



Craigellachie

Fall, 1981

It's GREAT to be a GRANT!

Vol. IV, No. 3

Stone Mountain Games to Welcome Grant Chief Oct. 17-18; y'all come!

If you are within driving distance of Atlanta, Georgia, don't miss the Grant participation in the ninth annual Stone Mountain Scottish Festival and Highland Games Oct. 16-18, Friday, Saturday, and Sunday.

While the main events are Saturday and Sunday, the British Caledonian Airways Invitational Piobreachd Competition, at the Northlake Hilton, will be held at 7 p.m. Friday; at 8 p.m., the sponsor's reception will be at the same location, and the Scottish Country Dance Party, Presidential Hotel, will begin at 8:30 p.m.

As you know, our Grant Chief and his wife, Lord and Lady Strathspey, will be the honored guests for the games, and it is hoped a large number of clan members will also turn out for the event.

On Saturday, Oct. 17, at 8 a.m. the game field opens, and at 9 the piping and dancing competition starts. At 9:30 the athletic competition begins. And at 1 p.m., after the main crowd has arrived, there will be official opening ceremony, with the introduction of the honored guests, and massed pipe band performance.

The competition will resume at 1:45 p.m., with the pipe band competition at 2, and the awards presentation at 4:30, with massed bands again performing.

A cellidh will begin at the Presidential Hotel at 8:30 p.m., and the Tartan Ball will take place at the Sheraton Centerury Center Hotel at 9 p.m. Saturday.

At 9 a.m. the games field will open Sunday, Oct. 18, and at 10 a.m. will be the kirkin' o' the tartans, a nondenominational

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Our Chief, Lord Strathspey

Grants at Sacramento

Several thousand clanspeople and visitors passed through McKinley Park in Sacramento, CA during the annual Fourth of July Highland Gathering and Games.

Sixteen clan tents were more than double that of last year, and the Woodlake Inn sponsored an award for the best, which went to the Kennedy's tent. Sacramento is another small family-style affair ... a Scottish picnic with lots of entertainment. As usual, there was good highland dance, piping, and athletic competition. Scottish country dances and pipe bands added to the holiday atmosphere.

Beneath the ample shade trees of this lovely park, the day's heat went unnoticed. There we met many Grants and many more whom were happy to help with their questions. The McKinley Park gathering is a nice community way to celebrate the 4th among friends. (By Edward A. Grant)

First Clan Grant Tent in Canada

By Mathew Grant-Knapp, Jr.,
Commissioner

Anne and I with daughter, Barbara Anne McCulloch, made a midnight foray into Canada, setting up the first Clan Grant tent in that country. The occasion was the Annual North American Pipe Band Championship at the Glen Garry Highland Games, Maxville, Ont., Can. Glen Garry County was first settled by many Grants, originally emigrating

through the Port of Boston to southeastern New York, now an area of western Conn. According to Grace Grant Campbell's writings, some of these Grants moved up thru the Hudson River-Lake Champlain Valley into the Glen Garry area. Some local Grants are descended from the nine Grants who arrived at Pictou, Nova Scotia 15th September 1773 on the Hector. Today many descendants of these early Grant settlers still

reside in the area.

Several local Grants visiting our tent invited us to their annual Grant family reunion picnic the next day being held a few miles west of Maxville. We regretted we had to forego this opportunity because of other plans. Seventeen Grants visited with us and all were tremendously interested in the formation of a Canadian "Croft" of Clan Grant Society in Canada.

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20,000 Jam Grandfather Mountain

July 11-12 for Games, Gathering

More than 20,000 persons paraded past the Grant Clan tent at the 26th annual Grandfather Mountain Highland Games and Gathering of Scottish Clans July 11 and 12.

Eric Grant, son of Treasurer and Mrs. John C. Grant of Stone Mountain, Ga., placed fourth in the Kilted Mile for youths 12 and under, the clan was represented in the massed band, in the opening lighting ceremony, in the grand parade, and elsewhere.

A total of 37 signed the Grant



ERIC GRANT

Clan register in the tent, and several new members signed up on the spot, paying their dues. James H. "Hank" Grant had a beautiful album of Scot pictures taken on five previous trips to Scotland, as well as a box of pictures taken on the recent trip; Craigellachie editor Dick D. Heller, Jr., had three albums of pictures taken a year ago in Scotland; Convener George H. and Lucille Grant had several books on the clans, and flags, banners, a huge sign, and charts that drew many interested people to the tent. Mr. and Mrs. Harold C. Grant and friends from Altamont, N.Y., Mr. and Mrs. John Grant MacDonald also visited the tent, and helped

out, as did George Grant's son, Bill.

The clan tents, more than 100, ringed the quarter-mile track and field, and even a second row was needed for part of the tents. The Grant clan had tent 42, which was decorated by the clan members and their wives, while chairs were available for members, friends, and tent visitors, who enjoyed looking at the albums and pictures.

Scottish bridies and meat pies were available, and tens of thousands were sold and consumed, as well as hot dogs, bar-b-q and other sandwiches. Rows of tents outside the field housed commercial enterprises selling Scottish articles, clan tartans and kilts, and books about Scotland and various clans. Business was brisk; one merchant did better than \$28,000 gross from his tent, which was at a motel three miles away from the game site.

The games started about 9 a.m., and last until about 5 p.m.; rain Saturday afternoon drenched most of the spectators, but it was quite warm, and within a short time the field was again dry and comfortable; a few tents collapsed in the camping area when no one was present to keep the water from puddling — George Grant, who had engineered a metal rack to hold the sign and flags, also figured out how to prevent the rain from puddling on the Grant tent.

The ring of the bagpipes filled the air from morning to night — in fact, the judging of individual pipers took place right in front of the Grant tent — but this added to the color of the occasion, and the music was excellent. The several bands, parading past the tents, added to the excitement, and drew feverish applause.

Many of the larger clans had hundreds present, and took very active parts in the games and tugs of war, sponsoring entries in most of the contests, some of which were Scottish, and many of which were AAU qualified.

Mr. and Mrs. George H. Grant, and son Bill, of Chatanooga, Tenn., Mr. and Mrs. James "Hank" Grant, Chamblee, Ga., and Mr. and Mrs. Dick D. Heller, Jr., of

Decatur, Ind., shared a three-bedroom condominium at Sugar Mountain for four nights, and hosted the rest of the Grant group whenever they could assemble. Mr. and Mrs. Harold C. Grant, of Altamont, N.Y., hooked their motor home up outside for two days.

The Lord Strathspey Trophy is

awarded by the Clan Grant annually to the girl 17 years and younger who wins the Atlantic International Open Championships in Highland Dancing Saturday. The rain in the afternoon pushed the finals to about 1 a.m. Sunday.

The following persons

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Our genealogist, Mrs. Harold Grant, has found the following in a publication called "In Search of your British Ancestry" which may be of help to those trying to figure out their ancestry.

"While the English tended to name sons after earlier generations, the Scottish were even more conventional in this matter, and this is a help to the genealogist. The eldest son of an eldest son is nearly always

named after the father's father, and the eldest daughter of an eldest daughter after the mother's mother. The second son is usually named after the father and the second daughter often after the mother. This applies also to a great extent in the families of the younger sons.

Second Christian names are seldom found until the nineteenth century."

Notes from California

The "monster" games at Santa Rosa, CA Sept. 5 and 6 led to an awesome challenge from the clans Donald and Chatten, our ancient foes, who have once more issued notice of combat — this time, to a tug-o-war! And we faced another challenge — mustering enough Grants to show our tartan in the march past of the clans.

Both of these activities are new to Santa Rosa, which has stressed the weekend as games rather than as gathering. There is a movement to provide more emphasis on clan-oriented activities.

The Fresno gathering, changed to Sept. 19 this year, featured competitions again this

year; if anyone was able to attend, please contact Edward A. Grant, 2694 Selby Ranch, Sacramento, CA 95825, or call Ed days, (916) 444-3480 or evenings (916) 481-4844.

And don't forget the kirkin' of the tartan at Sacramento, Nov. 29, 1981.

Queries

Does anyone know who Andrew Hoffer is? We have a cup with a small plate on it stating that he drank from it! He apparently has a place in history! (Write Shirley S. Smith, 1207 Cavalier Lane, West Chester, PA 19380)

Craigellachie

The official Newsletter of the
Clan Grant Society of North
America, Inc.

Vol. IV, No. 3, **SEPTEMBER**
1981

Published in March, July,
September, and December by
the Society at 141 S. 2nd St.
Decatur, IN 46733.

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What's what at Highland Games?

Just what sort of events take place at a Highland Games meet?

Saturday's events at Grandfather Mountain began with the Clachnaert, or throwing of the 16-pound stone. This was followed by the 22-pound hammer throw, 28-pound weight throw, 56-pound weight throw, 56-pound weight toss for height, turning the caber, and tossing the 16-pound sheaf of hay.

Most of these events are done by athletes who have practiced and follow a circuit of games. The Grandfather Mountain Games are the most complete and extensive, in the U.S.

Putting the stone, or the stone toss, known in Gaelic as Clachnaert, probably derives from the ancient "stone of strength," and is as old as Scotland itself. The 16-pound stone is 7¾ inches in diameter, and is thrown much like the modern-day shot put. Each contestant gets three throws, fouls are not measured, and only the longest is judged. The Grandfather Mountain record was set in 1976 by Ed McComas of Baltimore, Md., at 49 feet, 3 inches.

The hammer throw became popular in the Scottish Highlands as a pastime among young men who gathered in the late afternoon at the local blacksmith shop. There, the smith's longhandled 22-plus pound hammer was thrown to prove one's strength and agility. The contestant gets three throws, as with the stone, and a foul is judged if at any time any part of the contestant's body moves forward of the toe board.



In the weight toss and throw the shapes used are traditionally block or bell-shaped, with a curved or angular grip on the short chain. "But of three system of scoring is again used. Timing, speed, and strength are keys to success in the event. The kilt or skin-clad warrior able to throw the heaviest weight the farthest would be the most likely to succeed in battle and return to hearth and home fit to provide for his wife and bairns.

Bill Anderson, of Aberdeen, Scotland, taking part in 1978, set the toss and throw records at Grandfather: 110 feet, 10 inches for the hammer; 74 feet, 9½ inches for the 28-pound bell; 38

feet, one inch for the 56-pound throw, and 14 feet, six inches for the 56-pound toss. But the 28-pound record was broken this year by Fred Vaughn, of Myrtle Beach, SC, with a throw of 75 feet, 11½ inches. Tom Johnson, of Mt. Pleasant, NC set a new record in the Clachnaert (16-pound stone) with a throw of 50 feet, 10¼ inches.

Ron Short of Winston-Salem won the caber toss with a perfect 12 o'clock toss on his first throw, Shelby Hayden, of Asheboro, NC won the women's division of the marathon in 3:26, while Norman Blair took the men's division in 2:43 in the 20-mile run from Boone, NC.

Of course, not everyone is interested in Scottish traditional events; trophies are also awarded for the AAU 100-yard dash, 220, 440, 880, mile run, 2-mile run, long and high jumps, hop, step & jump, pole vault, and marathon. Fred Vaughn also won the outstanding AAU athlete award.

Highland dancing draws most of the attention, with numerous contests, but the piping, drumming, and piping and drumming drown out much of the normal athletic sounds.

With the colorful banners flying from more than 100 tents, the various activities provide about as interesting a weekend as you can imagine.

Seafield Lodge Hotel

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Telephone

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AA RAC RSAC

Proprietors

Nigel N. and Sheila Grant

FULLY LICENSED



Deceased

Mr. James MacDonald, of Orange Park, Florida, died early this month; our sympathies are extended to his wife, Mary, who is a Grant.

Daughter born

Megan Lorraine Pohl is the name of the 21-inch, 7-pound, 11½-ounce daughter born July 8, 1981 to Stephen and Dianne Pohl, Grant Clan members, of 1206 Park Manor Drive, Orlando, FL 32817.



HAROLD GRANT

Grant Tartans Described in Detail

by Philip D. Smith, Jr.,

F.S.A. Scots

Member, Scottish Tartan Society

(The following articles have been prepared by Prof. Smith, an authority on the subject, professor of Celtic, and a member of the Clan Grant Society. The editor.)

RED GRANT TARTAN

It is well known that the first authentic record of a "clan" tartan was the order by the Laird of Grant in 1704 that the men of Strathspey were to rendezvous wearing "ilkane of thame Heighland coates, trewes, and shorthose of tartan of red and greine broad-springed. ..." Although the pattern was not specified — indeed, the pattern probably varied from man to man — the colors are specific and are the same worn by the Clan almost three hundred years later.

We do not know how the red and green were arranged. One attempt to reconstruct the Grant tartan of 1703-04 has a checkerboard arrangement with the red stripes slightly wider than the green — a series of broad green stripes on a red background.

The first recorded red Grant pattern comes from the mid-1700's, in a portrait of Robert Grant of Lurg (1678-1777). This tartan consists of four dark stripes — two green and two black — on a red field. This is the tartan today used by Clan Fraser.

The Clan Grant tartan in use today was being woven for Grants in the early years of the 1800's. There have been several slight color and pattern variations in the last two centuries — these are more easily understood if you have a piece or picture of Grant tartan in front of you (you might want to stop at this point and get a piece of tartan to refer to).

The Grant tartan is basically two wide red stripes flanked by two narrow azure stripe. The red ground is broken by four blue stripes.

Early on (1830's-40's) the wider blue stripes were woven in dark purple or black. Weaver's patterns from 1819 to 1886 show the red background stripes from fifteen to almost thirty percent wider than they are now usually woven. In modern tartans the four center stripes are unequal in width. In older Grant tartans they are often of equal width.

The wider red background, equal sized narrow black stripes and the visual prominence caused by making the second largest stripes black instead of blue makes Grant tartan woven in this style seem "squarer" and less cluttered than the more commonly seen arrangement. This is why the kilt worn by Lord Strathspey seems to be different from the setts worn by many clansmen — it is.

It became fashionable late in the last century to reduce the amount of background color in order to repeat the tartan design more often. Wider space tartans

thus became more crowded. Wider spaced weaves, especially in the softer "Ancient" colors, give quite a different visual impression despite really being the same tartan.

There are two other red Grant tartans not seen today — the Grant of Rothiemurchus and the Grant of Monymusk tartans. Both have different and more complex arrangements of green and blue on red but are not woven commercially. Today the Grants of Monymusk, Rothiemurchus and Glenmoriston all wear the standard Clan Grant tartan. The heads of principal families seem to currently prefer the kilt in the "squarer" (1886) pattern in "Ancient" colors as worn by Lord Strathspey. Sir Patrick Grant of Dalvay (c-o Grainger and Campbell, 1103 Argyle Street, Glasgow) has offered to supply kilts and skirts in this variation for Clansmen.

THE HUNTING TARTAN

Many clans have more than one tartan, a bright pattern for everyday or formal wear and a darker pattern for more casual wear. The Grants follow this custom and wear both the red and green Clan tartan and dark green, black and blue "Hunting Tartans." Since at least the mid-1800's the Grants have worn the pattern adopted by the Army in the 1700's for Highland forces and known today as the Government or "Black Watch" tartan as the Grant "Hunting" sett. Clans associated with the

formation of the Black Watch, Argyll and Sutherland Regiments wear the same tartan as a "hunting" pattern (Grant, Munro). Several other families use the Black Watch with a light color overstripe as their "clan" tartan (Forbes, Gordon, Lamont).

The origin of the "Black Watch"-Hunting Grant tartan has been the subject of considerable debate over the centuries. The arguments have been advanced that it was originally a Campbell tartan, that it was a generally used pattern acceptable to several regions or that it is a simplification of the Royal Stewart tartan in dark colors. The argument is entirely out of proportion and unprovable. The Black Watch tartan has been in use among a number of clans for well over two centuries. However, the Campbells feel so possessive that their Chief has asked his clansmen to discard tartans worn for many years like the Campbell of Argyll and to adopt the Black Watch in soft colors as the true "Ancient Campbell" tartan.

The Hunting Grant-Black Watch comes in three color shades today. Unspecified, the colors are the very dark blue, black and green as worn by the Army. "Ancient" colors are the lighter, softer colors. Many Grants have admired the coloration of Lady Strathspey's clothing. She wears what are termed "muted" or

Grant Families in Spey Valley

By James H. Grant, Jr.

As one travels through the valley of the River Spey, the "country of the Grants," a watchful eye will catch fleeting glimpses of signposts which designate estates and farms which were associated with the Clan Grant centuries ago. Gartinbeg, Tullochgorm, Dalvey, Auchernach, and Ballindalloch, just to name a few, were all headquarters of important branch families of the Clan Grant.

Documentary evidence reveals that the name and family of Grant originated in the Scottish highlands during the 13th century. However, the gradual organization of the Grants into a clan took several hundred years. There were at least seven branch families of the clan whose precise origins cannot be determined and perhaps as many as one hundred descendant cadet families.

The branch families are assumed to be descended from common 13th century ancestors, a circumstance which explains their later amalgamation into a clan and their willingness to accept one patriarch as their chief.

Chiefs frequently had very large families. Social custom and convention provided for a continuum of leadership by dictating that the chief's eldest son should not only inherit the family lands, but also succeed to the leadership of the clan. Younger sons were provided with lesser estates and they frequently founded cadet families of their own. If there were no male heirs, the chief's next eldest brother inherited the chiefship of the clan. A woman can actually become the chief of a clan, but this has not happened in the Clan Grant.

The chieftains of cadet and branch families were, by custom, designated by the property they held. For example, Patrick Grant who lived at Tullochgorm was simply referred to as "Tullochgorm" to distinguish him from Patrick Grant of Ballindalloch and Patrick Grant of Glenmoriston. The names, Patrick, Ian (John), James, Duncan, and Ludovick, were most prevalent among the families of Grant during the clan period.

Some of the branch and cadet families maintained a very close

relationship with the Chief and were merely an extension of his own family. Others gained a great degree of independence because of their geographical separation from the chief's sphere of influence, or because of political or intra-family differences. Furthermore, as successive generations of cadets became more "distant cousins" of the chief and their own family became more self-sufficient, their need for the chief's protection diminished. Consequently, they achieved greater independence and in some instances, actually became rivals of the chief.

The following is a summary of the seven documented branch families of the Clan Grant, from whom all known cadet families descend: (1) The Grants of Freuchie, later the Grants of Grant, probably descend from Sir Laurence le Grante who was Sheriff of Inverness (1258). An uninterrupted continuum of chiefship can be documented only from Sir Duncan Grant who inherited the Barony of Freuchie from his mother (1434). Sir Duncan's descendants became the Lairds of Grant, the Earls of Seafield, and the Barons of Strathspey. Principal cadets: Glenmoriston, Corriemoney, Easter and Wester Elchies, Rothiemurchus, Monymusk, Kinchirdie, and Lurg. Current descendants: The Lord Strathspey, 32nd Chief of Grant, and the Earl of Seafield. (2) The Clan Allan, who traditionally held the property of Dunan, and were later known as the Grants of Auchernach. They reportedly descend from Allan, a brother of Sir Laurence le Grante, but the first documented chieftain of the family was James Grant of Auchernach (1530). Principal cadets: Burnside, Auchterblair, Lettoch, Gartenmore, Mullochard, and Blairfindy in Glenlivet. Current descendants: (Currently tracing Mr. William Alan Kenneth Grant of Salisbury, England.)

(3) The Clan Chiaran, traditionally descend from Lucas Ciar, another brother of Sir Laurence le Grant in the 13th century and originally held Auchnarrow near Cromdale. The family later held the estate of Eellachapple and the last known chieftain, Alexander Grant, died at Garmouth in 1829. Principal cadets: Glenbeg,

Branchol in the parish of Dallas. Current descendants: Unknown.

(4) The first family of Ballindalloch was founded prior to 1520. Tradition reveals that the



Editor Dick Heller, left, and Convener, George H. Grant, right

progenitor of this family was a twin brother of Sir Duncan Grant, 1st of Freuchie. Principal cadets: 1st family of Dalvey, Dunlugas in Banffshire. Current descendants: Unknown.

(5) The Clan Phadruig, the Grants of Tullochgorm, were first documented in 1530 and descend from Patrick Grant in Tullochgorm. The most famous descendant of the family was Field Marshal Sir Patrick Grant, GCB, GCMG. His granddaughter is the author of *The Clan Grant* and many other books on highland life and social-economy. Dr. I.F. Grant. Principal cadets: Glenmore, Auchosnick. Current descendants: Brig. Eneas H. G. Grant and Patrick Hugh MacKintosh Grant.

(6) The Clan Donnachie Grants descend from John M'Conquhy in Gartinbeg (1537) and probably from the Grants of Freuchie, but this is not documented. A descendant of the family, Sir James Grant of Dalvey, was created a Baronet of Nova Scotia (1688). Principal

cadets: Kinveachy, Inverlaidnan, Dalrachnie, and the 2nd family of Dalvey. Current descendants: Sir Patrick Grant of Dalvey and Admiral John Grant.

(7) The Grants of Glenloch, later the Grants of Kilgraston, in

Perthshire, descend from Alister Grant (1620). Two famous descendants of this family were brothers, Gen. James Hope Grant, GCB, and Sir Francis Grant, President of the Royal Academy. Principal Cadets: Glenbrown. Current descendants: Vice Admiral Basil Charles Barrington-Brooke, CB, CBE, is the cousin of the last surviving heir, John Patrick Nisbet-Hamilton-Grant of Drummonie, Kilgraston, Biel, Archerfield, and Dirleton.

Sources:

Fraser, *The Chiefs of Grant*, Vol. I.

Grant, I.F., *The Clan Grant*
Shaw, *The History of the Province of Moray*

MacFarlanes's *Genealogical Collections, Publications of the Scottish History Society*, Edinburgh, 1900.

Craw, W. A., *The Family of Grant*, a private genealogy. Correspondence: I.F. Grant, LL.D.

Vice Adm. Basil Chas. Barrington-Brooke
Admiral John Grant

Grant Tartans Described

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"reproduction" colors. Since the Grants are a relatively small clan, members may have to purchase the Hunting Grant under another name. It is available from most sources as either the Black Watch, Black Watch in "muted" or reproduction colors or Ancient Campbell. Grants are fortunate that the Black Watch is woven in the United States and often available in yardage in both wool and blends. It is possible to obtain a real Grant tartan inexpensively for that first kilt or sash.

The files of the Scottish Tartan Society reveal that early in the 1800's the Grants were purchasing a different "Hunting Grant" now better called the "Old Hunting Grant." (NOT Ancient, that term refers to color, not pattern). This strikingly beautiful tartan was

The Old Hunting Grant would make a beautiful addition to your wardrobe. Remember that the Hunting Grant-Black Watch is still the official clan tartan and has been associated with the Grants since at least 1742. The Old Hunting Grant and the Strathspey Fencible Tartans are both delightful additions to the Grant tartans, not replacements.

FENCIBLES TARTAN

In the late 18th century concern for the defense of Great Britain caused the government to authorize raising of (de) Fencible Regiments. Similar to American Militia Regiments or National Guard, these regiments were local units solely for local defense in the time of National Emergency and as such short-lived. One such unit was the



First Clan Grant

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We enjoyed talking with Robert A., Kay Grant, and Peggy Grant from Minnesota along with James Grant from Wisconsin, Statesiders returning to Glen Garry for the reunion. They were anxious to bring a number of membership applications with them to the picnic the following day, convinced many of those attending would be interested in joining the Society. Apina M. Neville, a member from Vermont, stopped by for a few minutes visiting with Anne. We hope to see her at the Capital District Games at Altamont in September.

As soon as the tent was erected, I spotted a gentleman in Grant kilt, literally running towards our tent, dragging his wife along behind him. He was an excited, enthusiastic Wesley Grant-Miller whose interest in our Society was only matched by his surprise to see Clan Grant at the games.

His interest had to be rewarded with a few "Glen Fiddich's." After downing a sufficient amount of nectar to establish his Scottish Heritage, he turned to his wife commenting "Drinking makes you look bonnie!" She replied "But I havena been drinking." To which Bill replied "No, but I have." Suddenly Bill was no longer with us, but I am sure he will be a most active member and able worker for the society.

Joanne Grant of Mississauga, Ont. was an early visitor. She and her husband, Ian, have been

attempting to get Grants in the Toronto area organized. They have a good number of Grants ready to go, but they did not know how to proceed. She promised she and Ian would meet with me the following Saturday at our tent at the Fergus Games. Hopefully, we can get their group established.

There were two Kenneth Grants at the games, Ken Grant, Pipe Major of the Dartmouth, Nova Scotia, District Pipes & Drums and Ken (Gen.) Grant, a Toronto radio station personality, who served as a most able Master of Ceremonies of the games.

The North American Pipe

Band Championships had 45 bands competing. One band I couldn't keep my eyes from was the Vancouver Ladies Pipe Band. These very bonnie lassies traveled 3,000 miles from British Columbia to win first in grade two. Due to my visible over-eagerness, I was strongly discouraged from searching for a Grant among them. After meeting these Canadian Grants, particularly Joanne and Ian Grant as well as Wesley Grant Miller, their enthusiasm leaves no doubt that they will organize a strong group for Clan Grant Society in Canada. They made me really feel it's "GREAT TO BE A GRANT!"



James H. (Hank) Grant, left, shows his scrapbook, while George Grant, right, leans on pole and looks over the crowd.

Stone Mountain

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worship service.

At 10:30 a.m. will be the Scottish cultural presentations and the highland dancing competition, with clan challenge athletic competition beginning at 11.

There will be a sheep dog demonstration at noon, followed by the parade of tartans at 1.

Guest bands will perform at 1:30, and the sheep dogs will again show their prowess at 3 p.m. The closing ceremony will take place at 4 p.m.

The proceeds from the games go to educational and charitable purposes and to the furtherance of Scottish traditions, and culture.

Anyone interested in pipe music, seeing highland athletic events, meeting the Chief of the Clan Grant, dancing, piping, drumming, fiddling or dancing competitions, sheep dogs, Scottish shops, food, clan and tartan information, or the gathering of the clans, is urged to attend. Don't fail to register at the Grant tent!

Admission is \$5 Saturday for adults, \$2 for children 6-12; \$4 and \$2 respectively on Sunday; children under six are free both days, but no pets are permitted, nor are there facilities for pets. Games will be held rain or shine.

The Craigellachie

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FIRST CLASS MAIL