

ROBERTSON'S RANT

The Newsletter of the Clan Donnachaidh Society—Mid-Atlantic Branch



BATTLE OF MORTLACH—1010

By James E. Fargo, FSA Scot

In 1010 an invading army of Danes arrived along the east coast of Scotland. Monasteries were a favorite target of raiders as they were easy targets with rich plunder. A favorite target of Danish raiders was the rich abbey at Dunkeld in Atholl. The Danes under their leader, Enetus, landed and headed inland. Moving westward, the Danes approached the monastery of Mortlach from what is now called Dufftown and camped on the east side of the Dullan River at Auchindoun.

When word of their arrival reached King Malcolm II, he raised an army and proceeded east via Glenfiddich and camped on the other side of the Dullan River at the Mortlach monastery. The Dullan River flows into the Fiddich River and then into the Spey River.

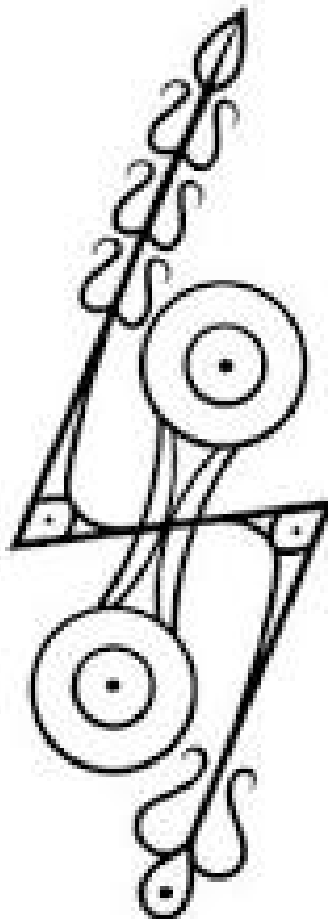
The Scots attacked and at a critical point in the battle King Malcolm II is related to have fallen on his knees and prayed to God and Saint Moluag for victory. In return for victory the King vowed to build a new church on the site of the monastery. The Scots continued their attack and the Danes retreated. King Malcolm is reported to have pulled Enetus from his horse and strangled him. The Scots pursued the Danes eastward to what is now Balvenie castle with great slaughter. Grim, the Thane of Strathearn and Baillie of Dull, was killed during this battle. This crushing defeat ended any further Danish raids into Atholl.

Grim's father was Duncan of Atholl, Mormaer of Atholl (c.949-990). This Duncan had three sons. The eldest was Crinan (c.976-1045), Lay Abbot of Dunkeld and the father of the Duncan who became King of Scots (1035-1040). The third and youngest son was Duncan Eryvine, who became the ancestor of the Irvine clan according to Burke's Peerage.

References:

Wolff, Alex, "From Pictland to Alba 789-1070", 2007, pp. 201-202.

Multiple Wikipedia searches.



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STRATHBOGIE EARLS OF ATHOLL

By James E. Fargo, FSA Scot

During the time period of the first four Strathbogie earls, we know that Conan, the natural son of Earl Henry of Atholl and his half sister Fernelith inherited from his father, the lands of Glenerochy. His descendants, Ewen of Glenerochy and his son Angus through marriages acquired additional lands in Atholl. Andrew of Atholl's marriage to the daughter of Ewen added additional lands to the family. Andrew was the father of Duncan, our first recognized chief. Duncan of Atholl was a strong supporter of Robert the Bruce and provided shelter to him and his supporters in the clan country after his defeat at the battle of Methven on June 19, 1306.

The first Strathbogie earl was John Comyn (c1218-1264) who married Ada, Countess of Atholl and in her right ruled the earldom. Ada (1221-1266) was the daughter of Fernelith, youngest daughter of Henry, third and last celtic earl of Atholl. Her father was Sir David Hastings, an Anglo-Norman knight.

John and Ada's only son became the second earl, David I of Atholl (c1245-1270). Known as the "Crusader Earl", David joined the Crusade of the French King Louis IX in 1268 and died of the plague at the siege of Carthage (Tunis) in August 1270.

Their son, John Comyn of Strathbogie (c1266-1306) became the third earl and was a member of the Bruce faction supporting Robert the Bruce. He assisted in the coronation of Robert the Bruce at Scone on March 27, 1306. He was warden and Justiciar (minister) of Scotland. He was captured by the English after the battle of Methven on June 19th and sent to the Tower of London. He was hanged by King Edward I on November 7, 1306 for high treason on a gallows 30 feet higher than others due to his royal descent.

His son, David II (c1290-1326) was the fourth Strathbogie earl of Atholl and was initially a supporter of King Robert Bruce. His marriage to Jean Comyn, daughter of John Comyn, Lord of Badenoch and Comyn's murder at the hands of Bruce's men at the Church of the Greyfriars in Dumfries in 1306 certainly tested his loyalty but Bruce rewarded him for that loyalty in February 1312 and made him Constable of Scotland.

Believing that the King Edward II English army would relieve Stirling Castle and destroy Bruce's army, he switched sides. During the night of June 23, 1314, Earl David II of Atholl (1290-1326) treacherously attacked Bruce's supply depot in Cambuskenneth Abbey. The next day, Bruce defeated King Edward II's army at Bannockburn. As a result the earl was banished, forfeited his office, titles and lands and fled to England. His office of Constable was given to Earl Gilbert de la Haye of Errol for his support at Bannockburn and that title still remains in the Hay family.



Death of Comyn. Image from ichef.bbci.co.uk.

CEUD MILE FAILTE—100,000 WELCOMES!

We'd like to welcome the following new and returning members who joined or renewed since the last report:

Ronald E. Bentz	Noelle Corley	Kathryn Fraser	Lizz Koedam
Patrick E. Macrae	Drew N. Peterson	Robert C. Robertson	

STRATHBOGIE EARLS OF ATHOLL (CONTINUED)

In 1316 the earldom of Atholl was inherited by John Campbell, son of Sir Neil Campbell by his wife Mary Bruce, sister of King Robert. Earl John Campbell began the building of Moulin Castle to consolidate his position in Atholl but was killed at the battle of Halidon Hill on July 19, 1333. Because he had no heirs the earldom reverted back to the Crown.

As there was little to no central authority in the earldom during this lawless period (1320-1330s) smaller Atholl families sought to unite with larger family groups for protection from ongoing conflicts between the political factions. As much of Atholl was in the absent hands of the Crown or earls, Andrew of Atholl (if still alive then) and his son Duncan of Atholl, our first recognized chief, could offer this protection.

David II's son, David III (1309-1335) was the fifth Strathbogie earl of Atholl and continued to claim the forfeit earldom although he resided in England. The Treaty of Northampton in 1328 provided that no one could possess lands in Scotland unless they lived in Scotland so his decision to remain in England confirmed that his lands and titles were forfeit to the crown. This pushed David III to support the Balliol/Comyn faction as he hoped to have the earldom restored to him by Edward Balliol when he became King and deposed King David II, young son of Robert the Bruce. In 1332 he returned to Scotland with Edward Balliol and an English army and after victory over the Scots at Dupplin, his paternal inheritance was restored. He was given the office of Governor of Scotland under Balliol. His last offence against the house of Bruce was the siege of Killdrummy castle where Bruce's sister had taken refuge. Mary was the wife of Sir Andrew Murray and he led 1,100 men up the east coast and in the forest of Culblean (Kilblain) near Braemar; Murray's forces routed Strathbogie's English army on November 30, 1335 and killed him. On hearing of his governor's death, King Edward III set out for Scotland with an English army to punish and waste the countryside as he tried to capture King David II's leading supporters. He commandeered Blair Castle in 1336 for his headquarters during his "stay" in Atholl.

His son, David IV of Strathbogie (c1332-1375) was the sixth and last of the Strathbogie earls to lay titular claim to the earldom from his estates in England.

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ROBERTSON'S RANT

BOOK REVIEW—SCOTLAND'S WAR

By James E. Fargo, FSA Scot

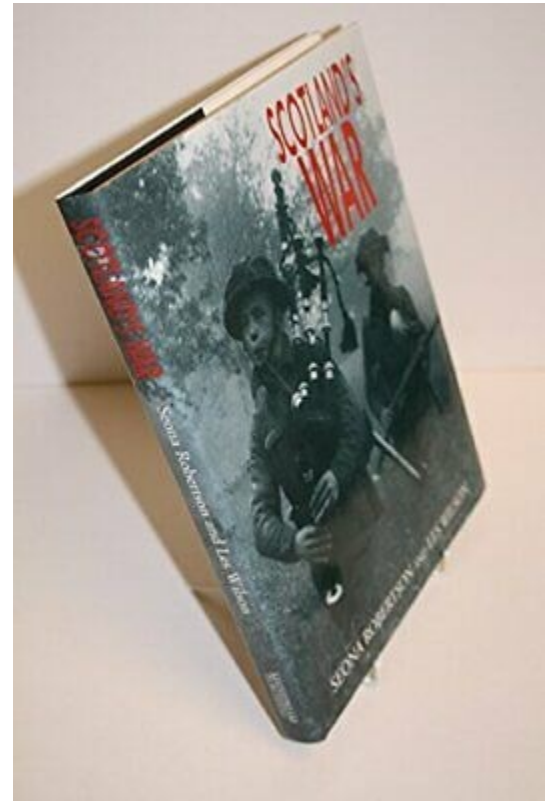
I recently came across an interesting book, "Scotland's War", by Seona Robertson and Les Wilson that will appeal to Scots and their descendants everywhere. The book recaptures some of the memories of over three hundred World War II veterans that served in the 51st Highland Division. In addition, the book describes the experiences of Scots on the home front during the war and their interaction with the foreigners who flooded Scotland prior to and after D-Day. This short review offers some of the memories provided by just our clanfolk.

Seona Robertson is a daughter of the late Major-General Ian Argyll Robertson of Brackla CB, MBE (1913-2010) and Marjorie (Duncan) Robertson. Ian Robertson was commissioned into the Seaforth Highlanders in 1934 and during World War II served first in the African Campaign then in the Italian Campaign (invasion of Sicily in July 1943 and the Italian mainland in September 1943) before participating in the Normandy landings in June 1944. He became the commanding officer of the 1st Battalion, the Seaforth Highlanders in 1954 and saw action during the Aden Emergency in Yemen.

In 1940, Ian Robertson was adjutant at Fort George when the first 51st Highland Division was captured at Saint Valery. The second Division was reformed from various regiments and became part of General Montgomery's 8th Army against Rommel's Afrika Korps. At El Alamein in October 1942, Donald Robertson remembered that "Everyone was afraid. There's fear in the air above you. There's fear in the round beneath you. There's shelling above you and mines in the ground underfoot." Hugh Robertson remembered that during the assault "I was the sole surviving officer of C Company. It was quite a thought." The Seaforth Highlanders endured ten days of battle before victory and the ensuing pursuit until the Afrika Korps surrendered in May 1943.

Brigadier Simon Fraser, Lord Lovat and chief of the Frasers, was the commanding officer of the First Commando Brigade. Ronnie Williamson served in the Special Boat Squadron that led the first Allied invasion of Sicily on July 9, 1943. Company Commander Donald Robertson and Hugh Robertson of the Seaforth Highlanders were with the invasion force. Alex Robertson, Royal Scots Fusiliers, was in the Anzio landing to outflank the Germans south of Rome. Scottish pipers led the Division into Rome on June 4, 1944.

On the home front in Scotland, there were coastal bombings of factories by the Germans in 1941-2. That didn't deter thousands of women from signing up to work in factories and shipyards. As German submarines were sinking Allied convoys, rationing was implemented throughout the country. It became vital to grow crops to feed the nation and the troops. The Women's Land Army was formed in 1941 and one of the first was Betty Reid, a farmer's daughter from St. Andrews. She remembered that "I won the Royal Highland Society Competition for the best plough-girl in Scotland."



Scotland's War. Image from [iebayimg.com](https://www.ebayimg.com).

SCOTLAND'S WAR—BOOK REVIEW (CONTINUED)

A year later, George Duncan, Assault Platoon of the 1st Battalion King's Own Scottish Borderers, was part of the D-Day invasion of mainland Europe and remembered that "There were endless planes flying overhead." while his platoon cleared mines on the Normandy beachhead. Lord Lovat and his piper were among the first to land on June 6, 1944 with his commandos. After VE Day on May 8, 1945, George Duncan remembered "There we were training again for the invasion of Japan. It would have been a murderous adventure. It would have cost a million men. Then who I call Saint Harry Truman dropped the bomb."

Reference:

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Multiple Wikipedia searches.

ROBERTSON SAVED BY ROB ROY—1715

By James E. Fargo, FSA Scot

During the 1715 Rising, our clansmen were called to arms by our 13th chief, Alexander Robertson of Struan. Most of our clansmen were with the highland army of the Earl of Mar and not in the clan territory when this incident occurred.

Knowing there would be little opposition, a raiding party of Cameron caterans had invaded our clan country. At the Drumachuine estates of Robert Robertson of Drumachuine, an uncle of our 13th chief, these caterans made off with a herd of horses.

Robert, with his two oldest sons and his tenants, had answered the chief's call and were with the highland army. The Drumachuine estates had been left in charge of Robert's third son John. Young John rallied the few clansmen left in the immediate area and went in pursuit of the caterans who were returning westward toward Cameron country. Catching up with them, a skirmish was fought during which the horses were recovered. Although John killed the cateran leader in single combat, he was unfortunately captured by some of the fleeing Camerons.

Before the remaining Camerons could take vengeance upon young John, he was rescued by Rob Roy and a party of his MacGregor clansmen who were resident on the north side of Loch Rannoch on lands owned by the Clan Menzies.

Reference:

Paton, Sir Noel, "Descendants of Conan of Glenerochie", privately printed, 1873, p. 7.



Rob Roy MacGregor. Image from il.wp.com/captainstevens.com.

ROBERTSON'S RANT

THOMAS B. REED (1839-1902)

By James E. Fargo, FSA Scot

Thomas Brackett Reed was born in Portland Maine on October 18, 1839 to Thomas B. and Matilda Reed. After graduation from Bowdoin College he studied law and was admitted to the Maine bar in 1865 while serving as an acting assistant paymaster to the U.S. Navy during 1864-1865. He married Susan Merrill in 1871 and they had one daughter, Katherine.

Reed was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives from Maine twelve times beginning in 1876 through 1899. He served as Speaker of the House from 1889 to 1891 and again from 1895 to 1899, and was also Chairman of the powerful Rules Committee.

He was known as "Czar Reed" because of his influence over the House agenda and operations. Reed's dictum was "The best system is to have one party govern and have the other party watch." He increased the Speaker's powers by what became known as "Reed Rules" in 1890. These were later published in 1894 as "Reed Rules: A Manual of General Parliamentary Law". One "rule" limited the ability of the minority party to block business by having their members refuse to answer a quorum roll call, even if they were present, thus forcing the House to suspend business. Another reduced the quorum (then 165) needed to conduct business to only 100 members.

Reed won passage of the Lodge Bill in 1890, which sought to protect male African-American voting rights in the Southern states that had been guaranteed by ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment in 1870, but the bill was defeated in a filibuster in the Senate and never became law.

Speaker Reed sought the nomination of the Republican Party for President in 1896 but lost out to Ohio Governor William McKinley who was elected President and took office on March 4, 1897. A Cuban insurrection against Spanish rule that year followed by the blowing up of the U.S.S. Maine in Havana Harbor on February 15, 1898 resulted in a declaration of war on April 11, 1898. With the signing of the Treaty of Paris on December 10, 1898, hostilities were over and Spain had lost Cuba, Puerto Rico and the Philippines.

Reed had opposed the Spanish-American War and the annexation of these extra-continental territories. Reed resigned from the speakership and Congress in 1899 to resume a private law practice. Reed died on December 7, 1902 at the Arlington Hotel in Washington DC while on legal business before the U.S. Supreme Court.

Reed was buried in Evergreen Cemetery, Portland, Maine.

References:

Morrison, Samuel Eliot, "Oxford History of the American People, Vol. 3", Penguin Books, 1994. pp. 115-123.

Multiple Wikipedia searches.



Thomas Brackett Reed. Image from upload.wikimedia.org.

HAROLD R. STARK (1880-1972)

By James E. Fargo, FSA Scot

Harold Rainsford Stark was born on November 12, 1880 in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania. He entered the U.S. Naval Academy in 1899 and graduated in 1903. He married Katherine Adele Rhoads in July 1907.

Stark served in the Asiatic Fleet until 1917 when he took command of that Fleet's Torpedo Flotilla of old destroyers and steamed from the Philippines to the Mediterranean to join World War I naval operations. Following the war, Stark served in various assignments rising to Captain of the battleship U.S.S. West Virginia. From 1934 to 1937 Rear Admiral Stark served as Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance then commanded the Cruisers, Battle Force until his appointment by President Roosevelt as Chief of Naval Operations (CNO) in August 1939.

With Europe engulfed in war, President Roosevelt had to deal with many isolationist Americans not wanting to get involved in any overseas wars. When Winston Churchill became Prime Minister of England in May 1940, Roosevelt managed to get a reluctant Congress to pass legislation to allow belligerents to obtain war materials from America on a "cash and carry" basis. Britain and France promptly took advantage of this offer.

On June 17, 1940, three days after Hitler's army took Paris, Admiral Stark, as CNO, requested and got \$4 billion from Congress to begin building a "two-ocean Navy" that would more than double the Navy's size. Admiral Stark said "Dollars cannot buy yesterday." It would take at least two years to revive and expand the existing shipyards, build the warships, and train crews for this larger Navy. On September 27, 1940, Japan joined the Axis powers in the Tripartite Pact. For the U.S. Navy this presented the problem of possibly fighting a two-ocean war with only a small one-ocean active fleet.

Admiral Stark oversaw naval combat operations in the North Atlantic against German submarines until the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941. Now faced with a two-front war, Stark was relieved as CNO in March 1942 and became Commander, U.S. Naval Forces Europe to direct the naval part of the military buildup in Europe from his London headquarters. Promoted to Commander, Twelfth fleet in October 1943 he supervised the U.S. Navy's participation in the invasion of Normandy in June 1944. Admiral Stark was successful in building close relationships with British civilian and naval leaders and dealing with Charles de Gaulle, leader of the Free French. For his service, he was awarded Knight Commander of the Order of the British Empire and Commander, Legion of Honor (France).

He returned to Washington, DC in August 1945 to face a Court of Inquiry over his perceived failure to provide intelligence to the Pacific Fleet of possible dangers from Japan prior to the surprise attack on Pearl Harbor. The Court concluded that his actions had not been derelict yet the controversy continued after he retired from active service in April 1946. Admiral Stark died on August 21, 1972 and was buried in section 30 of Arlington National Cemetery next to his wife. The frigate U.S.S. Stark (FFG-31) was named in his honor in 1982.

References:

Morrison, Samuel Eliot, "Oxford History of the American People, Vol. 3", Penguin Books, 1994. pp. 350-353.

Multiple Wikipedia searches.



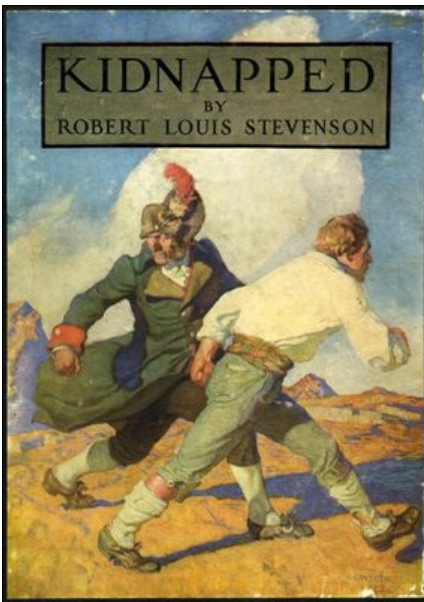
Harold Rainsford Stark. Image from upload.wikimedia.org.

ROBERTSON'S RANT

BOOK REVIEW—KIDNAPPED

By James E. Fargo, FSA Scot

In 1886, Robert Louis Stevenson wrote the historical novel, *Kidnapped*, about the trials and tribulations of young David Balfour as he was sold by his uncle for transport to the American colonies, his escape from the ship, and his travels through the highlands of Scotland before he eventually gains his deceased father's estate. Set in the 1751-1753 era, just five years after the battle of Culloden, he is befriended by Jacobite Alan Breck Stewart who is in Scotland to collect rents for his chief of the Appin Stewarts who is living in exile in France.



Kidnapped. Image from stevensonmuseum.org.

Together they survive capture by Campbell troops who suspect them of murdering Colin Campbell of Glenure. During their travels, they meet Cluny MacPherson, chief of the MacPherson clan, who has been safely residing in 'Cluny's Cage', despite a reward for his capture, protected by his loyal clansmen. Cluny's men guide our travelers south to Loch Errochty, and then further south to the western side of Loch Rannoch. With Government troops stationed at Rannoch Barracks on the west end of Loch Rannoch to monitor rebel activities in Clan Donnachaidh country, they traveled through portions of Rannoch Moor to avoid detection.

With the death of our 13th chief in 1749 and the succession of his exiled cousin, Duncan Robertson of Drumachaine as the 14th chief, there was no safety for the travelers in our clan country. They were advised to continue south through the country of the Glenorchy Campbells believing that the Argyle Campbells wouldn't think to search for them in Campbell country. Maclarens helped them in Balquhidder and they met Robert Oig, son of Rob Roy Macgregor. On reaching Stirling they cross the Forth by boat and David Balfour finally meet with his father's solicitor and successfully claims his rightful inheritance.

Postscript: Recommend you read the book, then watch the excellent 1960 Disney movie.

Reference:

Stevenson, Robert Louis, "Kidnapped", 1886.

SCOTS HUMOR

Boat Concession

At the boat concession stand on Loch Ness, the assistant manager spots a boat out on the loch and yells through his megaphone "Number 99, please come in. Your time is up."

Several minutes pass but the boat doesn't return to the dock.

"Boat 99, return to the dock immediately or I'll be forced to charge you overtime!"

"Something is wrong, Angus", his boss says. "We only have 75 boats."

Angus pauses, then raises the megaphone again. "Boat 66, are you OK?"

SCOTLAND'S DIASPORA

By James E. Fargo, FSA Scot

When people think of Scotland, the first thought is that it is separated into the Highlands and Lowlands. This geographical division is not a north/south division as the Lowlands are not confined to just the lower portion of Scotland south of Glasgow and Edinburgh. The Lowlands extend almost the entire length of the east coast from Aberdeenshire south to England. The Highlands lie west of the lowlands and encompass the mountainous center of Scotland, the entire west coast down to Kintyre and also the western Isles. These two great divisions represent two different ways of life. The Highlands were mainly a pastoral economy based in part on herds of cattle, and the lowlands were more farming and industrial economies.

During the 15th century, many Scotsmen went abroad as fighting men to help their French allies (the Auld Alliance) against the English. In the 16th and 17th centuries, licenses were granted to Scottish nobles to raise regiments for service in Denmark, Sweden and the Low Countries to serve in Protestant armies against the Hapsburg Empire. During the middle ages, generations of traders and craftsmen voluntarily left Scotland for foreign parts throughout Europe and formed communities of their fellow Scots overseas.

In the 1600s, the first successful colonization of the 'plantation of Ulster' began with the English Government transporting and settling 50,000 Protestant Scots into Ulster to replace the Catholic Irish driven from their forfeited estates.

With the founding of Jamestown (named for King James VI and I) in the colony of Virginia in 1607, England had its first settlement in the New World. To establish another colony and to compete against the French colonies in Canada, efforts were made to establish 'Nova Scotia' but it failed when King Charles I surrendered the colony to the French in 1632. The English colony of New Jersey received large numbers of east coast Lowlanders as settlers in the 1680s as Scotland's population grew.

Transportation to the American colonies really began after the battle of Dunbar in September 1650. Cromwell shipped off the captured Scottish prisoners of war to reduce the manpower available for any future rebellion. In the 1670s, the governors of Jamaica and Barbados actively encouraged Scots to emigrate there. Among those who emigrated were the two youngest sons – Alexander Gilbert and Robert - of Captain Alexander Robertson of Struan (16th chief).

Eventually, the chiefship devolved on Alexander Gilbert Robertson (third son and 19th chief) who had settled in Jamaica. On his death in 1884, his son Alastair Stewart Robertson became our 20th chief and presided over the founding of our Clan Society on January 24, 1893. He died unmarried in 1910 and left the clan estate to his sister, who unfortunately was forced to sell the estate in 1926. Our current chief, Alexander Gilbert Haldane Robertson of Struan is a descendant of Robert (fourth son) of our 16th chief.

After 1660, the tradition of foreign military service increased with the Dutch hiring mercenaries to protect the Netherlands from France and the German states armies. The younger brother of our 13th chief, Duncan Robertson of Struan, served with distinction in the army of Tsar Peter the Great in Russia.

The final attempt to establish an independent Scottish colony, the Darien venture began in the 1690s. The plan was to establish a trading settlement on the isthmus of Darien, near Panama. Due to the bad climate and Spanish opposition the colony failed and the Scots blamed King William of Orange for failing to support the settlement. In 1707, the Un-

[Continued on page 10.](#)

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SCOTLAND'S DIASPORA (CONTINUED)

ion of Scotland and England ended any independent Scottish action to establish colonies.

This brings us to the Jacobite period (1689-1746) of Alexander Robertson of Struan (13th chief) who was 'out' in all three Risings. After Culloden, the traditional way of life in the highlands was altered by social and economic changes.

The annexation of forfeited estates by the Crown which were then administered by commissioners overthrew the clan structure. With the passage of the Heritable Jurisdictions Act of 1747, Alexander lost his feudal hereditary authority over his clansmen but of course he still retained the moral authority. Authority over his estate was administered by the Commissioners of Forfeited Estates. The factor (James Small) used the income from the estate to promote new industries (flax and linen) and altered the traditional way of land-holding and agriculture. The factor was responsible for the establishment of the town of Kinloch Rannoch on the east end of Loch Rannoch. Rannoch Barracks on the west end of Loch Rannoch was built to house the officers patrolling the clan area.

After Alexander's death in April 1749, his kinsman and heir, Duncan Robertson of Drumachuine inherited the forfeited estates but could not take possession as he had been "out" in the rebellion. The estates were restored to his son, Colonel Alexander Robertson (15th chief) in 1784.

Under the government's enforced rule of law, clan chiefs no longer needed a large number of fighting men to protect their lands and property. This led many clan chiefs to "clear" their lands of their tenants as black-faced sheep were more profitable than maintaining and feeding a force of fighting men and their families. This did not happen on our clan Donnachaidh lands.

Many west highland families voluntarily moved to lowland areas where jobs were available as opposed to being forcefully evicted by their landlords for the raising of sheep. The introduction of sheep farming provided mutton and wool to feed and cloth the increasingly urban population in the lowland areas of Scotland. Eventually, the government's military needs against Revolutionary France and the Napoleonic Wars increased the flow of voluntary migration from the highlands.

In addition to the 'push' to leave conditions in highland Scotland, there was also a 'pull' beginning in the 1760s from new British colonies to entice Scots to leave. By the 1820s, the forced "clearance" or eviction of tenants from their crofts so landlords could raise profitable sheep was well under way and emigration was not limited to British colonies in north and central America. During the 1830s, many Scottish émigrés headed for Australia and New Zealand for the promise of free land and new opportunities.

The sons and daughters of Clan Donnachaidh and Scotland are now found in all quarters of the globe and in all professions and occupations.

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AFTERMATH OF THE BATTLE OF WORCHESTER—1651

By James E. Fargo, FSA Scot

The Second English Civil War began in 1648 after negotiations between Parliament and Royalists supporters of King Charles broke down. Cromwell quickly destroyed a Scottish Royalist army that had invaded Lancashire in support of the king. The House of Commons met in session in December 1648 in what is known as the “Rump” Parliament. This Parliament declared that it was treason to wage war against Parliament and believed that the only way to end the civil war was to execute the king.

In January 1649, King Charles was tried for high treason and sentenced to death in Westminster Hall. After his execution by beheading on January 30th, Scotland proclaimed his son (King Charles II) as their king in 1649 and he was crowned at Scone. Both Ireland and Scotland supported the Royalist cause and the Third English Civil War began with a military campaign against Ireland in August 1649 led by Oliver Cromwell and his New Model Army.

One year to the day after the Scots’ defeat at the Battle of Dunbar on September 3, 1650, another Scottish army led by King Charles II invaded England and was defeated by Cromwell at Worcester on September 3, 1651. This was the last major battle of the English Civil Wars. To further punish the Scots, an English army led by General George Monk crossed the border for the purpose of subjugating Scotland by capturing castles and towns and then establishing garrisons throughout the eastern half of Scotland.

King Charles II fled to France and the English Parliament now controlled both Scotland and Ireland. Approximately three thousand Scots died at Worcester and another ten thousand were imprisoned. Cromwell’s new government had a costly and vexing task of feeding and housing these Scottish prisoners. Most were confined outdoors and many died of disease, starvation and exposure before the English government decided what to do with them. The best solution from the government point of view was to remove these rebels from Scotland by selling and transporting them to the American colonies as indentured servants or to the West Indies plantations as slaves.



Battle of Worcester. Image from historic-uk.com.

The only serious revolt in support of the exiled king occurred in 1653-54 in what became known as the “Glencairn Rising”. General Monk returned to Scotland and put down the rebellion. Under the chiefship of Alexander Robertson of Struan (12th chief), his uncle Donald, the ‘Tutor of Struan’, led our clansmen at the Battle of Dalnaspidal where the Scottish infantry were scattered by the English cavalry.

In December 1653 Cromwell accepted the office of Lord Protector for life and remained in power until his death in September 3, 1658. Cromwell’s son, Richard, became Lord Protector until he resigned the office in May 1659. In May of the following year, the monarchy was restored.

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Multiple Wikipedia searches.

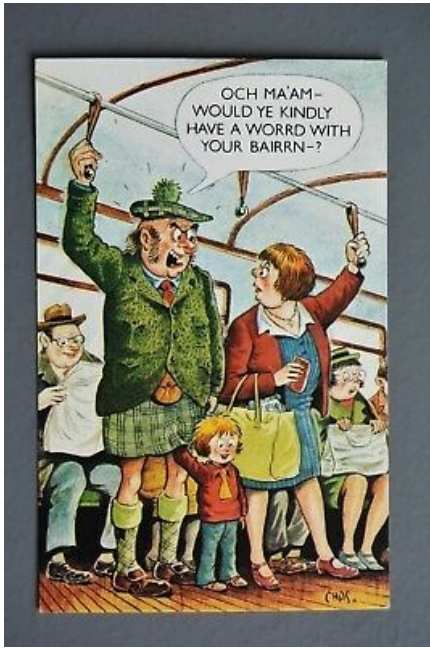


Image from i.ebayimg.com.

**CLAN DONNACHAIDH SOCIETY
MID-ATLANTIC BRANCH**

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Email: ngdiv@verizon.net

The Clan Donnachaidh Society is a world-wide organization dedicated to the preservation of our Highland heritage. Membership is open to those persons bearing recognized sept surnames and their descendants and spouses.

Membership in the parent Clan Donnachaidh Society in Scotland includes a subscription to the Clan Donnachaidh Annual.

Membership in the Mid-Atlantic Branch of the Clan Donnachaidh Society includes a subscription to the Branch newsletter, Robertson's Rant, published quarterly and containing listings of Highland Games and Celtic Festivals throughout the Mid-Atlantic region, Game and Festival reports, historical and biographical articles, and news items of interest to Donnachaidhs everywhere. Membership also includes an open invitation to join your fellow society members at the Clan Donnachaidh Tent and Diner at numerous Games and Festivals, and at other activities including the annual Scottish Christmas Walk and Clan Donnachaidh luncheon in the Old Town section of Alexandria, Virginia, in early December.

Parent Society membership dues are \$25.00 per year (individual) and \$35.00 per year (family = two persons/same address). Mid-Atlantic Branch membership dues are \$20.00 per year (individual).

CELTIC EVENTS AND GAMES—2021

<u>Event Name</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Date</u>
Garrett County Celtic Festival*	Friendsville, MD	Jun 5th (<i>online ticket purchase only</i>)
Celtic Fling & Highland Games	Manheim, PA	Jun 26th-27th
Virginia Scottish Games & Festival*	The Plains, VA	Sep 4th-5th
Covenanter Scottish Festival*	Quarryville, PA	Sep 11th
Edinboro Highland Games & Scottish Festival*	Edinboro, PA	Sep 9th-12th
Ligonier Highland Festival*	Ligonier, PA	Sep 18th
Celtic Classic	Bethlehem, PA	Sep 24th-26th
Celtic Weekend	Manheim, PA	Oct 9th-10th
Radford Highlanders Festival	Radford, VA	Website not updated
Central Virginia Celtic Festival & Games	Richmond, VA	Website not updated
Scottish Christmas Walk	Alexandria, VA	Website not updated

*Clan tent at games or presence at event