

The Clansman



Clan MacDougall Society of the United States and Canada

Volume II, No. 6

Wylie and Mary McDougall - Founding Editors

Spring 1983



Photo by Terry's Photography, Chicago

IN MEMORIAM TO EDWARD DICKINSON MCDOUGAL

On October 30, 1982, there passed from the earthly ranks of Clan MacDougall a kinsman whose intellect, character, and response to others were an inspiration. To our Clan Society, of which he was a founder, Edward Dickinson McDougal brought the clarity of a mind honed by years as a noted attorney, the warm enthusiasm of a true clansman, and that dignity which characterizes a genuine gentleman.

Born in Peoria, Illinois, on April 13, 1896, the son of Edward and Mary McCulloch McDougal, Ed was educated in the public schools of Riverside, Illinois, Chicago Latin School, Princeton, and the University of Chicago Law School. He entered the practice of law as a partner of Adlai Stevenson, and on the latter's death, Ed was named president of the Memorial Fund organized to further the Ambassador's work "for peace and international cooperation."

In addition to his career as attorney and counselor, Ed assumed a leadership role in a great many civic enterprises. He was president of the Chicago Council on Foreign Relations, president of the Committee for United Charities of Chicago, president of the Chicago Law Institute, vice president of the Chicago Symphony Association, and president of the Welfare Council of Metropolitan Chicago. He served in the First World War as a captain in a machine gun battalion and during the Second World War as a legal assistance officer.

At the memorial service held at the Riverside Presbyterian Church in Riverside, Illinois, Mary McDougal Hannaford ended a tribute to her father with the following words:

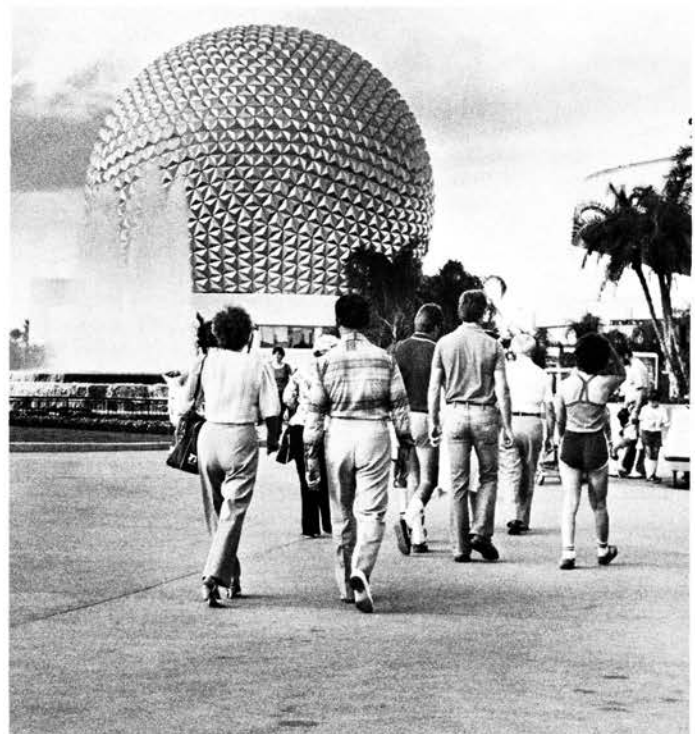
He loved much - his friends, his wife and children and grandchildren, and life itself. As we remember him we realize how, in fact, this love lives on. Many times he gladdened hearts as the memory of him gladdens our hearts now.

MCDOUGALL COMPANY FABRICATES SKIN FOR EPCOT SPHERE

Those of our Clan family who visit the Experimental Prototype Community of Tomorrow (EPCOT) in Florida will find an added interest in the "Space Ship Earth" - that one hundred and eighty foot sphere which dominates the most recent of Walt Disney's dream realities.

The skin of this sphere - all 200,000 square feet of gleaming and reflecting surface - was produced by the John McDougall Company of Nashville, Tennessee. Fifty men worked for two years to produce this geosphere. The material, Alucobond, was a technological breakthrough, and its use is one of the McDougall Company's specialties. Each of the one thousand triangular panels from which the sphere is constructed is a sandwich of aluminum with a filling of polyethylene. This same composite material with its outstanding properties is being used by the McDougall Company in the construction of the New Horizon Building at EPCOT. The largest panel ever constructed of Alucobond is a feature of EPCOT's monorail station.

The McDougall Company was founded forty-four years ago by our Society's president and our High Commissioner, John W. McDougall. It is now directed by his two sons, Wylie and John junior. A history of creative construction and a reputation for engineering excellence won the McDougall Company the contract for producing the fabric which covers what must be the most often photographed architectural accomplishment of the decade.



The EPCOT sphere



Representatives of our Society prepare for parade at Stone Mountain with five year old Jennifer Paxton proudly carrying the name.

CHARLESTON SCOTTISH AND THE STONE MOUNTAIN GAMES

Howard W. MacDougall

The 11th annual Charleston Scottish Games were held September 18th at beautiful Middleton Place about twelve miles west of Charleston, South Carolina.

Once again the MacDougall Clan tent was erected beside the greensward where the athletes completed and pipe bands performed during the daylong activities. Evidence of the growing awareness of the Society in this area is the increasing participation in the parade of tartans. From two lonely marchers - Howard W. and Marge MacDougall - in 1980, clan representation tripled to six in 1981 and grew to seven in 1982. Donald F. MacDougall of Vero Beach, Florida, carried the Tartan banner preceeding Howard W. and Marge MacDougall, who represented the Society at the games, and the other loyal clanspeople.

Among Society members journeying to the Games were Howard A. and Myrtle MacDougall of Pennsauken, N.J., and Florence MacDougall Bealer of Pottstown, Penn. We also welcomed Harvey Ritch during a too brief visit to the tent, and enjoyed seeing three-week-old Jason Paxton as our youngest member there. Tom Carmichael wore the MacDougall Tartan in the athletic competition while young David Stancik participated in the Grade IV piping competition.

The Clan MacDougall Society was well represented at the International Gathering of Scots at Stone Mountain Highland Games last October.

Howard W. and Marge MacDougall arrived in time for the impressive military tattoo Thursday night. Friday night was the sponsors' reception with about 1,000 people in attendance.

Nearly fifty families signed the visitors' registration book at the MacDougall tent on Saturday and Sunday, and an even dozen clansmen marched in the parade of tartans Sunday afternoon. Activity continued at a brisk pace around the tent during both days as thousands of visitors thronged the game's activities.

John and Dawn MacDougall of Norcross, Georgia, and Mrs. George R. Greiff of Atlanta joined the Society. Many members of the Atlanta area have found the Stone Mountain Games an excellent opportunity for a clan gathering, and we look forward to seeing them each year. Elizabeth Honiker and Rosemary Rickman of Decatur, Georgia; Mimi Leroy of Riverdale, Georgia, and Bill and Ina Sue Leroy of Atlanta; Dean Sjostrom of Atlanta, and the Bramble family - Wayne, Barbara, Buzzy and Todd - all of Tucher, Georgia were on hand to meet other Society members who traveled a greater distance to attend.

Donald F. MacDougall journeyed from Vero Beach, Florida; Alan and Jeanne MacDougall traveled from Alexandria, Virginia. Irene and Bob Stancik of Goose Creek, South Carolina; the Joe Paxton family of Summerville, South Carolina; the John Jordans of Nashville, Tennessee; John McMoore of Lexington, North Carolina; the Moon family of Chattanooga; and Barbara and Ron DeLisle of Orlando, Florida, joined in the Society gathering.

Joe Paxton and his wife Allyson had their two-month-old son, Jason, and daughter Jennifer, age five, with them. They allowed Jennifer to lead the Clan representation in the parade of tartans - a duty she performed with a very serious air.

GENEALOGY

Commander DeWitt Patterson

Reading family history is lots of fun, entertaining, satisfying, worthwhile, comforting, sometimes reassuring for the reader. When a person reads their work, most authors are rewarded to learn that some one is benefiting from their work of putting a history together. A distinguished genealogist, who has written three family histories, offers these suggestions on how to organize and use the material collected in a way which will reduce an author's labor.

1. Accumulate in folders your facts on paper concerning the persons who will be the subjects of your writing. e.g. photo copies of wills, church records, vital records, group sheets, etc. Arrange these folders alphabetically and mark the tabs to show sequence and relationships. e.g. McDowell, John (1832), 16, iii son of M., Ephram (1809), 7.

2. When you have completed the research arrange the folders in the order in which the subjects will be discussed in the history usually by generations.

3. As you finish your history of each person refile the folders in alphabetical order. It will simplify the checking and rechecking that is so much a part of writing for most of us.

He recommended study of the New England Historical Society *Register Form* and inclusion of a numbering system (such as theirs) to help readers. He cited the *Dorsey Family* history as an example of better documentation. He suggested 'warming up' to history writing by preparing an article on some subject which you know well. The author files discussed above should be retained for incorporation in a genealogical library, be it private or public.

(The Genealogist will gladly share for the asking copies of his notes on the presentations on which the above is based.)

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Recent genealogical books to look for in libraries are:

- 1981 Genealogical Books in Print by Netti Schreiner Yantis.
- 1980 North Carolina County Records - Guide to Section B.
- 1981 North Carolina Newspapers on Microfilm
- 1982 Guide to Genealogical Research in the National Archives (March '83)
- 1983 Write it Right by Donald M. Barnes

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Your nearest Stake of the Church of Jesus Christ, Latter Day Saints probably has the recent (1982) 'Names of persons recorded in the J.C.L.D.S. collection' of 93 million names. It may help locate an ancestor.

It may speed your research to know that individuals have prepared a useful index for the following censuses: Georgia 1830, S.C. 1800, S.C. 1860, N.C. 1800, N.C. 1810, N.C. 1820, Mass. 1800, Tenn. 1820, Va. 1810 and others.

An interesting paragraph to read is that for the name of your family (and Clan) in Black's Surnames of Scotland. Do remember those of the female lines also.

Cornell University has a center that collects N.Y. county guides to historical resources.

ITEMS OF NOTE

There can't be many who have not seen the ads for diet Coca-Cola. The agency responsible for all this advertising in SSC&B Lintas whose president is MALCOLM D. MACDOUGALL.

CURTIS D. MACDOUGALL's newest book, *Superstition and The Press* will be "on the stands" and making its impact by the middle of this year.

HUGH AND ELINOR MACDOUGALL write that the monsoons have come and gone and that they are enjoying their tour of service in Burma where Hugh is an Embassy Counselor.

Last October one of our clansman won a resounding victory in the federal elections. JOHN MACDOUGALL, in one of the major upsets of the Canadian by-elections, took the Timiskaming (Ontario) seat for the Tory ranks.

Society member SANFORD M. EMERSON of Wilton, Maine, writes that he and his wife are founding members of the new Mount Blue Pipe Band based in Farmington, Maine.

BERT MACDOUGALL of Inverness, Cape Breton, has his third grandson, MICHAEL STEPHEN RYAN, born on Christmas Eve, 1982.

MARTIN MACDOUGALL, son of Charles and Bernadette MacDougall of Antigonish, Nova Scotia, is studying for the priesthood at Saint Augustine Seminary at Scarborough, Ontario.

Linda McDowell Major writes that her brother, Donald McDowell and his wife Carol of Newport News, Virginia, are the proud parents of a

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STEPS, SURNAMES AND SURMISES — PART IV

(In this installment we continue an enumeration of those surnames which are closely associated with our Clan family.)

MACEACHAN, MACEACHERN, AND MACEOCHAIN

This group of names has a mixed origin stemming from either the Gaelic word for "horse" or the personal name "Hector." The former derivation is associated with the ancient "Horse-lords" who lived on Kintyre's long peninsula. These surnames are often listed as septs of Clan Donald to whom many of those so named did owe allegiance; however, there is a strong tradition that some MacEachans and MacEacherns followed the MacDougalls of Lorn. Considering the wide sphere of influence once exerted in Argyll by the Chiefs of our Clan, there is no reason for doubting this tradition.

According to *Scots Kith and Kin*, the surname MacEachan is also associated with the MacKichans of Galloway. As in the case of the MacCullochs, one wonders if there may not be an additional relationship between the MacKichans and our Clan through the MacDoualls and MacDowells.

MACKICKAN

Adam (p. 319) derives the surname MacKickan from the Gaelic "MacFhiheachain" meaning "son of the little raven - certainly an interesting derivation considering our Clan bird is the raven.

The story goes that it was a MacKickan who saved the MacDougall charter chest during the devastations inflicted by Covenantors under General Leslie. In recognition of this feat, the Chief pronounced "As long as there is a MacDougall at Dunollie, there will be a MacKickan on the estate." In some accounts the MacKickans are listed as the hereditary charter keepers of the Chiefs of Clan MacDougall.

Black (p. 582) writes that the names MacKickan is the diminutive form of MacKeich or MacShithich meaning "son of the wolf." He gives this name as associated with several gifted families who once lived in the Loch Etive area. (Note: The appearance of "K" in Anglicized Gaelic surnames results from an attempt to reinforce the sound of the preceding Gaelic "c".) **MACLUCAS, MACLUGASH, AND MACLUGAIS**

Apparently this surname springs from the Gaelic personal name MacGillemluaig meaning "son of the servant of Saint Moluaig." Adam (p. 319) comments that MacLucas was used interchangeably with the surname MacDougall which means that during the late era when surnames were being adopted, some families chose to show clan affiliation at one time and particular line at others. The name was common on Mull and in the western Highlands. Black (p. 539) strengthens Adam's suggestion by stating that "many persons have dropped their name MacLucas and have become MacDougalls in the north ..." He adds that on Coll "... Lucas and MacLuggis are now MacDougalls."

Again in the derivation of this name we meet Saint Moluaig whose veneration has already been discussed in the relationship of the MacDougall Lords of Lorn and the Livingstones (see *The Tartan*, Fall, 1981.) **MACNAMELL**

Many Highland surnames are derived from personal names arising from individual, physical characteristics. MacNammell is one of these. It comes from the Gaelic "Mac na Maoille" meaning "son of the bald one." This surname is usually associated with the MacDougalls of Jura.

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The handy little book, *Scots Kith and Kin*, lists the surname of MacDill, MacHale, and MacLintock/MacClintock under Clan MacDougall. Adam, however, does not list these names under our Clan nor do they appear upon other customary lists of septs belonging within our Clan family. MacEwen is also common among those associated with Clan MacDougall. One such family is given as Bards to the Chief in the late 16th century. However, it is not clear whether this was a surname, as such, or a patronymic.

MACKICHANS MEET IN OBAN

Last September MacKichans gathered in Oban. Those attending came from the United States, Canada, Australia, Scotland and England. They were entertained by Madam MacDougall of MacDougall at Dunollie. Jean and Hope MacDougall of MacDougall attended the "farewell dinner" at which some sixty MacKichans were present.

Dr. Ian D. MacKichan, who has been elected president of the group, intends the "farewell" to be only temporary. He is anxious for all members of this branch of the Clan to contact him - 45 High Street, Braunston, Daventry, Northants, England, NH 11 7HR.

MACDOUGALLS AT ELECTRIC BOAT

Last September Dr. Alexander Duncan MacDougall, M.D., retired from his post as medical director of the Electric Boat Division of General Dynamics Corporation in Groton, Rhode Island. A. Duncan MacDougall began work at Electric Boat in 1934 as an apprentice electrician earning thirty-eight cents an hour. Encouraged by his supervisor to go on to college, A. Duncan graduated from Cornell University Medical School. He returned to Electric Boat just as that company moved into the nuclear age which brought new demands for the safety and health care of the 20,000 employees.

The Tartan received notice of Dr. MacDougall's retirement from another employee of Electric Boat, Donald H. MacDougall, a marine engineer. Donald H. reports that during his nineteen years at the shipyard, he has worked with nine other MacDougalls - including several fellow engineers, a painter, a pipe fitter, and a payroll supervisor.

MacDougall's seem to turn-up wherever Donald H. travels. Last fall he registered at a meeting of the American Society for Mechanical Engineers and discovered that the boss of that organization's New York office was another Donald MacDougall. Years ago while an engineer on a United Fruit Company freighter, Donald H. was told that there was another McDougall in the crew. "He must have been a distant relative," Donald writes, "Because he was the epitome of a swathy, Hispanic who had been born on a Caribbean Island."

WHO SAYS THAT EDUCATION DOESN'T PAY

According to one legend concerning the massacre of the Royalist garrison at Dunaverty in 1647, MacDougall of Kilmun was spared when he shouted in five languages - "Is there anyone here at all who will save a good scholar."

MACDOUGALL PIPES OF CLAY

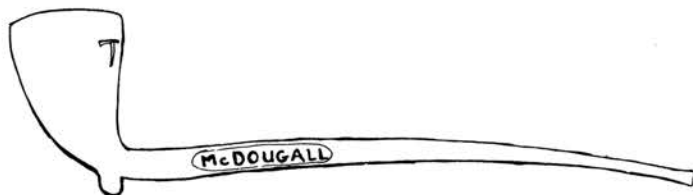
For three thousand years and perhaps longer Indians camped at the outlet of Sebec Lake in Maine. Their occupation of this site lasted well into the era of the white settlers. It was, therefore, no surprise to find on this old camping ground a nineteenth century clay pipe, but it was with astonishment that the finder read the name "McDougall" impressed upon the pipe's stem.

A little research showed that the firm of Duncan McDougall of Glasgow, Scotland, was one of the largest exporters of clay pipes. In business from 1847 to 1968, the firm actually outlived the era of fragile, long stemmed clay pipes. In later years, the firm's brand name, "woodstock pipes" became well known.

There is a pipe store in Bangor, Maine, which has been in business for one hundred and fifty years. One of the older members of this family business remembers how the McDougall pipes arrived from Scotland in a wooden box well packed with sawdust. Despite this packing precaution, a third of the pipes came with broken stems. They sold the broken pipes for a reduced price, providing the stem was long enough to clear the nose. Unbroken pipes cost five cents. Customers complained as the price rose over the years to a high figure of twenty-nine cents!

In 1881, the passing of the McKinley Tariff Act resulted in a change from "McDougall - Glasgow" to "McDougall - Scotland" impressed upon the pipe stems, but the form of the McDougall clay pipes remained much the same over the years - graceful, slender, and very breakable.

One can picture a Penobscot Indian - one of the last of those living the old ways of the tribe - sitting beside the Sebec and tamping down the tobacco in the smooth bowl of a McDougall pipe. He and our Highland ancestors might well have agreed that not all "progress" is an improvement.





J. Lauchlin MacDougall of Port Hastings, Nova Scotia; Raymond MacDougall of Ottawa; and John McEvoy of Arlington, Virginia, proudly stand before the new MacDougall cairn in Cape Breton which they helped create. MacLellan photo.

CHAPTER NEWS

ONTARIO CHAPTER - Marjorie McLeod, our correspondent, writes that both the MacDougall Picnic, held at the home of John and Jean Dunn, and the fall "pot luck dinner" held by the Chapter at the home of Marjorie and Margaret McLeod were blessed with good weather.

Weather also cooperated when the annual CASSOC's Kirking of the Tartan was held at the Saint Andrew's Presbyterian Church in Toronto. Christopher McDougall, son of John and Jean McDougall, presented the MacDougall Tartan for blessing during this ecumenical service.

Membership in the Ontario Chapter is gradually increasing. The most successful recruitment has been achieved during the Highland Games at which the Chapter has been represented by Chapter president, John R. McDougall, and other enthusiastic members.

At the games held in Cambridge, Ontario, Ann Marie, daughter of Lauchie and Virginia MacDougall of Sarnia, took the all-over Advanced Intermediate Trophy (for the age nine and under category). Ann Marie took a first in both Sword Dance and the Seann Triubhas, a third in the Irish Jig, and a fourth in the Fling.

McDOUGALLS AT GETTYSBURGH

From notes by Gilbert W. McDougall

Clanspeople visiting the battlefield at Gettysburgh, Pennsylvania who find themselves at "Spanglers Spring" on Cemetery Ridge should walk up the hill to the east and seek-out the monument which reads:

Army of the Potomac
Twelfth Corps First Division
Colonel Archibald L. McDougall

On July 3, 1863, Colonel McDougall figured prominently in dislodging Major General Johnston's Division thus securing an important position on Culps Hill. Colonel McDougall died of wounds received near Dallas, Georgia, a year later.

Equally busy that day at Gettysburgh and but a quarter of a mile away was Brig. General Clinton D. McDougall whose forces were among those who opposed Pickett's charge - the south's last great assault upon this field of blood.

Born in Glasgow, Scotland, in 1840, Clinton McDougall was a six foot one inch youth with light brown hair and blue eyes. He made the rank of colonel at twenty-one and was only twenty-three when the blue and the gray met headlong at that little town in Pennsylvania.

Unlike his clansman, Archibald, General McDougall survived the war and became a Congressman. He died in Paris, France, and his remains were returned for burial in Auburn, New York, the home of his second wife, Marianna Cook.

THE SCOTTISH BOOKSHELF

Margaret Allen

KILCARAIG by Anabel Carothers: This is a novel which takes place in the Isle of Mull. It is the story of three generations of a family as they strive to keep the old ways from being swept away by the pressure of the new era and the wars whose effects are felt even on the island. The mention of Oban and many of the descriptions will seem familiar to our clanspeople who have visited in that area.

CLOAK OF DARKNESS by Helen MacInnes: This is an espionage novel by a renowned Scottish author. This story of suspense sweeps from London to New York, from Washington, D.C. to Amsterdam in an intricate web of intrigue dealing with intelligence organizations trying to combat terrorism in the world. The novel demonstrates Helen MacInnes' belief in courage and love, her concern for human decency and dignity, and her skill in telling a really good story.

THE GLEN by Malcolm MacLellan: This is a delightful book written by the uncle of Society member John A. MacDougall. It describes the lives of the early settlers of Cape Breton. The people, their social life, education, holiday celebrations, and other facets of their life are depicted in this book of early pioneer life.

A MODEST HARMONY - SEVEN SUMMERS IN A SCOTTISH GLEN by Sheila Gordon: The Gordon family, long time residents of New York, have done what many of us dream of doing. Sight unseen, they purchased a stone cottage by a loch in Scotland and have spent their summers for the last seven years there. They are thoroughly enjoying the remote Perthshire village they inhabit three months of the year. Cooking grouse and herring, drinking malt whiskey and witnessing the lambing cycle from ewe to sheep sales have become part of their summers as have Rowan trees, Roman roads and standing stones. They have become acquainted with villagers and part of village life. This is a charming story.

BEST WISHES TO OUR SECRETARY-TREASURER AND HIS WIFE

On April first of this year, John A. McDougall retired from his position with the Westinghouse Electrical Company. During the past few years John has been in charge of power plant construction - a major part of a 2.5 billion dollar expansion program in Florida.

Along with all his occupational and professional responsibilities, John A. assumed the task of being our Society's secretary and treasurer in 1974. To this key post in our Society's organization, John has brought a high degree of executive ability and a dedication which has led to services far beyond the "call of duty." In all this labor for the Clan, John has been assisted by his lovely wife Marie. To John and Marie the membership of the Clan MacDougall Society of United States and Canada express their gratitude and join in sending their best wishes.

NINE HUNDRED AND SIXTY DESCENDANTS AND SPOUSES

Lloyd McDougall, Jr. of Mississauga, Ontario, writes that there are now nine hundred and sixty descendants and spouses of Archibald McDougall and Margaret Milloy pioneer settlers of Mimosa, Ontario. This extensive branch of our Clan family keeps up its fine tradition of an annual gathering. They met last July at Riverside Park in Guelph, Ontario, for the much looked forward to reunion, games, reminiscences, and dinner. The youngest in attendance was Phaedra Dockrill who was just twenty days old. The oldest person attending was Daniel McDougall of Guelph who has turned over his duty of family record keeper to Lloyd.

Lloyd has also sent along material on McDougalls who were pillars of the early Disciples Churches in Wellington County, Ontario. We are in hopes that Lloyd will have time to write an article on these and other kinsmen in Ontario.

LOOKING FOR A RARE SCOTTISH BOOK?

Jeremy Inglis writes: "For those who wish to purchase books on the Highlands, a most useful service is provided by James MacLauchlan, 'Book Hound,' 44 Longdale Crescent, Oban. Mr. MacLauchlan searches through the book lists of second hand dealers throughout Scotland and will find volumes for people overseas. They then pay him and he dispatches the book. He is reimbursed by tips which are added to the net price. Mr. MacLauchlan performs this service rather as a hobby."

THE PRESIDENT'S REPORT

Time marches on and it is time again to have a chat with you, my fellow clansmen.

I have just read again the last two issues of the *Tartan*. If you still have these *Tartans* around, I suggest you reread the articles by Walter MacDougall, our editor. The articles are entitled "Historical Notes" and "Chief of the Clan." It is thought provoking to realize we have a connection with this ancient history. It made me very proud of our heritage and if you read the articles, I am sure you will be proud too. Walter plans to continue this series of articles and we should be very grateful to him for the hours spent in research, that enabled him to give us such an interesting lesson in our family history.

Our 19th Annual Meeting and Clan Gathering will be held again on the second week of July in Linville, North Carolina, during the Grandfather Mountain Highland Games. Attendance at our meeting and party has been around the one hundred mark. I hope we will exceed this mark this year. The Eseeola Lodge at Linville has confirmed our reservation, and we will have our meeting at the Pavillion by the swimming pool, the cocktail party on the lawn and our dinner at the Lodge. I would like to extend a personal invitation to each of you to be with us at Linville, particularly to those who have not attended previously. I can promise you a most enjoyable weekend. The North Carolina mountains are beautiful in July and the Grandfather Mountain Highland Games are the most prestigious and renowned Scottish event held on this continent.

Elsewhere in this issue there will be a story about Edward D. McDougal, co-founder and a vice president of our Society. I feel I must mention my great personal loss and our Society's loss in Ed's passing. To me Ed was a true and perfect gentleman in every meaning of the word. He was a dedicated Scot and proud of his Scottish heritage. He and his wife, Kate, were close personal friends of our Chief. Madam MacDougall sent a message to be read at the Memorial Service held in Ed's honor at Riverside, Illinois. Ed was our legal light and wrote our By-Laws. He worked hard for our Society and deserves all the credit for its early success.

By strange coincidence Ed's grandfather and mine were born four miles from each other in Scotland.

Each year we receive information and invitations to attend more Scottish events, Highland Games and Festivals, than the year before. Nova Scotia is celebrating in July the second International Clan Gathering. Interesting events are being held throughout the Province. July 9th to the 17th the Antigonish Highland Games will be held. Thursday, July 14th is to be Clan MacDougall day at the games, sponsored by the Antigonish Branch Chapter of our Society. If you would like to have complete information, write the Antigonish Highland Society, 274 Main Street, Antigonish, N.S. Canada B2G-2C4.

I have folders on my desk from Highland Games organizations in Arkansas, Houston, Texas, Savannah, Ga., Gatlingburg, Tenn., Jacksonville, Fla. and Alexandria, Va. The city of Glasgow is calling their part of the International Clan Gathering in Scotland this summer, "The Pride of the Clyde Celebration". Glasgow is going all out to entice Scottish Americans to visit Scotland's largest city for the celebration.

I am telling you about these Scottish events because I have an idea there are quite a number of our members that have not attended Scottish Games. Those of us who have thrilled to the pipe music of a Kilty Band, watched young girls and boys dance the Highland Fling and strained with the brawny lads as they toss the caber, can tell you it is quite a thrill. It will stir your Scottish blood, and you will be glad you are a member of Clan MacDougall.

Please do not hesitate to write to me if you would like to have information on any of these Scottish events.

Sincerely



John W. MacDougall, Sr.
President

REPRINT OF CLAN HISTORY

There is good news for those who have been trying to obtain a copy of Michael Starforth's excellent *An Official Short History of The CLAN MACDOUGALL* which has been out of print for nearly a year. Plans are being made to republish this important work, and it is likely that the announcement of the second printing will be made in the fall issue of *The Tartan*.

THEY WILL BE MISSED

The officers and members of the Clan MacDougall Society express their sympathy to:

To Mary MacDougall Falt, Secretary of the Society Chapter in Antigonish, Nova Scotia, whose husband died on February 21, 1983. Mansfield Falt's special service to aging and ill veterans of Antigonish is a testimony to his life of caring.

To Society member Robert G. Gates whose mother, Audrey Mary Perry of Canandigua, New York, died on August 9, 1982.

To the family of society member Karl L. McDougall of Golden, Colorado, who died August 24, 1982. Interment was in the family plot in New Dublin, Ontario. Karl is survived by three children and eight grandchildren.

MACDOUGALL DAY IN CAPE BRETON

Clan MacDougall members from Inverness, Cape Breton, and Antigonish under the chairmanship of Lachlan MacDougall of Port Hastings are planning a Clan MacDougall Day in conjunction with the International Gathering of the Clans. The event is scheduled for Friday, July 29th, at Strathlorne Legion grounds, Strathlorne, Cape Breton (located on the Ceilidh Trail approximately 50 miles north of the Canso Causeway). All Clan members are cordially invited to attend.

THE LAST RESTING PLACE OF LACHLAN MACDOUGALL (1748-1820?) PIONEER

John A. MacDougall

(John shares with us feelings we can all appreciate. Lachlan MacDougall came from Moridart in old Scotland to the forests of Nova Scotia. From this pioneer has sprung a number of MacDougall lines in Canada and the United States. See also *The Tartan*, Spring 1978, page two. The Editor)

Lachlan sleeps the eternal rest on a hillock near Broad Cove, Inverness County, Cape Breton. The resting place enjoys a beautiful view of the Atlantic Ocean, the water that brought Lachlan to this new land.

According to J. L. MacDougall in the "History of Inverness County," "Lachlan MacDougall was the first man buried in the first Catholic cemetery of Broad Cove." (P328)

In May 1982, I was able to locate this graveyard with the help of my brother Malcolm and our first cousin Malcolm MacLellan of Black Glen. The forgotten site is located about a mile closer to the ocean than the "new" graveyard, which is located next to the "new" Broad Cove Church. The cemetery land is part of the property of a man called Ferdinand who came to this area from eastern Europe and does not realize the historical significance of the location.

I first viewed the spot when I was a young boy in Nova Scotia. Even at that time, years of neglect and inattention to maintenance had taken their toll. In October 1981, I returned to the spot, having recently been overcome with a certain sense of nostalgia and concern for genealogy. I had become affected by that interest which Howe has described:

"As travellers trace to its source in the mountains, the stream which, wide spreading, extends o'er the plains: our hearts, on this day, fondly turn to the fountains, whence spring the warm currents which bound in our veins."

A stone fence of red, flat stones about three feet high, identifies the borders of the plot. But inside only a few markers have any legible identifying mark. The grave of Mary Robinson, beloved wife of Ronald McLean, is well marked. One marker is inscribed DMI (Donald McIssac?), but most markers are without clue as to who rests below.

The story goes that the original pioneer church stood just outside this cemetery. A wild fire in the year 1856 or so destroyed this church. The new church at Broad Cove was built in 1857. My more recent relatives such as my great-great grandfather, Angus MacLellan, is buried near this church in the new graveyard.

In 1983 during the Gathering of the Clans in Nova Scotia and during the celebration of MacLellan Day at Black Glen in July 1983, a new effort to clear and mark Lachlan MacDougall's grave will be made. A resurgence of interest in pioneer history and things Scottish is more in evidence every day in Nova Scotia. One of my personal resolutions is to extend this interest to the clean-up and repair of Lachlan MacDougall's last resting place. Should I not do at least this much for the man who travelled far that he and I might be free from tyranny's yoke?



ARDMADDY

Sketch from *Journeying in MacDougall County*, presently being prepared for publication.

THE MACDOUGALLS OF RAERA — PART II

Jeremy Inglis

(Note: In the past installment, Mr. Inglis traced the origin of the MacDougalls of Raera, the Senior Cadet of the Clan. The first installment ended with an account of how this cadet lost Ardmaddy Castle to the Campbells. Mr. Inglis now considers the troubled events which preceded this event - a story of conflict between the MacDougalls and the Campbells which took place despite the many intermarriages.)

Turning to the accounts of Patrick Gillies, he states in his *Netherlorn* that "Ardmaddy" during the 15th, 16th, and part of the 17th centuries was the property of the MacDougalls of Raera and that as Chief Cadet of the House of Dunollie (MacDougall Chiefs), their family obtained a position of considerable power and influence. He further states that their leaders seem to have been men of great ability and were generally engaged in important service.

According to Gillies, the marriage of John MacDougall of Rera (Raera) to Isabel, daughter of Sir John Campbell and Muriel of Calder, inclined the family to support the Argyll Campbells in their schemes of aggrandisement against the MacDonalds of Islay and Kintyre. Thus the grandson of John MacDougall of Raera was acting as Argyll's Lieutenant against Sir James MacDonald of Islay during the last great struggle of that latter family to maintain the superiority which had in previous centuries earned for its chiefs the proud title of "Lord of the Isles." During this final struggle, Alexander MacDougall, brother of MacDougall of Raera, was killed while acting as Argyll's constable of the royal castle of Dunyveg on Islay.¹

Notwithstanding the frequent marriage alliances with Campbell families, MacDougall of Raera supported Montrose and his noted Lieutenant, Sir Alexander MacDonald, during the Civil War of the sixteen hundreds. Young MacDougall of Raera, reputedly the most handsome soldier in the Royalist Army, was one of the few men of note who fell in the victorious side in the bloody battle of Inverlochy.² For this defection, Gillies states that the Campbells never forgave Raera and seized the first opportunity for revenge.

Gillies is the first historian to mention "Castle Raera" - located on the lower reaches of River Euchar and just south of Loch Feocan - as the original home of Clan's chief cadet. The present farmhouse of Raera was built in 1743 reputedly with "stones from the Castle," but it is more likely to have been built with stones of a former farmhouse.³

Gillies retells several of the legends which feature the MacDougalls of Raera. One of these an account of the Battle of Ath Dheirg (the Red Ford), indicates that there were MacDougalls of Raera as early as the thirteenth century. The story is as follows: About 1294, the MacDougalls of Lorn had a dispute with the Campbells of Lochow regarding the marches between their lands. With the object of arriving at a peaceable understanding, it was agreed that the disputants should meet at a burn flowing into Lach na Sreinge still known as Allt a' Chomlachaigh (the stream of the conference) to settle the exact boundary. The MacDougalls, principally from Netherlorn,⁴ when on their way to the meeting, halted beside Loch Scammadale to confer as to the procedure to be adopted at the meeting. When divining by means of a magic crystal the probable issue of the conflict, the charm was spirited out of the seer's hand and lost in the loch.⁵ Discouraged at the auspices, the MacDougalls of Raera returned home and the remainder, in

no good humour, proceeded up the glen to meet their rivals. The Campbells - who by defection of their opponents ranks, now outnumbered them - had arrived at the place selected for the meeting before the MacDougalls and, taking the non-appearance of the MacDougalls as a forfeiture of claims, proceeded down the glen into hostile territory. The two forces met at Ath Dheirg and, with little preliminary in the way of debate, mortal combat began. The MacDougalls, hopeless of the result, fought to die, while the Campbells not anticipating a major struggle and too confident in their numbers neglected good generalship. A MacDougall scout, who managed to work his way behind a boulder on the flank of the Campbells, shot an arrow which transfixed Chailein Mor, the Campbell's first great chief, killing him on the spot. This stroke of fortune saved the MacDougalls, but such was their loss that it is said that the stream ran red and was choked by dead bodies - hence the name Ath Draig (the Red Ford).

Another story told by Gillies, is that of the "Barn of Bones."⁶ During the "Montrose Wars" (1644-45), Alexander MacDonald (Alistair MacColla), after attacking Craignish Castle, passed through Melfort staying the night at Ardmaddy, the home of the Royalist Laird John Maol MacDougall of Raera. Next day, he proceeded up Glen Reasdale to Raera House which was also a seat of the MacDougalls. Here the army rested to allow stragglers to rejoin. A small body of Campbells under Iain Beag Campbell of Bragleen awaited battle at a place called Legganmore, and, as Alistair MacColla's men moved to the fight, the pipers struck up a war tune since known as "mnathan A-Ghlinne So" (The women of the Glen). The words applied to this composition had a dreadful portent - imploring the women of that fateful glen to arise and fly for their lives. The wail of the tune (it might be called a dirge) was well calculated to inspire the inhabitants with the feeling that desperate work was at hand, but none in that most peaceful of glens could have conjured the horrors of the day which had just dawned upon the mountains.

The action between the opposing forces was short but decisive.⁷ By MacDonald's order, the women, children, and old men of the glen - whose only fault was that they belonged to the execrated Clan Campbell - were shut up in a large barn, and the building was set on fire. All were consumed with the exception of the Campbell general, John of Bragleen, and a young woman. Putting a peat creel over his head, John burst through the half-consumed doorway. The young woman, who followed John, being very fleet of foot, outdistanced her pursuers, but Campbell was recaptured. Brought before MacDonald, the Royalist leader asked, "What would you do, John, if you were in my place?"

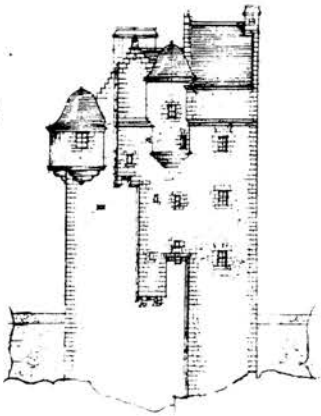
"Form a wide circle of soldiers 'round me," answered the Campbell, "and if I can break through, let me go." This was done, but try as he would, John could not break through. Having recourse to stratagem, he made as to force his way but suddenly throwing his sword high in the air and leaving his opponents to dodge the falling blade, he won his desired chance of slipping past. John Campbell and Alexander MacDonald had many subsequent encounters, and always, in times of strait, they afforded each the "cothrom na Feinne" (the fairplay of the Fingalians).

Absence of records relating to the MacDougalls of Raera after 1665 is by no means proof that the family became extinct. Deprived of Ardmaddy, it would appear that the line continued in Ewan MacDougall of Craigenich, third son of Allane MacDougall of Raera, who died leaving a son Allane who appears in records of 1655. Allane left two sons, Colin and Allane. The former was succeeded by still another Allane who married Juliana MacDonald, sister of MacDonald of Keppoch, in 1677.

Con't page eight



The fall at Ath Draig where MacDougalls and Campbells met in mortal combat.



Gylen - one of the excellent drawings by Leslie Grahame MacDougall, R.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., F.R.I.A. (Scots), which appears in Hope MacDougall of MacDougall's *Island of Kerrera* and which reconstruct the castle in its original charm.

GYLEN CASTLE

Our Gaelic speaking ancestors called them the Faoilteach, the storm wolves - those winter gales which tear at the Highland coast and sweep the bare backs of the Hebrides. Each spring with apprehension we await word of the havoc ravaged by the Faoilteach's fangs upon Gylen Castle.

Built by Duncan MacDougall of MacDougall and completed in 1582, Gylen straddles a finger of rock upon Kerrera's clifted, southern shore. It rises high above the sea - the epitomy of Highland tower houses. "A little architectural gem" was the description of Gylen given by MacGibbon and Ross in their *Castellated and Domestic Architecture of Scotland*. This "gem" is set in a grand panorama of far spreading ocean, island and mist-trailed steepes from the mountains of Mull to the precipitous hills of the mainland.

From its vaulted cellarway to the crow-steps of its remaining gables, from the kitchen-hall with its great fireplace to the corner tower beautifully corbelled outwards from the upper floor, and from moldings about the portalway to the figures carved high upon the north facade Gylen is a delight. High above the portal door there projects an oriel window - an ingenious contrivance with "murder holes" in its floor. This window combining grace with practicality is unique among existing Highland tower houses.



Gylen Castle from the west. Photo by W.M. Macdougall.

The preservation of Gylen presents a challenge to all members of our Clan Family. The choice is ours whether future generations shall say of a pile of rubble "This once was Gylen" or whether they shall behold an "architectural gem." Of immediate need are repairs to save the north wall. It will be at least three years before any funds are available from the Commission on Ancient Monuments. Such funds, if ever available, will be too little and very likely too late.



The inner bailey of Gylen Castle. Photo by W. M. Macdougall.



Oriel window - north wall of Gylen. Photo by W. M. Macdougall.

Raera con't

In 1718, there was litigation in which Allane MacDougall of Craigenich attempted to regain the estates of Raera (Raera) from the Campbells. The following excerpt is taken from the proceedings: "The family of John MacDougall of Ragray, one of the obligants in the said Bond, is long ago extinct. The Marquis of Argyll got his estate (Raera) for debt which he gave as portion to his second son, Lord Neil Campbell ... One Allane MacDougall of Craigenich, is Raera's nearest male heir, if not lineal successor. He is very poor and it is much doubted if he in any way represents the said John MacDougall of Ragray."⁸

Allane MacDougall was succeeded by his son, Hugh, whose son, Coll, married Marjory Cameron and appears in records of 1774 and 1779. Hugh's son was the younger of Craignish in 1765. He left two sons, John and Alexander. The latter was a lieutenant in the 72 Regiment.⁹

Notes:

1. Gregory in his history of the western Highlands mentions MacDougall of Raera as acting under the Earl of Argyll in 1615. Gregory also mentions that in 1615, Alexander MacDougall, brother of John MacDougall of Raera, was Constable of the Castle of Dunyveg. He was ambushed by Sir James MacDonald with the help of a crafty native of the Island. (Author)

2. In his recent book, *Alasdair MacColla and the Highland Problem of the Eighteenth Century*, David Stevenson sites a source which claims that among those killed at Inverlochy upon the Campbell side was the young heir of the MacDougalls of Raera. A letter from Mr. Stevenson states that though his source (Spalding) is usually reliable, the side upon which the MacDougalls of Raera fought is "not proven." (Author)

3. The Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments in their work *Argyll, Volume II (Lorn)* gives a description of the old earth works known as "Castle Rarey" (Editor)

4. Another account gives the cause of the Battle at Ath Dreag as being a Campbell raid made upon the MacDougalls of Nether Lorn. (Editor)

CHIEFS OF THE CLAN

Their Families and Their Times

SIR JOHN OF DUNOLLIE, ELEVENTH CHIEF OF CLAN MACDOUGALL: Married Gyllis (Egidia) daughter of Sir Collin Campbell of Glenorchy. Died in 1480.

Children: Alexander who became the twelfth chief and Anna Margaret who married Alexander MacKenzie of Kintail.

ALEXANDER OF DUNOLLIE, TWELFTH CHIEF OF CLAN MACDOUGALL: Died around 1493.

Children: Duncan who was killed in 1512 possibly while repelling a MacLean cattle raid. John who became the thirteenth chief of the clan.

JOHN OF DUNOLLIE, THIRTEENTH CHIEF OF CLAN MACDOUGALL: Mentioned in charters of 1518 and 1535. Died around 1535.

Children: John who became the fourteenth chief.

JOHN OF DUNOLLIE, FOURTEENTH CHIEF OF CLAN MACDOUGALL: Quarreled with the Duke of Argyll and was imprisoned by Campbells in Dollar Castle. Died in 1563.

Children: Dougall who became the fifteenth chief of the Clan. Duncan who may have built Gylen Castle.

DOUGALL OF DUNOLLIE, FIFTEENTH CHIEF OF CLAN MACDOUGALL: Known as something of a tyrant. Mentioned in charters of 1563 and 1567. Died around 1567.

Children: Duncan who became the sixteenth chief of the Clan.

DUNCAN OF DUNOLLIE, SIXTEENTH CHIEF OF CLAN MACDOUGALL: Obtained charter from King James VI in 1596. May have been the builder of Gylen. Married (1st) Margaret the sister of Lauchlan MacLean of Dowart and (2nd) Sibylla the daughter of Drummond of Cochyle.

Item of Note con't.

son, SAMUEL AUGUSTA MACDOWELL. Samuel was born last June and was named for his two grandfathers. Donald is now Captain of the "Pearl W. O'Neill" sailing out of Seaford, Virginia.

There is a new branch of the Royal Scottish Country Dance Society in Japan - another example of Scottish culture international!

The Scottish Tartan Society has named His Royal Highness, The Prince of Wales, among the "Kilted Top Twenty" with the observation that the Prince "has broken the stuffy, tailor's dummy image" with his sweater and open necked shirts.

Modern Gaelic for bachelor degree credit is being offered by the Department of Language at West Chester College, West Chester, Pennsylvania.

A new and most worthy project has been launched - The Celtic Music Revival. Heading this movement is Mrs. Christina Tourin of Waterbury, Vermont, who so kindly supplied *The Tartan* with information on the Highland harp.

5. This crystal talisman was evidently retrieved for it remained an heirloom of the Clan until fairly recent times. One account states that the crystal was dropped and that when picked up was found to have cracked - a bad omen indeed. (Editor)

6. The site of the "Barn of Bones" is at Legganmore Farm located on the left a short distance up the road leading to Loch Scammadale from A816. (Editor)

7. During this engagement, MacDougall of Raera is credited with killing the Chief of the MacCullums who had joined arms with the Campbells. (Author)

8. This was not the first time descendants of John Maol MacDougall of Raera had tried to regain Ardmaddy. In 1661 parliament condemned the seizure of Ardmaddy by the Campbells, but Charles II confirmed the grant to the 9th Earl of Argyll. (Editor)

9. We have the following note supplied by Alan Miles MacDougall of Alexandria, Virginia: "It has long been believed in my family that Alexander MacDougall who was Tracksman of Mingary Castle, Ardnarmurchan, from 1793 to 1819 was the senior descendant of the Raera line. Alexander emigrated to Pictou, Nova Scotia, in 1819 and settled at Big Point (MacDougall's Point), Flat River, near Belfast, Prince Edward Island in 1821. Alexander's senior heir (who would be head of the Raera branch if the family's claim is accurate) is Mr. James MacDougall of Amber, Pennsylvania. Clan MacDougall Society members from this branch include: Mr. Francis G. McDougall, Jr. of Lowell, Massachusetts, the late Helen R. Myers of Toronto, Ontario, her brother Mr. James Ramsey of Prince Edward Island, and Society Director Alan Miles MacDougall. A remarkable and extensive file of correspondence of Alexander's family covering the period at Mingary and the emigration to the new world has been preserved by the family. Copies are on file in the Provincial Archives of Prince Edward Island and the Prince Edward Island Heritage Foundation, both in Charlottetown, P.E.I."

Children (1st marriage): John who became seventeenth chief of the Clan. Allan of Torsay who married (1615) Katherine, daughter of Alexander Campbell of Dunstaffnage. (Their son was ancestor of the MacDougalls of Gallanach). Duncan of Ardlarach. Margaret who married (1617) MacDougall of Sheillachan and Dowacha. Janet who married Archibald Campbell of Lochnell.

HISTORICAL NOTES

James III, king from 1460 until murdered in 1488. Beginning of a Scottish resurgence in the arts and literature. Henry the Minstrel (Blind Henry) writes an epic on the life of William Wallace.

James IV, king from 1488 to 1513. James attempts to rule the Highlands and ends the nearly independent reign of the Lords of the Isles (1493). Kings College founded in Aberdeen (1495). College of Surgeons founded in Edinburgh (1505). First printing press set-up in Scotland (1507). King James along with the "flower of Scotland" defeated at the Battle of Flodden in 1513.

James V, king from 1513 to 1542. Mary, Queen of Scots, born in 1542. Dichotomies increase within the Realm - alliance with France and ties with England, Catholic vs. Protestant beliefs, and a growing cultural distance between the Highlands and the rest of Scotland. King Henry VIII of England turns to the "rough wooing" of Scotland. Scottish reformation begins with first National Covenant (1557). John Knox becomes the Protestant voice, and Queen Mary of Scots returns from France (1561).

Mary abdicates (1567). Her son, James VI believes in absolute monarchy and favors episcopacy. First Bible printed in Scotland (1579), and Knox's Liturgy is translated into the Gaelic, Edinburgh University founded in 1582. Act passed aimed at quieting the clans (1587). Ships of the Armada cast upon the Scottish coast (1588).

Union of the crowns (1603) James VI of Scotland and First of England attempts to discipline the clans of the western Highlands and the Islands. Statutes of Iona (1609). James also espouses the cause of Anglicanism.

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