



The Tartan

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SPECIAL POINTS OF INTEREST

- Alice Foote
MacDougall
- Moores Creek 1775

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News from Dunollie



It has been an exciting period of development at Dunollie Museum, Castle & Grounds, as our team of Staff and Trustees get ready for our first seasonal opening in two years. We are very much looking forward to welcoming back members of the public, and hope that new initiatives, such as seasonal passes, online events, and a programme of funded activities in Dunollie's Grounds mean that there is even more for our local, national and international communities to enjoy.

There are two projects for which we are extremely grateful to the Clan MacDougall Society of North America for their support. The first is the installation of the Dunollie Castle path handrail and benches along the path to the castle, a work in progress pictured above already underway, albeit with a slight delay due to the COVID-19 pandemic. As the castle and its mound

News from Dunollie (cont)

are a scheduled monument, we are protecting the archaeology by not digging into the ground itself. A series of Wych Elm logs from Dunollie's own forest have been installed along the edge of the path with the help of our neighbours, The Woodland Trust. These logs provide the base for the rest of the woodwork to take shape with benches carved into them for visitors to take a well-earned rest or enjoy a quiet moment. On the steepest section of the path, we will be installing a rope handrail. By providing seating and a handrail, we hope to enable more of our visitors to ascend the path to the spectacular monument and see the beautiful views beyond. The path work will be completed in 2022 and we hope many of our seasonal visitors will be able to take advantage of the improvements.

The second area of Clan MacDougall Society of North America support is a project to put new interpretation signage into the 1745 House and to install a new temporary exhibition for the 2022 season. We are delighted that your support has enabled our Curatorial Group to make some upgrades to the interpretation in the 1745 House. Catherine Gillies has been working hard alongside designer Lynn Vesco to identify, rewrite and install new signage panels. The initial focus will be an orientation panel just outside the entrance to the 1745 House, the kitchen and scullery, as well as the back corridor leading to the downstairs exhibition room. They have also identified an opportunity to write an interpretation for the Laigh Biggin, currently the shop and loom room, to explain about the washhouse which would have been the first use for this low building.

Not only that, but the wider group have been searching through and selecting images for an exhibition about Miss Hope MacDougall (daughter, sister and aunt to three successive chiefs of the Clan MacDougall) and the photographs she took of crafts, trades and the local area. This exhibition – Hope Behind the Lens, will be open during the 2022 season. The team are thrilled to be able to display some fascinating images, which really paint a picture of the social life in mid-20th century Scotland.

I would like to end by saying, how much we at Dunollie value the friendships and support of the Clan MacDougall Society of North America. Dunollie's Staff Team and Trustees have been working hard with the International Relations Committee to build closer links and we are excited about future possibilities for collaboration – both in person and virtually.

Emma Sutcliffe
General Manager

The Highland Cow

by Kyra Monsam

When you think of Scotland, what first comes to mind? For many, it is the image of a fluffy, golden-brown cow; the Highland Cow. Despite their strong connection to Scotland, Highland Cows are actually thought to be a cross of two ancient Asiatic cattle breeds, the Bos Longifrons, and the Bos Primigenius. Originating from the Far East and Mongolia, Bos Longifrons give Highlands their long horns, while Bos Primigenius give them their long hair. It is thought that approximately 6,000 years ago, the Highland Cows' ancestors moved northwest to the Baltic seas, from where the Scando-Celts brought them to the Highlands of Scotland where they adapted well to the cool wet climate and hill pastures.



Since then, Highland cattle have been vital sources of meat and milk supporting the transhumance agriculture cattle economy of the Highlands. These small farmers, now also known as "crofters," used every part of the cattle including their hair to spin yarn. When the breed originated, their coat coloration was black but sometimes a light brown mutation was born. Since the 1700s these have been selected for breeding. Over time, new color morphs have arisen, such as red, blonde, dun, and more which are now predominant.



Courtesy of Pixabel at www.pexels.com

From about the 15th to 19th centuries, herds of Highland cattle were driven to market by cattle drovers, usually with a faithful Border Collie at their side. The cattle on Hebrides islands were either shipped by boat or swum to the nearby Argyll mainland. Cattle from the Isle of Islay were swum or ferried across the Sound of Islay from Port Askaig to Feolin on the Isle of Jura; walked north to the narrowest part of the sea crossing; swum eastward across to Keills on the mainland; then walked north to the nearest tryst (cattle market) at Kilmichael Glassary, Argyll. After perhaps changing owners there, the cattle would be driven onwards to

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The Highland Cow (cont)



Courtesy of Chris at www.pexels.com

Tyndrum where drove roads from the west and north of Scotland intersected. From there they would be walked to the large September tryst at Falkirk; with some then moving further east or south to other markets in Scotland and England. Landowners along the routes travelled by the herds collected “grassum” and “souming” fees to pay for the grass the cattle ate and the damage they did along the way. Disputes sometimes arose over these fees.

For centuries on the Isle of Kerrera, cattle landed by boat on the north end of the island were swum across the narrow waters of the Sound of Kerrera from the Point of Swimming (Gaelic Ardantrive) to the shoreline below Dunollie Castle at the site of the present walled gardens whose creation in 1824 ended the swimmings. Cattle that landed on the south end of Kerrera were swum across the Sound to the shore below Gallanach and then driven south along the old drove road which passes by the west side of Kilbride Church.

Scotland has many old drove roads used by the cattle drovers walking their herds to trysts at places like Falkirk. Along the drove roads of some parts of Scotland and England, there were some inns that provided for both the drovers and their cattle but usually, to keep watch, the vigilant drovers slept with their valuable herds. Upon arrival at the tryst the weary drovers were known to celebrate their safe and successful arrival so exuberantly their often rowdy activities brought the cattle trysts a certain notoriety!

If you would like to learn more about these beautiful animals you may wish to visit the website of the American Highland Cattle Association (AHCA) at <https://highlandcattleusa.org/> Today, Highland cattle have become increasingly popular as pets for small farmsteads. One such farmstead is Happy Hens and Highlands in Western North Carolina. They originally purchased the cattle to be raised for meat, but now breed AHCA registered highland cattle for stock. Happy Hens and Highlands advocates across their social media to dispel the misconception that Highland Cattle are “miniature” cows. They stress that Highland cattle can reach up to 1,800 pounds and have horns that can spread three to four feet wide. Highland Cows can make wonderful pets, but their size and strength should not be underestimated!

President's Report

I hope you were able to enjoy a good Tartan Day in your area this year! While we have a few events that happen in February and March, Tartan Day always feels like a true sign of the arrival of Spring and the start of the Highland Games season.

The observance of Tartan Day began in Nova Scotia, Canada on April 6, 1987 and rapidly spread to other parts of the Scottish diaspora during the 1990s. In 1998 the US Senate designated that day each year as Tartan Day "in recognition of the monumental achievements and invaluable contributions made by Scottish Americans." The date was chosen because it corresponds with the anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Arbroath in the year 1320.



Scotland's own Angus Council, whose region includes Arbroath, only joined in the fun on April 6, 2004. Since then, Angus and other regional councils have been working to build on the potential for the celebration in the home country. In Argentina, where around 100,000 people are of Scottish descent - including a fair number of MacDougalls – a symbolic key to the gate of Arbroath Abbey is carried in the parade each year. This tradition began in Buenos Aires in 2006.

Australia holds a similar observance, International Tartan Day, on July 1. This is the anniversary of the Repeal Proclamation of 1782 annulling the Act of Proscription that banned the wearing of tartan outside of military units. Over half a million Australians take part in the celebrations and fund-raising campaigns for charitable causes that happen on this date each year.

Now, with Tartan Day behind us, we march forward onto the games fields at festivals all across North America. I know most of our representatives are very excited to get out again after the past two bleak pandemic years. My own tickets for the Grandfather Mountain games are all taken care of and some of our Executive Officers will be there with me this year! This will be a great chance for you to meet a large part of our team if you are able to join us. Please come if you are able!

Kyle Jones
President, CMSA



**MacDougall
Modern Tartan**



**MacDowall
(A Modern Tartan)**



**Galloway District
(Also worn by Clan
MacDowall)**



**MacDougall
Heritage Tartan**



**MacDougall
Ancient Tartan**



**Galloway District Hunting
(Also worn by Clan
MacDowall)**



MacDougall

Alice Foote MacDougall's Legacy

by Misha Lowther

In our September and December 2021 issues we told the story of Alice Foote MacDougall and how her focus on her customers' needs made her Coffee Shops such a success at a time when few women were in the business world. She retired as the Queen of Coffee after suffering losses during the Great Depression but her legacy lived on in her books, and in her three children and what they learned from her. Today her legacy carries on, if not repeats, with her great granddaughter, Caroline Foote MacDougall. Like her great grandmother, Alice, Caroline has traveled to Europe for over twenty years in the herbal teas business, but also to other parts of the world. She even moved to Findhorn, Scotland to work in the renowned herb garden of the Findhorn Community in order to learn more about growing and using fresh herbs. In 1993, using what she had learned during those travels, she began roasting and grinding herbs in her kitchen to create her own caffeine-free Mediterranean herbal coffee brew. With it she started her own company in 1994 which she called Teeccino Caffé, Inc. Teeccino (pronounced Tea-Chin-oh) was named after her new caffeine-free cappuccino which hit the shelves in 1995. Today Teeccino is still going strong and growing with over 35 organic and gluten-free blends of her herbal tea and coffee alternatives selling to natural and specialty food markets worldwide.



The parallels between Caroline and her grandmother are many. Like Alice, Caroline was a single mom entrepreneur according to her bio on the Teeccino.com website. Caroline was also very involved in advertising her products. By the summer of 1994, she was designing the concepts for her Teeccino labels which another tea label designer developed for her into Mediterranean country luggage tag images unique to each flavor. She is even using a personal marketing technique similar to one her great grandmother used. You can be a Teeccino Ambassador. This lets her clients try her caffeine-free roasted herb products, and promote them all at the same time. One more dynamic parallel for these two women, their businesses were both family-owned and family-operated. Alice brought her sons into the business. Caroline's son, Galen, is her Vice President of Sales and has been present in the business in one form or another since 2003. Her husband, Jerry, is the CFO of Teeccino.

Caroline has also announced on her website that she is going to write a book. It's to be a rewrite of her great grandmother's book with Caroline's memoirs woven in as well. Look for Coffee & Tea, Great Granny & Me by Caroline Foote MacDougall. Caroline's website also offers Recipes! Yes, recipes! One of those recipes is her Great Granny's Waffle recipe. I urge you to visit the website and read more. Since I began this third portion of this 3 part-series, Teeccino.com has been remodeled and looks amazing! I personally can't wait to try the herbal coffees and the recipes found online through Caroline's website.

What a legacy! Caroline shares that the inspiration to create caffeine-free cappuccino and its name, Teeccino, came to her in a dream....and that her Great Grandmother was the inspiration. Clearly, Alice Foote MacDougall is still helping and inspiring others today. Check

Alice Foote MacDougall (cont)

out a more personal viewpoint of both of these dynamic women online at www.Teeccino.com. Don't forget to visit the recipe pages too! You will love what you find on this lovely site! Maybe something will inspire you.

Recipes include: Teeccino Banana Oat Scones, Teeccino Hot Cocoa for Kids, Teeccino Carob Smoothie, Alice Foote MacDougall's famous Waffles, Teeccino No Bake Energy Balls, Teeccino Gluten-Free Vegan Pancakes and so much MORE!

Moore's Creek 1775: An Epilogue

by Doug MacDougall

On a frigid February morning just before dawn, more than six hundred Highlanders prepared themselves for battle. The target was close; the men were ready for a fight, and in the dim light of campfires burning low, broadswords and dirks were being sharpened. Shouts of Gaelic and the tuning of pipes could be heard throughout the camp as the men applied grease to their skin. The preparations these hungry and tired Scots were making, and the hardships they endured, would have been familiar to their fathers and their ancestors going back generations. The epilogue to the Highland way of war, a way of organizing and fighting that had lasted more than a thousand years, wouldn't be written on a windswept moor or a high mountain glen or even on a mossy Hebridean island. It would be written in the mosquito infested Tidewater marshes of eastern North Carolina more than thirty-five hundred miles and an ocean away from the Highlands.



Moore's Creek is an unremarkable body of water. A dark and sluggish tributary to the Black River, Moore's Creek's only claim to fame was that it was an easy place to cross the quagmire. So why was this isolated place, so far away from the bones of their forebears, the site of the final Highland charge in our history? The Highlanders had begun arriving in the Cape Fear area in the 1730s, many from the Isles of Ilay and Jura. They moved into the colony in greater numbers after subsequent societal changes that had broken the clan system and after Bonnie Price Charlie's failed 1745 uprising. Land was cheap and abundant here but hot and untamed; not always ready for crops or the livestock the Highlanders were used to.

Donald MacDougall arrived from Jura in 1767 and was given a grant of 640 acres; "clear of all Fees in the Secretary's Office, to be taken up in Cumberland or Mecklenburgh Counties at their Option." This was an astonishing amount of land to a poor tenant farmer fleeing from hunger, rising rents, and political oppression in the old country. While the land was being "given away", there were strings attached. Each man receiving these grants had to swear an oath of loyalty to the Hanoverian king and put the Jacobitism that had long been part of Highland culture firmly in the past. This oath seemed like a small price to pay prior to 1775 but it would come back to haunt the settlers



MacDowall

Moore's Creek 1775 (cont)



National Park Service photo of Moore's Creek Bridge

after the fires of rebellion spread throughout the colony. Highlanders took their oaths very seriously; their word was their bond.

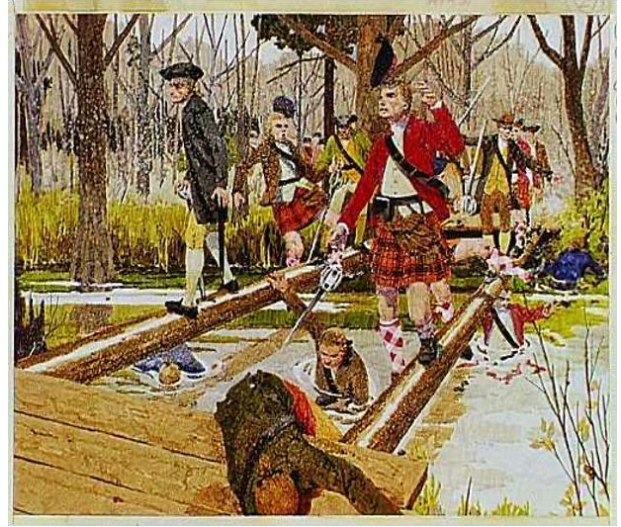
1775 had not been a good year for the royal governor of North Carolina. Josiah Martin was made a fugitive in April of that year when rebels had attacked his home. In May, Martin sent copies of the Mecklenburg Resolves to England. In July, Martin's second headquarters at Fort Johnston was attacked and he was forced to flee to a ship that hovered off the coast of the colony. It was on this vessel that he received the news that his plan to raise a militia to restore order in the colony had been approved. Martin's plan was to raise a militia regiment of Highlanders, many of whom had already sworn allegiance to the crown.

To aid in this endeavor, he had a seasoned military commander, Donald MacDonald, and a member of the local social aristocracy Allan MacDonald, the "Tacksman." Allan MacDonald attempted to install the old ways into the New World. His position among the Cape Fear Highlanders was a holdover from the old country, where the Tacksman or "Daoine Uaisle", was an elevated rank below a Chief to whom the Highlanders looked for leadership. These were the men who managed the land in peacetime and officered the clans in time of war. Allan MacDonald had another instrument to draw the Cape Fear Scots into a new war, his wife Flora. Flora MacDonald, the protector of Bonnie Prince Charlie and subject of several songs, makes a cameo appearance in this story. Even thirty years removed from her deeds in 1746, she was a topic of awe among the residents of Cross Creek. There are even stories that she blessed the troops on their way to the battle while astride a white horse.

Even with these recruiting attractions, the Scots of the Cape Fear River were skeptical of going to battle for the English crown. The organizers of this militia battalion assumed they could raise and equip five thousand men. However, only fourteen hundred men were recruited, most of them Scots Highlanders, and only a fraction of the men were equipped with muskets and uniforms. One of these men, Donald McDougall, later stated that the "camp equipage" had to be plundered for materials as the local merchants did not carry "British colours." Under-equipped and under-supported, these men began their march to the sea to meet the British Navy.

Moore's Creek 1775 (cont)

It was a long hard slog through a wild untamed land. During the nine days since they had marched out from Cross Creek, many of the soldiers had deserted on the way to the coast, particularly as the army of British regulars that was promised, never materialized. The Loyalist Scots were thwarted by the Patriot forces in several attempts to cross the various waterways that bisect North Carolina. Their last option was a little known bridge across Moore's Creek. If the Loyalists could cross here, they would be able to make it to the sea and begin the retaking of the colony. Eight hundred men, little more than half, remained of the fourteen hundred-man regiment that left Cross Creek just days before. The hard march had also taken its toll on their commander, Donald MacDonald, who was stricken with fever and had to turn over his command to his short-tempered second-in-command, Donald Macleod, who would lead the final charge.



National Park Service Photo

The Highlanders broke camp at one in the morning, began moving toward the bridge over Moore's Creek and just before dawn, reached the crossing. A Patriot sentry called for a challenge. Macleod called back that he was a friend of King George and called out his own challenge in Gaelic. After no response, he ordered the musket-wielding men to fire while he led a select group of swordsmen across the bridge. Macleod did not realize that during the night the Patriots had removed the planks of the bridge and greased the girders, making the mad rush he had envisioned impossible. The Patriots fired from prepared positions across the creek and unleashed a barrage on the charging Scots. Macleod fell, by all accounts with more than twenty musket balls perforating his body. The rest of his group were equally mutilated or drowned in the creek. The battle did not last beyond the first charge. In the span of just three minutes the Highlanders, who had not been loyal hardliners, broke and fled the battlefield.

Most of the Scots were captured by the Patriots. The rank and file were released and sent back to their farms with a new oath, they would never again take up arms against the Patriot cause. For all those who would swear this oath, their lives could continue as they had before this unfortunate incident. All those who would not swear the oath, or were officers, were stripped of their lands and possessions, imprisoned, and then later sent into exile in the English colonies in eastern Canada.

Donald McDougall was among these men. Donald McDougall, aside from giving testimony to receive a claim from the British government, would disappear from history. Allan and Flora MacDonald would spend a long winter in Halifax before repatriating to Scotland and would return to Skye.



MacDougall

That mad dash across Moores Creek was an ignominious end to a long tradition, and the end to an ancient way of Highlander warfare. In the Scottish homeland, the Tacksman and the Chief had never again called out their clansmen after Bonnie Prince Charlie's defeat on Culloden Moor in April 1746. The martial energy of the Highlands was already being diverted into the British Army. There they would become the cutting edge of this world conquering force while in the New World the last vestiges of their thousand year old military system were snuffed out in a hail of musket fire.

Today the Moores Creek National Battlefield is an 88 acre park centered on the crossing site. The 1776 road traveled by the Scots makes up part of the trail system that extends for more than a mile throughout the park. The trail through the battlefield and across Moores Creek is lined with exhibits including a Loyalist Monument. The National Battlefield Park is located in a beautiful area of the Tidewater marshes containing various plant and animal species unique to the area including the Venus Flytrap which is native only to this area of North Carolina. So, while a trip to Moores Creek isn't as exciting as it was in 1776, it is still well worth a visit.

Moores Creek National Battlefield is located at 40 Patriots Hall Dr, Currie, NC 28435

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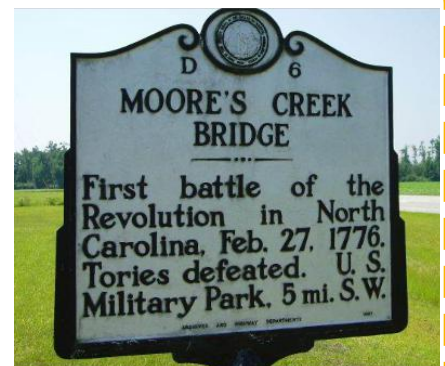
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National Park Service Photo



**National Park Service Photo
of the Loyalist Monument**



MacDougall

Clan MacDougall Society of North America



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As a registered 501(c)(3) charitable nonprofit, CMSNA depends on the financial contributions of our members to fulfill our “literary, historical, and educational” purposes. The Society connects 750 clanfolk like you who want to celebrate, share and preserve our proud legacy. We rely on volunteers and no one receives compensation for their efforts.

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Membership is rewarding and loyalty is widespread. More than 40-percent are 25-year contributors and nearly 300 have become Life Members. Your contributions are tax deductible in the U.S. Membership is on a calendar year basis and members must make a minimum yearly contribution of \$25 by December 31st to remain active. Life Memberships are also available. The minimum contribution only covers our basic operating expenses and allows you to enjoy our popular newsletters and special Society events that help build lasting relationships. Contributions in excess of the \$25 minimum make a significant difference in our funding for scholarships, historic site preservation and new programs. Please consider contributing above the minimum, because there's so much more we can accomplish.

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