

The Non Oblitus



Clan MacTavish * Thompson
Thomson * Thomas * Todd
Thomason * Tawesson * MacTause * MacLehose * MacLaws
Journal published in the Interest of the MacTavish * Thompson Families.

The Non Oblitus



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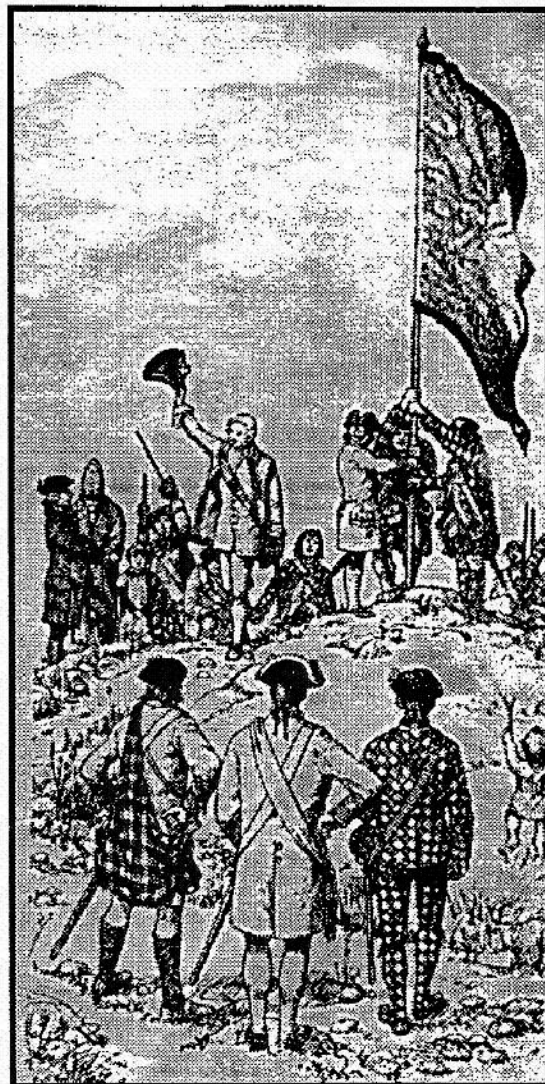
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"The 45"



Raising the Standard at Glenfinnan
August 19, 1745

1994 Officers of the Clan

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Editor's Notes

This issue you will find the announcement of the plans for the MTTT Clan Centre. This structure will be built in Scotland on the site where the Clan originated. I believe that this is a real milestone in the Clan heritage. You may someday be able to experience your heritage in a way very few people can, by standing on the same soil your ancestors did hundreds of years ago. Chief Dugald MacTavish has worked very hard to this point, I wish you the best of luck in achieving your goal.
T.S.

Message from the Chief



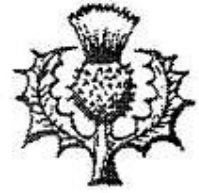
Dunardry with his dogs Duke and Baron

We have just returned from Scotland and have spent 3 weeks at Lochgilphead and Dunardry. Many days were spent with the Archivist Mr. Murdo MacDonald and I thank him for the wonderful assistance and time he spent with me.

Many more facts were found re; our Clan and more "gaps" will be filled in, in our records. We are making great headway which we will all share but mostly, our dependents, for in the years to come they can take pride in, "their" Fathers, Grandparents etc. were most instrumental in supporting and putting the wonderful MacTavish * Thompson Clan and it's Heritage, on record, never to be "lost" again. One can only surmise that after the battle of Culloden, 1746, when the British ended the Clan system and desolved the Scottish records of the Clans and their Heritage record, only the "Highland Clans" that fought for the British against the rest of the Highland Clans, had their history preserved. This in our case, is the first time since 1746 that our history is being written and proper record being kept for the future. All of you, as supporting Clansmen, all 176 of you, may not realize just how important you are and the part you are "playing" for our Clans future. I hope you will reflect on this and realize just what we are accomplishing. You and I, together, are resurrecting one of the oldest and one of the most **noble and respected Scottish names** within the Scottish Clan system. Had we not joined forces and provided our support, this grand Scottish Clan would still be lost from view as it was just three short years ago. Not recorded in most of the library reference departments, and when it was found, the improper information was shown as it had been for the last couple of hundred years. and no doubt would have been lost forever. Because you have shown your pride in you heritage with your support we can, and should, hold our heads high that we are doing something important that when you think about it, is really unique, how many people ever get the opportunity that we have? How many people in this day and time, get the chance "Save a Clan" from distinction, and preserve the heritage that we share with pride.

1995 is the 250th. anniversary of "THE 45". On July 5 1745 Charles Edward Stuart Sailed from Belleisle France on his quest.
Dunardry

The "45"



Charles Edward Stuart, known as Bonnie Prince Charlie landed in Scotland on 25th. July 1745 near Arisaig. With Charles were seven supporters later to become known as "Seven men of Moidart" and a pitifully small store of arms and ammunition's.

He had left the shores of France on the 16th. July on board the light frigate "DU TEILLY" along with the larger frigate "Elisabeth" which arrived 64 guns and the bulk of the military store assembled for the Rising, and a company of French volunteers. The "DU TEILLY" was under command of Antoine Walsh, a noted privateer, the "Elisabeth" was a French navy ship, on charter to Walsh.

Had all gone as planned, the "forty-five" would have been the "forty-four", and a much more serious threat to King George 11. In February of 1744 Louis XV planned a massive invasion of Britain. His objective was to place on the throne in London a monarch who would be ultimately dependent on France, he saw that the STUARTS returned to the throne would be an asset for him.

James VII of Scotland and 11 of England was the last Stuart to reign in the three kingdoms. This was Bonnie Prince Charles's grandfather, who, on a trip away from England in 1688, was deposed by the English Parliament who announced that he had abdicated. He was deposed because he was Catholic in a strong Presbyterian country. He was replaced by his son-in-law the Prince of Orange, and reigned jointly with James's eldest daughter Mary, and ruled as WILLIAM 111 and MARY 11, to be followed by James's youngest daughter ANNE. The male line STUART's in exile never gave up hope of regaining their throne and depended on the Highland Clans for any chance of success. The invasion fleet consisted of ten thousand regular French troops assembled at Dunkirk. The intention was to land them at Maldon on the Essex coast within easy reach of London. As the fleet was approaching England, weather

again intervened and the invasion fleet was wrecked by a violent storm and the expedition was abandoned. The young Prince Charles Edward Stuart sailed with the fleet as the Prince of Wales representing his father, James VII11 of Scotland, and 111 of England, Charles found that once his potential usefulness to Louis was gone he was virtually ignored. He was not easily put off. That is why on the 16th July 1745 we find him with his two ships heading to Scotland which was virtually his own expedition.

Off Ireland the west coast of Ireland the expedition encountered H.M.S. LION, A British man-o'-war. She was engaged by the "ELISABETH", as the "DU TEILLY" slipped away to safety. But the "ELISABETH" was badly damaged in the action and had to return to Brest. #With her went the bulk of the supplies and the armed volunteers.

The Prince's first contact on Scottish soil was not encouraging. On the Hebridean isle of Eriskay, Alexander MacDonald of Boisdale advised him to go home. "I am come home sir" replied the Prince.

Landing at Loch nan Uamh near Arisaig, the Prince sent out letters to Highland Chiefs seeking support, and at Glenfinnan, on 19th. August, the Standard was raised, his father was proclaimed James VII11 of Scotland and 111 of England, and the Prince as Regent. The "forty-five" had begun. The JACOBAN. Latin for James, or JACOBITES were on the move.

It was a small force at first, only about 1200 men. More than half of them were Camerons, under their acting-chief, known to history as the "gentle Lochiel". (The chief, his father, was in exile.) Most of the remainder were MacDonalds of Keppoch. They gathered strength as they moved eastwards, avoiding Fort William and Fort Augustus which had Government garrisons and crossing by the Corrieyairrick Pass into Badenoch, ironically

by one of the roads built by General Wade to discourage Highland insurgency.

A Government army under Lieut. General Sir John Cope was hurried north. Cope, however, chose not to meet Prince Charles, but marched instead to Inverness, leaving the route south to Edinburgh open to the Jacobites. At Perth, the Prince was joined by Lord George Murray (brother of the Duke of Atholl) who was to prove his outstanding field commander. The adjutant and Quartermaster to the army, John William O'Sullivan, an Irish soldier of fortune and one of the "Seven Men of Moidart" was to be a thorn in Lord George's side during the ensuing campaign, and responsible for much of its failure.

But these problems lay in the future. Edinburgh was entered virtually unopposed on 17th. September, though the Castle remained in Government hands. The Prince occupied the Palace of Holyroodhouse, home of his ancestors.

Cope, meanwhile, had marched to Aberdeen and taken ship to Dunbar. He moved towards Edinburgh, but on 21st. September, in less than ten minutes, his army was routed at the battle of PRESTONPANS.

Charles, magnanimous and humane in victory, was master of Scotland. But it was not enough. The march on London began on November 1st. Carlisle surrendered on 16th. November, on the 28th. the army reached Manchester, along the way, Prince Charlie picked a white rose from the side of the road, and "tucked it" behind his cap badge, (this became the "white cockade". The expected backing of the Scot lowlanders and the northern English population, never materialized. On the evening of 4 December 1745 Prince Charlie and his troops had reach Derby England, 127 miles from London.

The Forward to.

The people of Scotland as do the peoples of most nations, have their own peculiarities as to customs, traditions and myths. The most notable of these is the romantic retention of their primitive concept of "clanship" — the idea that the family under an hereditary patriarch (or matriarch) should be the accepted method of maintain social order, rather than government by political means.

Of course, for the past two hundred and fifty years, ever since the defeat of the Jacobite clans, and the dissolution of the clan system following the battle of Culloden in 1746, this concept has been little more than a form of historical play-acting. It has become a social outlet for those now widely-scattered descendants of those Clansmen who still love the heather-covered hills, the rocky mountain crags, the chiefs castles and the clansmen's cottages and cabins which characterized the land of their ancestors. The wearing of clan tartans, the sound of the pipes and a desire to keep alive their allegiance to the chief of their Clan makes a strong appeal to thousands of people around the globe.

Clanship derived from the nature of the land. The Highlands of



Scotland and the rugged Borders with England were, unlike the central Highlands, agriculturally unproductive, poor cat-



tle-grazing was the inhabitants main pursuit. In fact, in order to survive, cattle stealing was often an even more important pursuit, for beef oats and fish were their diet.

Communities were isolated.

The people lived unto themselves and resented and resisted interference by the government in Edinburgh. Celtic in origin their society was tribal and the various chiefs were looked upon as father-figures. In one way they were socially ahead of their times. If the chiefly line failed in the male line a female could become Chief, though probably a near male relation functioned as its captain in warm. The peopledwelling on the chief's land were considered his children, which is what the word CLANN meant in their language. The earliest chief was looked upon as the ancestor of the whole clan, though in most cases this was pure myth. The chiefs encouraged this theory and in many cases those who tenanted the chief's land changed their names to his, this giving the impression of patriarchal and filial strength — family solidarity — within what was considered clan territory,

the Clan Book

commonly-owned land held in trust for all clansmen by their chief.

Most clans had sub-clans known as "SEPTS". These were family groups who retained their own surnames but owed allegiance to the chief of the clan on whose lands they lived. Few, if any, chiefs refused to accept these "strangers in Blood" as kinsmen. They needed strong arms to wield broadswords and pull bow-strings because of inter-clan disputes over land boundaries, cattle rustling and other hazards of an isolated, largely impoverished countryside.

Living in a remote and inhospitable land which, as much as the clansmen themselves, discouraged government agencies from attempting to regulate matters, there was considerable strife between the different clans and this often increased when politics and religious differences began to impinge on their territory. This led to the forming of clan regiments. They frequently went into battle during the political disturbances with their Chiefs as commanding officers, his near relations as the officers and the ordinary clansmen as the rank and file. Thus, when the clan system was dissolved by the

British government there remained a warlike people capable of providing thousands of recruits for the 18th, and 19th. century conquering armies of the then expanding British Empire. The Gordon Highlanders, the



Cameron Highlanders, the Fraser Highlanders and other such world-famous regiments were originally raised by the chiefs of those names who had finally accepted government by the politicians in London.

When my good friend Dugald MacTavish of MacTavish and Dunardry, recently recognized as Chief of Clan MacTavish * Thompson, asked me to write the foreword to this work I was not only highly honoured, but delighted to see the efforts he is making to resurrect his clan from its dormancy after being

Chiefless for several generations. His first Canadian ancestor came to Canada as an official of the Hudson's Bay Company, like so many enterprising Scots did. The Chiefship was inherited by William MacTavish, Governor of Assiniboia and Rupertsland, on the death of his father, Dugald MacTavish in 1855. William was the founder of the Canadian line, but was until now never officially claimed, or exorcised, on behalf of the Clan.

Nothing but good can come from Dunardry's efforts, for he will make many MacTavishes, Thompson's and their sept kinsmen happy. Most people want to 'belong. They do not want to lose their past. They want to build for their future and their children's future. No people are more devoted to those things than Scots by birth or descent. They are a proud race who want their history to survive, their symbols to remain, and their future to be assured. Thank you, Dugald MacTavish of Dunardry for realizing this and doing something about it!

December 1994
Col. Strome Carmichael-Galloway

Our Noble Past & Glorious Future

Part 2

In part 1, we covered very basicly from Taus to the year 1510. We will now explore the development of the Clan system. Robert Bain's "Clans and Tartans of Scotland" states, "The rise of the Clan system may be dated from the coming of Queen Margaret to the court of Malcolm Ceanmore. She persuaded the King to adopt southern customs, alienated his affections from his gaelic subjects, and made possible the introduction of feudalism which continued during the succeeding reigns. The possession of the land was the principal difference between the old and the new systems. Under the Celtic Patriarchal system the land belonged to the tribe, but feudalism meant that the land passed into the possession of the King to be parcelled out according to his whim or necessity.

From this time we have two systems existing more or less together although not necessarily in harmony. The relationship between the sovereign and the chiefs was changed, but the internal policy of the tribes or clans remained little changed. Certainly when the larger tribes were broken up clans smaller in size than the tribes emerged, and thence-forward clanship was the principal governing the Highland people. The clans generally were confined to district, glens, islands and the land bordering sea lochs were favourable districts Islands, for instance, were held by a single clan, the MacDonalds in Islay, the MacFies in Colonsay, the MacLeans in Mull, Tiree and Coll, while the MacDonalds, MacLeods and MacKinnons in Skye is an instance of several clans

occupying one island. On the mainland the Campbells in Mid-Argyll, the Camerons in Lochaber, the MacTavishes in Knapdale, the MacKenzies in Ross and the MacKays in Sutherland are examples of clans resident or associated with a district.

Clans consisted generally of "native men" and "broken men". The "native men" were those related to the Chief and to each other by blood ties. This blood relationship is an important fundamental in the clan system and was a strong element in the Patriarchal system of government, all being bound together in a common interest. The clan also contained sept or branches composed of clansmen who had become powerful or prominent in some way, and founded families almost as important as that of the Chief. The "broken men" were individuals or groups from other clans who had sought and obtained the protection of the clan. An Act passed in 1587 "for the quieting and keeping in obedience of the disordered and subjects inhabitants of the Borders, Highlands and Isles" containing a roll of "the clans that have Captains, Chiefs and Chieftainson whom they depend offtimes against the will of their landlords as well on the Borders as the Highland" may be considered proof of the existence of the patriarchal system among the inhabitants of the district named as against the feudal holdings of the landlords, and also gives us three ranks in the clan.

The Chief, who succeeded according to the system of tanistry, dispensed the law in times of peace and led them in war. He governed the clan territory for the benefit of the clan and divided the land in such a

way that each member had a portion sufficient for his needs. He "determined" all difference and disputes, he protected his followers and he freed the necessitous from their arrears of rent and maintained such who by accidents were fallen to total decay."

The Dress Of The Clans

We learn from the Romans writers that the early Celtic tribes were noted for the excellent weaving of woolen cloth and for the divers colours used in its manufacture. The inheritance of this ability to manufacture woolens cloth and their love of colour in it must have remained with the Celts for we find the existence of it in Scotland at an early period. The dyes were obtained chiefly from plants and the colours of the older tartans were distinguished by their quite beauty. They had a taste and dignity that is lacking in many of the examples we now see produced with aniline dyes.

The articles of dress, such as the belted plaids, the philabeg and the trows, are well enough known not to required detailed description. The shoes were of untanned hide and the "cuaran" was like a boot and reached almost to the knee, made of horse or cow hide shaped to the leg and kept in position with thongs. It was a common practice to go bare-legged and bare-footed. A bonnet (balmoral) of knitted wool was generally worn and a badge common to the clan, generally a flower or plant was worn on it. The sporran worn in front of the kilt to served as a purse was usually made of leather and often highly ornamented.

Our Noble Past & Glorious Future Continues

The women wore a curraichd of linen over their heads, fastened under the chin. The tonnag was a small square of woolen cloth or tartan worn over their shoulders, and the arasaid was a long garment of various colours or of tartan, reaching from the head or neck to the ankles, plaited all round, fastened at the breast with a large brooch and at the waist by a belt.

Clan weapons

The arms of the clansmen consisted of bows and arrows, spears, swords, dirks, axes, shields (targes) and firearms. The Highlanders were often expert bowmen, but archery died out amongst them about the beginning of the eighteenth century on the introduction of firearms. Swords were of two kinds, the older two-handed sword or claymore the more modern broadsword. The sword was their chief weapon and at hand-to-hand fighting the Highlander has scarcely an equal. Their weapon was of excellent workmanship and the Spanish blades of Andrea Ferraa were much sought after. The dirk was a deadly weapon in the hands of a clansman. Shields or targes were a valuable addition to the accoutrements. The musket and the pistol completed the armoury.

War-cry or Slogan

Each clan had a slogan or war-cry, often the name of a physical feature in the clan district such as (Buchanan) **Car Innes**, (Campbells) **Cruachan**, (Grants) **Crag Elachaidh**, (MacKenzies) **Tulloch Ard**, and of course, **MacTavishes* Thompsons, Cruach Mor, A High Prominent or Bold Hill**, this is where the forts of the Clan were built, and where we plan to erect the **MTTT Clan Centre**.

The home life of the Clans

The more domestic side of clan life, we learn that, although in the thirteenth century many wooden castles were destroyed, in earlier times the houses were generally built of wattle or wicker work strength-

ened with earth and clay such on the same principle as we see in modern building of reinforced concrete. This method continued into fairly modern times. Ruins of **Duns**, castles and churches all through the Highlands prove that they knew the art of building in stone. In later times when smaller stone houses were built they were roofed with heather, turf, rushes or ferns. They were round or square in shape, the windows small, and the smoke from the fire escaped through a hole in the roof.

The furnishings of the house were simple and were made by the Highlanders themselves. The houses and furnishings of the Chiefs and principal men of the clan were more elaborate, although they may have lacked many of the valuables and the plate possessed by the noble families of the Lowlands.

The Clansmen were very hospitable to strangers who were given the best accommodation in the house and the best food obtainable. Even fugitives from justice were safe from capture when visiting other clans.

Food was procured by hunting, fishing or cultivation. Beef, mutton, venison, game and poultry were eaten. Cattle and sheep were raised or stolen while deer, goats and game birds could be hunted on the high ground's. Milk, cheese and butter were at hand, oatmeal and barley-meal were prepared in various ways, oatcakes, barley-cakes, bannocks, scones etc. Honey was also in use. Fish was not in such common use in inland districts although we know that salmon were plentiful. The flesh of seals was used as food; crabs, lobster and shell fish as well as dulse and other seaweeds were used. Herbs and wild fruits made pleasant variety in the diet of the Highlanders. The beverages included whisky, home-brewed beer, and foreign wines obtained through trading.

Occupations and Receptions

Contrary to popular opinion the clans engaged extensively in agriculture; although as we have read, Knapdale,

Dunardry were very poor soil areas but some growing of potatoes and such very small crops were obtained. Stock raising was the principal occupation as well as grazing and the crops raised included oats, barley and wheat. Limestone, seaweed, ashes, etc. were used for manure and in spite of climatic conditions creditable crops were obtained. Their implements included the plough, spades, hoe and harrow. There was also the **CAS-CHROM** or foot plough very useful when the arable ground consisted of patches too small for the horse plough or where the ground was too steep. It consisted of a strong piece of wood, the thin trunk of a small tree, six or seven feet long bent almost to a right angle at the lower end for the foot to drive the plough into the ground. A twist on the shaft acting as a lever enabled the operator to turn up a piece of ground about a foot deep and a foot or more long and throw it to the left side in the same way as the horse plough turns over the ground. An expert worker could turn a considerable area in a day.

Harvesting was performed with the sickle and the scythe, and the flail was used to separate the grain from the straw. Grinding was done by the hand-quern in earlier times and later by water mills.

In the summer time cattle were moved to the higher ground in the hill corries for grazing and the younger people with a few of their elders spent a happy time at these summer shielings.

Many enactments affecting agriculture were passed by the old Scottish parliament regulating such work as heather-burning, the shielings, etc.; and doubtless these were observed by the clans when it was to their advantage.

The clans were not immune to illness and disease, and there was often one of their numbers skilled in the art of medicine and his cures were mainly concoctions of herbs. Certain families seemed to possess an hereditary skill in this art, the Beatons of Islay, Mull, Skye and Sutherland being the outstanding example, and fifteenth

Our Noble Past & Glorious Future

Continues

and sixteenth century manuscripts of their knowledge are still in existence in the Edinburgh University Library and the British Museum. The surname MacLay, Mac-an-liegh, is indicative of the profession of physicians.

The clansmen were fond of music and dancing. The harp and the bagpipes were the chief musical instruments. Field sports were engaged in to keep them strong and active in times of peace and archery, fencing, and wrestling were popular.

The literature of the clans was almost wholly oral. It consisted chiefly of poetry as might be expected from a race which still retained some influence of the Druid tradition which prevented written records and encouraged the use of poetry.

On the sea-board and in the islands, export trade was engaged in to some extent with the Lowlands, Ireland, England and the Continent. This trade, chiefly in fish, wool and hides, was conducted largely by barter, and was carried in ships belonging to these countries, but the Highlanders themselves possessed sea vessels. The smallest of these vessels, called, CUARCHS, were constructed with wicker frames and covered with hides and were suitable only for shorter journeys. Larger vessels constructed of wood, known as BIORLINS, were used for longer voyages. The BIORLINS of Clan Ranald contained sixteen rowers. The largest vessels were known as LYMPHADS, or galleys, and appear in the heraldry of several Highland families. The Highlanders of the west were keen seamen and when John of Lorn was defeated by Bruce at Ben Cruachan he fled for safety to the English King and by him was created High Admiral of the Western Fleet.

Mention of the galleys suggests consideration of the number of clansmen in the Highlands and Islands. There are few definite records to inform us on this point. Angus, Lord of the Isles, is said to have commanded a force of 10,000 men at Bannockburn, where Stewart states twenty-one clans were represented on the

side of Bruce, while on the English side four or five clans assisted. The Act of 1587 gives a roll of 105 Landlords and Baillies and a further list of thirty-four clans that have captains, chiefs and chieftains on whom they depend off-times against the wills of their Landlords; the Act of 1594 adds seven or eight more. The number of individual clansmen is not given, and not until General Wade's report of 1724 do we get an accurate estimate of the number of clansmen in the Highlands. The General reported that the number of men able to carry arms was 22,000 of which number about 10,000 men were vassals superiors well affected to H.M. government; most of the remaining 12,000 had been engaged in Rebellion against H.M. and were ready to create new troubles and rise in favour of the PRETENDER, (Bonnie Prince Charles father) Two clans which for the most part went into the Rebellion of 1715 without their superiors were 2000 Athol men and 1000 Breadalbin men. A memorial anent the true state of the Highlands....1745 (attributed to Duncan Forbes of Culloden) gives a list of twenty-nine clans and the number of clansmen as 20,650. In this list the Athol men number 3000, the MacKenzies as 2000, the combined families of the MacDonalds 2200 and the remaining 26 clans all contained fewer than 1000 men each.

It is not generally realized that the population of the Highlands was small considering the amount of trouble it caused the Scottish crown and parliament throughout the existence of the clan system. If we take General Wade's figures of the number of clansmen able to bear arms (22,000) as representing one-sixth of the total population we get no more than 200,000. It might be that in the eighteenth century the population had dwindled to that number only to increase again in the following century, but the astonishing fact remains that the number never reached a quarter of a million.

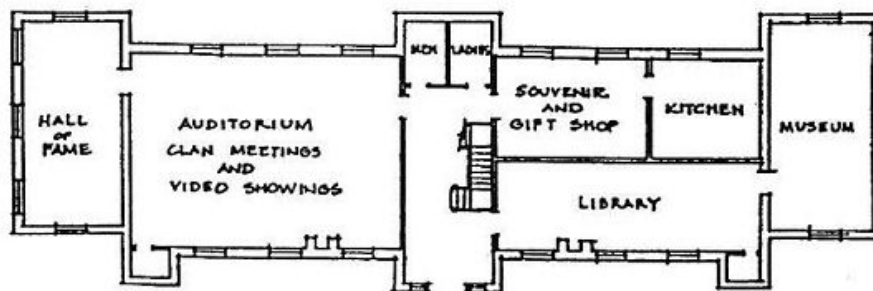
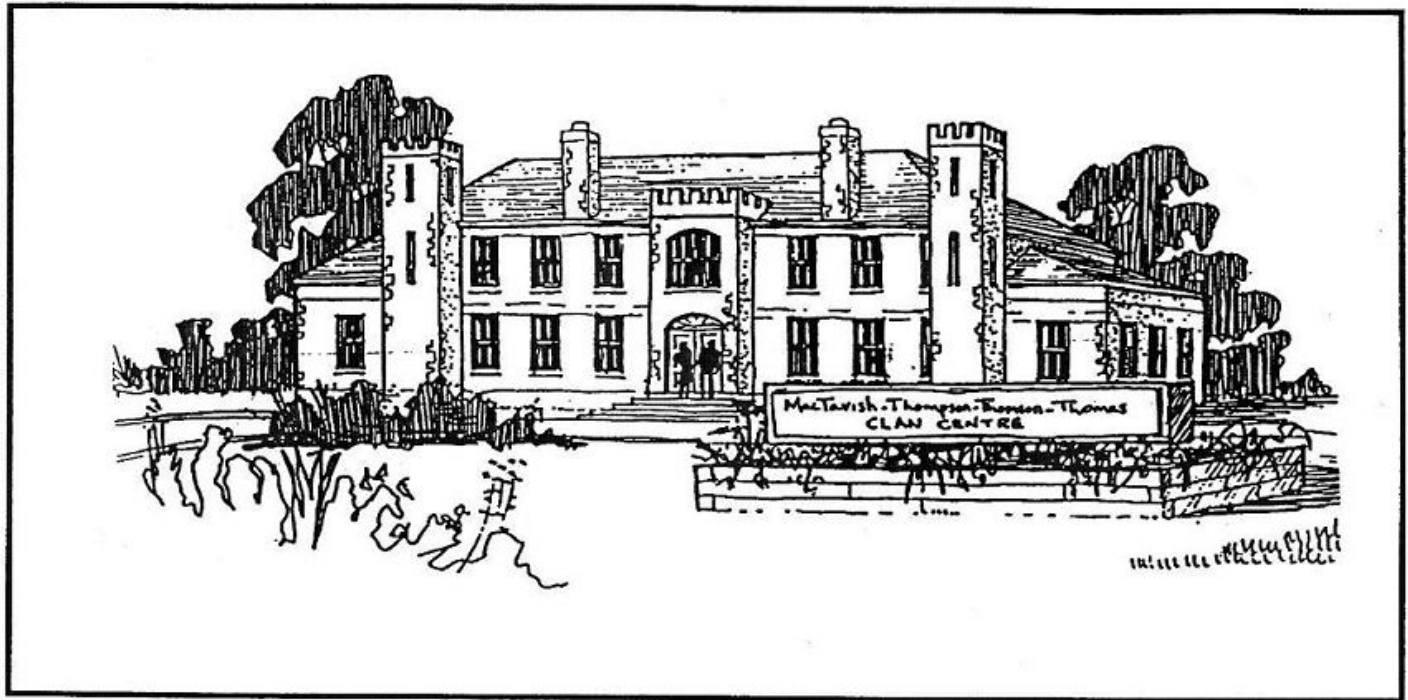
The clan system ended on the afternoon of the 16th. April 1746, when the attenuated battalions of half-starved clansmen composing the army of Prince Charles Edward Stuart sustained their first defeat at the hands of the troops of the Duke of Cumberland on the disastrous field of Culloden".

We will cover the battle of Culloden and the events leading up to it as we cover the Clan history later in our story, this battle was the last major battle in the United Kingdom. It consisted of 9000 English army, including some of the Highland Clans. The largest one being the Campbells of Argyll, (we will cover this in great depth at a later date).

"There can be no doubt that the Clan system was admirably suited to the circumstances of the times in which it originated and during the time it existed. It was an ideal system in so far as it recognised that land, the basis of life, was not an individual possession, but belonged to the people in common, and that each clansman was duty bound to assist other members of the clan in time of necessity of any kind, irrespective of his rank. The system was not free from abuses, however, and there have been instances of Chiefs demanding contributions that meant considerable sacrifices on the part of members of the Clan. Clanship also encouraged clan feuds, and a very slight offence, or suspected insult, often gave rise to long and bitter quarrels resulting in bloody conflicts and massacres. Such feuds kept territories in a state of ferment and prevented the performance of the ordinary acts of duties of a peaceful community. They prevented, too, that union that makes for strength and retarded the normal development which took place in other parts of the country. The effects of such feuds are still evident through the greater parts of the Highlands".

THE END OF THE CLAN SYSTEM

MTTT Clan Centre



Plans are in the works for a Clan Centre to be built in Scotland on the old Dunardry soil. The illustrations above are an artists rendering of what has been proposed. The upper level (Phase 2) not shown on the floor plan, will be comprised of a number of suites for the use of Clan members while visiting the Clan Centre. The goal is to provide a centre for the Clan and the opportunity for Clan members to visit the ancestral land once inhabited by their forefathers hundreds of years ago.

Chief Dugald MacTavish Just returned from Scotland where he got approval from the Scottish Forestry Commission to use the Crown Land in question from such a project.

The Canadian Campaign Committee is assembled and will begin raising funds from various sources this summer. The U.S.A. Campaign Committee will soon be assembled and when it is it too will begin raising funds from a number of U.S. sources.

Postscripts

Rita Thompson, Lt. Auxiliary for New England Division just received her kilt from Scotland and is thrilled and pleased.

Wayne Thompson also received his MacTavish dress kilt and is also pleased.

Jack Leasure from California has just ordered his jacket and is eagerly awaiting it.

MEMBERSHIP DUES

(renewal)

CHARTER \$25.00

(after the first year)

ANNUAL \$10.00

(no genealogy)

The Clan now has an ad in Highlander magazine. Write for details if you would like to subscribe.

On April 30, 1995 the Clan Chief,* Dugald MacTavish is

looking forward to meeting with Rita Thompson in Chelmsford Mass.

The Non Oblitus would like to announce the birth of Honourary Life Member, Matthew Robert Skinner. The son of Daphne and Tim Skinner was born on February 10, 1995, in Ottawa Ontario Canada. Congratulations Daphne and Tim.

A price list is available for Clan goods if you require one. Please write or call to arrange to get one.

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