



International Clan Grant Gathering in Scotland next in August 2020

International Clan Grant Gatherings are traditionally held every five years, when members of the overseas Clan Grant Societies of Australia, Canada and the United States come to Scotland to meet with their fellow Grants.

The first International Gathering was held in August 2000, the second in 2005, and the third in 2010.

Our **4th International Gathering is in August 2020**, and currently at the planning stage. The UK Society will be hiring

Aultmore House in Nethy Bridge for the week beginning Friday 7th August 2020.

The twelve bedrooms of the house and three estate cottages will be occupied by clan members, and a marquee will be erected in the grounds for our Saturday evening celebrations.

There will be other events and trips planned during the course of the week, but also time available for visitors to do their own thing. Watch this space for more information as it becomes available.



The Clan Grant Society
- USA is a member of
The Council of
Scottish Clans and
Associations, Inc.



The society shall publish a clan quarterly named *Craigellachie*. *Craigellachie* shall be used to promote the interests of the clan, the cultivation of a spirit of kin and fellowship and social intercourse amongst the society's members. Further, *Craigellachid* shall serve as the official publication of the society and shall be the primary vehicle for giving the members official notice of meetings, elections, Board and Officer actions.

President's Message

Welcome to the 42nd year of the Clan Grant Society-USA, 2019. The year 2018 was an outstanding year for Clan Grant. We now are the largest Clan Grant Society worldwide. We should all look forward to continuing our growth and expansion making 2019 a memorable year for Clan Grant.

Our Board will be meeting this year in January, April and July. We plan to have Grant tents at thirty-five Scottish Games and Celtic Festivals.

I want you to help us expand our membership by inviting your family to join us. Have them go to our WEB site <<https://www.clangrant-us.org>> where they can sign up.

It falls on all of us to support *Craigellachie* by submitting content and to suggest content.

In 2019, we will publish our quarterly newsletter in February, May, August and November. Lack of content from us in the past has resulted in articles being included as "fill" that may or may not have had much to do with Clan Grant. *Craigellachie* is the way we all can see what is happening in Clan Grant-USA our spirit, and heritage.

I am reminding everyone that our By-laws state our purposes as follows:

The Society is organized to promote the general interest in Clan Grant and to cultivate a spirit of kinship, fellowship, and friendship among Grants, their descendants, and their septs and supporters throughout the world.

The Society's purpose is to inspire among members the pride and spirit of Scottish ancestors embodied in their history and ideals, and in athletics, music and dance, to honor our Scottish heritage, and to preserve and perpetuate the customs and ethics of our forebearers.

The Society proposes to collect and preserve literary, historical, and genealogical records and documents and relics relating to



the history of Clan Grant.

The Society sponsors Clan tents.

The Society supports the Clan Grant Centre in Scotland.

The Society supports promotion of public awareness of Clan history and culture.

I hope you will agree that these should be guidelines for content in *Craigellachie*. Articles about your particular family heritage and current happenings and travels are always welcome.

Rand Allan informs me that we will have a Clan Grant tent at *Queen Mary* Scottish Festival February 16 - 17, 2019 at *The Queen Mary*, Long Beach, California, for the first time. I understand Member at large, Stephen Grant, will be helping him with the tent. For those of you who can attend come by the Grant tent and wish Rand and Stephen best wishes.

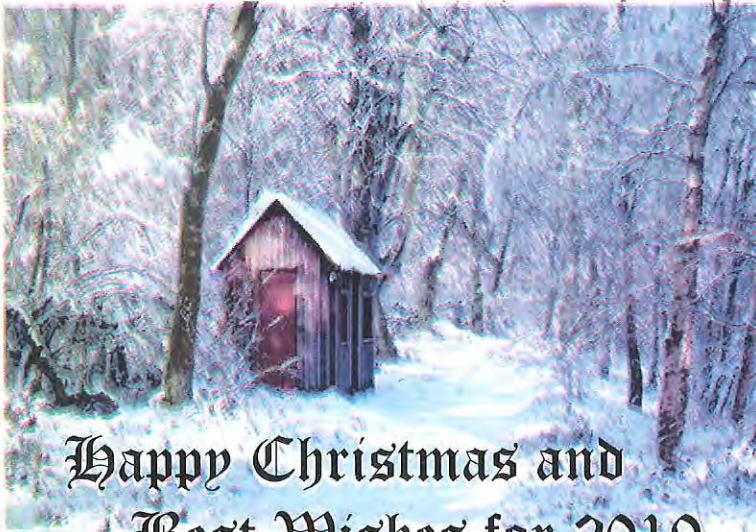
Carl Allen will be hosting a Grant Tent at the San Antonio Highland Games and Celtic Music Festival in San Antonio Texas April 6 & 7th.

Lena and I will be attending again this year.

Continued on page 3

To All Clan Grant Clansmen, Clanswomen & Friends!

Photo of a Fishing Hut by the River Don at Monymusk



Happy Christmas and Best Wishes for 2019

from Fiona and Kim in Monymusk

President's Message, *continued from page 2*

It is always enjoyable meeting Carl and his family at these games. Note: these games fall on National Tartan Day which is 7 April this year. All you Texans come on by and have a wee taste of Grants Scotch with your Clan Grant Society President.

I wish to thank many of you for your Christmas Cards and Christmas emails. I truly believe that we are all blessed knowing that we do not just have an immediate family but a whole clan of Grants.

Jeniphir Grant, our past President, once called us cousins. We truly are cousins. Let us all behave as cousins and keep in touch with each other.

Many of you know that Lena and I live in two places during the year. In the Summer we live in Virginia. Beginning in October, through the end of March, we live in Texas. We are part of a group known as "Winter Texans."

I can always be reached by email at: <academicdad@yahoo.com> or by cell phone at: 757-617-1652.

As you may guess, I love talking about Clan Grant, about current happenings, and am genuinely interested in what is going on in your immediate family's lives.

Please let me hear from you.

IT IS GREAT TO BE A GRANT
Bill Grant, Ph.D., FSA Scot
President Clan Grant Society-USA
USA Representative of the Chief




to the Clan Grant Tent Sponsors

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Due to an oversight, the games at A Taste of Scotland, in Franklin, NC were omitted from the AGM report in the last issue on Scottish Games attended.

We apologise.



April 6 is
National Tartan
Day.

There are an estimated 6 million people in the US who claim Scottish descent. A Coalition of Scottish Americans, with the support of Senator Trent Lott, successfully lobbied the Senate for the designation of 6 April as National Tartan Day “to recognize the outstanding achievements and contributions made by Scottish Americans to the United States”.^[30] Senate Resolution 155, passed on 20 March 1998, referred to the predominance of Scots among the Founding Fathers and claimed that the *American Declaration of Independence* was “modelled on” the *Declaration of Arbroath*. Thomas Jefferson’s education was heavily influenced by Scottish thought.

Meeting in 1997 in Sarasota Florida, The Scottish Coalition USA looked to see Tartan Day recognized in the USA as it was being observed in Canada. The Scottish Coalition USA comprises The American-Scottish Foundation®, Scottish Heritage, USA, The Living Legacy of Scotland, Inc., The Association of Scottish Games and Festivals, Scottish American Military Society and Council of Scottish Clans and Association (COSCA)

On 9 March 2005, the United States House of Representatives unanimously adopted House Resolution 41, which designates 6 April of each year as “National Tartan Day.” H.Res.41 Chief Sponsors were Congressmen Mike McIntyre from

North Carolina and John Duncan from Tennessee, who are the founding co-chairs of the Friends of Scotland Caucus in the U.S. House of Representatives.

Four years later, a joint effort by the National Capital Tartan Day Committee and the American-Scottish Foundation promoted a campaign for a Presidential Proclamation, which resulted in thousands of letters and petition signers to the President of the United States. On 4 April 2008, President George W. Bush signed a Presidential Proclamation making April 6 National Tartan Day. Here is the content of the Presidential Proclamation:

2008 Presidential Proclamation

President George Bush today signed on April 4th 2008 a Presidential Proclamation making April 6th National Tartan Day! Proclamation signed by the President of the United States:

Americans of Scottish descent have made enduring contributions to our Nation with their hard work, faith, and values.

On National Tartan Day, we celebrate the spirit and character of Scottish Americans and recognize their many contributions to our culture and our way of life.

Scotland and the United States have long shared ties of family and friendship. Many of our

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National Tartan Day, continued from page 4

country's most cherished customs and ideals first grew to maturity on Scotland's soil.

The Declaration of Arbroath, the Scottish Declaration of Independence signed in 1320, embodied the Scots' strong dedication to liberty and the Scots brought that tradition of freedom with them to the New World. Sons and daughters of many Scottish clans were among the first immigrants to settle in America, and their determination and optimism helped build our Nation's character.

Several of our Founding Fathers were of Scottish descent, as have been many Presidents and Justices of the United States Supreme Court.

Many Scottish Americans, such as Andrew Carnegie, were great philanthropists, founding and supporting numerous scientific, educational, and civic institutions.

From the evocative sounds of the bagpipes to the great sport of golf, the Scots have also left an indelible mark on American culture.

National Tartan Day is an opportunity to cel-

brate all Americans who claim Scottish ancestry, and we are especially grateful for the service in our Armed Forces of Scottish Americans who have answered the call to protect our Nation.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE W. BUSH, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim April 6, 2008, as National Tartan Day. I call upon all Americans to observe this day by celebrating the continued friendship between the people of Scotland and the United States and by recognizing the contributions of Scottish Americans to our Nation.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this fourth day of April, in the year of our Lord two thousand eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirty-second.

GEORGE W. BUSH



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Please remember to send your
anniversaries, honors,
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Thank you, William Grant and Sons LTD Distillery!

The *Craigellachie* is the publication of the Clan Grant Society.

We are delighted that William Grant and Sons LTD Distillery, the makers of Grant's Scotch, are sponsoring *Craigellachie* now. Thank you, William Grant & Sons!

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COULD BE ONE OF US!
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Clan Grant Notecards! The perfect any occasion gift.



Help us build the **Greg Grant Educational Fund** by purchasing either 5 cards with envelopes for \$10.00 or 10 cards with envelopes for \$15.00. All proceeds go to the Educational Fund.

Send your check to Clan Grant Society-USA, 6640 Arena Road Ozark AR 72949. Include a note indicating the quantity ordered, your name and the address to which you wish your order shipped.

Thank you for supporting your Clan and those who need educational assistance.



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**Dr Bill Grant,
Ph.D.,
FSA Scot
President Clan
Grant Society-
USA**

Meet Mr. Heeland Coo Grant!



Heeland Coo (Highland Cow) pillows may be purchased most anywhere. These are on Etsy.com.



Pipers Creed

Through howl of wind and showers of rain,
We play for the living, the dead and the slain,
Our notes they are the sound of an angels swoon
For our enemies the sound of their coming doom
Be you married or buried our pipes sound true
Whenever we're needed, we'll play there for you.

Pipe on!

Schedule of Clan Grant Society-USA Board Meetings in 2019

January 19th

April 20th

July 20th

If you have any items you wish the Board to discuss, please contact a Board member prior to our meetings.

Scotland's War tartan commemorates the role played by Scots in World War I



A new tartan, designed for the Scotland's War project, honours the roles played both by servicemen and women and those on the Home Front in the Great War, particularly those who gave their lives for their country.

The tartan was conceived by Professor Yvonne McEwen, project director of Scotland's War, a project that works to provide opportunities for people around Scotland to participate in its public engagement education, arts, and cultural activities, and to learn about the war and its consequences in meaningful ways.

Tartan unveiling

The tartan was unveiled at the Craigmackhart campus of Edinburgh Napier University, where Professor McEwen explained the reasons for creating the Scotland's War tartan: 'To me, having a tartan was the most obvious and unifying thing for Scots and the Scots Diaspora.

'There are so many regimental tartans, but no

particular ones for the Great War.

'Yet we are an old nation and a battle-weary nation who lost between 100,000 and 130,000 lives in that war alone. No consistent figure exists for the number killed, but per head of population Scotland contributed more than any other nation for people fighting in the war.'

Tartan designer Hamish Carruthers, who gave his services in designing the Scotland's War free of charge, added: 'I was delighted to be asked to design "Scotland's War". It has five colours and as well as the scarlet, there's khaki to represent army regiments; grey for the royal Flying Corps and Air Force; navy blue for the Royal Navy and its supporting organisations such as the Merchant Navy and gold for the Lion Rampant and to represent the light coming back in 2018.

The tartan was produced by Lochcarron of Scotland and has been registered in the official Scottish Register of Tartans.



**In Scotland, when
it comes to
guard dogs...
We don't mess around!**

Thanks to:
The Clan Grant Society (Australia) Newsletter

Making for America

Edited by Vanessa Habib, Jim Gray & Sheila Forbes

Every field of the decorative arts in colonial and early America is infused with Scottish culture – from furniture, textiles and weaponry to silver, jewellery, glass and ceramics. *Making for America* is a fascinating study of the transatlantic relationship between Scottish craftsmanship and the emigrant workers of the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries who embraced a new life in America.

About the conference: In October 2009 scholars from both sides of the Atlantic gathered in the Winterthur Museum in Delaware to discuss themes of commerce, craftsmanship and immigration in an age of colonial expansion – from Aberdeen, Edinburgh and Kilmarnock to Charleston, Connecticut and Philadelphia. They examined the variety of goods made, desired and needed in the new world. Many of those goods are described and illustrated here for the first time, leading to a greater understanding of the material culture of Scotland and America in the early modern world.

This beautifully illustrated book has been edited by Vanessa Habib, Jim Gray and Sheila Forbes and features contributions by:

- **Michael K Brown (From Fife to Phyfe; or ‘the tale of one Scotsman’s odyssey in early America’)**
- **David H Caldwell (Collecting Scottish weapons)**
- **Edward J Cowan (‘Sober attentive men’: Scots in eighteenth-century America)**
- **George Dalgleish (The Scottish silver-smith in the Americas)**
- **Vanessa Habib (Kilmarnock carpets in the American colonies)**
- **George R Haggarty (Scotland crosses the Atlantic: evidence for eighteenth- and early nineteenth-century ceramic trade)**
- **Stephen Jackson (The influence of Scotland in American cabinetmaking)**
- **David Jones (Scottish high-style furniture: the key types, 1750-1850)**
- **Alexandra A Kirtley (Thomas Affleck: a Scottish cabinetmaker in eighteenth-century Philadelphia)**
- **Ann Smart Martin (Scottish merchants: sorting out the world of goods in early America)**
- **Jennifer A Thompson (The ‘Raeburn craze’ in Philadelphia)**
- **Jill Turnbull (Across the Broad Atlantic: Scottish glass and the American trade)**



The Society of Antiquaries of Scotland gratefully acknowledges funding towards the publication of this volume from Historic Scotland, the British Academy and the Jennie S Gordon Memorial Foundation.

This book can be purchased from The Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. Contact: <<https://www.socantscot.org/product/making-for-america/>>

The Two Flags of Scotland

<https://www.historic-uk.com/HistoryUK/HistoryofScotland/>

Ben Johnson

When Saint Andrew, one of the Apostles, was being crucified by the Romans in A.D. 60, it is said that he believed himself unworthy to be crucified on a cross like that of Christ, and so he met his end on a 'saltire', or X-shaped cross (*St. Andrew's cross*) which became his symbol.

Two separate legends help to explain the association between Saint Andrew and Scotland. One story tells how in A.D. 345 Saint Regulus was instructed by an angel to take some relics (bones) of Saint Andrew to a far-off land. He eventually arrived in Fife on the northeast coast of Scotland, where he founded the settlement of St. Andrews. Yet another version recalls how in the 7th century,

With thanks to: *Historic UK - The History and Heritage Accommodation Guide*.
Visit: <www.historic-uk.com>

Saint Wilfrid brought the saint's relics home with him following a pilgrimage to Rome. The Pictish king, Angus MacFergus, subsequently had them installed at his new monastery of Saint Regulus at Kilrymont, later renamed St. Andrews.



New Clan Grant

p i n s
a r e
h e r e
n o w!



New
Clan Grant
pins are available now at games where there is a Clan Grant tent. At the games they are \$5.00 each. If you would like to order via mail, they are \$7.00 each, including postage.

Just write how many you wish to order on this form and the total price.

And still yet another legend links the adoption of Saint Andrew's cross as Scotland's national flag.

This recalls how, in 832, on the eve of a battle between a combined Picts and Scots army and an invading army of Angles led by King Aethelstan of East Anglia, Saint Andrew appeared to the Pictish king, Óengus II (Angus) and assured him of victory.

The following morning a formation of clouds gathered against the backdrop of a clear blue sky, depicting a white saltire that was visible to both sides.

The omen inspired the Picts and Scots to win a famous victory over the Angles of King Aethelstan and so the white cross on the blue background was adopted as the national flag of Scotland.

Following Robert Bruce's victory at the Battle of Bannockburn in 1314, the *Declaration of Arbroath* officially named Saint Andrew as the patron saint of Scotland. The saltire appears to have

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The Birth of the Modern Highlands	\$30.00		
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* includes free shipping

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Help fund Grant Tents at Scottish Games and Celtic Festivals

In 2016, we hosted tents at 13 games, in 2018 we hosted tents at 28 games.

In 2019 we plan to host Grant tents at 34 games including three of the four largest Scottish Games in the USA.

We need for you to contribute \$50.00 to sponsor a Grant Tent. The Clan needs flags, banners, booklets, displays and to pay registrations. Fourteen of our 300+ members have sponsored a tent. We need help from more of you.

Please send a check made out to The Clan Grant Society-USA and mail to our Treasurer,

Karen Cook: 6640 Arena Road, Ozark, AR 72949.

Let us know if you have a favorite Game that you would like us to sponsor and include your name and address.

Thank you for your support of Clan Grant.

STAND FAST!

Dr. Bill Grant, Ph.D., FSA Scot

Tartan: History of the Clan Grant Tartan



In 1725, the Government decided to raise six companies from the non-Jacobite branches of the clans: - Grant of Freuchie, Campbell, Fraser and Munro, therefore taking advantage of the partisan nature and warrior instincts of the highlanders. These men were authorised to wear the kilt and to bear arms, thus it was not difficult to find recruits.

The Army was almost certainly responsible for the general re-acceptance of tartan as a means of identification. The early Highland Independent Companies, raised 'to Keep Watch upon the Braes' after the restoration of the monarchy in 1660, seem to have worn their own tartans with no regulation.



The Blackwatch Tartan

The first Highland Regiments raised at the end of the 17th Century wore the standard uniform of the line. However an effort seems to have been made to standardise the tartans worn after 1725. This was certainly the case when these same companies were regimented in 1739 into what is now the Black Watch.

The basic military tartan (shown on the left) with its familiar Green and Black sett is still worn by the Black Watch today. The 'Black Watch' tartan is also known as 'Government' or '42nd.' It is worn as a clan tartan by Clan Campbell (usually in

lighter tones today) and clans such as the Grants, Munros and Sutherlands.

An argument has been put forward for the Black Watch tartan having originated as the Clan Campbell tartan because of the large number of Campbells serving in its ranks. In fact the reverse is almost certainly true: the regimental tartan was adopted by the Campbells as theirs because so many Campbells were already accustomed to wearing it when the idea of wearing clan tartans became general. This explanation would account for its use by the other clans mentioned, all of whom were involved in the formation of the Black Watch as well as the Campbells.

Many later Highland regiments also used the same sett, either in its original form or with a slight differentiation, usually in the form of the addition of coloured over-stripes. The use of these modified setts by the regiments led to their adoption as clan tartans by respectively the Forbes (white over-stripe,) the Gordons (yellow over-stripe,) the MacKenzies and the Grants and the Robertsons as 'hunting' tartans.

The infamous 'Grant Fencibles' had been raised for service only in Scotland. They mutinied at the thought of being sent to serve overseas and



The 1886 Grant Tartan

had four men condemned to death. They were

Continued on page 18

The Clan Grant Society - USA was founded in 1977 by George & Lucille Grant, by the authority of Sir Patrick Grant of Grant (1912 - 1992). The Right Honorable Lord Strathspey, Baronet of Nova Scotia, 32nd Hereditary Chief of Clan Grant. It continues under authority of Sir James Grant of Grant, The Right Honorable Lord Strathspey, Baronet of Nova Scotia, 33rd Hereditary Chief of Clan Grant.

Past Presidents: Howard Parsons, 1998-2002; C. David Grant, 2002-2006; Dr. Christopher Pratt, 2006-2008; Rand Allan, 2008-2013; Jeniphr Grant, 2013-2015.

Elected and Appointed Officers Clan Grant Society - USA

Official Clan Grant Society-USA, Inc. Address: 414 Carrsbrook Dr., Charlottesville, VA 22901

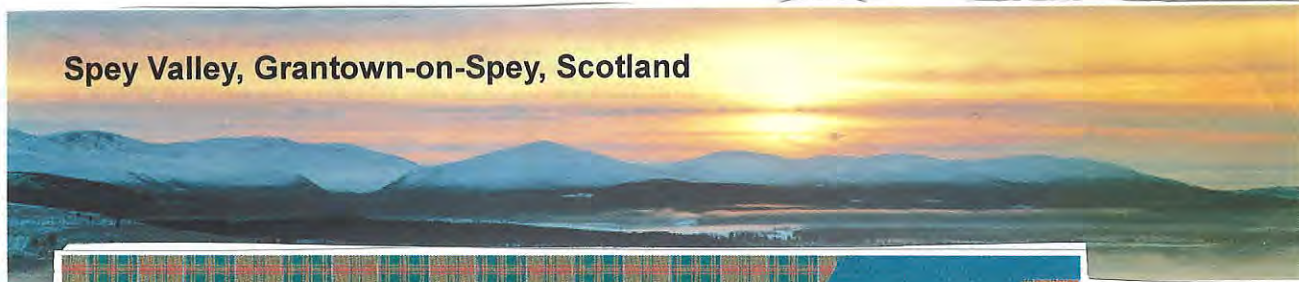
ELECTED OFFICERS

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Official Minstrel	Colin Grant-Adams	cgaceltic@glasgow-ky.com	270-479-0062
Acting Quartermaster	Dr. Bill Grant, Ph.D.	academicdad@yahoo.com	757-617-1652

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Patrick Grant oil painting for sale

This is not a photograph. It is an original oil on canvas painting of Grant done in 1883-1885 by E. J. Turner. As I am sure you know, the National Portrait Gallery shows one very similar to this which is also featured on other sites including *Wikipedia*. I believe the painting E. J. Turner painted this from still exist and photos were produced based on this photograph.

As you can tell, the bicorn hat is turned to show the gold embroidered cord, the shoulder boards are shown, the baton clutched in his hand and the cape gone.

Not only is this piece displayed on the *Wikipedia* page under Sir Patrick Grant, but it is also prominently displayed in the historic National Portrait Gallery in downtown London. Opening in 1856, The National Portrait Gallery was the first public gallery to open worldwide and houses one of the largest collections of the most historically important and influential citizens throughout Britain's history.

Sir Patrick Grant's portrait is displayed in the gallery's "Primary Collection" section. It was also done by artist E.J. Turner in the late 1880s. As you likely would have guessed, the portrait at the gallery is not and will never be available for purchase.

Closer inspection of this portrait reveals slight differences as compared to the one in the National Portrait Gallery. The differing illustrations show Grant's bicorn slightly cocked and reveal the ranking gold wire bullion, the Marshal baton is clutched in his hand, and the cape is removed showing the magnificent Field Marshal rank gold bullion epaulettes. Appearing to be of a slightly larger size in comparison to the one listed here, the Gallery's portrait, also done by Turner, appears to be of a much more composed and unadorned style typical for the time. Whereas, the one listed here, appears more visually distinguished and has a slightly more glorified elegance to it with richer colors.

If you are an advocate for these types of pieces you know not only is the content hugely impor-



*Top: the portrait.
Middle: a detail.
Bottom, the reverse
of the painting.*

tant, but equally is the artist and his free-hand visual ability, both of which are presented

exceedingly brilliantly. The artist was at the peak of his class during his career. The care and precision that was used to create such a superb portrait is nearly unmatched. The vibrant, regal colors used

Continued on page 18

Clan Grant Tartan, continued from page 15

forced to draw lots and two men were shot on 16th July 1795.



The Strathspey District Tartan



The Old Grant Tartan



The Red Grant Tartan



**Clan Piper,
Rev. Edward Grant Smith**

The Clan Piper coordinates the piping activities of Clan Grant, gathers and maintains a listing of proficient pipers that may be contacted to provide pipe music; promotes interest and education in playing the pipes; supports Clan Grant gatherings as much as possible, and provides for regular publication of articles on piping in *Craigellachie*.

Rev. Edward Grant Smith, 1150 Anderson Dr. Paris, TN 38242. Telephone: 731-363-5897.

Email:

<edasmith1960@charter.net>

Painting for sale, continued from page 17

in conjunction with the multidimensional layering and blending glorify the many features of this miraculous portrait.

Measurements:

12" by 17" with 1" depth

My dad picked it up a while ago because he loved it and now I'm trying to sell it for him because of health complications.

Bryan Augspurger

<baugie90@gmail.com>

Thank you again, Bryan Augspurger

Charles James William Grant

Thanks to *Wikipedia*, the Free Encyclopaedia

Colonel **Charles James William Grant**, was a Scottish recipient of the Victoria Cross, the highest and most prestigious award for gallantry in the face of the enemy that can be awarded to British and Commonwealth forces. He was born 14 October 1861 and died 23 November 1932.

Charles Grant was born in Bourtie, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. He attended the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, before being commissioned into the Suffolk Regiment on 10 May 1882.^[1]

He was 29 years old, and a lieutenant in the Indian Staff Corps, Indian Army, during the Anglo-Manipur War, when the following deed took place for which he was awarded the Victoria Cross.

In March 1891, during a revolt in the eastern Indian State of Manipur, several British officers were murdered, while others were imprisoned. Lieutenant CJW Grant of the Madras Staff Corps with a detachment of eighty Punjabi and Gurkha soldiers was stationed at the border post of Tamu, some 55 miles from Manipur.



On hearing about the incident on 28 March, he immediately marched with his detachment for relief of the survivors.

On 31 March, he arrived at Thobal about 15 miles from Manipur and immediately attacked and captured the village. He then proceeded to entrench his force.

Next day, the Manipuris advanced towards Thobal in force. Without waiting for the enemy to attack, Lieutenant Grant with forty men went out to meet them and forming up, opened fire.

For the next nine days, the intrepid young officer and his gallant men repulsed repeated attacks. Always keeping the initiative, and surprising the Manipuris with sallies, he inflicted heavy casualties and thoroughly demoralized them.

Several offers of truce and safe passage were spurned by him.

On 9 April, he received orders to withdraw towards a British force, which was then advancing towards Manipur. Eighty men had defied the entire army of a state for more than a week, losing just one man killed and four wounded, including Lieutenant Grant.

The lieutenant and his men joined the relief-

Continued on page 20

Charles James William Grant,

continued from page 19

ing force and took further part in fighting during which he was again wounded.

The British entered Manipur on 26 April, bringing an end to the rebellion. For his conspicuous bravery, inspirational leadership and devotion to duty, Lieutenant Charles Grant was awarded the Victoria Cross.

His citation in the *London Gazette* reads:

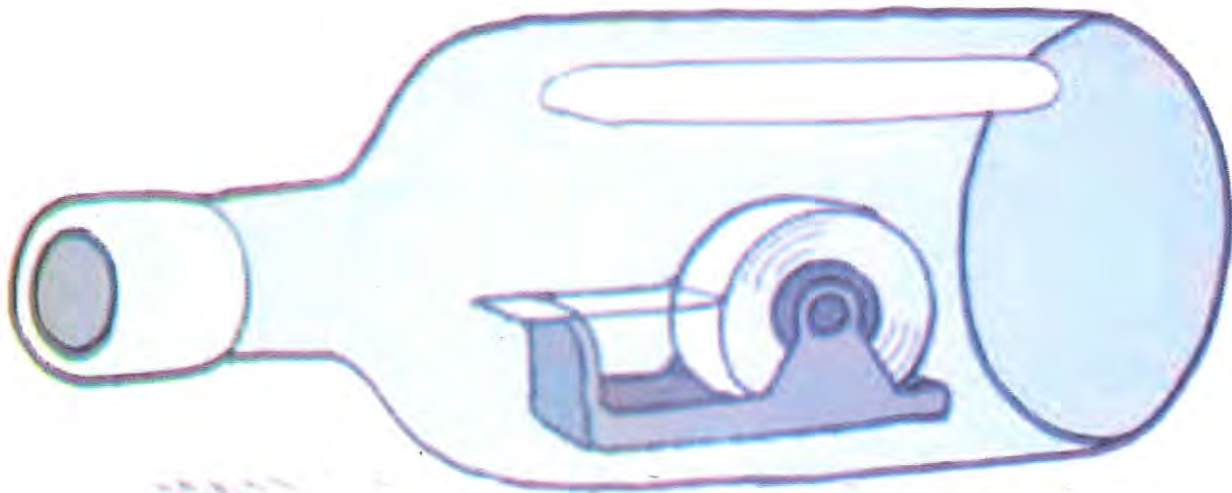
For the conspicuous bravery and devotion to his country displayed by him in having, upon hearing on the 27th March, 1891, of the disaster at Manipur, at once volunteered to attempt the relief of the British Captives, with 80 Native Soldiers, and having advanced with the greatest intrepidity, captured Thobal, near Manipur, and held it against a large force of the enemy. Lieutenant Grant inspired his men with equal heroism, by an ever-present example of personal daring and resource.

He retired in 1911 and returned to England. He rejoined the army during the First World War, acting as a draft conducting officer. He lived in Sidmouth, Devon, where he died in 1932, aged 71.

His Victoria Cross is displayed at the National Army Museum, Chelsea, London



CLAN GRANT PHOTO – This particular photo has been in the Historical Society's collection for years and is not a recent addition. We are unsure how it ended up in our collection. The photo shows the Clan Grant Scottish soccer team from Donora in 1925, mostly made up of Scottish immigrants. Sitting at the feet of the soccer players is a kid playing bagpipes between two trophies.



Bottle of Scotch

Thanks to: The Clan Grant Society (Australia) Newsletter

*Wanna be a Games Commissioner for the Clan Grant Society - USA?
Call Dr. Bill Grant (See contact information on Officers page)*

Clan Grant Society - USA Games Commissioners



Scottish Games and Festivals	Games Commissioner	Email Address
San Antonio, TX	Carl Allen	pastorcarl07@gmail.com
Celtic Gathering of Southern MD	R Steven Grant	odengrant@msn.com
Arlington, TX	Carl Allen	pastorcarl07@gmail.com
Fair Hill Scottish Games Elkton, MD	Richard Grant	richardpgrant@comcast.net
Greenville, SC	Fred Wood	luftlaufen@charter.net
Scottish Fest Costa Mesa, CA	Rand Allan	rballan@san.rr.com
*Quechee Scottish Festival, VT	Lysle Grant	603-330-9155
Glasgow, KY	George James	tubageorge@hotmail.com
*Garrett County Highland Fest, MD	R Steven Grant	odengrant@msn.com
*Utah Scottish Festival and Highland Games	Bob Grant	bob_grant@comcast.net
*Blairsville, GA	Gary Grant	garym_grant@yahoo.com
Taste of Scotland Franklin, NC	Robert C Grant	rgrant9094@aol.com
Mid Maryland Celtic Festival, MD	R Steven Grant	odengrant@msn.com
*Tacoma Highland Games, WA	Jeniphrr Grant	jeniphrr@yahoo.com
San Diego Scottish Highland Games	Rand Allan	rballan@san.rr.com
*Grandfather Mountain, NC	Pruitt Young Allen	pruittyalen@hotmail.com
*Payson Scottish Festival	Bob Grant	bob_grant@comcast.net
*Portland Highland Games	Jeff Click	jclick@msn.com
*Pacific Northwest Highland Games, Enumclaw, WA	Jeniphrr Grant	jeniphrr@yahoo.com
Topsham, Maine	Lysle Grant	603-330-9155
Virginia Scottish Games	Paul D. Grant	paulwhenhome@gmail.com
Loon Mt., New Hampshire	Lysle Grant	603-330-9155
Ligonier, PA (Grant Honored Clan)	Will Kenyon	willkenyon@aol.com
Kiltfest	PhoebyPennypacker	Phoebep@larrypennypacker.com
Upper East Tennessee Celtic Soc.	George James	tubageorge@hotmail.com
Seaside Games Ventura, CA	Rand Allan	rballan@san.rr.com
Stone Mt., Georgia (AGM)	Gary Grant	garym_grant@yahoo.com
*Central Virginia	Howard Parsons	http://parsonage.ne
*Charleston, SC Highland Games	Fred Wood	luftlaufen@charter.net
Salado	Carl Allen	pastorcarl07@gmail.com
Mohab Celtic Festival, Scots on the Rocks	Bob Grant	bob_grant@comcast.net

Games Commissioners continued on page 23

Know Your History - Vice-Admiral Albert W. Grant

Thanks to Rand Allan

USS Arethusa fueling submarine chasers



Albert Grant was born in Benton, Maine, in 1856. Never having access to any education beyond elementary school, Grant directly entered the U.S. Naval Academy in Annapolis in 1873, graduating in 1877.

In 1898, during the Spanish-American War, Grant served aboard the battleship *USS Massachusetts* at the battle of Santiago, Cuba, where the ship and its crew played a key role in the destruction of the Spanish Fleet.

In December 1907, Grant assumed command of the newly-recommissioned *USS Arethusa*, a torpedo flotilla tender, and participated in the flotilla of military ships sent on a two-year around-the-world tour by President Theodore Roosevelt.

Known as the Great White Fleet, for the characteristic white ships with gilded scrollwork on their bows, these ships were intended as a grand show of US military sea power.

Albert Grant continued to advance through the ranks, and by 1908-09, he had been appointed

Chief-of-Staff of the Atlantic Fleet.

Grant was commander of the *USS Texas* from its commission in March 1914 through June 1915.

During the first half of his command of the *USS Texas*, Commander Grant was involved in tactical support in the Gulf of Mexico during tensions with Mexico.

In late 1915, he was promoted to rear-admiral, reaching the rank of vice-admiral during World War I.

Although not involved in any major battles during World War I, the Navy had the job of keeping the sea lanes open and free of the German U-boat submarine menace.

By 1918-19, Vice-Admiral Albert W. Grant commanded the entire West Atlantic U.S. Fleet.

At the time of his retirement in 1920 at the age of 64, Grant was commandant of the Washington Navy Yard.

He died September 30, 1930, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Games Commissioners, *continued from page 21*

Monterey, CA Pleasanton, CA Felton, CA	Amanda Hazan-Sanchez	azan.sanchez@gmail.com
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* New Games for 2018



GRANT, GABRIEL

Citation: He was in the United States Army holding the rank of Surgeon (Highest rank, Mjor) in the U.S. Volunteers during the Civil War in 1862.

He removed severely wounded officers and soldiers from the field of battle while under heavy fire from the enemy, exposing himself beyond the call of duty, thus furnishing an example of most distinguished gallantry.

GRANT, JOSEPH

Citation: For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity in action at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty.

Company A was participating in a search-and-destroy operation when the leading platoon made contact with the enemy and a fierce fire-fight ensued.

Capt. Grant was ordered to disengage the two remaining platoons and to maneuver them to envelop and destroy the enemy. After beginning their movement, the platoon encountered intense automatic-weapons and mortar fire from the front and flank.

Capt. Grant was ordered to deploy the platoons in a defensive position.

As this action was underway, the enemy attacked, using "human wave" assaults, in an attempt to literally overwhelm Capt. Grant's force.

In a magnificent display of courage and leadership, Capt. Grant moved under intense fire along the hastily formed defensive line repositioning soldiers to fill gaps created by the mounting casualties and inspiring and directing the efforts of his men to successfully repel the determined enemy onslaught.

Seeing a platoon leader wounded, Capt. Grant hastened to his aid, in the face of the mass of fire of the entire enemy force, and moved him to a more secure

position.

During this action, Capt. Grant was wounded in the shoulder. Refusing medical treatment, he returned to the forward part of the perimeter, where he continued to lead and to inspire his men by his own indomitable example.

While attempting to evacuate a wounded soldier, he was pinned down by fire from an enemy machine gun.

With a supply of hand grenades, he crawled forward under a withering hail of fire and knocked out the machine gun, killing the crew, after which he moved the wounded man to safety.

Learning that several other wounded men were pinned down by enemy fire forward of his position, Capt. Grant disregarded his painful wound and led five men across the fire-swept open ground to effect a rescue.

Following the return of the wounded men to the perimeter, a concentration of mortar fire landed in their midst and Capt. Grant was killed instantly.

His heroic actions saved the lives of a number of his comrades and enabled the task force to repulse the vicious assaults and defeat the enemy. Capt. Grant's actions reflect great credit upon himself and were in keeping with the finest traditions of the U.S. Army.



Two flags of Scotland,

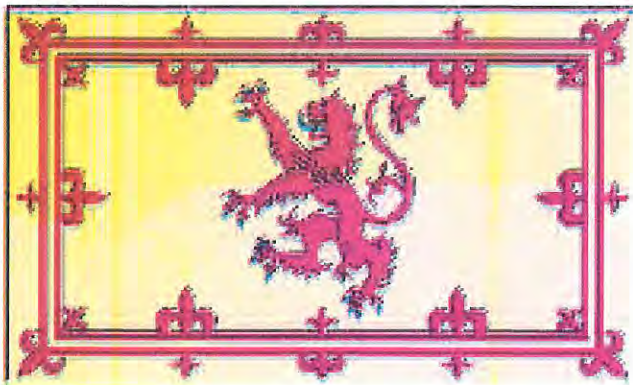
continued from page 12

become the official national flag in 1385 when the Parliament of Scotland agreed that Scottish soldiers should wear the white cross as a distinguishing mark. In such times flags and banners were important to identify opposing forces in heat of battle.

Whilst its exact origin may have been lost in myth and legend, the flag of Scotland is generally regarded as one of the oldest national flags still in modern use.

Not content with one flag however, Scotland also has a second unofficial national flag. This one generally appears by the thousands wherever and whenever the national sporting teams are competing and is commonly known as the Lion Rampant.

The flag is actually the Royal Standard of the King or Queen of Scots and it remains the personal banner of the monarch; as such its use is, strictly speaking, restricted.



It is thought that it was King Richard I of England "the Lion-Heart" late in the 12th century who first introduced a heraldic device showing a rampant lion, the king of beasts, rearing up with three of its clawed paws outstretched as if in battle.

This Lion Rampant was eventually adopted as the Scottish royal coat of arms and incorporated into the Great Seal of Scotland.

For further information, visit: <https://www.historic-uk.com/HistoryUK/HistoryofScotland/>

Page 24 *Craigellachie*, published by the Clan Grant Society, USA Winter 2019



Your people come from two great glens of the Highlands, Strathspey and Glen Urquhart. The first recorded Clan Chief was Sir Lawrence le Grant in the year 1263. The Present Clan Chief, Lord Strathpey, is his direct descendant.

The home of our Clan is Duthil Kirk, next door to the home of our Chief and close to Granton-on-Spey.

In its graveyard lie Grant Chiefs and Clansmen together.

This imposing listed building has been renovated by the Clan and its Societies as a Clan Centre and Museum. Important and valuable weapons and artifacts of the Clan are held in storage by the national museums, and we look forward to displaying these properly.

- A strong membership will ensure that these pieces of our heritage may be viewed by everyone at Duthil. Another exciting concept is the Clan Grant genealogy database, housing a permanent record of our lineage. A successful Clan Centre needs the support of the Clan.

The Black Watch

Thanks to <https://www.visitscotland.com/about/history/ww1-centenary/scottish-regiments/the-black-watch/> for the use of this article.

The Black Watch is an elite battalion of the British Army, with a reputation of honour, bravery and dedication to king and country. Their history stretches back to the dramatic Jacobite risings, military campaigns in foreign countries and the trenches of World War I.

The **Black Watch, 3rd Battalion, Royal Regiment of Scotland** (3 SCOTS) is an infantry battalion of the Royal Regiment of Scotland. The regiment was created as part of the Childers Reforms in 1881, when the 42nd (Royal Highland) Regiment of Foot (The Black Watch) was amalgamated with the 73rd (Perthshire) Regiment of Foot. It was known as The Black Watch (Royal Highlanders) from 1881 to 1931 and The Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment)

from 1931 to 2006. Part of the Scottish Division for administrative purposes from 1967, it was the senior Highland regiment. It has been part of the Scottish, Welsh and Irish Division for administrative purposes from 2017.

ORIGINS

· Formed in 1725 when George II authorised General George Wade to create six 'watch' regiments to patrol the Highlands and maintain law and order, following the Jacobite Rising of 1715.

· Soldiers were recruited from Clans

Campbell, Fraser, Munro and Grant - those loyal to the Crown.

· Originally named the Regiment of the Line, they became known as Am Freiceadan Dubh - 'The Black Watch' in Gaelic.



· **B l a c k** Watch was possibly a reference to the dark tartan of the regiment's uniform, because some Highlanders thought they were 'black-hearted' for enforcing the law of a harsh government, or due to the defence against protection rackets, or 'black mail' at the time.

· They joined forces with the 73rd (Perthshire) Regiment of Foot in 1881. Together they formed the two battalions of the newly created Black Watch (Royal Highlanders).

· Prior to World War I the regiment served in India, Egypt, Sri Lanka and South Africa during the Second Boer War.

NICKNAMES

After their parent regiment, the 42nd (Royal Highland) Regiment of Foot, 'the Forty Twa'.

Other regiments referred to them as the 'Black Jocks'.

As the soldiers wore kilts and were fearless in battle, German troops called them Die Damen aus

Continued on page 26

History and Meaning of the Scottish Flag

One of the oldest flags in Europe is the flag of Scotland. History and meaning pertaining to this flag can be gained from the following Historyplex article. Read on, to know more about the history and meaning of the Scottish flag.

Thanks to the folks at *Historyplex*.

Did You Know?

Scotland's national flag is believed to be the oldest national flag in Europe.

The flag of Scotland is an azure blue rectangle,



Design of the flag of Scotland

The Black Watch, continued from page 25



der Hölle, 'the Ladies from Hell'.

TARTAN

Officially known as the Government Tartan.

The same tartan or near-identical variations were worn by six original Highland companies which comprised the 43rd Royal Highland Regiment, later to become the 42nd (Royal Highland) Regiment of Foot.

WORLD WAR I

· 25 battalions of the regiment fought over the course of World War I, mainly in Flanders and France, except the 2nd and 10th battalions which served in Mesopotamia (Iraq), Palestine and the Balkans.

· Awarded 25 battle honours, 4 Victoria Crosses and lost 8,000 men.

The National Theatre of Scotland's award-winning production of Gregory Burke's *The Black Watch* debuted in 2006. It's a gripping tale of the struggles of soldiers in Iraq and Afghanistan and harsh modern warfare.

with a cross in the shape of an 'X' dividing the flag into four equal blue triangles. The 'X' is also called a **saltire**. The dimensions of the flag are not fixed, and various manufacturers may employ 1:2, 2:3, 3:5, or even 4:5 ratios.

The color white in the Scottish flag symbolizes peace, whereas blue symbolizes the virtues of justice, vigilance, and perseverance.

The flag of Scotland is also known as the saltire or St. Andrew's Cross. Saint Andrew, mostly known as Andrew the Apostle outside Scotland, was a Christian apostle who was crucified in the city of Patras in Achaea. The cross used in his martyrdom was not the shape of the crucifix used by Christianity, but rather in the shape of an 'X'.

Unlike the flag of England, which is an unofficial national flag, the flag of Scotland is passed by the Scottish government as the official national flag of Scotland. The flag is flown on Scottish government buildings, except on days when flying the Union Jack is mandatory in the United Kingdom; then the saltire is lowered and the Union Jack is raised for a day. The flag also represents Scotland in various avenues such as in Scottish divisions of the British Army and in various sports. Cricket and football are two major sports where Scotland and England participate independently, and in both, the flag of Scotland is used by the Scottish team instead of the flag of the Union.

The flag used to have varying shades of blue as the background, ranging from sky blue to navy blue. The exact shade of the blue to be used in the

Continued on page 27

New Marching Banner for the Clan Grant Society - USA

Clan Grant



Clan Grant Society-USA is proud to announce the addition of a marching banner that will be distributed to our Games Commissioners in 2019.

If you are hosting a Scottish walk or other event and need a banner please contact your closest Games Commissioner.

It is Great to Be a Grant!

History & Meaning of the Scottish Flag, *Continued from page 26*

Scottish flag was determined in 2003, and the shade chosen was **Pantone 300** (#0065BD in hexagonal web color codes). This is lighter than the blue used in the Union Jack.

History

St. Andrew was made Scotland's patron saint in 832 CE. Angus (Oengus), King of the Picts, one of the Celtic tribes in Scotland, ventured out into battle against the Saxons under the command of Athelstan. On the eve of the battle, King Angus prayed for divine help from St. Andrew, and made a vow that he would make St. Andrew the patron saint of Scotland if he won. On the day of the battle, Angus's army saw a saltire-shaped cloud formation in the sky. The saltire is a representation of the cross on which St. Andrew was crucified. This

raised the morale of Angus and his Pict soldiers, and they overcame a numeric inferiority to win the battle.

True to his word, King Angus made Saint Andrew the patron saint of Scotland, and incorporated St. Andrew's Cross as the national flag of Scotland. The blue background in the flag represents the sky in its original sense, though different connotations were attached to the colors later on.

Apart from this legend, the historical evidence for the use of the saltire as a flag can be traced back to the 15th century CE, though at that time, it was merely one of the flags raised by the Scots. It had been in use on seals and other such symbols of Scotland earlier, but its use as the national flag of Scotland probably started in the 16th century CE.



SCOTTISH SPIRIT. KENTUCKY SOUL.

14 YEAR OLD BOURBON BARREL RESERVE: THE IDEAL SCOTCH FOR AMERICAN COCKTAILS

Glenfiddich 14 Year Bourbon Barrel Reserve is matured in bourbon casks for 14 Years before spending additional time in charred new oak barrels. This beautifully intense single malt begins with vanilla sweetness and fresh oak that evolves into the classic Glenfiddich flavors of ripe orchard fruit and light spice. Our charred new oak barrels receive an extra long toast. This helps them impart a rich array of flavors including baking spices and ripe summer fruit into the whisky.

TASTE PROFILES THAT CRAVE THE 14 YEAR OLD BOURBON BARREL RESERVE

With its unique combination of charred new oak sweetness and single malt complexity, Glenfiddich 14 Year lends itself well to classic American cocktails such as the Mint Julep and Old Fashioned. Glenfiddich 14 Year works well with the following flavor profiles:

Citrus Forward – The charred new oak finish adds structure to citrus forward cocktails such as the Whisky Sour while the malt adds additional complexity.

Spirituos and Complex – In cocktails such as the Manhattan, Glenfiddich 14 Year rounds out and enriches this spirituous and aromatic cocktail.

Spice Forward – The summer fruit flavors of Glenfiddich 14 Year help soften the flavors of this classic cocktail profile while the charred new oak adds additional sweetness that pairs well with a spice forward character.



SKILLFULLY CRAFTED. ENJOY RESPONSIBLY.

Glenfiddich Single Malt Scotch Whisky, 43% Alc./Vol. ©2016 Imported by William Grant & Sons, Inc. New York, NY.