish speaking people."

For centuries they and their descendants moved freely between Ireland, the Hebrides and Scotland. Depending on the prevailing economy and politics, the seat of many of these Irish families shifted back and forth between Ireland and the Dalriadic parts of Scotland. The name Sloan was always among them. Speaking the same language, they told the same stories, ate the same food and danced the same dances to the same music. They also worshipped the same Celtic deities until St. Patrick and later St. Columba converted them to Catholicism. Following the reformation, the name Sloan has been proudly carried around the world by Catholic and Protestants alike. It is little wonder then that over the last century some researchers have placed the origins of the name Sloan in Scotland.

It is abundantly clear, however, that the name Sloan began and was prominent in Ireland. The name is said to have sprung from the race of Eogan (today pronounced Owen), the most celebrated of Milesian clans. Eogan was the progenitor of the O'Neills who are still the chief family of Ulster. A son, Siollan, whose name was pronounced in ancient Irish as we pronounce Sloan today in the

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English language, followed Eogan on the throne. From traditional Irish genealogies we know that Siollan ruled in the 6th century as the 97th king of the Milesian line. Clearly there would have been Siollans before.

The first written record of the name is found among 9th century records. In the 11th century, a Sloan called Malopadraig O'Slowey, a famous Celtic bard, was referred to as "the sage of Ireland" in the venerable Annals of the Four Masters. In the following century, we learn that a Sloan was slain by the infamous Tourlough O'Connor.

After the written English language subsumed Gaelic writing, versions of the name Sloan, such as O'Slowey and O'Sloan proliferated. Extant records beginning in the 14th century make references to the names Slown, Sloyne, Sloyan, Slowey, Sloey, Sloy and even Malloy. However it may have been spelled in whatever alphabet, the name has always been pronounced as it is today. Malloy is a prime example of how time, English graphemics and the linguistic principle of the least effort have corrupted Irish names. Drop the "ac" and slide over the "s" in MacSlowey and what do you have Malloy. But, as they say, a Sloan by any other name is a Sloan.

After the 12th century, records of the various spellings of the name of Sloan are sparse until they crop up in the prolific record keeping on the West Coast of Scotland between 1448 and the 1600s. After 1600, there are numerous records in Ireland of the name Sloan.

In the last four centuries (A relatively brief period in the history of the name.), Sloans from all walks of life; laborers, farmers, artists, businessmen, soldiers, politicians, clerics and men and women of influence and substance carried the name out of Ireland to the far corners of the world.

The name Sloan continues to thrive in Ireland today, especially in Counties Down and Antrim. Most historians would agree that there is very little evidence to suggest that the origin of the Sloans is anywhere but in these two ancient provinces of Dalriada. This is where Sloans still work the land as did their forefathers for untold centuries. In fact, in South County Down, Sloan is the most common family name.

## The Name Sloan Survives

*Following is a chronology of the name Sloan gathered from ancient records:*

- Circa 600** The 97th king of the Milesian line, Siollan, progenitor of the name *MacSlogadadh* or *O'Slogadadh*, takes the throne in Ireland;
- 966-971** A Slogadadh goes to Rome;
- 1015** The Annals of the Four Masters of Ireland record the death of Malopadraig O'Slowey, referring to him as "the sage of Ireland;"
- 1128** A Slogadadh is among signatories on a letter from King David of Scotland consecrating his brother, Robert, as Bishop of St. Andrews;
- 1190** An O'Slogadadh is slain in Ireland by Turlough O'Connor; 1448 Robert Asloan is a landowner in Garroch, Scotland;
- 1504** William Slowane holds a tenement in Dalkeith, Scotland;
- 1508** James Slowane of Garroch was a juror in Kirkcudbright, Scotland;
- 1531** John Aslowane is mentioned in Ayrshire records;
- 1542** John Aslown of Garroch appears as a witness;
- 1562** John Aslowne is a burges of Edinburgh, Scotland and was a contractor at the lead mines in Glengoner and Wenlock;
- 1565** John Sloane had land in the Parish of Traquair, Scotland;
- 1567** John Slowane was a tenant under the abbot of Kelso in the borders of Scotland;
- 1568** John Aslown, is a burges of Edinburgh; 1590 John Aslown has land in Auchincreyth, Scotland;
- 1590** John Sloan is a merchant in Maybole, Scotland which looks across the inner Hebrides to Ulster;
- 1595** Donald Slowan is Sheriff of Ayr, Scotland, a port of embarkation from Scotland to Ulster Ireland. He, also, is from the Parish of Maybole.
- 1613** George Aslowne, son to the laird of Garroch, is charged with taking part in the mass against Parliament;
- 1616** Eduard Aslowane is recorded in Fell, Scotland, and;
- 1619** George Asloan is ordained a priest in Rome, serving later as a missionary in the Garroch area of Scotland.

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In the 1600s there are numerous Sloans or Sloanes in Ireland, such as the following:

**1631** The muster rolls for County Down includes William, James and John Sloane from the Parish of Killinchy, as well as George Sloane from the village of Killyleagh;

Mid **1600s** Alexander Sloane is Receiver General of Taxes for County Down;

**1659** Alexander Sloane is chief landowner (Titulado) in the barony of Kinelarty;

**1660** Sir Hans Sloane, founder of the British Museum, is born in Killyleagh, County Down;

**1721** John Sloan, Seneschal of Donaghmore, is born, and;

**1776** Henry Sloan of the townlands of Drummond, in the Parish of Kilkeel, County Down is born. He is the progenitor of the Sloans of Kilkeel who today farm the same lands of Drummond in the Parish of Kilkeel, once the civil and ecclesiastical center of the Kingdom of Mourne.

Henry Sloan is just one of scores of Antrim and Down farmers whose children and descendants left Ireland to escape famine and persecution and to gain opportunities in the United States, Canada, Australia and New Zealand; as well as, other parts of Europe and the United Kingdom.

## Kinship of Henry Sloan

Name	Relationship with Henry Sloan	Civil	Canon
Sloan, Mike	4th great-grandson	VI	6
Sloan, Minnie	Wife of the 2nd great-grandson		
Sloan, Molly	Granddaughter	II	2
Sloan, Molly	5th great-granddaughter	VII	7
Sloan, Nora	4th great-granddaughter	VI	6
Sloan, Oliver	4th great-grandson	VI	6
Sloan, Pat	Husband of the 3rd great-granddaughter		
Sloan, Patrick Bernard	4th great-grandson	VI	6
Sloan, Peter	Grandson	II	2
Sloan, Peter	3rd great-grandson	V	5
Sloan, Peter	3rd great-grandson	V	5
Sloan, Peter	4th great-grandson	VI	6
Sloan, Peter	Great-grandson	III	3
Sloan, Peter	2nd great-grandson	IV	4
Sloan, Peter Edward	3rd great-grandson	V	5
Sloan, Phil	5th great-grandson	VII	7
Sloan, Philip	3rd great-grandson	V	5
Sloan, Philip	3rd great-grandson	V	5
Sloan, Rachael	5th great-granddaughter	VII	7
Sloan, Rick	4th great-grandson	VI	6
Sloan, Rose	Wife of the grandnephew		
Sloan, Sara	5th great-grandson	VII	7
Sloan, Sarah	Great-granddaughter	III	3

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Sloan, Sarah	Great-granddaughter	III	3
Sloan, Sarah Marie	2nd great-granddaughter	IV	4
Sloan, Sarah Sloan	Granddaughter	II	2
Sloan, Sean	4th great-grandson	VI	6
Sloan, Sean Andrew	5th great-grandson	VII	7
Sloan, Shannon	5th great-granddaughter	VII	7
Sloan, Sharon	4th great-granddaughter	VI	6
Sloan, Sheila	4th great-granddaughter	VI	6
Sloan, Sheila	4th great-granddaughter	VI	6
Sloan, Steve	4th great-grandson	VI	6
Sloan, Steven	4th great-grandson	VI	6
Sloan, Susan	4th great-granddaughter	VI	6
Sloan, Terrence	4th great-grandson	VI	6
Sloan, Theresa	3rd great-granddaughter	V	5
Sloan, Theresa	2nd great-granddaughter	IV	4
Sloan, Theresa Eileen	3rd great-granddaughter	V	5
Sloan, Theresa Elizabeth	Great-granddaughter	III	3
Sloan, Thomas	2nd great-grandson	IV	4
Sloan, Thomas	4th great-grandson	VI	6
Sloan, Thomas	2nd great-grandson	IV	4
Sloan, Thomas	4th great-grandson	VI	6
<b>Sloan, Thomas Joseph</b>	<b>3rd great-grandson</b>	<b>V</b>	<b>5</b>
Sloan, Tom	Great-grandson	III	3
Sloan, Tom	5th great-grandson	VII	7
Sloan, William John	2nd great-grandson	IV	4
Sloane, Aaron	5th great-granddaughter	VII	7
Sloane, Andrea	5th great-granddaughter	VII	7

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## *Sloans in the Kingdom of Mourne Stronghold of an Ancient Clan Name*

If you or your ancestors are from the place in Ireland called The Kingdom of Mourne, your name is probably Sloan; or surely the name Sloan is somewhere in your family history. The Kingdom of Mourne forms a coastal plain in the outeast of County Down, which part of the ancient Kingdom of Ulster. Mourne covers 71 square miles, the eastern length of which lies on the Irish Sea. The Anglo-Normans called it the barony of Mourne and land records still refer to the Upper and Lower Baronies of Mourne. The western perimeter of this sea bound parallelogram rises into the foothills of the imposing Mountains of Mourne. On the south, its woods and rivers come to an abrupt halt on the north shore of Carlingford Loch, a natural border between Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland.

In what seems like a flanking maneuver to isolate it even more from the rest of South County Down, the Mountains of Mourne and their boggy foothills swing to the east and effectively cut it off at Bloody Bridge 12 miles north of Carlingford Lough. Its greatest width is no more than five miles. Sloan is an Irish family name the origins of which have been culled over the few centuries from sparse records of overlords and Celtic legend. It is prevalent in other parts of County Down as well as in County Antrim. The most famous of the name, Sir Hans Sloan, founder of the British Museum of Art, was born in Killyleagh to the north of Mourne at Strangford Lough.

It is a name known in Scotland, too; carried in the early part of the first millennium to the nearby shores of Ayrshire and Galloway Scotland by Irish Sloans in need of arable land and work. In Victorian times, Sloan or Sloan was a prevalent name in Dumfries, east of the Carrick coastline, which looks across to Ireland. Ironically, some of these Sloans returned to Ireland to gain religious freedom or as plantationers, not an uncommon story in the 16th and 17th centuries. Today, Sloan is an Ulster name born proudly around the world by Catholics and Protestants alike.

It's fair to say that a greater number of Sloans in Mourne have always been of the Catholic faith. The origins of these Catholic Sloans in Mourne are not clear, since records of the Catholic churches of in Ireland go back only to the early 19th century.

One supposition may go a long way to explain this and why other Catholics in Mourne have names known to be of Scottish origin:

*In the 1500s McDonnell, a Scottish chief, banded together a group of Scottish mercenary fighting men called Gallowglasses. He hired them out to Con O'Neill, the Earl of Tyrone, to help in his battle with King James. O'Neill lost the battle and the Gallowglasses were stranded in Ireland. But because O'Neill submitted to King Henry VIII and pledged to adopt English customs, McDonnell was allowed to petition the King in 1542. He asked that the Gallowglasses, all of them Catholics, might be allowed to settle on "the waste lands" of Mourne.*

They may well have been wastelands at the time. The geological structure of the area is mainly of shales and greywackes of the Silurian age, formed in an ancient ocean more than 400 million years ago. During the last ice age (30,000 10,000 years ago) temperatures plummeted and the northern ice cap extended toward the equator. Glaciers and ice streams covered most of Ireland and shaped a beautifully rolling landscape. Glacial drumlins and eskers extend over much of Ulster and many can be seen around Mourne.

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If they were wastelands then, 450 years later men and women such as the Sloans had reclaimed it. Nowhere have people made better use of the kind of land that skirts a mountain range, both for grazing and cultivation. Of the 45,000 acres, more than 17,000 are arable. Centuries of scratching the moraine rubble and carting seaweed fertilizer have turned those wastelands into a valuable livestock and farm economy. From the peaks of Mourne travellers can look down onto well-ditched, grated and drained holdings with soundly constructed farmhouses and out buildings.

It's a patchwork of well-tilled fields with hardly an inch wasted. The fertile fields rise to equally well tended but thinly soiled foothills where livestock graze. The fields rise to meet the heather and gorse cover slopes, often littered with boulders that tumble down from the granite crags. For centuries Sloans and their neighbours carved out their lands, raising and splitting the granite rocks, using them in drains and the typical stone ditching.

At last count, Sloan is the second most prevalent name around Mourne. The name Cunningham is also well known, as is Hanna. An untold number of Cunninghams and Hannas also married Sloan women over the centuries. At one time Sloan was the most prevalent family name in the environs of Mourne. So much so that Sloan families acquired subsets of the names, such as "The Sloan Foxes", "The Hamish Sloans" and the "Simzie Sloans".

Others were known by where they lived or the lands they and their ancestors worked; such as, Attical Sloans, Drummond Sloans, Glenloughlan Sloans or Greencastle Sloans. A century ago, there were so many Sloans in the fields and on the fishing boats off Mourne that they ran out of Christian names to distinguish their newborns such as James, Bernard, Mary, Elizabeth, Peter, Patrick, Henry and John. Not ones to eschew tradition, Sloans seemed to have been distinguished by nicknames, such as, Cissie, Og, Mor, Redman, Tague, Fague, Harahar, Barney, Varney, Bunty, Buck, Bap, Toyt and Ned. Some are still known in Mourne today. And some, such as Hamish were acquired as surnames.

Today the civil parish of Kilkeel comprises the same geographical area known today as the town lands of the upper and lower baronies of Mourne. The town of Kilkeel once was also the religious centre of the ancient Kingdom of Mourne. When St. Patrick's vessel sailed out of the turbulent Irish Sea into Strangford Lough in the 5th century, Mourne was called Boirche by the pre Christian Celts. It is said that Ross the Red, King of Ulster, granted grazing rights there to his Royal herdsman Boirche. For a thousand years the mountains were known as Beanna Boirche, the peaks or horns of Boirche. It wasn't called Mourne until the 12th century. Legend tells us that the well travelled St. Patrick never set foot in Boirche. He stopped short at the north side of Bloody Bridge, which spans the Scrupatrack (Patrick's stream). From there he tossed his shoe into Boirche, prophesizing that where it landed, no blood would be shed in anger. During the next Century, six chapels were established on the coastal plain by St. Patrick's follower. One of them, St. Colman, chose the site of an ancient Celtic rath or fort to erect his chapel. It overlooked the Aughrim River, which today runs through the town of Kilkeel a half-mile inland. The chapel was called Kilkeel. In Gaelic Kil means church; and caol, (pronounced keel), means narrow. It was the Church of the Narrows. In Catholic times its pastor had jurisdiction over the five other chapels throughout Mourne.

Since old Celtic traditions were ingrained, St. Colman and the other evangelists wisely built their chapels on the sites of ancient Celtic relics. As recent as the late 19th century, it was the practice during internment ceremonies in the old Kilkeel churchyard of Massforth to pass the coffin three times around an old Celtic rath.

In 1878 a Victorian travel writer watched as a family of Sloans carried their mother's coffins three times round the rath. She joined the hundreds of Sloans whose coffins circled the rath on the way to their Massforth graves. St. Patrick's prophecy at the Bloody Bridge seems to have passed the test of time, given the wars that have raged through Ireland over the centuries. Perhaps it is because Mourne has been more important as places OF entry to Ireland. Carlingford Lough Mourne clearly is a

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gateway to Ireland. Norsemen and Normans barged their ways into Ireland through Carlingford. If they stopped at Carlingford, it was only to build forts that guarded this entrance to Ireland. St. Patrick did not enter Mourne because it better suited his needs to skirt the west of the Mountains of Mourne on his way to the broader parts of Ireland.

Even Celtic legend has it that Mourne has been on the periphery of history. Just across Carlingford Lough raged one of the legendary battles of Celtic myth and lore. It centred on the Red Branch Knights who hailed from present day Armagh. One of the best known stories from Irish mythology is of the Cattle Raid of Cooley initiated by Queen Maeve of Connacht. The sole defender of Ulster against this attack was Cuchulainn. This was an adopted name. His given name was Setanta. Setanta as a boy travelled to Armagh to join the Red Branch Knights. After being invited to a feast at the home of Culain, the smith to King Conor MacNessa, Setanta arrived to find the gate already locked. He had to scale the gate to gain entrance to the party but Culain's guard dog, a huge and ferocious hound, immediately confronted him. The dog, as he was trained to do, attacked Setanta. He had only his hurling stick and ball to defend himself. He struck the ball so hard that it lodged in the hound's mouth. Then Setanta strangled the animal.

Those inside were drawn outside by the commotion. Culain's face fell at the sight of his dead hound. Seeing his disappointment, Setanta offered to act as Culain's guard until such time as a new hound could be trained. At this Cathbad the Druid stepped forward and named the young boy Cuchulainn which means the hound of Culain. Cuchulainn was later to become the greatest hero of the Red Branch Knights and of all Gaelic legend. The Vikings and Normans took control of great parts of Ireland by sailing up its rivers and guarding their entry points. Mourne was spared much of their ferocity since they were interested in it only as an entry point area. Control of both sides of Carlingford Loch gave them control of Northern Ireland.

When the Norman leader John de Courcy invaded Ulster from the south he came up the Carlingford Lough. When he built a fort at Greencastle it was to guard entrance to other parts of Ireland. He, like the Vikings before, found the Carlingford Lough an excellent entry channel for the drive to inland centers of culture and treasure.

It wasn't until the reign of Edward VI of England that Sir Nicholas Bagnell and his descendants gained control of much of the lands of Mourne. There wasn't much bloodletting at all to gain the land; nor has there been since, as the descendants of Bagnell, the Lords of Kilmorey remain in control of a much reduced estate.

During World War I German U-boats would sail into Carlingford Lough for a pub lunch. And in World War II, Greencastle and the farmlands of Mourne were airbases, stepping off points for the invasion of Normandy.

The troubles of Ireland over the last centuries touched Mourne in many ways. Barney Sloan, of Drummond Road, for instance left Mourne for America after the Partition in 1921. He and his brother Tom were volunteers in the Irish Republican Army. County Down Battalion. He was loyal to the idea of a united Ireland. He had a handgun, but no rifle. He saw no real military action. And, being of a young age, he said he never fired his gun or was he fired at: "Not even close," he recalled.

The extent of action for this Mourne unit was limited to drill, he said. The younger Sloans of Drummond Road remembered the military display rarely seen in Mourne and they asked Barney about it on his return to Mourne in 1986.

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But Barney Sloan was a modest man, because others tell different stories of British Troops pursuing him around the Mourne countryside. That's when Barney was forced to "go out", to leave Mourne and take up work on a farm directly across the Carlingford Lough from his family's farm on Drummond Road. Each morning he would look across the Lough to Mourne to watch his parents go to the well.

"There was a truce called before the Free State was settled on," he said. And then when they called the truce they would come out in the open and be drilling all over the place, getting ready to go out." After the treaty was signed Barney and his compatriots "went out" again, to live on the other side of Carlingford Lough in the Free State. But Barney's commander, Frank Aiken, who was to become president of the United Nations, decided he wanted nothing to do with the 1921 treaty that created the Free State of Ireland. "Our commander (Aiken) said 'They haven't done anything for the North so we're not going to get involved in the Civil War'," Barney recalled.

The word came back from the British authorities in the North that Barney could return to Mourne with the condition that he would leave the country. He sent word that he would come back to say goodbye to his family on his way to America. This time Barney went out to Pittsburgh, where he and his wife Anne soon moved to Chicago where they raised a family of 13 children.

J. S. Doran, a Mourne native and author of *Wayfarer in the Mournes*, suggests that the accuracy of St. Patrick's prophecy had nothing to do with geo politics. He thinks St. Patrick surmised the basic qualities of the Mourne people. "The good sense of Mourne folk and the neighbourliness since the far off days ... have gone a long way to ensure the truth of the prophecy," Doran wrote.

It might be said that Mourne has been a closed community for centuries with the Mourne Mountains and a raging sea at its front, and but a few entry points. Some would say that the entry point have served better as exits points. Land was spare in the Kingdom of Mourne. And Sloans used those exits to spread their name throughout much of the world.

Today there are thousands of Sloans and descendants of Sloans from the Kingdom of Mourne Attical Sloans, Drummond Sloans and Greencastle Sloans practicing good sense and neighbourliness in Canada, Australia, New Zealand and every part of the United States.

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## The **Sloan** Name Goes Out of Ireland to the Greenfields of America, Canada, Australia and New Zealand

**ALBERT SLOAN**, born in 1877 in Sweden; living between 1900 and 1910 in Blue Earth County, Minnesota.

**ALEXANDER SLOAN**, born on 10 May 1742 in County Donnegal, Ireland; died on 15 Feb 1812 in Rockbridge (?) County, Virginia; wife unknown. Children: John Sloan.

**ALEXANDER SLOAN**, born about 1794 in Ireland; died in the 1850s in Van Buren County, Michigan; married Elizabeth (?) in Ireland; Children: William, David, Alexander, George, Robert, Mary E. and Martha.

**ARCHIBALD SLOAN**, born about 1697, possibly in County Antrim, Ireland; died about 1786 in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania (?); wife unknown. Children: Samuel, Archibald, James, William, Mary, John and Elizabeth [5,038+ descendants].

**ARTHUR SLOAN** born about 1825 in Ireland; died living in the 1880s in Chickasaw County, Iowa; married Margaret (?) before 1854 in Ireland. Children: Patrick, Daniel, John, Mary, Arthur, Edward and Margaret.

**BARNEY SLOAN** born in 1903 in the Parish of Kilkeel, County Down; died in 1987 in Chicago, Illinois; married Ann Murray. Children: James Bernard, Peter Edward, Thomas Joseph, John Patrick, Andrew, Elizabeth Ann, Mary, Mel, Kathleen, Margaret, Philip, Ann and Theresa Eileen.

**BERNARD SLOAN**, born about 1823 in Ireland; died in the 1860s while living in Detroit, Wayne County, Michigan; married Jane (?) before 1859; Children: John .

**CALEB SLOAN**, born about 1671 in County Antrim, Ireland; died about 1751 in Onslow or Dublin County in colony of North Carolina; wife: Nancy Jane (?); Children: John, Richard, Archibald and Robert [500+ descendants].

**DAVID SLOAN**, born about 1735 in Belfast, County Antrim Ireland; died between 1810 and 1830, in Wythe County, Virginia; married Martha Watson before 1769 and Sarah Gibbs after 1780; Children: James, Benjamin, John, Samuel, Margaret, William, Sarah, Mary and more [398 descendants] to KY and MO.

**DAVID SLOAN**, born about 1751 in County Down, Ireland; died on 9 Oct 1826, in the old Pendleton district of Anderson County, South Carolina; married Susan Majors on 19 Jan 1784, Wilkes County, North Carolina. Children: William, David, Susan, Mary, Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Majors, William; by second wife: James Madison, Elizabeth, Rebecca, Nancy and Katherine [750+ descendants].

**DAVID SLOAN**, born in Mar of 1848 in Ireland; died between the 1900 and 1910 while living in Benton County, Iowa; married Bessie (?) before the 1880s; no children (?).

**DUNCAN SLOAN**, born about 1818 in Scotland; died in the 1850s while living in Meigs County, Ohio; married Moni I. (?); children Margaret A.

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**ELIZABETH SLOANE**, born about 1725, Ireland; died about 1825 in Burke County, North Carolina; married Samuel Snoddy before 1749 in Ireland. Children: William.

**FERGUS SLOAN**, born in 1725 in Ulster, Ireland; died in 1812 in Lincoln County, North Carolina; married Ann Elizabeth Robinson, before 1747 in County Tyrone (?), Ireland. Children: Elizabeth, Ann, William Alexander, Margaret, Robert and Fergus.

**GEORGE SLOAN** born about 1777 in Ireland; died in 1807 while living in Pennsylvania; married Mary Story before 1807. Children: Maria.

**GEORGE ANDREW DAVID SLOAN**, born on 14 May 1891 in Edinburgh, Scotland; died on 30 Apr 1963 in Chicago, IL; married Ruth Morgan Church on 4 Apr 1923 in Highland Park, IL. Children: John Tait and David Morgan.

**GEORGE THOMAS SLOAN**, born on 3 Dec 1756 in County Cork, Ireland; died on 9 Jun 1836 in Laurens County, South Carolina; married Mary Elizabeth Smith on 20 Nov 1793 in Spartanburg County, South Carolina. Children: William Aylmer, George Allen, Catherine, Thomas Sanford, Jean/Jane, Henry R., Martha "Matilda" (?), Edward Thompson, Richard E., Alfred, Charles S. and Mary Ann [150+ descendants in database].

**GERARD SLOAN**, born about 1841 in Holland; died in the 1880s while living in Carver County, Minnesota; wife, Annie (?). Children: Mary, William, John, Andrew and Gertrude.  
**HUGH SLOAN**, born about 1817 in Scotland; died in the 1850s while living in Columbia County, Wisconsin.

**HUGH SLOAN**, born about 1842 in Ireland; died in the 1880s while living in Monroe County, Iowa; married Bridget (?) before 1876. Children: Mary C., James and Annie.

**HUMPHREY R. SLOAN**, born in July of 1822 in Scotland; died between 1900 and 1910 while living in Ringold County, Iowa; married Charlotte, who was born before 1856. Children: William John; Mary, Victoria, Cinnie and Homer H.

**JAMES SLOAN**, born on 2 Oct 1779 in County Tyrone, Ireland; died in the 1860s in Knoxville, TN; married Mary Hannah, born in Ireland. Children: John, Reuben and James.

**JAMES SLOAN**, born about 1792 in Ireland; died in the 1850s in Pottawatomie County, Iowa; wife Mary (?).

**JAMES HOWARD SLOAN**, born about 1815 in Ireland; died on 24 Jul 1874 in probably Muskingum County, Ohio or Davis County, Iowa; married Mary McConnell on 4 May 1845. Children: John William and Thomas.

**JAMES SLOAN**, born in 1828 in the townlands of in Kilkeel Parish, County Down, Ireland; died on 29 Dec 1898 in Ida Valley, Otago, New Zealand; married Mary Shields, 12 August 1849 in Liverpool, England. Children: James, John, Patrick William, Mary Jane and Ellen [63 descendants on file].

**JAMES SLOAN**, born about 1835 in Ireland; died in the 1880s in Jones County, Iowa; married Elizabeth (?). Children: Sarah A., William, Charles, Mary, Robert and Frank.

**JOHN SLOAN**, born about 1690 (location unknown); died in September of 1741 in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania; married Jean (?). Children: James, Robert, William, John George, Sarah and Agness.

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**JOHN SLOAN**, born on 14 Sep 1716 in County Antrim, Ireland; died on 26 Dec 1829 in Laurens County, South Carolina; married wife number two, Jane McNair, about 1774 in South Carolina. Children: (half of whom died young of smallpox) John, Mary, Robert, Betty, David, Archibald, Mattie, Rosa, Jennie, Thomas H. and William.

**JOHN SLOAN**, born before 1740 in Ulster, Ireland; died on 15 Jan 1790 in Lincoln County Kentucky; married Margaret (?) before 1760 in Ireland. Children: Alexander, Sarah, Ann, Robert, William, John, Thomas and Margaret [80 descendants].

**JOHN SLOAN**, born about 1784 in Ireland; died about 1856 in Barbour County Alabama; married Mary Grubbs. Children: David and John, [28 descendants].

**JOHN SLOAN**, born about 1790 in England; died in the 1850s while living in Waukesha County, Wisconsin.

**JOHN SLOAN**, born about 1810 in Ireland; died in the 1850s while living in Branch County, Michigan; married Alsina (?) about 1840 in New York. Children: Joseph and Mary.

**JOHN SLOAN**, born about 1820 in Ireland; died in the 1860s while living in McHenry County, Illinois; married Catherine (?) before 1846 in Vermont (?). Children: James, Thomas, Frank, John, Henry, Peter and Catherine.

**JOHN SLOAN**, born in 1821 in the townlands of Attical in Kilkeel Parish, County Down, Ireland; died on 16 Nov 1886, Vinton, Pontiac County, Province of Quebec, Canada; married Anne Flanagan on 22 Jan 1848 in Kilkeel in Ireland. Children: James, William J., John Andrew, Thomas, Patrick, Ellen, Bernard J. and Michael [590+ descendants on file].

**JOHN SLOAN**, born in August of 1824 in Ireland; died between the 1900 and 1910 while living in Chickasaw County, Iowa; married Mary (?) about 1854 in Ireland. Children: John, Margaret, Sarah, Carrie, Barney H., Ellen and Daniel.

**JOHN SLOAN**, born about 1825 in Germany; died in the 1860s in Des Moines County, Iowa; married Sophia, (?) born about 1830 in Germany. Children: Anna, John, Caroline, Sophia, and Nancy.

**JOHN SLOAN**, born about 1833 in Ireland; died in the 1880s in Jones County, Iowa; married Jane (?); Children: William, Lillian, James and Alexander.

**JOHN SLOAN**, born about 1834 in Ireland; died in the 1860s while living in Dubuque County, Iowa.

**JOHN SLOAN**, born about 1835 in England; died in the 1850s while living in a boarding house in Ontanagon County, Michigan.

**JOHN SLOAN**, born in January of 1844 in Ireland; died between 1900 and 1910 while living in Clark County, Arkansas; married before 1871 in Illinois. Children: Mary, Theresa and John.

**JOHN SLOAN**, born in March of 1844 in Ireland; died between 1900 and 1910 while living in Powesheik County, IA; married Lillian (?) before 1868. Children: Annie; William; Burnside and Maggie.

**JOHN SLOAN**, born in March of 1862 in Scotland; died between 1900 and 1910 while living in Appanoose County, Iowa with brother Hugh Sloan, who was born in September of 1869 in Scotland.

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**KATHERINE BRIDGET SLOAN**, born in October of 1822 in County Down, Ireland; lived in Dubuque and Harrison Counties, Iowa; died in March of 1888; married John O'Rourke in 1844 in the Killowen Parish Church in Rostrevor, County Down, Ireland.

**LEVI SLOAN**, born about 1846 in France; died in the 1880s, while living in Adams County, Illinois; married Eliza Marsh. Children: Virgil, Charles Lewis and Frank L., all of whom relocated to Canton, Lewis County, Missouri.

**MARTHA SLOAN**, born about 1738 in Ireland; died in Mecklenburg County, North Carolina; married Henry Hunter before 1758. Children: Humphrey and Thomas.

**PATRICK SLOAN**, born about 1807 in Ireland; died in Van Buren County, Iowa; married to Nancy Anne Culbertson in 1848 in Columbiana County, Ohio. Children: Margaret, Thomas, Catherine, Elizabeth, Nancy and Mary.

**PATRICK SLOAN**, born about 1815 in Ireland; died after 1855 in Markle, Huntington County, Indiana; married on 27 Sep 1837 in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania (?) to Phoebe Moore. Children: George, W., Albert, Milton, Elmira J., Charles, Rachel E., Susan, Mary L. and Louisa C.

**RICHARD SLOAN**, born between 1760 and 1779 in County Antrim, Ireland; died between 1840 and the 1850s at the age of 107 in Prebble County, Ohio;