

Celtic Guide

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NEXT MONTH:

CELTIC MYSTERIES



From the Editor

I am very excited, this issue, to report that I have two new guest authors joining the pages of Celtic Guide.

Scottish “romance” novelist Victoria Roberts has provided a great article on Romantic Scotland, along with some wonderful photographs, including the one used to create the drawing for our April cover. This photograph was taken by Cameron Morrison.

Our second writer is actually two writers, a husband and wife team from Vermont – Cass and Deborah Wright – who are ardent Highland Games attendees and who are currently finishing up a book on Scottish clans and Highland Games participation. They will be providing a monthly column called “Henceforth Tales,” the first of which appears on the following pages. In this story of the MacDougall Clan we find that not all Scots supported King Robert Bruce’s rise to fame.

How thrilling it is to have these writers participating in this little adventure called the Celtic Guide . . . designed to promote and preserve the Celtic culture.

We were very thrilled, in past issues of the Guide, to have articles by Rod Perry, the world’s expert on the *Iditarod*, and Crichton Miller, the world’s expert on the Celtic Cross. Rod has informed me he has introduced the Celtic Guide to a writer for National Geographic. It will be interesting to see what develops from this.

We’ve also been informed that we’ve been introduced to some Hollywood writers and publicists. The word is spreading, as we hoped it would.

April’s issue is dedicated most specifically to the story behind National Tartan Day, with a slight detour to Hawaii.

“Hawaii?” - you ask.

Yes, our vacation this spring was to Hawaii where the Guide found a very substantial Celtic connection. In fact, as this issue goes online the 31st Annual Hawaiian Scottish Festival and Highland Games will be taking place. We’ll have more, inside, on this Celtic/Hawaiian mix.

Though we feature Scotland almost exclusively in this issue, we are not deserting Ireland and other Celtic lands. In May, especially because of the Beltane Celtic holiday, we’ll focus on ancient Celtic ways of life – beliefs, practices, mysteries, etc. – and from as many Celtic locations as we can. Plans are also underway for monthly themes to last several issues into the future.

Thanks, again, to all who have embraced this idea and contributed to it. Where it all ends, nobody knows, but in the meantime I’m enjoying the ride.

I hope you are, too.

Jim McQuiston
Editor & Publisher

Henceforth Tales

by Cass & Deborah Wright

MacDougall

No Highland clan has a history of more striking changes, nor more reversals of fortune than does the MacDougall family. Their progenitor was the mighty Somerled, Thane of Argyll and Lord of the Isles, in the middle 1100's. Early in the reign of Malcolm IV, the Thane made several descents upon the Lowlands, and in 1157 made peace with the King, on terms as an independent prince.

It was during this time that the possession of the north country still hung in the balance between the Norse and Scottish races, and seeking to reverse the Stewart conquest of Cowal and Bute, Somerled sailed up the Clyde with a great fleet to attack the Stewart Lords in their own territory.

Somerled, and his son, Colin, however, were defeated and slain in 1164, bringing another chapter in that great struggle to a close. Somerled left two surviving sons: to the younger, Reginald, fell the Lordship of the Isles, held for centuries by his descendants, the MacDonalds; the elder, Dugal (Gaelic for "the dark-haired one"), inherited his father's possessions on the mainland, and from that branch has descended the powerful Lords of Argyll and Lorne. Over a century after Somerled, the MacDougall Lords of Argyll and Lorne were probably the most powerful families in the West, backed by the well-armed vassalage of small, hearty clans like the Munroes, the MacCullochs and the MacIntyres.

Alastair of Argyll married the third daughter of John, the Red Comyn, and following the death of King Alexander III, was a stout supporter of Comyn's claims to the throne of Scotland.

The pivotal episode at the Church of the Minorites, wherein Robert the Bruce allegedly broke the sanctity of truce and slew John Comyn, made the MacDougalls his bitter enemies.

Again and again, Alastair of Argyll, and his son, John of Lorne, came very close to achieving their pledge to slay the King. Shortly after Bruce's defeat at Methven, his small army was wandering among the western mountains when it was suddenly attacked by John of Lorne and his powerful followers. While guarding the rear of his retreating company, the king, passed through a narrow way between river and hill, where three of the MacDougall clansmen made a strenuous effort to capture him. One seized his bridle, but a sword-stroke clove his arm from his shoulder. Another thrust his hand between the king's foot and stirrup, trying to drag him from the saddle, but the king spurred the steed and the attacker was dislodged. A third clansman leapt from the hillside onto the horse, trying to garrote the king from behind. Hunching forward, the Bruce pitched his foe over his head, cleft his skull with his sword, and then slew the man at his stirrup with a final stroke. Having left most of his assailants dead



MacDougall Tartan and Shield



who swiftly sent Sir James Douglas, with Sir Alexander Fraser and his men, higher along the slope; soon a shower of arrows from the flanking party took the MacDougall forces from behind. Retreating, they crossed the Bridge of Awe, and were slain in large numbers at a spot still marked by their burial cairns. The Bruce captured Dunstaffnage, which had been the MacDougall chief's seat, and began laying the country waste; whereupon Alastair of Argyll surrendered and was received into favor, though his son remained a rebel.

or dying, the Bruce was not yet free, for one of them still clutched the king's plaid in a death grip, and only by unclasping the plaid's brooch was the Bruce able to gallop away unscathed. Known thereafter as the Brooch of Lorne, that royal clasp has remained in the Clan's possession, becoming the most tangible evidence of the MacDougalls' Medieval greatness.

Several times thereafter, John of Lorne came maddeningly within reach of catching the King; on one such occasion, he pursued the monarch with a bloodhound. Bruce tried eluding his pursuers by dividing his forces again and again, but with each division, the dog followed the party containing the King, until at last, seemingly on the point of being taken, Bruce used the old tactic of wading a bowshot down a running stream, to throw the hound off the scent, and escaped yet again.

After his return from Rachryn, the Bruce journeyed back into the West to avenge the cruelty he had suffered from John of Lorne. The latter awaited him in the steep, narrow defile between Loch Awe and Loch Etive, known as the Pass of Brander, a place so narrow no two men could ride abreast, with Ben Cruachan towered above, river pools loudly roiling below. There Lorne set his ambush, and sprang the trap, but his luck soured, and he was out-manuevered by the King,

Loch Awe

In the years after Bannockburn, when Bruce sailed into the Western Isles, none refused him obedience, except John of Lorne.

The Clan's luck improved, due to their later Stuart loyalties, throughout the Scottish civil war. In the 1700's, though Jacobite by preference, their fortunes held firm as they remained home and neutral, banners down and lands intact, in the Uprisings of both '15 and '45.

Vice Admiral Sir John MacDougall, the 25th chief, had a celebrated naval career under Queen Victoria, and was held in high regard for his work on developing the port of Oban, and improving the estates of Dunollie Castle.

This material is just a sampling of one of the 60 clan names and legends appearing in the upcoming book -

Henceforth Tales

by Cass & Deborah Wright

Follow future issues of The Celtic Guide for further information about publication details. . . . and thank you for joining us at the hearth !

- DW

The Romance of Scotland

by Victoria Roberts



This little burn, known as Allt Da-Ghob or the forked burn, runs in a series of cascades down through Gleann Da-Ghob from Meall Greigh, a satellite of Ben Lawers. Where the burn meets the river Lyon it ends in a picturesque waterfall before flowing beneath a ruinous bridge known locally as 'The Roman Bridge.' Although unlikely that it is of such an age, there are other Roman-related sites nearby including the claimed birth site of Pontius Pilot at Fortingall. This photo by Cameron Morrison was also used for the drawing on this month's Celtic Guide.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Victoria Roberts writes Scottish historical romance about kilted heroes and warriors from the past. The first of her debut series, *Temptation in a Kilt*, will be available from Sourcebooks Casablanca in September 2012. For more information, please visit her web site at www.victoriarobertsauthor.com

What is it about the rolling moors, the heather-draped landscape and the rich history of Scotland that appeals to us? Whether it's the

strapping tales of Robert the Bruce, William Wallace or the inspiring poetry of the country's beloved Robert Burns, Scotland's past is marked with battles and the painful scars of those who fought for freedom.

The history of a nation always fighting for freedom and independence, Scotland's people continuously challenged and stood against those who tried to achieve power on their land—mainly the Vikings and the English. Men such as Robert the Bruce and William Wallace gave pride to Scotland's clans.



*Mary, Queen of Scots
by François Clouet*

of Scotland from 1542-1567 and then became queen consort of France from 1559-1560. After the death of Queen Mary I of England and under the laws of succession, Mary Stuart was next in line to the English throne after her father's cousin, Elizabeth I, who was childless. In many views, Elizabeth was illegitimate, making Mary the rightful queen of England.

Prince Charles Edward Louis Casimir Stuart (1720-88), also known as Bonnie Prince Charlie or The Young Pretender, was the instigator of the unsuccessful "Jacobite" uprising of 1745.

Jacobite was the name given to the supporters of King James VII of Scotland and II of Britain who fled from the country in 1689 in order to escape an invading army led by William of Orange (King Billy.)

Widespread fear ranged throughout Britain that James would reinstate Catholicism as the national religion.

There were several misconceptions about the Jacobite uprising. The Jacobite cause was not about Scotland versus England; Bonnie Prince Charlie did not have any issue with leading loyal men to their death for his personal ambitions; and finally, the Jacobite uprising did not really stand for a noble cause. Simplistically, the cause was meant to put the Stuarts back on the throne. After all, the king was chosen by God, was he not?

One of the most influential families was, of course, the Stuarts or Stewarts who gifted Scotland with a couple of their most well recognized historical figures.

Mary, Queen of Scots (1542-1587) also known as Mary Stuart or Mary I of Scotland was queen regnant

It can be said that both sides were fighting for a king whose ambitions were likely foremost in his mind – political beliefs and all religious beliefs aside.

Contrary to popular belief, the Scots greatly supported the cause of the Jacobites.

Though 2,000 Scots served on the government's side at Culloden, nearly 15,000 Jacobites served on the opposing side. The Church of England would not tolerate a Catholic king, but France and Spain, two Catholic nations, would aid Prince Charles Stuart. Furthermore, the plan was to rally the chiefs of various Highland clans to their side. The government troops were far from experienced whereas the Highlanders were well-seasoned warriors.

To Prince Charlie's dismay, the uprising was unsuccessful and there was a hefty price placed on his head. Despite all of the traps laid out for him, he managed to escape them all. This could have been due to the fact he learned to adapt to hiding and donning several disguises. His most well-known disguise had to be dressing as a maid in order to escape to the Isle of Skye.

Flora MacDonald, a young woman aided in this plot. The plan was that Flora was to escort Bonnie Prince Charlie to the Isle of Skye dressed as her maidservant. Their scheming worked and Prince Charlie was not captured. Some may say his freedom came with a price. Prince Charles Edward Stuart died in 1788, a drunken old man. But he will always be remembered as the brave adventurer who became the legendary Bonnie Prince Charlie.



*Bonnie Prince Charlie
by John Pettie*

– Victoria Roberts

Freedom

by Jim McQuiston

Though it had its beginnings much earlier, it wasn't until 2006 that I first realized the respect with which National Tartan Day was being treated across the United States. In that year, I met Robert Murdoch, who was about mid-way through his long tenure as National Chairman.

I learned that this special day has slowly developed into what would become a tribute to Scots in America and around the world, and also to the role the Declaration of Arbroath played as a pattern for the writing of the United States Declaration of Independence.

The Arbroath document accompanied Robert Bruce's ascension to the throne of Scotland after many years of fighting for Scottish freedom from England – a task he took up after the death of William Wallace. These two men are perhaps the two most revered heroes of Scotland. Their statues, in fact, grace either side of the gate entrance to Edinburgh Castle.

Even though Bruce had sacrificed much for his country, including losing members of his immediate family, living in deprivation for many years, and risking his life numerous times . . . with all this, the Arbroath letter to the Pope still carried the warning that even Bruce would be replaced if he did not honor the will of the people.

This type of limitation was nearly unheard of in the history of royalty. The exact words are:

“Yet if he should give up what he has begun, and agree to make us or our kingdom subject to the King of England or the English, we should exert ourselves at once to drive him out as our enemy and a



Celtic Guide publisher, Jim McQuiston (upper left), with Robert Murdoch, who has served as National Chairman of Tartan Day since 1999. At right, Murdoch meets with actor Sean Connery, a very famous and leading advocate of Scotland.



Declaration of Arbroath

subverter of his own rights and ours, and make some other man who was well able to defend us our King; for, as long as but a hundred of us remain alive, never will we on any conditions be brought under English rule. It is in truth not for glory, nor riches, nor honours that we are fighting, but for freedom - for that alone, which no honest man gives up but with life itself."

There has been much written about not only the similarities between the thoughts in these two famous declarations, but also about the similarity of the Declaration of Arbroath to wording and passages in all of the U.S. founding documents.

When in Washington, DC, this past January, I viewed the three main founding documents - The Declaration of Independence, The Bill of Rights, and The Constitution. It was simply awe-inspiring to see the actual handwriting - not a copy or facsimile - but the actual handwriting of Ben Franklin, Thomas Jefferson, John Hancock, and so many others who were risking life and fortune, much like Robert Bruce did so many

years earlier, for the cause of freedom. While there are some legends that Thomas Jefferson and Benjamin Franklin were shown the Declaration of Arbroath before they wrote the U.S. declaration, there is no solid evidence.

Jefferson had at least some Scottish blood, through the Keith family whose name appears on the 1320 declaration, but it is not known whether either man knew the contents of the Arbroath letter. It remains a mystery as to how so many ideas, words and phrases were transposed from one document to another.

It should be said that there were intermediate documents which carried forward these same ideas of freedom, not the least of which are the Westmoreland (PA) Resolves and the Mecklenburg (NC) Declaration, both pre-dating the Declaration of Independence by one year.

There was an even earlier and perhaps "first" declaration of independence by Scots who had come to America by way of Ireland.

In 1743, in a small Presbyterian church

FROM THE SUBLIME TO THE HILARIOUS

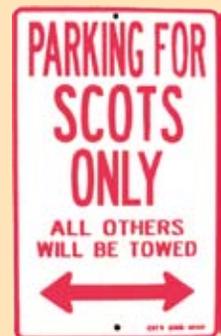


Kristin Olsen is the proprietor of the Celtic Attic web site, where you will find all types of Irish, Scottish and Viking imports - from this beautiful bracelet made right in her own shop, to crazy gifts like the "Scots Only" parking sign. Kristin won't sell anything that she is not absolutely proud of. "I want happy customers, I want repeat customers,

I want my customers to call me by my first name and have a smile part their lips when they think of Celtic Attic and the pride of the Celts & the Vikings!

Kristin has also written articles for Celtic Guide and has written a book - *A Leprechaun's Pot of Gold*. She is already busy on her next book dealing with Faeries.

VISIT HER WEBSITE AT <http://www.celticattic.com>



known as Middle Octoraro, located in eastern Pennsylvania, many “Scotch-Irish” families from neighboring churches gathered under the leadership of one of the great unsung heroes of the American Revolution – Rev. Alexander Craighead – to celebrate the Scottish National Covenant, which reinforced the Declaration of Arbroath with the idea that the king served pretty much at the whim of his people. None other than Benjamin Franklin, a shirt tail relative of Craighead, reported on this fiery preacher’s call for independence from the English king.

The Craighead family story, along with that of Andrew Jackson, John C. Calhoun and others with links to this piece of the Scotch-Irish diaspora, is a story for another time.

For now, let it be sufficient to repeat the declaration made November 11, 1743, in frontier Pennsylvania, by the Celtic forefathers of those who fought the American Revolution.

With revered family swords raised in defiance, these long-suffering people declared –

“Some imagine that the sword is drawn for fear of man . . . some pretend that it is drawn in rebellion . . . but the reason of the sword’s being drawn is because our renowned ancestors were constrained to draw the sword in the defense of their own freedom. Our drawing of the sword is to testify to the world that we are one in judgment with them, and that we are, this day, willing to maintain the same war in defending ourselves against all opposers thereof, although such defense should cost us our lives.”

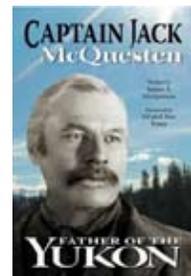
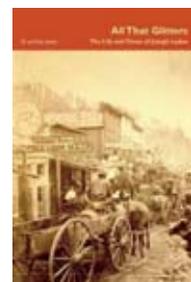
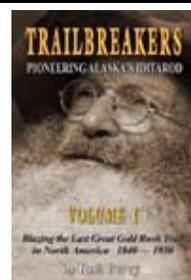
Yes! The idea of personal freedom is as old as the freedom fighters of the Highlands, islands and moors of Scotland and the glens and meadows of Ireland. It manifested itself through many battles in both countries, including those fought by Robert Bruce, and was carried to America, where Celts led the charge for freedom for the people of the United States of America.

National Tartan Day is the celebration of that inner quest to breath free under the yoke of no government-mandated religion or royal dynasty.

Celts in the Yukon?

People of Celtic blood played some of the more substantial roles in exploring the Yukon River Valley and other parts of Alaska and Northwest Canada. The three books shown here have been written by some pretty darn good Yukon River historians.

- Book one *Trailblazers* is by Rod Perry, most likely the world’s expert on the Iditarod race. Rod has been with the race since its beginning. He also produced a feature movie in Alaska. You can find out more about Rod’s work at <http://www.rodperry.com>.
- The second book *All That Glitters* was written by Ed and Star Jones and is principally about the Frenchman Joe Ladue. These folks are two of the premier historians for Alaska and Yukon. Their stories are as authentic as it gets. Their book is on <http://www.amazon.com>.
- Finally, Celtic Guide publisher, Jim McQuiston, presents some great history of the Father of Alaska, Father of the Yukon, along with substantial information on the 25 years BEFORE the Klondike gold rush. His book *Captain Jack* is available on [amazon.com](http://www.amazon.com) and other book sites, with more info at <http://www.fatheroftheyukon.com>.



– Tartan Day Decoded –

International Tartan Day Timeline

1320 - April 6, Declaration of Arbroath is sent to the Pope declaring Scottish independence from England.

1982 - Ed Koch, New York City mayor, declares July 1st as Tartan Day for a one-time celebration of the repeal of the 1747 law against Scots wearing tartan.

1986 - Canada proposes April 6th as Tartan Day. The first proclamation of this event is made in Nova Scotia in April of 1987.

1989 - Australia, wearing tartan is encouraged on July 1.

1996 - Australia begins promoting July 1st as International Tartan Day.

1998 - United States Senate recognizes April 6th as National Tartan Day.

1999 - Robert Murdoch accepts position as Tartan Day National Chairman

2002 - Sean Connery leads 8,250 pipers through the streets of NYC in celebration of Tartan Day.

2004 - First Tartan Day festival held in Scotland: In 2006, held at Arbroath.

2005 - William Wallace's sword flown to NYC. for Tartan Day celebration.

2005 - The United States House of Representatives recognizes April 6th as National Tartan Day.

2006 - Argentina begins to celebrate Tartan Day.

2008 - The U.S. President recognizes April 6th as National Tartan Day.

U.S. Tartan Day Resolution

*Passed By U.S. Senate
Monday, March 20, 1998*

Whereas April 6 has a special significance for all Americans, and especially those Americans of Scottish descent, because the Declaration of Arbroath, the Scottish Declaration of Independence, was signed on April 6, 1320 and the American Declaration of Independence was modelled on that inspirational document;

Whereas this resolution honors the major role that Scottish Americans played in the founding of this Nation, such as the fact that almost half of the signers of the Declaration of Independence were of Scottish descent, the Governors in 9 of the original 13 States were of Scottish ancestry, Scottish Americans successfully helped shape this country in its formative years and guide this Nation through its most troubled times;

Whereas this resolution recognizes the monumental achievements and invaluable contributions made by Scottish Americans that have led to America's preeminence in the fields of science, technology, medicine, government, politics, economics, architecture, literature, media, and visual and performing arts;

Whereas this resolution commends the more than 200 organizations throughout the United States that honor Scottish heritage, tradition, and culture, representing the hundreds of thousands of Americans of Scottish descent, residing in every State, who already have made the observance of Tartan Day on April 6 a success;

Whereas these numerous individuals, clans, societies, clubs, and fraternal organizations do not let the great contributions of the Scottish people go unnoticed:

Now, therefore, be it Resolved, That the Senate designates April 6 of each year as "National Tartan Day".

Declaration of Arbroath

Written as a letter to the Pope, in 1320, most likely by Bernard de Linton, Abbot of Arbroath and Chancellor of Scotland, and accompanied by the seals of eight earls and forty-five barons of Scotland and directed to "Our Lord the Supreme Pontiff, by the community of Scotland."

To the most Holy Father and Lord in Christ, the Lord John, by divine providence Supreme Pontiff of the Holy Roman and Universal Church, his humble and devout sons Duncan, Earl of Fife, Thomas Randolph, Earl of Moray, Lord of Man and of Annandale, Patrick Dunbar, Earl of March, Malise, Earl of Strathearn, Malcolm, Earl of Lennox, William, Earl of Ross, Magnus, Earl of Caithness and Orkney, and William, Earl of Sutherland; Walter, Steward of Scotland, William Soules, Butler of Scotland, James, Lord of Douglas, Roger Mowbray, David, Lord of Brechin, David Graham, Ingram Umfraville, John Menteith, guardian of the earldom of Menteith, Alexander Fraser, Gilbert Hay, Constable of Scotland, Robert Keith, Marischal of Scotland, Henry St Clair, John Graham, David Lindsay, William Oliphant, Patrick Graham, John Fenton, William Abernethy, David Wemyss, William Mushet, Fergus of Ardrossan, Eustace Maxwell, William Ramsay, William Mowat, Alan Murray, Donald Campbell, John Cameron, Reginald Cheyne, Alexander Seton, Andrew Leslie, and Alexander Straiton, and the other barons and freeholders and the whole community of the realm of Scotland send all manner of filial reverence, with devout kisses of his blessed feet.

Most Holy Father and Lord, we know and from the chronicles and books of the ancients we find that among other famous nations our own, the Scots, has been graced with widespread renown. They journeyed from Greater Scythia by way of the Tyrrhenian Sea and the Pillars of Hercules, and dwelt for a long course of time in Spain among the most savage tribes, but nowhere could they be subdued by any race, however barbarous. Thence they came, twelve hundred years after the people of Israel crossed the Red Sea, to their home in the west where they still live today. The Britons they first drove out, the Picts they utterly destroyed, and, even though very often assailed by the Norwegians, the Danes and the English, they took possession of that home with many victories and untold efforts; and, as the historians of old time bear witness, they have held it free of all bondage ever since. In their kingdom there have reigned one hundred and thirteen kings of their own royal stock, the line unbroken a single foreigner. The high qualities and deserts of these people, were they not otherwise manifest, gain glory enough from this: that the King of kings and Lord of lords, our Lord Jesus Christ, after His Passion and Resurrection, called them, even though settled in the uttermost parts of the earth, almost the first to His most holy faith. Nor would He have them confirmed in that faith by merely anyone but by the first of His Apostles — by calling, though second or third in rank — the most gentle Saint Andrew, the Blessed Peter's brother, and desired him to keep them under his protection as their patron forever.

The Most Holy Fathers your predecessors gave careful heed to these things and bestowed many favours and numerous privileges on this same kingdom and people, as being the special charge of the Blessed Peter's brother. Thus our nation under their protection did indeed live in freedom and peace up to the time when that mighty prince the King of the English, Edward, the father of the one who reigns today, when our kingdom had no head and our people harboured no malice or treachery and were then unused to wars or invasions, came in the guise of a friend and ally to harass them as an

enemy. The deeds of cruelty, massacre, violence, pillage, arson, imprisoning prelates, burning down monasteries, robbing and killing monks and nuns, and yet other outrages without number which he committed against our people, sparing neither age nor sex, religion nor rank, no one could describe nor fully imagine unless he had seen them with his own eyes.

But from these countless evils we have been set free, by the help of Him Who though He afflicts yet heals and restores, by our most tireless Prince, King and Lord, the Lord Robert. He, that his people and his heritage might be delivered out of the hands of our enemies, met toil and fatigue, hunger and peril, like another Macabaeus or Joshua and bore them cheerfully. Him, too, divine providence, his right of succession according to or laws and customs which we shall maintain to the death, and the due consent and assent of us all have made our Prince and King. To him, as to the man by whom salvation has been wrought unto our people, we are bound both by law and by his merits that our freedom may be still maintained, and by him, come what may, we mean to stand. Yet if he should give up what he has begun, and agree to make us or our kingdom subject to the King of England or the English, we should exert ourselves at once to drive him out as our enemy and a subverter of his own rights and ours, and make some other man who was well able to defend us our King; for, as long as but a hundred of us remain alive, never will we on any conditions be brought under English rule. It is in truth not for glory, nor riches, nor honours that we are fighting, but for freedom — for that alone, which no honest man gives up but with life itself.

Therefore it is, Reverend Father and Lord, that we beseech your Holiness with our most earnest prayers and suppliant hearts, inasmuch as you will in your sincerity and goodness consider all this, that, since with Him Whose vice-gerent on earth you are there is neither weighing nor distinction of Jew and Greek, Scotsman or Englishman, you will look with the eyes of a father on the troubles and privation brought by the English upon us and upon the Church of God. May it please you to admonish and exhort the King of the English, who ought to be satisfied with what belongs to him since England used once to be enough for seven kings or more, to leave us Scots in peace, who live in this poor little Scotland, beyond which there is no dwelling-place at all, and covet nothing but our own. We are sincerely willing to do anything for him, having regard to our condition, that we can, to win peace for ourselves. This truly concerns you, Holy Father, since you see the savagery of the heathen raging against the Christians, as the sins of Christians have indeed deserved, and the frontiers of Christendom being pressed inward every day; and how much it will tarnish your Holiness's memory if (which God forbid) the Church suffers eclipse or scandal in any branch of it during your time, you must perceive. Then rouse the Christian princes who for false reasons pretend that they cannot go to help of the Holy Land because of wars they have on hand with their neighbors. The real reason that prevents them is that in making war on their smaller neighbors they find quicker profit and weaker resistance. But how cheerfully our Lord the King and we too would go there if the King of the English would leave us in peace, He from Whom nothing is hidden well knows; and we profess and declare it to you as the Vicar of Christ and to all Christendom. But if your Holiness puts too much faith in the tales the English tell and will not give sincere belief to all this, nor refrain from favouring them to our prejudice, then the slaughter of bodies, the perdition of souls, and all the other misfortunes that will follow, inflicted by them on us and by us on them, will, we believe, be surely laid by the Most High to your charge.

To conclude, we are and shall ever be, as far as duty calls us, ready to do your will in all things, as obedient sons to you as His Vicar; and to Him as the Supreme King and Judge we commit the maintenance of our cause, casting our cares upon Him and firmly trusting that He will inspire us with courage and bring our enemies to nought. May the Most High preserve you to his Holy Church in holiness and health and grant you length of days.

Given at the monastery of Arbroath in Scotland on the sixth day of the month of April in the year of grace thirteen hundred and twenty and the fifteenth year of the reign of our King aforesaid.

The leg bone connected to the knee bone

by Jim McQuiston

I think one of the biggest lessons I have learned while studying history is that very little happens in a vacuum. It is more like a tapestry viewed from the back, where we see threads connecting from place to place to create a design that we can't always quite make out.

This happens to be true with National Tartan Day, celebrated around much of the Celtic world. This day evolved from both a celebration of the repeal of laws prohibiting the wearing of tartan, and also from a letter sent to the Pope in 1320, known as the Declaration of Arbroath. Words and ideas from this declaration were used in the United States Declaration of Independence.

The Arbroath document, in turn, resulted from the ascendancy of Robert Bruce (Robert the Bruce; Robert deBrus) to the throne of Scotland. Bruce followed on the heels of the

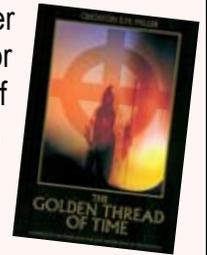
attempts of William Wallace to free Scotland from foreign control. Wallace is portrayed in the movie *Braveheart* – as is Bruce. In the final scene, Bruce is beginning the Battle of Bannock Burn, the turning point in the successful Scottish attempt at independence.

Bruce was aided at this battle by one, if not two unique forces. While he commanded the majority of loyal Scots from the Lowlands and Highlands, it was Angus Og MacDonald who came to his aid, leading what has been estimated at anywhere from 5,000 to 10,000 islanders and Highlanders. It is very possible that he was able to raise such a force as his grandson, Donald of Harlaw, was said to have also raised 10,000 troops for the Battle of Red Harlaw (this battle to be covered in the July issue of *Celtic Guide*.)

Bruce was able to hide from his enemies

Ever wonder what the Celtic Cross is all about?

The Celtic Guide is honored and very appreciative to include Crichton Miller as one of its many contributing authors. There is undoubtedly no other person alive, or perhaps who has ever lived, who has more deeply studied the history and purpose of the Celtic Cross. In his writings, Crichton reveals how this ancient measuring device, which predates even the pyramids of Giza, was also used for maritime navigation. Like much of pre-Dark Age knowledge, its symbol was kept alive in the land of the Celt, in Ireland and Scotland, as grave markers, jewelry, and more.



**Available soon
on Kindle and
as eBook**

The author tells us -



Crichton E M Miller

Christ said "seek and you will find."

"The truth will set you free" is often used as an ideal to aspire to. But is illusion more comfortable for the Human condition?

This work shows that most ancient religions were born out of measurement, and therefore modern science is descended from that same tree of knowledge. Yet the gulf between has become widened by a lack of understanding of archaic words and symbols.

The Celtic inheritance of ancient practical seafaring skills and the revealing symbols may unlock a door to a hitherto unseen history.

I am a Scottish sailor with an interest in ancient histories, philosophies and religion who has written of his discoveries so that others might tread the path behind the door that has remained firmly shut for a thousand years.

<http://www.crichtonmiller.com>

with help from Clan Donald. When the big day came, Angus and his men earned the right for Clan Donald to serve on the right hand side of the Scottish king for years to come as they descended upon the English in support of their soon-to-be king at Bannock Burn.

Later, the son of Angus Og would marry the great granddaughter of Robert Bruce, combining these two great Scottish families, and ultimately causing some family feuds along the way, one of the those being the Battle of Red Harlaw.

Another force rumored to have assisted at Bannock Burn was the mysterious Knights Templar. Many articles and books have alluded to this connection. What is known is that there were over 500 land holdings in Scotland from around this period that listed the Templars as owners. Also, on a small island in Clan Donald territory, on the Trotternish Peninsula of the Isle of Skye, are the graves of two Crusaders, the original source for the Knights Templar. These graves are nearly in sight of the old Bishop of

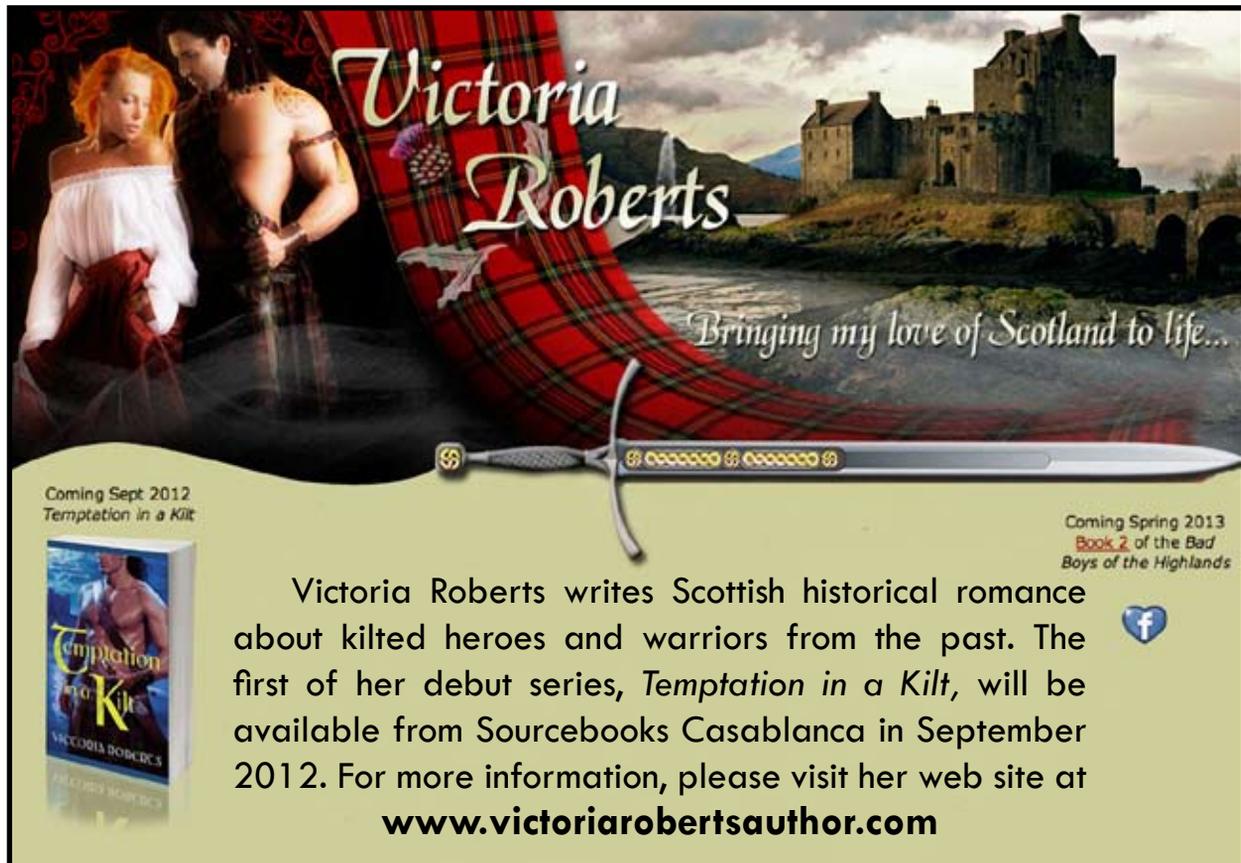
the Isle headquarters that stood in this spot, some say, for a thousand years until the fall of the Lordship of the Isles in 1498.

In addition, there are many other Scottish graves that appear to be Templars, and there is Templar evidence in the architecture of Scottish buildings, especially at Rosslyn Chapel.

One general theory is that several Templars escaped to the Isle of Mull (well within Clan Donald territory) in 1313, their organization having been dissolved the previous year by the Pope. Bannock Burn took place in 1314.

It is claimed by some that Templars blended into the existing stone masons' organization to create the Freemasons, a group given much credit for the founding of the United States.

Whatever the truth about this and other legends, Bruce did win at Bannock Burn, he did become king, the Declaration of Arbroath was sent to the Pope to declare Scottish independence, and it did become a model for the United States Declaration of Independence.



The banner features a central image of a man and a woman in historical Scottish attire. The man is shirtless, wearing a kilt, and holding a sword. The woman is wearing a white off-the-shoulder top and a red shawl. The background shows a stone castle on a hill overlooking a river. The text 'Victoria Roberts' is written in a large, elegant script. Below it, the tagline 'Bringing my love of Scotland to life...' is written in a smaller, cursive font. A sword is positioned horizontally across the bottom of the banner. On the left side, there is a small image of the book cover for 'Temptation in a Kilt' with the text 'Coming Sept 2012 Temptation in a Kilt'. On the right side, there is a small image of the book cover for 'Boys of the Highlands' with the text 'Coming Spring 2013 Book 2 of the Bad Boys of the Highlands'. A Facebook logo is also present on the right side.

Coming Sept 2012
Temptation in a Kilt

Victoria Roberts

Bringing my love of Scotland to life...

Coming Spring 2013
Book 2 of the Bad
Boys of the Highlands

Victoria Roberts writes Scottish historical romance about kilted heroes and warriors from the past. The first of her debut series, *Temptation in a Kilt*, will be available from Sourcebooks Casablanca in September 2012. For more information, please visit her web site at www.victoriarobertsauthor.com

If you thought we threw you a curveball with the February “Celts of the Great White North,” here’s one for you . . . Hawaii!

Yes, both Hawaii and the Alaska/Yukon area were magnets for the roaming, wandering Celt.

Hawaii was also a magnet for the Celtic Guide in February of 2012, and thus this article.

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No doubt the first Celts to land in Hawaii were Scotsmen, Irishmen and Welshmen – as members of the crew of Captain Cook. A monument to Cook stands at Kealakekua Bay. The inscription reads, “In memory of the great circumnavigator, Captain James Cook, R.N., who discovered these islands on the 10th of January, A.D. 1778 and fell near this spot on the 14th of February, A.D. 1779.” Cook was killed in battle, there.

Some likely Celts known to have been members of Cook’s crew were John Martin, Robert and William Anderson, Mortimer Mahoney, William Wales, Robert and George Moody, Francis McIlennie, Alexander Weir, John and Alexander McIntosh, James Gould, Daniel McKenzie, John Boyd, George Barber, Owen Keeffe, John Davis, William Hamilton, John Carter, Hugh McPherson, John Connelly, William Doyle, James Stewart, John McLeod and undoubtedly many more unrecorded sailors who accompanied Cook on his voyages.

Celts were well-known and sought after for dangerous ocean crossings simply because they lived in a Sea Kingdom for generations. The adventure to Hawaii was no different.

It didn’t take long for the Celtic and Hawaiian cultures to blend. There are many “native” Hawaiians who claim some Celtic blood. There’s even a hula about an Irish-Hawaiian named *Lola O’Brien*.

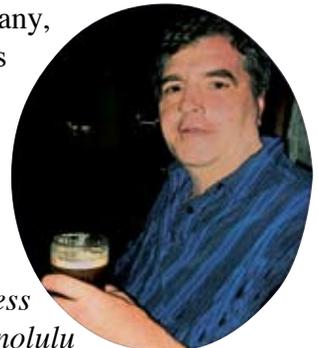


One of many photos taken on our February trip to Hawaii

Hawaii boasts the organization Friends of St. Patrick, and Honolulu boasts a half dozen Irish pubs. Also, the Hawaiian Scottish Association is holding the 31st Annual Hawaiian Scottish Festival and Highland Games, perhaps as you are reading this article. This year’s schedule is March 31st - April 1st, although the pre-celebration started as early as March 23rd.

One of the Irish Pubs, Kelly O’Neil’s, is located on Lewers Street, one of the few downtown Honolulu streets that doesn’t carry an Hawaiian name. It once led to the estate of Irishman Robert Lewers who began dealing in building lumber and supplies around 1877, in Honolulu. His company, Lewers and Cooke, was a major employer and a force behind the building of more modern Honolulu.

*Your Celtic Guide
knocks back a Guinness
at Kelly O’Neil’s, Honolulu*



Scottish businessman, James Campbell went into the sugar business in Hawaii and acquired vast land holdings around Pearl Harbor. He married a chiefess, or female ruler, from Maui.

Other Celts who became major economic players in Hawaii were George Lucas (Honolulu Planing), Francis Swanzy from Dublin (Theo. Davies Company), John Hughes (Oahu Railway and Land Co.), and Michael McNery (McInery, Ltd.) who came to Hawaii over 100 years ago and whose twin sons, Jim and Will, not only ran the family business but were prominent in city planning and civic affairs.

More recently, Roy Kelley arrived in Hawaii in 1929 and pioneered fancy hotel rooms for visitors, eventually building an empire of 15 hotels and 5,000 rooms.



*Victoria Ka'iulani Cleghorn
by Eric Caldwell*



If not for the Hawaiian shirts, Kelly O'Neil's Irish pub in Honolulu would have appeared to us as just another neighborhood Irish pub.

In the 1800s, Robert Louis Stevenson travelled over to Hawaii for his health, and became a fan.

One of his acquaintances was Victoria Ka'iulani Cleghorn, Crown Princess of the Kingdom of Hawai'i – half Scot, half Hawaiian!

Victoria was the daughter of Miriam Likelike (sister of Queen Lili'uokalani) and of the Edinburgh Scot Archibald Cleghorn. Cleghorn was another Scots businessman making good in Hawaii at that time. Stevenson even wrote a poem in Victoria's honor, referring to her as "The Island Rose."

"Forth from her land to mine she goes,
The Island maid, the Island rose;
Light of heart and bright of face:
The daughter of a double race.

Her islands here, in Southern sun,
Shall mourn their Kaiulani gone,
And I, in her dear banyan shade,
Look vainly for my little maid.

But our Scots islands far away
Shall glitter with unwonted day,
And cast for once their tempests by
To smile in Kaiulani's eye."

– Robert Louis Stevenson

Oahu is not alone in carrying the Celtic torch. On Maui you'll find the popular pub Mulligan's on the Blue, and Celtic bands like Celtic Hart, The Celtic Tigers, The Isle of Maui Pipe Band and Upcountry Celtic.

International Celtic musical stars who have performed in Hawaii, and whom I have been lucky enough to meet in my own Pennsylvania neck o' the woods, include Alasdair Fraser, Natalie MacMaster, Aoife Clancy, and Gaelic Storm.

Others as famous have performed here.

Ten years ago, yours truly played on stage with the great Don Ho, for a rendition of Green Green Grass of Home. This past February, on a

piece of the same stage, in the same building, now owned by Jimmy Buffett, your Celtic Guide sang Margaritaville, with Buffett's house band.

Music, Hawaiian, Celtic and otherwise, plays a major role in Hawaiian daily life.

Many old-timers gather near Waikiki Beach a couple days a week to sing songs that range from old country/western/cowboy, to Hawaiian, to a few that have a Celtic ring to them

Hawaii is the most remote set of islands in the world and yet even here the Celtic heart beats strong, the old world culture lives on, and the sound of Scottish bagpipers and Irish fiddlers still fills the air with song.



Though half a globe apart, the blood is strong. The rainbow that is the Hawaiian Islands blends with a photograph of Eilean Donan Castle, located in the heart of the Highlands of Scotland, to form a colorful, romantic montage that may be impossible to beat in two dimensions. The castle photo was provided by Victoria Roberts and taken by Cameron Morrison. Your Celtic Guide has been to this castle and to Scotland three times, and Hawaii twice. I will attest that even this photo can't begin to do either of them justice. GO! Before it is too late!

So, what's next?

Wow! What an issue. And there's more to come.

The month of May sees the celebration of the Celtic holiday of Beltane and seems like the perfect time to head off into a study of ancient Celtic Culture and Mystery. I'll be relying on my stable of great writers and offering a few stories myself. This subject is so vast that one issue may not even be enough.

Looking into the future, I want to publish an issue on the Vikings who played such a major role in Celtic countries, and also on Celtic pirates, of whom there are so many.

The July issue will focus on the Battle of Red Harlaw, and I have a few unsuspected Celtic heroes to write about in other issues, as well. I am predicting that there will never be a dearth of stories to tell, articles to write, legends to explore.

Before saying Aloha or Sláinte, I'll leave you with one last interesting juxtaposition. Below is a drawing made from a photograph of the Kenmore, WA, pipe band that performed at the Hawaiian games in 2010 and posed, here, in front of Diamond Head, one of the best known symbols of Hawaii.

See ya next month!

