



COLQUHOUN Sir Ivar Iain, Baronet, 30th of Luss and 32nd of Colquhoun died peacefully on 31st January, 2008, in his 93rd year, at home, on his beloved Loch Lomondside. He was the, much loved husband of the late Kay, father of Malcolm Rory and Iona Mary, grandfather and great-grandfather.

The funeral was held at Luss Parish Church, on Friday, 8th February, at 12 noon. The service was followed by private cremation.



From the very first Féis, Seattle, Washington, 2000.

Rare opportunity opens to study with celebrated Gaels at Féis Shiàtail this June

SEATTLE, WA - Sign up now for a rare opportunity to study with leading Scottish Gaelic language instructors, singers, fiddlers, harpers, bagpipers and dancers at Féis Shiàtail to be held June 3 - 8, 2008 at Ford Worden, Port Townsend, Washington. See <http://www.Slighe.com> for easy registration.

The weeklong Féis Shiàtail (pronounced: FAYSH hee-AT-ill) sponsored by Slighe nan Gaidheal (pronounced: SLEE-uh nun GAY-ull), Seattle's Gaelic Language and Cultural Society, features eight outstanding Gaelic tradition bearers who will be flown to Seattle exclusively for their Pacific Northwest appearances.

Among the three new to the Féis this year will be Anne Lorne Gillies, an accomplished musician and writer, Finlay Cunningham and Rachel McPherson, long experienced Gaelic language teachers.

Returning presenters include Cape Breton fiddler, Wendy MacIsaac, harper Mary MacMaster and piper Allan MacDonald. Also, coming back by heavy demand to teach will be Muriel Fisher and Catriona Chaimbeul. Both are Gaelic language experts.

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*Narra The Wonder Cat
 retired after the completion of the
 February issue of BNFT to the Purring
 Spa for Cats located just down the
 road from here. She came home
 relaxed and ready to work on the
 March issue...and let us know some
 of the activities in which she
 participated.*

Narra The Wonder Cat

For those of you who are not familiar with Narra, let us introduce you to this multi-talented member of the feline family. She is one half Maine Coon cat and one half Siamese. She is now about thirteen years old.

In the old print version, you could see one of her distinctive striped hairs on the page every once in-a-while...as she loved to sleep on the completed layouts. At first, I thought she WAS sleeping, but after a few issues, I realized that was her method of proofreading. Since I did the entire publication by myself for many years, I was glad of the help and tickled to name Narra the Chief Proofreader.

And, she doesn't mind wearing clothes - briefly.

A letter from your editor: **How to have a happy, successful and vibrant Scottish clan organization!**



Beth Gay

Just yesterday, I had an old friend of mine from the Scottish community write and ask for my opinion on how you can make a happy, successful and vibrant clan organization. I guess he asked me since I've been around a very long time in all of this...and probably have been to as many Annual General Meetings of different clans, visited more Clan tents...and have worked intimately with many, many groups over the years as anybody.

I have seen the good, the bad and sometimes, the ugly.

The reason for the question yesterday, he wrote, was that his clan is in trouble.

From what I have heard recently, many clans are losing members and some Highland games have even had to be canceled because of the lack of volunteerism in both their communities and the Scottish community.

There is no difference in a Scottish Clan group than any other group to which you belong except that most of the time, the Scottish group is scattered about all over the country and sometimes all over the world.

The distance between members is a very special problem which requires very special solutions.

Most of the time, what a member gets from his membership dues is a newsletter of some kind.

You'd be surprised at the newsletters that are mailed to members sporadically, often arriving days or even weeks after an advertised event has taken place.

So, when asked about this kind of thing, I always suggest that the newsletter editor is the most important person in the group. A timely, interesting publication will go a long way towards retaining members.

There are a few things to remember. Please make your newsletters all inclusive.

I once received a regional newsletter of maybe 6 pages...and the regional commissioner's photograph was on each and every page and on a couple of pages more than once. There were maybe five or six members mentioned in the publication and they were all some kind of officer.

I was once told, "Oh, that story about the sick baby of one of our members isn't important. Don't put that in." Instead, I was told to publish two articles on the exact same event, written by two other officers of the group. The story about the sick baby WAS important. The stories about a member who is ill or hurt or celebrates a birthday or anniversary...or gets a promotion or is honored by his professional peers...or someone who has

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Féis Shiàtail, *continued from page 1 A*

The Féis is a festival consisting of prepaid four-day or two-day classes and workshops, traditional evening ceilidhs - gatherings at which participants sing, dance, play instruments, tell folk stories - and ends in a live finale with a public concert on June 6 at Fort Worden's Wheeler Theater. See <http://www.Slighe.com> for ticket information.

It brings the tradition bearers together only once every two years, and it gives students of Gaelic and traditional Celtic instruments the chance to study with all eight presenters in a seaside setting, mists, greenery and distant mountains, at a fraction of the cost of a trip to Scotland or Eastern Canada.

Washington State makes an ideal location for the festival because many descendants of Scottish settlers are included in the area's diverse population. Scottish Gaelic, once the dominant language of Scotland's Highlands and Islands, is spoken by some 60,000 on its home ground and Gaelic language societies in Tacoma, Seattle and British Columbia have been in existence for more than a century.

Additional Féis information, including class registration, housing, meals, costs, etc., is available through Slighe nan Gaidheal, Féis Shiàtail 2008 Committee, PO Box 31834, Seattle, WA 98103. Call 206-903-9452. Email feis@slighe.com



History of Orders of Chivalry: a Survey

Ed Ries: A presentation to Commandery of Athlit Knights Templars, San Diego, California

Orders of Chivalry are primarily a historical phenomenon peculiar to Christian Western Europe in the Middle Ages.

We can distinguish several phases in the history of orders of chivalry. The original form during the Crusades consisted of individuals bound together by a permanent religious rule of behavior.

After the Crusades, in the 14th century, monarchs used the trappings of these orders to create institutions to serve their purpose of binding vassals to themselves.

After the Renaissance, the old monarchical orders (and some monastic orders) became honorific orders, and others arose, using the trappings of orders of chivalry.

As a result, we have today such disparate institutions as the Order of Malta, Order of the Holy Sepulchre, Garter, Golden Fleece, Bath, and Calatrava, all using the name “order of chivalry” or “order of knighthood” though they are different organizations in history, form and purpose.

Origins

Orders of chivalry first appear in Western Europe’s military activities against non-Christian populations and states.

Starting in the 11th century, Western Europe moved from a defensive posture into an aggressive expansionary phase that sought to recover lands and cities previously conquered from Chris-

tian kingdoms by the followers of Mohammed. In Eastern Europe, the conflict was with pagans moving west from the forests and steppes of Russia.

These activities led it into conflict with primarily Muslim populations on two fronts: Spain and the Middle East and pagan Lithuanians in the east. These wars occurred for a variety of motives, but they were principally religious wars.

The first orders of chivalry inherit this dual aspect, religious and military. They were associa-

tions of individuals, committing themselves to goals and regulated activities. The commitment typically took the form of sacred vows, and the regulation of activities took the form of a Rule and an institutional structure defined by statutes and managed by church officials. Thus, orders of chivalry were religious orders in the same sense that purely religious or monastic orders were created some generations earlier (e.g. Carthusians, Cistercians, Franciscans, Dominicans, and others).

The goals led to the sanctification of their members through devotion and charitable activities, as well as participation in the fight against the “Infidels”, by

protecting pilgrims or engaging in defensive or offensive military operations.

Much has been written about the origins of these orders.

These institutions must be seen in the context of the 11th century, when monks and clerics were trying to establish a code of conduct for the



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Clachnaben from the Cairn o' Mount Road
Photograph by Duncan Peet



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The Isle of Mull, 2005

http://www.scotlandontv.tv/scotland_on_tv/discover/weirs_way.html

History of Chivalric Orders, *continued from page 5*

new professional class of knights by turning them into "soldiers of Christ."

During the Crusades, when religious fervor was at its peak and military skills at a premium, it was natural that religious and military components fused into the military-monastic orders. The first orders of chivalry in the Middle East (Templars founded as a military order about 1119, Saint-John about 1080, militarized Saint Lazarus about 1100, Teutonic Knights founded about 1190) were all created by private initiative, as were orders in the Iberian peninsula (Avis in 1143, Alcantara in 1156, Calatrava in 1158, Santiago in 1164) in imitation of orders in the Holy Land.

They typically saw their statutes confirmed or recognized by the Pope after a few years.

Organization

Orders of chivalry, like the Church in general, received many donations, often in the form of land (e.g., a lord became a knight and gave his possessions to his order).

Quickly, orders became large landowners throughout Western Europe, far from their centers of activity.

As a result, they had to create structures to manage these estates that had been entrusted to

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History of Chivalric Orders, *continued from page 7*

them: these estates became known as commendatariae (cf. the English verb “to commend”) and their manager’s commendatores. Only later was the word corrupted into commander, which gave it a semblance of military rank, which it never was.

As religious orders, these institutions fell under the authority of the Pope, who typically approved the order’s statutes and gave it a form of official recognition.

In practice, orders managed their own affairs, but in times of crises or uncertainty, the pope could and often did intervene, either by abolishing an order, merging it with another (which usually came down to a transfer of assets), reforming its statutes, or appointing a grand master. The autonomy that the orders enjoyed for long periods sometimes led them to resent such outside interference.

However, only the Order of Saint John and the Teutonic Order ever gained enough independence and territorial sovereignty to be thought of as sovereign orders. This only happened after the 14th century. The military-monastic orders were, above all, religious orders. They owned land in many countries, their membership was international, and they managed their own affairs, but so did the Benedictines and Jesuits, and no one ever called them “sovereign”. The military aspect of these monastic orders explains why they were called Orders of Chivalry.

Fighting was a professional activity, and professionals were called knights. Entry into the social-professional category of knighthood entailed religious rituals that made a monk-knight only an extension of the general concept of knight. The orders recruited individuals who had attained or could attain, the status of knight. This connection became stronger as time passed and knighthood became romanticized even as it was losing its pro-

fessional aspect. These orders are military-monastic, to emphasize their dual nature that sets them apart from other monastic or military organizations of the time.

While modern-day Christians may find it difficult to understand how one could sanctify by killing, this notion was not shocking in a time that took the expression soldier of Christ quite literally.

Some orders did separate the tasks, and had fighting knights alongside praying chaplains (e.g., the Order of Saint-John).

In fact, these orders reflected in their structure (chaplains, knights, sergeants) the Three Orders of feudal society (clergy, nobility and third estate).

Orders of chivalry were associations of individuals, typically members of the knightly class, committing themselves through solemn vows to obey the rules and statutes of a religious order and serve professional soldiers in what was then seen to be a permanent religious war that involved God’s victory over evil, and also service in religious and charitable activities.

In addition to the much more prominent and well-known Templars, Hospitallers, and Teutonic orders, there were lesser-known orders in the Middle East, Iberian peninsula and Eastern Europe, including:

- * the Sword, founded by Guy of Lusignan, King of Cyprus in 1192, disappeared with the conquest of Cyprus by the Turks in 1571

- * Saint Blasius in Armenia (13th c.-15th c.)

- * Saint-John and Saint-Thomas in the Middle East (1254)

- * Saint Thomas of Acre founded as a military order by Peter des Roches, bishop of Westminster, in 1228

- * Mountjoy later known as Holy Redeemer



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History of Chivalric Orders, *continued from page 8*

and Montfragüe, founded in 1175 and merged with Calatrava in 1221

* Our-Lady of the Rosary in 1209 by the archbishop of Toledo, soon extinct

* Our-Lady-of-Mercy in 1233 in Aragon, played a part in the conquests of Valencia and Majorca but became a purely religious order in the 14th century

* Sant-Jordi d' Alfama by the King of Aragon in 1201 (merged with Montesa in 1399)

* Concord in the 1240s by Ferdinand III of Castile, disappeared after his death in 1252

* Saint James of the Sword, an offshoot of the Spanish order in Portugal in 1275 * the Sword-Brethren, created in 1197 by a citizen of Bremen, militarized by the bishop of Riga and merged in 1237 with the Teutonic Order Knights of Saint John or Hospitallers. From 1113 to 1309 they were known as the Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem; from 1309 to 1522 they went by the Order of the Knights of

Rhodes; from 1530 to 1798 they were the Sovereign and Military Order of the Knights of Malta; from 1834 to 1961 they were the Knights Hospitaller of St. John of Jerusalem; and from 1961 to the present they are formally known as the Sovereign Military and Hospitaller Order of St. John of Jerusalem, of Rhodes, and of Malta.



In the mid-11th century, a Benedictine abbey was established in Jerusalem by merchants from Amalfi. About 30 years later, a hospital was founded next to the abbey to care for sick and poor pilgrims. After the success of the First Crusade in 1099, Brother Gerard (or Gerald), the hospital's superior, expanded the hospital and set up additional hospitals along the route to the Holy Land.

On February 15, 1113, the order was formally named the Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem and recognized in a papal bull issued by Pope Paschal II. In 1120, Raymond de Puy (a.k.a. Raymond of Provence) succeeded Gerard

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as leader of the order. He replaced the Benedictine Rule with the Augustinian Rule and actively began to build up the order's power base, helping the organization to acquire lands and wealth.

Possibly inspired by the Templars, the Hospitallers began to take up arms in order to protect pilgrims as well as tend their illnesses and injuries. Hospitaller Knights were still monks, and continued to follow their vows of personal poverty, obedience, and celibacy. The order also included chaplains and brothers who did not take up arms.

Shifting fortunes of the western Crusaders also affected the Hospitallers.

In 1187, when Saladin captured Jerusalem, the Hospitaller Knights moved their headquarters to Margat, then to Acre ten years later. With the fall of Acre in 1291 they moved to Limassol in Cyprus. In 1309, the Hospitallers acquired the island of Rhodes. The grand master of the order, elected for life (if confirmed by the pope), ruled Rhodes as an independent state, minting coins and exercising other rights of sovereignty. When the Knights of the Temple were dispersed, some surviving Templars joined the ranks at Rhodes. The knights were now more warriors than "hospitaller," though they remained a monastic brotherhood. Their activities included naval warfare; they armed ships and set off after Muslim pirates, and took revenge on Turkish merchants with piracy of their own.

In 1522, Hospitaller control of Rhodes came to an end with a six-month siege by Turkish leader Suleiman the Magnificent. The Knights capitulated on January 1, 1523, and left the island with citizens who chose to accompany them. The Hospitallers were without a base until 1530, when Holy Roman emperor Charles V arranged for them to occupy the Maltese archipelago. Their presence was conditional; the most notable agreement was

the presentation of a falcon to the emperor's viceroy of Sicily every year.

In 1565, grand master Jean Parisot de la Valette exhibited superb leadership when he stopped Suleyman the Magnificent from dislodging the Knights from their Maltese headquarters. Six years later, in 1571, a combined fleet of the Knights of Malta and several European powers virtually destroyed the Turkish navy at the Battle of Lepanto. The Knights built a new capital of Malta in honor of la Valette, which they named Valetta, where they constructed grand defenses and a hospital that attracted patients from far beyond Malta.



The Hospitallers returned to their original purpose. Over the centuries, they gradually gave up warfare in favor of medical care and territorial administration.

In 1798, they lost Malta when Napoleon occupied the island on the way to Egypt. For a short time they returned under the auspices of the Treaty of Amiens (1802), but when the 1814 Treaty of Paris gave the archipelago to Britain, the Hospitallers left once more.

They at last settled permanently in Rome in 1834.

Although nobility was not required to join the monastic order, it was required to be a Hospitaller Knight. As time went on, this requirement grew stricter, from proving nobility of both parents to that of all grandparents for four generations. A variety of knightly classifications evolved to accommodate lesser knights and those who gave up their vows to marry, yet remained affiliated with the order.

Today, only Roman Catholics may become Hospitallers, and the governing knights must prove the nobility of their four grandparents for two cen-

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turies.

After 1805 the order was led by lieutenants, until the office of Grand Master was restored by Pope Leo XIII in 1879. In 1961 a new constitution was adopted in which the order's religious and the sovereign status was precisely defined. Although the order no longer governs any territory, it does issue passports, and it is recognized as a sovereign nation by the Vatican and some Catholic European nations.

The Teutonic Order

The Teutonic Order (usually, *hospitale sancte Marie Theutonicorum Jerosolimitanum* - the Hospital of St. Mary of the Germans of Jerusalem or *der orden des Daschen huses* - the order of the German houses, in the sources) was one of the three major knightly or military orders that originated and evolved during the twelfth and thirteenth centuries.

The Templars and Hospitallers are the other major orders.

The military orders were "true orders" of the Roman church governed by regulations similar to those governing monks, generally variants of the Benedictine or Augustinian Rules. For most purposes, they were technically answerable only to the pope. They did have some feudal responsibilities to lay and other clerical entities as dictated by circumstances of place and time. Large numbers of knights became monks but often were found in military fortifications rather than monasteries. The members of most orders took vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience.

According to tradition, early in the twelfth century a wealthy German couple built a hospital in Jerusalem at their own expense to care for poor and sick pilgrims who spoke German. The hospital and an accompanying chapel were dedicated to the Virgin Mary. This story is similar to the traditions of the origins of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem founded by Amalfitans. The German hospital apparently was affiliated with the Hospital of St. John, at least, in the observance of the rule of St. Augustine. After Saladin's conquest of

Jerusalem in 1187, there are no more records of the German hospital there. There was no indication that the German hospital ever had a military mission.

During the siege of Acre during the Third Crusade (probably 1190), Germans from Labeck and Bremen established a field hospital for German soldiers reportedly using ships' sails as cover from the elements. Duke Frederick of Swabia placed his chaplain Conrad in charge of the hospital and soon transformed the organization into a religious order responsible to the local Latin bishop. Although some scholars question its authenticity, Pope Clement III (1187- -1191) apparently approved the Order on February 6, 1191. The Order was taken under Pope Celestine III's (1191—1198) protection on December 21, 1196, with the name of the "Hospital of St. Mary of the Germans in Jerusalem." The name is possibly the only connection with the earlier German hospital although some argue a more direct relationship with the earlier hospital.

A ceremony purportedly held on March 5, 1198, altered the Order's *raison d'être*. The patriarch of Jerusalem, the king of Jerusalem, the head of the crusading army, and the masters of the Templars and the Hospital of St. John attended the celebration establishing the Teutonic Knights as a military order. A bull by Pope Innocent III (1198—1216) dated February 19, 1199, confirmed the event and specified the Order would care for the sick according to the rule of the Hospitallers. It would conduct its other business by following the Templar rule and would wear the Temple's distinctive white cloak. Its black cross would differentiate the Teutonic Order from the Temple.

During the first twenty years of its existence, the institutional structure of the Order developed and stabilized. The Teutonic Order followed the lead of the Templars and Hospitallers by creating a system of provinces. Unlike monastic orders composed of independent abbeys, the Teutonic Knights had a hierarchical chain of command with

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commanderies (house, Kommende) at the lowest level. Provinces or bailiwicks (Ballei, Komturei) were parts of “countries” that composed the Order as a whole. Its first independent rule was adopted in 1264.

The officials governing the Teutonic Order at the various levels were commander (Komtur, preceptor) at the local level, province commander (Landkomtur), national commander (Landmeister), and grand master (Hochmeister, magister). The highest leadership positions (including grand master, grand commander [Grosskomtur], marshal [Ordensmarschall], draper or quartermaster [Trapier], hospitaller [Spittler], and treasurer [Tressler]) were elected by the general chapter.

Membership of this mostly German-speaking order was composed of various, distinct classes: knights, priests, and other brothers (lay brothers, sisters, and “familiar”). There was a large number of people who supported the professed members of the Order, ranging from auxiliary knights to slaves. The highest rankings were secular knights, serving for free. Turcoples (Greek for “son of Turk”) were originally probably lightly-armed, half-breed cavalry whose name applied to Turkish mercenaries employed in the Byzantine army, later the term was adopted by the military orders. There were attendants called squires (knechte), and sergeants-at-arms. Footsoldiers were usually coerced from the local peasantry. Sister-aids (halpswesteren) were employed as domestics as were halpbraderen; they took religious vows. Married and single lay domestics also were employed by the Order. Artisans and laborers (e.g., gardeners, carpenters, masons) worked for charity or wages. Many serfs and slaves were owned by the Order.

From the outset, the possessions and wealth of the Teutonic Order grew astoundingly fast and its numbers skyrocketed, especially under Grand

Master Hermann von Salza (c. 1210—1239). Von Salza was successful in gaining many favors for the Order because he was a confidante to both the German emperor Frederick II (1211—1250) and the popes. His immediate successors also did well. Between 1215 and 1300, one or more commanderies were founded each year, usually through gifts.

The Teutonic Order was invited into Greece (1209), Hungary (1211), and Prussia (1226) by secular rulers to perform military duties on their behalf. In the Peloponnesus the Frankish Prince of Achaia provided fiefs near Kalamata for the Teutonic Knights in return for military service; there are traces of the Order’s continuous service there until 1500. The Hungarian King Andrew II (1205—1235) expelled the Order in 1225 when it became strong and may have threatened his rule. The conquest of Prussia began in 1230 (after the Order’s Grand Master was named prince of the Holy Roman Empire) and lasted until 1283.

In addition to the Holy Land and these other “theaters of war,” the order’s members could be found elsewhere in the Mediterranean and Western Europe: Armenia, Cyprus, Sicily, Apulia, Lombardy, Spain, France, Alsace, Austria, Bohemia, the Lowlands, Germany, and Livonia. Only in the frontier areas (the Holy Land, Armenia, Greece, Hungary, Prussia, Spain, and Livonia) was military service required of members. By 1221 the German Order was given the same privileges as the Templars and Hospitallers by Pope Honorius III (1216—1227). Both senior orders fought the autonomy of the Teutonic Order until about 1240. The German Order may not have quite equaled in wealth and possessions the other two military orders which were more than 80 years older, but it became the only other order to rival them in international influence and activity.

This article continued in our April 2008 issue, please.

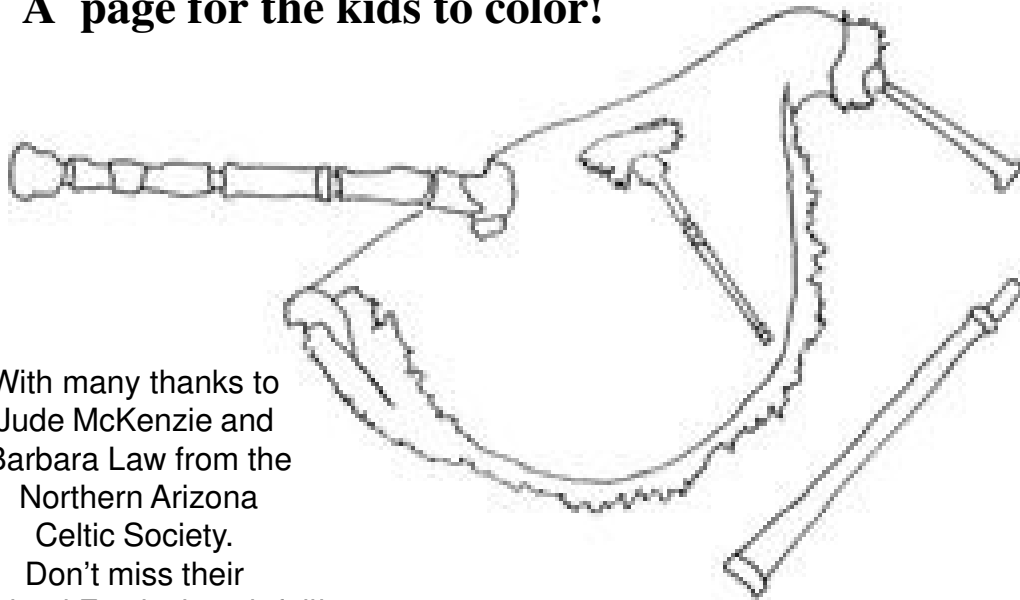


COLORING BOOK OF CELTIC LANDS: BRITTANY

Brittany is located on the Northwest coast of France. Two of the musical instruments of Brittany are the *binioù* (say "ben-YEW") - a bagpipe - and the *bombarda* - a horn. An important town in western Brittany is Quimper, named after its most famous resident, Monsieur Henriot Quimper (say "ON-ree-oh KEM-pair"). M. Quimper developed a unique type of pottery that was decorated with scenes and illustrations of the people of the area. The pottery is known as *Quimperware*.



A page for the kids to color!

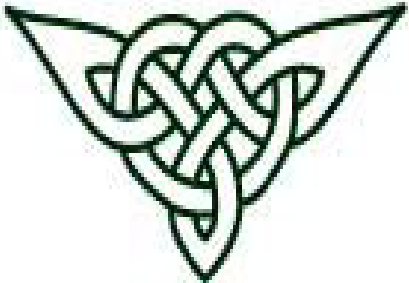


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Literature

Lecture Series (see article top of next page) March 3, 10, 17 and 24.

Storytelling, Anderson County Library. Visit <http://www.andersonlibrary.org> for more information.

Film

Travel Film Series, Anderson County Library March 4, 18, 25. Visit <http://www.andersonlibrary.org> for more information on this event and the others in the Film category..

Family Night at Your Library - The Children's Services Department, March 11, 2008 at 7 PM.

Feature Film Night, March 21, 7 PM. *The Englishman Who Went Up a Hill But Came Down a Mountain*.

Education

Tuesday Teas with free admission. March 4, 11, 18, 25. Information <http://www.andersoncountysc.org/museum.htm>

Celtic Exhibit through June 1. Information <http://www.andersoncountysc.org/museum.htm>

Arts-in-Education Celtic Arts Series all Spring 2008. <http://www.andersonartscenter.org>

Art in Schools, jmitchell1@andersonuniversity.edu

Literature in Schools, the month of March. Information lpannell@andersonuniversity.edu

Music in Schools, the month of March. Information at dperry@andersonuniversity.edu

Lifelong Learning Continuing Education Course, *The Scotch-Irish in South Carolina*. Info at cboles@andersonuniversity.edu March 4, 11, 18, 25

Irish Music and Dance Workshop, March 13. dperry@andersonuniversity.edu

GAMAC Lecture Series, March 27 Celtic Music Lecture, Paul Hyde

Performance

Celtic POPS Concert, Saturday, March 1 at the Tri-County Technical College and Belton Depot, Sunday, March

A Celtic celebration the entire month of March 2008, Anderson, South Carolina

2 at the Daniel Recital Hall, 8 PM More information <http://www.gamac.org>

The Grand Design, Original music/theatre work Electric City Playhouse, March 6-7, 8 PM. <http://www.ecplayhouse.com>

The Adventures of Robin Hood, the Pendleton Playhouse, March 7, 8, 14, 15, 8 PM. March 9, 16 at 3 PM.

Dinner Theatre, March 14 6:30 PM For information: <http://www.andersonlibrary.org>

Celtic Tunes & Tales March 20, 7 PM Electric City Playhouse. <http://ecplayhouse.com> for more information.

Mark O'Connor Henderson Auditorium, March 28 8 PM <http://www.gamac.org>

Visual Art

Public Art Project through month of March <http://www.artselectric.org>

Celtic Display month of March at the Anderson Library

International Art Exchange, Arts Electric, Inc., Studio month of March. Visit <http://www.artselectric.org> for more.

Celtic Crossroads: Celebrating Youth Art Month in Anderson County, exhibit dates March 3-28 Visit <http://www.andersonartscenter.org>

Creative Diplomacy: Youth Art Ambassadors March 3 - 28 The Anderson Arts Warehouse Galleries. Please visit <http://www.andersonartscenter.org> for complete information.

Religious

Celtic Church Service, March 2, 9, 16 at Boulevard Baptist Church Call 864-225-8693.

Special Events

Highland Games, March 6-9, Anderson Recreation Center. Contact <http://www.scotsirishfest.com>

for full information.

Closing Festivities, March 29, 7:30 PM Anderson County Farmer's Market. Visit <http://www.aifpassport.com> for full information.



Beth Gay to present talks at Anderson, SC Library during March

March 3, 10, 17 and 24, all Monday nights at 7 PM at the Anderson, SC Library (Just take 123 Bypass through Seneca and Clemson to 76 - if you are coming from the South - and bear right at the CVS Pharmacy. Follow straight into Anderson on what becomes Clemson Boulevard. Continue to East Greenville Street and turn left and then immediately right onto North McDuffie (Perx Car Wash and County Museum on corner). The library is the large Jeffersonian-type building two blocks up on your left.)

- March 3 will be a talk on Scotland, Highland Games, Scottish Genealogy, etc.
- March 10, the subject will be Wales and the Isle of Man
- March 17, the talk will be on Cornwall and Ireland
- March 24, the material will be on Brittany, Galacia and Asturias



See advertisement elsewhere this issue for complete details on the month-long Celtic celebration in Anderson. For complete information on the talks, please email mevans@andersonlibrary.org

A letter from your editor, *continued from page 3*

passed away - even if that member is not known personally by the head of the group - is important. (I did what I was told, but knew it was not right.)

So, be sure your newsletter appears the number of times each year that you told the new member it would appear. Be sure the newsletter is about ALL of your members. (The "how" of this is pretty easy...just publish a little box asking members to let you know what's happening in their lives...and then use what they send. Don't rewrite it so much that the person doesn't recognize it...edit for spelling and grammar...but that's it. Let the person's personality show.)

It is so obvious, but it is amazing how many times this rule is broken.

Be friendly to your members. That's right, be friendly.

Why should someone pay dues to a group who ignores him or her when they travel a long way, pay for hotel and food and buy a ticket to get in...and then nobody even acknowledges their presence?

It costs nothing to smile and say, "Oh, we're so glad you're here! Come in and stay awhile."

Be friendly.

If you have food, invite your member to come in and enjoy a picnic with their fellow clansmen. If you are in charge of the tent, make sure there will be plenty...be it something simple.

If you plan a get-together after a Games, please invite everyone. Make a big poster for somewhere on the tent that gives all information

about the time and location of the event. Make some fliers ahead of time and be sure that everyone gets one and that everyone knows they are invited. Yes, this requires some planning and just a little bit of work before the Games. So?

To discover that your own Clan had an event at the last Games or last night - and you were not invited - is not a good way to retain a member.

There's lots more you can do: Invite members to help with projects and to be officers; Recognize those who work at the Games or who volunteer to help put on a Games; Be sure to keep the "politics" of the Clan positive and upbeat; Be sure that huge ego problems do not interfere with your Clan activities or attitude; Just do not allow improper behavior at your Clan tent - and this includes over indulging in adult beverages; Just do not allow loud, angry voices and always remember we are all family.

We'll talk about this subject again if you wish as there is much more to be covered. Just think how you would feel if you were the new member of your group. Remember, long-time members are important too.

If you wish to disagree with me, that's certainly your right. But, please do think about what I've written.

If you want to make your clan a real "family" these things make sense.

I'm always glad to help...just email bethscribble@aol.com

English research is an important resource for most Americans

Bryan L. Mulcahy, Reference Librarian

England occupies a very important place in the realm of United States genealogical research.

In 1986, according to statistics from the U.S. Census Bureau, for the first time in more than 300 years the leading ancestral background of American citizenry was German, not British.

There are many researchers than can trace ancestral lines back to both Germany and the British Isles in general.

The early settlement of the Atlantic Coast of what is now the United States was largely English, and these ancestors influenced many of the cultural and legal patterns which persist today.

If your genealogy research takes you to England, you are fortunate in several ways:

1. There will only be a minor language issue with certain terms.

2. England has been a very stable country and has never been conquered by foreign powers.

3. For this reason, a significant amount of historical records are available for research.

4. Political boundaries have basically been the same for centuries; hence the political divisions will usually have the same names and boundaries.

5. The only geographical change is that the counties were reconstructed in 1974. However, genealogy records are filed by pre-reconstructed boundaries. Because of this, researchers must obtain a pre-1974 map.

6. The extensive holdings of British Isles records that have been microfilmed by the Family History Library in Salt Lake City.

7. The magnitude of this research collection may allow you to perform much of your research without having to leave the United States.

British holdings at the Family History Library in Salt Lake City constitute one of the largest international collections available for research.

These records are often better organized and more



accessible than those in the Public Records Office in London or other British repositories. These records are accessible by visiting the main Family History Library in Salt Lake City, Utah or by visiting any of their Family History Center branches located throughout the United States. Many researchers find the records easier to access utilizing LDS sources. Patrons may search the holdings of the Family History Library at the Family Search website <http://www.familysearch.org> to determine what sources are available for research.

Most microfilmed records and sources may be borrowed through your local Family History Center branch.

For a more detailed discussion of this topic, please see our companion study guide on Genealogical Research in England.

Bryan L. Mulcahy Reference Librarian Fort Myers-Lee County Library 2050 Central Avenue Fort Myers, FL 33901-3917 Tel: (239) 479-4651 Fax: (239) 479-4634 E-Mail: bmulcahy@leegov.com

Flowers of the Forest

Russell Alton McNutt, 93, died February 1, 2008 after several years of illnesses. Russ was a loving and generous husband to his wife Ann during 36 years together. Russ was born on May 21, 1914 in LaCygne, Kansas and was preceded in death by his parents, Ernest and Addie (Arnett) McNutt, his brothers, Waldo, Willard and Gerald, and a sister, Ernestine. In addition to his devoted wife, Ann W. McNutt, he is survived by his sister Velma Smart (Jim Smart).



Other survivors include his daughters Ronda Halverson (Dr. Charles Halverson) of Athens, GA, Regina Topp (Col. Peter Topp) of Colorado Springs, CO and Renee Galvan (Danny Galvan) of Los Lunas, NM.

Grandchildren are Mark Halverson (Donna), Lynn Halverson Garcia, Dr. David Halverson (Michele), Erik Topp (Ellen), Kristina Topp, Daniel Galvan (fiancee, Angela) and Nicole Galvan.

Great Grandchildren are Rachel, Sara Rose, Ian, Zachary Russell, Emily, Patrick and Matthew Halverson, Alex and Audrey Garcia and Nathan Galvan.

He also leaves many nieces and nephews and friends around the world.

Russ was a graduate of Kansas State University and Brooklyn Polytechnic, NY. He worked on the Manhattan Project and from 1947 to 1958 he

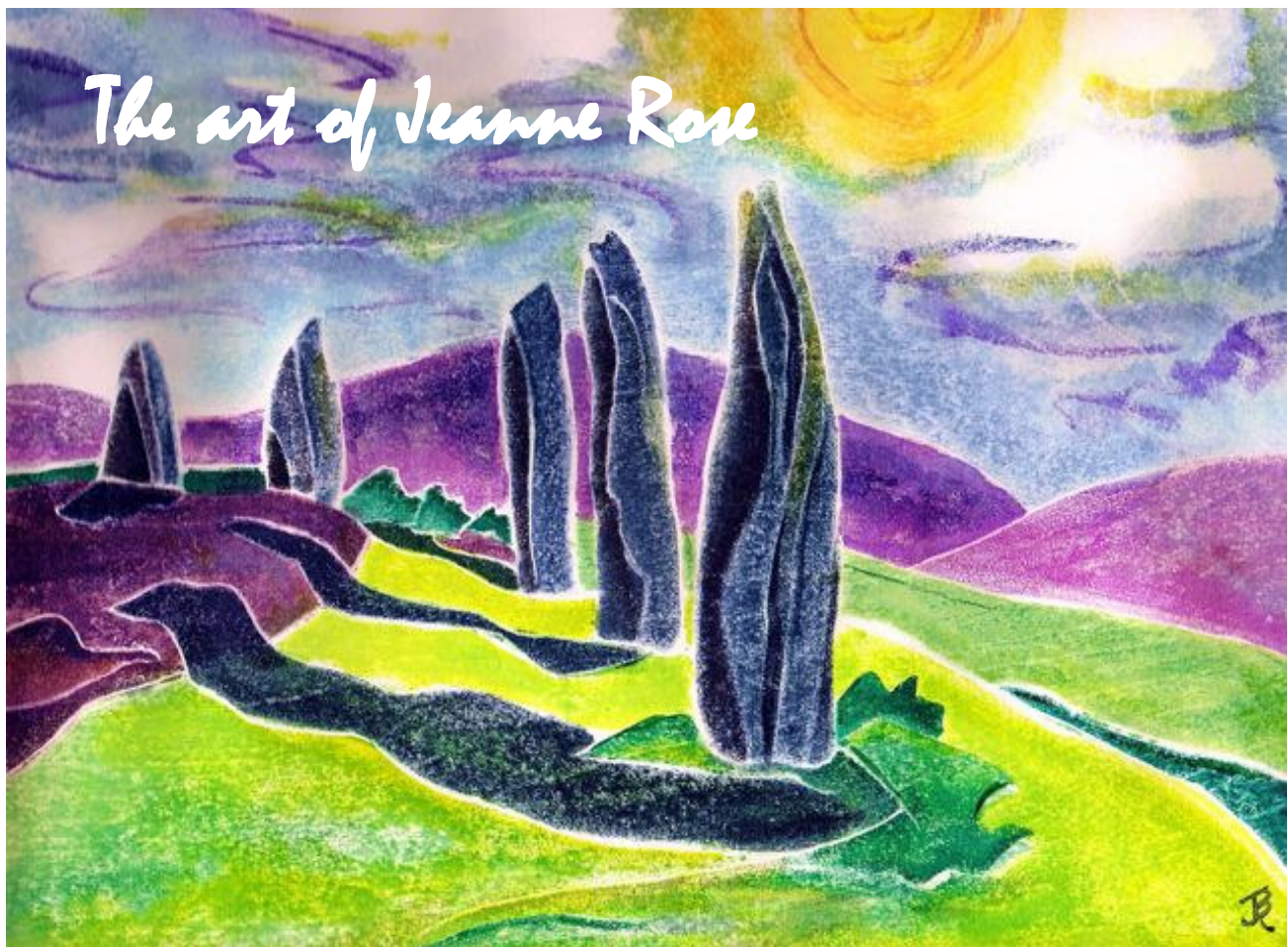
was Chief Engineer for Gulf Oil Corporation in Venezuela. From 1958 to 1969 he was on loan to the National Iranian Oil Company in Tehran, Iran where he worked on projects at Kharg Island and the Tehran Oil Refinery. He also worked in Spain and was VP for construction in Reston, VA.

Following retirement in 1979, Russ and Ann traveled extensively and were known for their volunteer contributions to many organizations. Russ was dedicated to public service through active and faithful membership of the Marion Rotary Club and the Ashford-North Cove Volunteer Fire Department, Hospice of McDowell County, the Corpening YMCA and the Democratic Party.

He was the proud recipient of the Order of the Long Leaf Pine and was a dedicated member of the Catawba Valley Scottish Society where he was a Founding member. He and his wife, Ann, were Life Patrons #23 of the Loch Norman Highland Games. They served as volunteers at every event ever done except one when they went to NM on the occasion of their grandson's leave from Iraq and one where Russ rolled his wheelchair down the hill and broke his hip the day before. Russ and Ann received the Cheney Award for Volunteerism this past May.

He was a member of the founding families of Mecklenburg County, North Carolina.

*The Turnbull Clan Association
remembers...*
Jean Woodcock
1921 - 2007
Randolph Morris Turnbull
1952 - 2007



This is a watercolor whiteline print of the Ring of Brodgar.
It is 8x10 and is a monoprint. jeannerose@mac.com

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The "Castle of Dreams" cake decoration is designed to be used with *sheet cakes, staircase cakes and any large surface*





Limited Edition National Tartan Day Pin

Caberdancer Graphic Design, founding supporters of the Mighty Clan MacBubba, proudly announce the fourth in a continuing series of limited edition collectible pins commemorating National Tartan Day.

Sized at 1.25" the 2008 edition features an eagle in flight streaming a swatch of tartan from its beak and is finished in bright gold and handlaid enamel. It's the perfect way to identify yourself as a proud American Scot when you can't wear your kilt. Cost is \$15.00US per pin which includes shipping and handling. Delivery by USPS Priority Mail unless otherwise requested by customer. Discounts available on multiple orders shipped to the same address.

Quantities are limited. Place your order today!

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Phone: 864-718-8102/-8103 Fax: 864-718-8105
www.caberdancer.com sales@caberdancer.com

Turnbull Finds Fame with the Green Bay Packers

The Turnbull Clan Association's newsletter, Bullseye editors note: The following story comes from Gordon Turnbull and is intended for all of you who have started your withdrawal symptoms upon the completion of the US football season.

In the late 1890s it was common that Wisconsin & Upper Michigan communities had local town football teams that played one another. In 1919, Earl "Curly" Lambeau and his sportswriter friend George Calhoun had a casual street-corner conversation about football and asked themselves, "why not get up a football team in Green Bay?" Curly, along with George the sportswriter, got together with Andrew B. Turnbull, general manager of the *Green Bay Press-Gazette* (formerly the *Green Bay Newspaper Co.*), in the newspaper's editorial room and hatched a plan to find a sponsor and organize a football team that was to become the beginning of the incredible saga of the Green Bay Packers.

The team wound up having three owners, all in its first four years, 1919-22. Curly Lambeau, a \$250/month shipping clerk at a local Green Bay meat packing company (Indian Packing Co.) talked his employer into putting up \$500 to supply Curly with uniforms and equipment as well as the use of its athletic field. Because of the packing company's support, Lambeau and team manager George

Calhoun decided to call the club "Packers," and Packers they have been ever since.

With a record of 10-1, their first year, 1919 was a great success. Shortly thereafter, in 1920, Acme Packing Company bought Indian Packing Company and all its assets, including the fledgling team. In 1921, Lambeau convinced new owners John and Emmitt Clair to apply for a franchise from the new American Professional Football Association formed in 1920 (predecessor of the NFL). During the 1921 season, gate receipts did not support club expenses. Then, later in the year, with the team already headed for bankruptcy, the APFA revoked the franchise after Lambeau used illegal college players in a non-league game. But before the 1922 season, Lambeau by himself scraped up \$200 and using \$50 of his own money, reapplied and the league reinstated the Packers, with Lambeau as owner.

In 1922, when rain threatened to sink the team, Andrew B. Turnbull came to the rescue. Turnbull, publisher of the *Green Bay Press-Ga-*

Continued on page 21



The 1919 Green Bay Packers winning team.

Green Bay Packers, continued from page 20

zette, grocery man Leland H. Joannes, attorney Gerald Francis Clifford and Dr. W. Webber Kelly cancelled Lambeau's accumulated \$2,500 debt. They then rallied the Green Bay community behind the team and in August 1923, with more than 400 in attendance at a local Elks Club, the club was transformed into a non-profit entity, the Green Bay Packers Corporation. The five men, including Lambeau, were nicknamed the "Hungry Five" by *Milwaukee Journal* sportswriter Oliver E. Kuchle because they always seemed to have their hands out for money, since the franchise was often in financial trouble. Together, they raised funds, incorporated the team as a non-profit corporation, sold stock, established the Green Bay Packers Board of Directors and otherwise promoted the franchise.

Andrew Turnbull, the publisher of the *Green Bay Press-Gazette*, became the Packers' first president from 1922 and remained so until 1927.

Joannes was the president for 17 years, helping guide the Packers through the Great Depression, near bankruptcy and a second stock sale.

Kelly served one year as president, and also as team physician and as a board member.

Clifford handled the team's legal affairs for 28 years.

Despite their years of service, only coach/player Curly Lambeau was ever paid a salary. All have been inducted into the Green Bay Packers Hall of Fame, with Turnbull being inducted in 1977, 50 years after his last year as president.

From these modest and tenuous beginnings, the Packers have gone on to earn more championships (12) in the last 88 years than any team in pro football. Their achievements, representing a town population of 100,000 in competition with the country's largest markets, have endeared the Packers to the nation. The David vs. Goliath concept



Copy of a stock certificate for the Green Bay Newspaper Company dated December 15, 1923 and signed by Andrew B. Turnbull.

and the team's unique status as a publicly owned corporation has intrigued generations.

With thanks for the Green Bay Packer's article to: Turnbull Clan Association
Janet Schwierking, Membership Secretary .
2020 Schuettig Rd. .. Poteet, Texas, 78065-4120

Pipers! Wanna play with The Chieftains?

The Chieftains, Ireland's musical ambassadors for the past four decades, will be touring the U.S. this March. This year's visit is called the CELTIC-SCOTTISH CONNECTION 2008 TOUR.

Opening for The Chieftains will be a trio of renowned musicians from Scotland as special guests.

Fronting the trio is Alyth McCormack, from the Isle of Lewis, accompanied by pianist and singer Brian McAlpine, and Jonny Hardie (guitar and fiddle).

The Chieftains would like to have several pipers participate in their shows in each city they will visit, and asked for volunteers. A list of their tour dates follows. If you or anyone you know would be interested in playing for the show in your city, please contact Cristina Parvu, Director of Music & Publishing, at Cristina@DRCPublicRelations.com, or you may call her at 212 966 4600, ext. 15.

Here are the tour dates:

March 01	Cleveland, OH	Playhouse Square
March 02	Chicago, IL	Orchestra Hall
March 04	Nashville, TN	Schermerhorn Symphony Hall
March 07	Princeton, NJ	McCarter Theater
March 08	Inglewood, NJ	Bergen Performing Arts Center
March 09	New Brunswick, NJ	State Theatre
March 11	Charlottetown, NC	Belk Theater/Blumenthal Center
March 12	Norfolk, VA	Sandler PAC/Virginia Beach
March 14	Boston, MA	Symphony Hall
March 15	Philadelphia, PA	Kimmel Center
March 17	New York, NY	Carnegie Hall



Queries! Queries! Queries!

Free, just send your information to bethscribble@aol.com

My family name is **DENNISON**, and this branch started in Upstate New York (Seneca Falls, Waterloo, and Geneva). Great Granddad, **WILLIAM** came over from Scotland about 1851 at the age of 2, and later settled in Seneca Falls, and married **BELINDA M^cCOY**, from Geneva, NY in 1878. They had one son, **GRANDPA FRANCIS**, born in 1878, who married **MAY BELLE ALLEN** from Waterloo. Francis and May had a number of children, including my dad **FRANCIS RICHARD** (aka **RICHARD FRANCIS**), born in 1906. **WILLIAM**, a Civil War Vet, died in 1913, and is buried in Geneva, **BELINDA** died in 1938, in Prescott, AZ, and **FRANCIS SR**, a Spanish-American War Vet, died in 1958, in Prescott. My dad (I use his non-birth name of **RICHARD**) died in Amarillo, TX in 1951. **MAY ALLEN** died in Spencer, MA in 1952. In April, 2007, I finally put a marker on Dad's grave in Amarillo (he had only a brick with his last name on it), and in October I visited Seneca Falls,

Waterloo and Geneva NY for the first time in my 67 year old life. The next phase of my family reconstruction is the Scottish Connection. **GRANDMA DENNISON (MAY ALLEN)** gave me a **MacDONALD** Tartan tie when I was young, and had always told me that we were directly descended from **DONALD MacDONALD** (which one, I don't remember her ever saying...) I have to say I am presently a member of CDUSA, (I wear a Clanranald kilt) but I don't know how tightly I'm tied to the clan, and I think it's on the **ALLEN** side. It appears that **WILLIAM DENNISON** came to America with a relative (**ROBERT**) - not his father - in 1851, but was born in Dalkeith, Midlothian, to **JOSEPH** and **CHRISTIAN (CHRISTINA?) DENNISON** in 1849. In about 1860, it appears he moved to Geneva, NY and lived with an uncle, or older brother (**JOHN**). If you have any information on any of these families or individuals, please email me at celt1940@yahoo.com

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Group Cruise Specialist

SGES presents “Bringing Your Ancestors to Life” March 8

On March 8th, 2008 The Southern Genealogist’s Exchange Society of Jacksonville, Florida, is hosting their annual spring seminar.

“Bringing Your Ancestors to Life” is a day-long workshop designed to help genealogists and others write a family history. The workshop focuses on several different approaches to writing a family narrative including documenting the journey, character sketches, and using “faction” to bring interest to your account while staying accurate.

The goal of the workshop is to give participants options to transform volumes of research into readable narratives. No previous writing experience is necessary.

The seminar/workshop is presented by Patricia Charpentier of Orlando, Florida. Mrs.

Charpentier holds an M.A. in Creative Writing from the University of Central Florida and a B.A. in journalism from Louisiana State University. She has worked as a memoirist, writing coach, editor, instructor, journalist and photographer.

On March 1, the fee will be \$35.00 without lunch guaranteed. Seminar location is Riverside Presbyterian Church, Bittinger Hall, 849 Park Street, Jacksonville. Registration 8:30AM Seminar 9:00-4:00 Call today to register at (904)778-1000 or (904) 333-5222. Seating is limited.

Thank you. Contact Person: Betty Reed, President The Southern Genealogist’s Exchange Society, Inc. 6215 Sauterne Drive Jacksonville, Florida 32210 (904)778-1000(Tues-Thurs& Sat 10:00AM to 3:PM) Staffed by volunteers (904)262-1948 Home Phone (904)333-5222 Cell Phone

Plan now for Coastal Georgia Genealogical Society events!

- Sunday, 9 March 2008, 2:00 p.m., Membership Meeting with Louise Henry speaking about “The Scots-Irish”
- Saturday, 15 March 2008, 9:30 a.m. to 12:30 p.m., Research Assistance, Brunswick Library

If you have any questions, please contact Rob Lear at BackRiver@comcast.net or 912-265-5916

Dr. Carolyn Williams to speak at Jacksonville (FL) Genealogical Society March 15 meeting

The Jacksonville Genealogical Society will hold their regular monthly meeting, March 15, 2008, at 1:30 p.m., at the Webb-Wesconnett Branch Library, 6887 103rd Street, Jacksonville, Florida.

We are very pleased to have as our speaker, Dr. Carolyn Williams, Professor of History at the University of North Florida. She will discuss African-American History and Genealogy; From Slavery to Freedom; African-American Migration from Fort George Island to Jacksonville, 1870-1910.”

For additional information please contact Mary Chauncey at 781-9300.

To feature your own
genealogical group’s information here, just email
bethscribble@aol.com

Please be sure to send at least by the 15th of the month preceding your event

Flowers of the Forest

“Cuimhnich air na daoine on tà inig thu.”
Remember those from whom you are descended.*

Greetings Friends, It is with great sadness that I report the passing of **Art Roberts**, an icon of the southern California Scottish community. Art succumbed to pneumonia last Thursday after a two week hospitalization. Arthur W. Roberts' role in the Scottish community here in southern California extends back decades, and his contributions are almost without equal. First and foremost, Art was an active member of Clan Donnachaidh. He was a former Games Chieftain for the United Scottish Society.

Art was also one of the founding members of the Clans of the Highlands, and served for many

years as the Membership Chairman. Art Roberts was a veteran of the United States Navy.

Services for Art were Saturday, February 16th, at 1:00 PM, at: Inglewood Mortuary / Chapel located at: 1206 Centinela Ave Inglewood, CA 90302. Cards may be sent to Art's wife: Barbara Roberts, 5461 West 76th Street, Los Angeles CA 90045. Chris Lamberton, Executive Director - Scottish Clan & Tartan Information Center, Regional High Commissioner - Clan Stewart Society in America, Director At Large - Clans of the Highlands, Clan Chairman - United Scottish Society.



* With many thanks to Clan Grant Society USA for the Gaelic.



set for Anderson, South Carolina for all of March!

The Anderson International Festival committee will present the second biannual event, a Festival of Celtic Culture, during the month of March, 2008. The many disparate arts and culture organizations in the Anderson community, along with the City and County

of Anderson, have teamed up to fill the month with a truly eclectic experience of the influence of Celtic culture on our Upstate South Carolina community.

Most of the population in the Piedmont and Mountain areas of North and South Carolina, as well as Georgia and Tennessee can trace their roots to Scotch-Irish immigrants that settled the area. They brought with them the culture of the old countries that have been adapted to 21st Century American life. In our Celtic Cultural Festival, we will celebrate the music, literature, film, theater, games and history given to us by our ancestors.

The event is divided into several "areas." There will be: Literature, Film, Education, Performance - including a performance of Mark O'Connor at the Henderson Auditorium in Anderson where the new "American Symphony" written by Mr. O'Connor, will be debuted. Other areas include Visual Art, Religious and Special Events which include A Winter Night Gala and Highland Games.

The Highland Games will feature The Scottish Highland So, who will perform four shows over a two-day period, with RinceNaErin performing Irish dances for the two days.

The "Highland Games" will include sheep herding demos along with the familiar Caber Toss and Hammer Throw events as well as a Kilted Mile foot race. Exhibitions will include weaponry manufacture and use as well as weaving and brewing demos. Gaelic football and rugby games will be represented and Pipe and Drum bands will be on hand.

There will be vendors selling true Celtic foods and arts with vendors also providing history books and lectures.

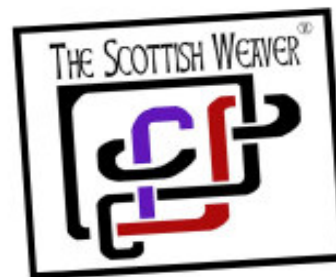
Genealogy information will also be included. The Highland Games will be held at the Anderson Recreation Center March 6 - 9.

To close the month of festivities there will be a Celtic Street Party with music, food and drink. Visit aifpassport.com for complete information on the month of celebrations.

Your editor, Beth Gay, will present a Lecture Series on the seven Celtic Nations each Monday night during March at the Anderson County Library at 7 PM.

For a brochure and complete information, contact aspainhour@nuvox.net or visit aifpassport.com

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Tourist? Traveler? Touron?

Marti Van Horne, Scots Travel Specialist



Walking is the best way to learn your neighborhood, the city you live in or the destinations you visit while on holiday. Scotland is the perfect vacation destination for strolling, trekking, hillwalking and climbing.

Scotland's Munros, the highest mountains in the country, have a dedicated group of enthusiasts who pursue the goal of climbing the 284 Munros and the 227 'Tops' which are above 3000 feet but are part of a range or ridge as opposed to being a separate mountain. This is not a Mt. Everest experience but challenging enough that less than 3000 people have ever completed climbing all the Munros, known as 'Munro-bagging'.

If Munro's are not your bag, sorry I couldn't resist that, strolling and walking will make a wonderful addition to city visits, going to festivals, games or to competitions.

You might wish to look at www.walking.visitscotland.com for finding

routes, competitions and walks suitable for families. Walks are designated as follows: Green: Moderate up to 5 miles Blue: Over 5 miles Black: Long distance of more than 25 miles & Red: Strenuous Hill & Mountain walks. You can search for walks by area and/or type.

This site also provides you with a list of events, accommodations and tour operators in Scotland who facilitate walking holidays in their areas. So, for all you travelers who love to plan, plan, plan and do your own thing this is a great place to start.

For active tourists prefer a great experience but wish to leave the planning process to their travel agents, don't despair. Agents are more than happy to work with tour operators who specialize in active vacations.

English Lakeland Ramblers (don't let the name fool you) has 3 trips focusing on Scotland. See www.ramblers.com for more information. The Hebrides Isles of Skye, Lewis & Harris offers 2 eight-day guided hikes covering the sights related to the early history and prehistory of the area. Scotland Highlands & Islands spends 3 nights on Skye and another base in Gairloch for exploring the remote western part of the highlands. Lastly, Scotland Highlands & Islands, Inn to Inn Tours with stays in Ft. William, Achnasheen and Gairloch will cover 3 to 9 miles a day with ascents of 300 to 1,300 feet.

The Wayfarers (www.thewayfarers.com) are offering two 7 day trips beginning in

Continued on page 29

Marti Van Horne, Scots Travel Specialist, *continued from page 28* —————

Cairnbaan and focusing on Loch Lomond and the Western Isles. This trip includes a ferry trip to Mull & Kerrera, visits Torosay Castle, stone circles and areas steeped in the history of Rob Roy and Bonnie Prince Charlie. These trips starts in Glasgow go to Oban; you are returned to Glasgow for additional optional touring.

English Lakeland Ramblers & The Wayfarers offer meals, ensuite accommodations experienced guides and a support vehicle for resting walkers, transporting luggage and local shuttles. You will travel with small groups and be free to experience the joy of an active vacation with none of the worries.

A few years ago, Beth, of BNFT, led me on a walk in the northwestern part of Skye. We were going see the remains of a

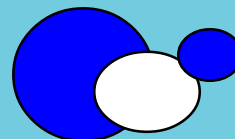
castle that had been home of the women warriors; after leaving the car on the side of the road we descended to an area filled with bogs and sheep droppings. Sheep droppings are not too bad going down but on the way up to the entrance things got a bit slippery. Approaching the remaining castle parts we found the bridge to the entrance was no longer there but enjoyed the view, got some good pictures and contemplated how to best clean our shoes.

So, what's my point? If you want a great adventure, let the pros help you plan it unless you're into bogs and sheep droppings and want to encounter the Tourons. Contact Marti at mvanhorne@maupintravel.com and share your stories and ideas about traveling in Scotland.



Learn to repair books!

There will be a Basic Book Repair Workshop, sponsored by the North Carolina Preservation Consortium, on March 28 from 9:30 until 4:30 PM at the Onslow County Public Library, 118 Old Bridge Street in Jacksonville, North Carolina.





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