



Craigellachie

Winter, 1983

It's GREAT to be a GRANT!

Vol. VI, No. 4

FIRST CLASS MAIL

Castle Grant sold to mystery buyers!

The following story appeared in the Aberdeen Press and Journal, Aberdeen, Scotland, on Oct. 28, 1983:

Castle Grant, the ancestral home of the Clan Grant, has been sold by the Earl of Seafield for an undisclosed sum after having lain empty for 40 years.

But the UK branch of the Clan Grant Society, who put in an unsuccessful bid for the historic property at Grantown, are holding out the hope that they may still be allowed to use a part of the building as a clan HQ and museum.

In a brief statement yesterday, Mr. I. M. Lang, Seafield Estates factor, said: "Dava Enterprises are pleased to announce that they have sold Castle Grant to Merfers Ltd., who have also acquired 25 acres of adjoining land along with Laundry Cottage from Lord Seafield.

"It is understood that the buyers intend to restore the building for occupation as quickly as possible."

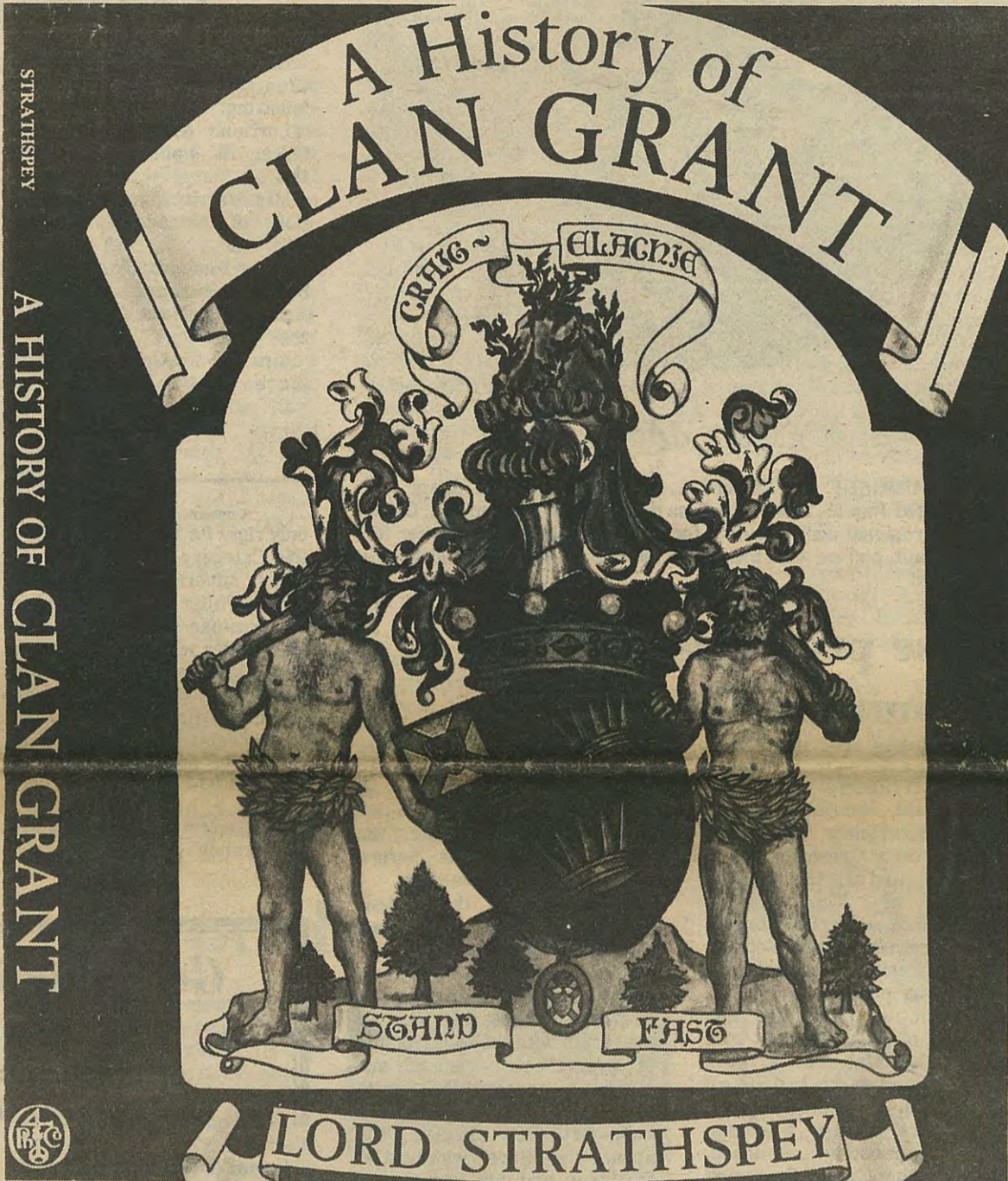
The identity of the new owners remains a mystery so far.

Asked by "The Press and Journal" if we could be put in contact with the buyers to give them an opportunity to expand on their intentions. Mr. Lang said Merfers did not wish to make further comment.

He did, however, explain why Lord Seafield had decided to sell the castle.

He said: "Following Mr. Walter Grant's public announcement in August, 1982, that he was willing to bid for Castle Grant, and his subsequent failure to conclude negotiations, Lord Seafield decided that it was

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Will attempt partial lease by Clan

David Grant Blyth, Honorable Secretary and Treasurer of the United Kingdom branch of the Clan Grant Society, has sent the following account of developments since the last newsletter concerning the sale of the Grant Castle at Grantown-on-Spey:

To 7th October

I returned from my participation with American and Canadian "Grants" in the highly successful "Clan Grant Tour" on Saturday, 3rd September, and immediately attacked the pile of mail, orders for our special "Christmas Offers," etc., which had accumulated during my absence on the Tour. I also worked out carefully a policy designed to try to obtain a definite decision, one way or the other, on the offer to purchase Castle Grant which had been submitted on 5th August 1983 by the Clan Grant Heritage Trust on behalf of the world-wide Clan Grant Society. This offer—which of set intent did not include a condition requiring its acceptance or rejection by a stated date—was still under consideration by the sellers of the Castle and no final decision, either to accept or reject it, had so far been intimated. In view of the lapse of time since 5th August 1983, it seemed to be desirable now to try to bring matters to a head and obtain a definite decision on the Society's offer. The means of doing so, to my mind, was to submit a variation of the original offer which was designed not only to offer some increase, however small, on the sum originally offered, but also designed to substitute an alternative basis for the acquisition of the land surrounding the Castle to that included in the original offer which the sellers had already indicated in correspondence would not be acceptable to them. The alternative basis would involve the outright purchase of the area of land concerned (as distinct from the "option to purchase" arrangement included in the original offer as a means of minimising the initial cost outlay). The outright purchase of the land would, however, involve a significant increase in the total amount of the offer. As the money that would be needed for this increase would have to be provided by the North America Branch of the Society (as the only Branch of the Society with the potential to provide for such an increase), it was clearly necessary—as an essential preliminary step—to seek the agreement of the North America Branch with the proposed new

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Thanks, David!

The profound thanks of the Clan Grant Society of North America, Inc., go to the Hon. David Grant-Blyth, Secretary and Treasurer of the United Kingdom Branch of the Clan Grant Society, for his extreme service to the world clan in trying to obtain Castle Grant in its entirety or in part for a Grant Clan headquarters and museum.

We regret deeply that the North American Society has not been able to fulfill entirely all of its promises, or answer as quickly as desired. The loose organization of the North American Society appears to have led to some misunderstandings—it cannot move very fast, it seems. However, support will be forthcoming, as promised by our Convener.

We sincerely hope that Grant-Blyth has fully recovered from his injuries suffered Oct. 7, and that he and his wife will have a happier New Year, and be able to lead the World Grant Clan to fulfill its goal of a museum-headquarters in the Grantown area.

Every member of the American Society should understand the hard work under nearly impossible conditions, the expense of legal council, and paper work, and travel, that Grant-Blyth has undertaken, at great personal sacrifice to himself and family.

Again, thank you, David and Mrs. Grant-Blyth, from the bottoms of our hearts, a Merry Christmas and Happy Prosperous New Year to yourselves and the United Kingdom Society from all the members of the American Society!

New Clan History Available

The new publication, "A History of Clan Grant" by Lord Strathspey, 32nd hereditary Chief of the Grant Clan, appeared Oct. 28, published by Phillimore & Co., Ltd., Shopwyke Hall, Chichester, Sussex, England PO20 6BQ.

George Grant, our Convener, 301 Masters Road, Hixson, TN 37343, is presently in Scotland, and has obtained a quantity of these histories, autographed by Lord Strathspey; they will be available on a first come, first serve, basis for \$20.

This 114-page volume includes a map of the Grant Country of Scotland, two genealogical charts, 39 pictures including several of the Chief and his Lady in this country, and five appendices, with a list of the weapons from Castle Grant, a list of family portraits from the Castle, notes by the author on Castle Grant from 1965; an historical note on the Finlater Seafields, and Ian Charles' 1882 Will.

Every Grant Clan buff will be thrilled with the contents of this book, which bring up-to-date in a

very readable style the history of the clan and its leaders.

American Grants will be interested in the many references the Chief makes, and pictures included, of the Clan society in America.

The Chief's Coat of Arms appears on the cover of the book, in glorious color—the other photos are in black and white.

In 114 pages, this is obviously not a greatly detailed, footnoted, argumentative account, with endless detail and explanations, as the century-old three-volume history of the Clan to the end of the 19th century was. This is, instead, a very readable, large-type, book, 10 inches high by 7½ inches, and about one-half inch thick. The print is 7 inches by 5 inches on the page. There are 16 chapters.

If you are interested enough to be a member of the Grant Clan, you should really have this book—it will make an excellent Christmas or New Year's present for your younger family members who haven't caught the "clan bug" yet!

Dr. I.F. Grant

Dies at 96

Dr. Isabel Francis Grant, LL.D. historian, social economist, and founder of the Highland Folk Museum in Kingussie, died this September after suffering a heart attack in an Edinburgh Hospital.

Dr. Grant was the authoress of numerous scholarly works, including *Everyday Life on an Old Highland Farm* (1922), *Social and Economic Development of Scotland before 1603* (1929), *In the Tracks of Montrose* (1931), *The Lordship of the Isles* (1935), and *Highland Folk Ways* (1961), but she is perhaps best known among her clanmen for her pocket-sized history of the clan which first appeared in 1955, and has been reprinted frequently since that date.

A descendant of the famed family of Tullochgorm, her father was Colonel Hugh Gough-Grant, CB, and her grandfather was Field Marshal Sir Patrick Grant, KCB, GCMG. She is survived by her brother Brigadier Eneas H.G. Grant, CBE, DSO, MC, who lives at Tomatin, Inverness-shire.

Dr. Grant was born in 1887; it is hoped that a complete obituary can be printed in the next edition; a copy was inadvertently destroyed in the U.S. mail.

Couple Wed



Susie and Ed

THE MARRIAGE OF Edward A. and Susan Baecker Grant was solemnized June 25, 1983 at the Casa de los Ninos, Sacramento, Calif. Ed, the regional commissioner for California, is a hard worker for Clan Grant, and we wish them both the best in all their Scottish adventures!

Open house precedes 11th Stone Mountain Games

The eleventh annual Stone Mountain Highland Games and Scottish Festival was held at Stone Mountain Park, near Atlanta, Georgia, October 15th and 16th. The games were preceded by a Tatum at the park on Thursday evening, October 13th, featuring the British Caledonian Pipe Band, the Toronto Scottish Pipes and Drums, and a military band and a drum and bugle corps from the U.S. Army and the U.S. Marine Corps.

The highlight of the tatum was a massed bands presentation of Tchaikowsky's 1812 Overture punctuated by cannon volleys from outside the arena. The six cannons were manned by soldiers from the United States Army Forces Command, Fort Macpherson, Georgia. The games' honored guest, His Grace the Duke of Atholl, Chief of the Clan Murray, was introduced and received a musical salute from the massed bands.

On Friday evening, an open house was held at the home of Linda and Hank Grant. In addition to members of the Clan

Grant Society, special guests in attendance were Dr. D. Gordon Teall of Teallach, Dr. Micheil MacDonald, Ruaridh MacLeod of Auchtermuchity, Perthshire, Bob Martin of Greenville, South Carolina, and J. G. "Shawn" Meelis of The Hague, Netherlands, all representatives of the Scottish Tartans Society, Comrie, Perthshire. Impromptu music was provided by fellow-clansman, Joe Valentine and several of his friends from Huntsville, Alabama. A good time seemed to be had by all although a surprisingly small amount of whiskey was consumed. It must be mentioned, however, that George Grant and Kyle Bowie arrived late, and Ian Grant was unable to attend this year.

The games got underway bright and early Saturday morning. In past years the Clan Grant has eschewed athletic competition in favor of more sociable pursuits, however in recent games several members of the society have succumbed to the more exhibitionist proclivities of running, jumping, and heaving large, cumbersome objects. The C.G.S. had no fewer

than three runners suited out for the kilted mile. Andy Grant, Eric Grant, and John Grant all finished in the first ten in this event. John also won the amateur caber toss before collapsing from exhaustion.

In addition to the athletic events, the usual games activities took place on schedule—piping and dancing competitions, marching bands, the parade of tartans, the kirkin' of the tartan with the worship, and of course, the opening and closing ceremonies with speeches by the honored guest.

On Saturday evening, the annual clan dinner was held at the Steak and Ale Restaurant. The thirty-two clansmen in attendance enjoyed a hearty meal laced with a minimum of oratory.

The games ended on Sunday with beautiful fall weather prevailing throughout the entire weekend. The clan recruited quite a few new members which we welcome to the society and hope to see at Stone Mountain and other games in the years to come.

Stand fast! Hank

Address Changes

Mrs. Doris Proctor Bush, one of Clan Grant's oldest members, has moved to the following new address: 1104 Haral Place, Cherry Hill, NJ 08034.

Other new addresses include: BASSETTE, Mr. and Mrs. Donald H., 42 River Rd., Colchester, VT 05446.

GRANT, Mr. and Mrs. George W. II, 1213 Lincoln Ave., Johnson City, TN 37601.

SCHLOSSER, Mrs. E. W., 516 Surrey Hill Way, Rochester, NY 14623.

Clan Grant Renewals

The following members of the Clan Grant Society have renewed their memberships for the coming year:

GRANT, Mr. & Mrs. Frederick F., 14503 Eastbrook Avenue, Bellflower, CA 90706.

GRANT, Mr. & Mrs. Gordon M., 4506 35th Road No., Arlington, VA 22207.

GRANT, Mr. & Mrs. James R., 421 Cottonwood, Kenedy, TX 78119.

GRANT, Mr. & Mrs. William F., 3531 Garrow Drive, Antioch,

CA 94509.

MARSHALL, Mr. & Mrs. Eric More, 9831 Sidehill Road, North East, PA 16428.

MILLER, Mr. Robert G., 114 E. Washington Street, Muncie, IN 47305.

SCHEULFER, Mrs. Pamela Grant, 953 Willow Grove Avenue, Altamonte Springs, FL 32701.

SPELLMAN, Mr. James E., 690 N. Bonair, Youngstown, OH 44509.

Genealogical Inquiries

Mr. and Mrs. Gerald P. Reif, new members of Clan Grant Society, are interested in contacting other members with the surname CAIRNS or connection thereto. Contact them through Mrs. Harold Grant, Leesome Lane, Altamont, NY 12009.

Anyone descended from William Grant who was born in Scotland c. 1670, to Virginia c. 1690-1716, married Elizabeth

Mott, in King George Co., VA, who is not in contact with me, please write and give your line of descent, as I am preparing an article on this subject: Dick Heller, 141 S. 2nd, Decatur, IN 46733-1688.

If you have an inquiry about your Grant family, please send it to Editor, Craigellachie, 141 S. 2nd, Decatur, IN 46733-1688.

Canadian Members

New members of the Canadian Clan Grant include the following:

Lorraine Grant, 605 Parent Street, St. Laurent, P.Q. H4L 1N3

Mrs. Harriet MacKinnon, P.O. Box 416, Alexandria, Ontario, KOC 1A0

Sister Faustina Grant, Mount Saint Bernard College, Antigonish, Nova Scotia B2G 2N5

Mrs. H. W. Grant, 105 Dunbrack Street, Halifax, Nova

Scotia, B3M 3G7

The Grant Family, P.O. Box 26, Heatherton, Antigonish County, Nova Scotia BOH 1R0
Mrs. Emily Grant Hogan.

Mr. & Mrs. Robert Grant, 314 Wharncliffe Road, Upper, London, Ontario N6G 1E2

Mr. George A. R. Grant, 372 St. James Street, London, Ontario N6A 1x7

Mrs. Marjorie Elizabeth (Grant) Mack, R.R. No. 5, Box 11, Stratford, Ontario, N5A 6S6

Castle Grant

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only right for the possible sale of this Category—A building to be widely advertised."

Mr. Walter Grant, an Elgin businessman said yesterday he had no idea who the new owners were, but he felt that Grant clansmen worldwide, and particularly in the U.S., Canada, New Zealand and Australia, would be saddened that the property had slipped from clan control.

The honorary secretary of the UK branch of the clan, Mr.

David Grant, Blyth, is in hospital in Edinburgh as the result of a street accident.

But his wife, Elizabeth, was given a statement by him for "The Press and Journal."

He said he knew nothing about the company who bought the castle, but he hoped that it would be possible for the Clan Grant Society to come to some arrangement with them to enable the society to use the ancient part of the castle, Babbet's Tower, as a clan headquarters and museum.

Genealogical Corner

by Beryl Grant
Leesome Lane

Altamont, NY 12009

I want to thank everyone who has sent in their family genealogies to me during the past year. If you have not done so and would like to have forms (pedigree charts) sent you, please contact me enclosing SASE for reply.

By this article, I would like to invite any of our clan members to become members of the genealogy team. I would be most happy to have several scattered about the country and especially welcome these who have done extensive search in any one part of the USA, Canada or Nova Scotia. By spreading some of the work around, we might be able to help our members on a more timely basis.

I would also like to encourage our clan members to acknowledge any information they receive on inquiries from whatever source. We all want to know: 1. Did you receive it? 2. Did it help? Enclosing a self-addressed, stamped envelope with requests for information will dramatically improve your chances of receiving replies! Even governmental agencies do not feel compelled to answer every inquiry—they might be more inclined to do so if you have enclosed that SASE!

I would appreciate receiving information from members about any sources or library that you have found particularly helpful. I had the opportunity to visit the Berkshire Athenaeum, 1 Wendell Ave., Pittsfield, Mass. 01201, this fall and would encourage anyone who is tracing ancestry in Mass. to write them. They will answer single inquiries by letter—again, enclose that SASE.

For those persons tracing in Connecticut, the Connecticut Historical Library in Hartford has more than 3700 printed genealogies of New England families, several thousand New England and New York county and local histories and other references. They have also added guidebooks for Canadian genealogical research and recently added a book, *Crowell's New Englanders in Nova Scotia* for periods 1759-1762 and the 1770's and 1780's, indexed by family surname. There is a fee.

One last request: When asking someone to research your family, provide them with a name, date and place where events occurred. We have to have this information to know where to start!

With forename Alpin

Urquhart Grants Came to Nova Scotia

by Shirley Grant Smith

What a thrill to go to a place to trace your family and find relatives that you didn't know existed! Names pop out of a total stranger's chart—after being referred to them as knowing some of the history of the area! And to find this happening twice on opposite sides of the family tree is just unbelievable! This past summer we went to Nova Scotia with only a couple of names and dates and a vague idea of the area to look in. This history is the result of two weeks searching for roots. (Combines with meeting Grants at Antigonish Highland Games!) Perhaps someone who reads this can fill in the gaps—or better yet, maybe this will fill in someone else's gaps! (And Beryl Grant, our genealogist can file this with her records to help fill in the pieces in the biggest puzzle!)

ss: Shirley Grant Smith

MY GRANT LINEAGE

1. JOHN GRANT, Strome, Glen Urquhart, Scotland
2. ALPIN GRANT, Glen Urquhart, Scotland, and Pictou, Nova Scotia
3. PETER GRANT, (born Scotland) Pictou, Nova Scotia.
4. ALPIN GRANT, Green Hill, Pictou, Nova Scotia
5. EDWARD GRANT, Upper Stewiacke, Nova Scotia
6. ROBERT H. GRANT, Shubenacadie, Nova Scotia
7. EDWARD A. GRANT, Susanville, California
8. SHIRLEY GRANT SMITH, West Chester, Pennsylvania.

THE FIRST NAME "ALPIN"

The personal name "Alpin" is not common either in the Gaelic world as a whole nor among the Grants in particular. "Ailpein" is pronounced in Gaelic as three syllables—with a vowel sound inserted between the "l" and the "p"—ALL-uh-peen.

The Gaelic name for Scotland is "Alba" (ALL-uh-puh), with a dative case form "Albainn" (ALL-uh-peen)—a similarity to "Ailpein" that may not be entirely coincidental. In 843 Kenneth Mac Alpin, son of King Alpin of the Scots and a Pictish queen, united the two peoples of Scotland into a single kingdom, "Alba." Several Scottish clans claim to be descendants of this important king, members of the "Siol Ailpein" (showl ALL-uh-peen), the "race of Alpin." Among these clans are the Grants who trace their line to the third son of Kenneth Mac Alpin.

The "race of Alpin" passed this tradition through their folk history to modern times. One manifestation of this tradition was the use of the name "Alpin" for male children.

Among the Grants the name "Alpin" appears to have been confined to the Grants in Glen Urquhart who, along with the Grants of Glen Morriston, were the most isolated of the clan, cut off by the Great Glen and Loch Ness from the non-Gaelic world. Even so, the name "Alpin" appears to have fallen into disuse after the early 1740's. This coincides with the opening up of the Gaelic Highlands to the

English language and culture just preceding and following the defeat of the Rising of 1745-46.

A search of the records of the five Grant parishes—Urquhart & Glen Morriston, Duthill & Rothiemurchas, Abercrombie, Alvie (Upper Strathspey), and Cromdale—from the period of earliest records in 1740 to 1775 shows only male children in Glen Urquhart being christened "Alpin." Four babies were named "Alpin" in 1740 and 1741, half of the male children recorded during those two years. Fifty-one other male children in Urquhart were christened from 1742-1757, none of them named "Alpin."

During the same period no children were christened "Alpin" in any of the other Grant parishes. It is recorded in Strathspey that Col. William Grant of the 42nd Regiment named his son Peter MacAlpin Grant.

The personal name "Alpin" seems to have only continued with the Grants of Glen Urquhart who migrated to the New World.

First Generation

JOHN GRANT (Iain Grannd) of Glen Urquhart, Invernesshire, Scotland: early 18th Century.

Born around 1715. Married to (Mary) Catherine Grant sometime before 1739. Residence at (Loch) Meikle in the center of the Glen then at Strone, small cluster of buildings located on the shore of Loch Ness on the west shore of

Urquhart Bay.

The double name of Mary-Catherine indicates in Gaelic custom that her mother's name was Mary—she is Mary's Catherine—and that her real name was Catherine. This is strengthened by the naming of her daughter Mary. It was customary to name your child after your parent, another after your brother, and a third after your wife's father.

Recorded children: Alpin: born 15 March, 1740, at Meikle. Peter: born 17 May, 1745, at Strone. Mary: born 29 April, 1750, at Strone

The family were of the Church of Scotland—Presbyterian. The dates and places of birth of John and Catherine are unknown although Glen Urquhart is supposed. Dates and place of death are also not known at this time. Death records for Glen Urquhart are not available until a century later.

John Grant may have served in America in the 42nd Highland Regiment during the Seven Year's War. This research has not yet been done.

Second Generation

ALPIN GRANT (Ailpein Mac Iain) of Glen Urquhart and Pictou, Nova Scotia (1740- c. 1818)

Born 15 March, 1740, Meikle, Glen Urquhart. Birth record of his son James indicates that he was a farmer on Drum Fadda (Drum Fada—Long Ridge). Alpin married Margaret Grant before 1768.

Children: Peter, born 1769, Urquhart—parish records missing for this period. James: born 22 Sept., 1773, Urquhart. John (Alpin): born Windsor, Nova Scotia, after 1776.

Four other children, names and births not yet established. One was probably a Catherine (named for her grandmother) who had a male child Alpin in Pictou, N.S., christened by Rev. MacGregor in 1788. The Gaelic tradition would have her named after her grandmother (Catherine) and name her child after her father (Alpin). Possible other children were George and William Grant of Pictou.

Alpin Grant emigrated to Nova Scotia in 1775 probably with encouragement from Glen Urquhart men who had come in 1773. The pioneering ship "Hector" carried a Donald, John, James, and Alexander Grant—Glen Urquhart men and probably related to Alpin. A John Grant, veteran of the 42nd Regiment later gave his claim to 100 acres of land in Pictou to Alpin. This may have been a relative, even Alpin's father who would have been in the right age range to have served in America during the Seven Years' (French and Indian) War.

Alpin's family probably traveled by foot from Glen Urquhart to Loch Broom, the usual embarkation point, in the summer of 1775. In the "History of the County of Pictou" (Montreal, 1877) George Patterson states that Alpin might have been going to the United States (Virginia) when the outbreak of the Revolution in the late Spring of 1775 diverted immigration.

Alpin Grant enlisted in November, 1775, as a private in the 1st Company (Major Small's), 2nd Battalion, 84th Royal Highland (Emigrant) Regiment. The 84th was a killed regiment, uniformed and equipped in the same manner as the 42nd Royal Highland Regiment, the "Black Watch." Recruits were promised payment of debts incurred in passage and a land grant upon discharge. It is recorded that Alpin Grant was on leave on Sept. 2, 1778. He served eight years during the American Revolution, probably at Halifax and Windsor (where son John Alpin was born). He was discharged at Windsor in October, 1783.

Alpin was entitled to land in the "84th Grant" at Douglass, near Windsor, upon his discharge but never claimed it probably due to lack of money to pay for the filing. He moved to Pictou, probably in the spring of 1784. Alpin is mentioned several times in the "History of the County of Pictou" (pp. 123, 157, 232). He lived on uncleared land, presumably that given to him by John Grant, just to the north of the original town site and now within the boundaries of Pictou on the south side of Denoon Street. This land belonged to a Captain Foote in the 1860's and 70's. A description of Pictou village in 1802 says, "North of Front Street and east of Coleraine Street, down to Alpin Grant's was covered with good hardwood and people used to cut their firewood there."

Alpin Grant was a Gaelic speaker with some English. He was illiterate all his life as evidenced by having to make "his mark" on a land grant application as late as 1808. He saw to it that his son Peter was educated and left him at school in Halifax when the family moved to Pictou. Peter joined the family nine years later.

Alpin was a farmer, referred to in documents as a "Yeoman." In 1793 he paid taxes of 3 shillings, 2 pence on himself (poll or "head" tax), ten sheep and seven cattle. In 1808 he petitioned with his son Peter for a land grant as his veteran's rights and was awarded 700 acres on East River, Pictou County. He apparently never occupied it. In the petition he stated that he was 70 years old, infirm and unable to leave his house. In 1817 the census recorded him as still alive and the head of a household of three. He is not listed in the 1824 census.

Third Generation

PETER GRANT (Peadair Mac Ailpein 'ic Iain) of Pictou. 1769-1852.

Peter Grant was born in Glen Urquhart in 1769. He accompanied his family to Nova Scotia as a child and was educated in Halifax. He probably only spoke Gaelic as a child. He moved to Pictou in 1793 at the age of 23 and is recorded as the first school teacher in Pictou, teaching until 1799. He purchased 200 acres in Scotch Hill and moved there in 1800. Peter married Sarah Fraser (1778-1801) in Pictou, the

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Real men take pride in roots

(The following story appeared in the Springfield, Mo., newspapers published by the Gannett chain in September, 1983, and is reprinted with their permission, concerning Stephen E. Grant, 921 Logan, Republic, MO 65738.)

It takes a lot of Scottish pride for a man to walk down the street in Springfield in a skirt.

Well, a kilt, actually. KYTV newsman Steve Grant does it with aplomb. But, he's used to being in the public eye.

Grant just returned from Scotland where he spent a week researching his ancestral clan, mostly in Grantown-on-Spey.

"Every other person you meet there is a Grant," he said. He said his first experience in the northern highlands, at a bed and breakfast in Aviemore was unforgettable. He knocked on a door, and the man who opened it stood speechless for a moment and then said, "Is your last name Grant?" When he said that it was, the man said, with typical Scottish economy of words, "Well you look like them."

Though he wasn't able to locate a direct descendant, he had a private formal reception with the Laird of the Clan in the Lird's Mansion—an ancestral home built of granite and used

centuries ago as a hunting lodge. It was used as headquarters for Norway's intelligence forces during World War II, he said.

The family resemblance in Grants he saw there, especially in facial features, was especially strong, he said.

It was the Grant Clan that started the tartan tradition, this Grant claims, when his ancestors insisted on everyone in the Grant Clan wearing the same colors.

Steve said it was fun to walk through Grantown, founded in the 1700s, and see the Grant News Agency, the Grant Pharmacy—the name on everything.

He sailed Loch Ness, which is in Grant territory, and accidentally met a tour of Grants from Canada and the United States bent on the same mission as his own. And he learned the family castle is for sale (for \$50,000). That wouldn't be the main expense. Renovation and maintenance would be costly.

Steve said the farther north you go in Scotland, the more friendly the people are. "I felt a real sense of kinship," he said. "They're frugal and very opinionated, but very friendly."

He's going back next year, for the clan's annual festival before Labor Day.



Staff Photo/Jim Mayfield
Steve Grant wears the kilt of his Scottish clan.

Craigellachie

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By George!

Merry Christmas and a happy
and prosperous New Year to all
of my cousins.

Nineteen-eighty-three has
been a very rewarding year for
the Clan Grant Society. Our
beloved Chief and his Lady
visited in the northeast of North
America this July, meeting
fellow clansmen and helping to
bring us all closer together. As I
write this, Lord Strathspey is in
Australia seeing his clansmen
there.

The sale of Castle Grant by the
Earl of Seafield has been
completed. Elsewhere in this
issue is a reprint of an article
that appeared in the Edinburg
newspaper. It is regrettable that
our Clan Society could not
conclude the purchase for the
reasons given in the last,
However, rest assured that we
will endeavor to contact the
owners to see if we can make
some accommodation with them
along the lines mentioned by
David Grant Blythe.

Lucille and I are going to
Scotland Dec. 2-18 and will
gather as much information we
can to the practicality of pur-
suing Grant Blythe's idea. Rest
assured that our World Clan
Society will have a proper base
in our Grant territory. The
response by most all of you with
your pledges of support to at-
tempt to purchase the castle
have convinced me that we must
proceed with our tax exempt
foundation to enable us to
generate a financial base to
establish a headquarters in
Scotland. When we return I will
report to you in the next

New York State Activities Listed

Our New York State games
season started at Central Park
in New York in May and
culminated with our Capital
District Games in Altamont on
Labor Day weekend. In between,
Beryl and I attended three other
New York Games as well as
being in Ticonderoga and Nova
Scotia with other Grants and our
honored chief, Lord Strathspey
and his Lady.

We were able to welcome a
number of new clansmen and
renew old friendships with
others. Our second annual
Tullochgorm Region Clan Grant
dinner and Ceilidh was held at
Altamont on the Labor Day
weekend and was a huge suc-
cess—more on this from our
Regional Commissioner,

newsletter.

The television program "P.M.
Magazine" interviewed me
recently concerning my interest
in my Scottish heritage and
involvement in The Clan Grant
Society. They then went to
Scotland and did a segment on
Grant country in the Highlands
including scenes of Castle Grant
and interviews with John Grant
at The Glenfarclas Distillery
and George Grant Turnbull.
They did a very good job. Lucille
and I have made a video tape of
the entire series and will have
copies made. Look for the
showing of this program in your
local paper. Should help bring
more of our cousins into the
Society.

On another subject, it is time
we launched a massive mem-
bership drive. Our Society at the
present time consists of 350
family memberships. If we
assume three people per family
that gives us 1050 individuals.
What we need to do is attract
additional families so that we
can begin to implement ex-
change scholarships with Grant
families from the U.K. and other
parts of the world. What we have
in mind is offering to house
young people in our homes so
they could spend one school year
over here and our children could
do the same. Perhaps this is too
ambitious a project for us but I
don't think so. Please write me
and give me the benefit of your
thoughts and advice. I'll look
forward to hearing from you.

Have a good year, hopefully
Lucille and I will be able to meet
more of you in 1984.

Mathew Grant-Knapp, Jr.

We attended a delightful
Ceilidh at Poughkeepsie, NY,
chaired by our own George
Grant and his lovely wife,
Maureen. The George Grants
live in Poughkeepsie.

In October, Scottish events
included the Capital District
Tartan Ball and Schenectady St.
Andrew's Kirkin O' The Tartan.
New year we look for even more
Clan Grant members at these
events.

Activities are a year-around
affair. Clan Grant in New York
State is very much alive and
growing.

STAND FAST!
Hal Grant

New York State Commissioner

Continued from Page 1
approach to the sellers of Castle
Grant and to get an undertaking
from America that the
necessary additional money
would be made available if
required. Accordingly, a full
explanation of the policy of the
proposed new approach, with an
indication of amount of the
additional sum estimated to be
required, was worked out and
sent by Air Mail to Mr. George
H. Grant, Convener of the North
America Branch of the Society
on 26th September 1983. Copies
of this letter were also sent to the
other officials and the
professional advisers of the U.K.
Branch of the Society inviting
them to indicate their
agreement with the policy
proposed in order that, if all
were in favour, immediate steps
could be taken to implement the
policy if, and as soon as, the
necessary consents were ob-
tained on behalf of the North
America Branch of the Society.
No reply to the letter to the
North America Branch Con-
vener had, however, been
received by Friday, 7th October
1983.

7th to 31st October

On Friday, 7th October 1983, I
was involved in a road accident
and sustained a fractured leg,
three broken ribs, a dislocated
right thumb (which had the
effect of putting my right hand in
plaster for a month) and
multiple bruising. I was ad-
mitted to hospital and not
discharged until the end of the
month. My leg is still in plaster
and will be for some time yet.
You will understand that, in
these circumstances, I was quite
unable to attend to any work for
the Society during the remaining
part of October. On my discharge
from hospital—the incapacitating
plaster on my right hand having
been removed—I began to catch
up with the further accumulation
of mail, etc., which had built up
during my absence from home, I
would like to apologise to many
people who have written to me
on one subject or another and
who have not so far received
replies. Please be patient. I shall
reply to everyone in due course.
There are, however, a number of
important matters which must
receive priority of attention
before I can turn to dealing with
correspondence from individual
members of the Society.

1st November to date

One of the matters which must
receive priority of attention now
that I am once again able to do
some work for the Society, is
that of resolving the impasse
about the future of Castle Grant.
On Thursday, 27th October,
when I was still in hospital, the
"Aberdeen Press and Journal"
telephoned my home asking for
a statement from me, on behalf
of the Clan Grant Society, on a
report they had just received
that Castle Grant had been sold
to a Company known as Merfers
Ltd. who, it was said, intended
"to restore the building for
occupation as quickly as
possible." My wife took the
message from the "Aberdeen
Press and Journal" and, after
contacting me at the hospital by
telephone, she gave the "Press
and Journal" the statement
from me which was printed by
the "Press and Journal" in their
report on the sale of Castle

Grant on Friday, 28th October.
As I had still had no reply to my
Air Mail letter of 26th September
to America, it was apparent
that, in the light of this new
development, the initiative to try
to acquire Castle Grant on
behalf of the world-wide Clan
Grant Society by the submission
of an improved offer must now
be abandoned. The question
which now arose for con-
sideration by the Society was
whether it was still possible for
the Society to achieve its main
objective of establishing a "Clan
Grant Headquarters and
Museum" in Castle Grant,
notwithstanding the fact that the
Castle would now be in the
ownership of some other body.

Taking at face value the
statement of the intention of
Merfers Ltd. "to restore the
building for occupation, as soon
as possible," the only way the
Clan Grant Society could hope to
continue, in some form, the long-
standing association of the
Grant Clan with Castle Grant
(which goes back for some 600-
700 years) would be if the Society
could negotiate the lease of part
of the Castle from Merfers Ltd.
and utilise the leased ac-
commodations as the locus for a
Clan Headquarters and
Museum. Accordingly, I made
reference to this possibility in
the statement I gave to the
"Aberdeen Press and Journal"
in the knowledge that this
statement would be seen by
Merfers Ltd., and in the hope
that our wishes in this respect
(having thus been made known
to Merfers Ltd. at a very early
stage of their planning) would be
taken into account by them in
drawing up their plans for the
restoration of Castle Grant.

Merits of the Case

The suggestion that the
Society should try to negotiate a
lease of the oldest historic part
of the Castle has in fact much
that may be attractive to
Merfers Ltd. The part we would
want (Babett's Tower) is the
oldest part of the Castle, and it
is this part of it which is the main
reason for its being placed in
Category A of the List of Historic
Buildings. Because of this
Listing, no external changes
(and only the most limited in-
ternal changes—other than the
restoration of the original
features of the building) will be
permitted by the Historic
Buildings Council acting through
the Local Planning Authority.
For this reason, it is difficult to
see how Babett's Tower which
has one room with a tiny window
on each of four levels connected
by separate staircases (i.e.,
separate from the rest of the
Castle) could be "restored" in
such a way (even if this were to
be permitted, which is unlikely)
as to make it into acceptable
residential accommodation. The
Tower, in more or less its
original form, would, however,
make quite suitable ac-
commodation for the purpose for
which it would be wanted by the
Society. It may well be the case
therefore that Merfers Ltd. will
be glad to have an opportunity to
lease this (to them) otherwise
unusable part of Castle Grant
and, if this is so, it puts us in a
strong position from which to

negotiate to pay the smallest
rent possible for the ac-
commodation we wish to use.
Alternatively, if it should prove
to be the case that Merfers Ltd.
do not intend to lease any part of
the Castle but to sell the
residential units in the Castle, as
they are completed, it would be
much cheaper to have to buy
Babett's Tower only, than to
have to buy the whole of Castle
Grant in order to get the use of
the bit we really want! So far as
finance is concerned, therefore,
the sale of Castle Grant to
Merfers Ltd. may well prove to
be a blessing in disguise. It
relieves us of the responsibility
which otherwise we would have
of having to arrange for the
restoration of the rest of the
building (the cost of which has
been variously estimated at
between 2¼m. and 2¾m.) and
commits us only to the extent of
paying the rent, or the purchase
cost, and meeting the running
costs of, the relatively small
part of the Castle (Babett's
Tower) which we would wish to
use for Clan purposes. These
restricted costs are likely to be
closer to the amount that the
Society (at home and over seas)
will be likely to raise annually
than would be the case if we had
responsibility for the whole of
Castle Grant. The truth of the
matter is therefore that the sale
of Castle Grant to Merfers Ltd.,
far from being "a bitter blow to
the Clan Grant Society" (a
quotation from the "Strathspey
Herald" report of 28th October)
is probably the best solution to
what otherwise might well have
been an intractable problem so
far as the Society was con-
cerned!

Where from here?

Merfers Ltd. are keeping a
very low profile meantime. A
check at the Companies Office
has revealed that, though
Merfers' name implies that they
are a Limited Company, they
have not yet complied with the
statutory obligation to register
particulars of their organisation
and assets and the names and
addresses of the Directors with
the Companies Office. Members
may rest assured however that
there will be no let-up in the
Society's efforts to ascertain the
details about Merfers Ltd. and,
when contact with them
becomes possible, to seek to
enter into negotiations about the
possibility of Babett's Tower
being leased, or sold, to the Clan
Grant Society—and, if so, on
what terms—for the purpose of
establishment of a Clan Grant
Headquarters and Museum. It is
hoped that matters will have
progressed sufficiently for a
report on the up-to-date position
in this respect to be circulated to
all Members along with the
Spring 1984 issue of "Stand
Fast"—in March 1984.

U.S. Clan has 225 Members

The Clan Grant now has 225
members in the United States!

We hope to have a complete
report on the number of mem-
bers in Canada in the next
newsletter.

It's a Clan or Family Badge

There's No Such Thing as a Clan Coat of Arms or Crest!

The following letter, from Lord Strathspey, 32nd Chief of the Grant Clan, to Mrs. Sonya Sharp, President of the Grants of Bucks Co., Pa., and printed in their 7th newsletter of September, 1983, points up a very difficult fact for Americans to grasp, understand, believe and practice! There is NO SUCH THING as a family crest or family coat of arms—these are granted by a King to an individual; his eldest son, if he gets the same honor, modifies the coat of arms and crest, etc. Usually, and certainly so in German families, the history of the family can be traced by a knowledge of personal coats of arms, as the son's includes items from both the father and the mother's father.

The burning mountain (Craigellachie) or the pine branch, are the badges of the Grant Clan, and each member is entitled to wear and use them. But the crests and coats of arms are the personal property of the individual to whom they were granted.

Here are Lord Strathspey's

comments on the subject:

"Dear Madam President:

"Again many thanks for sending me your 3rd News Letter, GRANTS OF BUCKS COUNTY. I write because I feel there are some important items I can help you over so do use this letter if you so wish.

"Your September gathering lunch menu is absolutely mouth-watering. I really do not know which items I would have selected. The front cover was very correct and nicely showed the Grant Clan Badge on the Grant tartan.

"A Coat of Arms is quite a different thing and is the personal property of the individual to whom it is granted. The Clan Badge of a burning mountain depicts my crest which goes on top of my Coat of Arms. (See illustration on page 1). All crests are individual—for example, Macpherson Grant of Ballindalloch—pronounced as in Ballet dance and not as in Ball Game—has two crests over his coat of arms—a right hand grasping a dirk with the motto ENSE ET

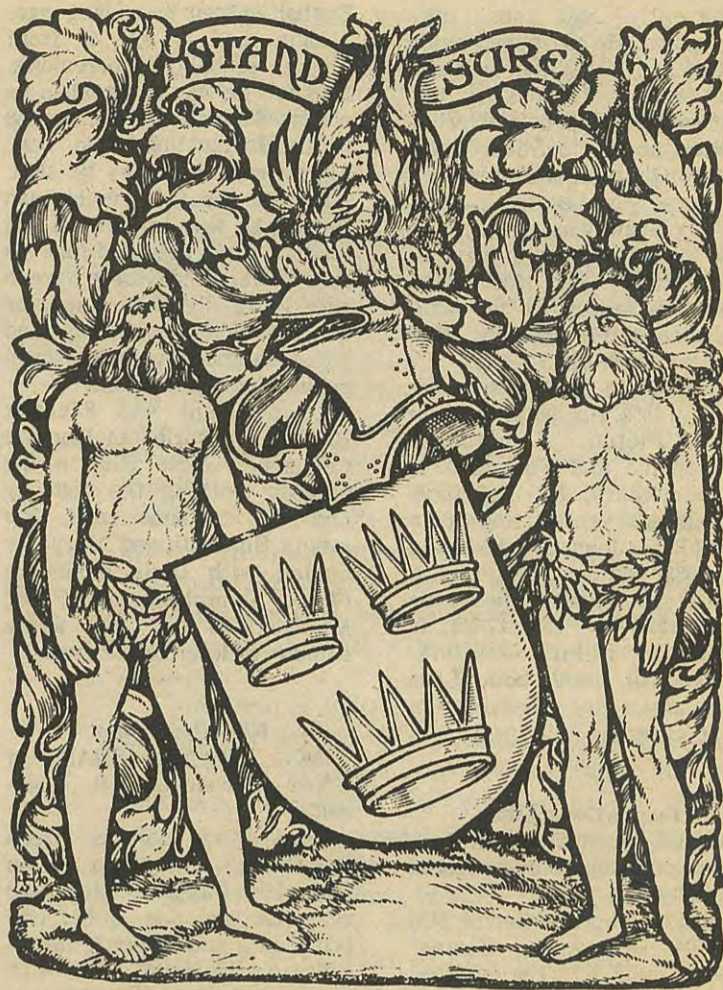
ANIMO for Ballindalloch and a sitting cat with the motto TOUCH NOT THE CAT BUT WITH A SLAVE. The Macpherson Clan is really known as the Clan Cattenach (Collection of small clans). The name Macpherson means 'the son of the Parson.'

"The other distinguishing badge of the Grants is a sprig of Scots Pine, normally worn in the bonnet like the Burning Mountain Badge.

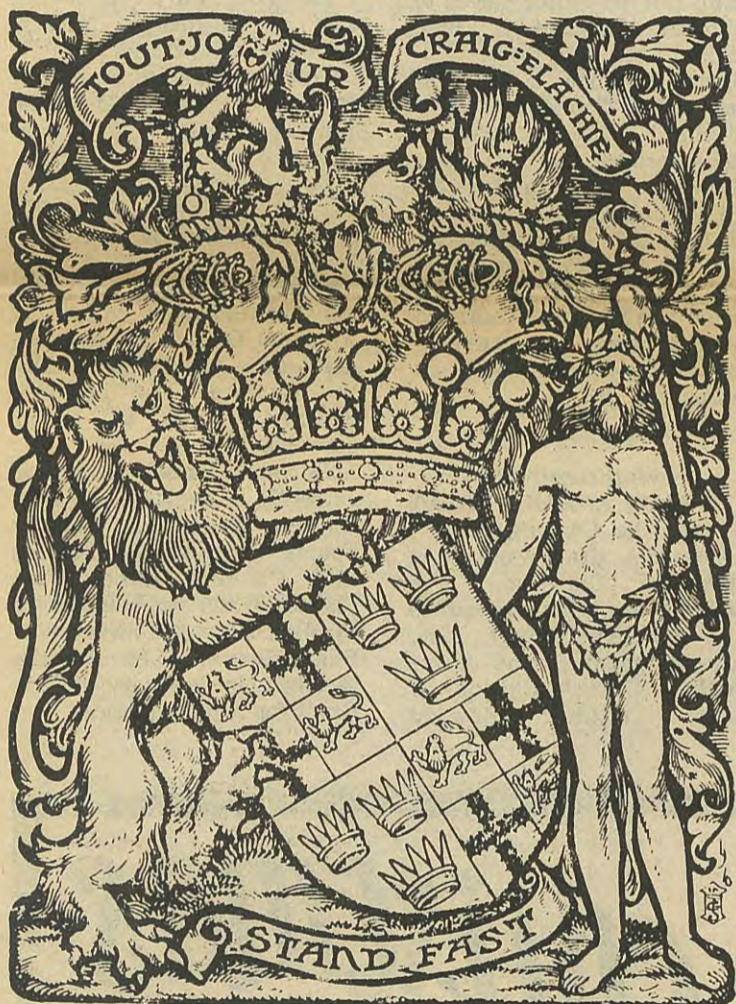
"We have enjoyed reading Bob Grant's truly excellent account of his visit to Ballindalloch. I would like to correct his inheritance description in his 10th paragraph. What actually happened was that Grace, the eldest daughter of Colonel William Grant of Ballindalloch, married in 1731, the second son of John Macpherson of Invereskie and their grandchild became Sir George Macpherson Grant of Ballindalloch and 1st Baronet in or about 1751. The present Sir Evan M. Grant of Ballindalloch succeeded his cousin, Sir George, in 1951. Sir Evan is the 5th Baronet. Lady M. Grant of Ballindalloch was a Miss Dickin (a collateral of the Irish Earl of Courtown), not a Grant as intimated. Hence, Sir Evan considers himself more of a Macpherson than a Grant.

"I hope this clears up those rather complicated peculiarities. There is no such thing as a Clan Coat of Arms.

Yours Sincerely
Lord Strathspey"



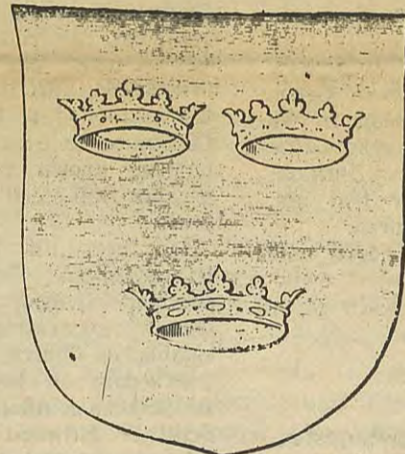
ARMS OF LUDOVICK GRANT, EIGHTH OF FREUCHIE.



ARMS OF OGILVIE GRANT, EARL OF SEAFIELD.



BADGE of the Grant Clan—each of us is entitled to use this badge, but NEVER the Crest or Arms of any individual Grant or other person! (Taken from page 110, Robert Bain's *The Clans and Tartans of Scotland*, 1980 edition—still available from booksellers.)



No. 1.



No. 3.



No. 4.



No. 2.

1. Blazon of Arms of Grant of Freuchie, circa 1542, from Sir David Lindsay's *Heraldic MS.*
2. Seal of John Grant, Fourth of Freuchie, as appended to charter by him granting to Colin Mackenzie of Kintail and Barbara Grant, his spouse, certain lands in Lochbroom, 6th December 1572.
3. Seal of Sir James Grant of Grant, Baronet, and his wife, Jane Duff of Hatton.
4. Seal of Col. Francis William Grant of Grant, afterwards Sixth Earl of Seafield.

(This, and the arms of Ludovick Grant and arms of the late Ogilvie-Grant, grandfather of the present Earl of Seafield, are from *The Rulers of Strathspey by the Earl of Cassillis (1911).*

Urquhart Grants Came

Continued from Page 3

ceremony being performed by the Rev. James MacGregor the celebrated bilingual first minister of Pictou. Children by Sarah:

Margaret: 1798—?

George: 1800—? (1851 census shows wife and 9 children).

James: 1801?

Sarah apparently died at the birth of James.

In 1804 Peter married Jean (Jane) Roy (1787-1873). Jean was born in Pictou and her christening was recorded by Rev. Mac Gregor. She was the daughter of Joseph Roy who with his brothers George and Willam had arrived in Pictou in 1783 from Scotland where the

name "Roy" (Gaelic "Ruaidh," "red-haired") is traditionally associated with Clan Robertson in Atholl. The Roys settled in East River ("Hist. Co. of Pictou," p. 124) at Merigomish where they had land at the head of Pine Tree Gut. In 1790 Joseph Roy is recorded as having a family of five and seven cattle. The Roy family are buried at Merigomish Cemetery.

The Peter Grant—Jean Roy marriage produced eight children all apparently born at Scotch Hill:

Alpin: 1804-1858

John: 1806-1897. He married Ann Connell (1811-99) and had children Elizabeth (died 1857), Peter (died in infancy 1855), and

Margaret (died 1864).

Elizabeth: 1808-87. Married Alex. Campbell 1832, buried Durham Cemetery, Green Hill.

Martha: 1810 or 11—?

William: 1813-99. He married Annie McLaren (d. 1914). Had daughter Sarah.

Mary: 1815 or 16-1887. Married Peter MacDonald, buried Durham Cemetery, Green Hill.

Jane: 1819—?

Catherine: 1821—?

The family probably spoke Gaelic at home and English as a second language.

After 1800 Peter Grant was a farmer, referred to in documents as a "Yeoman." In 1808 he petitioned with his father

Continued on Page 6

Urquhart Grants Came

Continued from Page 5

for land and was granted 200 acres on East River to which he apparently did not take possession. He petitioned again in 1816 and in 1823 for land and was refused. "I consider this man sufficiently provided for" is written on his petition. Peter stated in the petition that his own 200 acres was heavily in debt.

Peter Grant was employed to take the 1817 census in his area (West River). The 1836 census shows his family as two adult males (over 14) and four adult females (over 14).

He lived to be 85 years old, dying in 1852. His death notice in the Pictou newspaper ("Mechanic and Farmer") is complimentary. He may have spent his last years' living with a son at River John since he had in the 1823 petition mentioned a desire to move there. There is no recorded will. Peter Grant is buried at Point Cemetery, Merigomish, beside both of his wives. Jean Roy survived him by 21 years.

Fourth Generation

ALPIN GRANT Green Hill, Pictou County, Nova Scotia. (1804-1858).

Alpin was born at Scotch Hill in 1804. He married Eleanor Bryden (1817-67). The Brydens (earlier spelled Brydone) are recorded in Pictou as early as 1795 (MacGregor's wedding records). The name is found in the Scottish Borders. Several of the family are buried in the Alma Cemetery.

Alpin Grant spent his life as a farmer on West River, Green Hill District, probably in the area of Green Hill that lies to the west of the river above Durham. Alpin and Eleanor had six, possibly seven, children:

Peter: 1834 (36?)-1903 who inherited the farm.

Eleanor: 1839-94

Edward: 1842-94

George: 18 ?-91

William: 18 ?-?

Mary Jane: 18 ?

Possibly a Margaret, 1835-64, who may have been already married and not mentioned in

Alpin's will.

The family probably spoke English as their home language.

Alpin died at age 54 from illness, probably tuberculosis. He knew he was dying when he prepared his will in April 15, 1858 (Wills: Pictou Vol. 3, No. 242). Alpin Grant died May 18, 1858.

He left the farm to his son Peter who was to care for his mother. Alpin specified that his sons Edward and George were to receive a "rather superior common school education" and left each the amount of seven pounds for this purpose.

Alpin Grant and Eleanor Bryden are buried in Durham Cemetery, Green Hill, in the quarter touching the highway and the entrance road. His sisters Elizabeth and Mary are buried with their husbands (Alex. Campbell and Peter MacDonald) in the same cemetery closer to the river.

Fifth Generation

REV. EDWARD GRANT of Upper Stewiacke, N.S. (1842-1896)

Edward was born in Green Hill District, Pictou County, in 1842. His father, Alpin, died when Edward was 16 but had provided a small sum to insure Edward's education. The A.F. Church & Co. 1864 Map of Pictou County (on display in Pictou County Historical Society Museum, New Glasgow) lists Edward as the school teacher in Durham. He would have been 22 years old. The school building is still standing and was being renovated in 1983. It is located at the north end of the Durham Cemetery. Once a church and a building known as the Temperance Hall stood in the same area.

In the mid 1800's the Presbyterian churches in Scotland divided, the "Free church" separating from the established Church of Scotland. This separation also occurred in the Scottish community in Nova Scotia. Edward received ministerial training during this division in classes held in the

Temperance Hall. This school moved briefly to Truro and Edward went with it. It then moved to Hallifax where it became the Pine Hill Seminary. Edward followed the school to Hallifax to finish his training.

Edward Grant was formally inducted into the ministry of the "re-" United Church of Canada at Kempt in 1869. He served three years as a minister of churches at Kempt and Walton, N.S. During this period he married Sarah Pollock (b. March 17, 1846-d. Jan. 9, 1903) on the 7th of July, 1870.

Edward Grant became the United Church minister at Upper Stewiacke, Colchester County, located in a broad valley largely devoted to dairy farming in 1872. His wife, Sarah Pollock, was from Stewiacke, daughter of Robert Pollock, Sr. The Pollocks are recorded in that community as early as 1795. The name Pollock is traditionally from Ayrshire, Scotland.

Edward served at Upper Stewiacke for 19 years where he was apparently well respected and gained a reputation as an outstanding preacher. During his time at Upper Stewiacke he provided for the widow and child of his brother William who had died near Truro. She married a widower of the community. His brother's child later became the second husband of Edward's son Robert's widow in California in the 1920's.

Edward Grant and Sarah Pollock had seven children:

Alpin Escourt: March 3, 1871-June 13, 1886

Robert Henry: 1872-1911

Mary Jane: May 15, 1875-Sept. 3, 1902

Jessie Smith: April 23, 1877-April 22, 1902

Arthur Edward: March 21, 1880-?

Robert Mac Lean: March 20, 1882-June 23, 1902

Austin Alpin: Jan. 15, 1888-?

Jessie Smith Grant owed her unusual middle name to being named after a family friend, Jessie Smith, widow of the minister that Edward Grant had come to Upper Stewiacke to replace.

In 1891 Edward moved to Middle Musquodoboit to serve the Church there. He must have

already been ill. He died in 1894 at age 52. Most of the family apparently had tuberculosis and a number of the children died young. Raymond, Mary Jane and Jessie all died within six months in 1902 and are buried with Edward and Sarah (who died in 1903) in the Riverside Cemetery, Upper Stewiacke, N.S. in the corner on the road furthest from the village.

Edward Grant was a well known and respected minister of his day. He is included among other notables in MacPhee's "Pictonians at Home and Abroad," published in Boston in 1914.

Sixth Generation

ROBERT HENRY GRANT Shubenacadie, N.S. (1872-1911)

Robert was the second child of Edward Grant. Born in Upper Stewiacke in 1872 he learned the trade of harness maker from Milton Cox on a farm located between the Riverside Cemetery and the village. He subsequently moved to Shubenacadie where he became a member of the local chapter of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Robert married Bertha Lynch (b. 1870) youngest daughter of Thomas Parker Lynch, farmer of Shubenacadie East in 1898. One of the few survivors of his family, Robert was also in poor health and the couple moved to California immediately. Three children were born there:

Lena: b. June 25, 1899 at Eureka, CA. died 1982.

Alpin: b. March 25, 1901 at Grand Terrace, CA.

Edward Annand: b. June 30, 1905 at Riverside CA.

Robert Henry Grant died in Riverside, California, on April 8, 1911, at the age of 39. Bertha Lynch Grant later married Robert's cousin and survived him to die in Riverside on February 6, 1954.

Seventh Generation

EDWARD ANNAND GRANT of Susanville, CA. (1905-)

Edward A. Grant was born in Riverside, California, and educated there. He was named after his grandfather, Rev. Edward Grant, and after another United Church of Canada minister, Edward

Annand (1839-Jan. 10, 1878). Edward Annand would have been known both to the Rev. Edward Grant and to Robert Henry and was related to Bertha Lynch, Edward A. Grant's mother. Edward Annand is buried at the Gay's River, N.S., United Church Cemetery.

Edward Grant married Helen Ione McCracken, (b. 1912 in Bloomington, Indiana) also of Riverside, California, and worked most of his life for the United States Forest Service. Their home is in Johnstonville, near Susanville, California. They had two children:

Shirley Irene: b. March 21, 1932, in San Bernadino, CA.

Elaine Marie: 1937- She married Carleton Wayne Timmons, a minister of the Church of Christ, and resides in Boise, Idaho. They had six children.

Eighth Generation

SHIRLEY IRENE GRANT (SMITH) of West Chester, PA. (b. 1932)

Shirley Grant was born in San Bernardino, CA., March 21, 1932, and moved with her family to Susanville, California in 1948.

She attended Pepperdine University, 1951-53, and married Philip D. Smith, Jr. of Twentynine Palms, CA. in 1954. They have three children:

Philip D. Smith III: b. Nov. 28, 1954 at Hawthorne, Nevada. Resident of New York City.

Corrine Leslie Smith: b. May 8, 1957 at Battle Mountain, Nevada. Resident of Lauder Hill, Florida.

Edward Austin Smith: b. June 20, 1960 at Susanville, CA. Student at Columbia University, New York City.

Edward Austin is named after his grandfather, Edward (Annand) Grant and his great-great-uncle Austin Alpin Grant, the seventh child of Rev. Edward Grant of Upper Stewiacke.

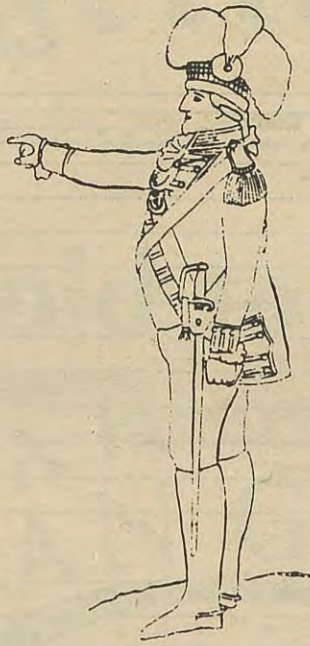
Shirley Grant Smith is currently a resident of West Goshen Township, Chester County, Pennsylvania (address 1207 Cavalier Lane, West Chester, 19380) and is employed by West Chester University of Pennsylvania. She is the Membership Secretary of Clan Grant for North America.

We wish you a Merry Christmas
and a Happy New Year!

The Grant or Strathspey Fencibles of 1793

The Grant or Strathspey Fencibles, or Fencible Men in North Britain

The Grant or Strathspey Fencibles (or 1st Highland Fencible Regiment) was raised in 1793 by Sir James Grant of Grant, Bt., and embodied at Forres. Many details remain of their clothing, and Kay showed the uniform in pictures of Sir James Grant of Grant and Captain John Rose of Holme. Highland uniform was worn, with green facings and gold lace. The tartan apparently had a 'small red stripe' in it, a design ordered specially by Sir James Grant, who bought so much that he still had stocks of it in 1805, which he was unable to sell! The hose were plain red and white checked, with red garters. The jackets were red faced green, those of the Light company 'to be made in the same manner as those of the 73rd Light Infantry'. The lace was looped in pairs, in gold for officers and white with a stripe of unknown colour for the rank and file. The officers' jackets were so designed to be worn either open, showing the waistcoat, or 'as to button across at pleasure as a double-breasted coat'. Collar, lapels, cuffs and pockets were piped white. The officers wore embroidered turn-back ornaments - a thistle for the battalion companies, a grenade for the grenadier company, and a bugle-horn for the Light company. Officers of the light company wore bugle-horns on their epaulettes, and one on the cockade of the bonnet, also. Drummers, pipers and fifers wore green faced red, with a profusion of lace on the sleeves and seams; the regimental musicians wore white faced green. Waistcoats were white, fastened with a single row of gilt buttons, in pairs. Officers wore two gold boullion epaulettes, the badges on which were the same as those on the turnbacks. Sergeants wore epaulettes in the design of the regimental lace, though the rest of their lace was plain white. Corporals wore two epaulettes of white worsted. The rank and file wore green shoulder straps, laced with the regimental pattern; the flank companies had red wings with white lace and fringe also. Drummers and fifers wore green wings edged white, with a white fringe; pipers wore the same, but with a silver fringe. Staff Sergeants wore silver lace and two silver epaulettes, and the Drum Major silver lace and one silver epaulette. Officers wore gilt gorgets which bore the Royal Arms and 'STRATHSPEY FENCIBLES'. The head dress was the Highland bonnet, with a diced band of red, green and white for all but the Light company, whose bonnets were plain blue. The bonnets were topped with ostrich feathers or bearskin. Plumes were worn of varying colours; red and white for the Battalion companies, red and black for the Light company and plain white for the Grenadiers. Officers' plumes were 'same as worn by the officers in the 42nd', i.e. red. The officers also had 'regimental hats with cockaded feather', as shown in Kay's picture of Captain John Rose of Holme; basically a 'round hat' with bearskin crest. Drummers, pipers, grenadiers and the eight pioneers had bearskin caps also, and the Light company wore light infantry caps. In October 1797 'Bassill' or leather caps were issued to the whole regiment, those of the Grenadiers having white 'bobs', green for the Light company, and green with red tops for the battalion companies. 'The bobs or plumes of worsted to be made much shorter than those usually worn.' Sashes were crimson for officers, and crimson with a green stripe for sergeants. These were worn over the shoulder. The regimental buttons (gilt for the officers and pewter for the rank and file) bore the words 'GRANTS FENCIBLES' over a Crown, over a thistle. These words were objected to, so the design was altered to 'STRATHSPEY FENCIBLES' over a Crown, over '1', over the thistle; this was finally altered, in January 1794, by placing 'No' on the left of the thistle, and '1' on the right. Officers, sergeants, pipers, drummers and musicians all carried steel-hilted broadswords in black leather sheaths, those of the drummers being shorter than the others. Officers carried smallswords in undress. Officers' shoulder-belts were of black leather, fastened with an oval gilt plate. Sir James Grant had wanted the Grant Arms engraved on these, but as this was contrary to the regulations of 1768, he had to settle for 'STRATHSPEY FENCIBLES' over a crowned thistle. The plates of the rank and file were brass. The belts of the rank and file were also black, but these were changed to white in May 1794. Sergeants carried halberds, except the three Light company sergeants, who carried fuzils. Officers had badger-head sporrans, edged with a thin gilt rim, each bearing eight white tassels with gilt tops. Sporrans of brown goatskin were worn by the privates, these having



Capt. John Rose, 12th Laird of Holme, Strathspey Fencibles. From a caricature by John Kay, 1798, showing the fur-crested "round hat." Rose of Holme was so popular with his "dependents and neighborhood" that he raised his whole company within a week.



Crudely engraved shoulder belt plate, Strathspey Fencibles.



Sir James Grant of Grant, Baronet, in the uniform of the Strathspey Fencibles. From a contemporary caricature by John Kay, 1798. This shows the uniform worn by officers of the Highland Fencibles.

six white tassels, with no metal fittings. Sergeants wore the same, though of better quality, and with eight tassels. Black leather shoes with square brass buckles were worn, and as with the tartan Sir James Grant somewhat over-bought, half a barrel of these buckles still lying in Castle Grant 150 years later! Officers also carried gilt-mounted dirks and pistols. Field Officers and Adjutant wore white pantaloons or breeches and knee-boots, with gilt spurs, in full dress, as is shown by Kay's picture of Sir James. In undress all officers wore knee-breeches, stockings and short gaiters, as in Kay's picture of Captain Rose of Holme. Buff leather gloves were worn in full dress, and for fatigues, some form of forage-cap. In 1793 the Light company are recorded as having hatchets and powder-horns, and the Grenadiers swords and match cases. Pioneers wore aprons, and carried axes and saws. The Colours conformed to regulations, the Regimental Colour being green, both bearing the badge of a Crown over a thistle, over a white scroll bearing 'STRATHSPEY FENCIBLES' in black, all surrounded by a wreath of roses and thistles.

So many details are given for the regiment's uniform firstly because it is well documented, and secondly to show the details which were typical for all the Fencible regiments.

A great deal of distressing unrest was caused when the Government tried to force Fencible regiments to leave their country of origin, which was contrary to their enlistment agreement. The affairs so caused, though officially termed 'mutinies' were really no more than protests or token strikes, and there is no doubt that the Government was at fault in every case, the men being perfectly willing to go anywhere and do anything, but only in case of invasion, as they had agreed to do on enlistment. When asked to volunteer for extra service, they usually did, but resented being forced to do so, illegally as they considered. In 1795, the Grant Regiment 'mutinied' at Linlithgow for this very reason. The affair was really very mild, and the only result was that one company was transferred en masse to the Glengarry Fencibles. This company was perhaps unfairly made the scapegoats for the affair, because they were all Macdonells, and all Roman Catholics, which made them suspect in the eyes of the rest of the regiment! Another, more serious, 'mutiny' occurred when a man was arrested for making a remark under his breath, about the regiment being kept on short rations when in the field. A riot ensued when the man was taken to the guard-house, and almost led to bloodshed. But the whole thing was quickly over, though five men were court-martialled for mutiny. Four were sentenced to death, but three were allowed to draw lots, the loser being executed. The fourth, Alexander Fraser, was the ring-leader and a seditious troublemaker, who tried to cause a third mutiny. He and one other, Charles M'Intosh, were shot on Gullane Links in July, 1795. The regiment was disbanded in 1799.

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