

The Whistle

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THE SCOTTISH SOCIETY OF INDIANAPOLIS

Gach ni Albanach

Fourth Edition, October through December 2016



From the desk of the President

Fellow Scots,

In August we gathered as a group of Scots, over one hundred strong, to celebrate the success of our Society. Although the weather didn't allow us to be outside as planned, the evening was still a joyful occasion. We enjoyed the company of new friends, good food and drink, and the music of Hogeeye Navy. Best of all, we presented the first installment of the Scottish Foundation of Indianapolis McMath Scholarship to IUPUI to the tunes of the Highland Great Pipe. It was truly a great time for the Society. I want to thank Ms. Pat Tussing for generously suppling much of the libation, and Dan and Jane for helping to sponsor some of the costs for the evening. Many people donated to the endowment and to sponsor the Games. I was moved by this out pouring as we start this new page in Society history.

The beginning of September is the start of the busy season for our Society. The promotion of our Scottish heritage and Highland Games and Festival takes us to many places, meeting many people. Over the next few weeks, we will be chatting with hundreds of people about the Games and the Society. We will be talking to people at German Park, Columbus, and Military Park, leading up to the Indianapolis Scottish Highland Games and Festival. The season will culminate at the International Festival at the State Fairgrounds. I hope to see many of you come to these events and share your stories and heritage as well.

We are nearly ready to host the seventh annual Indianapolis Scottish Games and Festival. The Games have grown these last few years, and it's important that we remain steadfast in this venture. Volunteer, join the committee, and attend. Look for an expanded entertainment roster, new activities, the Bonnie Prince, as well as whisky tasting, athletics, great Scottish food and Celtic merchandise.

Our Society is only as strong as the people in it. In November we will hold elections for office. Nominations are being accepted for positions on the board. Once again, I encourage you to become involved, attend, and volunteer. I am grateful to serve as your president.

Slainte'
Robin Jarrett FSA Scot
President Scottish Society of Indianapolis



The Indianapolis Scottish Highland Games and Festival *October 8, 2016*

The Indianapolis Scottish Highland Games and Festival committee are making the final preparations for the 7th annual event. We are thrilled to welcome for the first time, The American Rogues to the pavilion stage. Returning favorite entertainers include Drunk & Sailor, Highland Reign, and our very own, Celtic Rain. Dance groups, Hoosier Havers, Irish Blessing, and Celtic Motion will grace the Whisky Stage between tastings. Get in line early if you wish to taste “the water of life” presented by distributor, William Grant and Sons. Tutor Rose Players will once again bring history to life as they depict the Bonnie Prince Charlie and his court. Don’t miss the action in the Highlands as 2015 Athlete of the Day, Elissa Hapner, returns to the field to defend her title. Scores of caber-tossing, hammer-throwing, and sheaf-tossing competitors will thrill the crowd as they vie for records and bragging rights. The Scottish Village will delight shoppers and hungry patrons with an enticing display of Celtic wares and delicious food and beverages including smoked haggis, drunken mushrooms, and Scotch eggs. We will once again host a solo-piping contest, and the sounds of the pipes will be heard every hour, on the hour as bands parade the grounds. Plan to attend the Awards Ceremony in the Highlands and the Bonniest Knees Contest in the Lowlands. Consult the schedule on our website for times. Face painters will offer free face painting to our wee ones, and the kids’ quest will entertain as children earn the honor of Knight or Lady. We are pleased to announce that Mayor Joseph Hogsett will make an appearance and deliver a proclamation declaring October 8th as Scottish Heritage Day. Co-Chairs, Lise Douglass and Deneice Jarrett wish to thank the committee, the sponsors, the volunteers, the vendors, the athletes, the entertainers, and all who join together to make this a special day – a day to celebrate all things Scottish.
See you at the festival!



CALENDAR of EVENTS

October

- 8 7th Annual Indianapolis Scottish Games and Festival, German Park 8600 S. Meridian 9am - 9pm
- 12 SSI Dinner Meeting 6:30pm, Program “A tailor in Prince Charles Army” with Michael Dollinger
- 20 SSI Board of Trustee’s meeting Claddagh 3835 E. 96th St. Indianapolis 46240

November

- 10-12 40th Annual Indy International Festival, Indiana State Fairgrounds 1200 E. 38th St. Blue Pavilion Building
- 17 SSI Trustee’s Meeting, Claddagh 3835 E. 96th Street, Indianapolis, 46240
- 19 St. Andrews Dinner, Georges Neighborhood Grill, 6935 Lake Plaza Dr. Indianapolis

December

- 14 SSI Dinner Meeting 6:30pm, Program, “A Travel Log, Grandfather Mountain”
- 22 SSI Trustee’s Meeting, Claddagh 3835 E. 96th Street, Indianapolis, 46240

January 2017 and beyond

- Jan 11 SSI Dinner Meeting 6:30pm, Program, “Burns Lite”
- Feb 8 SSI Dinner Meeting 6:30pm, Program “Tasting the Water of Life” with Arnie Lewin
- Feb 22 13th Annual IUPUI International Festival, IUPUI Campus Center 420 University Blvd, Indianapolis
- Mar 17 36th Annual St. Patrick’s Day Parade

WELCOME NEW MEMBERS

President, Robin Jarrett wishes a hearty, “Failte Chun Ar Cumann!” or “Welcome to our Society!”
Join us in giving our new members a warm welcome.

Welcome to;
Kathleen and Thomas Hohman, Matt Jarson, James and Madlyn Taylor, Michael Smith,
Geri and Charlie Williams

Members (new and old) contact Steven Johnson, treasurer, to order a name badge.

SCOTTISH SOCIETY OF INDIANAPOLIS MEETINGS

LATIVIAN CENTER
1008 WEST 64TH STREET, INDIANAPOLIS, 46260

6:30 - Social Time

7:00 – Announcements and Dinner

8:00 – Program/Guest Speaker

	October	November	December
Date	Wednesday, October 12th	Saturday, November 19th	Wednesday, December 14th
Meat Dish	Mary Thompson	George’s Neighborhood Pub	TBA
Program	A Tailor in the Army of Prince Charles Presented by Michael Dollinger	St. Andrew’s Dinner (No regular Wed. meeting)	A Travel Log Grandfather Mountain Highland Games
Side Dish	A-F—Veggie/Casserole	A-F— Salad	A-F—Dessert
	G-McC—Salad	G-McC— Dessert	G-McC —Veggie/Casserole
	McD-Z—Dessert	McD-Z— Veggie/Casserole	McD-Z—Salad

Bring a side dish based on the first letter of your last name. Please bring at least 3 large servings per attending family member. Example: a couple would bring at least 6 large servings.

Meeting Costs: Members \$5, Returning Guests \$7, First-Time Guests are free.

Bring place settings and beverages of your choice.

Scotch whisky available, \$3 a shot



Join Us for Scottish Country Dancing



Like to dance? Want to learn? Just want to get some exercise? Join some of the Society members most Mondays for traditional Scottish country dancing. Society Trustee Ken Morgan leads beginner and experienced dancers in a relaxed and fun atmosphere. You'll be having too much fun to feel self-conscious.

New Location:

Latvian Community Center, 1008 W 64th St., Indianapolis, IN 46260

7:30 - 8:00 PM Beginning Dance lessons

8:00 - 9:00 PM Social dancing

9:00 - 9:30 PM Advanced dancing

All are welcome, no partner needed.

Call Ken Morgan at 317-260-1828 for more information.

It's a good idea to call ahead to make sure we are dancing

Articles Needed for



The Thistle



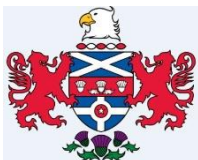
- The editor wishes to thank past and future contributors to the SSI Newsletter.
- Anyone attending events related to Scottish heritage and culture such as festivals and clan gatherings is encouraged to write a brief article describing the event and to enclose a photo or two.
- Feature Articles of 600 to 700 words including a graphic or photo are needed. These can be about any Scottish social, historic, or cultural topic including clan histories. Please include reference citations.
- Articles pertaining to different genres of Scottish music would be of great interest to our readers.
- We encourage submission of favorite Scottish recipes for publication.

Contact and send to Armand Hayes: mrgoodnews@comcast.net

NOVEMBER ELECTIONS AT THE FEAST OF ST. ANDREWS

Elections for the 2017 Board of Trustees will be held at the annual St. Andrew's Dinner, November 19th at Georges Neighborhood Pub. If you are interested in serving in a leadership role or on the board, please contact Andrew Thompson, election committee chair: 765-894-6726 or handyandy1@frontiernet.net. October 12th is the deadline for submissions.

Gach ni Albanach



FLOWERS OF THE FOREST

Secretary Emeritus, Maj. Lee E. Cloe, D. Ed., USAF (Ret.)



Alan Cloe informed me that Dr. Cloe passed away in his sleep on the weekend of Saturday, September 24, 2016.

Lee E. Cloe, a Noblesville native, Charter Member of the Scottish Society Indianapolis and a lifelong member of the Lions Club, was a retired US Air Force pilot, training officer and commander, who flew supply and medical evacuation planes in Vietnam, served in Saudi Arabia during the first Persian Gulf War, and who retired with the rank of Major.

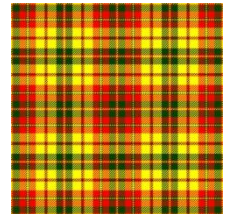
In addition to his military service, Lee Cloe held a doctorate in education, he served as an administrator for various universities and state agencies, and he was a frequently requested speaker on a number of historical subjects and personalities, which he often presented in first person, in costumes ranging from a Roman legionnaire to an Arab sheikh.

Dr. Cloe directed the first Society election at the First Annual Founders Day Dinner on Wednesday, November 13, 1985, and went on to serve as Trustee (1989-90), Secretary (1992-98 and 2000-02), Vice President (1991-92), and President (1993), he was the third recipient of the Thomas H. (Tommy) Thompson Award (1991), and named Secretary Emeritus.

According to Dr. Cloe, "There is no known connection of the CLOW/CLOE names in Perthshire with any clans that I have been able to find, thus, we wear the Strathearn tartan, to show the connection with the land of Scotland," and Dr. Cloe was an enthusiastic proponent for the wearing of District Tartans.

His body has been given to the IU Medical School, but his widow may arrange a celebration of life Service in the future.

Mrs. Lee E. (Marcia) Cloe
4720 Royal Oak Dr.
Carmel, IN 46033-3324



THE SCOTTISH SOCIETY SUMMER CELEBRATION





The Scottish Society of Indianapolis celebrated its existence on August 20th at the Latvian Center. Even though inclimate weather forced us indoors, the crowd of over a hundred enjoyed the music of Hogeve Navy, piping, barbecue, and fellowship. The evening included a proclamation read by HRM Elisabeth, Queen of Scotland and the Isles, and a presentation to IUPUI for the McMath Scholarship.



A GUIDE TO SCOTTISH HIGHLAND EVENTS

CABER TOSS

The Caber toss is always the crowd favorite. It is a log usually measured 20 feet in length and the log weighs from the amateur length of 75 lbs to about 175 lbs, with a few cabers weighing over 200 lbs. The Caber is stood on end to an almost vertical position to the contestant who then in turn raises it in squat, and cupped in hand with the smaller end, in balance. The Caber is then tipped forward and the contestant lifts and hoists the Caber's upper end/larger end forward, flipping it end over end. For the perfect toss, the Caber must land length wise at a 12:00 position to the candidate with the small (hand held end) facing away from the candidate. There are many athletes who have thrown perfect throws; now records are set for how many consecutive perfect throws. The official Guinness World record caber: 69 out of 80 Cabers attempted, the cabers being tossed simultaneously at the Fergus Scottish Festival and Highland Games in 2014.

HAMMER THROW

The Scottish Hammer Throw or Toss is an event with a metal, spherical shaped ball weighing 16 to 22 lbs attached on a wooden handle that is thrown to the rear of the contestant for distance. The contestant has his back to the throwing field and must anchor his feet (cannot turn around). He swings the hammer around over his head 2 to 3 times to create momentum and releases the hammer behind him. The world record for the 22 lb Hammer throw was done by Daniel McKim at 132 feet, 10 1/4 inches at the Utah Highland games in 2014.

STONE THROW OR "BRAEMER STONE" THROW

A large stone of variable weight (men 16-22 lbs and for women, a 13-18 lbs) is thrown from a standing position. The contestant must cradle it into his neck until the stone is thrown. The stone cannot be touched with the other hand prior to, or on the throw. This event is similar to the track and field shot put event. Ray Oster holds the world record of the "Braemer Stone" throw, of 30 feet, 4 3/4 inches, achieved at Carson City's Centennial Park, approximately 10 years ago.

WEIGHT THROW FOR DISTANCE

A large metal weight, attached to a short chain and handle is thrown as a separate event for distance, as both a light weight and also a heavy weight. The light weight weighs 28 lbs or 12.7 kg where the heavy weight, weighs 56 lbs, or 25.4 kg. For women contestants, the light weight weighs 14 lbs or 6.4 kg, and the heavy weight is 28 lbs. or 12.7 kgs. For the "Masters Class", the weights are light weight, 28 lbs and the heavy weight is 42 lbs. The weight is thrown with one hand, from behind the Trig, and may turn or spin to increase the momentum of the throw, as long as the contestant does not go over the Trig. Each contestant are given 3 attempts and the best distance is used for the score. The world record is 21.73 meters, thrown by Jud Loganin 2014, at Ashland University.

WEIGHT FOR HEIGHT

Given 3 attempts, each contestant tries to hoist a 56 lb stone attached to a handle over a horizontal bar. The contestants can use only one hand. Once they have cleared the bar with the weight, the contestant advances to the next round in which the bar is advanced to a higher height until all but one contestant is eliminated. If a second contestant ties, the contestant of the two who makes the most successes breaks the tie. "Game of Thrones" actor, Hafpor "Thor" Bjornsson of Iceland, became the World Record holder for Weight Over the Bar thrower, in Sept 23, 2014. During Europe's Strongest Man contest, Thor threw an amazing 28 foot throw of the 56 lb, 25 kg weight over the horizontal bar!

SHEAF TOSS

Is a bale like bundle of straw, wrapped in a burlap type material, weighing for men, 20 lbs or 9 kg, and for women, 10 lbs or 4.5 kg. The sheaf is tossed with a pitchfork over a horizontal bar; with scoring similar to the Weight for Height event. There are three attempts, and the contestant must clear the bar to pass on to the next round until all but one are eliminated. The world Record holder for the Sheaf Toss was at Stone Mountain in 2007, for the 20 lb Sheaf Toss, reaching a height of 35 foot 10 inches, by Eric Frasure.



Saturday • October 8 • 9 a.m. - 9 p.m.

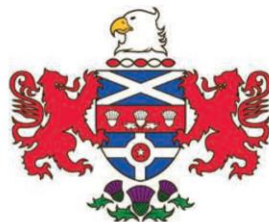
German Park • 8600 S Meridian, Indianapolis, IN

INDYSCOTGAMESANDFEST.COM • FACEBOOK.COM/INDYSCOTGAMESANDFEST

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Scottish Society of Indianapolis, Inc.



Scottish Foundation of Indianapolis, Inc.

Cach ni Albannach

THE COLUMBUS GAMES 2016



Massed Bands



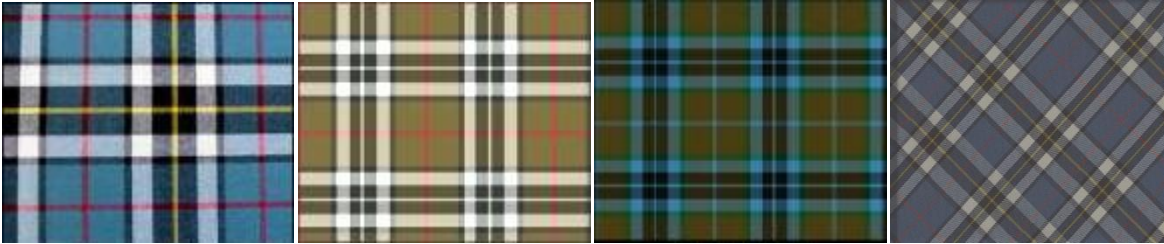
Opening Ceremonies at Columbus



Robin and Deneice with Leland Burnett after presenting him with the Best Clan Tent Award



CLAN THOM(P)SON



Clan Moto: “Deny Us Not”

Clan Thom(p)son is a Clan Society, being Clan Society today. In the past, they were listed as part of the troublesome of the Scottish Parliament - one in 1587 was in the western Marche area of the and another large group was located in around Melrose/Jedburgh area). The document They were a border clan - probably didn't speak strong a family or “clan” ties as the highlanders and were recognized as a community under one name. Where such a family is able to prove that it has existed historically as an independent family group, then the Lord Lyon may be prepared to recognize them as a distinct clan or name; this is us – Clan Thom(p)son. We are tough; we are strong – border strong!



Chiefless but are recognized as a recognized as a border clan. They border clans in two separate Acts and the other in 1594. The clan borderlands (now Dumfriesshire) Lothian (just south of Edinburgh) will be posted here as we get the time. Gaelic or wear kilts, but had just as

There was no single originating family named Thomson responsible for all the Scottish Thom(p)sons found present day. The name is patronymic, in that the next generation is named after the father's personal name. Many have been linked by the Thompson DNA project. Thomsons are very numerous over a large part of Scotland and are primarily found south of the Forth and Clyde. The lowlands or border lands are neither purely English nor purely Scottish. In fact, the border lands and the region known as Lothian just north of the border have now become the center of Scotland with Edinburgh as its capital.

The earliest Thomsons; spelled with an (a), (e), and sometimes a (p), slowly evolved from the 12th century into families with a central head or leader in the border and Lothian areas of the Scottish lowlands from Dunfriesshire to Rosburghshire. The Thomsons of Eskdale were a rather small fifteenth-century clan closely aligned with the larger clans Beattison and Nixons. In the 1540s, the English Lord Wharton reported to the Earl of Shewsbury that the Batysons, Thomsons, and Lytles of Esskdayle have made raiding (reiving) forays on several English towns. In 1547, the English Lords Lennox and Wharton crossed the Esk River to subdue the south of Annandale and Castlemilk. The continuing reiving on the borders resulted in several lairds and clans being forced to give an oath of obeisance to the King of England. Bell's MS, preserved in the Carlisle Cathedral Library, lists the

names of 166 Beatties and Thomsons who had surrendered to the English King. The 1551 peace accord created the Debatable Lands between the Esk and Sark rivers which belonged to neither kingdom.

The farmers of the fertile plains of Berwickshire and the middle Tweed valley saw themselves as different from the horsemen of Liddesdale. In 1569, the lairds of the eastern and middle marches asserted that, while they themselves were peaceable, the thieves of the western ranges were not. In a memorandum to the Scottish Privy Council, they insisted that reivers must be controlled. They produced a black list of the surnames of the worst offenders: All Armstrongs, Batesons, Bells, Crosiers, Elliots, Glendinnings, Hendresons, Irvines, Nixons, Routledges and Thomsons.

In 1581, the Scottish Parliament rendered a whole clan jointly answerable, in the way of retaliation for the delinquencies of each individual. In another statute passed shortly thereafter, the chief of each clan was made responsible for all the misdeeds of his surname. In consequence of these acts, in 1587, a roll was made of the nobles, barons, chieftains and clans residing in the Borders, Isles and Highlands. In this roll of the clans with chiefs in the West March appear the surnames: Scotts of Ewesdale, Batesons, Littles, Thomsons, Glendinnings, Irvings, Bells, Carruthers, Grahams, Johnstons, Jardines, Moffats, and Latimers. In addition, Monypeny's Chronicle, published in 1587, and enumerates sixty-five Lairds and gentlemen as residing in Dumfriesshire. There were also twenty "chief men of name, not being Lairds," among which are included Young Archie Thomson and Sym Thomson.

A 1594, an Act of the Scottish Parliament for the "punishment of theft, robbery and sorning" lists the clans including Bells, Carlisles, Beatsons, Littles, Thomsons Johnstons, et al. At the union of the crowns in 1603, King James VI of Scotland left Scotland for London as King James I of a United Kingdom. He was determined to put down the continuing lawlessness on both sides of the border. His wishes were carried out through with sword, noose and torch until hardly a building stood in the whole of Eskdale and Liddesdale. Chiefs were hanged and those who survived were later ordered to sell out.

The clans began to scatter in the 17th century. Littles, Beatties, Thomsons, Elliots, Armstrongs and Irvings fled from persecution, poverty and overcrowding to the Ulster plantations. Many moved later into neighboring English Cumberland and crossed the oceans to North America, Australia, Canada, and New Zealand, proud of their origins - but, over the generations, losing contact with the descendants of those who stayed behind.

The Tartan at the onset of this article: The Scottish Register of Tartans has listed this information note: The Thomson Dress Blue has been adopted by the Clan Thom(p)son Society as the official Clan Society tartan and worn by many Thomsons regardless of spelling. The Clan Thom(p)son Society also wear the Thomson hunting, grey dress, and camel tartans.

Name variations / Septs:

Thompsan, Thompsand, Thompsane, Thompsant, Thompsen, Thompsend, Thompsent, Thompsind, Thompsint, Thompson, Thompstolm, Thompstom, Thompstomb, Thompstombe, Thompstome, Thompston, Thompstone, Thompstoom, Thompstoomb, Thompstown, Thompstum, Thompstume, Thompsyn, Thompsynd, Tompsan, Tompsand, Tompsane, Tompsant, Tompsen, Tompsend, Tompsent, Tompsind, Tompsint, Tompson, Tompstolm, Tompstom, Tompstomb, Tompstombe, Tompstome, Tompston, Tompstone, Tompstoom, Tompstoomb, Tompstoombe, Tompstown, Tompstum, Tompstume, Tompsyn, Tompsynd, Thomson, Thomsoun, Thom, Thomeson, Thomasson, Thomassen, Thomsen, Tomson,





Bonnie Prince Charlie

Born:
31/12/1720
Died
31/01/1788
Birthplace:
Rome, Italy

One of European history's most romantic figures, at the heart of a tragic tale of loyalty and devotion. The Young Pretender led a futile quest to save the very soul of Scotland.

Prince Charles Edward Stuart was born on 31 December 1720, to the exiled Stuart King James VII and II. Five years later Charles' brother, Henry Benedict, was born on 6 March 1725. Prince Charles' childhood was lively and full. By the age of six, he was fluent in reading English, French and Latin, was gaining a firm grasp of music, and he rode and shot with enthusiasm.

Europe became increasingly restless when Emperor Charles VI died in 1740, and tension mounted between Protestant England and Catholic/Jacobean communities in Scotland and France. Charles' ambition and desire for military success led him to plan an invasion of England, in order to capture the throne for his father, from George II.

After a brief period in France following a failed attempt to gain support, Prince Charles landed in Scotland on 25 July 1745. He quickly gained support from the Highlands and his army successfully fought General John Cape's men. After the victory at the Battle of Prestonpans, Charles and his army attempted to continue to London. They were forced to retreat back to Scotland, after receiving reports of overwhelming armies prepared to defend the city. Charles did not give up completely, and continued to lead his men into battles.

However, after the disastrous forty minute defeat at Culloden Moor, Charles was forced to spend the next five months as a hunted man. It is not completely clear how Charles spent these months, although it appears he disguised himself as a 'Mr Sinclair', a ship-wrecked merchant, and later on as a lady, 'Betty Burke'.

Eventually, Charles was rescued from Scotland by his brother, and shipped back to France who, although they were still not prepared to support Charles' bid for the throne, agreed to protect him - if only to continue their feud with England.

In 1748, the war between France and England ended and the English insisted the French exile Charles. He was forced to spend the rest of his life moving around Europe in a range of guises. He had a daughter, by his Mistress, Clementina Willeinshaw, in October 1753, but the relationship ended in 1760 - amid tales of jealousy and violence.

By the age of 45, Charles had few supporters and was excluded from his father's will. (Luckily his younger brother Henry, the main beneficiary, was honourable enough to give Charles all he deserved.)

He married a nineteen-year-old bride in 1772 but, after another break down, forced her into a Convent. From 1783, 'Bonnie Prince Charlie' was ill and was nursed by his daughter until 1788, when he suffered a stroke and died on 31 January, aged 68.

His legend continues despite it being based on only one year's adventure in Scotland.

(Editor's note)

The Bonnie Prince will be in attendance at the 7th Annual Indianapolis Highland Games and Festival, fresh from his victory at Prestopans. He will be holding court, reveling with his subjects, and executing his duties of office as the Prince and son of King James VII the true King of Scotland.





The Galloway Picts Project - The Laser Scan of a Pictish Symbol Stone

Article from the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland website of Dr. Chris Bowles of the Scottish Borders Council and Ronan Toolis of GUARD Archaeology LTD

Trusty's Hill an obvious hillfort in Galloway, in which contains a Pictish inscribed stone. A previous excavation of the site had been undertaken by Charles Thomas in 1960, following an invitation from the Dumfriesshire and Galloway Natural History and Antiquarian Society. No evidence has yet been encountered that could date the occupation of the fort; to demonstrate the status of its inhabitants; or to explicitly link the occupation of the fort with the carvings. Excavation of several surrounding ditches produced material that carbon dated around 400 B.C.

The results of the laser scan survey of the inscribed stone still requires detailed specialist examination; though the ogham is clearly not apparent along the southern edge of the inscribed stone. While this is in some ways disappointing, it nonetheless offers a correct and comprehensive depiction of the inscribed stone at Trusty's Hill for the first time and corrects several more discrepancies from previous depictions and clearly shows that the horned head clearly cuts one of the inscribed signatures, demonstrating that the horned head is not ancient, but rather another element of the nineteenth century graffiti.

Comparisons can be drawn with another Pictish Carving outside Pictland, that at Dunadd, the royal stronghold of the early Scots Kingdom of Dalriada. The nucleated fort layout of Trusty's Hill, with an upper citadel and lower precincts, is similar to Dunadd. The material assemblage recovered from the 2012 excavation of Trusty's Hill is closely comparable with Dunadd. Furthermore, the association of the rock-cut basin and the Pictish Carving with the entranceway to the summit is suggestive of a ritualised area as the immediate archaeological context for the Pictish Carvings at Trusty's Hill. This is remarkably similar to the surrounding context of the Pictish Carving at Dunadd, where the inauguration stone, upon which the Pictish Inscription is carved, is associated with a small rock-cut basin and located at the entranceway to the summit enclosure.



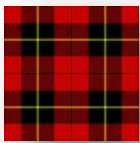
SCOTTISH SYMBOLS

THE TARTAN

As defined by Wikipedia, a Tartan is a pattern consisting of crisscrossed horizontal and vertical bands in multiple colors. As defined by www.dictionary.com, a tartan is a woolen cloth woven in one of several patterns of plaid, especially of a design associated with a particular Scottish clan.

According to the “[Scottish Tartan Authority](#)”, defining a tartan is not as simple as it might first appear because for whatever criteria are dictated, there are bound to be some 'tartans' that defy the convention. However, here is a simple definition – albeit couched with qualifications:

Tartan is a unique art form and conventionally a textile design comprising woven bands or stripes of various colors and widths, the design sequence being the same in both directions of the fabric - with some exceptions - and normally producing a square pattern which is generally - but not necessarily - symmetrical about defined pivot points or stripes.



This arrangement creates a recognizable pattern or 'sett' which is repeated across the width (weft) and length (warp) of the material. Where bands of differing colors cross, intermediate hues are formed and the pattern can be modified by the addition of finer lines of the same or contrasting colors.

This definition is not to the exclusion of designs which - displaying the identifying characteristics of tartans - are destined for use in other than woven form.

According to www.visitscotland.com, their definition is:

- It's a fabric made up of horizontal and vertical stripes in different colors, on a colored background.
- The interwoven stripes are known as a sett.
- It originated in the Highlands.
- The first mention of tartan in Scotland was in 1538.
- Originally, clans people used local plants, mosses and berries to dye the wool.

Whether woven wool or from other materials made today, cloth is woven by threads at right angles and using a set of predetermined colored threads in the predetermined order, are combined to create a tartan pattern. Being woven on long colored threads which are called the warp, the same pattern is then crossed through the warp threads to form the weft. These weft threads are passed twice from the side to the side back to the edge of the cloth called the selvage. The thread count is repeated; if from the beginning, then it is said to be asymmetrical and if repeated in reverse order, it is said the tartan becomes symmetrical.

The main component of the tartan pattern is what is called the under check which is formed by the larger color areas which lie over the over check of the smaller bands and lines. Once you recognize the under check, it will allow the view to see the tartan design pattern. The under check is the second largest color. Other colors can be introduced as borders or under checks and are usually much thinner checks or over checks. The pattern is used on all tartan kilts within a given clan, with reverses or variations of color to determine whether it is a hunting, dress, or ancient tartan of the clan.



Originally, the word ‘*Tartan*’ described the way the tread was woven, each thread passing over two threads and then under two threads. The oldest known tartan was Roman material from about 300 CE. It was made from un-dyed wool of different colors of the Soay sheep.



FROM TERRY MILLER, *Near Loudon Hill, Darvel, Ayrshire, Scotland*

Sorry it has taken so long to write. Sam and I have been very busy, as we are getting ready to go camping at Loch Lomon. Driving here is not that difficult—just learning the directions is all. Shopping in Ayrshire is great; lots of charity shops where you find lots of good deals. The regular shops have amazing things also. Quite often we go to Irvine to the mall. We have ASDA here that is owned by Walmart. Tesco is the best place for groceries, as well as Iceland (not the country, Armand!).

The Pub we usually go to is called O'Shannon's and is in Kilmarnock. They have a Karaoke night on weekends, which is a blast with a variety of venues. They have great food and many friendly laughs. My flat is in Darvel, which is a small village of just under 4,000 people. As you know, Darvel is the birthplace of Sir Alexander Fleming (and I'm sure you can guess what he is famous for – pharmacologist and botanist who invented penicillin).



Louden Hill is a famous fort of William Wallace – pretty cool, -aye! Kilmarnock is famous for Dean Castle, which is a ten minute walk from Sam's. Johnnie Walker Whiskey originated here William Wallace also was born in Kilmarnock. Where, as well, the Dick Institute is and which holds the first collection of Robert Burns poems. There is also a Robert Burns monument nearby.



Mar sin leibh ! -Terry Miller

P.S. – This is a picture of Dean Castle – beautiful!

LOUDEN HILL

Just a high hill in Ayrshire, level, there is a rock face that today is hiking, and the Wallace Monument. The Kilmarnock Road, passes the hill on its way up the coast line from Kilmarnock to Darvel where it is located. The basis of the road is an old roman road near a settlement and a Roman fort close to Allanton Beg. Also passing the hill is the old Darvel and Strahaven Railway.



approximately 1,037 feet above sea level, well known for rock climbing, A71 or traditionally known as the

One would never guess that this unobvious hill, the epic poem of Blind Harry glamorized defeat of a small English Army, transporting supplies in 1296, during the Wars of Scottish Independence near the south slope of the hill. And immediately afterwards was dubbed outlaw. A nonobtrusive mound to the east, on many maps points out a location of 'Wallace's Grave'. In 1307, another battle took place near that exact spot, known as the Battle of Loudoun Hill, involving the famous Robert the Bruce as he had been re-conquering the Alban kingdom from Edward I of England.

Additionally the hill bears history of Covenanters; in 1679 a meeting (or a conventicler) was held near the hill. On June 1, an attempt was made by John Graham of Claverhous to disrupt the meeting and resulted in the Battle of Drumclog. His dragoons been routed, and Claverhouse limped away.



CLYNELISH

A COASTAL HIGHLAND, SINGLE MALT SCOTCH

— Clynelish's is one of a number of 'Clearance' distilleries which appeared in the earlier part of the 19th century. This was a period when some landowners, seeing the profits which could be made from sheep farming, forcibly moved their tenant farmers from their ancestral lands. Caithness and Sutherland were the scenes of the most brutal of these clearances, the perpetrators The Duke (and especially Duchess) of Sutherland and their estate managers.

The Duke of Sutherland established a number of businesses in the town of Brora: a coal mine, brick and tile works, weaving, salt panning and a distillery which he called Clynelish. All were staffed by former farmers who were paid in coin which could only be redeemed at the company's shops – whose profits went to the Duke.

In common with a huge number of DCL distilleries, a new plant with six stills was built alongside the original distillery in 1968 (until then Clynelish had only a single pair of stills). The old plant was, briefly, put into mothballs for a year. It then ran alongside as 'Clynelish B'. It was renamed Brora in 1969, when it began producing a heavily-peated spirit for blending purposes. This was the result of, initially, Islay suffering from a drought and then Caol Ila being rebuilt. Brora's heavily peated years continued until 1973, after which the smoke was cut back (sometimes totally). It finally closed forever in 1983. These days, like many lost distilleries, it has become a cult malt. Today, the new distillery is owned by Diageo (also the owner and maker of Caol Ila, McCallum's, Dalwhinnie, and Johnnie Walker Whiskey), headquartered in Park Royal, London, and has offices in some 80 countries.

Diageo was formed in 1997 by the merger of the Guinness Group and Grand Metropolitan. The subsidiary United Distillers & Vintners (UDV) was created by combining the Guinness-owned United Distillers (UD) and Grand Metropolitan's International Distillers & Vintners (IDV) businesses.



Nose : Slight floral - mums and daises, caramel, clove and pear.

Taste : Citric with cloven pear and pepper, with a hint of maple. Low remnant of smoke and peat.

Palate : Pepper and pear, with a hint of citrus and strawberry.

Finish : A not too sweet citrus and pepper flavor. Very pleasant and smooth!



BLACK PUDDING



INGREDIENTS:

4 cups cow or pig blood
2 cups small cubed beef or pork suet
2 ½ teaspoons salt
1 ½ teaspoons black pepper
½ teaspoon ground cinnamon
½ teaspoon ground clove
Pinch of ground nutmeg
1 ½ cups oatmeal
1 medium chopped onion
1 cup milk

INSTRUCTIONS:

Preheat oven to 325 degrees F and grease 2 loaf pans. Add 1 teaspoon of salt to the blood. Boil oats in 2 ½ cups water and lightly boil stirring occasionally until beginning to thicken. Add to blood the suet, pepper, cinnamon, clove, nutmeg, remaining salt, onion, and milk. Mix and add oatmeal, mixing again. Divide between the loaf pans, covering and then bake for approximately 1 hour until firm. Cool completely. Fry over medium heat in butter, sliced sections until the edges are slightly crisp. Keep unused loaf pans wrapped and refrigerated.

FLANDERS TO SCOTLAND

During the middle ages, Flanders was one of the most important trade centers in Europe; the other being Venice, which was located much further away in the Mediterranean. The area of Flanders today encompasses France in the west and Belgium and Dutch areas to the East.



Flemish cities of Bruges, Ghent and Ypres were of exceptional importance to Scotland. Dyes, spices, silk, sugar (considered an exotic spice), ceramics, and textiles were traded for by Scotland and England. Scotland and England supplied in return, raw wool and fish preserved in salt, commodities which the Scots had plenty of.

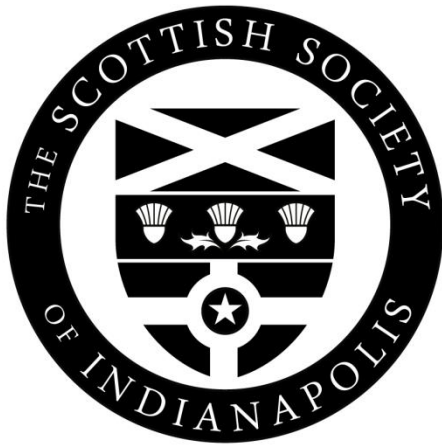
Flemish guilds were refined in the 1100's to assure quality of craftsmen, whereby assuring a higher

standard of goods and architecture. Being skilled in a wide variety of occupations, and were encouraged to migrate to Scotland by St. Margaret, Queen of Scotland. The guilds were also secured as a commodity in itself, in the form of trades and artisans in trade of lands. It was in the form of Masonic Guilds that the concentric castle first came to England and Scotland. And textile workers and woolen weavers from Flemish cities were offered land to bring the trades to Scotland and to England. The Guilds had their own schools or training to assure quality and established within the guilds developed methodology.

Under William I, the Flemish were granted the burgesses of Aberdeen, the Moray Firth, and north of the Mounth which is on the eastern edge of the Grampians, for trade centers and guilds were brought to there in Scotland. Also, Flanders was considered among the burgh of St Andrews. About 1144 CE, the Bishop of St Andrews, Robert, established an ecclesiastical burg of the same name around the monastic community of Kilrimund, in the old town of Crail (in the Shire of Crail), one of the Fifedoms of Fife. The area is now known as Kirkhill; it is said that the Pict's had a religious center there as well until the mid-seven hundreds. It was because of that that King David first chose the nearby site to build St. Andrews and the cathedral.

As well, it is estimated that up to thirty per cent of today's Scottish population has Flemish DNA due to the intermarriages with the Flemings'. Clans Sutherland, Fleming, Rutherfords, Douglas, Bruce, Stewart, Hay, Bethune, Lyle, Erskine, and Crawford are among many Clans with Flemish origins. Yes, Flanders was a great influence on Scottish history, culture, modernization, and influence. Even today trade still exists with the Flemish region of Belgium, for an instance exports wind turbines, chemicals, and pharmaceuticals for Scottish exports, oil and gas, fish products and brewery distillation products.





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RESOURCES

Magazines

The Highlander Magazine is a magazine of Scottish Heritage, including articles of cultural history, military history, famous Scots, castles, heritage, traditions, legends, genealogy, clan news, music and celebrations, and event listings. The magazine is published bimonthly thru Angus J. Ray Associates, Inc.
www.highlandermagazine.com

Scottish Life Magazine is a magazine of past and present events, culture, and heritage. Learn of events and travel in Scotland. There are Featured articles, book, reviews, and music. Printed in full color, this quarterly magazine will help you with current travel planning. www.scottishlife.org

Scots Heritage Magazine brings Scotland's culture, clans and fascinating history to you with interesting editorial and beautiful photography. Each issue is like a passport to the Scottish diaspora as the unique and authentic articles on Scotland's rich history and its vibrant past and present, and is indeed prescribed reading for those with a passion for our country. www.scotsheritagemagazine.com

Online Publications

ElectricScotland.com is a site with many links. If you enjoy a good read or want to do some serious research then you're in the right place. Read our many biographies of Famous Scots, and our histories of places in Scotland. We have histories of every aspect of Scottish history and probably the largest collection of information on the Scots Diaspora and Scottish Clans and Families. From news to history to travel to culture and heritage. There are links to connect you with clans and current events. Alastair McIntyre GOTJ, FSA Scot does a fabulous job connecting you with all things Scottish. www.electricscotland.com

Organizations accessible on line

Council of Scottish Clans and Associations, Inc (COSCA) is a service and advocacy organization that provides support and assistance to the many Scottish clans and organizations active in the United States. Heritage should never come to an end. But who makes sure? Heritage, language, places, relics, culture, values, ancestry. They can all pass away in a surprised and exasperated heartbeat. Unfortunately there is no governmental 'Department of Scottish American Heritage' that will keep our very special culture and history alive and relevant in this forward looking age. www.cosca.scot

Scottish Tartans Museum is in Franklin, NC; and is a non-profit heritage center. They fund themselves by the sales from their gift shop. It was founded in 1963 as a tribute and study of the history of origins and the development of tartans and the Scottish emigration experience into North Carolina.
tartans@scottishtartans.org

Language

***NEW* LEARN GAELIC** is a free interactive site which offers lessons, videos, grammar tutorials, a dictionary and more. The site was launched by Scottish actor Gary Lewis, who had to learn Gaelic for his role as Colum McKenzie, Laird and Chief of Clan McKenzie in the *Outlander* television series. <http://learngaelic.scot>

American Scottish Gaelic Society : (An comunn Gaidhealach Ameireaganach) Gaelic is the language of the Scottish Highlands and islands and is one of the few surviving Celtic languages, once spoken throughout Scotland. Gaelic has existed in the British Isles far longer than English and is closely related to Irish and Manx. Scottish Gaelic is more distantly related to Welsh, Cornish, and Breton. ACGA's mission is to nurture and preserve Scottish Gaelic language and culture, particularly in North America. <http://www.acgamerica.org/>

