

behind
the tunes
VOLUME VI

developed by
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Sixth Edition

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71st's Farewell to Dover

The 71st refers to the 71st Highland Light Infantry (H.L.I.). The regiment was formed as part of the Childers Reforms on 1 July 1881 by the amalgamation of the 71st (Highland) Light Infantry (as the 1st Battalion) and the 74th (Highland) Regiment of Foot (as the 2nd Battalion) as the city regiment of Glasgow, absorbing local Militia and Rifle Volunteer units.

It took part in the First and Second World Wars, until it was amalgamated with the Royal Scots Fusiliers in 1959 to form the Royal Highland Fusiliers (Princess Margaret's Own Glasgow and Ayrshire Regiment) which later merged with the Royal Scots Borderers, the Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment), the Highlanders (Seaforth, Gordons and Camerons) and the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders to form the Royal Regiment of Scotland, becoming the 2nd Battalion of the new regiment.

71st Farewell to Dover

Quickstep



71st Highlander's Quick Step

71st Highlander's Quick Step



The 71st's Polka

The 71st's Polka

Polka



73rds Farewell to Edinburgh

The 73rd was raised as the 2nd Battalion, 42nd (Royal Highland) Regiment of Foot in March 1780, with eight officers from the 1st Battalion being detached to help raise the new battalion. The battalion was sent to India in January 1781 and took part in the Siege of Mangalore in autumn 1783 during the Second Anglo-Mysore War. It was still in India when the battalion received regimental status in 1786 as the 73rd (Highland) Regiment of Foot. The new regiment remained in India and saw action at the Siege of Seringapatam in 1792 during the Third Anglo-Mysore War, the Siege of Pondicherry in August 1793 during the French Revolutionary Wars and the capture of the Dutch settlements in Ceylon in 1795. It went on to form part of the storming party at the Siege of Seringapatam in April 1799 during the Fourth Anglo-Mysore War before returning to England in July 1806.

In April 1809 the regiment raised a second battalion in Nottingham from local militia companies and lost its Highland status due to recruiting difficulties, becoming the 73rd Regiment of Foot. The 1st Battalion embarked at Yarmouth for a seven-month journey to New South Wales, Australia in May 1809. The battalion took part in the Second Kandyan War in Ceylon in 1815. Following the disbanding of the 2nd Battalion in 1817, some 300 of its remaining soldiers sent out to Trincomalee to join the 1st battalion. In that year the regiment took part in suppressing the Uva Rebellion, losing 412 out of approximately 1,000 men.

In November 1821 the regiment returned home from Ceylon. It was posted to Gibraltar in August 1827 and to Nova Scotia in April 1838. After returning to England in June 1841, the regiment succeeded in having its Highland status restored, in so far as it was re-designated The 73rd (Highland) Regiment of Foot in 1845.

In January 1846, the 73rd Highlanders arrived in Argentina to project British interests during the Uruguayan Civil War. The regiment then sailed on to the Cape Colony to take part in the Seventh Xhosa War.

In 1857 the regiment helped to suppress the Indian Rebellion seeing some action in Central India. In 1862 it received a new title becoming the 73rd (Perthshire) Regiment of Foot. The regiment was posted to Hong Kong in 1866, back to Ceylon in 1871 and to India in 1874.

As part of the Cardwell Reforms of the 1870s, where single-battalion regiments were linked together to share a single depot and recruiting district in the United Kingdom, the 73rd was linked with the 90th Regiment of Foot (Perthshire Volunteers), and assigned to district no. 60 at Hamilton Barracks. The regiment amalgamated with the 42nd Regiment of Foot, the regiment they originated from 95 years earlier, to form the Black Watch (Royal Highlanders).



78th's Farewell to Fort George

The 78th (Highlanders) Regiment of Foot was a Highland Infantry Regiment of the Line, raised in 1793. by Francis Humberstone MacKenzie, Chief of the Clan Mackenzie.

First assembled at Fort George in July 1793, the regiment embarked for Holland in September 1794 for service in the French Revolutionary Wars. The regiment saw action at the defense of Nijmegen in November 1794. In a bayonet attack there the regiment lost one officer and seven men; a further four officers and 60 men were wounded. The regiment returned to England in April 1795 and then took part in the Battle of Quiberon Bay in June 1795 and the landing at Île d'Yeu in September 1795.

The regiment also took part in the successful attack by a British fleet under Sir George Elphinstone on the Dutch Cape Colony, then held by the forces of the Batavian Republic: the attack led to the capitulation by the Dutch Navy at Saldanha Bay and the capture of the colony by British forces in summer 1796. After returning home, the regiment embarked for India in February 1797 and saw action at the Battle of Assaye in September 1803 during the Second Anglo-Maratha War. During the battle the regiment were tasked with retaking the Maratha gun line.

A second battalion was raised in May 1804. The 1st battalion remained in India and, from there, took part in the Invasion of Java and the capture of Fort Cornelis in August 1811.

When the battalion was withdrawn from Java in September 1816 the vessel it was travelling on, *Frances Charlotte*, wrecked off Preparaïs on November 5, on the way to Bengal. There were relatively few deaths and *Prince Blucher* rescued most of the survivors, who it carried to Calcutta; cruisers from the British East India Company rescued the remainder. *Prince Blucher* carried a part of the battalion on to England.

The 2nd battalion embarked for the Italy and took part in the Battle of Maida in July 1806 It also took part in the Alexandria Expedition in spring 1807. Three companies of the regiment were captured at Al Hamed near Rosetta: among the prisoners was Thomas Keith who converted to Islam and entered Ottoman service. The battalion then took part in the disastrous Walcheren Campaign in autumn 1809. The battalion embarked for Holland in 1813 and took part in a skirmish at Merksem in January 1814. The battalion returned home in 1815 and the two battalions amalgamated again in 1816.

The regiment embarked for a tour in Ceylon in April 1826 and did not return to England until February 1838. It embarked for India again in April 1842 for service in the First Anglo-Afghan War. While at Sindh, largely due to cholera, the regiment lost two officers, 496 soldiers and 171 women and children between September 1844 and March 1845. It then moved to Persia in January 1857 and took part in the Battle of Khushab in February 1857 during the Anglo-Persian War.

The regiment returned to India in May 1857 to help suppress the Indian Rebellion. It took part in the recapture of Cawnpore in July 1857 and then took part in the reinforcement of Lucknow strongly defending the residency until it was relieved in November 1857. The regiment won eight Victoria Crosses during the campaign and its role at Lucknow was commemorated by poets such as John Greenleaf Whittier and Alfred, Lord Tennyson. The regiment returned home in September 1859.

The regiment embarked for Gibraltar in 1865 and then sailed on, in the troopship HMS Crocodile on May 8, 1869, to Halifax in Nova Scotia arriving on May 14, 1869. Each summer, men from the regiment camped at Bedford to practice musketry at the military range. On their departure in 1871, a farewell ball was hosted by the Grandmaster of the Masonic Lodge of Nova Scotia, Alexander Keith. The regiment, together with 17 young local women who had married soldiers, embarked for Ireland in the troopship HMS Orontes in November 1871.

As part of the Cardwell Reforms of the 1870s, where single-battalion regiments were linked together to share a single depot and recruiting district in the United Kingdom, the 78th was linked with the 71st (Highland) Regiment of Foot, and assigned to district no. 55 at Cameron Barracks in Inverness. On July 1, 1881 the Childers Reforms came into effect and the regiment amalgamated with the 72nd Regiment, Duke of Albany's Own Highlanders to form the Seaforth Highlanders.

78th's Farewell to Fort George

March



78th Highlander's March

78th Highlander's March

Quick Step



Back of the Change-House

A change-house (Scottish) is a small inn or alehouse.

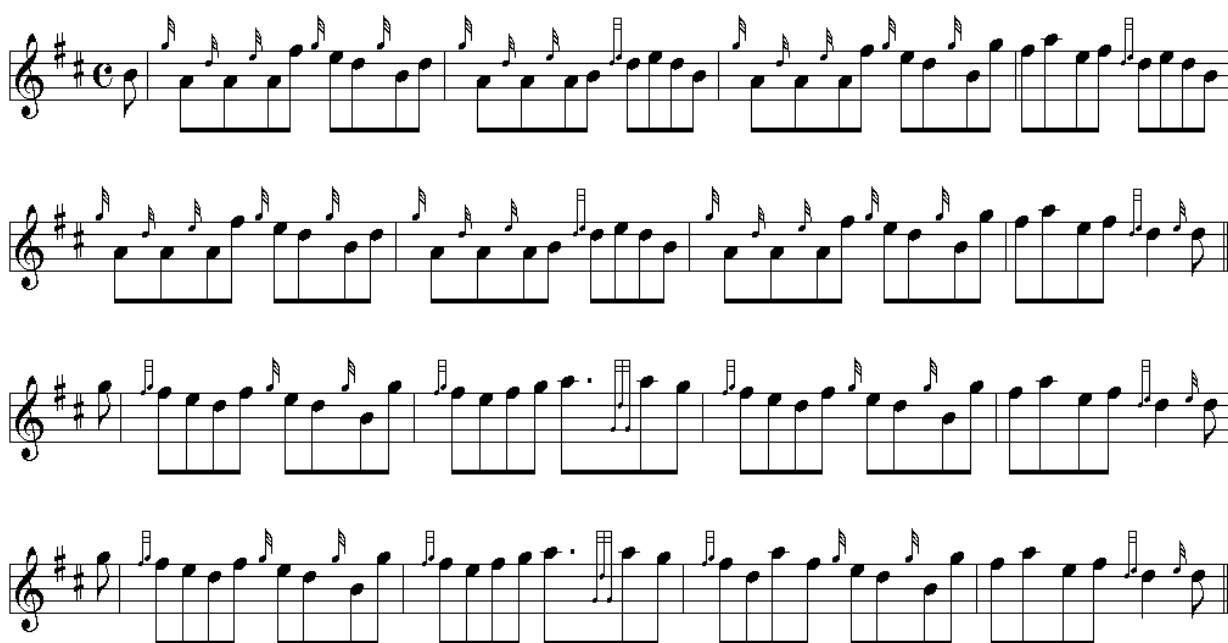
This tune is from the 1848 collection, *The Caledonian Repository of Music Adopted for the Bagpipes* by William Gunn.

William Gunn was born in Kildonan. He competed in the Highland Society's piping competitions and was 5th in Edinburgh in 1824 having moved to Glasgow the preceding year. He became a bagpipe maker around 1834. He died February 14, 1867.

Gunn was credited with being the first to make a smallpipe chanter that tuned to the highland bagpipes scale and used the same fingering. He was a prolific composer and was published in his own book as well as William Ross'.

Back of the Change-House

Reel



Atholl Highlanders' March to Loch Katrine

The Atholl Highlanders is a Scottish regiment. However, they are not part of the British Army. Instead, the regiment is in the private employ of the Duke of Atholl, making it the UK's, and indeed Europe's, only legal private army.

The name *Atholl Highlanders* dates to the formation of the 77th Regiment of Foot by the 4th Duke in 1777. The regiment was formed as a relief for other regiments serving in North America, and spent most of its existence in Ireland. The terms upon which the regiment was raised stated that the men were to be employed for either three years or the duration of the war in America.

In 1781, the original three year term ended, and the men expected the regiment to be disbanded. However, the regiment was transported to England and marched to Portsmouth to be embarked for service in the East Indies. Upon learning of this, the men mutinied, and the embarkation orders were countermanded. The regiment was marched to Berwick, where it disbanded in 1783.

Nearly 50 years later, in 1839, the 6th Duke, as Lord Glenlyon, resurrected the regiment as a bodyguard that he took to a tournament in Ayrshire. Three years later, in 1842, the regiment escorted Queen Victoria during her tour of Perthshire. In 1844, when the Queen stayed as a guest of the Duke at Blair Castle, the regiment mounted the guard for the entire duration of her stay. In recognition of the service that the regiment provided during her two visits, the Queen announced that she would present the Atholl Highlanders with colors, thus giving the regiment official status. The regiment's first stand of colors was presented by Lady Glenlyon on behalf of the Queen in 1845. It received new colors in 1979 from Mrs. David Butler, the wife of the Lord Lieutenant of Perth and Kinross. A third stand of colors was presented in 2006 by the Duchess of Atholl.

Under the 7th Duke, the regiment regularly provided guards for royal visitors to Blair Castle (which was a convenient stopping point on the journey to Balmoral). The regiment also attended the Braemar Gathering, while an annual gathering was held in the first week in September in which the regiment paraded then participated in various trials of strength and stamina. Following the First World War, parades of the regiment became fewer, although it did provide guards when the Crown Prince of Japan and King Faisal of Iraq visited Blair Castle in 1921 and 1933 respectively. After 1933, there was little activity, and it seemed the regiment would disappear into obscurity until, in 1966, it was reformed by the 10th Duke, who made the decision to revive the regiment's annual parade. It was feared that the regiment would be disbanded following his death in 1996, until his successor, the present Duke, wrote to the estate trustees insisting that he would continue his traditional role.

Although the regiment has never seen action, many of its number served with The Scottish Horse, the yeomanry regiment of Perthshire in the First and Second World Wars.

Today, the Atholl Highlanders is a purely ceremonial regiment, of approximately 100 men, including pipes and drums. This regiment has no connection, except the name, with the 77th Foot of 1777. The regiment wears the tartan of the Clan Murray of Atholl and has as its cap badge the clan arms approved by the Duke, which it wears along with a sprig of juniper, which is the clan's plant, and is presented by the Duke on his annual inspection. The regiment is responsible for the defense of Blair Castle, the surrounding estate and its inhabitants, but in practice usually only parades twice a year at the regiment's annual inspection when the present Duke comes from his home in South Africa to inspect his men, and the Atholl

Gathering Highland Games, which is hosted by the Duke, on the last weekend in May. However, there are certain other occasions when the Duke permits the regiment to parade, such as royal visits to Blair Castle (when the regiment would serve as the guard), or on tours overseas. The regiment is usually stood down between January and May of each year, depending on whether new recruits are invited to join. Normally, the regiment's training starts at the beginning of May, in preparation for the Atholl Gathering at the end of the month; however, if new recruits join, they must gain a standard of foot and arms drill before being permitted to parade with the rest of the regiment, which they practice between January and March.

Loch Katrine is a freshwater loch and scenic attraction in the Trossachs area of the Scottish Highlands. It is within the historic county of Perthshire and the district of Stirling. The loch derives its name from the term *cateran* from the Gaelic *ceathairne*, a collective word meaning *cattle thief* or possibly *peasantry*. Historically this referred to a band of fighting men of a clan; hence the term applied to marauders or cattle-lifters, which Rob Roy MacGregor, a respectable cattle owner was erroneously accused of being.

It is the fictional setting of Sir Walter Scott's poem *The Lady of the Lake* and of the subsequent opera by Gioachino Rossini, *La donna del lago*.

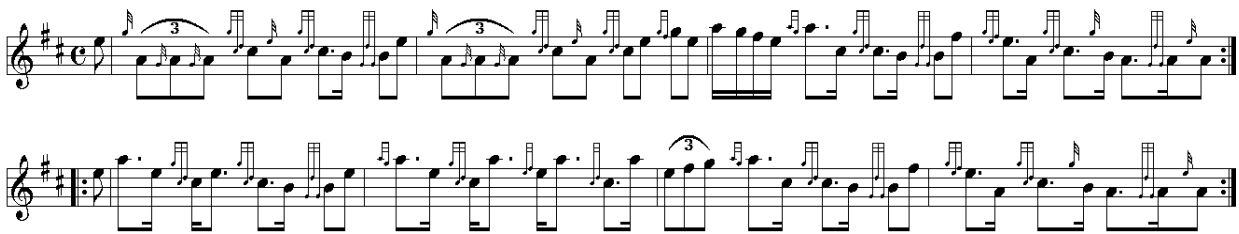
The musical score is written for a single melodic line in treble clef, featuring a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a time signature of 2/4. The piece is a march, characterized by its rhythmic patterns and repeat signs. The score consists of ten staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a time signature of 2/4. The music is written in a single melodic line. The score includes several repeat signs, with first and second endings marked with '1' and '2' respectively. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots. The notation includes various note values, rests, and repeat signs, typical of a musical score for a march.

Balgie Burn

Balgie Burn, or Balgaidgh Burn, is a large stream rising off the hills to the West of Dunoon and falling into Balgie or West Bay. The name is said to be derived from Balgach, from the manner in which it swells.

Balgie Burn

Strathspey



Bonny Strathmore

Strathmore or An Srath Mòr is a strath or wide valley in Sutherland in northern Scotland. The strath is in the parish of Durness to the south-east of Loch Eriboll. It runs north-south and has a minor road running alongside the Strathmore River which flows along the valley floor northwards into Loch Hope.

Glamis Castle (pictured above) is set in the broad and fertile lowland valley of Strathmore, near Forfar. It is the home of the Earl and Countess of Strathmore and Kinghorne. Glamis Castle has been the home of the Lyon family since the 14th century, though the present building dates largely from the 17th century. Glamis was the childhood home of Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother, wife of King George VI. Their second daughter, Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon, was born there.



Braemar Highlanders

Braemar is a village in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, around 58 miles west of Aberdeen in the Highlands. The Gaelic *Bràigh Mhàrr* properly refers to the area of upper Marr (as it literally means), i.e. the area of Marr to the west of Aboyne, the village itself being Castleton of Braemar (*Baile a' Chaisteil*). The village used to be known as *Cinn Drochaid* (bridge end). The modern village sits over the Clunie Water, a strategically important crossing on the Elsick Mounth, an ancient trackway used by Picts and Romans.

According to legend, Malcolm III came to the area in around 1059, and built a timber bridge connecting the east and west banks. The ruins are considered to be largely of 14th-century origin, replacing the presumed timber-construction of the original castle.

Known colloquially as *The Games* and originating from those believed to have been held by Malcolm III, an annual Highland Games Gathering is held at Braemar on the first Saturday in September and is traditionally attended by the British Royal Family.

In 1746, the Act of Proscription stopped all clan gatherings, but following its repeal in 1782, the old enthusiasms for such events returned. About 1826, the Braemar Highland Society was created; the first modern-day games taking place in 1832. On September 14, 1844 Queen Victoria attended the gathering at Invercauld. In 1866, *Royal* was added to *Braemar Highland Society* and in 1906, the Duke of Fife

presented 12 acres of Mar Estate to the Society and *The Princess Royal and Duke of Fife Memorial Park*, the current home of the *Braemar Gathering*, was created.

Since Queen Victoria's time, the reigning monarch has been the patron of the Braemar Royal Highland Society.

Braemar Highlanders

March



Braes of Glen Orchy

Glen Orchy is a long glen in Argyll and Bute, western Scotland, through which runs the River Orchy. *Braes* is the Scots term for a slope or bank, as in banks of the river. The tune appears first in print in Alexander Mackay's 1805 collection. It is an early setting of the jig better known as "Jolly Corkonian (The)" or "Hills of Glenorchy". Glen Orchy was known by the by-name of Gleann Urchaidh nam badan (Glen Orchy of the corses).

Glen Orchy was one of the major homes of Clan Gregor until the clan was outlawed in 1603 by King James VI. One of the better known inhabitants of the glen was Duncan Ban MacIntyre. Donnchadh Bàn Mac an t-Saoir, anglicized as *Duncan Ban MacIntyre* (March 20, 1724 – May 14, 1812), was one of the most renowned of Scottish Gaelic poets. He formed an integral part of one of the golden ages of Gaelic poetry in Scotland during the 18th century.

Braes of Glen Orchy

March



Brahan Castle

Brahan Castle was built by Colin Mackenzie, 1st Earl of Seaforth in 1611. Kenneth Mackenzie, a laborer on the estate, was a reputed seer who made a number of prophecies in the later 17th century. He is remembered as the Brahan Seer.

The Mackenzies were prominent Jacobites, and took part in the Jacobite risings of 1715, 1719 and 1745. The Siege of Brahan took place in November 1715. William Mackenzie, 5th Earl of Seaforth, was attainted, forfeiting the estate, which in 1725 became the headquarters of General Wade during his "pacification" of the Highlands. After the later Jacobite rising of 1745, the Mackenzies were the first clan to surrender, being forced to swear allegiance to the British Crown on the steps of the castle.

The estate was later sold back to the Mackenzie family, although the direct line of descent died out in 1781. The estate passed to Francis Mackenzie, 1st Baron Seaforth who carried out tree planting in the grounds. On his death in 1815, Brahan passed to the baron's eldest daughter Mary Elizabeth Frederica Mackenzie who married James Alexander Stewart of Glasserton in 1817. During the first half of the 19th century, the castle was rebuilt and extended as a large country house.

James Stewart-Mackenzie was created Baron Seaforth in 1921, but on his death without heir in 1923, he left the estate to a trust. Brahan Castle was briefly requisitioned during World War II, and after the war its condition deteriorated. In the early 1950s the building was demolished, leaving only the north wall of the 19th century building, which served as a garden ornament. The stable block survives, and is now known as Brahan House. Several heraldic panels and other decorative stones are preserved in the house.

Brahan Castle

Strathspey

D. Cameron



Bridge of Perth

A number of bridges have been built over the River Tay since the 11th century, many of which were damaged by flooding. The previous Perth Bridge was destroyed by flooding in 1617. For a while after this, ferries were used to cross the river until this bridge was built in 1771. The bridge was the largest in Scotland at the time.

The current bridge was built by the renowned engineer John Smeaton and is a major route across the river to Perth city center. The seven arches which form the bridge are a major landmark in the area, and make a significant contribution to the surrounding landscape. Constructed of local Perth sandstone, the bridge was widened in 1869 to provide footpaths to either side. The two arches at either side of the bridge allow for capacity if there is flooding and the arch spans increase in width towards the center of the bridge.

Bridge of Perth

Reel



Caledonian Canal

The Caledonian Canal connects the Scottish east coast at Inverness with the west coast at Corpach near Fort William in Scotland. The canal runs some 60 miles from northeast to southwest and reaches 106 feet above sea level. Only one third of the entire length is man-made, the rest being formed by Loch Dochfour, Loch Ness, Loch Oich, and Loch Lochy. These lochs are located in the Great Glen, on a geological fault in the Earth's crust. There are 29 locks (including eight at Neptune's Staircase – shown above), four aqueducts and 10 bridges in the course of the canal.

The canal was constructed in the early nineteenth century by Scottish engineer Thomas Telford.

Caledonian Canal

Strathspey



Castle Menzies

Castle Menzies in Scotland is the ancestral seat of the Clan Menzies and the Menzies Baronets. It is located a little to the west of the small village of Weem, near Aberfeldy in the Highlands of Perthshire, close to the former site of Weem Castle, destroyed c. 1502.

The sixteenth-century castle was the seat of the chiefs of clan Menzies for over 500 years. Strategically situated, it was involved in the turbulent history of the highlands. Bonnie Prince Charlie, the Stuart pretender to the throne, rested for two nights in the castle on his way to the battle of Culloden in 1746. The restoration of the ancient part of the castle involved the demolition of a greatly decayed 18th century wing.

The castle, restored by the Menzies Clan Society after 1957, is an example of architectural transition between an earlier tradition of rugged fortresses and a later one of lightly defensible 'châteaux'. The walls are of random rubble, originally harled (roughcast), but the quoins, turrets and door and window surrounds are of finely carved blue freestone. This attractive and extremely hard-weathering stone was also used for the architectural details and monuments at the nearby Old Kirk of Weem, which was built by the Menzies family and contains their monuments and funeral hatchments. A marriage stone above the original entrance was installed by James Menzies in 1571, to record his marriage to Barbara Stewart, daughter of the Earl of Atholl.

Duleep Singh, last maharajah of the Sikh Empire, lived at Castle Menzies between 1855 and 1858, following his exile from the Punjab in 1854. He was officially the ward of Sir John Spencer Login and Lady Login, who leased the castle for him.

Castle Menzies

Strathspey



Chester Castle

Chester Castle is in the city of Chester, Cheshire, England. It is sited at the southwest extremity of the area bounded by the city walls.

The castle was built in 1070 by Hugh d'Avranches, the second Earl of Chester. It is possible that it was built on the site of an earlier Saxon fortification but this has not been confirmed. The original structure would have been a motte-and-bailey castle with a wooden tower. In the 12th century the wooden tower was replaced by a square stone tower, the Flag Tower. During the same century the stone gateway to the inner bailey was built. This is now known as the Agricola Tower and on its first floor is the chapel of St Mary de Castro. The chapel contains items of Norman architecture. In the 13th century, during the reign of Henry III, the walls of an outer bailey were built, the gateway in the Agricola Tower was blocked up and residential accommodation, including a Great Hall, was built along the south wall of the inner bailey. Later in the century, during the reign of Edward I, a new gateway to the outer bailey was built. This was flanked by two half-drum towers and had a drawbridge over a moat 26 feet deep. Further additions to the castle at this time included individual chambers for the King and Queen, a new chapel and stables.

Prominent people held as prisoners in the crypt of the Agricola Tower were Richard II and Eleanor Cobham, wife of Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, and Andrew de Moray, hero of the Battle of Stirling Bridge. During the Wars of the Roses, Yorkist John Neville, 1st Marquess of Montagu was captured and imprisoned at the castle by Lancastrians following the Battle of Blore Heath, near the town of Market Drayton, Shropshire, in 1459. He was released from captivity following the Yorkist victory at Northampton in 1460. Outside the outer bailey gate was an area known as the Gloverstone where criminals waiting for execution were handed over to the city authorities. The Great Hall was rebuilt in the late 1570s.

During the Civil War Chester was held by the Royalists. The castle was assaulted by Parliamentary forces in July 1643, and in January and April 1645. Together with the rest of the city, it was besieged between September 1645 and February 1646. Following the civil war the castle was used as a prison, a court and a tax office. In 1687 James II attended Mass in the chapel of St Mary de Castro. In 1696 Chester mint was established and was managed by Edmund Halley in a building adjacent to the Half Moon tower. During the 1745 Jacobite rising a gun emplacement was built on the wall overlooking the river.

By the later part of the 18th century much of the fabric of the castle had deteriorated and John Howard, the prison reformer, was particularly critical of the conditions in the prison. Thomas Harrison was commissioned to design a new prison. This was completed in 1792 and praised as one of the best constructed prisons in the country. Harrison then went on to rebuild the medieval Shire Hall in neoclassical style. He also built two new wings, one to act as barracks, the other as an armory, and designed a massive new entrance to the castle site, styled the Propylaeum. The buildings, which were all in neoclassical style, were built between 1788 and 1822.

In February 1867, Irish Fenian Michael Davitt led a group of IRB men from Haslingden on an abortive raid for arms on the castle.

The Army moved in to take hold of the castle and in 1873 a system of recruiting areas based on counties was instituted under the Cardwell Reforms and the castle became the depot for the two battalions of the 22nd (Cheshire) Regiment of Foot. Under the Childers Reforms, the 22nd regiment evolved to become the Cheshire Regiment with its depot in the castle in 1881.

In 1925, after being used for 200 years as a warehouse and ammunition store, the crypt and chapel in the Agricola Tower were re-consecrated by the Bishop of Chester for the use of the Cheshire Regiment. In 1939 the chapel was refurbished. The castle remained the depot of the Cheshire Regiment until 1939, when the regiment moved out to Dale Barracks.



Col: Craigies Farewell to the 74th

The "74th" refers to the 74th Highlanders. In the year 1787 four new regiments were ordered to be raised for the service of the state, to be numbered the 74th, 75th, 76th, and 77th. The first two were directed to be raised in the north of Scotland, and were to be Highland regiments. The regimental establishment of each was to consist of ten companies of 75 men each, with the customary number of commissioned and non-commissioned officers.

The regiment was raised in Glasgow by Major-General Sir Archibald Campbell for service in India as the 74th (Highland) Regiment of Foot in October 1787.

In accordance with the Declaratory Act 1788 the cost of raising the regiment was recharged to East India Company on the basis that the act required that expenses "should be defrayed out of the revenues" arising there. The regiment embarked for India in February 1789 and took part in the Siege of Bangalore in February 1791 and the Siege of Seringapatam in February 1792 during the Third Anglo-Mysore War.

The regiment also saw action at the Battle of Mallavelly in March 1799 and went on to form part of the storming party at the Siege of Seringapatam in April 1799 during the Fourth Anglo-Mysore War. It subsequently saw action at skirmishes in spring 1803 during the First Anglo-Maratha War and went on to fight at the Battle of Assaye in April 1803 during the Second Anglo-Maratha War: at Assaye the regiment suffered terrible losses under a hail of cannon fire. From strength of about 500, the 74th lost ten officers killed and seven wounded, and 124 other ranks killed and 270 wounded. The regiment went to fight at the Battle of Argaon in November 1803 and the Capture of Gawilghur in December 1803. It returned to England in February 1806 and then lost its Highland status due to recruiting difficulties, becoming the 74th Regiment of Foot in April 1809.

The regiment saw action in the Napoleonic Wars before embarking for Ireland in June 1814. The regiment embarked from Ireland for Halifax, Nova Scotia in May 1818: on arrival units were detached for service in St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador and Saint John, New Brunswick. The regiment moved

on to Bermuda in August 1828 and then returned home in December 1829. The regiment embarked for Barbados in September 1834 and, after arrival there, moved on to Grenada in December 1834. The regiment transferred to Antigua in November 1835: it was then split into two formations which were deployed to Dominica and to Saint Lucia in February 1837. The regiment moved on to Quebec in Canada in May 1841 before embarking for home and landing at Deal in March 1845. Later that year it reverted to its earlier name as the 74th (Highland) Regiment of Foot. The commanding officer, Colonel Eyre Crabbe, was able to assure the Commander-in-Chief of the Forces, the Duke of Wellington, "that throughout the varied services and changes of so many years, a strong national feeling, and a connection with Scotland by recruiting, had been constantly maintained."

The regiment then sailed to the Cape Colony in 1851 to take part in the Eighth Xhosa War. In 1852 a detachment from the regiment departed Simon's Town aboard the troopship HMS *Birkenhead* bound for Port Elizabeth. At two o'clock in the morning on 28 February 1852, the ship struck rocks at Danger Point, just off Gansbaai. The troops assembled on deck, and allowed the women and children to board the lifeboats first, but then stood firm as the ship sank when told by officers that jumping overboard and swimming to the lifeboats would mostly likely upset those boats and endanger the civilian passengers. 357 men drowned. The regiment's commanding officer, Lieutenant Colonel Alexander Seaton, together with one his ensigns and 48 of his other ranks, were among those that perished.

The regiment embarked for India in 1854 and helped to suppress the Indian Rebellion in 1857 before returning home in 1864. It was deployed to Gibraltar in 1868, to Malta in 1872 and to the Straits Settlements in 1876. It went on to Hong Kong in 1878 before returning to the Straits Settlements in 1879 and returning home in 1880.

As part of the Cardwell Reforms of the 1870s, where single-battalion regiments were linked together to share a single depot and recruiting district in the United Kingdom, the 74th was linked with the 26th (Cameronian) Regiment of Foot, and assigned to district no. 59 at Hamilton Barracks. On 1 July 1881 the Childers Reforms came into effect and the regiment amalgamated with the 71st (Highland) Regiment of Foot to become the 2nd battalion, Highland Light Infantry.

A musical score for a Quickstep, titled "Col: Craigies Farewell to the 74th". The score is written for a single melodic line in treble clef, with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 2/4 time signature. The tempo is marked "Quickstep". The music consists of nine staves of notation. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a 2/4 time signature. The melody is composed of eighth and sixteenth notes, with many beamed pairs. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots. The eighth staff contains a first ending bracket labeled "1" above it, and the ninth staff contains a second ending bracket labeled "2" above it. Both endings lead back to the beginning of the piece.

Colonel Stewart of Garth's Reel

David Stewart was born at Garth Castle on June 1, 1772, the second son of Robert Stewart of Garth, Perthshire, and was descended from James Stewart (grandson of Robert II) who built Garth Castle, north-west of Aberfeldy, as a home for the chieftain of Clan Stewart of Atholl at the end of the fourteenth century. His mother was Janet Stewart, a cousin of his father.

He was given a commission as ensign in the 77th, (Atholl Highlanders) on April 21, 1783, but that regiment was disbanded soon afterwards. He joined the 42nd highlanders (later Black Watch) on Aug. 10, 1787, and became lieutenant on Aug. 8, 1792, and captain-lieutenant on June 24, 1796. He served with the 42nd in Flanders in 1794 during the French Revolutionary Wars under the Duke of York, and went with it to the West Indies in October 1795. As part of the Napoleonic wars, he took part in the capture of the French colonies of St. Lucia and St. Vincent. He was also in the unsuccessful expedition against Porto Rico (Battle of San Juan) in 1797.

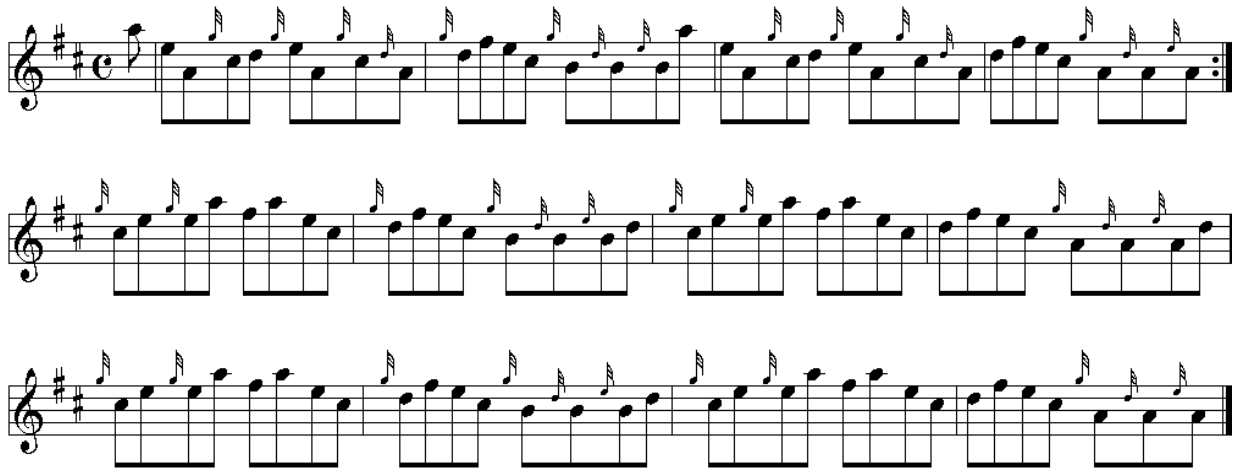
Stewart returned to Europe with his regiment, and garrison at Gibraltar. Stewart embarked there with the expedition which resulted in the capture of Minorca in November 1798 (Capture of Minorca (1798)). But he was taken prisoner at sea, and was detained for a total of five months in Spain before he was exchanged. He went to Egypt with Abercromby's expedition ((Egyption expedition)), and was severely wounded at the battle of Alexandria on March 21, 1801. Three months before this, on Dec. 15, 1800, he had obtained a company in the 90th (Perthshire volunteers), but he returned to the 42nd on July 23, 1802.

He obtained a majority in the 78th highlanders, on April 17, 1804, by raising recruits for the second battalion which was then being formed, a thing which his popularity in the highlands made easy to him. His men were so much attached to him that, that when he was at Shorncliffe army barracks, in the following year, Sir John Moore interposed to prevent his being sent to India to join the 1st battalion. He went with the 2nd battalion to the Mediterranean in September 1805, and shared in the descent on Calabria. At Maida, on July 4, 1806, under General John Stuart, he commanded a battalion of light companies and ensuring the defeat of the French under Jean Reynier outside the town. He was again severely wounded. He was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the West India rangers on April 21, 1808, and took part in the capture of Guadaloupe in 1810. He received a medal with one clasp for this and the operation at Maida, and in 1815 he was made C.B. He was promoted colonel in the army on June 4, 1814, and in the following year he was placed on half-pay.

Stewart was later an author and antiquarian, whose book, *Sketches of the Character, Manners, and Present State of the Highlanders of Scotland* published in two volumes by Archibald Constable and Co in Edinburgh in 1822, was responsible for largely creating the modern image of the Highlander, the clans and Scottish regiments and is considered the foundation for all subsequent work on highlanders, clans and Scottish regiments system.

He died in 1829 in St. Lucia.

Colonel Stewart of Garth's Reel



Craigievar Castle

Craigievar Castle is a pinkish harled castle 6 miles south of Alford, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. It was the seat of Clan Sempill and the Forbes family resided here for 350 years until 1963.

The great seven-story castle was completed in 1626 by the Aberdonian merchant William Forbes, ancestor of the Forbes baronets of Craigievar and brother of the Bishop of Aberdeen, Patrick Forbes of Corse Castle. Forbes purchased the partially completed structure from the impoverished Mortimer family in the year 1610. Forbes was nicknamed Danzig Willy, a reference to his shrewd international trading success with the Baltic states. Craigievar is noted for its exceptionally crafted plasterwork ceilings featuring figures of the Nine Worthies and other family emblems.

In 1824 Sir John Forbes, who had inherited the castle the previous year on the death of his older brother, commissioned Aberdeen architect John Smith to report on the condition of Craigievar. His report highlighted the need for a new roof and new harling, but noted that the castle was "well worth being preserved as it is one of the finest specimens of architecture in this Country of the age and stile in which it is built, and finely situated."

Sir John paid for a new roof, and had the castle completely reharled. Until then the exterior finish of the castle had been a cream color. Sir John agreed with John Smith's recommendation that the harling should have pigments added to make it more closely match the color of the granite detailing, and the result was a distinctly pink color. Meanwhile as little "improvement" as possible was undertaken within the castle, and as much of the original paneling and furniture as possible was retained. As a result Craigievar Castle became a very early example of a tourist attraction, and people started to journey from increasingly far afield in order to visit.

One visitor who didn't need to travel far was Queen Victoria, whose own castle at Balmoral was only just over 20 miles away as the crow flies. The royal visitor turned up unannounced on the afternoon of 18 June 1879 and, according to Victoria's journal, on finding no one at home, she simply wandered around this "strange and curious old castle" until the residents were alerted to her presence and returned to greet her.

By this time the Forbes were maintaining Craigievar Castle as a holiday home and tourist attraction, while running a main family home at Fintray House, at Hatton of Fintray on the River Don north of Aberdeen. This allowed them to strictly limit the concessions made to the modern world at Craigievar, which in turn helped preserve it for future generations. In 1884 Sir William Forbes inherited the title of 17th Lord Sempill, marking the start of what has become known as the Forbes-Sempill family. Fintray House was requisitioned for the war effort in 1941 and the family moved permanently to the much smaller Craigievar. After the war the problems of, in effect, living within a museum became increasingly obvious, and the family opened discussions with the National Trust for Scotland in 1962, which led to the NTS taking over the castle and opening it more fully to the public.

Craigievar Castle

Reel



Craigmillar Castle

Craigmillar Castle is a ruined medieval castle in Edinburgh, Scotland. The lands of Craigmillar were granted to the monks of Dunfermline Abbey by King David I in the 12th century. The Preston family were first granted land in the area by King David II in 1342 and held 2/3 of the estate. In a further grant of 1374, King Robert II gave the remaining lands of Craigmillar to Sir Simon de Preston, Sheriff of Midlothian. It was Simon's son, Simon Preston, or his grandson, Sir George Preston, who began work on the tower house which now forms the core of the castle. This was in place by 1425, when a charter was sealed at Craigmillar by Sir John Preston. The courtyard wall was probably added by Sir William Preston (d. 1453), who had travelled in France, and drew on continental inspiration for his new work. He also brought back the arm of Saint Giles, which he presented to the High Kirk of Edinburgh, where the Preston Aisle is named for him. In the late 1470s, John Stewart, Earl of Mar, brother of King James III was held prisoner at Craigmillar, accused of practicing witchcraft against the King. He later died in suspicious circumstances.

In 1660, the castle was sold to Sir John Gilmour, Lord President of the Court of Session, who made further alterations. The Gilmours left Craigmillar in the 18th century, and the castle fell into ruin. It is now in the care of Historic Environment Scotland as a scheduled monument.

Craigmillar Castle is best known for its association with Mary, Queen of Scots. Following an illness after the birth of her son, the future James VI, Mary arrived at Craigmillar on 20 November 1566 to convalesce. Before she left on 7 December 1566, a pact known as the "Craigmillar Bond" was made, with or without her knowledge, to dispose of her husband Henry Stuart, Lord Darnley.

Craigmillar is one of the best-preserved medieval castles in Scotland. The central tower house, or keep, is surrounded by a 15th-century courtyard wall with "particularly fine" defensive features. Within this are additional ranges, and the whole is enclosed by an outer courtyard wall containing a chapel and a doocot.



Craignish Castle

Craignish Castle is located on the Craignish peninsula in Argyll, western Scotland. The present castle includes a 16th-century tower, the seat of the Campbell family of Craignish and Jura. In the 19th century it was sold to the Trench-Gascoigne family of Parlington Hall, Yorkshire, who built a large extension to the tower. In the later 20th century the house was restored, and parts of the 19th-century extension were demolished.

The Campbells of Craignish claim descent from Dugald Maul Campbell, first Laird of Craignish (1156–1190), who was the second son of Sir Archibald Gillespie Campbell, ancestor of the Dukes of Argyll. The seventh laird left only one daughter, Christine Campbell (b. 1323). Her weakness and imprudence caused the majority of the estate to be resigned to the Knight of Lochow, who took advantage of her. She was left with only a small portion of the upper part of Craignish under his superiority. The nearest male representative - Ronald Campbell - fought hard to win back his heritage, and the then Chief of Clan Campbell was obliged to allow him possession of a considerable portion of the estate, but retaining the superiority, and inserting a condition in the grant that if there was ever no male heir in the direct line the lands were to revert automatically to the Argyll family.

The present castle was built in the 16th century as a tower house, and measures 42 by 33 ft. It is said to have withstood a siege of six weeks by Colkitto MacDonald.

Ranald MacCallum was made hereditary keeper of Craignish Castle in 1510. In 1544 the direct line ended, and the rightful heir, a collateral relative by the name of Charles Campbell of Corranmore in Craignish had the misfortune to kill Gillies of Glenmore in a brawl. This compelled him to flee to Perthshire where he settled at Lochtayside under the protection of the Breadalbane family. This unfortunate event therefore prevented Charles from claiming the estate, and so it fell into the hands of the Earls (later Dukes) of Argyll. Charles' descendants at Killin, Perthshire were later recognized by the Lord Lyon as Chieftains of the Clan Tearlach branch of Clan Campbell and from them descended the Campbells of Inverneill. A grandson of Duncan Campbell, 8th of Inverneill, in the 1980s owned one of the apartments at Craignish Castle.

The title 'Baron of Craignish' was created for Edmund Kempt Campbell by the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha in 1848, and used by his descendants in Britain, though this was after the sale of Craignish.

In the 19th-century Craignish Castle was purchased by Frederick Trench-Gascoigne and his wife Isabella, heiress of the Gascoigne family of Parlington Hall. Trench-Gascoigne owned 5,591 acres (2,263 ha) in Argyll in the 1880s. In 1837 the tower house was extended by the architect David Bryce, working to designs by William Burn. In 1941 the house was requisitioned for use as a home for children evacuated from Glasgow. In the later 20th century it was restored and divided into privately-owned apartments.

Craignish Castle

Quick Step



Glen Collection

Darnick Lasses

Darnick is a village near Melrose in the Scottish Borders area of Scotland, in the former Roxburghshire. Darnick is a small village nestled between the lofty heights of the Eildon Hills and the fertile banks of the River Tweed, just along the road from the Border town of Melrose and a pleasant walk from the new Tweedbank rail station.

Its name comes from two Anglo-saxon words 'derne' meaning hidden and 'wic' a dwelling. The name was first recorded in 1124, and has changed from Dernewic, Derwick and Darnwick to the present Darnick. Darnick Tower (above) was built in c. 1425, and another tower house, Fisher's Tower, is still recognizable by its remains.

Skirmish Hill by Darnick is the site of a battle which took place on June 18, 1526 between the Scotts of Buccleuch and the Kerrs of Ferniehirst, trying to intercept King James V who was then under the guardianship of Archibald Douglas, 6th Earl of Angus.



Donald of the Isles

Donald of the Isles refers to Donald, Lord of the Isles, son and successor of John of Islay, Lord of the Isles and chief of Clan Donald.

Donald (or Domhnall) of Islay lived from 1350 to 1423. Donald inherited his father's titles in 1387 and spent the early years of his tenure suppressing a revolt by his younger brother John Mór who, with the support of the Macleans, was trying to expand on his small inheritance of lands. By 1395 Donald had driven John Mór into exile in Ireland and beaten off the challenge of the Macleans.

Donald was then able to turn his attention to the more serious problem facing him. The Stewarts were very effective producers of offspring, both legitimate and illegitimate, and this meant that the family consumed more and more territory as one after another of Robert II's children were granted titles and associated lands. As a major landowner, and despite being Robert II's grandson, Donald would have seen this as a growing threat.

Matters came to a head over the Earldom of Ross, which controlled a vast swathe of northern Scotland extending from the Isle of Skye to Inverness, and therefore extended right along the northern flank of Donald's territories. Partly to secure his northern flank, Donald had married Mariota Leslie, sister of Alexander Leslie, the Earl of Ross. But when Alexander died in 1402, Mariota's claim to the Earldom was overlooked in favor of Alexander Leslie's sickly young daughter, Euphemia.

By now control of Scotland was nominally in the hands of Donald's cousin, Robert III, who succeeded to the throne in 1390. He was a deeply ineffective King, and the real power lay in the hands of his ruthless and ambitious younger brother, Robert, Duke of Albany. As soon as the young Euphemia inherited the

Earldom of Ross, Robert, Duke of Albany, who was the girl's grandfather, took control of her and assumed the title of "Lord of the Ward of Ross": clearly a step en route to taking over the title in its entirety.

Robert, Duke of Albany assumed personal control of Scotland on the death of Robert III in 1406 as the latter's son, 12 year-old James I, was a prisoner in England, where he would remain until 1424. Donald responded by exchanging messages with both James I in captivity and with Henry IV of England, presumably seeking their support in an attack on Robert, Duke of Albany.

In Summer 1411 Donald, Lord of the Isles, gathered an army of 10,000 men including MacIntoshes, Macleans, Macleods, Camerons and Chattans as well as MacDonalds, and took control of the Earldom of Ross by force. He then marched towards Aberdeen where forces were being raised against him by Alexander Stewart, Earl of Mar, a nephew by adoption of Robert, Duke of Albany. The two armies met at the Battle of Harlaw on July 24, 1411, with Donald's 10,000 highlanders being confronted by around 2,000 better equipped men under the Earl of Mar, most of whom were cavalry. At the end of the day's fighting, Donald withdrew, having lost up to 1,000 of his men: compared with the much larger proportionate losses of 600 suffered by the Earl of Mar.

It remains open to debate who, if anyone, "won" the Battle of Harlaw. The person who came out best was not actually present on the day. After Donald withdrew his forces, Robert, Duke of Albany, was able to proclaim the outcome as a triumph for the forces of civilization over the barbarous highland hordes. He then led an army to retake Ross unopposed. In 1415, he "persuaded" Euphemia to relinquish the Earldom of Ross, which he awarded to his son, John Stewart, the 2nd Earl of Buchan. Euphemia spent the rest of her days in a nunnery.

In 1412, Robert, Duke of Albany followed up his success in Ross with preparations to invade the Lord of the Isles' heartland. He held off doing so after Donald agreed to the terms of the Treaty of Lochgilphead. No details of this remain, but it seems likely that Donald was allowed to keep his existing lands, in return for giving up any claim on the Earldom of Ross.

Robert, Duke of Albany, died in 1420, and Donald, Lord of the Isles, died in 1423. Donald was succeeded by his son, Alexander of Islay, who became the third Lord of the Isles. Robert's death cleared the main obstacle to the return of James I from captivity in England, and James assumed the throne in 1424, his first act being to wipe out the surviving Albany Stewarts, one effect of which was to revert the Earldom of Ross to the Crown.



Dumfries House

Dumfries House is a Palladian country house in Ayrshire, Scotland. Noted for being one of the few such houses with much of its original 18th-century furniture still present, including specially commissioned Thomas Chippendale pieces, the house and estate is now owned by The Prince's Foundation, a charity which maintains it as a visitor attraction and hospitality and wedding venue. Both the house and the gardens are listed as significant aspects of Scottish heritage.

The estate and an earlier house were originally called Lefnoreis or Lochnorris, owned by a branch of the Craufurds of Loudoun. The present house was built in the 1750s for William Dalrymple, 5th Earl of Dumfries, by John Adam and Robert Adam. Having been inherited by the 2nd Marquess of Bute in 1814, it remained in his family until 2007 when the 7th Marquess sold it to the nation for £45 million due to the cost of upkeep.

Due to its significance and the risk of the furniture collection being distributed and auctioned, after three years of uncertainty, in 2007 the estate and its entire contents was purchased for £45m for the country by a consortium headed by Charles, Prince of Wales, including a £20m loan from the Prince's charitable trust. The intention was to renovate the estate to become self-sufficient, both to preserve it and regenerate the local economy. As well as donors and sponsorship, funding was also intended to come from constructing the nearby housing development of Knockroon, a planned community along the lines of the Prince's similar venture, Poundbury in Dorset.

The house duly reopened in 2008, equipped for public tours. Since then various other parts of the estate have been reopened for various uses, to provide both education and employment, as well as funding the trust's running costs.

Dumfries House

Quickstep



Dunbartonshire Volunteers

The 1st Dunbartonshire Rifle Volunteers later the 9th (Dunbartonshire) Btn, Argyll & Sutherland Highlanders was an infantry later artillery unit of Britain's part-time force, the Territorial Army. Dunbartonshire is in the west central Lowlands of Scotland lying to the north of the River Clyde. Dunbartonshire borders Perthshire to the north, Stirlingshire to the east, Lanarkshire and Renfrewshire to the south, and Argyllshire to the west.

In 1793, much before the first rifle volunteer corps of Dunbartonshire were formed, the county managed many local units which included; Dunbartonshire Fencibles, Dunbartonshire Fencible Cavalry (later the Dunbartonshire Yeomanry Cavalry), Stirling, Dunbarton, Clackmannan and Kinross Militia, as well as many local militias.

The battalion was officially formed in 1860 as a battalion and later consolidated as a corps in 1880 before being transferred to the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders. In 1938 the battalion was transferred to the Royal Artillery, served in World War II, and was later absorbed into the 402nd (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders) Light Regiment, Royal Artillery. Although the regiment and battalion lineage was ended in 1955, the location of the original unit and highland links were continued through 102 (Clyde) Field Squadron, Royal Engineers.

The image displays a musical score for a Quickstep titled 'Dumbartonshire Volunteers'. The score is written in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 2/4 time signature. It consists of ten staves of music, arranged in five pairs separated by horizontal lines. The notation includes various rhythmic values such as eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together, and rests. There are repeat signs with first and second endings indicated by '1' and '2' above the staff lines. The music is a single melodic line, typical of a piano or violin part in a dance tune.

Duntroon

The title of this tune may refer to the suburb of the city of Canberra in the Australian Capital Territory or to Duntroon Castle, located on the north side of Loch Crinan and across from the village of Crinan in Argyll, Scotland. It is thought to be the oldest continuously occupied castle on mainland Scotland. I am assuming the latter.

Duntroon Castle was originally built by the MacDougall clan in the 13th century, along with several other castles in the area, including the MacDougall stronghold of Dunollie Castle near Oban. Duntrune Castle was eventually taken by the Clan Campbell. In the 17th century the castle was besieged by the rival MacDonalds, under Alasdair Mac Colla. The Campbells sold Duntrune in 1792, to the Malcolms of Poltalloch. The castle is now owned by Robin Neill Malcolm, current clan chief of the Clan Malcolm. The curtain wall of the castle dates from the 13th century, although the tower house which forms the main part of the castle is of the 17th century.

The ghost of a handless piper is said to haunt the castle. According to one story, the Macdonald piper was sent into the castle as a spy, but was found out. He was imprisoned, but played his pipes to warn the Macdonalds that their 'surprise' attack was now expected. Alasdair Mac Colla retreated, and the piper's hands were cut off by the Campbells.

According to another story, one more well known, the Macdonalds captured the castle. Mac Colla needed to return home and left a small garrison to defend the castle, with his personal piper among them. While he was away, the castle was recaptured by the Campbells and all the MacDonalds were killed, except the piper, who was spared because of his status. After retaking their castle the Campbells laid a trap for the Macdonalds.

As Mac Colla sailed returning to the castle he and his crew heard, as expected the piper playing a tune of welcome from the castle ramparts. As the MacDonald boat grew closer, the Macdonalds were able to discern the tune and recognised it as a warning. The small boat turned away and the trap failed. To punish the piper, his hands were cut off so that he may never play again. The piper bled out and died of his injuries.

During a set of renovations at the castle, workers unearthed a handless human skeleton under a stone path, whose hands had been removed by clean cuts to the wrist. It is believed that this skeleton is that of the Piper of Duntrune.



Dunvegan Castle

Dunvegan Castle is located 1 mile to the north of Dunvegan on the Isle of Skye, off the west coast of Scotland. It is the seat of the MacLeod of MacLeod, chief of the Clan MacLeod. The castle occupies the summit of a rock some 50 feet above sea level, which projects on to the eastern shore of a north-facing inlet or bay. On the eastern, landward side of the site is a partly natural ditch around 18 feet deep.

The site is likely to have been a Norse dun (fort), though no traces of any prehistoric structure now remain. The promontory was enclosed by a curtain wall in the 13th century, and a four-story tower house was built in the late 14th century. This tower was similar in style to contemporary structures at Kisimul Castle and Caisteal Maol. Alasdair Crotach, the 8th chief, added the Fairy Tower as a separate building around 1500. During the 17th century, new ranges of buildings were put up between the old tower and the Fairy Tower, beginning in 1623 with the state apartment built by Ruairidh Mor. The old tower was subsequently abandoned until the late 18th century, when the 23rd chief began the process of homogenizing the appearance of the castle. This process continued under the 24th and 25th chiefs, with the addition of mock battlements and the new approach over a drawbridge from the east.

Notable family heirlooms kept at Dunvegan Castle include the Dunvegan Cup, Fairy Flag and Sir Rory Mor's Cup.



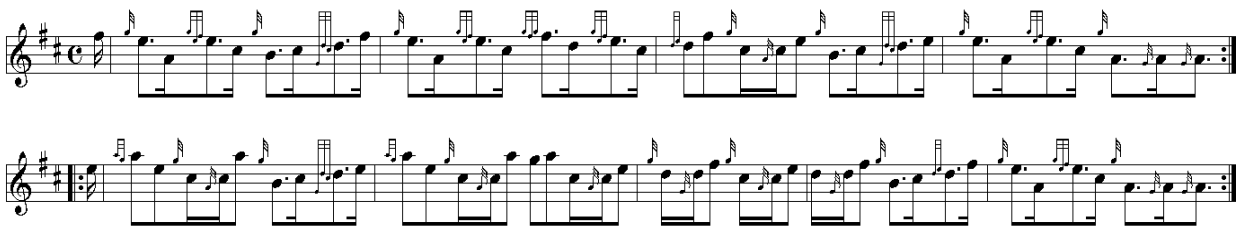
Earl of Hume

Earl of Home is a title in the Peerage of Scotland. It was created in 1605 for Alexander Home of that Ilk, 6th Lord Home. The Earl of Home holds, among others, the subsidiary titles of Lord Home (created 1473), and Lord Dunglass (1605), in the Peerage of Scotland; and Baron Douglas, of Douglas in the County of Lanark (1875) in the Peerage of the United Kingdom. Various Earls of Home have also claimed the title of Lord Hume of Berwick. The Earl is also *Chief of the Name and Arms of Home* and *heir general* to the House of Douglas. The title *Lord Dunglass* is the courtesy title of the eldest son of the Earl.

The family seats are The Hirsell, near Coldstream, Berwickshire and Castlemains, near Douglas, South Lanarkshire. Former seats include Dunglass Castle (demolished) and Bothwell Castle in the care of the state.

Earl of Hume

Strathspey



Flora MacDonald

Flora MacDonald was a member of the Macdonalds of Sleat, who helped Charles Edward Stuart evade government troops after the Battle of Culloden in April 1746.

Flora was born in 1722 at Milton on the island of South Uist in the Outer Hebrides, third and last child of Ranald MacDonald (d. 1723) and his second wife Marion. Her father was a member of the minor gentry, being tacksman and leaseholder of Milton and Balivanich; she had two brothers, Angus, who later inherited the Milton tack and Ronald, who died young.

Her father died soon after her birth and in 1728, her mother remarried Hugh MacDonald of Armadale, Skye. Flora was brought up by her father's cousin, Sir Alexander MacDonald of Sleat and suggestions she was educated in Edinburgh have not been confirmed. While some MacDonalds remained Catholic, particularly in the Islands, her family was part of the Presbyterian majority.

Flora was visiting Benbecula in the Outer Hebrides when Prince Charles and a small group of aides took refuge there after the Battle of Culloden in June 1746. One of his companions, Captain Conn O'Neill from County Antrim, was distantly related to Flora and asked for her help.

MacDonald of Sleat had not joined the Rebellion and Benbecula was controlled by a pro-government militia commanded by Flora's step-father, Hugh MacDonald. This connection allowed her to obtain the necessary permits but she apparently hesitated, fearing the consequences for her family if they were caught. She may have been taking less of a risk than it appears; witnesses later claimed Hugh advised the Prince where to hide from his search parties.

Passes were issued allowing passage to the mainland for Flora, a boat's crew of six men and two personal servants, including Charles disguised as an Irish maid called Betty Burke. On 27 June, they landed near Sir Alexander's house at Monkstadt, near Kilbride, Skye. In his absence, his wife Lady Margaret arranged lodging with her steward, MacDonald of Kingsburgh, who told Charles to remove his disguise, as it simply made him more conspicuous. The next day, Charles was taken from Portree to the island of Raasay; Flora remained on Skye and they never met again.

Two weeks later, the boatmen were detained and confessed; Flora and Kingsburgh were arrested and taken to the Tower of London. After Lady Margaret interceded on her behalf with the chief Scottish legal officer, Duncan Forbes of Culloden, she was allowed to live outside the Tower under the supervision of a "King's Messenger" and released after the June 1747 Act of Indemnity. Aristocratic sympathizers collected over £1,500 for her, one of the contributors being Frederick, Prince of Wales, heir to the throne; Flora allegedly told him she helped Charles out of charity and would have done the same for him.

She later married Allan MacDonald and the couple immigrated to North Carolina in 1773. Their support for the British government during the American War of Independence meant the loss of their American estates and they returned to Scotland, where Flora died in 1790.

Flora MacDonald

Reel



Glasgow Gaelic Club

The Glasgow Gaelic Club was established on March 7, 1780 with a charter from the Highland Society of London, which among other privileges conferred on them the power of awarding the annual prizes given by the Society at the Tryst of Falkirk for the encouragement of bagpipe music. The Gaelic Club annually proceeded to adjudge the valuable medal appropriate for the best pibroch.

The original qualifications for becoming a member was that the individual should be a Highlander, either by birth or connection. Another requisite was that he should be able to speak the Erse, or be the descendant of Highland parents, the possessor of landed property in the Highlands, or an officer in a Scots or Highland regiment. It was a law that the Club should meet on the first Tuesday of every month in Mrs. Sheid's tavern – then a first-rate house in the Trongate – at the hour of seven at night, and that the members were to converse in Gaelic according to their abilities from seven till nine.

Up to the year 1798, the Gaelic Club appears to have held its monthly and anniversary meetings in several locations within Glasgow. After leaving Mrs. Scheid's, the Club went to Mrs. McDonald's and continued there until 1794, when it removed to Hemming's Hotel. It was in the Star Hotel that the anniversary of 1798 took place; and it was at this meeting on the 7th of March that the Gaelic Club was formally dissolved and a new one organized with amended rules and regulations making it a preliminary step to membership into the Highland Society of Glasgow.

Glasgow Gaelic Club

March



God Save the Queen

God Save the Queen, also called (during a kingship) God Save the King, British royal and national anthem. The origin of both the words and the music is obscure. The many candidates for authorship include John Bull (c. 1562–1628), Thomas Ravenscroft (c. 1583–c. 1633), Henry Purcell (c. 1639–95), and Henry Carey (c. 1687–1743). The earliest copy of the words appeared in *Gentleman's Magazine* in 1745; the tune appeared about the same time in an anthology, *Thesaurus Musicus*—in both instances without attribution. In the same year, “God Save the King” was performed in two London theatres, one the Drury Lane; and in the following year George Frideric Handel used it in his *Occasional Oratorio*, which dealt with the tribulations of the Jacobite Rebellion of '45. Thereafter, the tune was used frequently by composers making British references, notably by Ludwig van Beethoven, who used it in seven variations.

From Great Britain the melody passed to continental Europe, becoming especially popular in Germany and Scandinavia, with a variety of different lyrics. Later, in the United States, Samuel F. Smith (1808–95) wrote “My Country 'Tis of Thee” (1832), to be sung to the British tune; it became a semiofficial anthem for the nation, second in popularity only to “The Star-Spangled Banner.”

Beyond its first verse, which is consistent, “God Save the Queen/King” has many historic and extant versions. Since its first publication, different verses have been added and taken away and, even today, different publications include various selections of verses in various orders. In general, only one verse is sung. Sometimes two verses are sung, and on rare occasions, three.

The sovereign and her or his spouse are saluted with the entire composition, while other members of the royal family who are entitled to royal salute (such as the Prince of Wales, Duke of Cambridge and Duke of Sussex along with their spouses) receive just the first six bars. The first six bars also form all or part of the Vice Regal Salute in some Commonwealth realms other than the UK (e.g., in Canada, governors general and lieutenant governors at official events are saluted with the first six bars of “God Save the Queen” followed by the first four and last four bars of “O Canada”), as well as the salute given to governors of British overseas territories.



H.M.S. Renown

Eight ships of the Royal Navy have borne the name *Renown*, whilst three others have borne the name at various stages in their construction.

The first to bear the name (1651) was a 20-gun fireship, previously the French ship *Renommée*. She was captured in 1651 by *Nonsuch* and sold in 1654.

HMS *Renown* (1916) was the lead ship of her class of battlecruisers of the Royal Navy built during the First World War. She was originally laid down as an improved version of the *Revenge*-class battleships. Her construction was suspended on the outbreak of war on the grounds she would not be ready in a timely manner.

Renown did not see combat during the war and was reconstructed twice between the wars; the 1920s reconstruction increased her armor protection and made other more minor improvements, while the 1930s reconstruction was much more thorough. The ship frequently conveyed royalty on their foreign tours and served as flagship of the Battlecruiser Squadron when *Hood* was refitting.

During the Second World War, *Renown* was involved in the search for the *Admiral Graf Spee* in 1939, participated in the Norwegian Campaign of April–June 1940 and the search for the German battleship *Bismarck* in 1941. She spent much of 1940 and 1941 assigned to Force H at Gibraltar, escorting convoys and she participated in the inconclusive Battle of Cape Spartivento. *Renown* was briefly assigned to the Home Fleet and provided cover to several Arctic convoys in early 1942. The ship was transferred back to Force H for Operation Torch and spent much of 1943 refitting or transporting Winston Churchill and his staff to and from various conferences with various Allied leaders. In early 1944, *Renown* was transferred to the Eastern Fleet in the Indian Ocean where she supported numerous attacks on Japanese-occupied facilities in Indonesia and various island groups in the Indian Ocean. The ship returned to the Home Fleet

in early 1945 and was refitted before being placed in reserve after the end of the war. *Renown* was sold for scrap in 1948.

The last ship to bear the name is a *Resolution*-class submarine launched in 1967. She was paid off in 1996 and is currently awaiting disposal.

H.M.S. *Renown*

Hornpipe



Helmsdale

Helmsdale is a village on the east coast of Sutherland, in the Highland council area of Scotland. The Gaelic name for the village, *Bun Ildh*, means *Ilie-foot*.

Helmsdale Castle, the remains of which were demolished in the 1970s in order to build the new road bridge, was the location of the murder of the 11th Earl of Sutherland in 1567. The Earl and his Countess Marie Seton were poisoned by Isobel Sinclair.

In September 1562, Mary, Queen of Scots and her half-brother James Stewart newly made Earl of Moray came north to Inverness and Aberdeen. Their discussions with John's cousin the Earl of Huntly led to armed conflict. After the battle of Corrichie, secret letters between John Gordon and the Earl of Huntly

were discovered. John Gordon fled to Louvain in Flanders. At the Parliament of Scotland on May 28, 1563, in the presence of Queen Mary, Huntly and Sutherland were forfeited. In 1565 Queen Mary of Scotland restored the Earls of Huntly, Sutherland and others of the name Gordon who had been forfeited.

The Earl of Sutherland was invited to return to Scotland. The Earl of Bedford, Governor of Berwick on Tweed sent a privateer called Wilson who carried Swedish letters of marque to intercept his ship, and the Earl was imprisoned at Berwick. Sutherland was considered a danger to English policy in Scotland. Mary, Queen of Scots, demanded the release of the Earl, who was now sick with an ague. Bedford wrote to Elizabeth on his behalf. The Earl was released in February 1566 after the assurance that he was reconciled with the Earl of Moray. On his return he married Marie Seton, daughter of Lord Seton. Both were poisoned at Helmsdale Castle by Isobel Sinclair, and died at Dunrobin Castle on 23 June 1567.

Helmsdale

Jig



Highland Brigade's March to the Battle of Alma

The Battle of the Alma was a battle in the Crimean War between an allied expeditionary force (made up of French, British, and Turkish forces) and Russian forces defending the Crimean Peninsula on September 20, 1854. The allies had made a surprise landing in Crimea on September 14. The allied commanders, Maréchal Jacques Leroy de Saint-Arnaud and Lord Raglan, then marched toward the strategically important port city of Sevastapol, 28 miles away. Russian commander Prince Alexander Sergeyevich Menshikov rushed his available forces to the last natural defensive position before the city, the Alma Heights, south of the Alma River.

The allies made a series of disjointed attacks. The French turned the Russian left flank with an attack up cliffs that the Russians had considered unscalable. The British initially waited to see the outcome of the French attack, then twice unsuccessfully assaulted the Russians' main position on their right. Eventually, superior British rifle fire forced the Russians to retreat. With both flanks turned, the Russian position collapsed and they fled. The lack of cavalry meant that little pursuit occurred.

The battle cost the French roughly 1,600 casualties, the British 2,000, the Egyptians 503, and the Russians some 5,000.

Highland Brigade's March to the Battle of Alma

March



Highland Harry

A melody popular with both fiddlers and bagpipers. Highland Harry appears in Neil Stewart's Reels (1762) and in David Young's Gillespie Manuscript of Perth (1768) under the title "Highlander's Farewell to Ireland (1) (The)". It was this melody to which poet Robert Burns set his song "Highland Harry," which appeared in Johnson's Scots Musical Museum of 1790. Burns based his song on an older one that he picked up from "an old woman in Dumblane," although he reworked much of the material, save for the chorus "My Harry was gallant and gay."

The tune appears as "Blue Bonnet (6)"/"Am Bonaid Borm" in Glasgow piper, pipe teacher and pipe-maker William Gunn's Caledonian Repository of Music Adapted for the Bagpipes (1848).

The original song describes the affection between Harry Lunsdale, the second son of a Highland gentleman, and Mrs Jeanie Gordon, daughter to the Laird of Knockespock, in Aberdeenshire. "The lady was married to her cousin, Habichie Gordon, a son of the Laird of Rhynie; and sometime after her former lover having met her and shaken her hand, her husband drew his sword in anger, and lopped off several of Lumsdale's fingers, which Highland Harry took so much to heart that he soon after died'. Burns' reworking gives it a political cast, and is among his 'Jacobite' songs.

Highland Harry

Strathspey



Highland Society of London

The Highland Society of London was originally formed on 28th May 1778, when twenty-five Highland gentlemen met at the Spring Garden Coffee House in London, in order to form a Society that “might prove beneficial to that part of the Kingdom”. The first President was Lt-General Simon Fraser of Lovat and the Society was subsequently incorporated by Act of Parliament in 1816. Since 1965, the Society has been registered as a charity with the Charity Commission of England and Wales, number 244472. Her Majesty The Queen is Chief of the Society and the current President is Duncan Byatt.

For over two hundred years, the Society has been influential in matters relating to the Highlands and Islands of Scotland. In 1782, the Society procured the repeal of the Disarming Act (passed after the Rising of 1745 and which, amongst other things, prohibited the wearing of Highland Dress); and from 1784, secured the restoration of forfeited Highland Estates. The Society was also instrumental in setting up the forerunner of the British Fisheries Society in 1786, leading to the founding of fishing villages at Ullapool, Tobermory and others. In 1815, the Society established the Royal Caledonian Asylum (now Royal Caledonian Schools), to educate needy children of Highland descent living in London. In 1859, the Society took a prominent part in forming the London Scottish Rifle Volunteers; and in 1902, successfully opposed an attempt to abolish the Kilt as the field dress of Highland Regiments. The Society's subsidiary charity, the Baroness Von Wilczek (née Mackenzie) charity, founded in 1911 to help Scottish Regiment war widows in need and whose funds were finally exhausted in 2014, has now been wound up; its remaining obligations are being met from a separate fund within the Society.

During this time, the Society gathered a large collection of Gaelic manuscripts and other historical artefacts. Many of these manuscripts (including copies of the Poems of Ossian, published in Gaelic by the Society in 1807) are available to view at the National Library of Scotland, in Edinburgh; and the Society's unique collection of ancient tartans is on view at the National Museum of Scotland, also in Edinburgh. There are other items on display at the Caledonian Club in London and at the The Museum of the Isles at the Clan Donald Centre, at Armadale on Skye.

The current focus of the Society is to support traditions and culture particular to the Highlands and Islands. The Society awards the prestigious Gold Medal for the best player of Piobaireachd at each of the Argyllshire Gathering and the Northern Meeting, annually; and awards prizes at various other Piping competitions. Each year the Society also gives an art prize through the Royal Scottish Academy; Gaelic singing prizes at the Royal National Mod; Highland Dancing prizes at the Glenfinnan Games; essay prizes through the University of the Highlands and Islands; and recently launched the Highland Book Prize. In addition, the Society makes financial grants to a number of related charities and organisations that promote and support Highland traditions and culture, and Members are encouraged to contact the Committee of Management with suggestions for suitable beneficiaries. The Society is funded through Life Membership fees, income on its investments and charitable donations.

The Rules and Bye-laws of the Society currently state that: “Persons qualified for being proposed Members are natives of the Highlands of Scotland, Descendants or Spouses of Highlanders, Proprietors of Land in the Highlands, Individuals who have done signal service to that part of The Kingdom, or Officers serving or who have served in Highland Corps.” Candidates for Membership must be proposed and seconded by two existing Members (neither of whom is the candidate's parent) for approval by the Membership at a General Court. There is a Life Membership fee due on joining (currently £250), but no annual subscription; although Members wishing to make ongoing donations can do so via the Society's Justgiving site.

The Society's regular activities in London include the General Court and Annual Dinner in March, celebrating General Sir Ralph Abercromby and all Scotsmen who have fallen in defence of their country, with the focus of the evening on the piping of the Society's Honorary Piper; the Spring Cocktail Party in

May, generally held in conjunction with members of the Northern Meeting and the Argyllshire Gathering; and a second General Court and Dinner in either November or December, followed by a selection of Highland music and entertainment. Members are encouraged to attend these events, and to bring guests. The Highland Ball takes place at the beginning of March each year, under the auspices of the Highland Society of London.

Highland Society of London

Strathspey



Invergordon Castle

The first mention of a castle is in a document dating from about 1200, during the reign of William the Lion. This early castle stood about one mile inland from the point, and probably consisted of a wooden tower, possibly on a mound, surrounded by a palisade and ditch. The castle would later have been rebuilt in stone and probably changed in layout and expanded several times. We know little about the castle, but it is clearly shown on Timothy Pont's map of about 1600, at "Innerbraky".

From about 1500 or earlier, Inverbreakie was in the hands of the Innes family. It was sold to the Rosses of Morangie in the 1630s. In 1702, Sir William Gordon acquired the "lands of Inverbreckie, fishe boats, weekly mercats and faires" from George Ross. Sir William changed the name of the estate to Invergordon and made improvements to the castle and policies. After his death in 1742, his son, Sir John Gordon, set about building a new mansion in the classical style. This was designed by architect John Adam and was completed in about 1755, after which the medieval castle was left to fall into decay.

Sir John died in 1773. As he had no children, the estate passed to his nephew, Lord Macleod, who sold it to the Macleods of Cadboll. In 1805 the new mansion was badly damaged by fire, and for some time after this the Macleod family was only able to occupy one wing of the house. It was not until 1872 that any further major building work took place, when Robert Bruce Aeneas Macleod commissioned a grand new mansion house in Elizabethan style, reputedly with 48 bedrooms. Both the old castle and 18th century house were pulled down to make way for the new building.

Maps and records show that the castle policies were laid out from the 17th century with tree-lined avenues, formal gardens and planned woodland. From about 1860 the Hilton of Cadboll stone, a spectacular and important example of 9th century Pictish carving, stood in the American Gardens, now part of the golf course. East, South and West Lodges controlled the approaches to the castle. These were

probably built in the mid-18th century at the same time as Sir John's classical mansion. Only the West Lodge still survives.

In the 1920s the estate was sold to Sir William Martineau, who also owned nearby KinCraig House. The Hilton of Cadboll stone was sent to the British Museum, from where it was hurriedly restored to the Royal Museum of Scotland after a huge public outcry. The mansion of 1872 was demolished, bringing to an end the 800 year story of Invergordon Castle.

Invergordon Castle

Quickstep



John Cheap, the Chapman

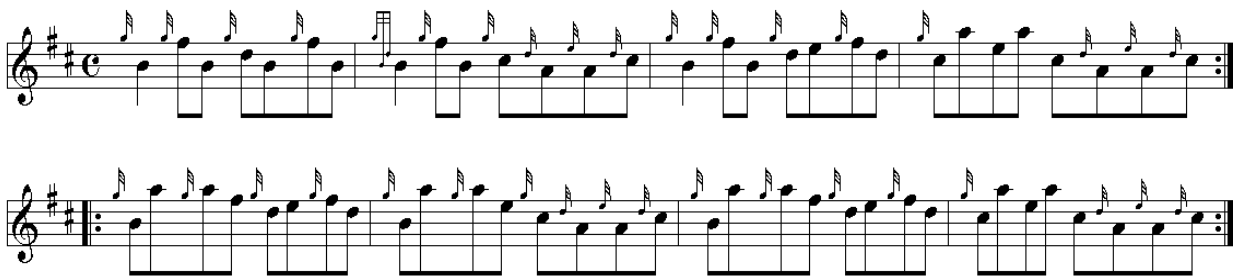
A chapman (plural *chapmen*) was an itinerant dealer. The word was applied to hawkers of chapbooks, broadside ballads, and similar items. Produced cheaply, chapbooks were commonly small, paper-covered booklets, usually printed on a single sheet folded into books of 8, 12, 16 and 24 pages. They were often illustrated with crude woodcuts, which sometimes bore no relation to the text (much like today's stock photos), and were often read aloud to an audience. When illustrations were included in chapbooks, they were considered popular prints.

By 1600, the word *chapman* had come to be applied to an itinerant dealer in particular, but it remained in use for "customer, buyer" as well as "merchant" in the 17th and 18th centuries. The slang term for man, "chap" arose from the use of the abbreviated word to mean a customer, one with whom to bargain.

John Cheap was described as, *"a comical, short, thick fellow, with a broad face and a long nose; both lame and lazy, and sometimes lecherous among the lasses. He chose rather to sit idle than work at any time, as he was a hater of labour. No man needed offer him cheese and bread after he cursed he would not have it; for he would blush at bread and milk and hungry, as a beggar doth at a bawbee. He got the name of John Cheap, the Chapman, by selling twenty needles for a penny, and twa leather laces for a farthing."*

John Cheap, the Chapman

Reel



Kate Dalrymple

Kate Dalrymple is a traditional Scottish reel. The melody is based on an ancient folk-tune. The melody was first published in 1750 under the title "The New Highland Laddie."

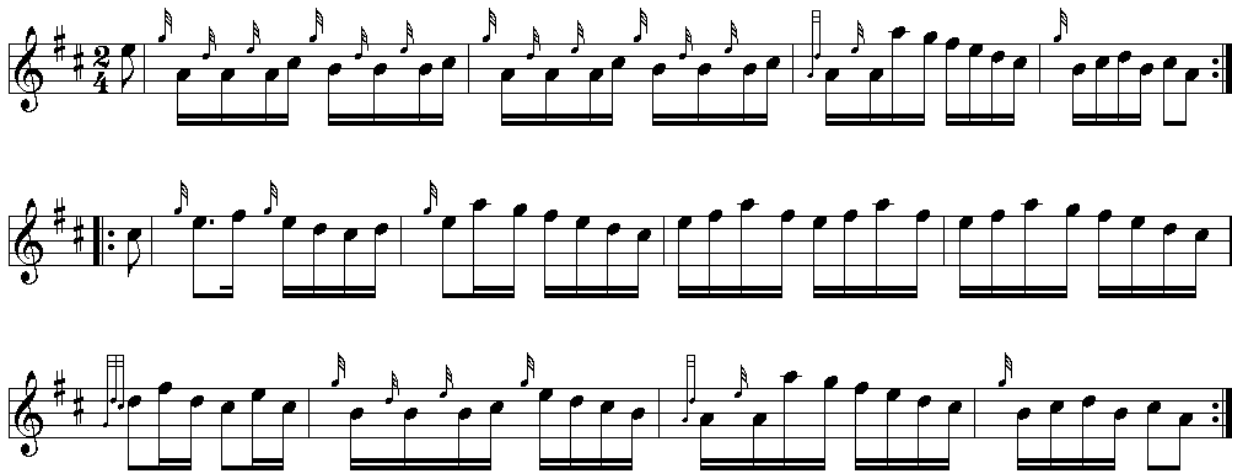
Kate Dalrymple was a noted beauty, and the subject of a Gainsborough portrait.

The tune is used by the BBC as the theme music for the BBC Radio Scotland dance music program *Take the Floor*.

There are accompanying lyrics in Scots, written by William Watt (1792–1859).

Kate Dalrymple

Reel



Lady Charlotte Murray's Jig

Lady Charlotte Murray (August 2, 1754 – April 4, 1808) was a Scottish botanist and author. She was the eldest child of John Murray, 3rd Duke of Atholl, and Charlotte Murray, Duchess of Atholl. Her paternal grandfather was the Jacobite general Lord George Murray while her maternal grandfather was the Hanoverian James Murray, 2nd Duke of Atholl.

She is best known for her two-volume work *The British Garden*, which ran to two or three editions in her lifetime, the second (and possibly the first) being in 1799, and the third in 1805 or 1808, and another in 1880. The book was targeted at young people and considered the Linnaean system and how it can be used to discover the name of an unknown plant.

Lady Charlotte Murray's Jig



Lady Madelina Sinclair

Lady Madelina Sinclair (1772-1847) was the second daughter of Alexander, 4th Duke of Gordon, and William Marshall's employer and patron. Her second husband was named Charles Fyshe Palmer Esq. of Luckley Hall, Berkshire, (shown above) whom she wed in 1804. Her first husband was Sir Robert Sinclair of Murtle, who died in 1795 when she was twenty-three. Madelina's wealth and family connections were of considerable benefit to Palmer's career.

MacDonald, in his Skye Collection, repeats the composer credit Niel Gow (1727-1807) awarded himself that appears in the Gow's Third Collection of Strathspey Reels of 1792. However, Charles Duff had a prior claim to authorship of (at least a prototype of) the tune under the title "Braes of Aberarder," which he earlier published in 1790 (Emmerson, 1971). The tune also appears in Angus MacKay's c. 1840's collection of pipe tunes. Christine Martin (2002) notes the tune is the vehicle for a popular Scots song (albeit with sometimes bawdy words) in the Gaelic *puirt a beul* tradition, called "A' bhean a bh'aig an taillear chaol" (The skinny tailor's wife). A version of "Lady Madelina Sinclair" was also printed in Glasgow piper, pipe teacher and pipe maker William Gunn's Caledonian Repository of Music Adapted to the Bagpipe (1848) as "A bhean a bh'aig an Tàiller Chaol"/"The Tailor's Wife."

Lady Madelina Sinclair

Strathspey



Leaving Glen Urquhart

Glen Urquhart, also spelled Glenurquhart, runs from Loch Ness at Urquhart Bay in the east to Corrimony and beyond in the west. The River Enrick runs along its length, passing through Loch Meiklie. Glenurquhart used to be part of the lands of the Grants of Glenmoriston, with the lands of the Frasers to the north for most of its time.

The Glen plaid (short for Glen Urquhart plaid) or Glenurquhart check is a woolen fabric with a woven twill design of small and large checks. It is usually made of black/grey and white, or with more muted colors, particularly with two dark and two light stripes alternate with four dark and four light stripes which creates a crossing pattern of irregular checks.

The checked wool was first used in the 19th century by the New Zealand-born Countess of Seafield to outfit her gamekeepers, though the name *Glen plaid* does not appear before 1926. Glen plaid is also known as the Prince of Wales check, as it was popularized by the Duke of Windsor, when Prince of Wales.

Pee-wee Herman is famous for his light grey Glen plaid suit, and President Ronald Reagan was considered "unpresidential" in a gray-and-blue Glen plaid suit on a European trip in 1982. Cary Grant wore an iconic grey Glen plaid suit in the 1959 American spy thriller film *North By Northwest*.

Leaving Glen Urquhart

March



Leaving Strathdon

Strathdon is an area in Aberdeenshire, Scotland situated in the strath (valley) of the River Don, 45 miles west of Aberdeen in the Highlands. The main village in the strath is also called Strathdon, although it was originally called Invernochty due to its location at the confluence of the River Don and the Water of Nochty.

Arguably one of the most famous Highland Games in Scotland, and attended by celebrities, the Lonach Highland Gathering & Games take place in this charming community every year. The tradition starts with the Clansmen of the Lonach Highlanders parading through the village.

The Lonach Highland and Friendly Society was founded in 1823 by Sir Charles Forbes, 1st Baronet of Newe and Edinglassie (1773-1849). Membership is drawn from the inhabitants of Strathdon, who continue to fulfil the society's original mission of preserving Highland dress and "supporting loyal, peaceful, and manly conduct; and the promotion of social and benevolent feelings among the inhabitants of the district.

Leaving Strathdon

Quickstep

The musical score is written for a single melodic line in treble clef. The key signature consists of two sharps (F# and C#), and the time signature is 2/4. The piece is a quickstep, characterized by its lively tempo and rhythmic patterns. The score is organized into seven staves. The first staff contains the initial melody. The second staff begins with a first ending bracket, marked with a '1'. The third staff features a second ending bracket, marked with a '2'. The remaining staves continue the melodic development, with various rhythmic figures and phrasing. The notation includes eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together, and rests. The piece concludes with a final cadence on the seventh staff.

Loch Tay Boat Song

Loch Tay is a freshwater loch in the central highlands of Scotland, in the Perth and Kinross and Stirling council areas. It is the sixth-largest loch in Scotland by area and over 490 feet deep at its deepest.

In the Iron Age, some of the Celtic people of the area lived on defensible, artificial islands in the loch, called crannogs (shown above). They are thought to have originated before 2000 BCE, though they continued to be built and used as dwellings and refuges into the Middle Ages. Crannogs (also found elsewhere in Scotland, Ireland, and Wales) not only afforded excellent protection from unruly neighbors but also from the more dangerous wild animals (wolves, bears, boars, and lynxes) that were once common in the British Isles. More than 20 crannogs (most now submerged) have been identified in Loch Tay.

The loch is a popular spot for salmon fishing, and many of its surroundings feature in the traditional Scottish 'Loch Tay Boat Song'. This is a very sad song in which the protagonist muses on unrequited love for a red-haired woman (a *Nighean ruadh*) whilst rowing at the end of a working day.

The tune was composed by Annie C. MacLeod. The words are by Sir Harold Boulton who also wrote *Bonny Strathgryre* and *The Skye Boat Song*. Boulton (1859 – June 1, 1935) was born in Charlton then part of Kent, was an English baronet, songwriter and philanthropist, most famously author of the lyrics to the *Skye Boat Song*. He first became interested in Scottish folk songs as an undergraduate at Oxford.

Loch Tay Boat Song

Slow Air

Annie C. MacLeod



Lochiel's March

Lochiel probably refers to: *Lochiel* (Clan Cameron chief), any of the Clan Cameron leaders, in Scotland. Loch Eil, is a fjord in the home area of Clan Cameron, sometimes also referred to as Lochiel.

Donald Cameron of Lochiel (above), was hereditary chief of Clan Cameron, traditionally loyal to the exiled House of Stuart. His father John was permanently exiled after the 1715 Rising and when his grandfather Sir Ewen Cameron died in 1719, Donald assumed his duties as 'Lochiel'.

Lochiel's March



Lochinvar House

Lochinvar is a loch in the civil parish of Dalry in the historic county of Kirkcudbrightshire, Dumfries and Galloway Scotland. The loch formerly had an island on which stood Lochinvar Castle, seat of the Gordon family. In the 20th century the loch was dammed to form a reservoir, raising the water level and submerging the island with the ruins of the castle. The ruins of a castle stand on a now submerged islet within the loch. The islet was submerged when the loch's level was raised as part of a project to supply drinking water in the 1960s.

The Lochinvar Burn flows south towards the Water of Ken and on an flooded islet in the loch stand the ruins of a former stronghold of the Gordons of Lochinvar, one of whom was featured as 'Young Lochinvar' in Lady Heron's song in Sir Walter Scott's 'Marmion'. Lochinvar is corrupted gaelic, Loch an barr, meaning Loch at the top (hilltop). It lies 700 feet above sea level. From here it is an impressive sight looking south down the valley towards Loch Ken, past the town of New Galloway and onwards to the Solway Firth.

Sir John Gordon of Lochinvar (as he was known before his ennoblement) was the eldest son of Sir Robert Gordon of Lochinvar (d. November 1628), a Gentleman of the King's Bedchamber, by his wife Lady Isabel Ruthven, daughter of the first Earl of Gowrie.

After completion of his studies he travelled on the continent, and while there he resided in the house of the famous John Welsh, who was then minister at St. Jean d'Angely in France, having been banished from Scotland.

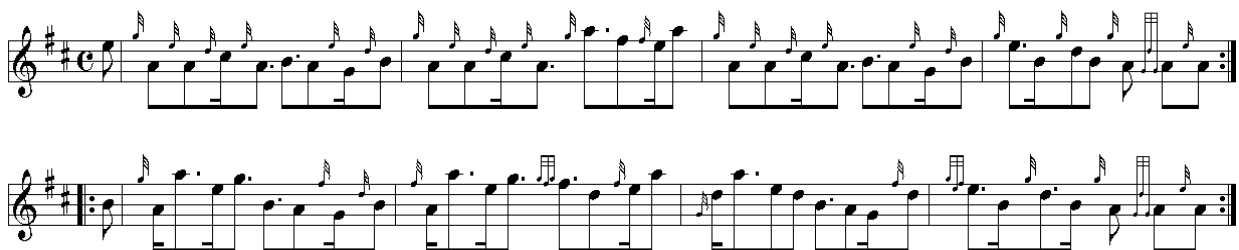
On his return home Gordon exerted himself with success in getting Anworth, the parish in which the family residence was situated, disjoined from two other parishes with which it had been united; and through his influence, Samuel Rutherford was appointed minister of the new charge in 1627, which Kenmure later said was "the most meritorious action of my life".

At some point Gordon was knighted. A strong supporter of the Stuart monarchy, on May 8, 1633, as Sir John Gordon, knight, he was created Viscount of Kenmure and Lord Lochinvar by Charles I by Letters Patent, at his Scottish coronation in Edinburgh. The destination was to heirs male whatsoever bearing the surname and Arms of Gordon.

He attended the parliament held at Edinburgh the following June, but avoided the debate on the King's measures relative to the church, retiring instead to Kenmure Castle. He later regretted that he took no part but expressed his dilemma at not wishing to upset his monarch.

Lochinvar House

Strathspey



Lord Alexander Kennedy's March

Lord Alexander Kennedy (October 6, 1853 - April 4, 1912) was the son of Archibald Kennedy, 2nd Marquess of Ailsa. He served with the 1st Battalion Black Watch in the Egyptian war of 1882, and was present at the battle of Tel El Kebir – pictured above – (Medal with Clasp, and Khedives Star). He served in the Sondan Expedition in 1884, with the 1st Battalion Black Watch and was present in the engagement at El Teb and Temai (two clasps). He served in the Nile Expedition in 1884-85 with the 2nd Battalion and took part in the River Column under Major General Earle, and was present in the engagement at Kirbeka. He gained the rank of Major in the service of the Black Watch and later the rank of honorary Lieutenant-Colonel in the service of the 3rd Battalion, Black Watch.

Lord Alexander Kennedy's March

The image displays a musical score for "Lord Alexander Kennedy's March" on page 65. The score is written for a single melodic line in treble clef, with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a time signature of 2/4. The music is characterized by a lively, rhythmic melody with frequent eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. The score is organized into 14 measures, with repeat signs at the beginning and end. First and second endings are indicated by bracketed lines with "1" and "2" above them. The notation includes various musical symbols such as stems, beams, and repeat signs, all rendered in a standard musical font.

Lord Blantyre

Lord Blantyre was a title in the Peerage of Scotland. It was created in 1606 for the politician Walter Stewart. The lordship was named for Blantyre Priory in Lanarkshire, where Walter Stewart had been commendator. The main residences associated with the Lords Blantyre were Erskine House (Renfrewshire), Lennoxlove House (East Lothian) and Place of Cardonald (Renfrewshire).

Walter Stewart, 1st Lord Blantyre was educated with James VI under George Buchanan at Stirling Castle, he was a gentleman in the king's chamber, Knight of Cardonald, Prior of Blantyre, Keeper of the Privy Seal of Scotland from 1582 to 1596, an Extraordinary Lord of Session from 1593, an Octavian from 1596, and Lord High Treasurer of Scotland from 1596 to 1599.

Between 1587 and 1593 Walter Stewart held the barony of Glasgow, in place of the young Duke of Lennox, and so he appointed the magistrates and Provost of Glasgow. James VI sent John Carmichael and Blantyre to arrest Elizabeth's Irish rebel Brian O'Rourke and take him to England on 3 April 1591. This caused a riot in Glasgow, because the arrest was thought likely to damage the Irish trade, and Blantyre and Carmichael were cursed as "Queen Elizabeth's knights" and the king for taking "English angels", the annuity or subsidy received from Queen Elizabeth.

Blantyre fell off his horse and broke his leg in Edinburgh in February 1597, and while he recovered Lord Ochiltree was treasurer. In 1599 he was imprisoned and compelled to resign by James VI, influenced by a group of courtiers in king's bedchamber.

In July 1602 Blantyre joined a committee of "4 Stewarts" to arbitrate between the Marquess of Huntly and the Earl of Moray. The other Stewarts were Lord Ochiltree, Alexander Stewart of Garlies, and the Tutor of Rosyth.

He was a commissioner for union with England in 1604. He was created Lord Blantyre, in the Peerage of Scotland in 1606, and succeeded by William Stewart.

Upon the death of the 12th Lord Blantyre in 1900 the title became extinct, with the Blantyre estates passing to his grandson, William Arthur Baird.

Lord Blantyre

Strathspey



Lord Clyde's Welcome to Glasgow

Field Marshal Colin Campbell, 1st Baron Clyde, GCB, KCSI (October 20, 1792 – August 14, 1863), was a British Army officer. After serving in the Peninsular War and the War of 1812, he commanded the 98th Regiment of Foot during the First Opium War and then commanded a brigade during the Second Anglo-Sikh War. He went on to command the Highland Brigade at the Battle of Alma and with his "thin red line of Highlanders" he repulsed the Russian attack on Balaclava during the Crimean War. At an early stage of the Indian Mutiny, he became Commander-in-Chief, India and, in that role, he relieved and then evacuated Lucknow and, after attacking and decisively defeating Tatya Tope at the Second Battle of Cawnpore, captured Lucknow again. Whilst still commander-in-chief he dealt with the 'White Mutiny' among East India Company troops, and organized the army sent east in the Second Opium War.

Campbell was born Colin Macliver, the eldest of the four children of John Macliver, a cabinetmaker in Glasgow, and Agnes Macliver (née Campbell). His mother and one of his twin sisters died while he was still a boy. His only brother was killed fighting in the Peninsular War. Having been educated at the High School of Glasgow his uncle, Major John Campbell, took over his care and sent him to the Royal Military and Naval Academy at Gosport.

Lord Clyde died at Chatham on August 14, 1863, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

Lord Clyde's Welcome to Glasgow

March



Lord Collingwood's Victory

Vice Admiral Cuthbert Collingwood, 1st Baron Collingwood (26 September 1748 – 7 March 1810) was an admiral of the Royal Navy, notable as a partner with Lord Nelson in several of the British victories of the Napoleonic Wars, and frequently as Nelson's successor in commands.

Collingwood was born in Newcastle upon Tyne. His early education was at the Royal Grammar School, Newcastle. At the age of twelve, he went to sea as a volunteer on board the frigate HMS *Shannon* under the command of his cousin Captain Richard Brathwaite (or Braithwaite), who took charge of his nautical education. He spent a total of only three years on dry land after joining the navy as a teenager. After several years of service under Captain Brathwaite and a short period attached to HMS *Lenox*, a guardship at Portsmouth commanded by Captain Robert Roddam, Collingwood sailed to Boston in 1774 with Admiral Samuel Graves on board HMS *Preston*, where he fought in the British naval brigade at the battle of Bunker Hill (June 1775), and was afterwards commissioned as a Lieutenant (17 June 1775).

In 1777, Collingwood first met Horatio Nelson when both served on the frigate HMS *Lowestoffe*. Two years later, Collingwood succeeded Nelson as Commander (20 June 1779) of the brig HMS *Badger*, and the next year he again succeeded Nelson as Post-Captain (22 March 1780) of HMS *Hinchinbrook*, a small frigate. Nelson had been the leader of a failed expedition to cross Central America from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific Ocean by navigating boats along the San Juan River, Lake Nicaragua and Lake Leon. Nelson was debilitated by disease and had to recover before being promoted to a larger vessel, and Collingwood succeeded him in command of the *Hinchinbrook* and brought the remainder of the expedition back to Jamaica.

At Trafalgar, on the death of Nelson, Collingwood assumed the command-in-chief, transferring his flag to the frigate *Euryalus*. Knowing that a severe storm was in the offing, Nelson had intended that the fleet should anchor after the battle, but Collingwood chose not to issue such an order: many of the British ships and prizes were so damaged that they were unable to anchor, and Collingwood concentrated efforts on taking damaged vessels in tow. In the ensuing gale, many of the prizes were wrecked on the rocky shore and others were destroyed to prevent their recapture, though no British ship was lost.

On 9 November 1805 Collingwood was promoted Vice-Admiral of the Red and raised to the peerage as Baron Collingwood, of Caldburne and Hethpool in the County of Northumberland. He also received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament and was awarded a pension of £2000 per annum. Together with all the other captains and admirals, he also received a Naval Gold Medal, his third, after those for the Glorious First of June and the Cape St Vincent. Only Nelson and Sir Edward Berry share the distinction of three gold medals for service during the wars against France.

Lord Collingwood's Victory

Quickstep



Lord Glenlyon's March

Lord Glenlyon refers to Lieutenant-General James Murray, 1st Baron Glenlyon KCH FRS (29 May 1782 – 12 October 1837), styled as Lord James Murray until 1821. Murray was born in 1782 at Dunkeld, Perthshire, the son of John Murray, 4th Duke of Atholl and his wife the Hon. Jane Cathcart. He was first commissioned into the British Army in 1798 and rose to the rank of Major-General by 1819. In 1807, he was elected Member of Parliament for Perthshire, holding the seat until 1812. He served as a Gentleman of the Bedchamber from 1812 to 1832 and from 1813 to 1819 was also aide-de-camp to the Prince Regent. He was created Baron Glenlyon, of Glenlyon, Perthshire, on 17 July 1821, and was promoted Lieutenant-General in 1837. Lord Glenlyon died at Fenton's Hotel, St James's Street, London, on 12 October 1837, aged fifty-five, and was buried on 30 October at Dunkeld.

Glen Lyon is a glen in the Perth and Kinross region of Scotland. It is the longest enclosed glen in Scotland and runs for 34 miles from Loch Lyon in the west to the village of Fortingall in the east. This glen was also known as "An Crom Ghleann", (the bent glen). It forms part of the Loch Rannoch and Glen Lyon National Scenic Area, one of 40 such areas in Scotland, which are defined so as to identify areas of exceptional scenery and to ensure its protection from inappropriate development by restricting certain forms of development. Sir Walter Scott described Glen Lyon as the *longest, loneliest and loveliest glen in Scotland*.

Lord Glenlyon's March



Lord John Scott

Lord John Douglas-Montagu-Scott (13 July 1809 – 3 January 1860) was a 19th-century landlord and MP for Roxburghshire.

Outside public life Lord John Scott was a keen fisherman, hunter, and yachtsman. He was said to be the best hand with a salmon-leister on the Tweed; indeed there was no form of sport or pastime calling forth dash and energy in which he did not excel.

During his later years John Douglas entertained deep and earnest religious convictions, and his last public appearance at Melrose in defense of genuine Protestant conservatism is said to have been a remarkable display of vigorous eloquence.

There is a statue of Scott in a square in the village of Dunchurch, Warwickshire, that in recent decades has been the 'victim' of a recurring prank; it is dressed as a cartoon character at the yearend holidays. Scott owned the majority of the village until he sold it back before his death in 1860, and his landlordism is perhaps thus avenged.

Lord John Scott

March



Lord of the Isles' Welcome to Armadale Castle

The Lord of the Isles is a title of Scottish nobility with historical roots that go back beyond the Kingdom of Scotland. It emerged from a series of hybrid Viking/Gaelic rulers of the west coast and islands of Scotland in the Middle Ages. Although they were, at times, nominal vassals of the Kings of Norway, Ireland, or Scotland, the island chiefs remained functionally independent for many centuries. Their territory included the Hebrides (Skye and Ross from 1438), Knoydart, Ardnamurchan, and the Kintyre peninsula. At their height they were the greatest landowners and most powerful lords in Britain after the Kings of England and Scotland.

The end of the MacDonald Lords came in 1493 when John MacDonald II had his ancestral homeland, estates, and titles seized by King James IV of Scotland. Since that time, the MacDonald Clan has contested the right of James IV to the Lordship of the Isles and uprisings and rebellions against the Scottish Monarch were common. More recently, the Lordship of the Isles has been held by the Duke of Rothesay, the eldest son and heir apparent of the King of Scotland, a title which, since the creation of the Kingdom of Great Britain, is borne by the Prince of Wales. Thus Prince Charles is the current Lord of the Isles.

Armadale Castle is a ruined country house in Armadale, Skye, former home of the MacDonalds. Clan Donald established itself on Skye in the 15th century. The Clan originally occupied castles at Dunscaith and Knock, both within a few miles of Armadale, and Duntulm Castle at the north end of the island. From the 1650s the Macdonald chiefs began to stay at Armadale, in a house sited further west than the present Castle.

Around 1790 a new mansion house was built, some of which survives as the present-day estate offices.

In 1815 the renowned architect James Gillespie Graham was commissioned to extend the mansion house to form Armadale Castle - a Scottish baronial style mock-castle, intended for show rather than defense. The Castle included lavish interiors with arcaded public halls and a great marble staircase. A fire in 1855 destroyed the Castle's central section, and David Bryce was commissioned to design a replacement.

In 1925 the Macdonald family moved to a smaller house, leaving the castle to the wind and rain. The Castle was put on the market in 1972 and purchased by the Clan Donald Lands Trust. By this time the west part of the Castle was derelict, and in 1981 the decision was taken to demolish the building while saving as many remnants as possible. The gardens around the castle have been maintained, and are now home to the Clan Donald Centre, which operates the Museum of the Isles.



Lord Panmure

Fox Maule-Ramsay, 11th Earl of Dalhousie, KT, GCB, PC (22 April 1801 – 6 July 1874), known as Fox Maule before 1852, as The Lord Panmure between 1852 and 1860.

When his father died he inherited the greater part of the Panmure Estate an estate that was quite extensive and covered a large area of the Angus countryside especially around Monikie, Brechin and Edzell. He lived both at Panmure House just east of Monikie (It was demolished – partly blown up by Army engineers in the 1950's) and Brechin Castle, he preferred Brechin Castle. Described as one of the most outstanding personages in the public life of Dundee and Forfarshire, he seemed to have shone in social circles, it was said that He was blessed with a constitution of steel, embodied in a Herculean frame.

He had an enjoyment of healthy humor, an absolute freedom from 'hypocritical loftiness', his 'overflowing river of good spirits', his readiness to assist in largesse from out of his purse any deserving object, and made everyone proclaim him a good comrade. His popularity was not confined to the boundaries of Angus but even in Edinburgh he endeared himself by his liberality, broad mindedness and youthful pranks and received the title of 'generous sportsman'

Lord Panmure was beloved by his numerous tenantry, towards whom he acted in a generous manner. His favourite toast was "Live and let live" and that kindly sentiment pervaded his everyday life. The tenants in token of their gratitude and high esteem, subscribed for and erected, in honor of 'His Lordship', upon the top of Downie Hill, in Monikie, a noble circular column, 105ft in height – "The Panmure 'Live and let Live' Testimonial". The Hill is 500 feet above sea level, isolated from other high grounds, and commanding an uninterrupted view in every direction.

At the age of eighteen he became a Cornet in the 11th Dragoons (Prince Albert's Own Hussars) 1788, Captain in 1791 of an Independent Company of Foot, which he raised, and which was disbanded later that year. He Retired from the Army in 1825. He was the Whig Member of Parliament for Forfarshire 1796, and also in nine successive Parliaments from June 1805 until 1831. He was created a Burgess of Dundee in 1831.

Every public enterprise and charitable institution between the Tay and the Don Rivers benefited by his actions, amongst the principal of which were the erection and endowment of the Mechanics Institute in Brechin, large donations to Dundee Royal Infirmary and Orphan Institute & Lunatic Asylum. He gave a handsome annuity to the widow of the Hon Charles Fox (Politician), after whom his son was named; he was the first to move in rewarding the heroic actions of Grace Darling; he also supported Neil Gow the famous Scottish fiddler and many other artists.

The Improvements Bill in 1824 allowed Dundee to alleviate slum conditions by demolishing some decaying property and creating a new street to connect the Cowgate with the Meadows. This new street was opened in 1839 and named 'Panmure Street' in recognition of his donations to the Dundee Royal Infirmary, (later on Panmure Terrace was also named after him). The Infirmary was not Lord Panmure's only good turn for Dundee. In 1847 he parted with some of his lands to allow the formation of the Monikie and Crombie Reservoirs.

It is also documented that at the renovation of Brechin Cathedral an attempt was made to demolish the famous Round Tower – one of only two on the mainland of Scotland, the other being at Abernethy – Lord Panmure threatened to hang anyone from the top of the tower who removed a stone from it!

It seems he knew Robert Burns. When Burns knew Maule, he was an officer in a regiment stationed at Dumfries. In a letter of 29th October 1794, Burns sent the epigram: 'To the Hon. Wm. R. Maule of

Panmure', to Mrs. Dunlop. Later on after Burn's death, Lord Panmure settled on Burns's widow a pension of fifty pounds, but only had to disburse it for eighteen months, after which Burns's son, James, was able to relieve him of the charge.

"Thou fool, in thy phaeton towering,
Art proud when that phaeton is prais'd?
'Tis the pride of a Thief's exhibition
When higher his pillory's rais'd."

Lord Panmure

March



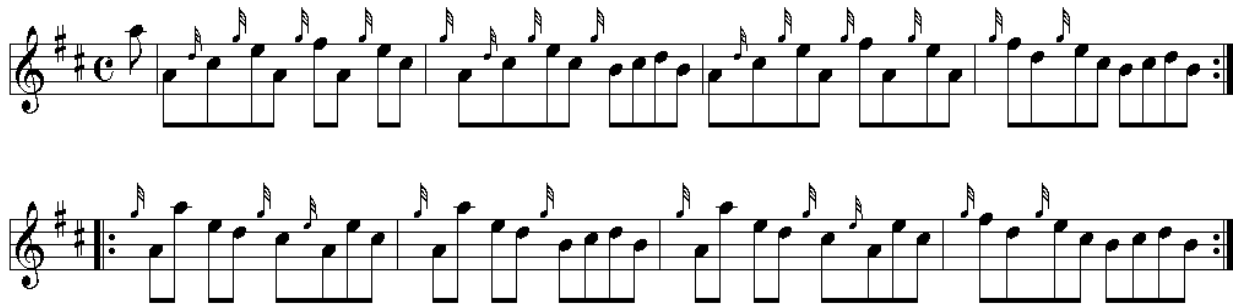
Lord Saltoun's Reel

Lord Saltoun, of Abernethy, is a title in the Peerage of Scotland. It was created in 1445 for Sir Lawrence Abernethy. The title remained in the Abernethy family until the death in 1669 of his descendant the tenth Lady Saltoun. She was succeeded by her cousin Alexander Fraser, the eleventh Lord. He was the son of Alexander Fraser and Margaret Abernethy, daughter of the seventh Lord Saltoun. The title has remained in the Frasers of Philorth family ever since.

The seventeenth Lord was a Lieutenant-General in the Army and sat in the House of Lords as a Scottish Representative Peer from 1807 to 1853. His nephew, the eighteenth Lord, was a Scottish Representative Peer from 1859 to 1866. His son, the nineteenth Lord, and grandson, the twentieth Lord, were also Scottish Representative Peers, between 1890 and 1933 and 1935 and 1963, respectively. Since 1979, the title has been held by the latter's daughter, the 21st Lady Saltoun. She is head of the Frasers of Philorth and was also one of the ninety elected hereditary peers that remain in the House of Lords after the passing of the House of Lords Act 1999 (resigning her seat in the House in 2014).

The family seat is Inverey House, near Braemar, Aberdeenshire.

Lord Saltoun's Reel



Marquess of Tullibardine

Duke of Atholl, alternatively Duke of Athole, named after Atholl in Scotland, is a title in the Peerage of Scotland held by the head of Clan Murray. It was created by Queen Anne in 1703 for John Murray, 2nd Marquess of Atholl, with a special remainder to the heir male of his father, the 1st Marquess.

William Murray was born at Huntingtower near Perth, second son of John Murray, Duke of Atholl (1660–1724) and his first wife, Katherine Hamilton (1662–1707). When his elder brother John was killed at Malplaquet in August 1709, he became Marquess of Tullibardine and heir to the dukedom but was attainted for his part in the 1715 Rising. His younger brother succeeded as 2nd Duke of Atholl in 1724.

As of 2017, there were twelve subsidiary titles attached to the dukedom: Lord Murray of Tullibardine (1604), Lord Murray, Gask and Balquhider (1628), Lord Murray, Balvany and Gask (1676), Lord Murray, Balvenie and Gask, in the County of Perth (1703), Viscount of Balquhider (1676), Viscount of Balquhider, Glenalmond and Glenlyon, in the County of Perth (1703), Earl of Atholl (1629), Earl of Tullibardine (1628), Earl of Tullibardine (1676), Earl of Strathtay and Strathardle, in the County of Perth (1703), Marquess of Atholl (1676) and Marquess of Tullibardine, in the County of Perth (1703). These titles are also in the Peerage of Scotland. The dukes have also previously held the following titles: Baron Strange (Peerage of England 1628) between 1736 and 1764 and 1805 and 1957; Baron Murray, of Stanley in the County of Gloucester, and Earl Strange (Peerage of Great Britain 1786) between 1786 and 1957, Baron Glenlyon, of Glenlyon in the County of Perth (Peerage of the United Kingdom 1821) between 1846 and 1957 and Baron Percy (Peerage of Great Britain 1722) between 1865 and 1957. From 1786 to 1957 the Dukes of Atholl sat in the House of Lords as Earl Strange.

The Duke's eldest son and heir apparent uses the courtesy title Marquess of Tullibardine. The heir apparent to Lord Tullibardine uses the courtesy title Earl of Strathtay and Strathardle (usually shortened to Earl of Strathtay). Lord Strathtay's heir apparent uses the courtesy title Viscount Balquhider. The Duke of Atholl is the hereditary chief of Clan Murray.

Marquis of Tullibardine

Reel



Marquis of Huntly's Highland Fling

Marquess of Huntly (traditionally spelt Marquis in Scotland) is a title in the Peerage of Scotland created on 17 April 1599 for George Gordon, 6th Earl of Huntly. It is the oldest existing marquessate in Scotland, and the second-oldest in the British Isles, only the English marquessate of Winchester being older.

The Gordon family descends from Sir Adam Gordon of Huntly, killed at the Battle of Humbleton Hill in 1402 and succeeded in his estates by his daughter Elizabeth Gordon, wife of Alexander Seton who assumed the surname of Gordon for himself and "all his heirs male." He was created Earl of Huntly in the Peerage of Scotland in 1445 and succeeded by his son, the second Earl, who served as Lord Chancellor of Scotland from 1498 to 1501. His younger son the Hon. Adam Gordon married Elizabeth, *suo jure* Countess of Sutherland. Their grandson John Gordon succeeded his grandmother in the earldom in 1535.

Lord Huntly's elder son, the third Earl, was a member of the Council of Regency in 1517. He was succeeded by his grandson, the fourth Earl, Lord Chancellor of Scotland from 1546 to 1562, who was killed in the latter year, and in 1563 an Act of Attainder was passed through Parliament with all his titles forfeited. His eldest surviving son, George Gordon, was condemned to death for treason in 1563 but later pardoned. He obtained a reversal of his father's attainder in 1567 and served as Lord Chancellor of Scotland.

George Gordon was succeeded by his son, the aforementioned sixth Earl, who was several times engaged in rebellion against the king and had his titles forfeited in 1593. He was restored to his titles in 1597. In 1599 King James VI created him Lord Gordon of Badenoch, Earl of Enzie and Marquess of Huntly in the Peerage of Scotland. He was succeeded by his elder son, the second Marquess.

Before the passing of the Peerage Act 1963, which granted all Scottish peers a seat in the House of Lords, the Marquesses of Huntly sat in the House of Lords in virtue of their junior title of Baron Meldrum, which was in the Peerage of the United Kingdom.

Marquis of Huntly's Highland Fling

Strathspey



Marquess of Lorne's Strathspey

John George Edward Henry Douglas Sutherland Campbell, 9th Duke of Argyll KG, KT, GCMG, GCVO, VD, PC (August 6, 1845 – May 2, 1914), usually better known by the courtesy title Marquess (Marquis) of Lorne, by which he was known between 1847 and 1900, was a British nobleman and was the fourth Governor General of Canada from 1878 to 1883.

Campbell was born in London, the eldest son of George, Marquess of Lorne and the former Lady Elizabeth Sutherland-Leveson-Gower, daughter of the 2nd Duke of Sutherland, and was styled Earl of Campbell from birth. In 1847, when he was 21 months old, his father succeeded as 8th Duke of Argyll and he assumed the courtesy title Marquess of Lorne, which he bore until he was 54. He was educated at Edinburgh Academy, Eton College, St Andrews and at Trinity College, Cambridge, as well as at the National Art Training School.

For ten years before coming to Canada, Lorne travelled throughout North and Central America, writing travel literature and poetry. In the UK, he represented, from 1868, the constituency of Argyllshire as a Liberal Member of Parliament in the House of Commons. He made little impression there, however; the *London World* referred to Lorne as "a non-entity in the House of Commons, and a non-entity without."

He was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant of the part-time 1st Argyll and Bute Artillery Volunteers on July 13, 1866. He gave up the position in the 1880s, but was appointed the unit's Honorary Colonel on July 18, 1900.

Lord Lorne married Queen Victoria's fourth daughter, Princess Louise, on March 21, 1871. The pair shared a common love of the arts, but the marriage was childless and unhappy, and they spent much time apart. Lorne formed close friendships with men, including Lord Ronald Gower, Morton Fullerton and the Count de Mauny, who were known to be homosexual or bisexual, which fueled rumors in London society that he shared their predisposition. No conclusive evidence has been found.

At age 33, Lord Lorne was Canada's youngest governor general and he became the first representative of Queen Victoria to have been born during the latter's reign but he was not too young to handle the marginal demands of his post. He and Princess Louise made many lasting contributions to Canadian society, especially in the arts and sciences. They encouraged the establishment of the Royal Society of Canada, the Royal Canadian Academy of Arts, and the National Gallery of Canada, even selecting some of its first paintings. Campbell was involved in the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway and other projects, such as a hospital for British Columbia. In addition to acting as a patron of arts and letters in Canada, Lorne was the author of many books of prose and poetry.

Princess Louise returned to England in 1881 and Lord Lorne followed two years later in 1883. He and Princess Louise lived at Kensington Palace until his death from pneumonia in 1914. He is buried at Kilmun Parish Church.

Marquis of Lorne's Strathspey



Miss Ishabel T. MacDonald

Ishabel T. MacDonald is a Gaelic tradition bearer who has served Gaelic culture as a singer, singing teacher, song collector, composer and writer. She was very much involved in the first-ever Fèis, held on Barra in 1981, from which the Fèisean movement developed and has contributed to the repertoires of emerging and established singers. Since 2012 she has taught Gaelic singing at the Royal Conservatoire of Scotland.

Ishabel was born in Glasgow into a Gaelic-speaking family. Both her parents came from South Uist and Gaelic was Ishabel's first language. Her father was part of a dynasty of pipers and was often sought out for tunes and advice. He and his brother John were double piping gold medallists and their cousin Archie MacDonald was also a piper and the father of renowned piper Rona Lightfoot. The well-known pipe tune Miss Ishabel T MacDonald was written in Ishabel's honor by her uncle John.

Although Ishabel never learned to play the pipes, having been around pipe music so much at home she did learn to play many pipe tunes on the piano, which she took up at the age of four and studied through to teaching level. She also studied classical violin in secondary school.

On leaving school Ishabel trained to be a primary school teacher and took up her first post in Govan. Having spent her summer holidays in South Uist as a child, she returned to the island as a student every year and began collecting hundreds of songs from singers she visited locally and went on to capture on video. In 1971 she became the first winner of the Women's Traditional Gold Medal at the Mod in Stirling. Rather than perform as a singer, however, she preferred to teach and share her repertoire of songs, some of which she can now be heard singing on Tobar an Dualchais, the online project that has preserved and digitized material gathered in Scottish Gaelic, Scots and English by the School of Scottish Studies, BBC Scotland and the Canna Collection of the National Trust for Scotland.

Initially Ishabel taught children whose parents brought them to her but she gradually took on older students and has enjoyed great success as a teacher of Mod gold medal winners. Her first successful protégé, Margaret Callan won the traditional gold medal in 1994 and she has since coached another six traditional and two An Comunn Gàidhealach Gold Medal winners including brother and sister Gillebride and Mary MacMillan.

As well as teaching singers, Ishabel has worked extensively in Gaelic broadcasting and publishing. She has presented a series of programs on the histories of Gaelic songs for BBC Radio Scotland, collaborated on the script for the film *Seachd* and written and researched numerous educational programs. She also composed the music for a radio series based on Gaelic folk tales, co-edited a Gaelic hymn book and has produced two children's books, one of children's songs she collected and another of her own stories.

For a number of years Ishabel also contributed reviews and features to The Scotsman newspaper's Gaelic page, helping to spread the word about new and established talents in Gaelic music and reporting from events including Celtic Connections.

As the successor to Kenna Campbell as Gaelic singing tutor at the Royal Conservatoire of Scotland, Ishabel takes great pleasure in helping young singers to develop and choosing suitable songs for them to sing, a role she has also performed privately and informally.

The musical score is written in treble clef, key of D major (two sharps), and 6/8 time. It consists of ten staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of two sharps. The music features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. There are repeat signs with first and second endings indicated by '1' and '2' above the staff. The score ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Ochil Hills

The Ochil Hills is a range of hills in Scotland north of the Forth valley bordered by the towns of Stirling, Alloa, Kinross, Auchterarder and Perth. Historically, the hills, combined with the town's site at the lowest bridging-point on the River Forth, led to Stirling's importance as a main gateway to the Highlands. They also acted as a boundary with Fife. Castle Campbell was built at the head of Dollar Glen in the late 15th century (an earlier castle on the site had been called "Castle Gloom") mainly as a very visible symbol of the Campbell domination of the area. Sheriffmuir, the site of the 1715 battle of the Jacobite rising, is on the northern slopes of the hills. In the early Industrial Revolution, several mill towns such as Tillicoultry, Alva and Menstrie (the Hillfoots Villages) grew up in the shadow of the Ochils to tap the water power. Some of the mills are open today as museums.

The name *Ochil*, recorded as *Okhel* in the 13th Century, is of Pictish origin. Ancient folklore and historical documentation suggests that the Ochils once were inhabited by the Picts, or at least that a few Pictish settlements existed in the Ochil Hills. Castle Craig, a ruined ancient fort above the village of Mill Glen destroyed by industrial quarrying, was mentioned by local historian William Gibson in 1883 as being "a round Pictish fortress, the traces of which can still be distinctly seen." Old lore also told that some of the stones from the fort of Castle Craig were used in the construction of Stirling Castle, 7.8 miles to the west.

Ochil Hills

Reel



Over the Water to Charlie

Although the title stems from the Jacobite era, the tune is older and has had many names, having been based on a 1740's dance tune called "Potstick." By the late 1740's it appears in published collections with the "Over the Water" title, a title that first appeared in John Walsh's *Complete Country Dancing Master*, volume the Third (London, 1749). It also was printed in David Rutherford's *Complete Collection of 200 of the Most Celebrated Country Dances* (London, 1756), and in a few publications by Charles and Samuel Thompson, including their 1757 country dance collection, and a tutor for the hautboy (oboe) printed in 1758 and again in 1770. Cheapside, London, musician Walter Rainstorp included it in his music manuscript copybook, begun in 1747, as did London flute player John Simpson (1750). If the "Over the Water" title is taken to be a shortened version of "Over the Water to Charlie" (and not a complete name in itself), it is remarkable in that the Walsh volume appeared only a few short years after The Pretender's defeat at Culloden (1745) and his exile to France. Prince Charles Edward Stuart (1720-1788) was indeed 'over the water', in France with a price on his head should he return to Britain.

"Over the Water to Charlie" was employed variously as an accompaniment to dancing in the British Isles and was imported as a dance tune to America. A morris dance version was collected in the village of Bledington, Gloucestershire, in England's Cotswolds, while country dance instructions, but not the melody, appear in the Scottish Menzies Manuscript, 1749 (contained in the Atholl Collection of the Sandeman Library, Perth). The title appears in Henry Robson's list of popular Northumbrian song and dance tunes ("The Northern Minstrel's Budget"), which he published c. 1800, and in the music manuscript collections of Joseph Kershaw and Joshua Gibbons. In America, the tune appears in Giles Gibbs' MS collection made in 1777 in East Windsor, Connecticut, and in the music copybook of Henry Livingston, Jr. Livingston purchased the estate of Locust Grove, Poughkeepsie, New York, in 1771 at the age of 23. In 1775 he was a Major in the 3rd New York Regiment, which participated in Montgomery's invasion of Canada in a failed attempt to wrest Montreal from British control. An important land-owner in the Hudson Valley, and a member of the powerful Livingston family, Henry was also a surveyor and real estate speculator, an illustrator and map-maker, and a Justice of the Peace for Dutchess County. He was also a poet and musician, and presumably a dancer, as he was elected a Manager for the New York Assembly's dancing season of 1774-1775, along with his 3rd cousin, John Jay, later U.S. Chief Justice of Governor of New York.

Over the Water to Charlie

March



Portree Men

Portree is the largest town on, and capital of, the Isle of Skye in the Inner Hebrides of Scotland. The current name, *Port Rìgh* translates as 'king's port', possibly from a visit by King James V of Scotland in 1540. However this etymology has been contested, since James did not arrive in peaceful times. The older name appears to have been *Port Ruighe(adh)*, meaning 'slope harbor'. Prior to the 16th century the settlement's name was Kiltaraglen ('the church of St. Talarican') from Gaelic *Cill Targhlain*.

The main street running parallel to the back of the harbor is Bank Street. This is perhaps best known for the Royal Hotel. In an earlier guise, as MacNab's Inn, this was where Bonnie Prince Charlie bade farewell for the last time in 1746 to Flora MacDonald, who had famously conveyed him "Over the Sea to Skye".

Portree saw other sad departures later in the 1700s, when Skye folk, fleeing poverty and overpopulation, boarded ships bound for North America. James Boswell, visiting Skye in 1773 noted: "Last year when the ship sailed from Portree for America the people on shore were almost distracted when they saw their relations go off. This year not a tear is shed. The people on the shore seemed to think they would soon follow."

More would have left had not an unusually enlightened laird, Sir James Macdonald, developed Portree as a fishing port from 1771. From 1826 Portree hosted weekly steamers from West Loch Tarbert via Tobermory, Isleornsay and Kyleakin, while from 1851 the weekly ship between Glasgow and Stornoway called here. In the 1820s Thomas Telford built roads across Skye linking Portree with Uig and Kyleakin. He also built Portree's pier.

1846 brought potato famine to Skye, and during the following fifty years clearance and emigration of a large part of the population, many through Portree, took place. Better times followed, and by 1894 there were daily steamer services to Strome Ferry, and other links to places as far afield as Ullapool, Oban, Lochinver and many ports in the Western Isles.

The center of life in Portree has to be its harbor. This is in a superb natural setting, being surrounded by high ground and cliffs. The peninsula to the south is unflatteringly known as "The Lump", and once provided a spectacular setting for public hangings on the island. Today the harbor continues to be used by fishing boats, but is also home to other vessels, from pleasure craft to the lifeboat.

Built around the harbor at harborside level are a range of buildings which have featured in more than one calendar photograph down the years. The run of brightly painted buildings down the south-west side is especially striking; but for us, the natural stone and whitewashed buildings on the north-west side are even more attractive.

The main town of Portree lies above and behind the harbor. The main focus is Somerled Square, home to the mercat cross and war memorial, some car parking, and most of the bus stops in the town. Much of the shopping is to be found in the roads leading from Somerled Square towards the harbour: and Wentworth Street offers a range of those "interesting but not essential" shops that make any visit worthwhile.

In recent years Portree has spread out from its traditional center, with newer buildings including housing, supermarkets and the island's main secondary school. Also on the southern outskirts of Portree is the Skye Heritage Centre and the associated Aros Experience, designed to bring to life the history and experience of Skye.

The musical score for "Portree Men March" is written for a single melodic line in treble clef. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 2/4. The piece consists of 32 measures, organized into four systems of eight measures each. The melody is characterized by a steady eighth-note pulse, often with beamed eighth notes. The first system begins with a repeat sign. The second system includes a first ending bracket over the final two measures. The third system includes a second ending bracket over the final two measures. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots at the end of the fourth system.

Queen Victoria's Jubilee

On September 23, 1896, the queen surpassed King George III as Britain's longest-reigning monarch, but she requested that celebrations of the milestone be delayed until June 1897, the 60th anniversary of her accession to the throne. Colonial Secretary Joseph Chamberlain proposed that the Diamond Jubilee double as a "Festival of the British Empire" to celebrate Britain's true crown jewels—its colonies.

Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee began solemnly with a family Thanksgiving service at Windsor Castle on Sunday, June 20, 1897, the 60th anniversary of her inheritance of the throne. The following day, the queen returned to London to find a sea of color had washed over the city's soot-coated streets. Union Jacks draped from house balconies. Festoons of flowers and rainbows of bunting soared overhead. The explosion of hues reflected a country bursting with patriotic pride. "The streets, the windows, the roofs of the houses, were one mass of beaming faces, and the cheers never ceased," the queen wrote in her journal. That night at Buckingham Palace, Victoria sat next to Archduke Franz Ferdinand, whose 1914 assassination would spark the start of World War I, at a state banquet. As a tired queen turned in for the night, thousands of Britons, eager to watch the grand royal procession to St. Paul's Cathedral the next morning, slept in the parks outside the palace walls.

As dawn broke on the overcast morning of Tuesday, June 22, 1897, which had been declared a public holiday, hundreds of thousands of people crowded the London sidewalks in anticipation of the royal parade. Vendors hawked souvenir jubilee flags, mugs and programs. A human fence of soldiers, their bayonets protruding like pickets, walled off the route of the six-mile procession.

Before the 17-carriage convoy carrying the royal family and leaders of Britain's dominions departed Buckingham Palace, Queen Victoria, with a touch of a button, sent an electronic message to her vast Empire. Her telegraph message would have been tailor-made for today's Twittersphere: "From my heart I thank my beloved people. May God bless them. V.R. & I." At 11:15 a.m., a cannon fired in Hyde Park to announce the monarch's departure from the palace. The roar of the cannon must have forced the clouds into retreat as the sun suddenly began to splash the streets of London.

Eight cream horses pulled the queen in an open carriage. Despite the festive occasion, Victoria—in perpetual mourning for her beloved husband, Albert, and two of her children—was dressed in black. The colorful dress uniforms of the colonial forces, however, more than compensated for the monochrome monarch. The procession, which included representatives of all Empire nations, swept by many of London's world-famous landmarks, such as Trafalgar Square, the National Gallery, London Bridge and Big Ben. The queen's subjects, many of whom had never known another monarch, cheered her along the entire route and broke into spontaneous verses of "God Save the Queen." Deeply touched by the outpouring of affection, Victoria occasionally wiped tears from her eyes before arriving at St. Paul's Cathedral for a Thanksgiving service.

Since painful arthritis impeded the 78-year-old queen's ability to climb the cathedral steps, the decision had been made in advance to hold the service outside at the foot of St. Paul's west steps. Crowds packed specially erected bleachers on surrounding rooftops. The steps of St. Paul's were so crowded that choir members were forced to stand on the massive pedestals flanking the cathedral's entrance. The queen, shading herself with a parasol, remained in her coach for the 20-minute ceremony. Following the brisk service, the procession drove off as the Archbishop of Canterbury shouted out, "Three cheers for the Queen!"

The queen continued her circuit through London and returned to Buckingham Palace for a quiet luncheon followed by a dinner banquet. When darkness fell, a series of bonfires were set simultaneously on hills throughout Victoria's kingdom to light up the British night. The cheering and singing continued well into the night, no doubt aided by pubs remaining open until the special time of 2:30 a.m.

In her journal, Queen Victoria called it “a never to be forgotten day.” “No one ever I believe, has met with such an ovation as was given to me, passing through those six miles of streets,” she wrote. “The crowds were quite indescribable and their enthusiasm truly marvelous and deeply touching. The cheering was quite deafening, and every face seemed to be filled with real joy. I was much moved and gratified.” To Victoria and everyone in London celebrating the Diamond Jubilee, it must have seemed as if the sun would indeed never set on the British Empire.

Queen Victoria's Jubilee

Polka



Rogart Volunteers

Rogart is a small village in Sutherland, Highland, Scotland.

The Rogart Volunteers were part of the Sutherland Highlanders. The 4th Rogart Company Volunteers was formed on December 25, 1860 but before receiving a number was merged into the 1st Corps as its No. 4 Company. It was made independent as the 4th Corps in January 1864 and became 'D' Company of the new 1st Corp of the Sutherland Highland Corps in 1880.

The company bore the title "Duchess Harriet's Company Rogart" upon the pouch-belt plate. Harriet Elizabeth Georgiana Sutherland-Leveson-Gower, Duchess of Sutherland styled The Honourable Harriet Howard before her marriage, was Mistress of the Robes under several Whig administrations: 1837–1841, 1846–1852, 1853–1858, and 1859–1861; and a great friend of Queen Victoria. She was an important figure in London's high society, and used her social position to undertake various philanthropic undertakings including the protest of the English ladies against American slavery.

On May 28, 1823 she married her cousin George Sutherland-Leveson-Gower, Earl Gower (1786–1861), who had been elected MP for St Mawes, Cornwall in 1808, and succeeded his father as second Duke of Sutherland in 1833. Gower was twenty years older than she, but their union proved one of affection and produced four sons and seven daughters.

Rogart Volunteers

March



Roxburgh Castle

Roxburgh Castle is a ruined royal castle that overlooks the junction of the rivers Tweed and Teviot, in the Borders region of Scotland. Tradition states that King David I founded the castle; it is first recorded in c.1128 during his reign. In 1174 it was surrendered to England after the capture of William I at Alnwick, and was often in English hands thereafter. The Scots made many attempts to regain the fortress. King Edward I of England imprisoned Mary Bruce in a cage hung outside the castle from 1306 to 1310. On February 19, 1314 it was retaken by Sir James Douglas (the "Black Douglas"), who supposedly disguised his men as cows, but was later lost again. While the Scots had control of the castle, they set about demolishing it, and in the words of the Lanercost Chronicle "all that beautiful castle the Scots pulled down to the ground, like the other castles that they had succeeded in capturing, lest the English should ever again rule the land by holding the castles."

The castle was Edward III of England's base of operations during his 1334 winter campaign against the Scots. A Scottish siege in 1417 necessitated repairs. The Scots again besieged Roxburgh in 1460; in the course of the action metal fragments from the explosion of one of his bombards killed King James II of Scotland. However the Scots stormed Roxburgh, capturing it, and James' queen, Mary of Guelders, had the castle demolished.

In 1545, during the Nine Years' War, the English garrison commanded by Ralph Bulmer built a rectangular fort on the site at the instigation of the Earl of Hertford. This was destroyed in 1550 by the terms of the Treaty of Boulogne.

The ruins of Roxburgh Castle stand in the grounds of Floors Castle, the seat of the Duke of Roxburghe. These consist of a large mound, with some small fragments of stone walls, especially on the south side.

Roxburgh Castle

Hornpipe



Saltwood Castle

Saltwood Castle is in Saltwood village, one mile north of Hythe, Kent, England. The castle was probably erected on a Roman site, though Bronze Age implements and copper ingots discovered in Hayne's Wood, 1874, show the site had already long been inhabited.

The castle's site traces its history back to 488 CE, when Aesc, the son of Hengist and the King of Kent, built a castle on the site. It first appears, however, on a charter of King Egbert in 833. The manor of Saltwood was granted to the priory of Christ Church in Canterbury by a deed dated 1026. Under William of Normandy, Saltwood, held by the Archbishop of Canterbury and let, under knights' service, to Hugo de Montfort, formed part of the string of large fiefs granted from Hithe to the New Forest, along the south coast of England. The structure was replaced by a twelfth-century Norman structure, with work extending over the next two centuries. It became the residence for a time of Henry of Essex, constable of England.

Thomas Becket had asked Henry II on behalf of the Church for the restoration of the castle as an ecclesiastical palace. Henry instead gave it to one of his loyal barons named Ranulf de Broc. This leads to the implication that some complicity was possible in the murder of Becket by the baron Ranulf de Broc. It was during this time at Saltwood, on December 28, 1170, that four knights are presumed to have plotted the death of Becket, which took place the following day at Canterbury Cathedral, about 15 miles away. Hugh de Moreville was one of the four knights that committed the assassination, along with Reginald Fitzurse, William de Tracey, and Richard le Breton.

After Becket's assassination, the castle was returned to the control of the archbishop of Canterbury. Saltwood remained a church property until the reign of Henry VIII when Hythe and Saltwood were seized by the Crown. It became uninhabitable as the result of the earthquake of April 6, 1580, but was restored in the nineteenth century, as a residence once again of the Archbishop of Canterbury. The gatehouse has been used as a residence ever since.

Saltwood Castle

Quickstep



Seaforth's Strathspey

The Seaforth Highlanders was a historic line infantry regiment of the British Army, mainly associated with large areas of the northern Highlands of Scotland. The regiment existed from 1881 to 1961, and saw service in World War I and World War II, along with many smaller conflicts.

The regiment was created through the amalgamation of the 72nd (Duke of Albany's Own Highlanders) Regiment of Foot and the 78th (Highlanders) (Ross-shire Buffs) Regiment of Foot, as part of the Childers Reforms of the British Army in 1881. It was named after Kenneth Mackenzie, 1st Earl of Seaforth, who had originally raised the 72nd Regiment. Originally named "Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs)", Queen Victoria approved on November 22, 1881 to style the regiment forthwith as "Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs, The Duke of Albany's)". The 1st battalion saw action at the Battle of Tel el-Kebir in September 1882 during the Anglo-Egyptian War. After returning home, the 1st battalion again went abroad in 1896, taking part in the International Occupation of Crete in 1897 and the reconquest of the Sudan, being present at the Battle of Atbara in April and the Battle of Omdurman in September 1898. They then moved to Cairo, and from late 1902 was posted in India, where they were stationed at Nasirabad, Ajmer.

Meanwhile the 2nd battalion were stationed in India. They saw service on the North West Frontier, taking part in the Hazara Expeditions in the summer 1888 and the spring of 1891, and the Chitral Expedition in spring 1895. Returning home in 1897, the outbreak of the Second Boer War saw the 2nd Battalion travel to South Africa in November 1899, they suffering heavy losses at the Battle of Magersfontein in December 1899 and at the Battle of Paardeberg in February 1900.

A 3rd, Militia battalion (formerly the Highland Rifle Militia), was embodied in late 1899, and embarked in February 1900 for service in Egypt alongside the 1st battalion.

In 1908, the Volunteers and Militia were reorganized nationally, with the former becoming the Territorial Force and the latter the Special Reserve.

In 1961 the regiment was amalgamated with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders to form the Queen's Own Highlanders (Seaforth and Camerons), which merged, in 1994, with the Gordon Highlanders to form the Highlanders (Seaforth, Gordons and Camerons). This, however, later joined the Royal Scots Borderers, the Black Watch, the Royal Highland Fusiliers (Princess Margaret's Own Glasgow and Ayrshire Regiment) and the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders to create the present Royal Regiment of Scotland.

Seaforth's Strathspey



Sir Alexander Gibson-Maitland Bart.

The Maitland, later Gibson-Maitland, later Ramsay-Gibson-Maitland, later Maitland Baronetcy, of Clifton in the County of Midlothian, was created in the Baronetage of the United Kingdom on November 30, 1818 for General the Hon. Alexander Maitland. He was the fifth son of Charles Maitland, 6th Earl of Lauderdale. The second Baronet - the subject of this tune – assumed the additional surname of Gibson.

Obituary

Sir A.C. Maitland Gibson was born on the 21st November 1755, and was consequently in his ninety-third year, and probably the most aged baronet in the United Kingdom. He was the eldest son of General the Hon. Sir Alexander Maitland, a younger son of the sixth Earl of Lauderdale, by Lady Elizabeth Ogilvie, daughter of the Earl of Findlater and Seafield.. His mother was a grand niece of Lord Chancellor Cowper, cousin-german of the poet, and sister of the eminent Bishop of Peterborough, and of Spencer Madan, his still more celebrated brother. He succeeded to his father in 1820. By the annual army lists it appears he entered the army on the 17th December 1772, and became Ensign in the 49th regiment of foot on the 22nd November 1775, and Lieutenant in the same regiment on the 4th October 1776, and Captain in the same regiment on the 6th August 1778. In that regiment he served in the American war, and was present at the battles of Bunker's Hill in 1775, and Long Island in 1776, and Brandywine in 1777, etc. etc. His more intimate friends may have heard him relate an incident connected with this portion of his life, which even the long intervening time has not deprived of its interest. Amongst the distinguished characters who joined the American ranks, none was more marked for chivalry and daring than the Marquis de la Fayette. On frequent occasions this gallant officer carried his reconnoissances to so hardy an extent as brought him fairly within the range of the English musketry, and in one instance he approached so closely to the line of the 49th regiment that he was specially admonished by signal to retire, unless he choose to stand the risk incident to his position. La Fayette was not insensible to the courtesy of the warning so conveyed to him, and he had very shortly after a fitting opportunity to manifest the feeling with which it inspired him. Sir Alexander, towards the close of the war, on his passage home with dispatches, was captured by a French privateer, and conveyed to Tours, where he was detained about a year. In the meantime, the Marquis de la Fayette having returned to France, lost no time in extending his countenances to the imprisoned Captain of the 49th, and did not rest satisfied till he had provided for his comfort, and obtained his liberation. A letter from the gallant Marquis, still in the possession of Sir Alexander's family, is couched in terms which do equal honour to both of the parties.

On his return to this country, he was married in 1786, to Helen, daughter and heiress of Alexander Gibson Wright of Clifton Hall and Kersie, Esq. Lady Maitland Gibson, who died in 1834, was the cousin-german of Sir Thomas Gibson Carmichael, Bart. and Sir James Gibson Craig, Bart. Sir A.C. Maitland Gibson had long taken the most active interest in the public matters of this country, in which he was appointed one of the Turnpike Road Trustees on Corstorphine district in 1788, and on the death of Sir John Inglis of Cramond, Bart. then convener, he was unanimously elected convener of that district in 1799, and in that office his exertions for the public have been most assiduous, useful, and unceasing, during the long period of 49 years. He was appointed one of the ordinary directors of the bank of Scotland in 1798, and at his death was Deputy Governor of that bank. It may perhaps be considered somewhat remarkable, that while the deceased had been engaged in the hard fought battles above referred to in the war with America, that his father in 1744, served under Field Marshal Wade in Flanders, and in 1745 served in Flanders under Field Marshal the Duke of Cumberland, and was engaged at the battle of Fontenoy in April 1745, and with the rebels in Scotland and Culloden 1746, and thereafter personally took some prisoners of rank, who were executed on Tower Hill and Hyde Park, London; whose father, Charles, sixth Earl of Lauderdale, who was born in 1688, served under the Duke of Argyll at the battle of Sheriffmuir, in Nov. 1715, while another ancestor, the Secretary of State and Lord High Commissioner, was taken prisoner at the battle of Worcester in 1651, while others fell on the fatal field of Flodden in 1513; and others perished at the equally disastrous battle of Neville's Cross, near Durham, in 1346. The deceased baronet was formally Captain in the 49th regiment of foot on leaving the army. He was brother of General Frederick Maitland whose death was lately announced, and many of his relatives have greatly

distinguished themselves as generals and admirals of the army and navy. The late Rear-Admiral Sir Frederick Lewis Maitland, who died at sea off Bombay in 1839, while in command of the squadron in the war against China, was first cousin of the deceased, and it will be remembered, that Napoleon Bonaparte surrendered to Admiral Maitland., while he commanded the Bellerophon, in July 1815. In regard to the late General Frederick Maitland, a biographical sketch of whose life has lately appeared in the United Service Gazette, he left Grenada, of which he was governor, after a service of 28 years in the West Indies, and was ordered to Sicily in 1811, and became second in command to Lord William Bentinck. It was at this period also, when left in command by Lord William Bentinck's temporary absence in England, that an intimacy commenced between General Frederick Maitland and the present King of the French, which continues with repeated acknowledgments for the protection rendered to him against the intrigues of his enemies, up to the latest period of the general's life, who at his death lately, in the 86th year of his age, had been 69 years in the army, and was the fifth general on the list. It may perhaps, therefore, be considered a curious coincidence, that two Frederick Maitlands, first cousins, an admiral and a general, should have afforded protection in time of danger to two such remarkable characters of the age as Napoleon Bonaparte and Louis Phillippe. For above 60 years, the deceased baronet had taken the deepest personal interest in the pursuits of agriculture, and the most improved modes of the cultivation of the soil, and was always alive to every improvement from time to time introduced from all quarters, and which he ever promoted to the utmost in his power, and had long been a member of the Highland Society of Scotland. During his unusually long and active life he was always a consistent Whig in his politics, and temperate and moderate in his Liberal principles, from which he never deviated.

Sir Alexander Gibson-Maitland Bart.

Quickstep



Sir John Sinclair's Farewell to Caithness

Sir John Sinclair (May 10, 1754 – December 21, 1835) was a British politician, a writer on both finance and agriculture, and the first person to use the word *statistics* in the English language.

Sinclair was the eldest son of George Sinclair of Ulbster (d.1770), a member of the family of the Earls of Caithness, and his wife Lady Janet Sutherland. After studying law at the universities of Edinburgh and Glasgow and Trinity College, Oxford, he completed his legal studies at Lincoln's Inn in London in 1774. He was admitted to the Faculty of Advocates in Scotland in 1775, and also called to the English bar, although he never practiced. He had inherited his father's estates in 1770 and had no financial need to work.

In 1780, he was returned to the House of Commons for the Caithness constituency, and subsequently represented several English constituencies, his parliamentary career extending, with few interruptions, until 1811. Sinclair established at Edinburgh a society for the improvement of British wool, and was mainly instrumental in the creation of the Board of Agriculture, of which he was the first president.

His reputation as a financier and economist had been established by the publication, in 1784, of his *History of the Public Revenue of the British Empire*; in 1793 widespread ruin was prevented by the adoption of his plan for the issue of Exchequer Bills; and it was on his advice that, in 1797, Pitt issued the "loyalty loan" of 18 million for the prosecution of the war.

He died at home, 133 George Street, in the center of Edinburgh's New Town. He is buried in the Royal Chapel at Holyrood Abbey. His stone sarcophagus lies towards the north-east.

Caithness, in extreme northern Scotland, has a land boundary with the historic county of Sutherland to the west and is otherwise bounded by sea. The borders of Caithness are the Pentland Firth to the north, and Moray Firth to the east.

For a time Caithness was firmly integrated into the Scottish kingdom by William the Lion (reigned 1165–1214), but the Norse earls of Orkney held the earldom of Caithness until 1231. It passed in the Middle Ages to several noble Scottish families, including the Sinclairs and later the Campbells of Glenorchy. The estates were subsequently sold to several Caithness families, including the Traills of Castletown, who encouraged agricultural advances during the 18th century. In the 19th century the county enjoyed a measure of prosperity from its herring industries and the export of flagstones. During the 20th century, tourism, fine glass manufacturing, and a nuclear power and research facility at Dounreay supplemented the traditional economy. Wick and Thurso are the most important towns.



Skibo Castle

Skibo Castle is located to the west of Dornoch in the Highland county of Sutherland, Scotland overlooking the Dornoch Firth. Although largely of the 19th century, and early 20th century, when it was the home of industrialist Andrew Carnegie, its origins go back much earlier.

The first record of Skibo Castle is a charter from 1211. From its early history, the castle was a residence of the Bishops of Caithness. Skibo Castle remained the residence of subsequent bishops until 1545, when the estate was, as a tactical measure by the church, given to John Gray in order to reinforce its alliance with a powerful family as the threat of a Protestant uprising spread towards the north.

In 1745, Robert Gray surrendered the estate. It was later bought by a relative who built a modern house before 1760. Its ownership changed frequently until 1872, when it was bought by Evan Charles Sutherland-Walker, who extended the house and improved the grounds. However, the condition of the building had declined by 1897, when wealthy industrialist Andrew Carnegie took a one-year lease, with an option to buy. In 1898 he exercised that option for £85,000. However its condition had declined so much by this time that a further £2 million was spent on improvements, including an increase in area from 16,000 square feet to over 60,000 square feet, plus the creation of Loch Ospisdale, an indoor swimming pavilion and a 9-hole golf course.

Skibo stayed with the Carnegie family until 1982. It was later purchased by businessman Peter de Savary and used as the foundation of a private members club, The Carnegie Club. Establishment of the club required restoration of the castle to recreate the luxury of an Edwardian sporting estate. Similar renovation was undertaken on the many lodges located amongst the castle grounds to provide additional accommodation for club members. De Savary sold the club to Ellis Short in 2003, for £23 million. Following the Shorts' purchase of the club, some £20 million has been invested in the refurbishment and restoration of the 8,000 acre estate. Aware of the historic significance, the Club has undertaken a program of conservation over the last decade with the aim of preserving as much as possible of the

building whilst improving the existing facilities on the estate. This includes the redevelopment of the golf course, a sympathetic restoration of Carnegie's magnificent swimming pool, ongoing restoration of the Mackenzie and Moncur glasshouses and the refurbishment of all bedrooms in the castle and lodges.

Skibo Castle

Quickstep



Son of the Earl of the White Banners

This tune is from the Highland song of the same name, *Mhic Iarla nam bratach bàna*. Bratach Bàna is the title of a traditional, mouth music, waulking (working, fulling) song written in Gaelic thought to originate from the Isle of Barra in the Outer Hebrides, Scotland.

Literally, Bratach Bàna means "of white flags" or "of white banners". The words are taken from the song's first line "A mhic Iarla nam bratach bàna" which means "O son of the Earl of the white banners".

Waulking songs are Scottish folk songs, traditionally sung in the Gaelic language by women while waulking cloth. This practice involved a group of people beating newly woven tweed rhythmically against a table or similar surface to soften it. Simple, beat-driven songs were used to accompany the work. A waulking session often begins with slow-paced songs, with the tempo increasing as the cloth becomes softer. As the singers work the cloth, they gradually shift it to the left so as to work it thoroughly. A tradition holds that moving the cloth anticlockwise is unlucky.

Typically one person sings the verse, while the others join in the chorus. As with many folk music forms, the lyrics of waulking songs are not always strictly adhered to. Singers might add or leave out verses depending on the particular length and size of tweed being waulked. Verses from one song might appear in another, and at times the lead singer might improvise to include events or people known locally.

The chorus to many waulking songs consists of meaningless vocables, serving a function similar to 'tra la la' or 'hey hey hey' in other song forms.

Son of the Earl of the White Banners

March



Stirling Castle

Stirling Castle, located in Stirling, is one of the largest and most important castles in Scotland, both historically and architecturally. The castle sits atop Castle Hill, an intrusive crag, which forms part of the Stirling Sill geological formation. It is surrounded on three sides by steep cliffs, giving it a strong defensive position. Its strategic location, guarding what was, until the 1890s, the farthest downstream crossing of the River Forth, has made it an important fortification in the region from the earliest times.

Most of the principal buildings of the castle date from the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. A few structures of the fourteenth century remain, while the outer defenses fronting the town date from the early eighteenth century.

Before the union with England, Stirling Castle was also one of the most used of the many Scottish royal residences, very much a palace as well as a fortress. Several Scottish Kings and Queens have been crowned at Stirling, including Mary, Queen of Scots, in 1542, and others were born or died there.

There have been at least eight sieges of Stirling Castle, including several during the Wars of Scottish Independence, with the last being in 1746, when Bonnie Prince Charlie unsuccessfully tried to take the castle. Stirling Castle is now a tourist attraction managed by Historic Environment Scotland.

Stirling Castle

Quickstep



Surrender of Cronje

Pieter Arnoldus "Piet" Cronjé (1836 –1911) was a general of the South African Republic's military forces during the Anglo-Boer wars of 1880–1881 and 1899–1902.

Born in the Cape Colony but raised in the South African Republic, Cronje made his reputation in the First Boer War, besieging the British garrison at Potchefstroom. He had a distinctive appearance, being short with a black beard and was reputed to have considerable personal courage.

Cronje was in command of the force that rounded up Leander Jameson at Doornkop at the conclusion of the Jameson Raid on January 2, 1896. During the Second Boer War Cronje was general commanding in the western theatre of war. He began the sieges of Kimberley and Mafeking. At Mafeking, with a force between 2,000 and 6,000 he laid siege against 1,200 regular troops and militia under the command of Colonel Robert Baden-Powell.

After Lord Methuen attempted to relieve the siege of Kimberley, Cronje fought the Battle of Modder River on November 28, 1899, where the British won a Pyrrhic victory over the Boers. Cronje's novel tactics at the Modder River, where his infantry were positioned at the base of the hills instead of at the tops (in order to increase the effectiveness of their rifles' flat trajectories) earned him a place in military history. However the tactics ascribed to him were not his own; he was convinced by General Koos De La Rey and President M.T. Steyn. After Modder River, Cronje repulsed Methuen's forces at the Battle of Magersfontein on December 11, 1899. This was actually due to Koos de la Rey's tactics and planning. Cronje sat in camp not doing much fighting or planning.

Cronje was an attritionist and did not see the value in maneuver battles. He was defeated at the Battle of Paardeberg where he surrendered with 4,150 of his commandos on February 27, 1900 after being enveloped by Lord Roberts' forces. The commanding officer of the 3rd Battalion, the Grenadier Guards, Lt.-Col. Eyre Crabbe, was surprised to find that Cronje had been accompanied on the campaign by his wife.

After his surrender he and his wife, Hester, were sent to St. Helena Island prisoner of war camp, where he remained until the conclusion of peace negotiations in 1902. Boer morale sank after his defeat, with the capital of the Orange Free State, Bloemfontein, being taken without a shot being fired.

He was humiliated and shunned by the other Boer generals, ridiculed in the press, and was not asked to the peace talks at Vereeniging. He took part in the World Fair reenactments of the Anglo-Boer war at St Louis in 1904. Dubbed a 'circus general' by the South African press, he failed to return home, instead joining a show on Coney Island, Brooklyn, New York.

Surrender of Cronje

March



Tain Lasses

Tain is a royal burgh and parish in the County of Ross, in the Highlands of Scotland. The name derives from the nearby River Tain, the name of which comes from an Indo-European root meaning 'flow'.

Tain was granted its first royal charter in 1066, making it Scotland's oldest royal burgh, commemorated in 1966 with the opening of the Rose Garden by Queen Elizabeth, the Queen Mother. The 1066 charter, granted by King Malcolm III, confirmed Tain as a sanctuary, where people could claim the protection of the church, and an immunity, in which resident merchants and traders were exempt from certain taxes. These led to the development of the town.

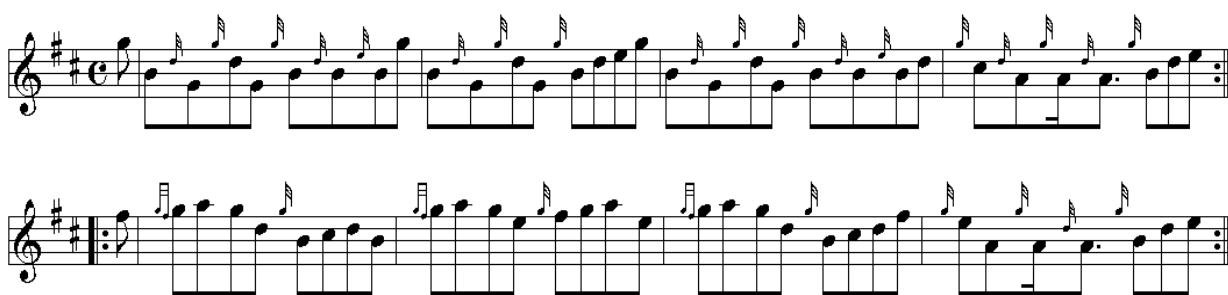
Little is known of earlier history although the town owed much of its importance to Duthac. He was an early Christian figure, perhaps 8th or 9th century, whose shrine had become so important by 1066 that it resulted in the royal charter. The ruined chapel near the mouth of the river was said to have been built on the site of his birth. Duthac became an official saint in 1419 and by the late Middle Ages his shrine was an important places of pilgrimage in Scotland. King James IV came at least once a year throughout his reign to achieve both spiritual and political aims.

A leading landowning family of the area, the Clan Munro, provided political and religious figures to the town, including the dissenter Rev John Munro of Tain (died ca. 1630).

The early Duthac Chapel was the center of a sanctuary. Fugitives were by tradition given sanctuary in several square miles marked by boundary stones. During the First War of Scottish Independence, Robert the Bruce sent his wife and daughter to the sanctuary for safety. The sanctuary was violated and they were captured by forces loyal to William II, Earl of Ross who handed them over to Edward I of England. The women were taken to England and kept prisoner for several years.

Tain Lasses

Reel



Tarbert Fair

Tarbert Fair is one of the oldest approved fairs in Tarbert, being held, since 1705, on the last Thursday of July every year. The fair started after the Scottish Parliament passed an *“Act in favour of Archibald Mackalester of Tarbert to hold four yearly fairs and a weekly mercat at the Toun of East Tarbert.”*

Tarbert is a village in the west of Scotland, in the Argyll and Bute council area. It is built around East Loch Tarbert, an inlet of Loch Fyne, and extends over the isthmus which links the peninsula of Kintyre to Knapdale and West Loch Tarbert.

Tarbert has a long history both as a harbor and as a strategic point guarding access to Kintyre and the Inner Hebrides. The name Tarbert is the anglicized form of the Gaelic word *tairbeart*, which literally translates as "carrying across" and refers to the narrowest strip of land between two bodies of water over which goods or entire boats can be carried (portage). In past times cargoes were discharged from vessels berthed in one loch, hauled over the isthmus to the other loch, loaded onto vessels berthed there and shipped onward, allowing seafarers to avoid the sail around the Mull of Kintyre.

The annual cattle sale which used to accompany Tarbert Fair is no longer but the shows and amusements that arrive every year keep children bursting with excitement.

Tarbert Fair

Jig



Taymouth Castle

Taymouth Castle is situated to the north-east of the village of Kenmore, Perth and Kinross in the Highlands of Scotland, in an estate which encompasses 450 acres. It lies on the south bank of the River Tay, about a mile from Loch Tay, in the heartland of the Grampian Mountains. Taymouth is bordered on two sides by mountain ranges, by Loch Tay on the third and by the confluence of the rivers Lyon and Tay on the fourth.

Taymouth Castle stands on the site of the much older Balloch Castle, which was built in 1552, as the seat of the Campbell clan. In the early 19th century, Balloch Castle was demolished by the Campbells of Breadalbane, so that the new, much larger castle could be rebuilt on the site. The new castle's blue-grey stone was taken from the quarry at Bolfracks.

Built in a neo-Gothic style and on a lavish scale, Taymouth Castle is regarded as the most important Scottish castle in private ownership. Its public rooms are outstanding examples of the workmanship of the finest craftsmen of the 19th century. No expense was spared on the castle's interior, which was decorated with extravagant carvings, plasterwork and murals. Panels of medieval stained glass and Renaissance woodwork were incorporated into the scheme. Much of this decor still survives.

Due to its severely deteriorating condition, Taymouth Castle has been empty since approximately 1982. However, its new owners are currently restoring and redeveloping the castle, as a luxury hotel resort.



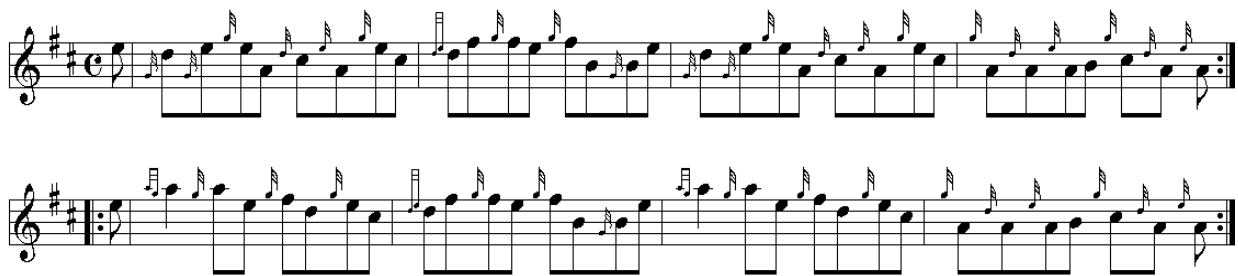
The Auld Man of Berriedale

Berriedale is a small estate village on the northern east coast of Caithness, Scotland, close to the boundary between Caithness and Sutherland. It is sheltered from the North Sea. Berriedale is located at the end of the eighth stage of the coastal John o' Groats Trail.

In 2019, archaeologists made the finds from the Mesolithic, the Middle Stone Age, in an excavation carried out ahead of construction work at Berriedale Braes. Evidence of the camp included an array of stone tools, such as flints. Archaeologists believe the finds date from 6,000 BC and that the camp was used as a base for hunting.

The Auld Man of Berriedale

Reel



The Birken Tree

The Birken "Birch" Tree is a romantic ballad structured on a running dialogue between two young lovers, Johnny and Jean. Johnny is trying to woo the suspicious Jean, and wants to arrange a meeting underneath a birch tree.

In early Celtic mythology, the birch "birken" came to symbolize renewal and purification. Beithe, the Celtic birch, is the first tree of the Ogham, the Celtic tree alphabet. It was celebrated during the festival of Samhain (what is now Halloween in Britain), the start of the Celtic year, when purification was also important. Bundles of birch twigs were used to drive out the spirits of the old year. Later this would evolve into the 'beating the bounds' ceremonies in local parishes. Gardeners still use the birch besom, or broom, to 'purify' their gardens.

The ballad climaxes with a meeting between the two young lovers underneath the birch tree, where they pledge their love for one another.

The Birken Tree

Quick Step



The Black Watch

The Black Watch, 3rd Battalion, Royal Regiment of Scotland (3 SCOTS) is an infantry battalion of the Royal Regiment of Scotland. The regiment was created as part of the Childers Reforms in 1881, when the 42nd (Royal Highland) Regiment of Foot (The Black Watch) was amalgamated with the 73rd (Perthshire) Regiment of Foot. It was known as The Black Watch (Royal Highlanders) from 1881 to 1931 and The Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) from 1931 to 2006. Part of the Scottish Division for administrative purposes from 1967, it was the senior Highland regiment. It has been part of the Scottish, Welsh and Irish Division for administrative purposes from 2017.

The source of the regiment's name is uncertain. In 1725, following the Jacobite rebellion of 1715, General George Wade was authorized by George I to form six "watch" companies to patrol the Highlands of Scotland, three from Clan Campbell, one from Clan Fraser of Lovat, one from Clan Munro and one from Clan Grant. These were to be "employed in disarming the Highlanders, preventing depredations, bringing criminals to justice, and hindering rebels and attainted persons from inhabiting that part of the kingdom." The force was known in Gaelic as *Am Freiceadan Dubh*, "the dark" or "black watch".

This epithet may have come from the uniform plaids of dark tartan with which the companies were provided. Other theories have been put forward; for instance, that the name referred to the "black hearts" of the pro-government militia who had sided with the "enemies of true Highland spirit", or that it came from their original duty in policing the Highlands, namely preventing "blackmail" (Highlanders demanding extortion payments to spare cattle herds).

The Black Watch

Slow March



The Blue Bonnet

The blue bonnet was a type of soft woolen hat that for several hundred years was the customary working wear of Scottish laborers and farmers. Although a particularly broad and flat form was associated with the Scottish Lowlands, where it was sometimes called the "scone cap", the bonnet was also worn in parts of northern England and became widely adopted in the Highlands.

A substantial hand knitting industry is believed to have developed in Scotland by the late 15th century. Bonnetmakers produced broad, flat knitted caps in imitation of the velvet caps popular amongst the upper classes of the time. Dyed with blue or grey vegetable dyes, they became popular with the peasantry and by the end of the 16th century, the bonnet had been adopted nearly universally by men throughout the Lowlands, although it did not become widely worn in the Highlands until the following century. By 1700 Martin Martin described Highlanders as mainly wearing thick woolen bonnets of blue or grey.

It was the bonnet's blue color, as well as, perhaps, its Lowland and peasant origins, that influenced its adoption as a badge of the Covenanters, who used blue to distinguish themselves from their Royalist opponents and their red cockades and ribbons.

During the 18th century the bonnet was, to outsiders, the most readily identifiable Scottish piece of clothing in the popular imagination. Tartan would occupy this role in the following century. Despite its earlier association with the Covenanters, adorned with a white cockade the blue bonnet was also adopted as an emblem of Jacobitism. Its political symbolism became overt: one night in December 1748, over two years after the failure of the 1745 Jacobite rising, someone scaled the Edinburgh Parliament House and dressed the lion in the Scottish royal arms in a white wig, blue bonnet, and large white cockade. The association was reinforced by later nostalgic Jacobite songs, such as "*Blue bonnets over the border*", set down (and possibly written) by Sir Walter Scott, who himself affected to wear a bonnet in later life, dressing very much like "an old Border baron".

The blue bonnet remained everyday wear for Lowland farmers until the end of the 18th century, but its use was gradually discontinued under the influence of fashion and increasingly industrialized clothing manufacture. A minister of a lowland parish of Angus, noting the increase in the use of imported cloth and clothing in his lifetime, wrote "in 1760 there were only two hats in the parish: in 1790 few bonnets are worn; the bonnet-maker trade in the next parish is given up". An 1825 dictionary described the bonnet as "formerly worn by the more antiquated peasantry". By the middle of the century the characteristic broad, flat Lowlander's bonnet, usually worn with clothing of homespun hodden grey and perhaps a woolen, black and white checkered maud (plaid), was said to have disappeared or survived only in the "degenerate form of a small round Kilmarnock bonnet worn pretty generally by ploughmen, carters and boys of the humbler ranks".

Reflecting the Victorian fascination with (and militarization of) Highland dress, the smaller Kilmarnock or Balmoral bonnet, further elaborated with ribbons, a diced border, and a toorie, was incorporated into British military uniform during the 19th century. The informal version of the Balmoral, also adorned with a toorie, is often known as the Tam o' shanter, after a Robert Burns poem whose central character wears a "*gude blue bonnet*", though the more modern "tam" may be made of a wide range of materials. Like the English Monmouth cap, the true knitted blue bonnet is still made in small quantities for historical and military re-enactment groups.



The Canadian Kilties' Welcome to Scotland

The 236th (The New Brunswick Kilties) Battalion, was a unit in the Canadian Expeditionary Force (CEF) during the First World War. Based in Fredericton, New Brunswick and Camp Valcartier, the unit began recruiting in the Spring of 1916 throughout Canada and the New England region in the United States of America. After sailing to England in November 1917, the battalion was absorbed into the 20th Reserve Battalion, CEF in March, 1918. The 236th (The New Brunswick Kilties) Battalion, CEF was also known as the "MacLean Kilties of America" or "Sir Sam's Own".

The Regimental Colors hang in the Great Hall at Duart Castle, Isle of Mull, Scotland in the care of the Chief of Clan McLean.

The Canadian Kilties' Welcome to Scotland

March



The Charms of Whisky

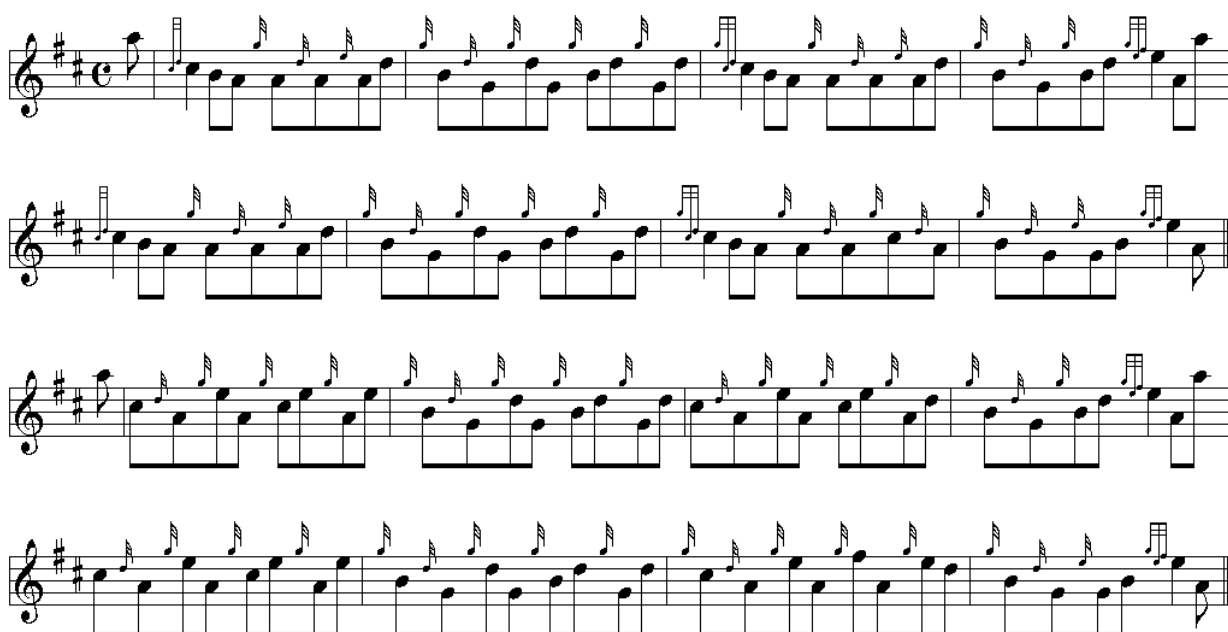
This tune is from the 1848 collection, *The Caledonian Repository of Music Adopted for the Bagpipes* by William Gunn.

William Gunn was born in Kildonan. He competed in the Highland Society's piping competitions and was 5th in Edinburgh in 1824 having moved to Glasgow the preceding year. He became a bagpipe maker around 1834. He died February 14, 1867.

Gunn was credited with being the first to make a smallpipe chanter that tuned to the highland bagpipes scale and used the same fingering. He was a prolific composer and was published in his own book as well as William Ross'.

The Charms of Whisky

Reel



The Duchess of Edinburgh

Duchess of Edinburgh is the principal courtesy title held by the wife of the Duke of Edinburgh. The three Duchesses of Edinburgh (and the dates the individuals held that title) are as follows:

Princess Augusta of Saxe-Gotha (1736–1751) was also Princess of Wales between 1736 and 1751, and Dowager Princess of Wales thereafter. Princess Augusta's eldest son succeeded as George III of the United Kingdom in 1760, as her husband, Frederick, Prince of Wales, had died nine years earlier.

Grand Duchess Maria Alexandrovna of Russia (1874–1900) was the fifth child and only surviving daughter of Tsar Alexander II of Russia and his first wife Tsarina Maria Alexandrovna. She was the younger sister of Tsar Alexander III of Russia and the paternal aunt of Russia's last Tsar, Nicholas II. In 1874, Maria Alexandrovna married Prince Alfred, Duke of Edinburgh, the second son of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert; she was the first and only Romanov to marry into the British royal family. In August 1893, Maria Alexandrovna became Duchess of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha when her husband inherited the duchy on the death of his childless uncle, Ernest II, Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha.

The Princess Elizabeth (1926–1952) is, and has been from her accession in 1952, Queen of the United Kingdom. From her marriage in 1947 to her accession in 1952, she was styled HRH The Princess Elizabeth, Duchess of Edinburgh. Elizabeth met her future husband, Prince Philip of Greece and Denmark, in 1934 and 1937. They are second cousins once removed through King Christian IX of Denmark and third cousins through Queen Victoria. After another meeting at the Royal Naval College in Dartmouth in July 1939, Elizabeth—though only 13 years old—said she fell in love with Philip and they began to exchange letters. Their engagement was officially announced on July 9, 1947. Before the marriage, Philip renounced his Greek and Danish titles, converted from Greek Orthodoxy to Anglicanism, and adopted the style *Lieutenant Philip Mountbatten*, taking the surname of his mother's British family. Just before the wedding, he was created Duke of Edinburgh and granted the style *His Royal Highness*.

The Duchess of Edinburgh

March

The musical score is written for a single melodic line in treble clef. The key signature consists of two sharps (F# and C#), and the time signature is 2/4. The piece is a march, characterized by its rhythmic patterns and repeat signs. The score is organized into ten staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of two sharps, and a 2/4 time signature. The music consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. The fourth staff contains a first ending, marked with a '1' and a bracket. The fifth staff contains a second ending, marked with a '2' and a bracket. The eighth staff also contains a first ending, marked with a '1' and a bracket. The ninth staff contains a second ending, marked with a '2' and a bracket. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots at the end of the final staff.

The Duke of Roxburgh's Farewell to the Black Mount Forest

The Duke of Roxburghe is a title in the peerage of Scotland created in 1707 along with the titles *Marquess of Bowmont and Cessford*, *Earl of Kelso* and *Viscount Broxmouth*. John Ker, 5th Earl of Roxburghe became the first holder of these titles. The title is derived from the royal burgh of Roxburgh in the Scottish Borders that in 1460 the Scots captured and destroyed.

The Duke of Roxburghe would be the Chief of Clan Innes, but cannot be recognized as such as he retains the name *Innes-Ker*. The family has its seat at Floors Castle near Kelso, Scotland. The grounds contain the ruins of Roxburgh Castle on a promontory between the rivers Tweed and Teviot. The traditional burial place of the Dukes of Roxburghe is the *Roxburghe Memorial Cloister* (also known as "Roxburghe Aisle"), a 20th-century addition to the ruins of Kelso Abbey.

Black Mount (also Blackmount) is a mountain range located in Argyll and Bute, Scotland situated between Glen Orchy and Glen Coe. The Black Mount Deer Forest includes moorland, the mountain, as well as several rivers, burns, lochs, and tarns.

The musical score is written in treble clef with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#) and a common time signature (C). It consists of ten staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of two sharps, and a common time signature. The music is written in a single melodic line. The second staff continues the melody. The third staff begins with a repeat sign. The fourth staff has a first ending bracket labeled '1'. The fifth staff has a second ending bracket labeled '2'. The sixth staff begins with a repeat sign. The seventh staff continues the melody. The eighth staff begins with a repeat sign. The ninth staff has a first ending bracket labeled '1'. The tenth staff has a second ending bracket labeled '2'. The music is written in a single melodic line.

The Earl of Dunmore

Earl of Dunmore is a title in the Peerage of Scotland. The title was created in 1686 for Lord Charles Murray, second son of John Murray, 1st Marquess of Atholl. He was made Lord Murray of Blair, Moulin and Tillimet (or Tullimet) and Viscount of Fincastle at the same time, also in the Peerage of Scotland. He was succeeded by his son, the second Earl. He was a General in the Army and sat in the House of Lords as a Scottish Representative Peer from 1713 to 1715 and from 1727 to 1752. His younger brother, William Murray, later to become the third Earl, was involved in the Jacobite rising of 1745 and was tried for high treason in 1746. Murray pleaded guilty but received a pardon from King George II and succeeded to the peerages when his brother died unmarried six years later.

The third Earl was succeeded by his son, the fourth Earl. He was also a Scottish Representative Peer in the House of Lords from 1761 to 1774 and from 1776 to 1790 and served as Governor of New York, of Virginia and of the Bahamas. His eldest son, the fifth Earl, briefly represented Liskeard in the House of Commons. In 1831 he was created Baron Dunmore, of Dunmore in the Forest of Athole in the County of Perth, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, which gave him and his descendants a permanent seat in the House of Lords.

George Murray, 5th Earl of Dunmore, bought the Estate of Harris from Alexander Norman Macleod for £60,000 in 1834. In 1839, the people of South Harris were ejected from their homes by armed soldiers and a posse of Glasgow policemen acting on orders from the government, at the behest of the Earl of Dunmore. The 6th Earl of Dunmore, Alexander Edward Murray, had inherited Harris upon the death of his father on 11 November 1836 and would in turn be succeeded by his son, Charles Adolphus, following the 6th Earl's death on 14 July 1845. Thus the 6th Earl was about halfway through his proprietorship of the island when he was providing a pound per person for those electing to leave.

The seventh Earl of Dunmore served as a Lord-in-waiting (government whip in the House of Lords) in the second Conservative administration of Benjamin Disraeli and was also Lord Lieutenant of Stirlingshire. The 7th Earl relinquished ownership of the North Harris Estate to his bankers, in particular the Scott family. He was succeeded by his son, the eighth Earl. He was a soldier and was awarded the Victoria Cross in 1897. Lord Dunmore later held political office as Captain of the Honourable Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms (government chief whip in the House of Lords). On the death in 1980 of his grandson, the ninth Earl, the line of the fifth Earl failed and the barony of Dunmore became extinct.

The late Earl was succeeded by his distant relative (his fourth cousin once removed), the tenth Earl. He was the great-great-grandson of the Hon. Alexander Murray, second son of the fourth Earl, and lived in Tasmania, Australia. As of 2017 the titles are held by his nephew, the twelfth Earl, who succeeded his father in 1995. He also lives in Tasmania, Australia and is a well-respected Freemason.

As a male-line descendant of the first Marquess of Atholl he is also in remainder to this peerage and its subsidiary titles and by special remainder to the Dukedom, which are now held by his kinsman Bruce Murray, 12th Duke of Atholl.

The family seat was Amhuinnsuidhe Castle, on the Isle of Harris and Dunmore Tower, near Airth, Falkirk.

The Earl of Dunmore

Quickstep



The Edinburgh Volunteers

The 80th Regiment of Foot (Royal Edinburgh Volunteers) was a regiment in the British Army from 1778 to 1783. It was formed in Edinburgh, Scotland by letter of service in 1778 for service in North America and sailed to New York commanded by lieutenant-colonel Thomas Dundas in 1779. The regiment then moved to Virginia, where they were captured at the Battle of Yorktown.

The regiment returned to Scotland to be disbanded in 1783 only to be reformed in 1793 as the 80th (Staffordshire Volunteers) Regiment of Foot. A ballad commemorates the regiment's glorious successes against the French and Spanish.

The musical score is written for a single melodic line in 2/4 time, with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It consists of ten staves of music. The notation includes eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together in groups of four or eight, creating a rhythmic pattern characteristic of a march. There are repeat signs at the beginning of the third, fifth, seventh, and ninth staves. Trills are indicated by a small 'tr' above certain notes. A triplet of eighth notes is marked with a '3' and a slur over the notes on the second, fourth, sixth, and eighth staves. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots on the tenth staff.

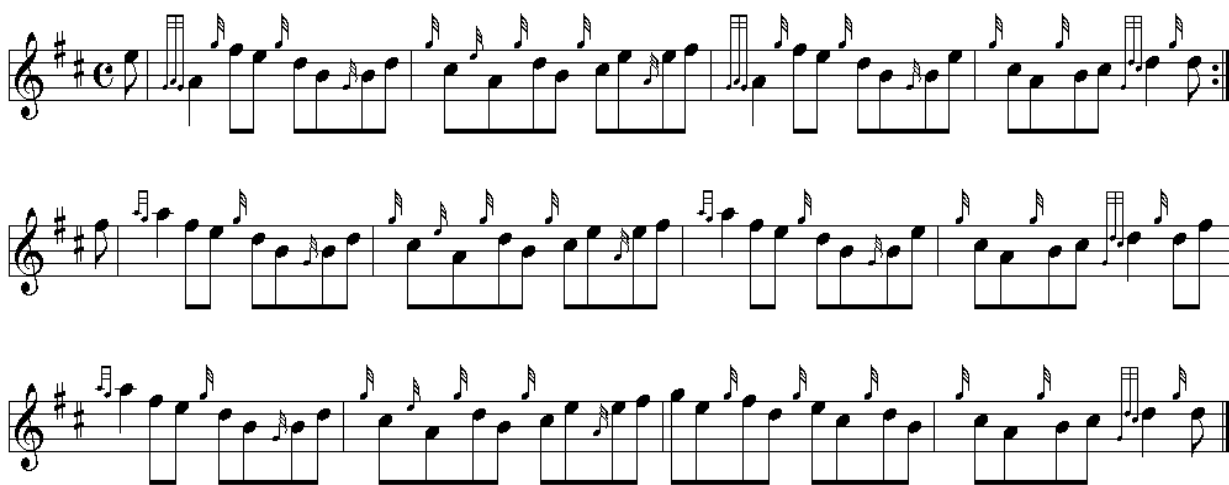
The Fairy Knoll at Pennan

Pennan is a small village in Aberdeenshire, Scotland consisting of a small harbor and a single row of homes, including a hotel. This part of Aberdeenshire was inhabited by prehistoric peoples since at least the Bronze Age. One of the most ancient extant monuments is the long barrow at Longman Hill.

Pennan seems to have come into existence as a fishing village in the 18th century. Until the 1930s, the population of the village seems to have come under three main surnames - Watt, Gatt and West. The people of Pennan were dependent on the sea. Most families had small boats for their own personal use. Where the men would catch the fish, it was usually down to the women and children to try to sell it to clients in the country. In the last 50 years, most of the native families have moved out and most of the houses have been bought as holiday homes. Pennan became famous in the 1980s for being used as one of the main locations for the film *Local Hero*, and representing the fictional village of *Ferness*. Film enthusiasts have come from all over the world to make a phone call in the red telephone box which featured in the film. The phone box was in fact originally put there only as a prop for the film, and then removed, but as a result of public demand a genuine telephone box was installed a few feet from the original spot and has been a listed building since 1989. Landslips, especially one in 2007, have been damaging the village. In 2009 a 25-foot crack appeared on the cliff side, sparking calls for the village to be evacuated.

The Fairy Knoll at Pennan

Reel



The Fall of Port Arthur

Port Arthur was a deep-water port and Russian naval base at the tip of the Liaodong Peninsula in Manchuria, and the site of the longest and most violent land battle of the Russo-Japanese War.

Port Arthur had been widely regarded as one of the most strongly fortified positions in the world. However, during the First Sino-Japanese War, General Nogi Maresuke had taken the city from the forces of Qing China in only a few days. The ease of his victory during the previous conflict, and overconfidence by the Japanese General Staff in its ability to overcome improved Russian fortifications, led to a much longer campaign and far greater losses than expected.

Russian land forces in the course of the siege suffered 31,306 casualties, of whom at least 6,000 were killed. Lower figures such as 15,000 killed, wounded, and missing are sometimes claimed. At the end of the siege, the Japanese captured a further 878 army officers and 23,491 other ranks; 15,000 of those captured were wounded. The Japanese also captured 546 guns and 82,000 artillery shells. In addition the Russians lost their entire fleet based at Port Arthur, which was either sunk or interned. The Japanese captured 8,956 seamen.

The capture of Port Arthur and the subsequent Japanese victories at the Battle of Mukden and Tsushima gave Japan a dominant military position, resulting in favorable arbitration by U.S. President Theodore Roosevelt in the Treaty of Portsmouth, which ended the war. The loss of the war in 1905 led to major political unrest in Imperial Russia.

The Fall of Port Arthur

March



The Highland Brigade at Magerfonstein

The Battle of Magersfontein was fought on 11 December 1899, at Magersfontein near Kimberley, South Africa, on the borders of the Cape Colony and the independent republic of the Orange Free State. British forces under Lieutenant General Lord Methuen were advancing north along the railway line from the Cape in order to relieve the Siege of Kimberley, but their path was blocked at Magersfontein by a Boer force that was entrenched in the surrounding hills. The British had already fought a series of battles with the Boers, most recently at Modder River, where the advance was temporarily halted.

Lord Methuen failed to perform adequate reconnaissance in preparation for the impending battle, and was unaware that Boer *Vecht-generaal* (Combat General) De la Rey had entrenched his forces at the foot of the hills rather than the forward slopes as was the accepted practice. This allowed the Boers to survive the initial British artillery bombardment; when the British troops failed to deploy from a compact formation during their advance, the defenders were able to inflict heavy casualties. The Highland Brigade, under the command of Major General Andrew Gilbert Wauchope (Shown above), suffered the worst casualties, while on the Boer side, the Scandinavian Corps was destroyed. The Boers attained a tactical victory and succeeded in holding the British in their advance on Kimberley. The battle was the second of three battles during what became known as the Black Week of the Second Boer War.

Following their defeat, the British delayed at the Modder River for another two months while reinforcements were brought forward. General Lord Roberts was appointed Commander in Chief of the British forces in South Africa and moved to take personal command of this front. He subsequently lifted the Siege of Kimberley and forced Cronje to surrender at the Battle of Paardeberg.

The Highland Brigade at Magersfontein

Retreat

P/M John MacLellan. Arr. Arch Ott



The Highland Borderers Farewell to Fort George

The regiment probably refers to the Highland Light Infantry (HLI) of the British Army formed in 1881. It took part in the First and Second World Wars, until it was amalgamated with the Royal Scots Fusiliers in 1959 to form the Royal Highland Fusiliers (Princess Margaret's Own Glasgow and Ayrshire Regiment) which later merged with the Royal Scots Borderers, the Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment), the Highlanders (Seaforth, Gordons and Camerons) and the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders to form the Royal Regiment of Scotland, becoming the 2nd Battalion of the new regiment. A number of battalions of the HLI were temporarily stationed at Fort George.

However, The first Fort George was built in 1727 in Inverness; it was a large fortress capable of housing 400 troops on a hill beside the River Ness, on the site of (and incorporating portions of) the medieval castle which had been rebuilt as a citadel by Oliver Cromwell but later abandoned. The first commanding officer of the original Fort George was Sir Robert Munro, 6th Baronet, Colonel of the 42nd Royal Highlanders (Black Watch) and chief of the Highland Clan Munro. During the 1745 rising the fort was seized by the Jacobites, who had it blown up in 1746 to prevent the Hanoverians from using it as a base. In 1747 Colonel William Skinner, the King's Military Engineer for North Britain, let a contract to rebuild the fortress at its present location.

The Highland Borderers Farewell to Fort George

Hugh McKay



The Highland Brigades March to the Battle of Alma

The Battle of the Alma was a battle in the Crimean War between an allied expeditionary force (made up of French, British, and Turkish forces) and Russian forces defending the Crimean Peninsula on September 20, 1854. The allies had made a surprise landing in Crimea on September 14. The allied commanders, Maréchal Jacques Leroy de Saint-Arnaud and Lord Raglan, then marched toward the strategically important port city of Sevastapol, 28 miles away. Russian commander Prince Alexander Sergeyevich Menshikov rushed his available forces to the last natural defensive position before the city, the Alma Heights, south of the Alma River.

The allies made a series of disjointed attacks. The French turned the Russian left flank with an attack up cliffs that the Russians had considered unscalable. The British initially waited to see the outcome of the French attack, then twice unsuccessfully assaulted the Russians' main position on their right. Eventually, superior British rifle fire forced the Russians to retreat. With both flanks turned, the Russian position collapsed and they fled. The lack of cavalry meant that little pursuit occurred.

The battle cost the French roughly 1,600 casualties, the British 2,000, the Egyptians 503, and the Russians some 5,000.

The Highland Brigades March to the Battle of Alma

Wm. Ross



The Hills of Glen Orchy

Glen Orchy is in Argyll and Bute, Scotland. The glen is about 11 miles long, and runs south-west from Bridge of Orchy to Dalmally following the River Orchy through the Caledonian Forest. There are no settlements in the glen: just a few isolated buildings. Glen Orchy was known by the by-name of Gleann Urchaidh nam badan (Glen Orchy of the copses), and the parish of Glen Orchy was An Diseart (the hermitage).

Glen Orchy was one of the major homes of Clan Gregor until the clan was outlawed in 1603 by King James VI. The clan's most famous member is Rob Roy MacGregor of the late 17th and early 18th centuries. The Clan is also known to have been among the first families of Scotland to begin playing the bagpipes in the early 17th century.

The Hills of Glen Orchy

March



The Lads of Islay

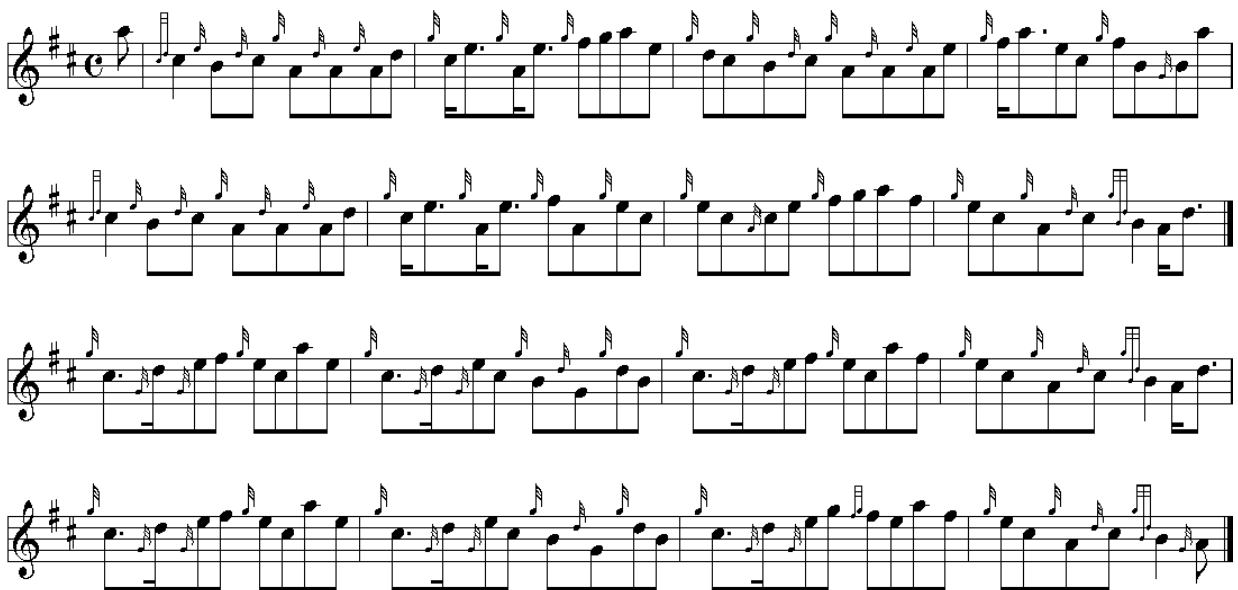
Islay is the southernmost island of the Inner Hebrides of Scotland. Known as "The Queen of the Hebrides", it lies in Argyll just south west of Jura and around 25 miles north of the Northern Irish coast. The island's capital is Bowmore where the distinctive round Kilarrow Parish Church and a distillery are located. Port Ellen is the main port.

Islay is the fifth-largest Scottish island and the eighth-largest. There is ample evidence of the prehistoric settlement of Islay and the first written reference may have come in the 1st century AD. The island had become part of the Gaelic Kingdom of Dál Riata during the Early Middle Ages before being absorbed into the Norse Kingdom of the Isles. The later medieval period marked a "cultural high point" with the transfer of the Hebrides to the Kingdom of Scotland and the emergence of the Clan Donald Lordship of the Isles, originally centered at Finlaggan. During the 17th century the Clan Donald star waned, but improvements to agriculture and transport led to a rising population, which peaked in the mid-19th century. This was followed by substantial forced displacements and declining resident numbers.

Today, it has over 3,000 inhabitants and the main commercial activities are agriculture, malt whisky distillation and tourism. The island has a long history of religious observance and Scottish Gaelic is spoken by about a quarter of the population.

The Lads of Islay

Reel



The Lads of Kilmarnock

Kilmarnock is a large burgh in East Ayrshire, Scotland. The River Irvine runs through its eastern section, and the Kilmarnock Water passes through it, giving rise to the name 'Bank Street'. The name Kilmarnock comes from the Gaelic *cill* (*cell*), and the name of Saint Marnock or Mernoc who is also remembered in the name of Portmarnock in Ireland and Inchmarnock.

The first collection of work by Scottish poet Robert Burns, *Poems, chiefly in the Scottish dialect*, was published in Kilmarnock in 1786 by John Wilson, printer and bookseller and became known as the *Kilmarnock Edition*. The internationally distributed whisky brand Johnnie Walker originated in the town in the 19th century and until 2012 was still bottled, packaged and distilled in the town at the Johnnie Walker Hill Street plant.

Kilmarnock is home to Kilmarnock Academy, one of only two state schools in the world that have educated two Nobel Prize laureates, Alexander Fleming (born 1881), who became known for his groundbreaking discovery of Penicillin in 1928, alongside John Boyd Orr, 1st Baron Boyd-Orr (born 1880) for his research and work into Nutrition as well as his work as the first Director-General of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). He was the co-founder and the first President (1960–1971) of the World Academy of Art and Science (WAAS).

The Lads of Kilmarnock

Strathspey



The Laird of Keir's

Keir House is a large country house near Stirling in central Scotland. The estate was acquired by the Stirling family in 1448, and a house was built on it in the 16th century. The Stirlings supported the Jacobites during the 18th-century rebellions, and the estate was forfeited. However, they continued to live at Keir, and built the present house in around 1760. Income from the family's estates in Jamaica funded agricultural improvements and landscaping of the grounds.

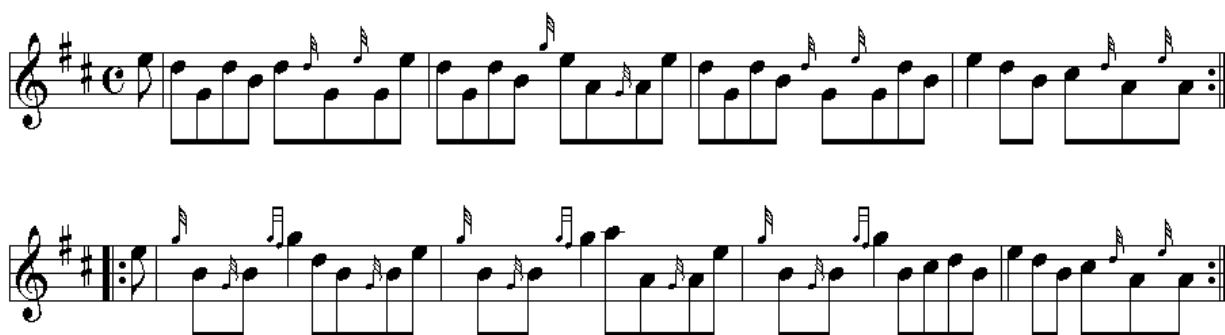
Additions were made to the house, including the south-west wing to designs by David Hamilton, completed in 1831. In 1847 Sir William Stirling Maxwell inherited the estate, and began a remodeling of the house and grounds. Architects Alfred Jenoure and William Stirling II worked on the house, while formal gardens were laid out by James Niven. A chapel was added in 1912, designed by Rowand Anderson and Paul, and with interior mosaic decoration by Boris Anrep. Sir William's grandson David Stirling, founder of the Special Air Service, was born at Keir in 1915.

In 1975 the house, together with 15,000 acres was sold by the Stirling family for £2 million to Mahdi Al Tajir, a businessman from the United Arab Emirates.

Archibald Hugh Stirling, (born 18 September 1941), was the last Laird of the Keir. He is a theatrical producer and a former officer in the Scots Guards.

The Laird of Keir's

Reel



The Marchioness of Tullibardine

Katharine Marjory Stewart-Murray, Duchess of Atholl, DBE, known as the Marchioness of Tullibardine (Tullibardine is a location in Perth and Kinross, Scotland, which gives its name to a village, a castle, and a grant of nobility) from 1899 to 1917, was a Scottish noblewoman and Scottish Unionist Party politician whose views were often unpopular in her party.

Katharine Marjory Ramsay was born in Edinburgh on November 6, 1874, the daughter of Sir James Henry Ramsay, 10th Baronet. She was educated at Wimbledon High School and the Royal College of Music. During her school years she was known as Kitty Ramsay. On July 20, 1899, she married John Stewart-Murray, Marquess of Tullibardine, who succeeded his father as 8th Duke of Atholl in 1917, whereupon she became formally styled *Duchess of Atholl*.

Known as "Kitty", Stewart-Murray was active in Scottish social service and local government and in 1912 served on the hugely influential "Highlands and Islands Medical Service Committee" that has been widely credited with creating the forerunner of the National Health Service. She was the chairman of the Consultative Council on Highlands and Islands.

As the Marchioness of Tullibardine she was an opponent of female suffrage, with Leah Leneman describing her as 'a key speaker at the most important Scottish anti-suffrage demonstration', which took place in 1912. In 1913 she became vice-president of the branch of the Anti-Suffrage League based in Dundee. Despite this opposition to women gaining the right to vote in parliamentary elections, she went on to be the Scottish Unionist Member of Parliament (MP) for Kinross and West Perthshire from 1923–38, and served as Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Education from 1924–29, the first woman other than a Mistress of the Robes to serve in a British Conservative government. She was the first woman elected to represent a Scottish seat at Westminster.

She resigned the Conservative Whip first in 1935 over the India Bill and the "national-socialist tendency" of the government's domestic policy. Resuming the Whip, she resigned it again in 1938 in opposition to Neville Chamberlain's policy of appeasement of Adolf Hitler and to the Anglo-Italian agreement. According to her biography, *A Working Partnership* she was then deselected by her local party. She took Stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds on November 28, 1938. She stood unsuccessfully in the subsequent by-election as an *Independent* candidate.

She argued that she actively opposed totalitarian regimes and practices. In 1931, she published *The Conscripted of a People*—a protest against the abuse of rights in the Soviet Union. In 1936, she was involved in a long-running battle in the pages of various newspapers with Lady Houston after the latter had become notorious for her outspoken support of Benito Mussolini. Stewart-Murray had taken issue with Houston calling in the pages of the *Saturday Review* on the king to become British dictator in imitation of the European fascist regimes.

In April 1937 she went to Spain to observe the effects of the Spanish Civil War. In Valencia, Barcelona and Madrid she saw the impact of Luftwaffe bombing on behalf of the Nationalists, visited prisoners of war held by the Republicans and considered the impact of the conflict on women and children, in particular. Her book *Searchlight on Spain* resulted from the involvement, and her support for the Republican side in the conflict led to her being nicknamed by some the *Red Duchess*.

She campaigned against the Soviet control of Poland, Czechoslovakia and Hungary as the chairman of the League for European Freedom in Britain from 1945. She was closely involved in her husband's regiment The Scottish Horse and composed the melody "The Scottish Horse" to be played on bagpipes.

Her Grace, Katharine, Duchess of Atholl, died in Edinburgh, aged 85, in 1960.

The musical score is written for a single melodic line in treble clef, featuring a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 2/4 time signature. The piece consists of 16 measures, organized into four systems of four measures each. The melody is characterized by a steady eighth-note pulse, often with beamed sixteenth notes, and includes several triplet markings. The first system begins with a repeat sign. The second system contains a first ending bracket over measures 5-8. The third system contains a second ending bracket over measures 9-12. The fourth system contains a first ending bracket over measures 13-16. The score concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

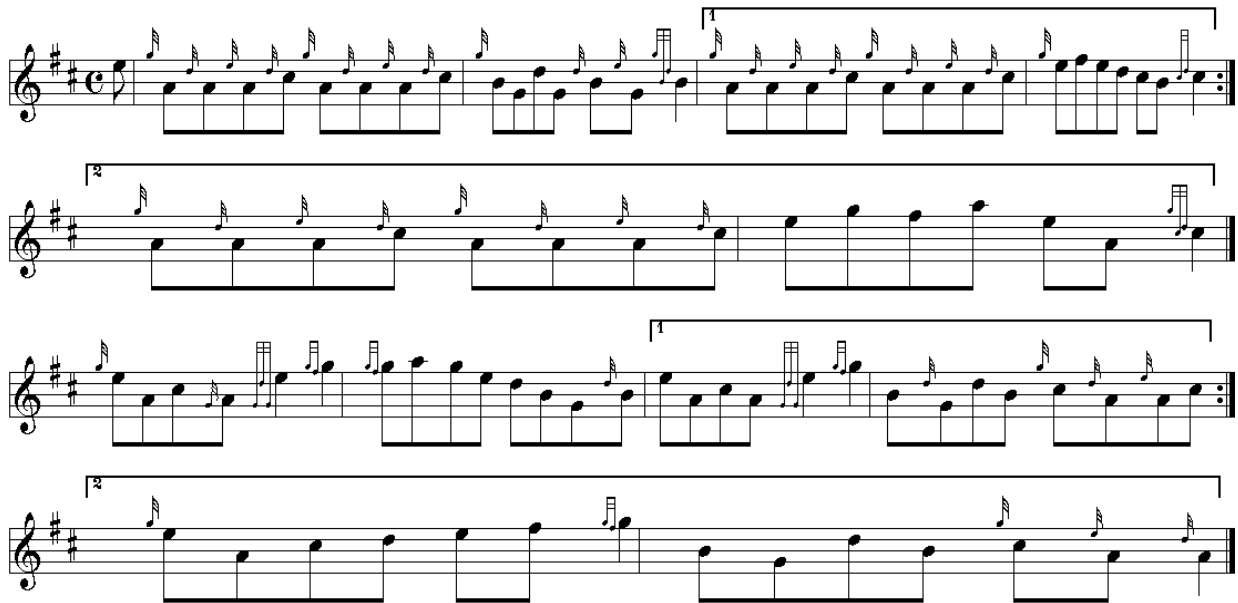
The Merry Maid of Sandside

Sandside Bay is a wide sheltered sandy beach with an old harbor which was built in 1830. It is situated near Reay in Thurso, Scotland. The beach is popular with Surfers who come here to surf the powerful left-hand reef break.

The first Lord Reay, created in 1628, built a house at Sandside, but the present building (above) bears the date 1751, and has considerable additions made to it since then. It is a large plain square-looking family mansion of no architectural beauty, the property of the Duke of Portland.

The Merry Maid of Sandside

Reel



The Protestant Boys

The Protestant Boys uses the tune, "Lillibullero" (also spelled *Lillibulero*, *Lilliburlero*); a march that became popular in England at the time of the Glorious Revolution of 1688. According to the BBC, it "started life as a jig with Irish roots, whose first appearance seems to be in a collection published in London in 1661 entitled 'An Antidote Against Melancholy', where it is set to the words 'There was an old man of Waltham Cross'.

"Lillibulero" first became popular during the late Summer of 1688, around the time King James II began transferring Irish regiments to England. It spread as a popular street song in English towns, and especially inside English barracks, to mock the arriving Irish regiments. The song gained further cachet later that year as a political tune by supporters of William of Orange during the invasion. Additional verses were added to Wharton's original lyrics after William's landing in November 1688. The song was picked up by Williamite troops, and subsequently carried by them to Ireland.

The Protestant Boys, is an Ulster Protestant folk lyric which is played by flute bands accompanying the Orange Order during Orange or band-only parades, which have been the subject of controversy during the Troubles in Northern Ireland.

The Protestant Boys

Jig



The Quaker

Quakerism came to Scotland with the Cromwellian occupation of the 1650s. Scottish missionaries eventually spread the faith to various locations throughout the country, including Aberdeen in the Northeast, Edinburgh and Kelso in the southeast, and Hamilton in the west. The Society of Friends never grew to large numbers in Scotland, however, owing to its persecution by both the Episcopal and Presbyterian churches, as well as civic authorities. Understandably, a number of Scottish Quakers ultimately immigrated to the North American colonies; for example, there were some Scottish Quakers among the landowners of West Jersey as early as 1664, and between 1682 and 1685 several shiploads of emigrants left the ports of Leith, Montrose, and Aberdeen for East Jersey.

This tune may be a shorter version of the tune "Merrily Danced the Quaker's Wife" first published by Robert Bremmer in 1759.

The Quaker

March



The Red Devils Over Arnhem

The Red Devils in the title refers to the 1st Parachute Brigade. Formed from three parachute battalions as well as support units and assigned to the 1st Airborne Division, the brigade first saw action in Operation Biting – a raid on a German radar site at Bruneval on the French coast. They were then deployed in the Torch landings in Algeria, and the following Tunisia Campaign, where it fought as an independent unit. In North Africa each of the brigade's three parachute battalions took part in separate parachute assaults. The brigade then fought in the front line as normal infantry until the end of the campaign, during which they earned the nickname the "Red Devils". Following the Axis surrender in North Africa, when 1st Airborne Division arrived in Tunisia the brigade once more came under its command. The brigade's next mission was Operation Fustian, part of the Allied invasion of Sicily. This was also the British Army's first brigade-sized combat parachute jump. Because of casualties sustained in Sicily, the brigade was held in reserve for the division's next action, Operation Slapstick, an amphibious landing at Taranto in Italy.

At the end of 1943, the brigade returned to England, in preparation for the invasion of North-West Europe. Not required during the Normandy landings, the brigade was next in action at the Battle of Arnhem, part of Operation Market Garden. Landing on the first day of the battle, the brigade objective was to seize the crossings over the River Rhine and hold them for forty-eight hours until relieved by the advancing XXX Corps, coming 60 miles from the south. In the face of strong resistance elements, the brigade managed to secure the north end of the Arnhem road bridge. After holding out for four days, with their casualties growing and supplies exhausted they were forced to surrender. By this time the remainder of the brigade trying to fight through to the bridge had been almost destroyed and was no longer a viable fighting force.

Reformed after the battle, the brigade took part in operations in Denmark at the end of the war and then in 1946 joined the 6th Airborne Division on internal security duties in Palestine. Post-war downsizing of the British Army reduced their airborne forces to a single brigade and led to the 1948 dissolution of 1st Parachute Brigade.

The Red Devils Over Arnhem

March

The musical score is written for a single melodic line in G major (one sharp) and 3/8 time. It consists of ten staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody is composed of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some beamed sixteenth notes. The second staff ends with a double bar line and repeat dots. The third staff begins with a repeat sign. The fourth staff ends with a double bar line and repeat dots. The fifth staff begins with a repeat sign. The sixth staff ends with a double bar line and repeat dots. The seventh staff begins with a repeat sign. The eighth staff ends with a double bar line and repeat dots. The ninth staff begins with a first ending bracket labeled '1'. The tenth staff begins with a second ending bracket labeled '2'. Both first and second endings lead to a final double bar line.

The Reel of Tulloch

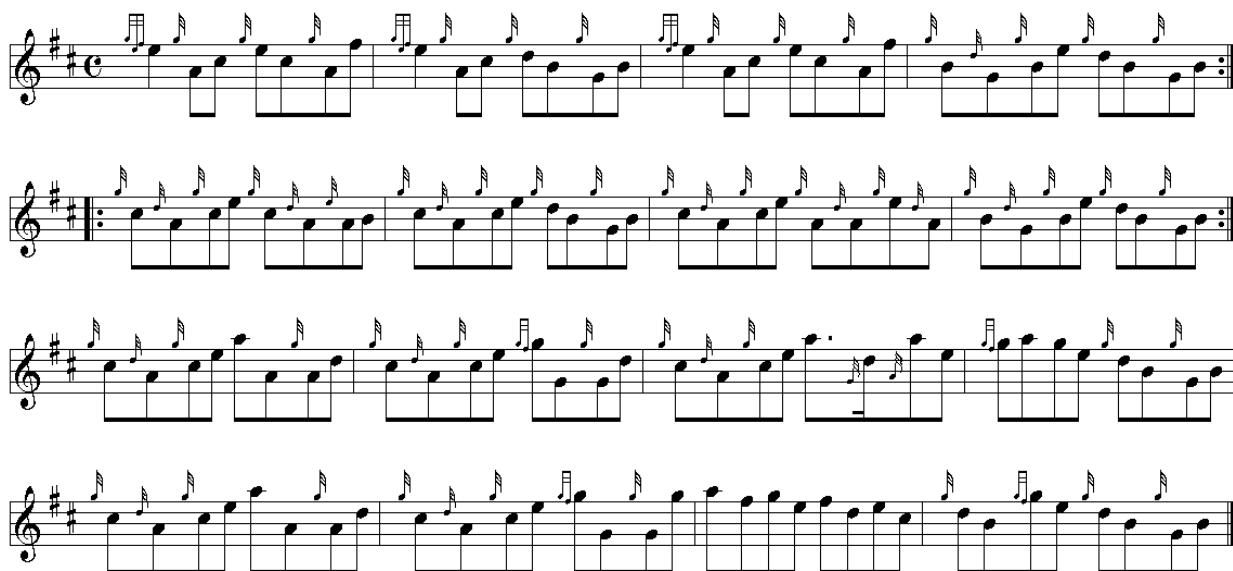
The Reel of Tulloch ("Ridhle Thulichun" or "Ruighle Thulaichean") was originally a very popular 17th century bagpipe piece, probably by an unknown composer, known among pipers as "Rìgh na m Porst," or 'king of airs' (according to James Logan, 1831). Logan says the "It is stated by MacDonald that this reel was composed at Tulloch, in Aberdeenshire, a tradition that I have often heard repeated, detailing the particular circumstances connected with its production." However, in MacGregor's collection of poems it is confidently stated that the tune was composed by John Dubh Gear, a MacGregor of Glen Lyon. J. Scott Skinner as well, in *Harp and Claymore* (1904), remarks: "There is a tradition that this wild effusion was composed and danced by John Macgregor, Castle Grant, about 1640." MacDonald once remarked that this reel was composed at Tulloch in Aberdeenshire, and this assertion has survived in tradition. Legend has it, remarks Nigel Gatherer, that the reel was improvised on the spot by a MacGregor who had just emerged victorious from a fight with a Robertson for the hand of the Laird o' Tulloch's daughter. O'Neill (1922) declined to print stories of the tunes origins as "too unreliable," and remarks that they include "A wild orgy of dancing under improbable circumstances in one case, and a desperate encounter with swords in another, are given as the inspiration of what has been termed 'the maddest of all Highland reels'".

Its earliest appearance is in David Young's 1734 Duke of Perth Manuscript, where it appears as "Tullich Reel" with 160 bars of variations and it was later reprinted in his 1740 MacFarlane Manuscript (volume 2, No. 115). Purser (1992) states that it was adapted for the violin "with superb rhythmic pointing and syncopations, mostly composed by David Young in 1740." The piece subsequently appears in Robert Bremner's 1757 collection, *Curious Collection of Scots Tunes*, the *Gillespie Manuscript of Perth* (1768), Angus Cumming's *Collection of Strathspey and Old Highland Reels* (1780), and Davie's 1829 *Caledonain Repository* (with some pizzicato variations). It also appears on p. 6 of the music 1770 manuscript collection of Northumbrian musician William Vickers, about whom unfortunately nothing is known.

"The Reel of Tulloch" has for several centuries been used in Scotland for a specific dance for males which is always performed to the tune, and it has been quite dominant at Highland dances for several centuries. Another "Reel of Tulloch" (Ruidhleadh Thulachain), a country dance for two mixed couples, was composed around 1800, and appears in dance literature in 1844 (in *The Ballroom Annual*), though it was mentioned in accounts of dances from the year 1819 onward.

It was a particular favorite of Queen Victoria, who first witnessed its performance at a ball at Taymouth Castle given by the Marquis of Breadalbane (the dancers on the occasion were the Marquis of Abercorn, the Hon. Fox Maule, Cluny Macpherson and Davidson of Tulloch). In most parts of Scotland the dance was performed to the tune "The Reel of Tulloch" but in Roxburghshire and Berwickshire, where the dance was often known as "The Hullachan Jig," a double jig such as "The Irish Washerwoman" was played.

The Reel of Tulloch



The Right Honorable Lord John Scott's March

Lord John Douglas Montague Scott (1809-1860) was the 4th Duke of Buccleuch's third son and brother of the 5th Duke of Buccleuch. He was a Scottish landlord and a Member of Parliament. Craig-Brown (in *The History of Selkirkshire or Chronicles of Ettrick Forest*, vol. II; "The Burgh and Parish of Selkirk" {1886}) wrote of him:

He was returned M.P. for Roxburghshire in 1832, after a severe contest, in which he distinguished himself as a ready and effective public speaker. Much hope was entertained of his future services to the Conservative party, but he became early disgusted with Parliament, preferring the pleasures of a rural life, and hunting with great energy across that border country where of yore his ancestors had spurred the horse on far other errands. He was said to be the best hand with a salmon-leister on the Tweed; indeed there was no form of sport or pastime calling forth dash and energy in which he did not excel.

During his later years John Douglas entertained deep and earnest religious convictions, and his last public appearance at Melrose in defence of genuine Protestant conservatism is said to have been a remarkable display of vigorous eloquence. It was on this occasion that Lord John enunciated his opinion, since become celebrated, that the "High Church party in Scotland had acted the part of sappers and miners for the Church of Rome." He died in 1860, greatly lamented by the Duke, their mutual attachment being of the warmest and most affectionate nature.

His wife Alicia outlived him by forty years, dying at the turn of the 20th century.

There is a statue of Scott in a square in the village of Dunchurch, Warwickshire that in recent decades has been the 'victim' of a recurring prank — it is dressed as a cartoon character at the yearend holidays.

Scott owned the majority of the village until he sold it back before his death in 1860, and his landlordism is perhaps thus avenged.

The Right Honorable Lord John Scott's March

D. McKeraber



The Roving Baker frae Milngavie

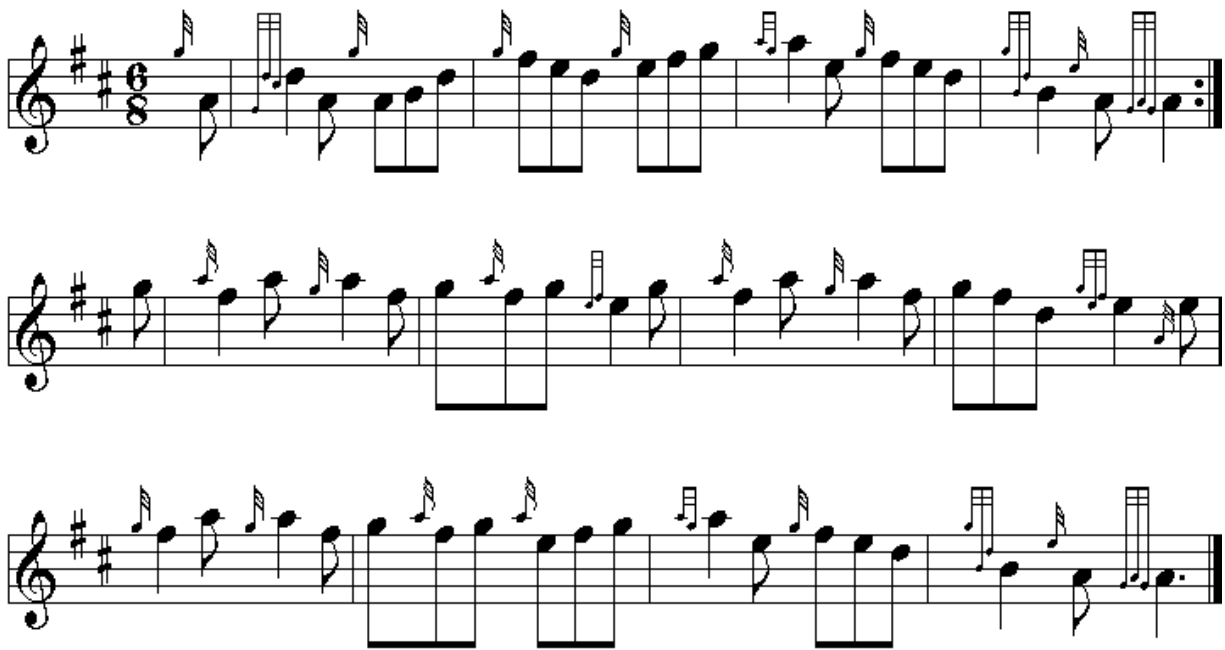
Milngavie is a town in East Dunbartonshire, Scotland. It is on the Allander Water, at the northwestern edge of Greater Glasgow, and about 6 miles from Glasgow city center.

The apparent mismatch between the town's written and pronounced names stems from the way its Gaelic name was adapted into English. The Gaelic name for the town is conjectured to have been *Muileann Dhaibhidh*, with *Daibhidh* shortened to *Dàidh* in common speech, yielding *Muileann Dhàidh*. The former may thus account for the spelling "-gavie", the latter for the pronunciation "-guy".

There are many Scots names for the town. In fact, even within single texts such as the Records of the Parliament of Scotland, different variants are used alongside each other (*Mylnedavie*, *Mylnegaivie*, *Milnegaivie* and *Milngaivie*). Joan Blaeu's Atlas of Scotland shows some Scots spellings for well-known places which indicate some of their origins: Milngavie is shown as *Milgay*, possibly meaning "Mill of Guy". An alternative suggestion is that the original translation meant "Gavin's Mill", and indeed Gavin's Mill remains in the town center to this day.

The Roving Baker frae Milngavie

Jig



The Scottish Horse

In late 1900, the Marquess of Tullibardine was asked by Lord Kitchener, whom he had served under on the Omdurman Campaign, to raise a regiment of Scotsmen in South Africa, called The Scottish Horse. The regiment was raised quickly and soon saw active service in the Western Transvaal. A second regiment of Scottish Horse was raised from troops recruited by the 7th Duke of Atholl. It saw heavy fighting in both the First World War, as the 13th Battalion, Black Watch, and in the Second World War, as part of the Royal Artillery. It amalgamated with the Fife and Forfar Yeomanry to form the Fife and Forfar Yeomanry/Scottish Horse in 1956. The lineage is maintained by "C" Fife and Forfar Yeomanry/Scottish Horse Squadron of The Scottish and North Irish Yeomanry based in Cupar in Fife.

The tune was first published in David Glen's *Edinburgh Collection* in 1904 and attributed to the Marchioness of Tullinbardine – Kitty Ramsay – the Red Duchess of Atholl, who accompanied her husband, John, Marquis of Tullibardine with his regiment. Katharine Marjory Ramsay was educated at Wimbledon High School and the Royal College of Music and was a keyboard player of concert standard. She was also a Scottish Unionist Party politician whose views were often unpopular in her party.

The Scottish Horse

March

The musical score for 'The Scottish Horse' march is written in 6/8 time with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It consists of seven staves of music. The first four staves form the main body of the piece, each containing four measures. The fifth staff begins with a repeat sign and contains four measures, with a first ending bracket labeled '1' over the final two measures. The sixth staff continues the melody with four measures. The seventh staff begins with a second ending bracket labeled '2' over the first three measures, followed by two measures that conclude the piece with a double bar line.

The Standard on the Braes of Mar

The Braes of Mar is an 18th century Scots tune. It is in *Bremner's Reels*, (circa 1758). The words are a later addition, appearing in Hogg's *Jacobite Relics* (1821). The tune commemorates the raising of the Stewart standard by John Erskine, 6th Earl of Mar at Braemar on September 6, 1715. However, the words refer to Bonnie Prince Charlie, who led the uprising of 1745.

John Erskine, Earl of Mar, KT (1675 – May 1732) was a Scottish Jacobite who was the eldest son of Charles, Earl of Mar (who died in 1689), from whom he inherited estates that were heavily loaded with debt. He was the 23rd Earl of Mar in the first creation of the earldom. He was also the sixth earl in the seventh creation (of 1565). He was nicknamed "Bobbing John", for his tendency to shift back and forth from faction to faction, whether from Tory to Whig or Hanoverian to Jacobite. Deprived of office by the new king in 1714, Mar raised the standard of rebellion against the Hanoverians; at the battle of Sheriffmuir in November 1715, Mar's forces outnumbered those of his opponent, but victory eluded him. At Fetteresso his cause was lost, and Mar fled to France, where he would spend the remainder of his life. The parliament passed a Writ of Attainder for treason against Mar in 1716 as punishment for his disloyalty, which was not lifted until 1824. He died in 1732.

This standard is supposed to have been made by the Earl's lady, and was very elegant; the color was blue, having on the one side the Scottish arms wrought in gold, and on the other the Scottish thistle, with these words beneath, "No Union," and on the top the ancient motto "Nemo me impune lacessit." It had pendants of white ribbon, one of which had these words written upon it, "For our wronged king, and oppressed country;" the other ribbon had, "For our lives and liberties."

The Standard on the Braes of Mar

Strathspey



The Sugar Merchant

The wealth generated both directly and indirectly by Caribbean slavery had a major impact on the city of Glasgow, and on Scotland as a whole. Many West Indian merchants and plantation owners based in Glasgow made nationally significant fortunes, some of which boosted the Scottish economy, as did the fortunes of the temporary Scottish economic migrants who traveled to some of the wealthiest of the Caribbean islands.

Formed in 1798, the Pig Club was home to the city's so-called "sugar aristocracy" who derived their wealth from the estates and plantations of the West Indies. At the Pig Club, which met in the Trades Hall during winter, the shows of wealth of its members were unashamedly on display. Rum punch was served, menus were written in gold on white satin and turtle was among the delicacies said to have been served. Balls for hundreds of people were thrown at short notice at the nearby Assembly Rooms.

Business in the Caribbean had become a priority for many merchants after much of the tobacco business was ruined by the American Revolution. Direct business links with the estates of Jamaica were held by club members, including its first president, John Gordon of Aikenhead, of Cathcart, Lanarkshire.

Gordon was partner in tobacco and sugar trading firm Stirling, Gordon and Co, considered to be the pre-eminent trading company in the West Indies. Charles Stirling of Cadder, who also headed up the firm, was also a member of the Pig Club. Other key figures at the company - as well as Gordon's son - were to later benefit substantially from payments made by the Government to compensate for loss of slaves following parliament's final abolition of slavery in 1833.

Feasts were four or five courses and balls for hundreds of guests thrown at short notice at the Assembly Rooms in Ingram Street. West Indian rum was central to gatherings. It was used as stakes in bets, with a bottle worth the equivalent of eight shillings. If the President forgot to wear his pig chain to dinner, he would be fined a bottle of the liquor.

Politics was also high on the agenda of the Pig Club, with Gordon and Stirling "central luminaries" of the Tory Party, with interviews for prospective MPs held at company offices. Minutes of the Pig Club show the topics up for discussion within the walls of the Trades Hall, from the restoration of Tory rule to Napoleon's Italian campaign.

The Glasgow Anti-Slavery Society was formed in 1822 and, according to the Scottish Archive Network, the city was known as one of the staunchest abolitionist cities in Britain. The last meeting of the Glasgow Pig Club last was held in May 1807 -just two months after the 1807 Abolition of the Slave Trade Act was passed.

The Sugar Merchant

Reel



The Thornton Jig

The Thornton Jig is one of Donald Cameron's compositions. Donald Cameron was the greatest piper of his generation, and one of the most influential piping figures of the 19th century.

He is thought to have been born at Contin near Strathpeffer in eastern Ross and Cromarty into the farming family of Colin and Mary Cameron. His younger brother Sandy would also become a leading piper and the subject of one of the great competition reels. On December 9, 1841 he married Margaret Mackenzie (1818-1877), who thus became Maggie Cameron, namesake of one of the most popular strathspeys. They had three sons – Colin (1843-1916), Alexander (Alick-1848-1923) and Keith (1855-1899) – all of whom became important pipers and teachers who carried the family legacy into the next century.

It is said he could pipe by age eight, and by virtue of his talent was sent for tuition to Donald Mor MacLennan of Moy. He would later receive instruction from Angus MacKay and John Ban Mackenzie, two of the most important pipers of the age.

He won the prize pipe at Inverness in 1843 and at Edinburgh in 1844. He won the Gold Medals at Inverness in 1849, 1850 and 1859.

He won the new Champion of Champions contest sponsored by the Club of True Highlanders and held at Inverness in 1867. The winner of this event became known as the "King of Pipers." While the event was short-lived – only five "King of Pipers" were named – the title adhered particularly closely to the legends of John Ban MacKenzie and Donald Cameron, and the latter has been known ever since as the King of Pipers.

He was piper to various northern lairds but saw longest service as piper to Keith Stewart-MacKenzie of Seaforth at Brahan Castle near Dingwall from 1849 until his death. His influence as a teacher was far-reaching, and his pupils included his three sons as well as Alexander MacDonald (father of John MacDonald of Inverness), Donald MacKay (nephew of Angus MacKay) Alexander MacLennan and J. F. Farquharson.

Donald Cameron's fame was felt not only on the competition circuit and through his teaching, but in the piping repertoire as well. He wrote a small but significant number of light music tunes, including the strathspey "Brahan Castle" and "Lord Breadalbane's March," which was the forerunner of "Highland Wedding," one of the greatest competition marches. His influence spread to the great piobaireachd compilers of the century, both through his own connections and through the playing and teaching of his sons. He was a personal friend of Angus MacKay. He knew and had access to the extensive collections of Donald MacDonald, and in 1853 he started his own manuscript collection of bagpipe music which he passed on to his son Colin. It is now in the National Library of Scotland and its 80 tunes form a significant resource for serious students of piobaireachd. Colin Cameron became known as the foremost living piobaireachd authority in the decades before his death in 1916 and he made important contributions to David Glen's *Ancient Piobaireachd* (1880-1907) and General Thomason's *Ceol Mor* (1900). Colin's brother Alick would teach John MacDougall Gillies (1855-1925), whose influence in the early 1900s approached that of the great John MacDonald of Inverness.

Much has been made of the 'Cameron school' of piobaireachd playing, so often set against the contemporary 'MacPherson school' which derived from the teaching of Malcolm MacPherson ('Calum Piobaire, 1838-1898) and his descendants. In musical terms, the differences were minor, but they were magnified by adherents who promoted the superiority of their teachers long after the teachers were dead. Like most leading pipers and authorities, the principle figures in both camps found diverse influences and displayed a wide range of playing styles. Later attempts to standardize certain expressive characteristics

of the Camerons and MacPhersons tended to polarize the playing styles in a way that did not exist when the prime movers were alive.

According to the “Notices of Pipers” entry published in the *Piping Times* in April, 1968, Donald Cameron was “practically illiterate,” though he could read music, “but preferred to note his tunes in a form of canntaireachd.” He:

was one of the very few who could keep up a continuous sound on the practice chanter. He was a shrewd, clever man, full of Highland lore and tradition; a keen angler.... In appearance, as in disposition, he was the ‘ideal successor of such hereditary pipers as the MacCrimmons, and we shall not look upon his like again.’ Personally he was a most congenial, unassuming man and benevolent to a fault.

Donald Cameron died in Maryburgh, Scotland, on January 7, 1868 and was buried in the High Kirk, Inverness. The march to the cemetery was accompanied by piping by the leading players of the day.

The Thornton Jig

Jig

Donald Cameron



The Wedding of Ballyporeen

Ballyporeen (Irish: *Béal Átha Póirín*) is a village in County Tipperary, Ireland. It lies in the Galtee-Vee Valley with the Galtee Mountains to the north and the Knockmealdowns to the south. The River Duag which is a tributary of the Suir runs through the village.

The origins of the name are not definitively understood. The most accepted Irish translation is the "Ford Mouth of the Round Stones". Those stones may have been river deposits or dye stones left there by inhabitants from a cloth dyeing process. Another theory is the original name got corrupted over time; a 1618 document referred to "Bealanporan", this and possible previous forms would alter its meaning. One respected historian believed 'Powers-town' was the correct translation of its origins.

The village has been for a long while known to the lovers of song as the scene of "The Wedding of Ballyporeen," and the house where it was supposed to have been written.

English sources make a claim of authorship of the song for James Field Stanfield (1749-1824) - shown above, Dublin-born, who seems to have had a life in the theatre as a jack-of-all-trades, including comedian, actor, scenery painter and playwright. He wrote a comic opera called *The Fisherman*, performed in 1786 and was for some years manager of a theater in Scarborough, and of a company in the north of York. Stanfield's song was called "The Irish Nuptials, or the Wedding at Ballyporeen" and was first performed at Scarborough in 1797.

His biography reads:

James Field Stanfield was born in 1749 at Dublin. He for the Catholic priesthood France. He was He joined the Eagle (under Captain David Wilson) in Liverpool on a slaving expedition to Benin as a common sailor on 7 September 1774. He was arrived on the Eagle in Benin, and transferred about 40 miles inland to a slave-trading fortress at Gato for eight months in November 1774. He was hired by Captain Wilson for the Middle Passage to Jamaica on board the True Blue, one of a crew of 15, of whom eight died. 190 slaves were sold in Jamaica, before the True Blue sailed back to Liverpool (arriving 12th April 1776) - one of only four surviving crew members, including the captain in June 1775. He was an actor in 1777 at Manchester. He married Mary Hoad on 25 October 1785 at The Parish Church, Cheltenham; Certificate signed by Hugh Hughes, curate, and parties' signatures witnessed by Sarah Trapp - illiterate - and James Morris. NB Groom spelled name with "ff". James Field Stanfield was "The Fishermen", a two-act comic opera, unpublished in 1786. He was Ho made his debut as part of Tate Wilkinson's York circuit company (his wife also being a performer) on 7 October 1786 at Doncaster. He was "Observations on a Guinea Voyage" was published - a series of letters addressed to The Rev'd Thomas Clarkson in May 1788. He was "The Guinea Voyage", a dramatic poem published in 1789. He was "Life of the late John Howard" (the prison reformer) published anonymously by W Thompson of Newcastle in 1790. He was a brandy merchant between 1793 and 1796 at Sunderland. He was Songs and verse (15 pieces) published in the Freemasons' Magazine between 1793 and 1798. He married Maria Field Kell on 29 October 1801. James Field Stanfield was "Essay on the study & composition of biography" published by subscription in Sunderland - "moralistically erudite" but "confused and ineffective in a very strange degree" in 1813. He was He taught elocution and composition in April 1814 at Edinburgh. He was a prompter between 1819 and 1820 at Glasgow. He died on 9 May 1824 at Wootton Street, Lambeth, London; (his home) "aged 74", having had a total of ten children by his two wives. He was buried on 15 May 1824 at St Mary's, Lambeth.

The Wedding of Ballyporeen

Quickstep



The Wind on the Heath

The Wind on the Heath was arranged by Alex Sim. Alexander Sim was born in Birnam, Perthshire (near Dunkeld). His father was also a fiddler and, from an early age, Alec was taught by James Macintosh, fiddler/composer from Dunkeld. Later, as a postal worker, he went to Aberdeen to work, and there in 1928 he founded the Aberdeen Strathspey & Reel Society. Sim published "The Wind on the Heath (A Scottish Pastoral)" in 1930.

The Wind on the Heath

Slow Air



There's a Hole in the Boat

There's a Hole in the Boat (Tha toll air a' bhàta mhòr) is from a piece of mouth music titled "The Boat Leaks. Mouth music, *puirt à beul* (literally "tunes from a mouth") is a traditional form of song native to Scotland, Ireland, and Cape Breton Island, Nova Scotia.

Puirt à beul has sometimes been used for dancing when no instruments were available. Although some people believe that *puirt à beul* derives from a time when musical instruments, particularly bagpipes, were unavailable because they were banned, there is no evidence that musical instruments were banned by the Disarming Acts or the Act of Proscription 1746.

There's a Hole in the Boat

Reel



Victoria Hornpipe

Victoria Hornpipe was first published in the Skye Collection. The famous Skye Collection, which first appeared in 1887 and was later reprinted in a smaller edition, has been out of print for many years. The title page indicates that it included "the best Reels & Strathspeys extant embracing over four hundred tunes collected from all the best sources, compiled and arranged for violin and piano by Dr. Keith Norman Macdonald."

The history of this great music collection goes back over a hundred years. In the 1880's, Keith Norman MacDonald started to gather tunes, both those that were written down and those that had been passed on "by ear".

Dr. Keith Norman Macalister MacDonald was born in Sleat, in the Isle of Skye, on the 23rd of November, 1834. He was the third son of Lieutenant Charles Macdonald of Ord and Ann MacLeod, who was the daughter of Captain Neil MacLeod of Gesto. His family was well placed socially and financially on both

sides – he was privately tutored as a child – but he was reared to have a deep regard for Eileen a' Cheo (The Misty Isle) and for Gaelic culture in general.

His early years and adolescence appear to have been spent in Skye, but he left to study medicine at the University of Edinburgh in 1854. After graduating, in 1858, he returned to Skye to practice as a physician for two years, and then, from 1860, spent the next decade balancing work and further medical studies in Lochaber, Wales, Bath, and Prome. In Prome, he was appointed by the Burmese government as a Civil Surgeon, and he took charge of a hospital, a dispensary, and three hundred convicts. He was a prolific writer in medicine.

He married Eliza Mary Niblett in 1872, with whom he had two sons and three daughters. As time went on, his attention turned increasingly to his native culture, language and music. In 1887, while living in Cupar, Fife, he published *The Skye Collection*. He provided pianoforte arrangements for all of the tunes, which was presumably to make the collection accessible and acceptable to the drawing rooms of the Day. He utilized a range of sources, including well-known fiddle collections, pipe collections, and his own memory of melodies that had been popular on the Isle of Skye.

As a musical editor, he attracted a certain amount of criticism, posthumously at least, due to his not always being a careful proof-reader, and failing to acknowledge consistently the contributions of his contributors.

He died on November 1, 1913 at the age of 78.

Victoria Hornpipe

Hornpipe



Whistle O'er the Lave O't

Whistle O'er the Lave O't is most commonly used in Highland dance for the slow steps of the Seann Triubhas. Seann Triubhas is a Gaelic phrase which means "Old Trousers". It is called this because the Scottish wanted a way of celebrating getting their Scottish culture back from the British.

There has been a widely accepted story that the kicking or sweeping movements of the legs in the first step represented the attempt of the dancer to shake off the 'despicable' trews, but D.G. MacLennan writes in *Traditional Highland and Scottish Dances* that 'this first step has nothing to do with the idea of kicking off the trews, but...is new to the dance and was composed by myself'. The Seann Triubhas, then, is simply about a pair of old trews which may or may not have been a subject of distaste or fun to the wearer, and may or may not have something to do with the Jacobite Rebellion of 1745. Trews were anciently associated with the Celts. Tartan trews were part of the Highland wardrobe for chieftains and gentlemen whilst on horseback from the early 17th century onward. Some Seann Triubhas steps seem to have originated from hard shoe dancing, and the dance was taught to be performed in regular shoes with heels by dancing masters in the 19th century.

In the late 18th century, the dance was performed to a fiddle tune called 'Seann Triubhas Uilleachan' (Gaelic for 'Willie's old trousers'), previously and more scurrilously called 'The De'il Stick the Minister'. When the dance began to be incorporated into Highland Dance competitions, which were usually played for by pipers, the tune was changed to 'Whistle O'er the Lave o't', which could be played on the bagpipe and is the tune commonly used for the dance today.

A manuscript in James Scott Skinner's hand (above), for the Dance Seann Triubhas, indicates the tune is by John Bruce. Skinner hasn't given detailed bowing, but tells the player to use '4 bows' to each bar. The printed bass line uses only octave crotchets. Along the right margin he wrote 'The composer died in Dumfries Poorhouse.' Bruce (c. 1720-1785) was a Jacobite soldier, played for dances, and was a 'remarkable Reel Fiddler'.

Whistle O'er the Lave O't

Strathspey

(Seann Triubhas)



Willie's gane to Melville Castle

Earliest records indicate that in 1155 in the reign of King Malcolm IV, Malleville was an estate in the ownership of an Anglo-Norman Baron called Galfrid de Malle who was Sheriff of Edinburgh and Governor of Edinburgh Castle. It remained in his family until the time of King Robert II in 1371 when, through marriage it passed to Sir John Ross of Halkhead. The castle continued as the seat of that branch of the Ross family for many generations.

In 1542, owing to the death of her father, King James V, Mary Stuart became Queen of Scotland when she was only six days old. Because of political and religious unrest in Scotland she was to spend her early years in France with her mother Marie de Guise, adopting much of French culture, and controversially, the Roman Catholic faith.

In 1561, after the death of her husband King Francis II, Marie Stuart exchanged the culture and splendor of the French court and returned to Scotland, a nineteen year old widow. Though the Scottish Royal Court was established in Holyrood Palace in Edinburgh, the Queen settled her French retinue a few miles to the south, in an area which is known, even today, as Little France. In 1565 after four years of widowhood, and against the earnest pleadings of her advisors she chose to marry her Catholic cousin Lord Darnley, a disaster from which her later problems sprang. Her future life was to be etched in blood.

The Queen, a fine horsewoman, became a frequent visitor to the nearby Melville Castle, invariably in the company of her Italian secretary and close companion Seigneur David Rizzio. This close friendship caused jealousy and hatred in the mainly Protestant Scottish Nobles. In an attempt to raise Rizzio's standing the Queen tried to persuade Lord Ross to give the Lordship of Melville to Rizzio. Though it was not to be, Rizzio nevertheless took apartments in the castle. The castle became known to the local people as Rizzios house. This further incensed the Nobles. On one of the Queens visits he planted a tree as a token of his love for her. The tree, a majestic Spanish Chestnut (*castanea sativa*) survives to this day some 450 years later. The Queen responded by planting 5 oak trees along the drive which also survive to this day.

Such blatant displays of love however, were to be Rizzio's downfall. The Scottish nobles persuaded Lord Darnley, that Rizzio was the Queens lover and, in 1566 they forced their way into her apartments in Holyrood palace and murdered him before the Queens eyes. He was to suffer many stab wounds. A few years later Lord Darnley was himself to be strangled by the order of the Earl of Bothwell, Mary's new suitor. Mary was accused of complicity in the murder and was held in captivity by the Scottish Lords. She was later to escape and seek sanctuary in England where she was eventually to be betrayed, imprisoned and beheaded by her cousin Elizabeth of England. The trees however remain enduring symbols of The Queen and Rizzio's ill-fated affection for each other.

In 1762 Sir David Rannie purchased the estate. He had acquired a vast fortune after 30 years of trading with the East India Company in Eastern seas based on Calcutta. His return to Scotland was short lived, as after 5 years he died leaving his two young daughters prey to the landed gentry. The shrewd Henry Dundas, a lawyer, and son of the neighboring estate of Arniston, was 24 when he married the 14 year old Elizabeth acquiring both her estate and her fortune. He was clever and industrious with consuming ambition. His service as a Member of Parliament in London under Prime Minister Pitt, was to be rewarded by an appointment as the first Viscount Melville. He also held the most prestigious and powerful position in Scotland as Lord Advocate. This is commemorated in a marble statue in the Advocates Hall in Edinburgh.

His new found wealth allowed him to commission James Playfair, the renowned Scottish architect of the time to design a new castle and in 1786 the old medieval edifice was demolished and the new Castle was

built on its footprint. This building, an impressive castellated mansion with its spacious pillared entrance hall, elegant staircase and fine reception rooms, was created principally for entertaining on a grand scale.

In 1791 at the time of the French revolution and Britain's war with France, Lord Melville was appointed Home Secretary and Minister for War. He now wielded enormous power throughout Britain and its dominions. His preoccupation in state matters however, resulted in a rash investment and the loss of all of Elizabeth's fortune in the crash of the Ayrshire Bank. This misadventure resulted in an impoverished Countess and a mortgaged Melville Castle. His successful political career however continued with his appointment as First Lord of the Admiralty but these various government appointments meant that he was required to spend long months in London whereupon his long suffering wife, her fortune lost, eloped into the arms of another.

In 1822, in anticipation of George IV's visit to Scotland, an impressive fluted stone column 135ft high was erected in the gardens of St. Andrews Square to bear the figure of the King. However, the Edinburgh dignitaries, momentarily displeased with the King, surmounted the column with the figure of Lord Melville. The King was required to make do with a less prominent position in Hanover Street and a modest pedestal of only 15 feet. Lord Melville also had sight of the plans for the New Town, and to the dismay of the officials he acquired the principal site in St Andrews Square and built the finest classical mansion house in the city. The church originally intended for the site had to be relocated to George Street. It is known as Saint Andrews 'the round church which leaves no corner for the devil.'

In 1828, King George IV again visited Scotland as a guest of the Duke of Buccleuch at Dalkeith Palace. Whether aware of his displacement from St. Andrews Square, the King visited Melville Castle. For this, a special carriage way, now Melville Gate Road, was created between the two mansions. A grand review of the Midlothian Yeomanry, of which Lord Melville was Colonel, took place on the south lawn. For this occasion Lord Melville arranged a lavish Banquet and among the distinguished personages gathered to meet the King was Sir Walter Scott who lived nearby and was a frequent visitor to the Castle. It is recorded that a sumptuous meal was enjoyed by the guests and the members of the Yeomanry, who were amply provided for. The Estate workers also enjoyed a feast and there was still enough food remaining for the poor of the district to be fed.

In 1842, on the occasion of her first tour of Scotland, 23 year old Queen Victoria was a guest at the Castle and was enamored by the beautiful and tranquil character of the Estate. Walter Scott was also inspired to write of 'Melville's Beechy Grove' in his work 'Grey Brother'.

The Castle remained in the hands of the Dundas family for some generations and after the Second World War, the Ninth Lord Melville moved to a smaller house on the Estate and the Castle was temporarily leased as an army rehabilitation centre and later as a hotel. In the late 1980's the Castle, the Estate and the adjoining farms were sold. The Castle however, suffered badly from neglect and the ensuing dry rot brought it to dereliction and eventual closure. In 1993, after being open to the weather and with the roof and floors collapsing, it was acquired by the Hay Trust and over a period of 8 years, it underwent extensive restoration and refurbishment to become again the fine and elegant building you see today. It remains in the ownership of the Trust and was opened as a hotel in June 2003.

During renovation, an apparition, shrouded and featureless but unmistakably female in form and deportment, was seen to move from the fireplace of the Library bar towards and through the wall opposite. As work progressed, when the old plaster was stripped from the wall, a built up doorway was revealed. It was re-opened and now serves as the entrance to the Arniston room from the Library. The spirit has also been seen hovering at the foot of the bed in a first floor bedroom and most recently as a shadowy figure at the window. These visitations persist and invariably occur at dusk or during the hours of darkness! Speculation suggests that it could be the distraught spirit of Mary Stuart searching for her close companion David Rizzio and their times of happiness at Melville Castle.

Willie's gane to Melville Castle March



Young Rory

Young Rory may refer to Rory MacKay. Rory, was probably born at Tongue, and was almost certainly piper to the chiefs of Mackay, before being forced to flee his home territory in 1609. Rory Mackay was married to an illegitimate daughter of the first Lord Reay. According to tradition, Rory cut the hand off a gentleman's servant in a tussle for the use of a boat. The Mackenzie chieftain of Gairloch was present and invited the piper to come to work for him, rather than face punishment. In exchange, Mackenzie sent Lord Reay a shepherd, whose descendants were living at Halladale, Sutherland, until recently.

The tune, Young Rory, also known as Stumpie Strathspey, was used, as were so many famous Scots melodies, by poet Robert Burns (1759–1796) for one of his revisions of a Scots song.

*Hap and row, hap and row,
Hap and row, the feetie o',t
I thocht I was a maiden fair
Till I heard the greetie o't.
My daddy was a fiddler fine,
My minnie she made mankie-o;
And I mysel' a thumpin' quean,
Wha danced the reel o' Stumpie O.*

*Gossip cup, the gossip cup,
The kimmer clash and caudle-O;
The glowin moon, the wanton loon,
The cuttie-stool and cradle-O.
Douce dames maun hae their bairn-time borne,
Sae dinna glower sae glumpie-O,
Birds love the morn and craws love corn,
And maids the reel o' Stumpie-O.*

Young Rory

Strathspey



The first part of the paper discusses the importance of understanding the cultural context of the research. It highlights how cultural differences can influence the interpretation of data and the design of the study. The second part of the paper focuses on the methodology used in the study, including the selection of participants and the data collection process. The third part of the paper presents the results of the study, which show that there are significant differences in the way that people from different cultures interpret and use technology. The final part of the paper discusses the implications of these findings for future research and practice.

The study was conducted in a laboratory setting, where participants were asked to perform a series of tasks that required the use of a computer. The tasks were designed to be culturally neutral, but the results showed that participants from different cultures had different levels of proficiency and confidence when using the computer. This suggests that cultural factors can influence the way that people learn and use technology.

The findings of this study have important implications for the design of technology-based training programs. It suggests that training programs should be tailored to the cultural needs of the participants, and that researchers should be aware of the cultural context of their research. This will help to ensure that the results of the research are valid and reliable, and that the findings can be applied in a meaningful way.