

THE GUARDIAN

SPECIAL CWS INTERNATIONAL GATHERING ISSUE



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A MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT



President Bob Wallace

My Friends,

Seven years ago some fifty Clan Wallace members visited Scotland to commemorate the 700th Anniversary of Sir William Wallace's execution at Smithfield, at the time just outside London. As part of that 2005 visit we were privi-

leged to visit the Parliament Building in Edinburgh, where we viewed the famous letter sent to Lubeck by Wallace and Andrew Murray following the Battle of Stirling Bridge in September 1297, wherein it was stated that Scotland was once again open for trade between the several ports.

of three letters of safe conduct found on Wallace at the time of his capture (and documented by the English at the time) will be on display during this year's "Festival of Politics" from August 10 to August 31 at the Scottish Parliament Building's Main Hall.

The one letter still in existence was written by (or for) King Philip IV of France and was intended to provide safe travel for Wallace on his journey to Italy to visit the Pope. English records indicate that Wallace had two other letters of safe conduct at the time of his capture, one from the King of Norway, the other from the King of Scotland. <http://www.thehistoryblog.com/archives/14475>

For anyone planning a visit to Scotland this August, specifically to Edinburgh, you may want to include a visit to the Parliament Building between August 10 and August 31 to view both letters. Whether or not, these letters might be available

for viewing in the future is difficult to say. Looking at an image of either letter via the Internet is not anything like viewing them in person in Scotland some 700 years after the time of Sir William Wallace.

Why do we mention these letters? It relates to the Society's mission statement: "The purpose of the Society is educational, with particular reference to the history of Scotland, its public figures such as Sir William Wallace, the national hero of Scotland who suffered martyrdom for his country in 1305." Being aware that two letters connected with Sir William Wallace are still available for viewing at this date ought to be known by every Scot!

Bob.

Robert B. Wallace, President
Clan Wallace Society Worldwide

At the time we might have been hard pressed to think that another letter associated with Wallace might one day be available for viewing. Such is the case later this year when Wallace's Letter of Safe Conduct goes on display in the Parliament Building; the letter presented to Wallace for his visit to the Pope by King Philip IV of France. At least one Scottish historian, Professor Geoffrey Barrow, Professor Emeritus at the University of Edinburgh, thinks this letter to have been in Wallace's possession when captured at Robroyston in 1305, and that he may have had two other letters of safe conduct which may no longer exist. Barrow's interview can be found on Youtube at <http://youtube.com/watch?v=olwc9AZ4FZ4>

Also to be found on the Internet since early in January of 2012, is a page detailing how both the Lubeck letter (again, sent by Wallace and Murray after the Battle of Stirling Bridge in 1297), and one

HERO'S LETTER RETURNS AFTER 707 YEARS

SCOTS WHA HAE WI' WALLACE READ

By George Muir
reporter@dailyrecord.co.uk

A LETTER taken from William Wallace just before he was executed by the English was returned to Scotland yesterday - after 707 years.

The letter, widely known as the "Wallace Safe Conduct", has been held in England since being found in the Tower of London in the 1830s.

Thousands are expected to travel to see the document when it goes on display at Holyrood for 22 days from August 10.

It is an long term loan after the National Records of Scotland reached an agreement with the National Archives in Kew, London.

The letter, in Latin, from King Philip IV of France, asks his agents to help Wallace in business with the Pope.

Dated November 7, 1300, it commands "you ask the Supreme Pontiff to consider with favour our beloved William le Wallace of Scotland, knight, with regard to those things which concern him that he has to expedite".

The letter has been returned after academics from Scotland, England and France were asked to examine its origins, and claims it may have been a copy made in England.

But the experts agreed it was original and likely to have been in Wallace's possession when he was captured and taken to London, where he was hanged, drawn and quartered for "treason" in August 1305.

Culture Secretary Fiona Hyslop unveiled the letter at a ceremony in Edinburgh and said it would be exhibited with the Lubeck Letter.

The Lubeck Letter, also on loan, was sent to the German city by Wallace and Andrew De Moray after the Battle of Stirling Bridge in 1297 to tell trading partners that Scots ports were open for business again.

Hyslop said: "I am delighted to welcome the letter back. It is one of the few surviving artefacts with a direct link to William Wallace."

National Records of Scotland boss George MacKenzie called the letter "an original" adding: "We don't know what Wallace's business was."

Society of William Wallace chief Duncan Fennie said: "When Wallace went to Europe to get help, this scrap of paper held the hopes and desires of the Scots to be free."

'This scrap of paper held the hopes of the Scots to be free'

Daily Record Friday, January 13, 2012

Image of Scotland's Daily Record newspaper (13 January 2012) discussing Wallace's "Lubeck Letters" that were recently returned to the National Records of Scotland after 707 years.

WHAT TO EXPECT AT THE CLAN WALLACE GATHERING IN 2012 – WOW!



The massed bands at Canmore — and a stunning natural setting

By Norma Wallace

What is a Gathering? It can't be beat!

For the Clan Wallace Society-Worldwide, it is getting together with your "clan family" for an event where Wallace camaraderie is the main emphasis. Scottish culture and history will be explored in a beautiful setting. The Gathering is a destination event or it is a great way to start or end your Canadian vacation in Alberta and British Columbia. Check out our website for more information on this Gathering and the history of our Gatherings.

Scouting for the 2012 Clan Wallace International Gathering

Our 2011 Trip:

Bill and I made the trip to Calgary and Canmore in 2011 so we could share some information, give personal accounts, and answer some of your questions with first hand information. We started from our home in Bend, Oregon and made a mad dash to Calgary. For those who are driving, I highly recommend a more leisurely trip. Detailed information can be found on the website and newsletters.

Glacier National Park:

The Park is wonderful and for those who are not faint at heart the "Going to the Sun" road is exciting. I am glad that we had been there before so that I can also say it is beautiful.

On this trip we had rain, hail, construction, and so much fog that the Canadian and American flags were all we saw at the visitors' center at Logan Pass.

Getting to the Calgary Sheraton Cavalier:

Once in Calgary GPS got us to the vicinity of the Sheraton Hotel, but sure took a roundabout way to get to the front of the hotel. Bill looked at the big high rise and figured out an easier way. So beware.

The Sheraton is close to the airport for those who are flying. If you don't rent a car there is a shuttle for a fee. Check with the Sheraton.

Sheraton Cavalier:

We received a very welcoming reception at the front desk. There are newly remodeled rooms—very nice. Each room has a coffee maker, but the refrigerator is one that is stocked with high priced items and requires a key that is available at check-in. However, I made use of the coffee maker and some breakfast bars I brought.

There are hot tubs and pools. For anyone interested in bringing kids or grandkids there is a really nice slide similar to those found in water parks. This is a big hit with kids.

There are three restaurants in the hotel and we had fun testing them all. How else could I tell you about them?

Henry's Pub:



This establishment has lots of beers and some nice whisky. There is a nice variety of Pub grub that is better than your usual fare. They have TVs for the sports fan, slots for the gambler, pool table and (as far as I am concerned) a

great seating area with a fireplace where we can all meet and socialize. One of the great features of a Clan Wallace Gathering's is getting reacquainted with Clansmen and Clanswomen you have met over the years. Another super feature is meeting new Clan Wallace members. This will be an outstanding place for us all to mingle.

Colors: A restaurant offering all meals at reasonable prices.



Flags in the mists at Glacier National Park

Carvers: A fine dining restaurant and is exquisite.

Area Attractions:

If any of you are AAA members, their tour book on Western Canada and Alaska is very helpful as is <http://www.discovercalgary.com>. There are many activities for all interests. The Calgary Zoo, Botanical Gardens and Prehistoric Park are highly recommended.

If any of you are RV-ing to Calgary, there is a campground at the Calaway Amusement Park, which is right next to where the Calgary games are in Springbank Park. The campground is separate from the amusement park and very nice. For information and rates, check the Internet at <http://www.travelinalberta.com/Calaway-RV-Park-Campground-Calgary.cfm>.

Local Transportation:

Bus stop - within a two block walking distance



Norma & Bill and hosts, John & Debbie Wallace



The Massed Bands at Canmore, seconds away from the march-off

Bus-connecting Light Rail System - (70 miles) from the Sheraton Cavalier. There are schedules in the hotel.

Taxis— Dozens; check the phone book

Bus Transportation — Planned to-and-from the games.



Weapons display by re-enactment group

Transportation to Any Tourist Site: At participant's own arrangement and expense.

The Calgary Games

The weather was perfect, a bright sunny warm day. However, be warned---- there have been years when it has been very, very cold. The best recommendation is to layer. Parking is quite far away, however there are lots of golf carts with friendly drivers to shuttle you to the gate. (Bus transportation is planned to and from Sheraton-Cavalier.) The Ceilidh at night was free, fun and lively. What more can you ask?

The Canmore Games

The Canmore Games are more condensed and easier to get around than the Calgary Games. It is approximately 110 kilometres

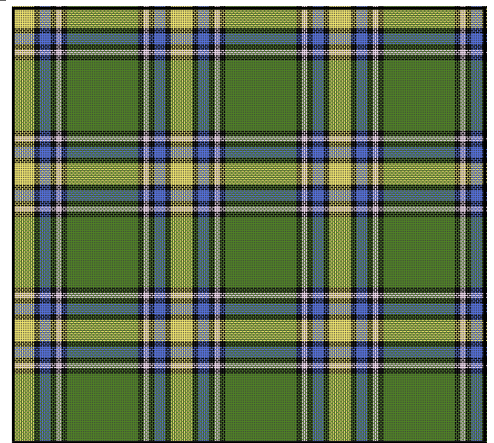
from the Sheraton Cavalier. Don't forget to bring warm clothes because it could be snowing in Canmore. It happened on our trip, but as you can see, we otherwise had beautiful weather.

At the Wallace tent, John Wallace gave out coloring books for kids along with crayons. His wife, Deb, joined in with this activity and made sure everyone knew about the Clan Wallace Gathering. There were many Scots at the Games who still have that wonderful accent. Their stories of how long they have been in Canada, why they came, how often they go back and what part of Scotland they were from was fascinating. The excitement for the Gathering grew as she talked to more people. We gained one Council member, one Life member, and three Annual members. It's so special to share our Gathering experience with new members.

Hosts John and Deb extend a welcome to all and will be working hard so that every-

one will have a good time. With their friendly smile, enthusiasm, "can do" attitude, and desire to show everyone the Calgary and Canmore Games and along with Gathering Events---I'm sure you will feel as welcomed as we did.

Canmore is a quaint little town with lots of shops. We learned of the many recreational opportunities there as well. Again, I suggest the Internet by visiting <http://www.canmorealberta.com> and the AAA Tour book. I am so glad I had the opportunity to scout it out so I can unequivocally say that it will be a Great Gathering of Clan Wallace. Check out the 2012 Clan Wallace Gathering. Details on sign up in the next newsletter and at our website <http://clanwallace.org> for updates.



Alberta Tartan: In 1961, the Edmonton Rehabilitation Society commissioned a provincial tartan. The tartan was designed by Alison Lamb, the Society's director, and Ellen Neilsen, the weaving instructor, and was officially adopted by the province in an Act of the Legislature on March 30, 1961. The green represents the province's forests, while the gold represents its grain fields. The shade of blue, as well as the gold, are also Alberta's provincial colours.



A magnificent panorama awaits us all — spectacular views from the Clan Wallace tent

THE SCOTS IN CANADA: FROM COAST TO COAST TO COAST



Sir William Alexander, 1st Earl of Stirling, and founder of Nova Scotia (New Scotland)

By Dorothy Knight

It has been said, "The Scots created Canada" around 1702, when the Hudson's Bay Company discovered the Orkney Islands and the self-reliant Orkney men. Scots had been settling in British North America, particularly along the East Coast, and the Orcadians played a vital role in the Canadian fur trade.

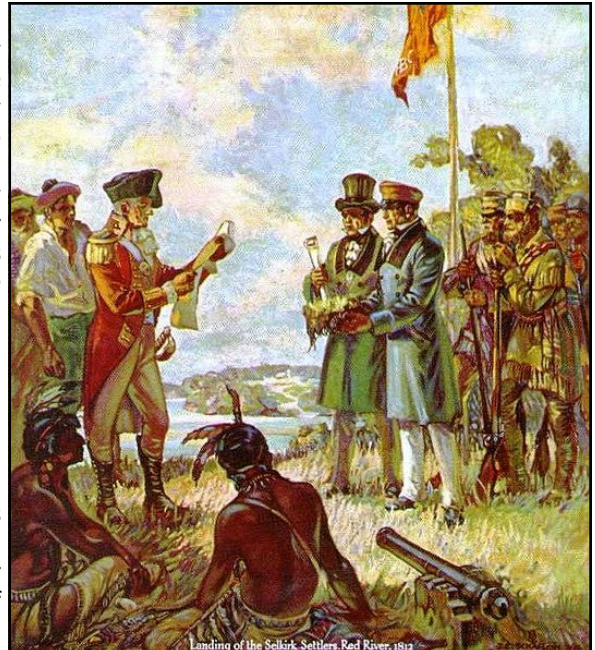
The year was 1622 when Sir William Alexander, 1st Earl of Stirling was given permission by King James I and VI to establish New Scotland, now Nova Scotia. Colonization was expensive, and the first Scottish colonists were not dispatched until 1629. This attempt to colonize was a failure and only a few Scottish families settled in Canada at that time. Those who came and settled were Highlanders who sought

freedom of religion and politics after the Jacobite uprisings in 1715 and 1745. It wasn't until 1759 that a few Scots settled, those being Highland farmers who had been forced from their "crofts" to make way for grazing sheep.

In 1773, immigration to Canada began in earnest; the Scots were disillusioned, tired of the high rents and oppressive landlords. They were seeking a better life. The settlers left Loch Broom in July 1773 aboard the *Hector*. The ship *Hector* was a workhorse of a ship, and as she creaked her way across the Atlantic carrying her precious cargo of 190 persons (72 families, 30 of which were children,) to Pictou, Nova Scotia. The trip was difficult. After a 2-week delay in reaching her destination due to rain and dense fog, she docked in Pictou Harbour on September 15, 1773. The settlers met with adverse conditions on arrival. The winter season was about to set in, and they needed to provide for bad winter weather. Being Highlanders of hearty stock and used to harsh winters, they set about clearing the land and building their homes. By the 18th century Cape Breton Island was the centre of Scottish Settlement. Gaelic was the only language spoken.

As more settlers arrived, they began to move westward into the eastern reaches of New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario. Many Scottish Empire Loyalists that had settled in the United States moved north and made their homes in the Glengarry area of eastern Ontario.

In 1803, Thomas Douglas, 5th Earl of Selkirk, was quite sympathetic to the plight of the disposed crofters, and using his own monies, brought settlers to Prince Edward Island, and Upper Canada in 1804. He later sponsored settlements along Lake Erie's north shore, at Dutton/Dunwich, Iona and Wallacetown. The Baldoon Set-



Artist's rendering of Lord Selkirk's arrival with Scottish settlers in 1812 at the Red River Colony (Manitoba).


tlement on the Chental Ecarte, near what is now Wallaceburg (so named for Sir William Wallace) was a working farm with 15 families. They were challenged by remote, waterlogged, swampy, and mosquito-infested land. The site manager was lacking in farming skills, thus he was "let go" and the farming project was a failure. Following the Baldoon Settlement failure, Lord Selkirk established the Red River Settlement in Manitoba. The settlement is Winnipeg today. Although Lord Selkirk had high losses, his contribution to Canadian history is commendable and deserves to be recognized with honour.

The Scots became leaders in the fur trade as well as renowned explorers, opening up the west to encourage new settlements. The Hudson's Bay Company located on James Bay was dominated by Scots, as was the North West Trading Company. These two companies were continually in a state of upheaval with one another. Noted explorers Alexander MacKenzie and Simon Fraser ventured down the mighty



A replica of the ship *Hector* at berth in historic Pictou Harbour, "Birthplace of New Scotland".

For PICTOU HARBOUR in NOVA SCOTIA, BOSTON and FALMOUTH in NEW ENGLAND.



THE SHIP HECTOR, JOHN SPEIR master, burthen 200 tons, now lying in the harbour of GREENOCK. For freight or passage apply to John Pagan merchant in Glasgow, Lee, Tucker, and Co. merchants in Greenock; and in order to accommodate all passengers that may offer, the ship will wait until the 10th of May next, but will positively fail betwixt and the 15th of that month.

N.B. Pictou harbour lyes directly opposite to the island of St. John's, at the distance of 15 miles only.



The Scottish-dominated Hudson Bay Company controlled most of Canada's northwest until ceded to Canada in 1870.

rivers and treacherous rapids in 1789 and 1808 respectively, to discover a waterway to the Pacific. Those rivers now bear their names.

A number of Scots gained distinction in the North West Mounted Police (NWMP) when it was established in 1873. Col. James McLeod founded Fort McLeod in 1874 in southern Alberta. The NWMP changed their name to the Canadian Mounted Police in 1920, and established their headquarters from Regina, Saskatchewan to Ottawa, Ontario.

Education and political interest was key to many Scots.

The Fathers of Confederation were all well-known Scots. Politician William Lyon MacKenzie, a Scot-Canadian, led a rebel-

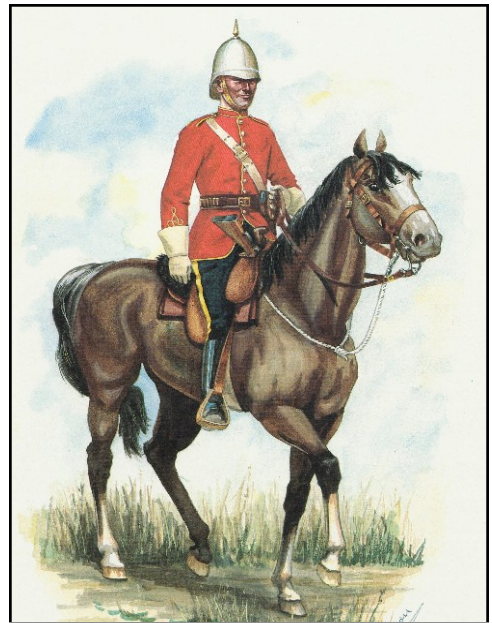
lion that resulted in granting responsible government in Canada in 1841: Sir John A. MacDonald, 1st Prime Minister of Canada, brought about confederation; and Alexander Cameron Rutherford was the 1st Premier of Alberta. In the Education Dept., Scottish educators were responsible for founding a great many universities in Canada, namely Queens University in Kingston, ON; Dalhousie University in Halifax, NS; McGill University in Montreal, QC; The University of Toronto, QC; The University of New Brunswick in Fredericton, NB; and St. Francis Xavier University in Antigonish, NS.

More than 661,000 Albertans — fully one in five — can trace their ancestry back to Scotland. The Scots in Alberta and across Canada have truly left their mark in every area of public and private life. Forty-six (46) place names in Alberta can be identified and are unique to Scotland. Calgary was named for Calgary Bay on the Isle of Mull, Scotland. Calgary can justifiably claim to be one of the most Scottish of all Canadian cities.

Scottish-Canadians maintain close links to the past promoting and preserving their history and heritage through clan societies, highland and country dancing, highland games and cultural events such



Sir John Alexander Macdonald, a native Glaswegian, was the Dominion of Canada's first Prime Minister, 1867-1873 and 1878-1891 (from the \$10 bill).



Many Scottish Canadians flocked to the North-west Mounted Police when it was founded in 1873. Many Scottish traditions remain in the modern Royal Canadian Mounted Police. Today's RCMP has a tartan reserved for its own use and sponsors many pipe and drum bands.

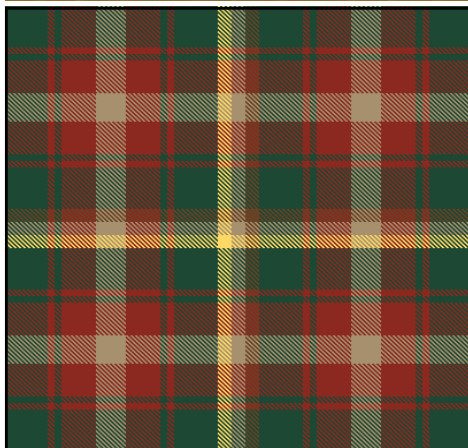
as Tartan Day, St. Andrews Day, and most especially, Rabbie Burns' Night.

Due to the tenacity, courage, and determination of the Scots, the colour and heritage of Canada is as colourful as the kilts they wear.

Bibliography/references:

- ◆ Campey, Lucille. *After the Hector.*
- ◆ Cowan, Paul. *How the Scots Created Canada.*
- ◆ Mackay, Donald. *Scotland Farewell.*
- ◆ Shaw, Matthew. *Great Scots!*

MAPLE LEAF TARTAN



One would think that Canada, which has been home to Scots since the 1620's, would have had an ancient national tartan. In fact, the National Tartan of Canada (a.k.a. the "The Maple Leaf Tartan") was only approved as an official symbol of Canada on 9 March 2011, via an Order-in-Council under the auspices of the Honourable James Moore, federal Minister of Canadian Heritage and Official Languages.

The Canadian Maple Leaf tartan was designed by David Weiser in 1964 in anticipation of the centenary of the granting of Dominion status to Canada in 1967.

The name Maple Leaf was chosen as Maples are indigenous to Canada and the leaf, a symbol of nationhood, forms the

central feature of the Canadian Flag, introduced in 1965. It was designed as a commercial venture by a Canadian, who had been in the fashion world for many years.

In the words of the Commercial Division of the Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, "In creating the Maple Leaf Tartan fabric, David Weiser captured the natural phenomena of these leaves turning from summer into autumn. The green is the early colour of the foliage. Gold appears at the turn of autumn. Red shows up at the coming of the first frost. The two tones of brown find their way throughout the leaf creating a prolific profusion of colour."

The International Tartan Index number for "Maple Leaf Tartan" is 2034.

Registration Information for the 2012 International Gathering of Clan Wallace at Calgary and Canmore, Alberta, Canada!

Recently I was talking to my friend Norma Wallace on the phone. We were discussing the upcoming Clan Wallace Society Gathering in Calgary with eager anticipation. With great Games to attend, the wonderful city of Calgary to enjoy, and John T. and Debbie Wallace as our Canadian hosts, it will be great fun.

For many of you who are coming, this may be your first trip to the Province of Alberta, one of the most scenic areas of North America. Bob and I plan on taking this opportunity to extend our stay to discover more of what the Canadian Rockies has to offer.

In discussing our personal plans with Norma, she suggested sharing the expertise I have acquired after extensive research into the what, where and how to best enjoy this scenic area of the Canadian Rockies.

There is not enough space in this open letter to the Society to do that, so if anyone has also been thinking of extending their stay to enjoy the Rockies up close and personal, give me a call or send an e-mail and I would be happy to help.

Sincerely,

*Lois Wallace
775-671-0148
loiswallace677@gmail.com*



Host Hotel: Sheraton Cavalier Hotel
2620 32nd Avenue NE
Calgary, Alberta, T1Y 6B8
403-250-6373

Group Name: Clan Wallace Society
Arrival Date: Thurs, August 30, 2012
Departure Date: Mon, September 3, 2012
Group Rate: Single: \$129.00
Double: \$129.00

Rates subject to: 5% Goods & Services Tax
4% Alberta Tourism Levy
3% Destination Marketing Fee (12% Total)

Rates are in Canadian Funds
Estimated \$150 USD (taxes included) per night.

Attendees will make their own reservations and will be required to provide a credit card number or a deposit equal to one night's room rate and taxes to guarantee the reservation.

Reservations: Call 403-291-0192 or email groupres@sheratoncalgary.ca
(please identify "Clan Wallace" for special room-rates)

Cut-off Date: July 29, 2012

Overlooking downtown Calgary and the Rocky Mountains, the newly renovated Sheraton is ideally located in the city's suburban airport business district near local attractions, shopping and restaurants.

Hotel Amenities: Complimentary High-Speed Hardwire and Wireless Internet Access
Complimentary 24-hour extensive Fitness Facility
Indoor water park with swimming pool, two hot tubs and saunas.

A variety of food and entertainment outlets, including:

- ◆ Carver's Steakhouse – Award winning dining, open nightly
- ◆ Colors Café – Casual all-day dining with a diverse menu
- ◆ Henry's Pub – Relax and watch the game or shoot some pool

(Continued on page 7)



The Sheraton Cavalier at Calgary

International Gathering of Clan Wallace REGISTRATION INFORMATION

*This form and payment must be received
no later than Friday, August 10, 2012.*

Name _____

Number of Guests (if any): _____ Total Attendees: _____

Guest Names (if applicable) _____

Mailing Address _____

City, State/Province _____

Phone (include area code) _____

Email _____

**Registration for this exciting Society
event is US\$150.00 per person.**

Amount of payment enclosed: \$ _____
Checks/money-orders (US funds) must be made payable to
"Clan Wallace Society Worldwide" and mailed directly to:

Lisa Donant, Treasurer
Clan Wallace Society Worldwide
7454 Plum Rose Court
Mechanicsville, Virginia 23111-2249

- ◆ Lobby Lounge – Elegant atmosphere to enjoy hors d'oeuvres and cocktails
- ◆ Room Service – Available 24 hours a day
- ◆ Airport Shuttle, 24-hours, \$5 surcharge

A superb location – just 10 minutes from the airport and 10 minutes to Downtown Calgary accessible via a Trolley Line.

The 2012 Clan Wallace Society Worldwide International Gathering will be in conjunction with the Calgary Highland Games and the Canmore Highland Games. Calgary's reputation as both a modern big city and a friendly wild western town allows Clan Wallace to experience the best of both worlds. Canmore is located approximately 110 kilometers (70 miles) east of world famous Banff National Park, and about the same distance west of Calgary. This picturesque town from its humble beginnings as a coal mining town is now a popular year-round vacation travel and resort destination.

Both Calgary and Canmore Highland Games are one-day events, Saturday and Sunday respectively, and offer Clan Tents, Piping and Drumming Competitions, Highland Dancing, Heavy Sports, Vendors and much, much more.

The cost of the Games and their events are separate from the Gathering and their costs will be borne by the attendees. Transportation to the Games will be included in your Gathering registration.

Calgary Highland Games

<http://www.calgaryhighlandgames.org>

Saturday, September 1, 2012

Location: Springbank Park (west of Calgary)
 Schedule:
 7:30 am Gates Open
 8:30 am Event Starts
 5 pm Closing Ceremonies
 Admission: Available online and at the gate*
 Adult: Online \$12 / At the gate \$15
 Seniors: Online \$9 / At the gate \$10

Canmore Highland Games

<http://www.canmorehighlandgames.ca>

Sunday, September 2, 2012

Location: Set in the magnificent Canadian Rockies at Centennial Park

Schedule:
 7 am Gates Open
 8 am Event Starts
 5 pm Closing Ceremonies
 Admission: Available online and at the gate*
 Adult: \$14 per person
 Seniors: \$12 per person

** 2011 ticket pricing is in Canadian dollars — please check websites for updated 2012 information and schedule of events.*

IGCW SCHEDULE OF EVENTS

(EXACT TIMES TO BE COMMUNICATED. SUBJECT TO CHANGE.)

THURSDAY, AUGUST 30, 2012

AFTERNOON REGISTRATION

EVENING'S "No Host" INFORMAL GATHERING AT HENRY'S PUB

FRIDAY, AUGUST 31, 2012

PRESENTATIONS AND FREE-TIME

WELCOME BANQUET BUFFET (CASH BAR)

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 2012

CALGARY GAMES, VIA GROUP TRAVEL / MOTOR-COACH

EVENING'S WHISKY TASTING

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 2012

CANMORE GAMES, VIA GROUP TRAVEL / MOTOR-COACH

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 2012

FAREWELL BRUNCH BUFFET

Gathering Menus at the Cavalier Sheraton:

Welcome Banquet Buffet

Friday, August 31st

Garden Greens and Tossed Salads
 House Dressing, French Dressing and Raspberry Vinaigrette
 Marinated Mushroom Salad, Caesar Salad, Oriental Salad

Vegetable Tray with Dill Dressing

Carved Triple A Roasted Baron of Beef
 Herb Crusted Chicken Breast

Creamy Whipped Potatoes
 Honey Glazed Carrots
 Broccoli Milanese

Dessert Table:

Strawberry Mousse Torte, Carrot Cake
 Almond Pear Flan, Strawberry Rhubarb Pie
 Mini Crème Caramel, Nanaimo Bars
 Chocolate Mousse Torte, Fruit Flan
 Chocolate Butter Cream Torte

Fresh Rolls and Butter
 Coffee and Tea

Cash Bar will be Available

Farewell Brunch Buffet

Monday, September 3rd

Fresh Chilled Fruit Juices
 Medley of Seasonal Fresh Fruits
 Bircher Muesli, Freshly Baked Buttery Croissants
 Assorted Mini Danish, Assorted Muffins
 Banana Bread, Buns and Butter
 Domestic Cheeses

Salad Bar with:

Tossed Green Salad, Romaine Lettuce,
 Baby Spinach, Croutons, Sunflower Seeds
 Parmesan Cheese, Variety of Dressings
 Potato Salad, Thai Salad, Vegetable Tray

Farm Fresh Scrambled Eggs
 Ham, Bacon and Sausage
 Hash Brown Potatoes

Carved Baron of Beef
 Carved Honey Ham with Pineapple Sauce
 Pasta with Salmon and Lemon Sauce
 Array of Pastries and Cakes
 Ice-Cream Sundae Bar
 Strawberry and Blueberry Crêpes
 Freshly Brewed Coffee, Decaffeinated Coffee
 and English Tea

Your \$150 registration includes:

- ◆ Gathering Commemorative Souvenirs
- ◆ Presentations
- ◆ Welcome Banquet Buffet
- ◆ Motor Coach Transportation to-and-from Calgary Highland Games
- ◆ Whisky Tasting
- ◆ Motor Coach Transportation to-and-from Canmore Highland Games
- ◆ Farewell Brunch Buffet

Your \$150 registration **DOES NOT** include:

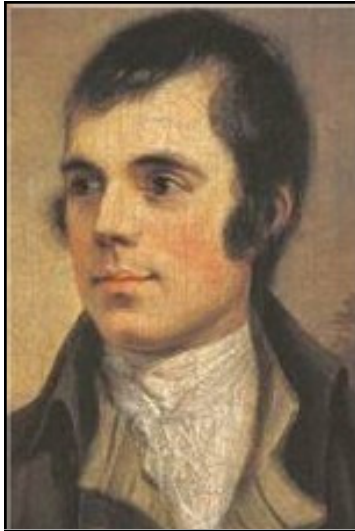
- ◆ Transportation to-and-from Calgary Airport (YYC)
- ◆ Food & Beverage at Thursday's Informal Gathering at Henry's Pub
- ◆ Transportation to Downtown area, maybe 10-15 minutes from Host Hotel, but accessible via Trolley Line
- ◆ Admission to Calgary and Canmore Highland Games

CELEBRATING THE BARD OF AYRSHIRE: ROBERT BURNS

By Tom E.S. Wallace

In a lifespan of 37 short years, Robert Burns produced a body of work that left an indelible mark on Scottish culture and on the corpus of world literature itself. January 25th marks the annual celebratory tribute to the life, works and spirit of the great Scottish poet, Robert or "Rabbie" Burns (1759-1796).

The son of a hard-working and intelligent farmer, Burns was the oldest of seven children, all of whom had to help in the work on the farm. Although always hard pressed financially, the elder Burns, until his death in 1784, encouraged his sons with their education. As a result, Burns as a boy not only read the Scottish poetry of Ramsay and the collections compiled by Hailes and Herd, but also the works of Pope, Locke, and Shakespeare. By 1781, Burns had tried his hand at several agricultural jobs without success. Although he had begun writing, and his poems were circulated widely in manuscript, none were published until 1786. At this time he had already begun a life of dissipation, and he was not only discouraged but poor and was involved simultaneously with several women.



The best-known portrait of Burns (1787), by Alexander Nasmyth (1758–1840), the "Father of Scottish landscape painting"

immediate success. Mary Campbell died before she and Burns could marry, and Burns changed his mind about migration.

He toured the Highlands, brought out a second edition of his poems at Edinburgh

Burns in 1787, and for two winters was socially prominent in the Scottish city. In 1788 he married Jean Armour, who had borne him four children, and retired to a farm at Ellisland.

By 1791 Burns had failed as a farmer, and he moved to nearby Dumfries, where he held a position as an exciseman. He died at age 37, following a severe attack of rheumatic fever.

Burns had a fine sense of humor, which was reflected in his satirical, descriptive, and playful verse. His great popularity with the Scots lies in his ability to depict with loving accuracy the life of his fellow rural Scots, as he did in "The Cotter's Saturday Night." His use of dialect brought a stimulating, much-needed freshness and raciness into English poetry. Equally, Burns' greatness extends beyond the limits of dialect.

The works of Robert Burns are in tune with the rising humanitarianism of his day and offer commentary on the universality of the human condition as they speak to us today, across the centuries.

Burns Dinner – Comber, Ontario

By Dorothy Knight

The traditional Burns Supper was held at the St. Andrews United Church in Comber, Ontario to a full house. The address to the haggis was given by Jim Pierie and storyteller, Shamus Gunn, who spoke on the life of Burns.

The keynote address was followed by highland dancers, the youngest being 4-years old, who stole the show. Scottish songs were also the order of the evening, closing with Burns' Auld Lang Syne. It was a wonderful evening!



L to R: Norm and Dorothy Knight, storyteller Doug Robinson (a.k.a. Shamus Gunn) and Keith Simms.



Burns Night Dinner at Innisfail, Alberta

By Debbie Wallace

Deb and John Wallace (seated far right) attended the Robbie Burns Dinner at the Innisfail's Royal Canadian Legion. The Innisfail Legion Pipe Band provided outstanding Scottish music. Meanwhile, the Highland Dancers of Innisfail provided wonderful entertainment.

The food was great, as was the company of friends who enjoyed the evening with us. Everyone had a great time. As CWS members will recall, Deb and John will be our hosts for the Calgary Gathering.

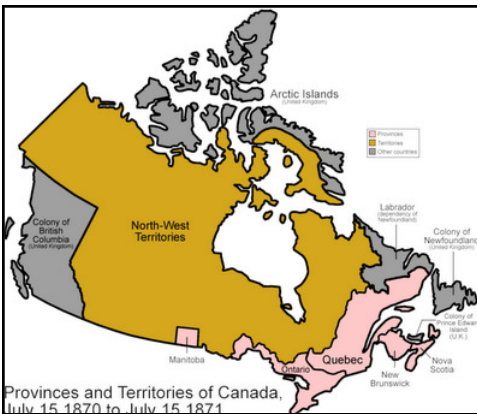
THE MOUNTIES: HOW CANADA BROUGHT ORDER TO THE WILD WEST

By R. Wayne Jones

Canada and the United States share a great deal of history, but what distinguishes the two nations is their approach to civil order. The United States was founded on the principle of "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." When Canada's constitution, the British North America Act of 1867, was given royal assent by Queen Victoria, the preamble established the following principles: "peace, order and good government." This divergent outlook ensured that the manner in which the "old wild west" developed in Canada was far different from the United States. In Canada, also a federal democracy, places like Deadwood, Dodge City and Tombstone simply did not exist. The primary instrument for maintaining civil order was the Northwest Mounted Police, which evolved into today's renown Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

Part I — The Beginning...

The Canadian North-West officially became a part of Canada on July 15, 1870 when the Dominion of Canada purchased Rupert's Land from the Hudson Bay Company. This included Quebec and Ontario north of the St. Lawrence River watershed, most of Saskatchewan, southern Alberta,



Extent of the territories held by the Hudson Bay Company. The HBC was the "government" of most of North America between 1670 and 1870.

part of Canada's northern territories. A small part along the banks of the Red River became the province of Manitoba. The part extending across the prairies was designated the Northwest Territories. This was the "home" of nomadic buffalo-hunting native tribes.

By this time there were 97 trading posts in Rupert's Land, and European settlements



The armorial achievement of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. From French, the RCMP motto translates "Maintain the law."

were mostly at a few of these posts and the Selkirk settlement in southern Manitoba. The Hudson's Bay Company had a trade monopoly and complete control over an entire area it had ruled for almost two centuries without serious friction between fur traders and the native population. There were few fur traders and their livelihood depended on economic co-operation with the natives. The sudden shift of authority and resultant uncertainty and unrest among the regions inhabitants erupted into the Red River Rebellion of 1869-70.

In the 1870s a new wave of traders from outposts of the American northwest crossed the border into the foothill country of present day Alberta, the tribal home of the Blackfoot to compete with the Hudson's Bay Company. These tough, adventurous men, representing many nationalities and often veterans of the Civil War, had little concern for the welfare of Canada's aboriginal peoples. They soon established themselves in fortified posts whose colorful names reveal something of their picaresque character – Slide out, Kipp, Stand-off, and the most notorious of all, Whoop-Up. The newcomers brought cheap whiskey from Chicago and St. Louis distilleries; it was often adulterated with various ingredients to potentiate its effect and increase profits. These "free traders" would later capture most of the Blackfoot trade.

Alarming reports of the whisky trading and of restlessness and inter-tribal warfare

among the Indians of the plains reached the newly formed federal government in Ottawa. It was essential that order be restored and maintained if the Canadian Northwest was to attract settlers. Several observers reported the deteriorating conditions on the western plains to Ottawa. After traveling across the northwest in 1871, Lt. Butler wrote: "The institutions of Law and Order, as understood in civilized communities, are wholly unknown."

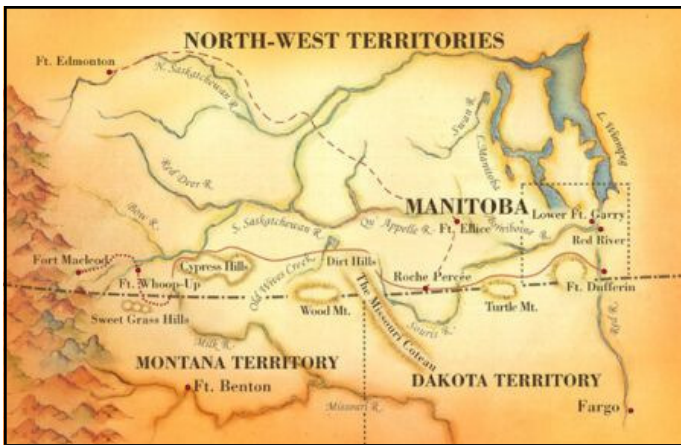
Canada's first Prime Minister, Sir John A. Macdonald, became directly responsible for establishing Canada's authority in the newly acquired territories. The violence that accompanied American expansion onto the western plains in the previous decade was paramount as he considered the problem of establishing law and order. A series of wars with native tribes on the plains followed the rush of settlers and miners into the American West costing the United States government millions of dollars and the lives of hundreds of troops and settlers. Macdonald was aware that Canada did not have the resources to repeat the American experience. He was determined that law and order must be established in advance of settlement. Macdonald's answer to this problem was a paramilitary force of mounted police, trained and equipped for



Prime Minister Sir John A. Macdonald, c. 1870

plains warfare, but with primarily civil responsibilities; it would be the advance guard of settlement, establishing friendly relations with the Indian tribes and maintaining peace as settlers arrived.

On May 23, 1873, the Dominion Parliament took action and introduced an act to provide for the establishment of a "Mounted Police Force for the Northwest Territories;" it was passed on August 30, 1873. Modeled after the Royal Irish Constabulary and mounted rifle units of the U.S. Army, the Force became known as the North-West Mounted Police (NWMP). They were to ensure peace and order in a wilderness jurisdiction stretching from the western border of Manitoba to the Rockies and as far north as anyone dared go. Their primary responsibility was to suppress the prevalent practice of white trader using



Map showing the Canada-U.S. border, from Edmonton to Fargo.

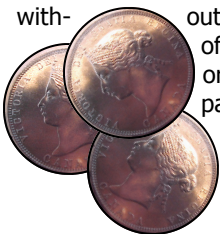
alcohol as currency for buffalo hides, which was negatively affecting the native people. Some trading forts were even flying the American flag, raising concerns of U.S. "Manifest Destiny." The Mounties were to protect aboriginal people from an ever-increasing wave of white settlers. They would soon become everything from judge to jury to teacher to referee.



Sir George French

Commander Sir George Arthur French, having established the Canadian Militia gunnery school in Kingston, Ontario, in 1871, was appointed the first permanent Commissioner of the NWMP. French built on his predecessor's efforts, recruiting, training, and establishing high standards of discipline and morale, which imbued the Force with its military character. Recruiting posters called for men "between the ages of 22 and 40, of sound constitution, able to ride, active, of good character, and able to read and write either the English or French language." Recruits had to be at least five feet eight inches tall with at least a 35-inch chest, and must weigh no more than 175 pounds. If accepted, the recruit had to submit a medical report and identify his next-of-kin.

They also had to take an oath of allegiance to Queen Victoria and swear to "...well and truly obey and perform all lawful orders and instructions that I shall receive as such with-



out fear, favor, or affection of, or towards any person or party whosoever." The pay was 75 cents per day for sub-constables and \$1 for constables. The Government was also

willing "to give a free grant of 100 acres of land to all well-conducted men on completion of three years service."

Many of the officers who signed up had a military background with at least two years' experience in the U.S. The Force assembled at the small boundary settlement of Fort Dufferin, Manitoba, which Commissioner French de-

scribed as "a small shanty town surrounded by a few brothels and grog shops."

The Command was divided into "Troops," each designated by the letter from A to F consisting of 50 men each. Their uniform was similar to the one used by the British Army: a scarlet Norfolk jacket (readily identified from the American blue); steel-gray or flesh colored trousers; black Wellington boots with spurs for parade; long brown boots for duty; and a blue cloth pillbox cap decorated with yellow or gold ribbon on the side (matching cording on the top) and worn tilted to the right held on by a thin strap. A dull white helmet was also issued. (an illustration appears on Page 5).

And so, on July 8, 1874 the first detachment of red-coated young men set off on an epic journey across what would change the destiny Canada. The expedition consisted of approximately 275 officers and men, 142 draught oxen, 93 head of cattle, 310 horses, 114 Red River carts, 73 wagons, two 9-pounder field guns, two mortars, mowing machines, portable forges and field kitchens. Together, they embarked on a trek that would change the destiny and the development nation.

Our second installment will appear in the next edition of The Guardian. Information was obtained at the official RCMP website, www.rcmp-grc.gc.ca.



Contemporary image of "The March West, 1874"

ALBERTA FACTS



Alberta is a province of Canada. It had an estimated population of 3.6 million in 2011, making it the most populous of Canada's three prairie provinces. Alberta and its neighbour, Saskatchewan, were established as provinces on September 1, 1905.

Alberta is located in western Canada, bounded by the provinces of British Columbia to the west and Saskatchewan to the east, the Northwest Territories to the north, and the U.S. state of Montana to the south. Alberta is one of three Canadian provinces and territories to border only a single U.S. state and is also one of only two provinces that are landlocked.

Edmonton, the capital city of Alberta, is located near the geographic centre of the province and is the primary supply and service hub for Canada's oil sands and other northern resource industries.

Approximately 300 kilometres (190 mi) south of the capital is Calgary, Alberta's largest city and a major distribution and transportation hub. According to recent population estimates, these two census metropolitan areas have now both exceeded 1 million people. Census agglomerations in the province include Lethbridge, Red Deer, Grande Prairie, Medicine Hat, Wood Buffalo (includes Fort McMurray), Lloydminster, Brooks, Okotoks, Camrose, Canmore, Cold Lake, and Wetaskiwin. Notable tourist destinations in the province include Canmore, Sylvan Lake, Drumheller, Banff, and Jasper.

Alberta is named after Princess Louise Caroline Alberta (1848–1939), the fourth daughter of Victoria, the Queen of Canada until 1901, and Albert, Prince Consort. Princess Louise was the wife of the Marquess of Lorne, Governor General of Canada from 1878 to 1883. Lake Louise, the Village of Caroline, and Mount Alberta were also named in honour of Princess Louise.

The current Premier of the province is Ms. Alison Redford.

BRAVE-HEARTH: RECIPES FROM SCOTTISH-CANADIAN KITCHENS



By Lisa Donant

This is a version of the quintessential Canadian butter-tart. It is easier to prepare than the traditional individual tarts. It's very rich and best served in small pieces.

Canadian Butter-tart Pie

9" Pie Shell, unbaked
 3 Eggs
 ¾ cup Brown Sugar, packed
 ¾ cup Corn Syrup
 3 Tbsp. Butter, melted
 4 tsp. Flour
 1½ tsp. Vanilla Extract
 ¼ tsp. Salt
 2¼ cups Currants or Raisins

Preheat oven to 400 degrees Fahrenheit.

In a medium bowl, beat eggs lightly. Stir in brown sugar, corn syrup, butter, flour, vanilla and salt until blended. Stir in currants or raisins. Pour into pie shell.

Bake in a 400-F degree oven for 5 minutes. Then turn oven to 250 and bake for



30 minutes longer, or until center is just firm to the touch. Cover the edges of the pastry with foil or shield if browning too

much. Let cool completely on a wire rack before serving.

Makes 10 servings.

SEEKING DONATIONS FOR A CWS AUCTION

By Dorothy Knight

Christmas and Hogmanay are behind us now and it is time to look to the future and continue planning for the Clan Wallace Gathering in Calgary.

Yes! We will be having an auction-and-affle at the Calgary Gathering. I have asked several members if they would like to donate an item(s) for this event. I have

received eight (8) replies for donations to date.

This article is just a reminder that we still need items for the silent auction and the raffle, so I am reaching out to YOU. I would appreciate your consideration. Any donation of one or two items would be great. I hope to have 25-30 auction items so we can have an auction like we had at the Estes Park Gathering. Anything Scottish will do.

What do you have to contribute? Do you have a special Wallace or Scottish item that someone else might really like? Don't be modest if you can create an art or craft item that has Scottish or Wallace flair! I have personally made about seven items for the auction. If you have a picture of your item, that would help. Just attach it to your email; then bring the item with you to the Gathering in Calgary in August. Won't it be fun to see your item being bid on?

Contact me at by email at dknight@mnsi.net or call 519-975-2779.



ALBERTA SCOTCH



Believing that Scotch should be enjoyed with friends, the members of Clan Wallace share the outlook of the Alberta Scotch Society. We bring people together in a social atmosphere. For more information on the ASS, please visit <http://www.albertascotchsociety.com>

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CALGARY: WESTERN CANADA'S POWER-HOUSE



Calgary is a city in the province of Alberta, Canada. It is located in the south of the province, in an area of foothills and prairie, approximately 80 km (50 mi) east of the front ranges of the Canadian Rockies. The city is located in the Grassland region of Alberta.

As of 2011, the City of Calgary had a population of 1,096,833 and a metropolitan population of 1,214,839, making it the third-largest municipality and fifth-largest metropolitan area in Canada.



Calgary's municipal flag, adopted in 1983.

Located 294 km (183 mi) south of the provincial capital, Edmonton, Statistics Canada defines the narrowly populated area between these cities as the "Calgary-Edmonton Corridor."

Economic activity in Calgary is mostly centred on the petroleum industry, agriculture, and tourism.

With the energy sector employing a huge number of Calgarians, the fallout from the economic slump of the early 1980s was understandably significant, and the unemployment rate soared. By the end of the decade, however, the economy was in recovery. Calgary quickly realized that it

could not afford to put so much emphasis on oil and gas, and the city has since become much more diverse, both economically and culturally.

The period during this recession marked Calgary's transition from a mid-sized and relatively nondescript prairie city into a major cosmopolitan and diverse centre. This transition culminated in February 1988, when the city hosted the 1988 Winter Olympics. The success of these games essentially put the city on the world stage.

Thanks in part to escalating oil prices, the economy in Calgary and Alberta was booming until the end of 2008, and the region of nearly 1.1 million people was home to the fastest growing economy in the country. While the oil and gas industry comprise an important part of the economy, the city has invested a great deal into other areas such as tourism and high-tech manufacturing.

Other modern industries include light manufacturing, high-tech, film, e-commerce, transportation, and services. Calgary is considered a beta-world city by the Globalization and World Cities (GaWC) study group.

Over 3.1 million people now visit the city annually for its many festivals and attractions, especially the Calgary Stampede. The nearby mountain resort towns of Banff, Lake Louise, and Canmore are also becoming increasingly popular with tourists, and are bringing people into Calgary as a result.

CWS MEMBER CHANGES FORM

Current Name _____

Current Address _____

Memb. No. (on mail label) _____

Phone Number _____

Old Email _____

New Name _____

New Address _____

New Phone Number _____

New Email _____

Comments _____

membership@clanwallace.org