



STAND SURE



Summer 2010

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The Scottish Insurrection of 1820 by Brian Hinds

The **Scottish Insurrection** of 1820, (also known as the **Radical War**) was a week of strikes and unrest, culminating in Radical demands for reform in the United Kingdom. The unrest was centered around the Glasgow industrial area and was led by the what we would call today, the working middle-class. This social class had long argued for certain individual “rights” which had become expressed in the early years of the French Revolution (1790’s), but had then been repressed during the long Napoleonic Wars.

Artisans such as handloom weavers, shoemakers, smiths and wrights worked on commission and so could set their own hours of work. This work schedule often left them time to read and debate social issues. The national Presbyterian Church of Scotland encouraged a climate of egalitarianism and preoccupation with "rights". This radical thinking resonated with this working middle-class and they were ready to join this movement just as they had welcomed the American Revolution and the French Revolution, and were influenced by Thomas Paine's *The Rights of Man*.

After the English wars with Napoleon ended, an economic downturn brought increasing unrest in Scotland and Ireland among unemployed workers. Additionally, the Industrial Revolution was affecting handloom weavers in particular, and so unrest grew despite attempts by the authorities to employ the workless. Craft workers in Scotland sought reforms from a typically apathetic British government.

The government did fear the revolutionary horrors like those of the French Revolution and so they recruited militia, spies, and informers to stamp out the trouble. While short-lived, this social unrest played out like so many others in history. Most disturbing was the brutality and methods used by the government to break up this insurrection.

Here’s how the key events unfolded...

A *Committee of Organisation for Forming a Provisional Government* called for an immediate national strike on April 1st, 1820. This stirring proclamation included references to the English Magna Carta and the English Bill of Rights!
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Please send us your email address

If you have not provided an email address, please drop us an email so that you can receive the Clan Anderson STAND SURE at admin@clanandersonsociety.org.



The Constitution of the Scottish Pipe Band

The pipe band as we know it today, first became prevalent in the military, although pipers were used in regiments much earlier. Often, pipers were soldiers who knew how to play, but frequently, regiment officers actually hired pipers who were not soldiers. During the time of Queen Victoria, each battalion of a Highland Regiment was allowed to have 5 pipers and a pipe major. This practice continues today. Additional pipers in a battalion pipe band are not funded by the government, but are funded by the Officer's Mess Fund. The next groups to routinely employ the use of pipe bands are the police and fire brigades.

Britain's War Office banned the practice of playing into battle after significant numbers of military pipers were killed in action in WWI. However, the ban was not always observed, and in fact a piper played at Normandy Beach and at the Crossing of the Rhine. Military Pipers have served in both Gulf Wars.

Traditionally, the pipe band consist of the 6 to 25 pipers, followed by 3-10 snare (side) drummers, then by 1-6 tenor drummers and 1 bass drummer. The band follows the direction of a pipe major, who uses a mace to direct the band. The pipe band generally plays music of Scottish tradition (or Irish or Breton). In the next issue of **STAND SURE** the different types of drums will be explored.



From the President - Paula Anderson

As 2010 leads to the end of my term as President, my thanks go to those few people who have worked to keep Clan Anderson Society in good stead. The entire organization is run by volunteers, and without them, we could not be exist. I look back over 34 years since the organizational efforts and I am amazed at the dedication of those who have kept their interest keen and have as their only motivation the sense of kinship that the extended Anderson family brings to its members through Clan Anderson.

A few things that the membership should note:

- The 2010 Annual General Meeting will be at the Stone Mountain Highland Games on Saturday Oct. 16
- The Board of Directors has composed a letter to the Lyon Court stating Clan Anderson's recognition of Hope Vere Anderson as our Chieftain of Clan Anderson

See you at the Games!

Genealogy - Coats of Arms in Scotland

In Scotland, all Coats of Arms are recorded on the Public Register of All Arms and Bearings, which is maintained by the Court of the Lord Lyon in Scotland. Coats of Arms can only belong to one person at a time, and Coats of Arms not registered cannot be used legally in Scotland. (Securing a “Family Coat of Arms” from the internet or by mail order is not legitimate, and there is no such thing as a Family Arms. Hence there is no Clan Coat of Arms.) A Coat of Arms is passed to the heir of the person to whom they were originally granted and it is registered with the Lyon Court.

The Lyon Court will hear a petition for a person requesting a Coat of Arms, provided that petitioner has a legal domicile in Scotland or was born in Scotland. However, such petitions are not automatically granted as there is no statutory right to a Coat of Arms.

Our Chief, Hope Vere Anderson has a personal Coat of Arms, and that can only be used by him, and not as a symbol of the Clan. His Coat of Arms is seen to the right.

In subsequent issues of **STAND SURE**, the details of Hope’s Coat of Arms will be explored a little more.

Scottish Fare

Cauliflower and Cheese Soup

Recipe from John Webber at Nairn’s Cook School

1 medium onion - chopped	4 cups boiling water
1 clove of garlic	1/2 cup heavy cream
1/3 stick butter	2 oz grated cheddar cheese
1 fresh large cauliflower—finely chopped	parsley for garnish
1 tablespoon mustard	

Heat butter in a large pan; add the onion and garlic and leave on medium heat 2—3 minutes, until they are soft and clear. Add the cauliflower and stir in the boiling water. Bring again to a boil. Reduce heat and simmer for 45 minutes. Remove from heat and stir the soup well. Add the mustard and cheese, and season to taste. Blend the soup and cream in a blender. Garnish with the parsley and serve immediately. Serves four!

For more information, visit the website at
www.scotlandspeople.gov.uk

Or
www.lyoncourt.com



Coat of Arms of
Hope Vere Anderson,
Chief
Clan Anderson



MacBeth—Fact or Fiction?

By: Brian Hinds



Macbeth, King of Scots

“Lay on, Macduff,
And damned be him that first cries, ‘Hold, enough!’ ”

Macbeth, 5. 8

While many of us may have heard this type of phrase uttered at the sponsor’s tent during the Highland games (particularly around the bar), it actually comes near the end of William Shakespeare’s play, *Macbeth*, written in 1606. Shakespeare used many historical figures for his plays, and the play *Macbeth* is based on the 11th century succession of Scottish kings.

Macbeth was written during the reign of King James I of England, and the subject, characters, and place-names used in the play give a nod to James’ Scottish heritage (he was James VI of Scotland before assuming the throne upon Queen Elizabeth’s death in 1603). William Shakespeare was eager to please the king, who was a patron of his work and theater company. But how accurate was Shakespeare’s portrayal of Macbeth? Was it similar to our current Hollywood movies and screen writing or close to fact? Let’s have a look...

“Shakespeare’s shortest and bloodiest tragedy, *Macbeth* tells the story of a brave Scottish general (Macbeth) who receives a prophecy from a trio of sinister witches that one day he will become king of Scotland. Consumed with ambitious thoughts and spurred to action by his wife, Macbeth murders King Duncan and seizes the throne for himself. He begins his reign wracked with guilt and fear and soon becomes a tyrannical ruler, as he is forced to commit more and more murders to protect himself from enmity and suspicion. The bloodbath swiftly propels Macbeth and Lady Macbeth to arrogance, madness, and death.” -

Sparknotes Synopsis

“Macbeth, who was
the leader of the
northern Scots,
considered that he
was a legitimate heir
to the throne ”

A thousand years ago, Scotland consisted of many kingdoms, (Vikings, Angles, Picts, and Scots), all divided and fighting each other. King Malcolm of the Scots beat the Angles in battle at Carham (1018), and is credited with unifying the various kingdoms under one throne, thereby creating a single nation. Malcolm’s grandson, Duncan was *tánaise rí*, or the “King in waiting”. Duncan gained the throne on Malcolm’s death in 1034 without resistance which seems to agree that he was the chosen heir to the Scottish throne. Unlike Malcolm, Duncan was a poor leader and an ineffective king. He led a disastrous campaign into Northumbria (northern England) and was beaten badly; his retreat back to Scotland was considered a disgrace.

Meanwhile, our Macbeth, who was the leader of the northern Scots, believed that he was a legitimate heir to the throne through his mother, who may have been Donada, second daughter of Malcolm II. His marriage to Kenneth III’s granddaughter, Gruoch, also strengthened his claim to the throne. Macbeth made an alliance with the Earl of Orkney (who was his cousin) and together,

MacBeth—Fact or Fiction?

Continued from page 4

Mac Bethad mac Findlaích (1005–1057), known in English as **Macbeth**, therefore, became King of Scotland from 1040 until his death. Throughout his reign, Macbeth had to fight to protect his throne from other claimants or those seeking revenge. For example, in 1045, Macbeth defeated and killed Duncan's father, Crinan, at Dunkeld, who had come to avenge his son's death at the hands of Macbeth.

As a king, Macbeth ruled for 17 years and appears to have been a fair and equitable ruler. He was a strong leader in contrast to Duncan, and lived in his fortified castle located at Dunsinane, north of Perth. Macbeth even made a pilgrimage to Rome in 1050 and took part in a papal jubilee. In Rome, Macbeth is said to have given "*alms to the poor*", i.e. money to charity.

Duncan's son, Malcolm who had fled to England upon his father's death in 1034, never gave up his right to the Scottish throne. In 1054, he successfully allied with Siward, the Earl of Northumbria to fight Macbeth. After a great battle, Macbeth was defeated and while he remained as King, Macbeth was forced to return some lands in Strathclyde to Malcolm. However, Malcolm continued to pursue and finally killed Macbeth in Aberdeenshire on the 15th of August, 1057. Malcolm III then became King of Scotland and reigned until 1093. As a highlight of our early ancestors, this Malcolm married Margaret, his second wife, who was the future St. Margaret, and is Scotland's only royal saint.

Back to the theatrical play, aside from plugging in familiar place-names to please the King (which made battle locations erroneous), Shakespeare appears to have made Macbeth out to be a tyrannical and paranoid leader; he also gives much credit to Macbeth's wife as a co-conspirator in Duncan's death; which lead them both to madness.

While Shakespeare's version makes a good story, history and documented evidence doesn't support the Bard's way with words in the *Macbeth* play and his license to elaborate appears in full force. The theatrical Macbeth is "larger than life" and was given a Hollywood style makeover 400 years ago!

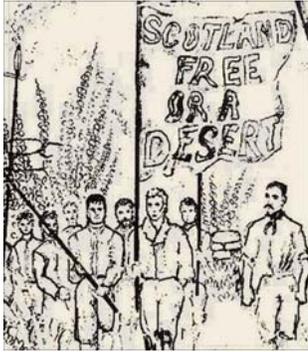
Maybe the name Shakespeare is an early form of the name Spielberg?

“As a king, Macbeth ruled for 17 years and appears to have been a fair and equitable ruler. ”



**King Duncan I
of Scotland**

The Scottish Insurrection of 1820 continued from page 1



"Friends and Countrymen! Rouse from that state in which we have sunk for so many years, we are at length compelled from the extremity of our sufferings, and the contempt heaped upon our petitions for redress, to assert our rights at the hazard of our lives" by "taking up arms for the redress of our common grievances". "Equality of rights (not of property)... Liberty or Death is our motto, and we have sworn to return home in triumph - or return no more.... we earnestly request all to desist from their labour from and after this day, the first of April [until] in possession of those rights..." It called for a rising "To show the world that we are not that lawless, sanguinary rabble which our oppressors would persuade the higher circles we are but a brave and generous people determined to be free."

By April 3rd, the strike spread throughout a wide area of central Scotland with an estimated total of around 60,000 stopping work. In Glasgow, John Craig led a small, disorderly group of protesters who marched towards the Carron Company ironworks to seize weapons (that they thought were there...no weapons were ever found). They were attacked by Hussars, sent by the government. Another small group from Strathaven marched in unrest. As Militia began arresting the protesters and taking their prisoners to jail, they were attacked by local people and the prisoners released. A James Wilson of Strathaven was identified as the leader of the march.

The government brought out the military to suppress the strikers and their aggressive tactics halted the protests quickly. In a sad reflection of the times, the methods used to deal with both strikers and their leaders were brutal and autocratic.

In various towns a total of 88 men were charged with treason. The leaders of the radicals were tried and found guilty. In Glasgow, they were executed by hanging, then decapitated. The two leaders seized by the army at Bonnymuir, John Baird and Andrew Hardie were similarly executed at Stirling after making short defiant speeches. Twenty other Radicals were sentenced to penal transportation (i.e., they were sent to Australian penal colonies). Interestingly, a John Anderson was shipped off to New South Wales in Australia or to Tasmania from this group.

In the spirit of totalitarianism, it became evident *that government agents had actively stirred up the unrest* to bring these "radicals" out into the open. The effect of the crushing this staged insurrection was to effectively discourage serious radical unrest in Scotland for some time.

England and the Scottish representatives tried hard to put aside these radical issues and attempted to mend the open wounds nursed by the workers. A state visit was made by George IV to Scotland along with events staged by Walter Scott that spoke to national unity based on the clan and tartan "plaided pagentry." Workers were given other jobs to replace their losses and ease their concerns.

Nonetheless, the cause of electoral reform continued and with the Reform Act of 1832, Glasgow was given its own Member of Parliament for the first time. During the 1800's, a total of three separate Reform Acts (1832, 1867, and 1884) all extended voting rights to previously disfranchised citizens.

"Equality of rights ...

Liberty or Death is
our motto, and we
have sworn to return
home in triumph - or
return no more..."



Monument to
Baird & Hardie
Sighthill Cemetery

Arts Corner

Mr. John Anderson (deceased) - Member Clan Anderson—New York

John Anderson was a regular contributor to STAND SURE and attendee at the Highland Games in New York. He was quite a poet and story teller. Many of John's poetry related his love for his wife, who died a number of years before him. He also submitted first hand accounts of his WWII experiences, and retold Scottish traditions as he learned them as a lad. Here is a poem written in 1948.

Alauda Arvensis

From meadow, still and verdant green
 A lark arose, singing.
 Into the sun till scarce be seen
 Ever upward, rising, winging.

What have I done o' winged creature
 That ye should rise to me
 And my heart enrapture
 With crystal note and melody.

T'is I who should but kneel and praise
 And in humbleness give hearing
 The hymn that ye in heaven raise
 To me, an earthly being.

Ah, but there on nature's carpet lies
 The meaning of the joyous spate
 Your pulsing throat with trilling cries:
 New-born nestlings, and there, your mate.

So sing, sing ye bird of the wing:
 Sing out, sing loud till the heavens doth ring.
 Till man of this earth your song is heeding,
 Such joy, in my soul, my heart is pleading.



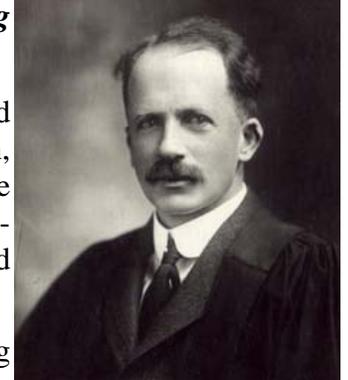
Scottish Inventors / Inventions

A continuing series on Scotland's greatest contributions to science, engineering and life...

John James Richard Macleod 1876 – 1935. Macleod was a physician and physiologist from Perthshire, Scotland. He studied at the University of Aberdeen, and subsequently worked in Germany, London, Cleveland and Toronto before heading back to Aberdeen. His main area of research is in the metabolism of carbohydrates. He authored eleven books, some of which were specific to diabetes and carbohydrate metabolism.

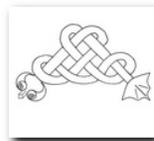
In 1923, he was awarded the Nobel Prize for Medicine for his work on isolating *insulin* and its use *to treat diabetes*. His Nobel Prize award was contentious at the time, as another researcher had attempted to claim that his involvement was minimal. However, recently, the other inventor's efforts to undermine Macleod's work has come under scrutiny.

To his honor, the auditorium of the Medical Sciences Building at the University of Toronto and the offices of Diabetes UK are both named after Macleod.



J.J.R. Macleod

Discovered insulin and initiated its use as a diabetes treatment

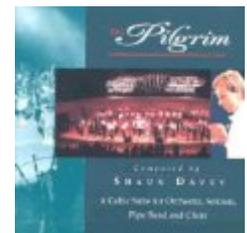


Musical Selections

By Anita Anderson

The Pilgrim by Shaun Davey

Shaun Davey is an Irish composer who uses traditional folk instruments and performers in his concert works. The Pilgrim “is a musical journey through Celtic countries in Western Europe.” The story is told from the viewpoint of the 6th century Irish saint, Colm Cille. “Seven Celtic regions are highlighted against a backdrop of a symphony orchestra.” Gaelic poetry, Celtic music (pipe bands, soloists, instrumental music...) and a narrator are all part of the Shaun Davey symphony. His wife, Rita Connolly is a frequent soloist in this and his other symphonic works.



For a sample of this work click on this link:

<http://www.shaundavey.com/albums.htm#pilgrim>

Around the Games

St. Andrew Society of Maine Highland Games—Aug. 15, 2009

submitted by Nan Anderson Rame

The beginning of a new year is nice, but looking back is also nice if you have a special day to remember. The Maine Highland Games in August 2009 is one such day for us. These Games named the Andersons as Honored Clan, and they could not have made it any more special, from the moment we arrived at our motel and throughout the weekend. The Games committee offered rooms at a new hotel in Brunswick, but since it would be my family only, and because for the last 20 years we have stayed at the same Comfort Inn we declined their offer. However, on our arrival, we found fresh flowers in our room, and a copy of the weekend's program opened on a desk to the page declaring the Andersons as Honored Clan. We also were left a coffee cake, made by the Clans chairman. Even Comfort Inn provided a Congratulatory note to Clan Anderson.

In the middle of all this wonderful hospitality, I did remember that I would need to make a speech, and was not yet prepared. At the dinner that night, I tried to keep the speech as short as possible. I must have succeeded as there was laughter when there should have been, many friendly faces, and even applause at the end.

I received a staff, hand carved by Bruce Redwine, husband to an Officer at St. Andrew's Society. Since I am on the "un-tall" side, the staff is nearly twice my height and most impressive. We were also provided an extra large tent (20 x 20), lots of ice and coolers. And, very unlike Maine, it was 94 degrees and "drippingly" humid. It felt like New Jersey instead of the cool hills of Maine.

My half speech opened the games, and so with the support of Bob, my husband for over 50 years, and my trusty staff, I thoroughly enjoyed the day. We visited every one of the 52 clans in attendance, spending time with each representative. The day made for super memories never to be equaled for me and for every Anderson present.

A most sincere thank you goes to all of the St. Andrews Society of Maine, and to Laurie and Tom, our hard-working-behind-the-scenes family, who made this day so very special!
- Bob and Nan Anderson Rame

Editor's Note: Nan Anderson Rame has been a most dedicated supporter of Clan Anderson for many, many years! She has travelled the Northeast every year setting up a Clan Anderson Tent and extending the meaning of family to every one she meets! Thank you Nan! And Thank you Bob and Laurie and Tom for supporting Nan all these years!



Both photos are
from Maine
Highland Games
website.

Stone Mountain Highland Games Oct. 17-18, 2009

Submitted by Paula Anderson

As is typical for the Stone Mountain Games, the weekend started with a blast of cold winter air. However, that did not dissuade family and friends from visiting the Games for the weekend. For the first time in many years, these Games brought out every one of my own children, with their spouses, and children. With just my family alone the tent was quite active. Jim (Treasurer) and Donna Anderson came with Blake, their grandson, and later Colleen, their daughter. Kevin Anderson came from West Virginia; Bishop David Anderson and wife, Mary Ann came almost directly from his return flight from London; Wes Weaver and Letha and of course Wes and Barbara Freeman with their sons, and Holly Anderson with Caroline, and later Ken Anderson were also there. Hope Vere, our Chief was in attendance and many others.

The hit of the day was hot chocolate, with gloves off to warm one's hands. Babies were wrapped up tight all weekend, and everyone was heavily layered. Periodically, friend and family would leave the tent in search of sunshine to warm the face! The AGM was held on Saturday afternoon.



The next generation
of Andersons...



All bundled up...



Tired at the end of a
long, cold weekend