

ROBERTSON'S RANT

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



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MAY 2026

SOUTHERN MARYLAND CELTIC FESTIVAL REPORT

by Jim Fargo

On Saturday April 25th, the clan van arrived at the Jefferson-Patterson Park in Saint Leonard, Maryland for the 47th annual Southern Maryland Celtic Festival. Very pleased that we made it this year after getting half way here last year before van engine trouble (serpentine belt) sent us back home. **Robert Knight** and son **Andrew** and I, along with President **Sam Kistler**, soon had the van unloaded. We quickly set up our double tent layout between Clan Bell and the Manx Society. My thanks to President **Sam** for the new updated clan display signage. Soon after, clan folk began to join us for the day's festivities. It was a typical breezy and cloudy "Scottish" day with the temperature in the mid-60s with a threat of possible rain in the late afternoon. The large games attendance was about what we expected for the first local D.C.-area Celtic event of the year.

With sadness and a variety of single malt 'waters' provided by **Steve Hoffman**, we toasted the memory of **Evan Duncan**, a stalwart member of the clan at this festival for many years.

We made it to the staging area for the clan parade this year on time, with six of us participating in the opening ceremonies. After the parade, we returned to our tents to find a large contingent of clan folk awaiting our return and socializing with various snacks (but no shortbread) and liquid refreshments. One of my favorite bands, Poehemia, was in the entertainment tent throughout the day with their blend of Celtic music, a regular on the games circuit.

We welcomed a number of members along with their families to the clan tent including **Alex Duncan**; **Grant Graessle**; **Steve Hoffman** and family; the **Katan family**; the **Gary Houge family**; and **Mathew Robinson and family**. Mathew was unnamed in last year vol. 2 newsletter and his newborn's son's name is **Woodrow**. In addition to the regular attendees, we signed up four new members, collected renewals, sold clan t-shirts, and gave out applications to a number of po-

Continued on page 2

Branch Officers

President:

Sam Kistler

Vice President:

Tom Due

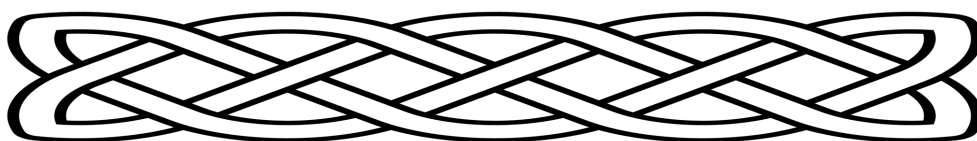
Secretary/Treasurer:

Norman Dunkinson



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SOUTHERN MARYLAND CELTIC FESTIVAL REPORT (CONTINUED)

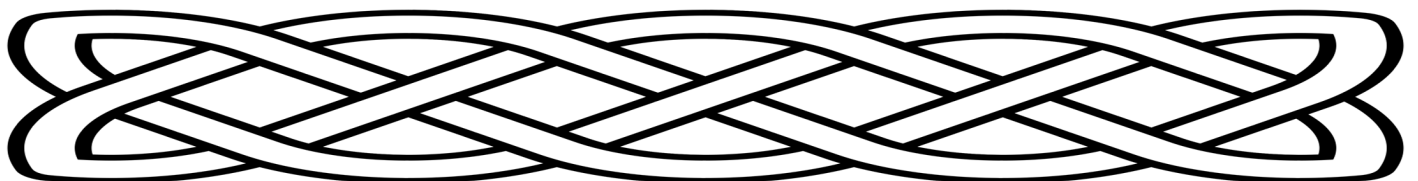
tential new clan society members.

Watching the highland games events is always enjoyable, but our highland athletes **Al Duncan**, **Charlie Kyle** and **Justin Pearce** were not “on the field” for us to cheer on. The chief athletic judge this year was **Alex Duncan** and she does a wonderful job keeping the various events on schedule.

As the festival began to close and after our clan folk had left, we packed up our displays and **Andrew** and I lugged everything to the van for a quick departure. We were on the road home before the rain started. This is one of the best organized Celtic festivals in our region and **Sam** and I believe everyone had a good time and enjoyed themselves. We will be back with our double tent setup again next year on the last Saturday of April. Hope you can join us there!



The Clan Donnachaidh tents at the Southern Maryland Celtic Festival. April 25, 2026.



IN MEMORIAM—EVAN DUNCAN (1949—2026)

by Jim Fargo

It is with great sadness that we report the passing of a clan stalwart, Evan Michael Duncan, on March 25, 2026, at INOVA Fairfax Hospital in Northern Virginia. He was born on March 12, 1949 to Francis and Frances Duncan.

Evan graduated Phi Beta Kappa from Ohio Wesleyan University in 1970 and after earning a Master of Arts degree in History from the University of Chicago in 1974, began working for the U.S. State Department. Evan retired in 2018 after 44 years as a historian analyst with the State Department.

Evan joined the Clan Society in 1980 during the initial formation of the Mid-Atlantic Branch and became a life member of our Parent Society in Scotland. Evan served as vice president of the Branch during the late 1980s/early 1990s. He was very proud of his clan heritage and enjoyed many visits to the clan's ancestral homeland in Perthshire.

He was one of the first arrivals at the Southern Maryland and Virginia Scottish Games tents each year and proudly carried the Duncan tartan flag in those clan parades and in the Christmas Walk Parade in Olde Town Alexandria over the past forty plus years. Evan was well known for coming with his wife Rosalie to both festivals; setting up the Donnachaidh Diner; and preparing and serving enough food to feed an army of clanfolk, friends and visitors. They were both devotees of Scottish country dancing. After Rosalie's death, Evan continued to come and share his Scottish shortbread (made from his grandmother's 'secret' recipe) and favorite Polish beer while making visitors and clanfolk feel welcome in the tent.

Evan's funeral Mass of Christian Burial was held at Saint Lawrence Catholic Church in Alexandria on April 11th, with kilted clanfolk Don and Mary Alice Behe, Jim Fargo, Sam Kistler and Robert Knight in attendance. The bagpiper was Ken Scrogie of the Kena Highlanders Pipe Band. Evan was also a charter member of Faith Evangelical Presbyterian Church. After cremation, interment will be scheduled for a later date at the Gate of Heaven Cemetery in Silver Spring, Maryland, next to his wife Rosalie.

Evan will be missed.



Evan Duncan at the Frederick Games. May 2017.

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1918 INFLUENZA RESEARCHERS

By Jim Fargo

Background: The pandemic that occurred in 1918-1919 during and after World War I was caused by a lethal virus. Known as the Great Flu Epidemic and nicknamed "The Spanish Flu", it killed an estimated 50 million people worldwide.

Medical scientists in the early 1970's, believing that a swine flu virus might re-occur, instituted a research program to develop a vaccine against this virus. With the national publicity surrounding the outbreak of a mystery disease at an American Legion convention at a Philadelphia hotel in August 1976, the Centers for Disease Control in Atlanta, Georgia, began a campaign to get funding to develop a swine flu vaccine and developed a plan to inoculate up to 200 million Americans as protection against this virus. By December 1976, the influenza vaccination program which had inoculated about 40 million Americans was cancelled. Not one case of swine flu had occurred. The cancellation was due to other diseases being erroneously attributed by the public to being caused by the vaccine program.



Ann Reid. From <https://ncse.ngo/thank-you-ann-reid>.

In February 1995, Dr. Jeffery Taubenberger presented a paper to the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology (AFIP) which proposed using the vast archive of preserved tissue specimens stored at the organization to study the 1918 flu epidemic. While waiting for funding, Taubenberger and Ann Reid, his research technician, read everything available and known on that flu virus while they continued work on developing a molecular pathology diagnostics laboratory for the military. They decided that the only way to analyze the virus's RNA was to get lung tissue from soldiers that had died of the 1918 flu. A computer search of the government warehouse identified records of six victims that had a thumbnail-sized scrap of lung tissue soaked in formaldehyde and encased in little blocks of paraffin wax. They were joined in their research by another technician, Amy Krafft, and began work on March 19, 1995. Reid's task was to dissolve the wax away from the thin slices of tissue from the paraffin block and test them. After 15 months, the tests to find the gene fragment were a failure at isolating the 1918 virus. Undaunted, they switched to testing a 1957 Asian flu virus that had killed 60,000 Americans. Their test procedures were successful in identifying the 1957 flu gene.

Knowing that their test procedures worked, they went back to the 1918 samples of preserved lung tissue samples. This time Ann Reid's testing worked and the genetic evidence of the 1918 virus was identified. The results were turned over to Dr. Taubenberger for review and validation. In October 1996, the team submitted their research for review and was accepted for publication, but it was not until March 1997 that their scientific findings were published in Science Journal.

Unaware of the research being done in America, Canadian Kirsty Ellen Duncan was visiting a lonely grave site on the remote island of Spitsbergen in the Norwegian Sea on May 1996 where seven Norwegians miners had died in September 1918 of the flu virus. She had begun two years earlier, spending her own money to investigate the possibility

1918 INFLUENZA RESEARCHERS (CONTINUED)

of finding victims of the 1918 flu, gaining permission from the various Norwegian authorities to exhume the graves on Spitsbergen from the permafrost and setting up an expedition to gain samples. Through the scientific grapevine, Duncan found out about Dr. Taubenberger's research paper. They met in April 1997 and agreed that she should continue her trip to secure samples from Norway. Meanwhile

Taubenberger met with retired pathologist Johan Hultin who would self-finance his own trip to Alaska to get Eskimo and state permission to retrieve frozen lung samples from a 1918 mass grave.

When Hultin's samples arrived at the AFIP lab, Ann Reid began her lab work and found fragments of the influenza virus's genes in the lung tissue. This confirmed their initial research lab findings using the new frozen tissue.

In December 1997, Kirsty Duncan's team had a meeting with the National Institute of Health in Washington DC to discuss the expedition plans before receiving grant money. Dr. Taubenberger and Ann Reid attended that meeting along with many influenza scientists. Duncan wanted fresh samples that had not been soaked in formaldehyde and encased in small blocks of wax. Duncan got her grant funding and returned to the Spitsbergen gravesite with her team on August 1998. Unfortunately, the miners had been buried above the permafrost line and the samples taken were unusable.

Dr. John Oxford, a member of Duncan's team and a virologist from the Royal London Hospital Medical College then wondered if the 1918 flu strain had been present before the epidemic. That research proved inconclusive due to mutations between prior and later viruses.

Postscript: The Honourable Kirsty Ellen Duncan (1966-2026) went on to have a political career as a Liberal Member of Canada's House of Commons Parliament from 2008 until 2025 when she chose not to run for reelection and focused on her cancer treatments. Ann Reid became the Executive Director of the National Center for Science Education (NCSE) in 2014 after working 15 years as a research biologist at the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology. She retired from the NCSE in 2023.

To this day we don't know the actual cause of the 1918 epidemic. Thanks to the basic research done by these two clan ladies and other researchers, subsequent researchers and labs have been able to develop vaccines to reduce the death toll from later pandemics such as AIDS, Ebola and Covid.

References:

Kolata, Gina, "Flu", Touchstone Books, New York, 2001.

Multiple Wikipedia searches.



Kirsty Ellen Duncan. From https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kirsty_Duncan.

ROBERTSON'S RANT

ROBERTSON BARRACKS

by Jim Fargo

Robertson Barracks is a major Australian Army base located in Holtze, an eastern suburb of Darwin, Northern Territory. Home to the 1st Brigade and 1st Aviation Regiment, it also provides facilities to various Australian Combat Service Support units including: Armoured, Engineers, Signals, Infantry, Medical Corps, and Aviation.

Robertson Barracks was built between 1989 and 2001. It is named after Lieutenant General Sir Horace Robertson, Commander of the 1st Armoured Division and 6th Division during World War II. He was later Commander in Chief British Commonwealth Occupation Force in Japan after World War II.

The U.S. has a military presence in various joint locations throughout Australia with an annual rotational U.S. Marine presence at Robertson Barracks and for U.S. Air Force and Navy operations using joint facilities at Royal Australian Air Force (RAAF) Base Darwin. Approximately 2,500 U.S. military personnel conduct a range of training activities each year with the Australian Defence Force and other regional partners to enhance regional security.



Robertson Barracks. From <https://www.gjwalker.com.au/robertson-barracks>.

Postscript: In return for making donations to the United Service Organizations (USO), the USO sends donors an annual calendar. The 2026 calendar lists all the various USO locations around the world. Under its Overseas Operations, Robertson Barracks is identified, which of course was the inspiration for the above article. Sir Horace is not part of my Robertson Australian ancestry.

References:

defense.gov.au.

Multiple Wikipedia searches.

SCOTS HUMOR

Years ago, Harvey Firestone, the owner of Firestone Tires, took a trip to Scotland. During this trip, he saw numerous shops selling Scottish tartan cloth, but none of the stores had any Firestone tartan in stock. Hoping to find “his” tartan, he went from shop to shop in every town he visited.

Finally, after much searching, a clerk in a small town told him that they had quite a bit of that tartan. Mr. Firestone bought all of it and went happily on his way. After he had left the store, the shop owner asked his clerk why he had sold Mr. Firestone all of that specific tartan, which in fact, was the McIntrye tartan, not Firestone.

The clerk responded, “Ah, laddie, everyone knows that Firestone’s been ‘mackin tires’ for years.”

JUDGE JOHN ROBERTSON (1787—1873)

by Jim Fargo

John Robertson was born at “Bellefield” near Petersburg, Virginia, on April 13, 1787. His parents were William and Elizabeth (nee Bolling) Robertson. His mother was a descendant of Pocahontas and John Rolfe. His paternal grandfather, Archibald Robertson emigrated from Scotland and became a tobacco merchant on the James River. Robertson had an elder brother, Thomas Bolling Robertson and a younger brother Wyndham.

John Robertson graduated from the College of William and Mary before 1820 and was admitted to the bar and commenced his practice in Richmond. He served as Attorney General of Virginia before being elected as an Anti-Jacksonian and Whig to the United States House of Representatives serving from 1834 to 1839. Leaving Congress, Judge John Robertson became a prominent lawyer and judge of the circuit court of chancery for Henrico County before the Civil War. He served as a delegate to the 1861 peace convention in Washington, D.C. He served as a member of the Virginia State Senate from 1861-1863. His younger brother, Wyndham, was the Acting Governor of Virginia from 1836-1837 and served in the Virginia House of Delegates representing Richmond from 1859-1865. Thomas, the older brother, was also in the US House of Representatives, representing Louisiana, and later became Governor of Louisiana.

In 1861 Robertson generously offered his home as a location to serve wounded Confederate soldiers that were being transported into Richmond from recent battles. His home was located at the northwest corner of 3rd and Main Streets in Richmond, Virginia. It was opened as a small private hospital in late July 1861 by Captain Sally Louisa Tompkins, the only woman ever to be commissioned (as a captain of cavalry) by the Confederacy. She was commissioned on September 9, 1861, in order to keep the hospital open as the Surgeon General Samuel P. Moore had ordered the closure all private hospitals in favor of larger military hospitals in the Richmond area. The Robertson Hospital was financially subsidized by the Confederate government. Between August 3, 1861 and April 2, 1865, a total of 1,329 wounded patients were admitted into the Robertson Hospital and logged into the twenty-two-bed hospital register which is now housed at the American Civil War Museum. Through a combination of hard work, attention to cleanliness, good food and assistance from women volunteers only 73 patients died while the hospital was open.

John Robertson died at his estate “Mount Athos” near Lynchburg on July 5, 1873. He was buried in a private cemetery on the property.

References:

Robertson, James I, Jr., “Civil War Virginia”, University of Virginia Press, 1991, p. 93.

Virginia Commonwealth University Libraries.

Multiple Wikipedia searches.



Ruins at Mount Athos. From <https://www.dhr.virginia.gov/historic-registers/015-0019/>.

ROBERTSON'S RANT

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:

| | | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Paige E. Clark | Bruce H. Clarke | Michael H. Collier | Teresa O. Haarz |
| Gary Hogue | Kristin M. Neville | Stephen P. Robertson | Matthew S. Robinson |
| Gerald E. Vandenberg | Breanne E. Winter | Bryan E. Winter | |

ATHOLL—AUGUST 1644

by James E. Fargo. FSA Scot

Background: In August 1642, the English Civil War between King Charles and Parliament began. In the Spring of 1644, James Graham, newly created Marquis of Montrose offered his sword to King Charles in Oxford and was offered the commission of Viceroy and Lieutenant-General of Royalist forces in Scotland. After the defeat of the Royalist forces led by Prince Rupert at Marston Moor near York on 2 July 1644 by the English Parliamentarians, Montrose returned to Scotland in disguise, without an army and with no funds to hire one. Montrose hoped to stir up support from within the borders and lowlands for the King and against the Solemn League and Covenant. Finding little support in raising an army against Argyll, Montrose, as chief of his clan, remained within Graham country until he learned of an early July invasion of the West Coast by a raiding force of around 2,000 wild Islemen and Irish (gallowglass) caterans led by Alastair MacDonald, Younger of Colonsay (known as Colkitto) whose goal was to harry and plunder the northern Campbell lands in revenge for his father having been turned out of their lands on Colonsay.

Atholl: Leaving the coast to raid inland, Colkitto's band of MacDonalds and allies along with their families had their ships destroyed by Argyll's fleet and were in danger of being hemmed in by several armies consisting of Argyll's militia, William Baillie's Covenant force and Lord Elcho's Perth Covenant troops. Colkitto sent a messenger to Montrose asking for his help. At this point, Colkitto had recruited an additional 500 or so Badenoch men and was camped at the northern Atholl-Badenoch border at Dalnaspidal. Montrose sent word to Colkitto, that he wished to meet secretly with him at Blair Castle in Atholl to discuss joining forces.

Montrose set off for Atholl accompanied by his cousin, Patrick 'Black Pate' Graham, Younger of Inchbrakie, who was the uncle of Alexander Robertson of Struan, seven-year-old 12th chief of Clan Donnachaidh. Black Pate's sister Margaret was the mother of Alexander. Arriving on 18 August, Montrose found that the wide vale of the Garry was in a state of near war. Evidently Colkitto had not come alone but had brought all of his men. Colkitto had forcibly taken possession of Blair Castle, captured Earl John Murray, the thirteen-year-old Earl of Atholl, and was feeding his hungry men from the stores of supplies within the castle.

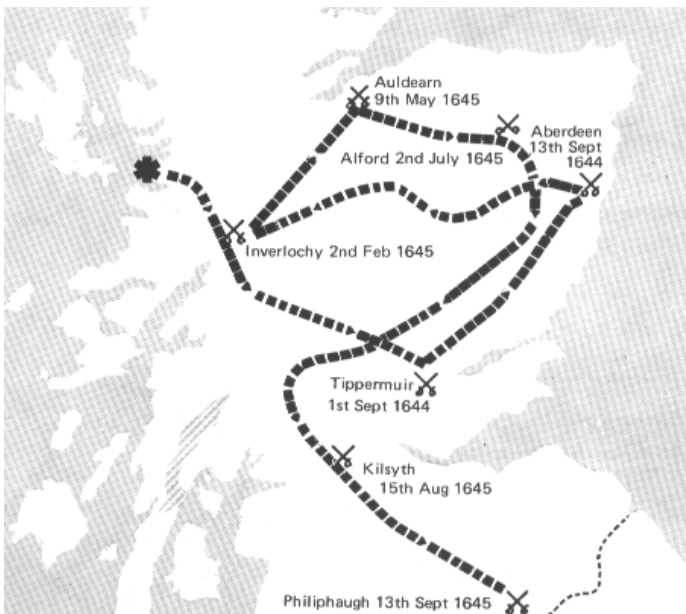
Understandably, the local Stewarts, Murrays and Robertsons had reacted with alarm and swiftly gathered their nearest clansmen to oppose this invading army and sent out messengers to outlying clan lairds to quickly gather their men and come to Blair.

On Wednesday 18 August, Montrose arrived at the castle and placed himself between the two opposing forces in front of the castle. After a quick meeting with Colkitto and joined by the young Earl, they went outside and addressed the

ATHOLL—AUGUST 1644 (CONTINUED)

watching and growing ranks of armed Athollmen. Montrose announced that in the name of King Charles he would raise the Highlands for their King. He sent them home and asked that those willing to fight for the King to rally the following day in the wide flat land or haughland where the Tilt met the Garry River. Here Montrose unfurled the Lion Rampant of Scotland banner of King Charles. Subsequently, Montrose paid the Earl's steward to provide beef and ale to feed the gathered throng of warriors while his officers enrolled men and formed them into companies.

Donald Robertson, guardian and uncle of Alexander and known as the "Tutor of Struan," was there at the unfurling of the banner and would lead the Robertson clansmen in subsequent battles within Black Pate Graham's Royalist regiment. On Friday 20 August, Montrose led a joint army of 2,700 men out of Atholl which included 800 Athollmen. Their target was the estimated 7,000-man untrained militia and 800 cavalry Covenanter-dominated government army of Lord Elcho stationed at Perth. On 1 September, the two armies met at Tippermuir, near Methven three miles outside of Perth. Led by black-robed ministers chanting 'Jesus and no quarter,' the Covenanter army was quickly broken when the Royalist clansmen drove off the initial cavalry attack then charged the militia. In the subsequent rout back toward Perth, many militia were killed. Perth surrendered to Montrose's army almost immediately and was 'taxed' for weapons, money and supplies. Montrose vacated Perth on 4 September as the Marquis of Argyll and his Campbell militia army approached from the west. Montrose's strategy was to keep his army mobile to avoid being trapped by larger converging armies.



Map of Montrose's Campaign. From <https://grognard.com/zines/ph/p0603.html>.

Postscript: This was the first in a series of brilliant mobile victories by Montrose in a Royalist campaign against the Covenanters and Argyll. Other victories followed but the campaign ended in defeat at Philiphaugh on 13 September 1645 near Selkirk in the Scottish borders. At that battle Montrose was leading a much-depleted force. Colkitto had taken his men and gone off to again despoil the Campbell lands while the Athollmen had gone home to gather their harvest for the winter feeding of their cattle.

The Covenanter army destroyed the remaining Royalist lowland force and ended the English Civil War in Scotland.

References:

- Fisher, Andrew, *"A Traveller's History of Scotland"*, New York, 1994, pp. 150-151.
- Mackie, John Duncan, *"A History of Scotland"*, Penguin Group, 1978, pp. 215-216.
- Robertson, James, *"The Chiefs of Clan Donnachaidh 1275-1749"*, Perth, 1929, p. 53.
- Tranter, Nigel, *"The Young Montrose"*, Hodder and Stoughton, 1972, pp. 289-295, 303-316.
- Tranter, Nigel, *"The Story of Scotland"*, Glasgow, 1993, pp. 180-1881.

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LEELAND LEROY DUNCAN (1892—1960)

by Jim Fargo

Leeland Leroy Duncan was born on October 1, 1892 in Kings County California to George Grant and Elizabeth Duncan. He enlisted in the U.S. Army in 1917.



In the fall of 1918, the American army was advancing through Lorraine, France. Corporal Lee Duncan of the 136th Aero Division was ordered to check out a shelled German airfield at a small French village of Flirey to see if it could make a temporary headquarters for the division. As Corporal Duncan and his men checked the site for booby traps and snipers he found in a bombed-out German dugout, a German shepherd messenger-dog and her four pups. One of the pups tried to hold Duncan at bay in defense of its mother, so he rescued that male and one of the other female pups.

Ater the end of World War I, Duncan returned to his home in California with the male dog he had named Tin-Tin after a French woolen doll popular with children which had been given to American soldiers as gestures of thanks. Duncan snuck the dog aboard a ship in July 1919 for his return to the states. As his dog grew to maturity and quickly earned tricks, Lee Duncan believed he had a movie star on his hands. In 1923 'Rinty' appeared in his first silent movie "Where the North Begins" as Rin Tin Tin and proved so popular that Warner Brothers studio credited the dog with saving the studio from bankruptcy. Jack Warner called Rinty his 'the mortgage lifter'. Rinty made 27 Hollywood movies before dying in Duncan's Los Angeles home in 1932. In a ceremony on February 8 1960, a

[Lee Duncan and Rin Tin Tin.](#) From Jim Fargo.

star was awarded on the Hollywood Walk of Fame for Rin Tin Tin at 1627 Vine Street.

Lee Duncan died of a heart attack on September 20, 1960 and is buried in Riverside County, California.

Postscript: Rinty's descendants continued to act in movies and the famous TV series "The Adventures of Rin Tin Tin" which was a children's western set at Fort Apache that ran for 164 episodes over 5 seasons (1954-1959).

References:

Multiple Wikipedia searches.

CHARLES MICHAEL DOBBINS (1916—1943)

by Jim Fargo

Charles Michael Dobbins born on January 13, 1916. His parents were Patrick Andrew and Ethel Irene (nee Moore) Dobbins. He was employed by the New York Life Insurance company in Atlanta before enlisting in the Army in 1941. He married Jean Engelhart in 1942. He was a Captain in the Army Air Corps during WW II. Dobbins was assigned to the 316th Troop Carrier Group, 45th Squadron. Dobbins was piloting a C-47 transport on his third mission of the day dropping paratroopers when his plane was shot down and he was killed near Sicily on 11 July 1943 by U.S. Naval gunners. The Navy mistakenly believed his transport plane was a German Luftwaffe aircraft coming in for another attack on their ship.

The airfield was funded in 1940 and construction began on 14 July 1941 and was originally named Rickenbacker Field after WW I flying ace Captain Eddie Rickenbacker. The dedication of the airfield took place in October 1941. The airfield was built in anticipation of possible war against the United States.

Following many name changes over the years, the U.S. Air Force renamed the base Dobbins Air Force Base in 1950 in honor of Captain Dobbins of Marietta, Georgia. As the uses of the base changed over subsequent years, its name continued to change and in September 2009 reverted back to Dobbins Air Reserve Base. It is the largest multi-service reserve training base in Georgia.



Charles Michael Dobbins. From <https://www.georgiaencyclopedia.org/articles/government-politics/dobbins-air-reserve-base/>.



Dobbins is buried in the Marietta City Cemetery in Cobb County, Georgia. He is also honored for his service at the 'Tablets of the Missing' at the Sicily-Rome American Cemetery in Nettuno, Italy.

References:

www.dobbins.afrc.af.mil.

Multiple Wikipedia searches.

Dobbins Air Reserve Base. From <https://militarybases.com/georgia/dobbins/>.



The first, *and* last appearance of the mini-kilt.

From <https://www.pinterest.com/larmclellan/scottish-humor/>.

**CLAN DONNACHAIDH SOCIETY
MID-ATLANTIC BRANCH**

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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).

UPCOMING CELTIC EVENTS & GAMES—2026

| <u>Event Name</u> | <u>Location</u> | <u>Date</u> |
|------------------------------------|------------------|---------------|
| Colonial Highland Gathering | Fair Hill, MD | May 16th |
| Garrett County Celtic Festival | Friendsville, MD | Jun 6th |
| Carroll County Celtic Festival | Westminster, MD | Jun 13th-14th |
| Wild & Wonderful Celtic Festival | Beverly, WV | Jun 19th-20th |
| Celtic Fling & Highland Games | Manheim, PA | Jun 27th-28th |
| Ligonier Highland Festival | Ligonier, PA | Jul 18th |
| Jamestown Regional Celtic Festival | Mayville, NY | Aug 21st-22nd |
| Virginia Scottish Games & Festival | The Plains, VA | Sep 5th-6th |