

WINTER 2020

NEWSLETTER OF THE CLAN GRANT SOCIETY-USA
CRAIGELLACHIE



Shown above is the Clan Grant plant badge: the pine sprig.



Dr. Bill Grant, PhD
invited to be **Chieftain**
of this year's **Games**
and **Clan Grant Gathering** - **August 8** at
the **Abernethy, Scot-**
land Scottish Games!

**Abernethy Scottish Games,
Nethy Bridge, Scotland**



**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, *Craigellachie* 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

Many thanks to Rand Allan for chairing the Annual Meeting at the Sea Side Games in California this year.

Welcome to our newest Games Commissioners, Samona Byford for Oklahoma and Jennifer Sprecher for Charleston, South Carolina. My personal thanks to our board of directors, many of whom, in addition to their board duties, acted as games commissioners.

Congratulations to Jeff Click and Fred Wood for winning the commissioners contest for recruiting the most new members at their Grant Tent.

Our partnering with Walkers Short Bread went very well and kept the games commissioners busy giving away Short Bread. Someone commented to me, "Look, short bread and it isn't even Christmas!" Thank you, James Walker!

Let me remind those of you who received an email from our membership secretary that your membership needs to be renewed this month. Remember your dues are not so much about what you are buying as to what you are supporting. Clan Grant is an old and famous clan and you should be proud to be a member. I encourage you to talk with your family about our heritage and your family's history.

I hope you all had a merry Christmas and that this new year, 2020, is proving to be a happy time for you and your family. Lena and I are now living in south Texas and are currently house hunting. Winter here so far has been mild. Just the

way we hoped it would be.

It looks like we will have more than 15 members going to Scotland for the Grant reunion. Fifteen will be traveling together under the guidance of Colin Grant-Adams. Thanks, Colin for all the planning and arranging you have done on our behalf. I know we will have a great time at the Abernethy Games and all the touring of Scotland that has been planned.

We are adding Grant Tents at new Scottish Games this year. Please plan to attend your local Scottish Games or festival. Drop by and say hello to fellow Grants you will find there and, hopefully, raise a wee toast to our chief. We have renewed our order for Clan Grant pins and they will be on sale for \$5.00. This is a proud way to display your Clan.

Finally remember the three keys to being healthy and happy

1. Good relationships keep us healthy and happy. Social connections are good

for us. Loneliness is toxic. Lonely people lead shorter lives.

2. Not the number but the quality of relationships is what counts. People most satisfied in their relationships were predicted to live longer.

3. People in their 80s in good relationships have better mental functions. Retirees that did better learned to replace work mates with new retiree relationships.

STAND FAST

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



Happy St. Patrick's Day to all of our Clan Grant cousins!

Our Clan Chief



SIR JAMES GRANT OF GRANT,
LORD STRATHSPENY



The Great Grant Song

Stand fast Craigellachie rally cry of Clan Grant

With a fire burning deep within their heart

Stand fast Craigellachie calling the great Clan Grant

To come from near and far never more will part

From Craigellachie on high were peregrine falcons fly

lies the valley of the Spey home lands of the Clan Grant

Rivers flowing down, were the tall pines reach the sky

keeping watch castle Grant standing guard evermore

At Highland games, they gather honoring their great name

Marching with pride and passion the banner flying high

Now the spirit of Clan Grant lives on with in their hearts

Here the cry stand fast Craigellachie, heads held up high

Composed by Colin Grant-Adams

**It's great
to be a grant!**

**Go ahead!
We dare you
to call it a skirt!**



THE GREAT CLAN GRANT!



What month is it?

In Gaelic!

Here are the Gaelic months of the year, with translations and a phonetic version;

January - Am Faoilleach um Feul-yoch

February - An Gearran *un G-yarran*

March - Am Mart *um Marsh*

April - An Giblean *ung G-yarran*

May - An Ceitean *ung K-yaetchan*

June - An t-Og-mhios *un Tawg-viss*

July - An t-Luchar *un tchooche*

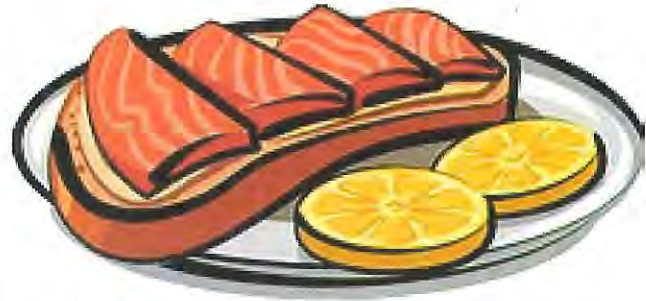
August - An Lunasdal *un loomuss-dull*

September - An t-Sultain *an tool-teen*

October - An Damhair *un dah-vir*

November - An t-Samhainn *un taveen*

December - An dubhlachd *un doo-lochk*



Old whisky casks give Scottish salmon its delicious taste

Where does Scottish salmon get its flavor? There are many uses for those wonderful old Oakwood Whisky containers when the distilleries finish with them.

In the North of Scotland, famous for smoked salmon, the “Smokeries” purchase them and the casks continue to provide, yet again, another “life” in Scottish industries.

They are reduced to fine shavings that are then burned beneath the rows of salmon. The rising smoke impregnates the fish, creating the delicious flavor to grace sumptuous and appetizing salmon throughout the world

When you work in genealogy, you get comments and communications from folks that make you go ???

A wonderful example was, “Last week, I uploaded my grandfather and this week I plan to upload my grandmother, but I’ve forgotten my account’s password.”

Sometimes an enthusiastic researcher will fly into a library and say something like, “I need to get my family history done and my mother’s waiting in the car.”

One of my favorites, “I need to find that book that I used last summer - or maybe it was year be-

fore last - but it’s blue and has gold writing on the cover.”

Another favorite. “Where is information on my great-great grandfather? He had red hair and could sing tenor.”

I dare you to read this and not at least think about giggling: “So you can see what I’m talking about, I want to forward you my marriage certificate and three children, one of which is a mistake, as you can see.”

A book review

A Dance Called America

Philip D. Smith, Jr., PhD, FSA Scot

I first came across this fine book as a gift from the late Duncan MacDonald, former Executive Director of the Scottish Coalition. She had nominated me to be a Trustee of the Coalition and as a resource. When *A Dance Called America* first came out in 1994, Duncan made sure I had a copy.

Regretfully, my copy had to remain with the bulk of my books dealing with Scottish topics when we had to move a year ago. Fortunately, my interest was revived when President Bill Grant of the Clan Grant USA lent me his copy which I reread and returned after a twenty-five year hiatus.

When Samuel Johnson and his companion, the Scot James Bosworth, made their famous visit to Scotland in 1773, they observed that the Highlanders had invented a new dance called "America." There is also a pipe tune entitled *O'er the Isles to America*. This is where James Hunter gets the title of his informative book.

A Dance Called America - The Scottish Highlanders, the United States and Canada by James Hunter (Mainstream Publishers: Edinburgh and London, 288 pages, 114, paper) has been reprinted a number of times. Bill sent me a copy of the 2004 printing. The book might as well have had the nations named in the title reversed...Canada and the United States. It should be remembered that Canada was owned by France until 1764. As Fraser's Highlanders were mustered out, they were offered land in Canada. One in three accepted and became the nucleus of "New Glengarry," now Glengarry County, Ontario.

The first Highlanders to reach what later became the United States in a group were the mercenaries recruited in Inverness by Governor James

Oglethorpe of George in 1735. This beginning was augmented by the Cape Fear Gaelic speaking colonists in North Carolina from the 1740s until 1775. With the outbreak of the American Revolution this ended. From then on, the emphasis turned north to the state of New York and to Canada. Hunter

describes the Battle of Moore's Creek Bridge in Chapter One and the subsequent organization of the First Battalion 84th Highland Emigrant Regiment in some detail. Little space is given in most books on the New York campaigns, but Hunter describes the New York-Mohawk Valley campaigns in some depth. He includes the efforts of Sir William Johnson, a Scot, and his son. Most Americans do not realize that "Albany" means "Scotland." After the American Revolution the men of the First Battalion of the 84th were settled in "New

Glengarry;" the Second Battalion was given much poorer land in Nova Scotia; some of both battalions returned to Scotland.

Hunter's major fault is his attempt to cover too much. This gives the reader ample opportunity to become confused. It is back and forth from Scotland to North America and return. For example, the subject of the "Clearances" is detailed in many places throughout the book, but, the early Factor of the Duke of Sutherland, Patrick Seller's characterization of Highlanders as the "Aborigines of Britain" comes late in the work.

When Highlanders were forced to make room for sheep, landlords paid cash for kelp ash - and expected cash in return for rents. At the end of the Napoleonic Wars in 1815, the kelp harvested for the chemicals left in its ashes became almost worth-

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Clan Grant Society - USA Flower of the Forest

A landscape of winter in Altrincham, England, Jean's birthplace.

Jean Grant Wilson, 83, of Jacksonville, Florida passed away peacefully on Monday, February 3, 2020, at home with family by her side.

Jean was born in Altrincham, England and lived in Johannesburg, South Africa, and Clydebank, Scotland before her family moved to the United States in 1944. She was an avid gardener and very active in the Clan Grant Society as membership secretary and Games Commissioner.



Jean was preceded in death by her husband, James E. Wilson, and daughter, Lorri Ann Newbill. She is survived by her daughter, Holly Wilson Floyd, her sister, Margaret Mary Lindemyer, four grandchildren and six great-grandchildren, as well as many dear friends. She also leaves behind her faithful little dog, Wilz whom she loved dearly.

A private family celebration of Jean's life will be held at a later date. Her ashes will be interred at the Jacksonville National Cemetery.

The Clan Grant Society - USA wishes Jean's family the comfort that comes from knowing that your loved one is as close as the memories in your heart. With great sympathy,

less and people had no cash income so they chose to leave Scotland. This continued on "Up and Down" cycles with every innovative product. Little known is that the potato blight, which looms big in Irish history, also affected Scotland.

Hunter gives descriptions of the building of ships to the export of timber from Canada and import Highlanders on the return voyage. Some mention is made of the conditions of immigrants, including the "pest houses" on Grosse Ile below Quebec City. There are separate chapters on Nova Scotia, the Glengarry settlements and Cape Breton as well as Lord Selkirk's Red River Colony. These later settlements had problems with the fur traders and the Metis, which resulted in the establishment of the Province of Manitoba.

The whole second half of the book is primarily devoted to the exploration and development of Canada. Scots led the way in the fur trade after 1800. They explored the routes to the Pacific. Lewis and Clark found that Scots of the Northwest and Hudson's Bay Companies got to the West Coast several years before them. This will be of

interest to Americans who have a history of descent from Scots who immigrated to the United States from Canada before there were restrictions on immigration. Such was my wife's family, whose grandparents left Nova Scotia in the 1890s. As girls married and men matured, Shirley Grant's family settled across Canada and then made a sharp left turn and settled up and down the Pacific Coast from Washington to Eureka in Northern California and on the Mexican Border at Calexico.

Grants will find it of interest to learn that Cuthbert Grant II was the tribal chief of the mixed bloods known as the "Metis." On a tour of Western Canada, Shirley and I visited a spot called Craigellachie where the builders of the Canadian Pacific Railroad laying track from both directions met. This name was only natural since the men behind the venture, John A. McDonald and Donald Smith, both had roots in Strathspey.

McDonald's mother was a Grant and his father was born in Strathspey. Smith came as a teenager from Forres. Hunter tells us that when Smith, founder of the Bank of Montreal, found financial aid in Scotland for the railroad, he cabled McDonald just three words, "Stand Fast, Craigellachie!" The completion of the ocean to ocean railroad system marked the beginning of Canada as a true nation.

The book ends with a look at men and women who represent people of Scottish descent on both sides of the International Border. Many resulted due to Canada's more enlightened treatment of Native Americans and intermarriage between the races.

The book will make a fine addition to any Scottish bookshelf. I recommend it highly. I suggest that if you are interested, look on Amazon.com for either a new copy or a used one.

A Dance Called America: The Scottish Highlands, the United States and Canada

by James Hunter | Sep 19, 1994

4.5 out of 5 stars **Buy Used \$24.94**

Hardcover

More Buying Choices

\$4.29 (18 used & new offers)

Paperback More Buying Choices

\$0.90 (57 used & new offers)



**Schedule of
Clan Grant Society, USA
Remaining
Board Meetings
in 2020**

**April,
July & October**

If you have any items you wish the Board to discuss, please contact a Board Member prior to the meeting.

Orkney named best place to live in Scotland for eighth consecutive year

With thanks to *The Scotsman* and Jane Bradley



Orkney is the only Scottish area to feature in a list of the UK's best places to live – taking the top spot in Scotland for the eighth year in a row.

The Bank of Scotland's Quality of Life index listed the islands as 18th, well below top ranked East Hertfordshire. No other Scottish towns, cities or council areas made the top 50. The southeast of England is the highest ranking region, with 18 local authorities securing spots in the top 50 best places to live.

Orkney maintained its top position in Scotland for the eighth consecutive year thanks to high employment levels, low crime rate, strong exam results, smaller primary class sizes and good health and happiness scores.

Glasgow's East Renfrewshire has moved into second place in Scotland, up from 13th, with Shetland down one place to third and East Dunbartonshire fourth. Meanwhile, Edinburgh rose 15 places to fifth. The top five Scottish locations also appear in the UK top 100.

The latest ONS figures indicate adults living in Orkney are among the most happy, satisfied and content in the UK, with low anxiety rates. Meanwhile, Orkney is one of the most affordable places to live for first-time buyers with an average house

price of £131,913 and has the highest employment rate with nearly nine in ten 16 to 64-year-olds in work.

Harvey Johnston, convener of Orkney Islands Council, said: "We are delighted, but not in the slightest bit surprised by the fact Orkney has taken the crown eight years running as the best place to live in Scotland.

"This reflects well on our environment and on the people of our islands, who combine a strong and traditional sense of community with a forward-thinking, ambitious, can-do attitude that makes Orkney a very special place to live, to work or to visit."

Tara Foley, managing director of Bank of Scotland, said: "Oradians have long celebrated the islands' status as one of the most desirable places to live in Scotland as well as the UK. The Scottish locations that make it into the UK's top 100 showcase the diversity of Scotland from the dramatic beauty of its remote islands to the impressive architecture of its historical cities."

The annual research takes into consideration 26 different factors that homebuyers consider when choosing a place to live. For the first time this year,

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Coming into Orkney, The Old Man of Hoy

it takes into account how important these factors are to people looking to find the perfect property with affordability, safety and access to parks and green spaces, all proving essential.

East Renfrewshire residents boast the highest weekly earnings in Scotland at £972, while Edinburgh has the highest proportion of people with degrees.



The Abernethy Highland Games, Nethy Bridge, Scotland...where Dr. Grant will be Chieftain! (See below)

The Clan Grant Society-USA announces the following:

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

On behalf of the Directors and Committee of Abernethy Highland Games, it gives me great pleasure to invite you to be Chieftain of this year's Games and Clan Grant Gathering which will take place as usual at Nethy Bridge on Saturday 8th August.

Our Games are wholly owned and run by the community of Nethy Bridge and it is an event in which we all take great pride. In conferring the office of Chieftain, we wish to recognize the long-standing links between Abernethy Highland Games and the world-wide community of the Clan Grant.

Neil Sutherland

Chairman, Abernethy Highland Games.

Draft Programme for the 2020 Clan Grant International Gathering.

Below is a dot point listing of the **proposed programme** for this year's International Gathering to be held in Scotland in August. **PLEASE NOTE: this is a draft only and is subject to change** as some activities are yet to be finalised.

* **Fri 7th** August 2020 Evening: Drinks and registration at Duthil where you will receive your Programme and lanyard which act as your ticket for the week.

* **Sat 8th** August 2020 Day: Abernethy Highland Games, march to the Opening Ceremony of the Games and meet with fellow Grants at the Clan Tent.
Evening: Dinner & Ceilidh at Autmore House, Nethy Bridge **BOOKINGS ESSENTIAL.**

* **Sun 9th August 2020:** AM - Clan Grant Society AGM
PM - (**To be confirmed TBC**) Visit to Grantown Museum – it is hoped that the special research room for visiting Grants will be operating by then.

* **Mon 10th** August 2020 Day: Visit to Ballindalloch Castle – Seat of an important branch of the Grant family and a lovely place to visit – described as 'The Pearl of the North'.
Evening: Highland Genealogy – tracing your family history. **TBC**

* **Tues 11th** August 2020 Day: Monarch of the Glen Tour – **BOOKINGS ESSENTIAL.** Tour includes Newtonmore, Dalwhinnie Distillery & Ardverikie Castle (Glenbogle) plus lunch.
Evening: Free

* **Wed 12th** August 2020 Day: Jacobite Boat Trip to Urquhart Castle
Evening: Dinner on the train' – Strathspey Steam Railway (**TBC**) – bookings essential if this is confirmed in final programme when released.

* **Thu 13th** August 2020 Day: Self guided tours. Information on local places of interest will be provided so attendees can pick and choose where they would like to visit at their leisure.
Evening: **INTERNATIONAL GATHERING 2020 FINALE.** 'Beating Retreat' The Square, Grantown-on-Spey, – this is a military style ceremony community engagement event. **FOLLOWED BY** Clan Grant Supper at The Grant Arms Hotel, Grantown-on-Spey. **BOOKING REQUIRED.**

**If you are interested in traveling to Scotland in 2020 with the Clan Grant,
please contact**

**Dr. Bill Grant, Clan Grant, president, at academicdad@yahoo.com
or Colin Grant-Adams at colin_grant_adams@hotmail.com**

Scottish Wisdom

**Money cannot buy happiness. But, somehow,
it's more comfortable to cry in a Mercedes Benz
than it is on a bicycle.**

Anonymous



Look closely under the arrow. That's me n' Fraser!

Icy adventures on a Caledonian MacBrayne Ferry!

On one of the many trips that my friend, Marti Van Horne, and I took to Scotland - all with an entire crowd of wonderful folks...and with our Blue Badge Scottish Guide, Fraser Gordon, was on the Caledonian MacBrayne ferry to Orkney.

Fraser and I loved to stand at the bow of the ship and did so every time we had the opportunity. This day was particularly cold. Fraser and I were laughing and talking and just having a marvelous time.

All of a sudden, I thought Fraser sounded funny when he talked...and evidently he thought I didn't sound right either. Our words were coming out as if we were both badly snocked. Our lips wouldn't work right. We both looked at the other and started laughing hysterically, which really sounded strange! Both of us had managed to freeze our lips.

All these years later, Fraser is still my wonderful friend! Beth



**The USA has more
bagpipe bands than
does Scotland!**

A free trip to Scotland?

VisitScotland brings you the closest thing to a real visit...in just a few minutes!!

It's free and you don't even have to pack your socks. You are allowed to return again and again if you wish. Visit:

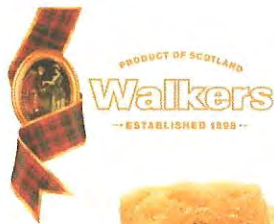
<https://youtube/FIG6tbYaA88>



A SCOTTISH BLESSING

THESE THINGS I WARMLY WISH FOR YOU:
 SOMEONE TO LOVE, SOME WORK TO DO,
 A BIT O'SUN, A BIT O'CHEER,
 AND A GUARDIAN ANGEL ALWAYS NEAR.

Given to your editor by Angus McBryde



The Finest Shortbread
 comes from Scotland.

(Taste Walkers and you'll know why)



120 years of family dedication to baking pure
 butter shortbread is what makes Walkers
The World's Finest Shortbread

Walkers Shortbread is proud to have been granted a Royal Warrant of
 Appointment from Her Majesty The Queen for the supply of Shortbread.



BY APPOINTMENT TO
 HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN
 SHORTBREAD & BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS
 WALKERS SHORTBREAD LTD. ABERLOUR



WILLIAM GRANT & SONS
INDEPENDENT FAMILY DISTILLERS SINCE 1887

DISTILLER OF THE YEAR

ISC 2005, 2006, 2008, 2009, IWSC 2010, 2011, 2013

Handcrafted at
THE BALVENIE®
Distillery, Banffshire

The Balvenie Caribbean Cask, Aged 14 Years
The Most Handcrafted Single Malt

The Balvenie is a unique range of single malts created by David Stewart, The Balvenie Malt Master. Each has its own unique taste, but each is rich, luxuriously smooth and underpinned by the distinctively honeyed character of The Balvenie.

The exceptional quality of The Balvenie is attributable to the unique craftsmanship retained by The Balvenie Distillery. Nowhere else will you find a distillery that still grows its own barley, malts in its own traditional floor malting, employs a team of coopers to tend its casks, a coppersmith to maintain its stills and has in its service the most experienced Malt Master in Scotland.

Whisky enthusiasts in the U.S. can now enjoy the new Balvenie Caribbean Cask – an intense 14-year-old rum finish single malt. The Balvenie Malt Master David Stewart, had this to say of this marque, launched in October 2010, “We’ve found that many years maturation in traditional oak whisky casks followed by a few months of rum cask maturation complements The Balvenie single malt very well, and this expression is a beautifully rounded 14-year-old whisky that combines traditional Balvenie vanilla notes with rich toffee, a hint of fruit and a warm, lingering finish.”

Tasting Notes

NOSE: Rich, sweet and creamy toffee on the nose combines with fresh fruit notes

TASTE: Rounded with vanilla and sweet oak notes, with a fruity character that develops with time

FINISH: Soft and lingering

Awards and Accolades

- 2013 Gold, International Wine & Spirit Competition
- 2015 Gold Outstanding, International Wine & Spirit Competition

Product Features

- A unique new single malt featuring rum cask finishing.
- Created by maturing The Balvenie first in second-fill traditional oak whisky casks before transferring the whisky to casks previously used to mature Caribbean rum.
- Bottled at 43% ABV.



A Not-So-Brief History of Scottish Independence

This primer covers Scottish sovereignty from the Roman era to the Jacobite revolts, the 2014 referendum and Brexit



With many thanks to *Smithsonian Magazine*

Following the resounding victory of the Conservative Party last year, the political drama of Brexit is seemingly in its final stages. On January 31, the United Kingdom is set to begin a transition period that will conclude at the end of 2020 with the official withdrawal of the nation from the European Union. With this departure, however, a new political drama may emerge.

While the U.K. as a whole voted in favor of Brexit back in the summer of 2016, most residents of Scotland—specifically, 62 percent—cast their ballots in hopes of remaining in the European Union, which offers Scotland the trade benefits of a single market and has contributed significantly to the country’s infrastructure and industry.

In a statement released at the time of the vote, First Minister of Scotland Nicola Sturgeon said, “As things stand, Scotland faces the prospect of being taken out of the E.U. against our will. [...] I regard that as democratically unacceptable.”

The alternative, a Scottish departure from the United Kingdom, would be a shock to a union that has existed for more than 300 years. And though Scottish voters rejected independence with resounding no votes as recently as 2014, that was before Brexit was on the table.

In recent months, Sturgeon and other members of the pro-independence Scottish National

Party have floated the possibility of a second referendum. Given the “material change of circumstance” since the 2014 vote, the argument goes, Scots are likely to arrive at a new consensus.

Polling conducted by What Scotland Thinks reflects a rise in support for independence but suggests the “Yes” side is still just shy of a majority.

Still, says John Curtice, a political scientist at Strathclyde University who runs the polling site, “The majority against is not that big and the longer the timeframe, somewhat greater the level of support.”

As Alan Renwick, deputy director of University College

London’s Constitution Unit, explains: Proponents of independence which offer two main arguments. The first centers on national identity and sovereignty, suggesting Scotland’s “right for self-determination has been violated,” while the second focuses on access to trade. Interestingly, Renwick notes, the latter of these has actually been weakened by Brexit, as Scotland would be “leaving [the U.K.], a market that is much more important [...] in terms of Scottish exports,” for an E.U. market with lower relative export value.

“There are those head and heart sides of the argument,” says Renwick, “and it’s not at all clear which of those might dominate in any future inde-

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pendence referendum.”

It remains to be seen whether Sturgeon will actually be able to follow through on her proposed independence vote—particularly in lieu of the news that Prime Minister Boris Johnson has formally rejected her request for a second referendum—and, if so, whether Scots are ultimately in favor of independence. In the meantime, Smithsonian magazine has you covered with a primer on the tangled history of Scottish sovereignty.

The early years

The inhabitants of what is now Scotland fiercely protected the region’s independence long before the kingdom’s official establishment in 843 A.D. When the Roman Empire’s armies, emboldened by their successful conquest of southern Britain, arrived in Scotland during the first century A.D., they were met by tribes who quickly “turned to armed resistance on a large scale,” according to Roman historian Tacitus.

Hadrian's Wall

Outmatched by the Romans’ “highly disciplined [...] war machine,” writes Ben Johnson for *Historic U.K.*, the locals, called Caledonians by the Romans, resorted to guerrilla tactics like carrying out nighttime raids on unsuspecting Roman forts. Although the Scottish tribes suffered a devastating defeat at the Battle of Mons Graupius in 83 A.D., the skirmish marked the Romans’ furthest advance into Scotland, and over the next several centuries, Rome failed to secure additional territory in the region. In northern Scotland, meanwhile, a tribe known as the Picts gained traction and started carrying out border raids at the far reaches of Hadrian’s Wall. By 212 A.D., the Romans had all but abandoned Scotland, and in 410, they withdrew from Britain entirely.



The next wave of outsiders to stake a claim on Scotland were the Vikings, who launched their first attacks on the British Isles during the late eighth century. These Scandinavians didn’t venture to new lands solely in search of plunder. Many settled down, making homes for themselves in places like Ireland and Scotland and building ties with existing communities. Still, the Vikings’ intentions weren’t entirely noble, and in the mid-ninth century, a tribal leader named Kenneth MacAlpin united the famously fragmented Scottish clans in the fight against the foreign invaders. In doing so, he became arguably the first ruler of the Kingdom of Scotland, founding a dynasty that would endure for centuries.

The Wars of Scottish Independence

During the medieval period, England started treating its northern neighbor much like a feudal territory. In response, Scottish patriots banded together under William Wallace, the freedom fighter forever (erroneously) cemented in popular

imagination as a blue paint-covered kilt-wearer. Wallace and his men won a decisive victory at the Battle of Stirling Bridge in September 1297 but lost momentum and, in July 1298, suffered a devastating defeat at the Battle of Falkirk.

Robert the Bruce won a major victory against the English at the Battle of Bannockburn in 1297.

After Falkirk, Wallace went on the run. He evaded the English for years but was captured and executed in August 1305. As Wallace’s influence faded, Robert the Bruce seized power. Following years of fighting, most famously at the Battle of Bannockburn in 1314, Bruce convinced England

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to recognize Scotland's independence, bringing the First War of Scottish Independence to a close in 1328. Though a Second War of Scottish Independence began soon after Bruce's death, it petered out when England's focus shifted to the Hundred Years' War against France.

In Scottish lore, Wallace and Bruce are the figures around whom "pretty much everybody inside the [modern] nationalist movement is able to unite behind," says Curtice. "Bannockburn is probably [...] the most iconic piece of anti-English history."

The Stuart dynasty and the English Civil War

James VI and I was the first monarch to unite England, Scotland and Ireland under one crown. (Public domain)

When Elizabeth I died childless in 1603, an opportunity arose for unification between the neighboring nations. The deceased monarch's distant cousin James VI of Scotland, son of Mary, Queen of Scots, took the English and Irish thrones as James I, becoming the first monarch to unite the three nations under one crown. His accession, in the words of University of Glasgow historian Karin Bowie, was a "dynastic accident" with longstanding consequences.

Though James hoped to unite England, Ireland and Scotland in one kingdom, his vision proved unpopular, and over the coming century, civil war and rebellion ran rampant in all three kingdoms. James' son Charles I showed even less foresight than his father, and his tyrannical tendencies eventually cost him both the crown and

his head. In the ensuing English Civil War, Scots fervently backed the forces of Charles II, who upon retaking the throne after the 1660 death of Lord Protector Oliver Cromwell, was hailed as king of England, Scotland and Ireland.

Charles was succeeded by his brother James II, who in turn lost the throne to Protestant William and Mary during the bloodless Glorious Revolution of 1688. (As the Catholic king of a largely Protestant country, James, whose Latin name inspired his supporters' classification as Jacobites, alienated his subjects by prosecuting Anglican bishops and suspending the Scottish and English Parliaments after they refused to repeal anti-Catholic legislation.) Mary's sister Anne inherited the throne

following the couple's untimely deaths, ushering in what would prove to be a decisive new era in Scottish-Anglican relations.

The Acts of Union and the Jacobite revolts

The contentious events of the 1690s and early 1700s—Scotland's failed attempt to colonize what is now Panama decimated the country's economy while divisions in the Scottish Parliament left the fate of the succession unclear,

among other crises—culminated in the formation of a new kingdom.

On May 1, 1707, England and Scotland officially united, becoming "One Kingdom by the Name of Great Britain." According to Bowie, two main factors precipitated the arrival of this long-ported union: Scots were dissatisfied with "how



King James VI & I

Continued on page 17

they were being governed within the union” of crowns, and the monarchy created by the Glorious Revolution was “precarious,” under constant threat of rebellion by the Jacobite supporters of the deposed James II.

The treaty passed by both nations’ parliaments lent Scotland economic security and access to England’s colonial trade network; meanwhile, a provision that excluded all Catholics—namely, James’ exiled descendants—from the royal succession gave England a safeguard against the Jacobites and Catholic France.

Charles Edward Stuart, or Bonnie Prince Charlie, lost the Battle of Culloden in less than an hour.

With the passage of the Acts of Union, coinage, taxes and trade were standardized across Great Britain. Scotland retained its legal, religious and educational systems but joined the main British Parliament, albeit with a disproportionately low number of representatives.

The union of these two oft-warring countries proved predictably unpopular. As poet Robert Burns later observed, many Scots believed their representatives had been “bought and sold for English gold.”

Per Bowie, the Scottish Parliament voted to accept the union by a “fairly lukewarm majority”

dominated by members of the nobility. Unionists tended to be fairly well-to-do and highly educated, but they met a “huge amount of resistance” from Scottish nationalists who shared a deep-seated distrust of England.

By 1715, discontent over the union’s adverse

political and economic effects was widespread enough to spark a Jacobite-led rebellion. According to the U.K. Parliament portal, the Jacobites painted themselves as “defenders of Scottish liberties,” pledging to repeal the union and restore Scotland’s parliament, but remained chiefly concerned with restoring the crown to the descendants of James II.

Though George I was able to quell the 1715 rebellion, the Jacobite cause remained a strong force in the Scottish Highlands, and in 1745, a second revolt centered on Prince Charles Edward Stuart, better known as Bonnie Prince Charlie or the Young Pretender, broke out. Following the revolt’s failure, the British government implemented harsh policies aimed at dismantling the Highlands’ clan system and eliminating the Jacobite cause once and for all.

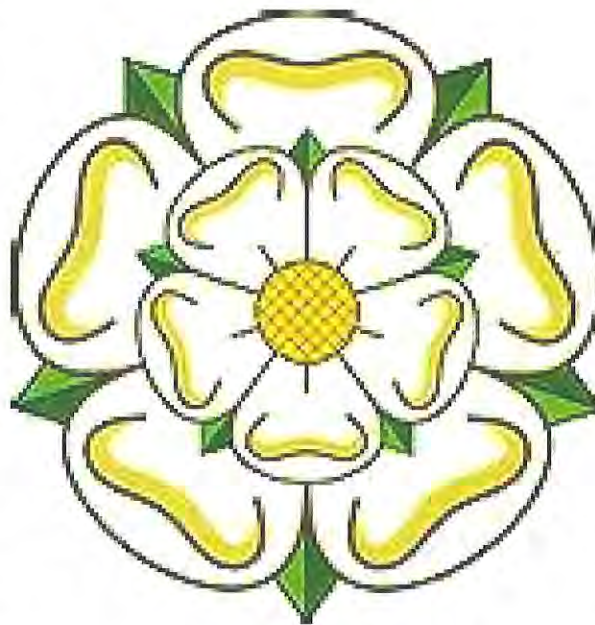


Modern Scotland

By the late 18th century, the issue of Scottish versus English identity had been largely subsumed by the countries’ shared conflicts with other members of the British Empire, including the American colonies and Ireland. Scotland’s textile industry thrived, sparking industrialization and urbanization, and Scots gained more power within the British government.

Scotland “joined England just at the time,

or just before, England takes off with the Industrial Revolution,” says Curtice. Its inhabitants profited “disproportionately” from Britain’s imperialism and industry, and for at least 150 years or so,



Jacobite White Rose

Continued on page 18

the country was a “well and truly signed up part of the British Empire.”

But the question of independence, or at the very least devolution of power, remained of interest to Scots. When Prime Minister William Gladstone, a Brit of Scottish descent, proposed the restoration of an Irish parliament “separate from but subordinate to Westminster” in 1886, his conception of “home rule” also took root in Scotland, which had won a measure of administrative devolution with the establishment of the Scottish Office the year prior.

Member of Parliament William Cowan introduced a bill aimed at creating a separate Scottish parliament in 1913. His impassioned opening statement offered a prescient glimpse of contemporary talking points, criticizing English MPs who “imagine themselves experts on Scottish affairs” and calling for Scottish control over legislation “for land, for the liquor trade, for education, for housing, for fisheries, for ecclesiastical affairs, for one-hundred-and-one matters of purely local concerns.”

The advent of World War I suspended discussions of home rule for both Scotland and Ireland, but in 1922, the Irish Free State managed to successfully break away from the U.K. after a bloody guerrilla war. According to Curtice, Britain’s economic dominance and status as an imperial powerhouse began to fade around the same time as the conflict’s denouement, limiting the benefits Scotland reaped as a member of the union.

In 1934, the National Party of Scotland and the Scottish Party joined together to form the Scottish National Party. Plagued by infighting and policy differences, the nationalist SNP nevertheless gained momentum during World War II, with politician Robert McIntyre winning the party’s first seat in Parliament during an April 1945 by-election. Following the war’s conclusion, McIntyre immediately lost his seat, and, in the words of Curtice, “Party politics went back to normal.”

Outside of several largely symbolic victo-

ries—including nationalists’ Christmas 1950 theft of the Scottish coronation Stone of Scone, housed in Westminster Abbey since 1296—the SNP’s growth stagnated in the decades that followed. With the discovery of oil off Scotland’s North Sea coast during the 1970s, however, the party’s message started to resonate with more voters and, in 1974, the SNP won 11 seats in Parliament.

The first meeting of the devolved Scottish parliament took place on May 12, 1999.

Building on this success, nationalist politicians introduced a referendum designed to gauge support for a local Scottish Assembly. Though pro-devolution voters just edged out the competition, only 32.8 percent of the electorate turned out for the referendum, rendering the verdict null and void.

A 1979 devolution referendum proved more successful, with Scotland overwhelmingly voting in favor of a decentralized legislature; the new governing body met in Edinburgh for the first time on May

12, 1999.

For those hoping to preserve the United Kingdom, says Curtice, devolution was “an attempt to stymie the demand for independence.” But for the SNP, devolution was simply a “stepping stone” on the path to a fully autonomous Scotland.

The SNP won the Scottish Parliament’s first majority government in 2011, paving the way for the 2014 independence referendum. Ultimately, 45 percent of Scots voted in favor of leaving the U.K., while 55 percent voted against.

Though many of the issues debated around the time of the 1707 Acts of Union are no longer relevant, Bowie says the events of the 18th century hold valuable insights for the current independence movement.

“The union comes out of a ten-year context,” she explains. “That longer-term context of the union of crowns not working very well applies, but it had gotten particularly bad in the last ten years before 1707, so it’s in response to quite short-term pressures.”



Bear sculpture to honour John Muir unveiled in Dunbar

A steel sculpture of a bear in tribute to conservationist John Muir has been unveiled in Dunbar, East Lothian.

The welded artwork, standing at five metres (16ft) high, was sculpted by Scottish artist Andy Scott, the man behind the Kelpies.

The work of art is in tribute to Mr Muir, who was born in Dunbar in 1838. The bear is symbolic of his travels through America's wild places.

It is located off the A1, near the Spott Roundabout in Dunbar.

Muir emigrated from Scotland in 1849, and played a key role in the development of America's national parks, petitioning the Congress for the National Park Bill, which established Yosemite National Park.

Sculptor Mr Scott, a graduate of Glasgow School of Art who has completed more than 70 projects across the UK and internationally including the Kelpies, said: "It is fantastic to see this sculpture finally being erected as part of the Hallhill development, especially in memory of such an influential character as John Muir, which is particularly apt given today's focus on the environment.



The five-metre steel bear by sculptor Andy Scott has been unveiled in East Lothian

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Scottish Roman history museum gets £400,000

Museum which preserves the memory of the Roman's failed attempt to subdue the Caledonians to grow!

A specialist Roman history museum which is being refurbished and expanded has been given a £395,000 funding boost.

It is hoped the investment in the Trimontium Museum in Melrose will lead to a large increase in tourism in the Borders town.

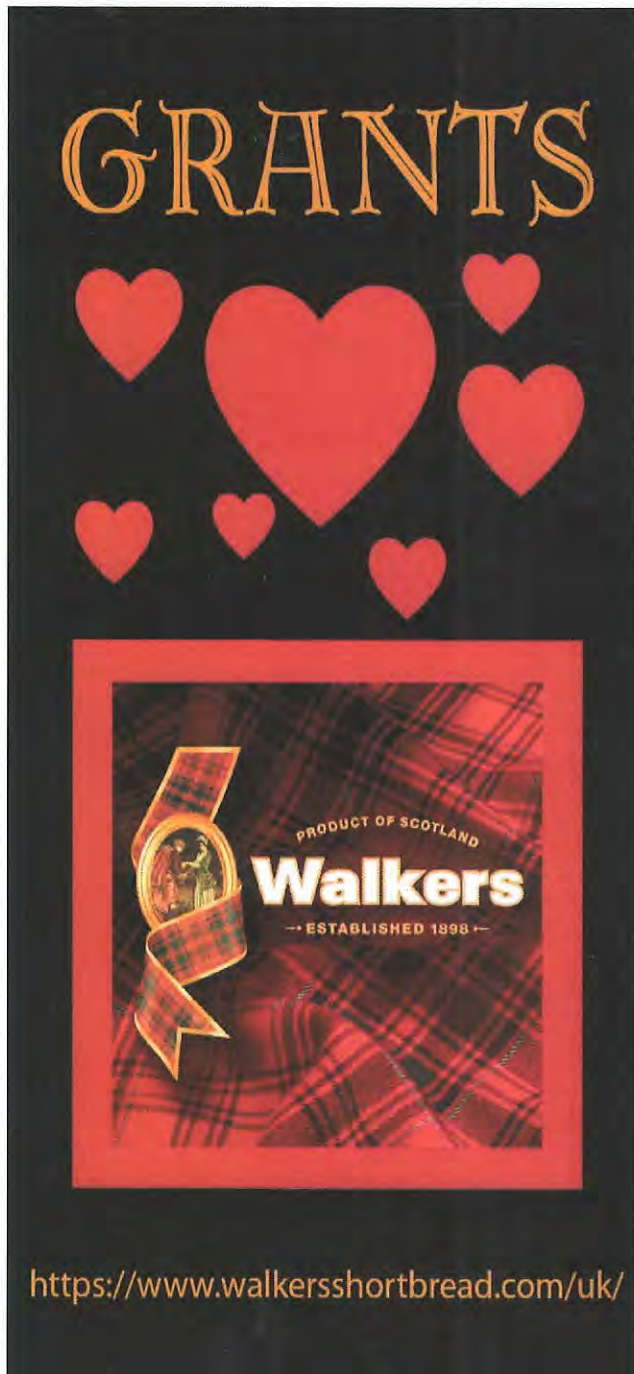
The Trimontium Trust has been awarded a £394,902 grant from the South of Scotland Economic Partnership (SoSEP) to help towards a refurbishment project with a total cost of more than £1.25m.

The funding will be used to develop a learning programme which will enable visitors to contribute to archaeological research.

Dr John Reid, chairman of the Trimontium Trust, said: "The trust is grateful to SoSEP and Scottish Government and our other partners for supporting our vision to develop this to a scale and quality which compliments the other excellent attractions in Melrose and the wider Borders.

"Newstead Roman Fort lies in an area incredibly rich in historical heritage.

Continued on page 22



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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 the authority of Sir James Grant of Grant, The Right Honorary 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; Jeniphrr Grant, 2013 – 2015.

**It's great to
be a Grant!**





Much of Melrose is incredibly rich in Scottish historical heritage.

Trimontium Trust, *continued from page 20*

“The Trimontium Trust has been proud to share its story for over 25 years from our small museum in Melrose, Scotland, overlooked by the ancient hill fort on Eildon Hill.”

The museum focuses on the Roman fort at Newstead and visitors can see tools used by soldiers to build the fort.

Pottery, examples of glassmaking and replica armour are among the other items on display.

Rural Economy Secretary Fergus Ewing said: “This funding will allow the Trimontium Trust to expand on the great work it is already doing to promote the rich Roman and Iron Age history of the Scottish Borders.

Did your own family come from the Orkney Islands?

The people of Orkney were closely connected with the great age of exploration and colonial expansion and many Orkney lads signed on with the Hudson’s Bay Company, pursuing the fur trade in the distant woods of Canada.

Orcadians joined the Hudson’s Bay Company in such numbers that at one point 3/4 of the company’s employees were from Orkney Island.

This chapter of the archipelago’s history was commemorated by a new musical, *The Orcadians of Hudson’s Bay*, which premiered at the Celtic Connections music festival in Glasgow this past January.



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Where did the term “Black Market” come from?

In medieval England and in Scotland, there were nomadic mercenaries who wandered the countryside and would sell their services to the highest bidder.

These were hardened fighters who lived solitary lives in the wilderness. They did not have the luxury of servants to polish their armor and it would oxidize to a blackish hue.

They came to be known as black knights.

At local town festivals they would have exhibition jousting matches in which the winner of the fight would win the loser's weapons and armor.

The local gentry, softened by the good life, would, many times, lose to these black knights.

The nomadic knights didn't have much use for an extra set of armor and would sell it back to the losers immediately after the fight.

The losing nobility would be forced to buy back their armor. After time, the sale of the oxidized armor came to be known as the “Black Market.”



**Cuimhnich air na daoine
on tá inig thu.**

(Remember those from whom you are descended.)

Clan Grant Society USA

Games for 2019,

Festivals Commissioners

Month	First Day	Second Day	Size of Games	Scottish Games and Festivals	Games Commissioner
4	5		large	San Antonio Highland Games and Celtic Music Festival	Carl Allen
4	27		medium	Celtic Gathering of Southern MD:	R Steven Grant
5	11	12	medium	Arlington TX: TEXAS SCOTTISH FESTIVAL & HIGHLAND GAMES	Carl Allen
5	18		large	Fair Hill Scottish Games Elkton MD:	Richard Grant
5	25	26	Large	Greenville SC Gallabre Scottish Games	Fred Wood
5	25	26	Large	Scottish Fest Costa Mesa CA	Rand Allan
6	1	2	medium	Glasgow KY Highland Games	George James
6	1		medium	Garrett County Highland Fest	R Steven Grant
6	1		Large	Utah Scottish Festival and Highland Games	Bob Grant
6	8	9	small	Blairsville GA Scottish Festival & Highland Games	Gary Grant
6	15	16	small	Taste of Scotland Franklin NC	Robert C Grant
6	16		medium	Mid Maryland Celtic Festival, MD	R Steven Grant
6	22		Large	Tacoma Highland Games, WA	Jeniphrr Grant
6	22	23	medium	San Diego Scottish Highland Games	Rand Allan
7	1		Large	Pacific Northwest Highland Games, Enumclaw, WA	Jeniphrr Grant
7	13	14	large	Grandfather Mountain, NC Highland Games	Pruitt Young Allen
7	13	14	small	Payson Scottish Festival	Bob Grant
7	20		medium	Portland Highland Games	Jeff Click
8	3	4	small	Monterey CA	Amanda Hazan-Sanchez
8	17		medium	Topsham Maine	Lysle Grant
8	24		medium	Quechee Scottish Festival, VT	Lysle Grant
8	31	1-Sep	large	Virginia Scottish Games	Paul D. Grant
8	31	1-Sep	large	Pleasanton CA: Highland Games	Amanda Hazan-Sanchez
9	1		medium	Ligonier PA	Will Kenyon
9	8	9	small	McMinnville Scottish Games	Jeff Click
9	13	14	small	Upper East Tennessee Celtic Soc	George James
9	21	22	medium	Loon Mt New Hampshire	Lysle Grant
10	5		medium	Felton CA	Amanda Hazan-Sanchez
10	12	13	large	Seaside Games Ventura CA	Rand Allan
10	13	13	small	Kitfest	Phoebe Pennypacker
10	19	20	large	Stone Mt Georgia Highland games	Gary Grant
10	26		medium	Central Virginia	Howard Parsons
10			medium	Tyler Scottish Festival	Carl Allen
11	1	2	large	Charleston SC Highland Games	Fred Wood
11	2	3	medium	Mohab Celtic Festival, Scots on the Rocks	Bob Grant
11	9	10	medium	Salado Scottish Gathering and Highland Games	Carl Allen



<<http://www.electricscotland.com/familytree/cookbook/index.htm>>

A gift for you

You'll have to be patient and copy the pages, but I am so delighted to have found my cookbook I wrote in 1993 or so. We sold 1000 copies of this to benefit the publication I did for the library...at \$10.00 a copy.

It was called *Kissin' Cousins Cookbook* and is made up of recipes from my family and also many really good friends. I wrote a little something about each person who sent along a recipe..and, I've been told it was fun to read...besides goodies to eat.

Just go to the address at the left...and there it is. It was before I knew much more than how to turn the computer on...and before we knew how to make a book...so, each page is individually saved.

It's not so hard to read the pages...so you may read and only save those you wish to keep. Enjoy! *Beth*

Kissin' Cousins Cookbook

Scottish words that're fun to know and even to use!

Rumple-bane - the lowest bone of the spine.

Crouse - merry, lively, brisk, bold, from the Gaelic 'craos' meaning greedy, gluttonous, eager for any pleasure of the senses.

Gunzie - a derogatory name for the nose or mouth, possibly applied originally to the snout of a hog in reference to the grunting noise of the animal.

Muslin-kail - a name applied by Burns to a purely vegetable soup without animal ingredients of any kind and made up of mainly

barley, greens and onions.

Sook - a drop, sip, or taste of liquor.

Blaud - to lay anything flat with violence, as the wind or rain does the corn.

Athol Brose - whisky with honey, taken as a morning drop; a powerful and indigestive mixture that no one but a Highlander out in the open air and in active exercise during the whole day can safely indulge in.

Bap - a small wheaten cake or roll, sold in Scotland for breakfast when porridge is not used.

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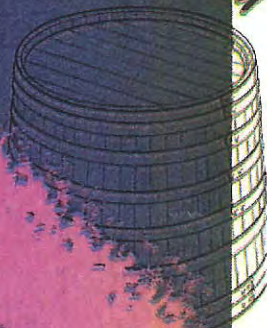
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