

Flora MacDonald Homesite ^[1]

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See also: [MacDonald, Flora](#) ^[2]; [Flora MacDonald College](#) ^[3]



Portrait of Flora MacDonald by Allan Ramsay and Joseph Van Aken, 1749. She is depicted with a red or orange tartan with a blue overcheck. The tartan worn is the Tullibardine district pattern. The white rose was a Jacobite symbol. Image courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

Scottish Jacobite heroine and American [Loyalist](#) ^[5] [Flora MacDonald](#) ^[2] lived during her stay in North Carolina has, for decades, been the subject of much debate. With her husband Allan, MacDonald emigrated to North Carolina in 1774 and settled on a plantation purchased from Caleb Touchstone in present-day Montgomery County, not far from where Flora's stepfather, Hugh MacDonald of Armadale, had settled only two years before. The controversy regarding the actual site of the MacDonald homestead has centered on two tracts of land that were owned by Touchstone. One tract was located on Mountain Creek in upper [Richmond County](#) ^[6] and the other on Cheek's Creek in [Montgomery County](#) ^[7]. The two sites are only about five miles apart near the Richmond-Montgomery county border. Historians James Banks and J. P. MacLean reported that the MacDonalds purchased a tract of land on Mountain Creek and named it Killiegray. The site of the Killiegray plantation on Mountain Creek was believed by many to be the site of the MacDonald home; however, the name Killiegray is that of a small island in the Sound of Harris in the lands of the [Clan MacLeod](#) ^[8] in the Scottish Hebrides. The MacDonalds would not have named their plantation after a MacLeod holding with which they had no connection.

[Moore County](#) ^[9] historian and surveyor Rassie Wicker did extensive research on the two tracts of land in question and proved conclusively that the Cheek's Creek tract was the tract that was purchased by Allan MacDonald of Kingsburgh. Wicker's surveys were further supported by the discovery of a document in the Public Record Office in London by Donald MacKinnon. In the July 1775 document, Governor [Josiah Martin](#) ^[10] stated that he was going to deposit some important papers, "with my friend Mr. McDonald of Kingsborough, living upon Cheek's Creek in [Anson County](#) ^[11]." Investigations of the site that were performed in 1952 and 1953 proved that the Cheek's Creek tract was the one owned by the

MacDonalds during their brief stay in North Carolina. Later archaeological explorations have shown that there is evidence on the Cheek's Creek site that supports the descriptions made by Allan MacDonald of Kingsburgh in his Loyalist Claims.

The Mountain Creek tract was owned by a Stephen Touchstone in 1756 and was occupied by an Isaac Armstrong from 1772 until 1823. In 1824 the land was passed to a Norman MacLeod and probably received the name "Killiegray" at this time due to the fact that the actual Killiegray in Scotland is located in traditional MacLeod lands. There is no record of that tract being known as "Killiegray" prior to that time, nor is there any evidence of MacDonald connections with the property.

One of the most interesting facets of the stories surrounding the MacDonald residence is that of the mysterious deceased children, whose remains were found at the Killiegray site in 1937. The bodies, who some argued were the children of Flora and Allan MacDonald, were removed from the site and reinterred at [Flora MacDonald College](#) [3] in Red Springs. Historians have since disproved the insistent oral tradition regarding the deceased children, especially since Flora was well past her childbearing years when she emigrated to North Carolina and there is no record of any additional children who are not previously accounted for. Nonetheless, these two unknown children still lie in a shrine to Flora MacDonald. The shrine contains MacDonald's original grave marker, erected at Kilmuir cemetery in Skye in 1871 and blown down and broken by a gale in 1873, which was obtained by Charles Vardell, president of Flora MacDonald College in Red Springs, and reassembled at the institution when its name was changed to honor MacDonald in 1922.

References:

Hugh Douglas, *Flora MacDonald: The Most Loyal Rebel* (1993).

J. P. MacLean, *Flora MacDonald in America* (1909).

Image Credit:

Ramsay, Allan and Joseph Van Aken. *Portrait of Flora MacDonald*. Oil on Canvas. 1749. Ashmolean Museum.
<https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Floramacdonald2.jpg> [4].

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