



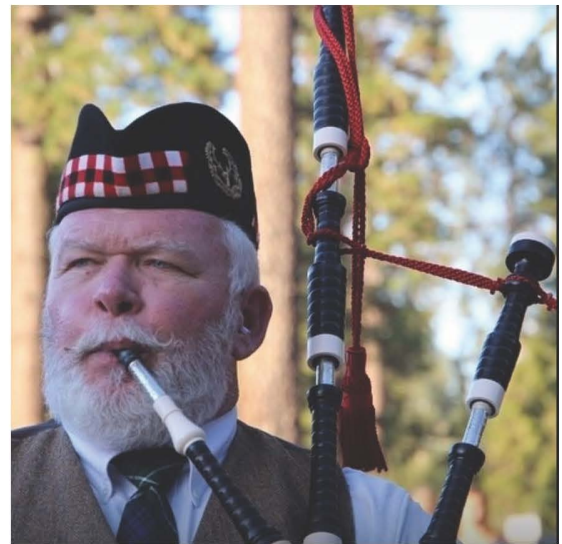
The Saltyre

February 2020

Message From The President

WOW!! It's February 2020. Time really seems to fly. Weren't we just having haggis at the Burns Dinner ? Right around the corner we have the Spring Tea, elections for officers, and the Dining In/AGM in May.

It takes a lot of work to put on events and Tom Melton, the Spring Tea chairman, needs your help. Tom needs a dozen or so helpers to brew tea, wait on tables, and make sandwiches, treats, and scones for the day. Please contact Tom immediately if you are available to help.

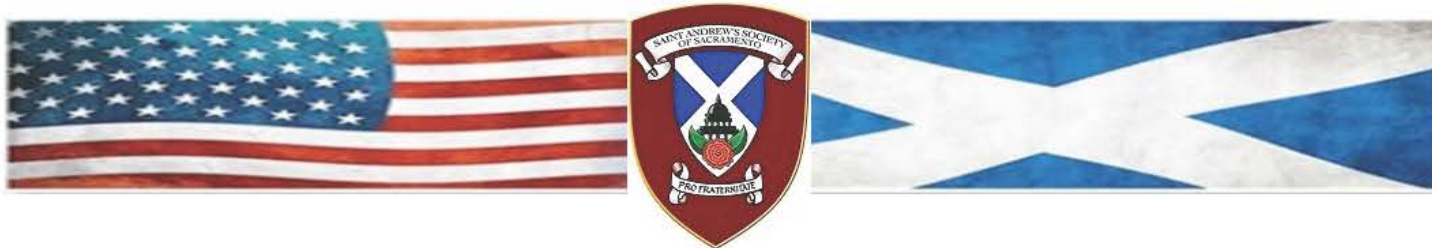


I would to publish the Saltyre more frequently and regularly and would appreciate help with that as there are many demands on my time. Feel free to send me one-page articles about clans, bagpipes, Scottish history, flora and fauna of the British Isles, Scottish movie and book reviews. News stories about current events concerning Scotland are good to. Write ups on famous Scots are fun to.

As always, I am throwing around ideas for fund raising and community involvement. We have plans to continue the canned food drive for Orangevale Food Bank and would like one or two similar projects to piggyback off of the can drive. Please let me know how you feel about setting up a fund for widows of past members to attend the Burns Supper. If each member donated \$6.00 per year, we could treat five (5) widows of past members to dinner. Please consider it. See you soon.

All the best,

Bruce Locken



Save the Date!

SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 2020

1:00PM – 4:00PM

Saint Michaels Episcopal Church

2140 Mission Avenue, Carmichael, CA, 95608



Register online @

<http://saintandrewssocietyofsacramento.org/events/>

or

**Please Mail to: 5150 Fair Oaks Blvd.
Suite 101-167 Carmichael, CA 95608**

***Questions? Contact Tom Melton, Chairman
(916) 616-3669 or***

kilttommelton@gmail.com



Clans

Clan Rose traces its origin to deRos, a Norman knight who emigrated to the Moray Firth area early in the thirteenth century along with two other Normans, deBosco and deBisset. deRos was granted the lands of Geddes in Strathnairn and deBisset the lands of Kilravock. deRos later acquired Kilravock through marriage. It was a turbulent area and era. The Scottish kings in Edinburgh deliberately fostered the feudal system whereby the King owned all land and granted it to his chosen followers.

In the Highlands quite another system was in vogue. The Highland Clan was a family in which the Chief acted as father of his people. They followed him in war, obeyed him in matters of justice, but the Loyalty he received was by consent of the family. Gaelic was the common tongue, the kilt the common dress, the pipe and the harp were the common source of music. John (Macdonald), Lord of the Isles, was the accepted sovereign in the Highlands and openly challenged rule by the Scottish King.

Clan Rose included all of the descendants of deRos: the baronetcy, and role of Chief was restricted to the first son of the first son of the first son. etc. The Kilravock line, therefore, includes only 26 individuals (24 men and two women) extending from Hugh, Kilravock I in 1280 to the present David, Kilravock XXVI. But there were other sons and daughters as well. Indeed, there are many intersections into the Kilravock line -- and now the Rose Family or Clan Rose is worldwide.

Gaelic Name: Ròs

Crest: On a chapeau Gules furred Ermine, a harp Azure

Motto: Constant and true

Badge: Wild rosemary

Lands: Strathnairn, Ross-shire





Clan MacAlister is a branch of Clan Donald, and traces its descent from Alasdair Mor, son of Domhnall mac Raghnaill who was grandson of Somerled. Somerled is claimed as the ancestor of the MacAlisters, MacDonalds and MacDougalls. Gaelic tradition gave Somerled a Celtic descent in the male line, though a recent DNA study has shown that Somerled may have been of Norse descent. By testing the Y-DNA of males bearing the surnames MacDonald, MacDougall, MacAlister, and their variants it was found that roughly a quarter of MacDonalds, a third of MacDougalls, and forty percent of MacAlisters tested shared the same Y-DNA and a direct paternal ancestor.

Today, Clan MacAlister claims to descend from Alasdair Mòr, son of Domhnall, founder of Clan Donald. Alasdair Mòr first appears on record in 1253, when is recorded as witnessing a charter by his brother, Aonghas Mór a Íle, to the Paisley Abbey. After the fall of the Lordship of the Isles in 1493, the MacAlisters seem to have formed into an independent clan of their own, and their chief, Iain Dubh (Anglicisation: Black John), lived at Ardpatrik (Ard Phadriue) in South Knapdale.

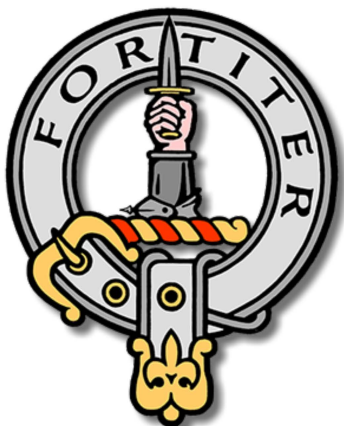
MacAlister tartan dating from the early nineteenth century. Contemporary accounts of Flora MacDonald suggest that the MacAlisters wore the MacDonald tartan at that time.

Crest badge: Note: the crest badge is made up of the chief's heraldic crest and motto, A dexter arm in armour erect, the hand holding a dagger in pale all Proper.

Chief's motto: Fortiter. (translation from Latin: "Boldly").

Clan Badge: Heath.

Castle Tarbert



Clan info from Rose and MacAlister Societies, Scotclans website, Rampant Scotland, and Electric Scotland



Scottish Flora and Fauna



The **Scottish Wildcat** (*Felis silvestris silvestris* syn. *Felis silvestris grampia*) is a European wildcat population in Scotland. This population is estimated to comprise between 1,000 and 4,000 individuals, of which about 400 cats are thought to meet the morphological and genetic criteria of a wildcat. The Scottish wildcat population has declined drastically since the turn of the 20th century due to habitat loss and persecution. It is listed as Endangered in the United Kingdom and is primarily threatened by hybridization with domestic cats. Camera-trapping surveys in the Scottish Highlands revealed that wildcats live foremost in mixed woodland.

The Scottish wildcat differs from a domestic cat by its heavier, more robust skull and longer limb-bones. It is also larger in body size, but with a shorter gastrointestinal tract. Its fur is distinctly solid-striped with a tabby patterning. It has a bushy, ringed tail that is black at the tip, blunt, and without stripes. Head to body length ranges from 20 to 25 inches and tails run an additional 11 to 14 inches. Males generally weigh up to 16 pounds and females generally up to 10 pounds.

The Scottish Wildcat Conservation Action Plan was developed by the Scottish Wildcat Conservation Action Group (SWCAG), which set national action priorities and defined responsibilities of agencies and funding priorities for conservation efforts. In 2015 Morvern, Strathpeffer, Strathbogie, Strathavon, Dulnain and The Angus Glens, part of the remote Ardnamurchan Peninsula was designated a Scottish wildcat sanctuary. In 2019 a report for Scottish Wildcat Action found that that wildcat population in Scotland was no longer viable, and the species was at the verge of extinction.



Blair Atholl Castle



Blair Castle is nestled in the landscape of Highland Perthshire and has been home to 19 generations of Stewarts and Murrays of Atholl. Unique amongst Scottish castles, as it is the home of Europe's only surviving private regiment, the Atholl Highlanders.

Blair Castle has been the home of the Atholl family for over seven centuries. The castle has had a diverse history, witnessing both turbulent and peaceful times, enlarged and adapted over 700 years to suit the needs of the family and style of the day. Home to politicians, soldiers, agriculturalists and entrepreneurs, the family history is brought to life against a backdrop of fine 18th century interiors and Scottish baronial architecture, in 30 rooms.

Visitors may wander through the grounds, visiting Hercules Garden, a nine acre walled garden and Diana's Grove, famous for its tall exotic conifers. There are also the ruins of St Bride's Kirk, set against spectacular scenery.

The Glenfiddich Piping competition was established in 1974 to inspire the world's finest individual pipers in Piobaireachd and Ceol Beag or light music (the little music). The event is held annually in in October. Each year 10 competitors qualify to play at this prestigious event through placing in one of a series of qualifying events.



The National Instrument

Piobaireachd (generally pronounced peebrock) or ceòl mòr is an art music genre associated primarily with the Scottish Highlands that is characterized by extended compositions with a melodic theme and elaborate formal variations. It is distinctively different than the dance and regimental music of marches, strathspeys, reels, jigs, etc., a class of bagpipe music called ceòl beag, meaning “little or ‘light’ music.”

The word ‘piobaireachd’ literally means pipe playing or pipe music. Now it’s used to describe the classical music of the Great Highland Bagpipe. Another name for it is ‘ceol mor’ meaning the Big Music, which separates piobaireachd from all other forms of pipe music (marches, reels, jigs etc.) which are referred to as ‘ceol beag’ – the little music.



Piobaireachd music is characterized by a stylized structure that begins with a melodic theme, the “ground” or “Urlar,” and continues with a series of formal variations on that melodic theme. Each variation continues with a more dynamic rhythm expressed by denser finger technique. The music generally begins at a slow pace and increases in tempo as the tune progresses into the more technically complex variations. The individual player can express joy, sadness, anger, and intensity through pacing and musical emphasis in individual tunes.

Piobaireachd music is a form unique to Highland bagpipes. While light music tunes hop among different instruments across the Scottish musical tradition, piobaireachd tunes have been composed solely to be played on the Highland bagpipe. The music stretches back centuries into Scottish Highland history, with the earliest record of piobaireachd being composed and played in the sixteenth century.

Much of what is known about the history of piobaireachd comes down in the form of oral teaching along with the occasional written record. One of the earliest known accounts of a piper playing piobaireachd comes in a first-hand description of piper Kenneth MacKay of the 79th Camerons playing the tune “Cogadh no Sith” (War or Peace) at the Battle of Waterloo in 1815.

The earliest documented record of piobaireachd music comes in the form of two handwritten manuscripts dated 1797. These manuscripts, known as the “Campbell Canntaireachd,” (canterock) were believed to be compiled by Colin Campbell from the singing/playing of his father. The manuscripts consist of a system of “words”

that correspond to fingering of the bagpipe chanter and establish the existence of many tunes as part of a long-lived tradition.

Piobaireachd became more formalized through attempts to score the tunes on the Western music staff in the 1800s. Up to the nineteenth century, piobaireachd tunes were mainly taught orally and passed from player to pupil. Angus MacKay, sovereign piper to Britain's Queen Victoria, dutifully recorded a good portion of the historical piobaireachd repertoire in readable music notation in his manuscripts and published book. The Piobaireachd Society, formed in 1903, standardized many of these settings, among others, for competition in their own series of printed books.

A YouTube search of the following will provide some interesting examples of the Piobaireachd artform:

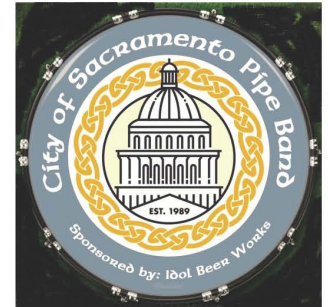
Lament For The Earl Of Dunmore
The Piper's Warning To His Master
Fields Of Gold
Corrienessan's Salute

Credit to:
Piobaireachd Society, Dojo University, wackypedia, YouTube



A Word From The Society Piper

Thank you very much for helping support the City of Sacramento Pipe Band! We have appreciated the Society's support for many, many years. It is due the generous of support of many organizations, as well as paid engagements and countless donations that we have continued to thrive for 30 years!



It is expensive for bands to supply high quality uniforms and equipment for their members. The membership in our band has ranged from as few as 20 to as many as 70. The band supplies quality kilts and sporrans to every member and the members purchase the smaller uniform parts. Bands supply the drums, harnesses and drumheads, and drumsticks. Pipers typically supply their own pipes of choice, however, to be competitive and sound good, bands purchase matching chanter and replace them every 2-3 years. The band supplies matching reeds, as well as pipe bags when necessary.

Members contribute many out of pocket expenses in order for the band to operate and perform at many functions and Highland Games. Members also incur the expense of travelling to 4-6 rehearsals per month.

Below is an approximate annual budget to run the band. Again thank you to your membership for contributing to the City Of Sacramento Pipe Band.

Liz Tubbs, Pipe Major/ Music Director

Band Expenses		Individual Band Members' Expenses	
Drum Heads (snare, tenor, and bass)	\$1,000	Travel (to/from rehearsals, gigs and games, min. 3000 miles)	\$420
Chanter Reeds (4-6 d)	\$1,400	Hotel Expenses (minimum 3-5 nights)	\$700
Drone Reeds (min. 6 sets)	\$720	Meal Expenses (per person, per season)	\$300
Pipe Bags (2-3/ year)	\$ 900.00	Small uniform parts (socks, flashes, hat)	\$100
Practice Room Rental	\$1,000		\$1,520
Drum sticks & mallets	\$500		
New Kilts, kilt repairs	\$1,200		
Pipe Chanters	\$500		
Pipe Bag Covers	\$200		
Annual Insurance	\$600		
Minimum annual band operating costs	\$8,020		



Flowers of the Forest

Clyde Le Roy Scott	1938-2019	David F. McGeary	1940-2002
Malcolm MacClenaghan.	1924-2019	Leroy Coulter Pierson	1913-1999
Alex Doig	1938-2019	Rev. J.P. Edwards III	1925-1997
Alasdair Harding.	2018	Watson Burns	1996
Walter (Skip) W. Hastings	1945-2018	James McCracken	1920-1994
Calvert Lawton Crawford	1933-2018	Alexander W. McTavish	1906-1992
William Leroy Wilson	1929-2017	Rev. Howard Perry	1921-1989
Gary D. Stevenson	1949-2017	Wallace Gibson Holt	1919-1989
Charles Preston Thomson	1940-2015	James C. C. Wallace.	1926-1989
Donald Calavan-MacRae	1932-2013	Angus Murray	1984
Edison Alva McFarland II –	1925-2012	Robert Jeffreys	
Moton Bryant Holt	1929-2012	Alec Cowan	
James C "Jim" Richey	1931-2009	Tom Ross	
George W. Burns	1925-2008	Bob MacDonald	
George Eric Martin	1921-2008	Larry Cameron	
BG Harry McIvor Nicolson	1920-2008	Shakey Johnson	
Felix D. Othon	1929-2007	Frank M. Clark	
William Arnold Butler	1943-2006	Richard Russo	
George Santrizos	1914-2005	Richard Russo	
Daniel Stephens	1911-2003		

The Society plants trees in Scotland on behalf of departed brothers of the Society. This is done as a remembrance and contributes to the replanting of the Great Caledonian Forest. Any time you wish you may donate via this link:

<https://treesforlife.org.uk/plant-trees/grove/5067/>





<u>Society Board</u>	<u>Calendar</u>	<u>Society Finances</u>
<u>President</u> <u>Bruce Locken</u>	Board Meeting, February 17	Through Dec. 31, 2019
<u>Vice President</u> <u>Christopher Moorehead</u>	Spring Tea March 7	Checking - \$6,731.32
<u>Treasurer</u> <u>Thomas Melton</u>	Board Meeting, March 16	Savings - \$41,758.12
<u>Secretary</u> <u>Chuck Jamison</u>	Board Meeting, April 20	Scholarship - \$2,706.29
<u>Directors of the Board</u> <u>Chuck Meng</u>	Dining In/AGM, May 16	Total - \$51,195.73
<u>Doug Walters</u>	North Ridge Country Club	
<u>Ed Moore</u>	Board Meeting May 18	
<u>James Morgan</u>	Halfway to Burns Day July TBA	
	BBQ. TBA	
	Investiture TBA November	
	Christmas Party Maybe Dec. 12	
	Unless otherwise noticed, Board meetings are held at the fire station at 8890 Roediger Lane, Fair Oaks, 7pm	

<https://saintandrewssocietyofsacramento.wildapricot.org>

St Andrews Society of Sacramento,
5150 Fair Oaks Blvd, #101-167, Carmichael, CA 95608