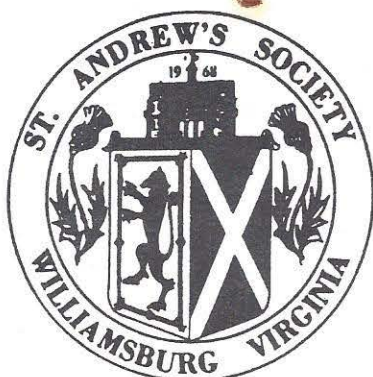
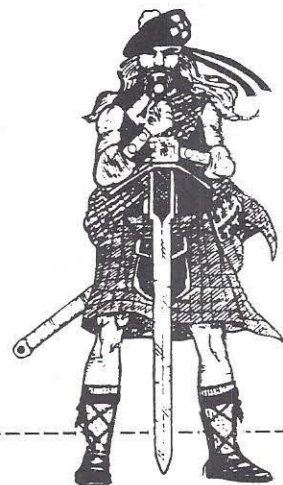




THE SPECTATOR
MARCH-APRIL 1992
SAINT ANDREWS SOCIETY
OF
WILLIAMSBURG



FROM THE EDITOR'S DESK

I'd like to apologize for being late with this issue but Hazel and I spent the month of February in Scotland searching and spending. Surprisingly the weather was mild with occasional gales, snow flurries, bright spells, sunny periods, fog, mist, rain, sleet, overcast skies, cloudy times and clear areas. And on the second day the weather was similar, continuing thus for the duration. But of course we dressed for the weather, and the little yellow Ford van we hired took us far and wide. Even though it got great gas mileage, I grimaced each time I had to pay \$1.00 per liter. Having no radio meant being constantly entertained by the horrible droning of the luggage rack on top the van. Of course this noise was abated when, at times, we stacked it so full of furniture, it looked like an elephant standing on a dinky toy. Cornering was exciting then.

Being on the road so much meant lots of pub grub, great beer, tons of fish and chips, and much fried food. I'm sure I sprouted gills and my cholesterol is so high, I'll need to lay a dozen eggs to get it under control. I did partake of the golden falling down water (Scotch) as well, and managed to sample my usual favorites. The country's native drink is not cheap, and the heart always skipped a beat when I purchased a bottle. It became necessary for me to think of the price as if it was in dollars and not pounds, thereby justifying the act.

We listened to the radio in the mornings as we readied ourselves each day. Variety is the thing, music of all sorts, intelligent discussions, interviews. It makes our radio stations sounds like an audio wasteland. Of course, the main topic of discussion was self-rule for Scotland. More on this later.

We are back now and our trip was formidable but worthwhile. The hills are yet filled to the brim with treasures, and need only the practiced eye and hand of the intrepid persuer.

Don Dixon

PRESIDENT'S REPORT

The 1992 Burns Night was a big success with over 140 attending. As usual the Ft. Eustis Officer's Club served a fine meal. Though the entertainment was first rate, it came late in the evening and many guests left during the performance. Perhaps

Burns Night activities are enough, and long entertainment programs are better suited for events like ceilidhs and balls.

I'd like to take this opportunity to compliment Ev Tucker on the exceptional job he did as president during 1991. Throughout his term he kept the Board of Directors well informed and organized, thus enabling them to operate smoothly. He led us through some trying times such as the struggle with the Internal Revenue Service during the creation of the new Benevolent Society. His idea to have quarterly luncheons proved to be a real success. We are fortunate that he will serve as our treasurer during 1992. Bravo Ev.

Lou Gordon, the 1992 Scot of the Year, was officially recognized at the Burns Night Dinner. Certainly deserving of this recognition, Lou has served as Program/Publications Chairperson for the Williamsburg Scottish Festival for many years and is very active in the House of Gordon clan in Virginia. She is definitely one of the loveliest Scots we have ever honored.

During 1992 we will be accelerating our efforts to boost charity and educational support for Scottish related activities. Remember that donations to our Benevolent Society are tax deductible, and our Board of Directors will be working to identify new charitable needs. Additionally, we will be working to incorporate our Society with the State of Virginia. Other activities under consideration are a program for new member orientation, activities that appeal to our younger members, genealogical workshops, and expansion of our color guard.

On a final note, Jim McCaig brought in the most new members during 1991 and received free Burns Night Dinners. But, Jim donated his check for 2 dinners to the Benevolent Society. Contest will be repeated this year so muster new members. Contact the Society Secretary or Membership Chairman for forms.

Bill Weaver, President

A HISTORY OF BEER & BREWING IN SCOTLAND

The brewing tradition in Scotland is old, and respected worldwide. The oldest brewery that is still active in Scotland is the Wellpark Brewery in Glasgow. Although official records were destroyed by two fires at the brewery, there are surviving papers which trace its brewing activities to 1556. The brewery was operated by J & R Tennent, and this name survives to this day. Bonnie Prince Charlie visited the brewery in 1745.

Mergers and buyouts have made Tennant a part of the Tennant Caledonian Breweries, a subsidiary of Bass Charrington, The largest in the U.K. Tennant Caledonian also produces beer at the Heriot Brewery in Edinburgh. Two other large brewing organizations also produce beer in Scotland. The Allied Breweries, 2nd largest in the U.K., and the Scottish and Newcastle Breweries run the Fountain Brewery in Edinburgh. This brewery produces two well known brands called McEwan's and Younger. In fact, Mergers have reduced the number of independent breweries in Edinburgh from 18 to 4, one of which is a micro.

Small independent breweries still survive, and produce excellent brews. One is Belhaven, located in Dunbar. Once, the Emperor of Austria, said, "Belhaven beer is the Burgundy of Scotland, and Bavaria cannot produce the like." Belhaven also makes Fowler's Wee Heavy for the Bass Charrington Breweries. Built in 1869, Belhaven is a true example of industrial archaeology. Of note is Belhaven's Caledonian Strong Ale, marketed in the U.S. as Mac Andrew's.

The demand for real ales, and the spirit of entrepreneurship has given rise to micro breweries and brewpubs throughout the world. In Scotland there are a handful, and without doubt, there will be in the future. In Edinburgh, at 55-57 Rose St is the Rose St Brewery, producers of an ale known as Auld Reekie. The Borge House Brewpub is in Ruthven, Aberdeenshire, where the beer produced is known as extra strong. In the border country at Broughton, the Broughton Brewery produces an ale known as Old Jock. The West Highland Brewers are located in the old Victorian railway station and produces three beers, Highland Heavy, Highland Severe and a light beer.

At Traquair House, in Innerleithen, in the borders, two brews are made, Bear Ale and Traquair House.

The terms used to denote beers in Scotland can be confusing. The revival of real ale has brought back the use of the shilling ratings, which had their origin in the price in the cask of beer.

60/, or sixty shilling, is light or in England, mild

70/, or called heavy, in England, bitter

80/, or called export, in England, premium bitter

90/, or called wee heavy, or auld ale

contributed by John S. Smoller

YOU ARE INVITED

The Scottish Society of Richmond has extended an invitation to our Society members to attend their Ceilidh on March 28th at the Engineers Club, 10 East Franklin St, in Richmond. The Highlandaires will entertain and there will be a cash bar. For more information call Joanne Randall at 730-2715.

THE ANCIENT CULDEES AND THE MOST EDUCATED SCOT

Around the eighth century there came to be in Scotland a fraternity of monks known as Culdees. They lived in cells (ceall is Gaelic for church), stone huts built in a particular area where the monk wished to establish himself. The word 'cell' eventually changed in the Scottish vernacular to 'kil', and prefaces many Scottish towns and villages, where, more than likely, a certain monk settled centuries ago. As time passed, a village grew around the monk's cell. The town of Kilmarnock in Ayrshire is one example. According to the Annals of Ulster, that was the center of Moerninocc, an Irish saint who followed St. Columba to Scotland in the 6th century.

After the death of St. Ninian in A.D. 432, Palladius was sent from Rome to be the first bishop of the Scots. Actually, his mission was to Ireland which was then known as Scotland. But after Ireland, he visited Pictland, influenced it greatly, and ended his days at Fordun in the Mearns. Many saints afterwards were deserving of note: St. Kentigern(Mungo), St. Rule, St. Adrian, St. Woloc, St. Kieran, and of course, St. Columba who really should be credited with the conversion of the Picts. It was from the efforts of men like these that the Culdee movement began.

The Culdee Church at first was only in the monastery of Armagh in Ireland. After the conquest of the Picts by the Scots of Dalraida, the Culdee system caught on. With it came its most important aspect, the passion for learning by the monks. During the centuries following, many men from Scotland went to Rome to study. Some were driven by ambition, some by avarice, yet others by true devotion. These men became the true intellectuals of the day in Scotland. In the schools of the Culdees were taught arithmetic, geometry, astronomy, music, grammar, logic, rhetoric, languages, and of course, scripture.

Perhaps the best example of the intellectual process among the Culdees was Joannes Scotus or Erigenia, of Scottish origin, though he may have been born in Ireland. This accomplished scholar was probably the most learned man in Europe during the 9th century.

CLAN DONALD

There is not much that can be said about Clan Donald without writing volumes. It is significant though, that the origin of the name is the Gaelic Domhnall, world ruler. The MacDonalds have their ancestors in the renowned Lords of the Isles who were as powerful as Scottish Kings. However, in 1493, James IV took away that Lordship, and all efforts of the MacDonalds to recover it ended in failure, the last rising occurring in 1545. Divisions within the clan did not help its cohesiveness, and after the Battle of Harlaw in 1411, this trend gathered pace and weakened the clan.

The efforts of James VI to impose order on the unruly areas of his kingdom, Ulster, the Borders and the west highlands and islands of Scotland affected Clan Donald. By 1615 they lost lands in Kintyre, Islay and Jura, the Campbells being beneficiaries. But internal feuding fatally weakened Clan Donald. James MacDonald, for instance, the leader of the 1615 rebellion, tried to barbecue his parents in that bid.

The Scottish Civil War in 1644 gave Clan Donald a chance to reverse some Campbell aggression. Alasdair MacDonald, with 2000 Irishmen, joined with royalists forces, but this did not garner much support from the other branches of Clan Donald. They had taken their own stance toward the Covenanters and the occupation of Scotland by Cromwell in the 1650s. Some, like James MacDonald of Sleat, glorified his role by opposing enemies

of the monarchy, and was rewarded with the title of Lord MacDonnell and Aros.

Clan Donald's power continued to decline. Indebtedness to the Campbells strengthened that clan and the opposition to the Campbells was probably the most important factor in the initial support of Clan Donald for the Jacobite movement in 1689. The resistance to the rule of the House of Orange and the Hanoverian successors was strengthened with the massacre of Glencoe. Support for the Jacobite cause declined after the chiefs of Sleat and Clan Ranald were deprived of their lands after participating in the 1715 rising. During the 1745 rising, only the chiefs of Glencoe and Keppoch kept clansmen in the field. Sleat actually gave forces to the Hanoverian government. Clan Ranald stayed at home, although he did assist Prince Charles in his flight. And of course we all know what Flora MacDonald did. However, MacDonnell of Glengarry was the worst. He handed over his own clansmen to the Duke of Cumberland in a vain try at sparing his estates from government reprisals; and these reprisals hurt.

The devastation inflicted on Clan Donald's lands by Cumberland's men led to an almost total loss of influence for the chiefs of Glencoe and Keppoch. The chiefs of Sleat and Clan Ranald established rural ghettos-crofting communities exploiting kelp and fishing-which only delayed wholesale clearances. The Glengarry estates geared up for sheep farming but eventually fell bankrupt. By the mid 19th century, only the Sleat chief had not sold out. A sad turn of events for a once proud and powerful clan.

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

April 24-26-British & Irish Fest-Norfolk	
May 23-Ceilidh (flyer will be sent)	Sep 25-Tartan Ball
June 27-Tidewater Scottish Fest	Oct 24-Dining Out
July 9-12-Grandfather Mountain Games	Nov22-Kirkin O'Tartan
July 13-St. Andrews Soc Luncheon	Dec 5-Alex Christmas Walk

EPITAPH IN DURNES CHURCHYARD, SUTHERLAND

Here doth lye the bodie, of John Flye, who did die
By a stroke from a sky-rocket, hit him in the eye socket.

SELF RULE FOR SCOTLAND

Nationalism is definitely on the move again in Scotland and advocates for independence are going for votes in national elections. There is an overwhelming dissatisfaction with Scotland's place in the U.K. When Scotland became part of the British Empire in 1707, it traded its independence for economic survival. The empire was good for Scotland; the Scots mined coal, made steel and built ships, but all that has been wiped out by foreign competition. But if that is not enough to want to

cancel the union, there are a few other factors to consider.

The Scots have landed in second class status; the British establishment is really the English establishment. The Scots who serve it are considered Uncle Toms. The British national anthem was written for the English nation and actually has a verse that speaks of quelling the rebellious Scots. Today Britain's sovereign is called Elizabeth II, but Britain has never had an Elizabeth I, only England. The Queen's title refers to rulers of England, not to Britain or Scotland. Starting with William the Conqueror it was exclusively the lineage of English kings and queens. There was no mention of Scottish kings, which is supposed to be the source of Scottish allegiance.

A century after Union, Scotland's Parliament vanished, swallowed by Westminster. This act was called the Treaty of Union, which stated that henceforth there would neither be England or Scotland, only Great Britain. But 250 years later, in World War Two, the BBC transmitted to the world what almost became a second national anthem, 'There'll always be an England.'

Down through the years Scottish character has been under attack. Scotland, though invaded, has never been conquered. To preserve independence, Scotland resorted to an armed populace, not a regular army. This is an important point and major difference between the Scottish and English people. Ancient Celts had no central government, no standing army, but showed a readiness to die, for the common good. There was no submission to a higher body but a free participation in a common cause. This theme runs through Scottish history.

Scottish kings could not tax the people. His army was the people and foreign mercenaries were banned. This spirit of accountability permeated all aspects of Scottish life & history. In England, law was the command of the king or an undemocratic parliament. In Scotland, 'a law is what the people approve, when asked by him who has the right to ask.' In 1424 Scottish judges were empowered to appoint advocates to represent impoverished litigants. So, free legal aid was available in Scotland to the poor 500 years before England had it.

Scottish education was centuries ahead of England and most other countries. This explains why a poor ploughman, Burns, could be highly literate. Scottish social character is based on the extended family, and beyond that is to embrace humanity. Scots were prominent and dominant in the emerging labor movement because earliest principles were based on fraternity.

Since the union, Scotland's distinctive laws, its legal and educational systems have all been undermined. Principles of Scottish character have been lost, or surrendered. Mass unemployment, the poverty trap, slights to Scottish sensitivities and sense of nationhood, all argue the case for a Scottish parliament. If the Scottish people are denied a devolved parliament within the U.K., with adequate powers to carry out its role as custodian of Scotland's heritage and interests, then they will fight for an independent Scotland. Certainly, we of Scottish descent, who are so involved in perpetuating Scottish heritage

from afar, can sympathize and understand the need and desire for self-rule at home.

IF YOU ARE INTERESTED IN:

Scottish country dancing-----	Call Jack at 898-6953
Strath James Pipes & Drums-----	Call Jay Close at 564-0838
St. Andrews Society of Wsmbg-----	Call Bill Weaver at 229-3432
Williamsburg Scottish Festival-----	Call Bob Davis at 229-5653
Scottish American Military Soc-----	Call Al Cowan at 587-8913
Scottish Highland Dancing-----	Call Mary Adams at 220-0310
Piping Lessons-----	Call Jay Close at 564-0838
Benevolent Society-----	Call Henry Wann at 229-2686
Scottish Antiques-----	Call Don Dixon at 898-1404

Jimmie: If Bonnie Prince Charlie was alive today what would he be famous for?

Tam: Old age.

JOHN LOUDON MCADAM, ROAD ENGINEER

In 1770, at the age of 14, John McAdam from Ayr emigrated to New York and made a fortune in a counting house. He returned to Scotland before he was 30 to enjoy his money. For 20 years he did nothing but enjoy his money. Then he started to think about roads and landed a job as the boss of Metropolitan Roads with an award of 10,000 pounds.

He observed that if roads were built simply by heaping stones together, the traffic would eventually throw the stones aside, and ruin the road. His idea was to arrange the stones according to size- large ones at the bottom, smaller ones on top, and the surface covered with cinders or gravel. The weight of traffic would keep compacting them, thus improving the road.

Those who came later improved McAdam's arrangement by adding tar to the stones, binding them together even better. Today's roads have little to do with his invention, but he no doubt shall always be credited with starting the whole thing.

"As the sun went down, the scenery became more and more beautiful, the sky crimson, golden-red and blue, and the hills looking purple and lilac, most exquisite, till at length it set, and the hues grew softer in the sky and the outline of the hills sharper. I never saw anything so fine."

Queen Victoria describing a highland sunset

"The important things in life are the elements-the wind and the sea-and the family; and they always will be."

Scottish proverb

GLASGOW TRADE GUILDS

By 1600 craftsmen in Glasgow had organized themselves into 14 trade guilds. These were; the Hammerman, Tailors, Cordiners, Maltmen, Weavers, Baxters, Skinners, Wrights, Masons, Coopers, Fleshers, Gardeners, Barbers, and Bonnetmakers and Dyers. Total membership in that year of the guilds was 361. Entry to a craft guild was payment of a fee and an apprenticeship which could last seven years.

from The Glasgow Tenement, 1989

THE SPECTATOR is published bi-monthly by the Saint Andrews Society of Williamsburg. If you know someone who may be interested in joining, call me, Don Dixon, at 898-1404 or 868-8745 and I will get them an application. We welcome criticisms, suggestions, requests, questions, answers, expletives, sardonic statements, blatant attacks, inquiries, original notions, insane humorous anecdotes, and original stories about lefthanded Scottish basketmakers from ST. Kilda.

Saint Andrew's Society

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