



THE JOURNAL



OF THE ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY OF MONTREAL

May 2008



Three award winners at the Quebec Thistle Council Auld Alliance Awards Dinner – April 5th, 2008. For more details on the dinner please refer to page 9 and 10.

Upcoming Events

BLACK WATCH CADET CORPS
ANNUAL INSPECTION

Black Watch Armoury, 2067
Bleury Street

Saturday, June 7th, 2008

*

THE 78TH FRASER
HIGHLANDERS DINNER
UNDER THE STARS

The Old Fort, Parc Jean-
Drapeau

Saturday, June 21st, 2008

*

MONTREAL HIGHLAND
GAMES

George Springate Sports
Centre, Pierrefonds

Sunday, August 3rd, 2008

*

TASTE OF SCOTLAND

Black Watch Officers' Mess
Friday, October 17th, 2008

*

ST. ANDREW'S BALL

Queen Elizabeth Hotel
Friday, November 28th, 2008

*

CHILDREN'S CHRISTMAS
PARTY

Black Watch Officers' Mess
Date to be confirmed

President's Letter and Synopsis of the Annual General Meeting

Dear Members,

The Annual General Meeting of the Society was held on May 12th at the Forget House, courtesy of the Macdonald-Stewart Foundation as part of its support to the Society. During this meeting the Society concluded its business for the year ending December 31, 2007. The President's Report, together with those of the various Committees of the Society, was received. The Financial Statements were accepted and Auditors were appointed for 2008. Members of Council were appointed and, in turn, Council elected its Executive for 2008.

Norma King, our indefatigable Executive Secretary, ensured that all went according to plan and Ethel Enkel and her Committee provided for a very substantial supply of refreshments and beverages for the reception following the meeting.

During the meeting itself we were reminded of the many successes of 2007. Funds raised through various events and the income from our investments permitted the Society to carry out its charitable activities. These included educational grants, grants to the Black Watch Pipes and Drums, the Black Watch Cadets, D.COY, Highland Cadet Battalion, Cadet Corps 04, the 78th Fraser Highlanders, the Montreal Highland Games, the Montreal Highland Dancing Association, as well as grants for special projects and assistance to needy individuals.

Colonel Bruce Bolton presented Piper Ian Leblanc as the recipient of the Keith Radley Hutchison Award for 2007, which was then presented by the President.

The meeting was also an occasion to welcome new members into the Society and, at the reception following, an opportunity was afforded to getting to know them.

There is on these occasions a sense of continuity as we enter our 173rd year of existence. This comes about as a result of commitment on the part of many individuals who volunteer their services on behalf of the Society. I would like to take this opportunity to thank the members of Council, the Chairs of the various Committees and their members, and our Executive Secretary for their judgement and advice throughout the year.

Sincerely,
Ken Bentley

Members of Council, Officers and Committee of Management of the Society - 2008

The Members of Council for 2008, duly elected by the members attending the Annual General Meeting, are: Dr. Kenneth Bentley, LCol Bruce Bolton, Mrs. Mary Johnston Cox, Mr. Scot Diamond, Mr. Alexander Highet, Mr. Peter McAuslan, Mr. Michael McMurray, Ms. Helen Meredith and Mr. Guthrie Stewart.

At the meeting of Council held immediately following the Annual General Meeting on 12th May, The Hon. Mr. Justice Kenneth Mackay, the senior Past President in attendance, installed Dr. Kenneth C. Bentley as President of the Society, Mr. Peter G. McAuslan, as First Vice President and LCol Bruce D. Bolton, as Second Vice President. Judge Mackay bestowed the Chains of Office upon each of them, to be held in their custody during their second term of office of one year.

The following appointments were made: Mr. E. Thomas Patton, Honorary Treasurer; Mr. Jason

W.R. MacCallum, Honorary Secretary; Mr. Thomas E. F. Brady, Honorary Solicitor; Dr. William Buckett, Honorary Physician; Mr. Michael G. McMurray. Finance Committee Chairman, Mr. Alexander Highet, Education Committee Chairman, Ms. Denise LaPointe, Welfare Committee Chairman; Mr. W. Campbell Oliver, Activities Committee Chairman; Mrs. Mary Johnston Cox, Archivist, Historian and Pipe Major (Ret'd) Brian S. MacKenzie, Liaison Black Watch Cadet Pipes and Drums. The position of Membership Committee Chairman, made vacant by the resignation of Mrs. Joyce Kyles, will be filled by Council as soon as an appropriate candidate has been identified.

The Honorary Chaplains were appointed as follows: Rev. Dr. Barry Mack, Presbyterian Church; Rev. Frank Giffen, United Church; Ven. J. Wallace Sparling, Anglican Church and Rev. Msgr. Barry Egan-Jones, Catholic Diocese of Montreal.

Membership

The Society is very pleased to welcome life member, Mr. Taylor Hutchison and the following eleven annual members: Mr. Chris Corbett, Dr. David Fownes, Ms. Laura King, Mr. Barry McLean, Ms. Patricia Reid, Ms. Meghan Reid-Burdon, Mr. Roger Richmond-Smith, Ms. Sarah Ann Saintsbury, Archdeacon Edward Simonton, Mr. Derek Robertson and Ms. Kathryn Urbaniak.

We are also happy to report that Mr. Kirk Johnstone and Mr. Jacques Leblanc, annual members since 2003, have now transferred to life membership.

We encourage all current members and associate members to let their friends know about the St. Andrew's Society and to come and participate in our functions. The Society plays an important role in the preservation of Scottish culture and traditions in addition to providing assistance with education and welfare.

If you know of anyone who might be interested in joining the Society or becoming more involved, please contact the Society's Offices.

Flowers of the Forest

We extend our sympathy to the family and friends of Dr. A. Lloyd Thompson, a life member since 1967, who passed away in March 2008.

Hon. Adam Ferrie

The Society's First Elected 1st Vice-President

Mary Johnston Cox - Historian

On March 9th, 1835 at John Fisher's premises on St. Paul Street, Montreal, the Society's first three principal officers, Peter McGill, Adam Ferrie and John Boston were elected as President, 1st Vice President and 2nd Vice President respectively. All of these highly respected men were born, bred and educated in Scotland. Both Peter McCutcheon (later McGill) and John Boston emigrated to Canada at an early age but Adam Ferrie did not do so until he was fifty-two. However, in June, 1829, when he arrived in Montreal he was a well established merchant and industrialist with a wife and family.

Born in 1777 to James Ferrie and his wife Jane, daughter of Thomas Robinson of Irvine, "a man of considerable fortune", he was the youngest of sixteen children. Like many young Scottish lads at that time, he had a passion to go to sea but he soon lost the notion after only one voyage. His father, a successful trader and owner of sugar refineries, then decided that his son should become an apprentice of William Brown, a muslin weaver. By 1792, having quickly learned the "mysteries of the trade", Ferrie opened his own warehouse in Irvine at the age of 15 - dealing profitably in the lucrative cotton trade.

His high hopes for what augured to be a prosperous business were dashed when the 1793 crisis, emanating from France, caused the collapse of his first venture. To avoid liquidation, he personally traded his goods on the Continent and collected outstanding accounts. He was obliged, however, to barter most of his stock for French cambric and Dutch cheese. These he consigned to a family member at Port Glasgow. Unfortunately, the ship's manifest and bills of lading were to the care of the Collector of Customs at the Port of Leith and his goods were seized. Numerous petitions to the Board of Commissioners for their release were in vain and, as a last resort, he submitted his case to the First Lord of the Treasury (Prime Minister William Pitt, the Younger). Subsequently, his consignment was released but because prices had fallen during the delayed period, the sale of his goods netted £600 less than cost and custom charges.

Admittedly, as the youngest child of a large well-established family, Adam Ferrie profited from the support and experience of a successful father and fifteen older siblings, several of whom were sea captains. However, considering the historical events in progress at that time - the French Revolution including the 'Reign of Terror', the guillotining of the French King and Queen plus France's declaration of war against Great Britain and the Netherlands (1793), there is no denying that the young Adam Ferrie possessed not only initiative but also a great deal of courage to embark on a trading venture on the Continent at that particular time in history.

In 1794, at 17 years of age, he married 17-year old Rachel Campbell of Port Glasgow. They

a major setback when a number of his acquaintances for whom he had signed notes encountered financial difficulties. However, he was able to pay his creditors more than ten shillings on the pound before leaving on a voyage to Jamaica to settle estate and legal problems. Some time after his arrival, he was stricken by an attack of yellow fever but was nursed back to health by a Mr. Isaac Pacifico. His estate problems, however, had not been resolved and he had no other option than to take his case to court. The final verdict was in Ferrie's favour, but similar to his problem with the Collector of Customs years before, although he won his case he did not gain the money - the accused having been declared bankrupt. Fortunately, on his return to



Hotel St. James, St. James Street, Montreal, QC, 1935, Littler K. (McCord Museum MP-0000.271.3)

would eventually have a family of twelve - nine sons and three daughters but five of the sons died in infancy and were buried in Glasgow where Adam had established a very profitable business career in cotton - resulting in ownership of three factories in Scotland and one in Manchester; he also owned estates in Jamaica. By 1815, his total worth was estimated at £70,000 with an annual trade of £100,000 but a few years later he suffered

Glasgow he found that his business - Adam Ferrie & Co. had been so successful that he was able to pay back "to the penny" all of the amount that he was owing to his creditors. Out of his fortune of £70,000 he was now left with "what was worth about £10,000". To recuperate, he increased the amount of his consignments to the Mediterranean countries, Brazil and Canada, employing his usual method of having sea

captains, including his brothers, accept the shipment of his goods for sale at their ports of call, including Quebec and Montreal.

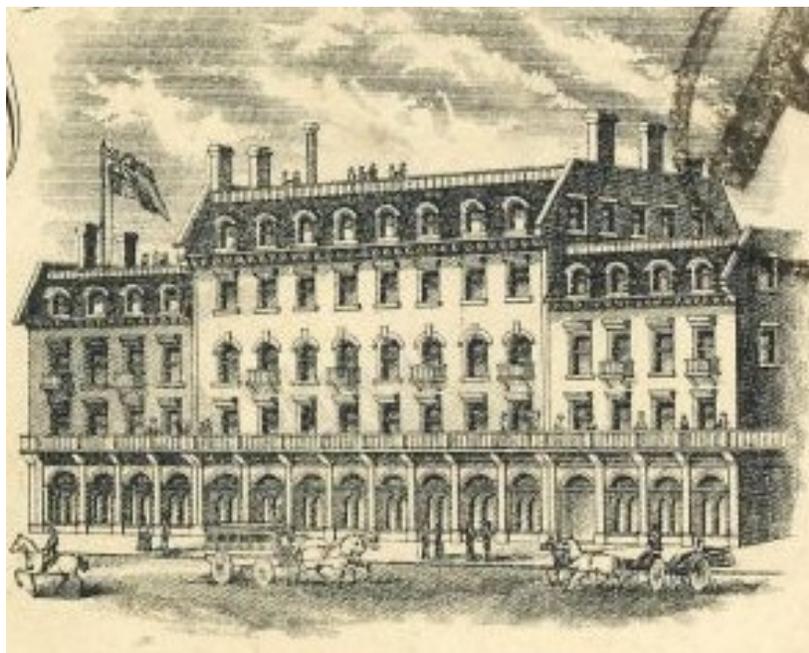
An ardent defender of public rights and liberty, Adam Ferrie was a very popular figure in Glasgow and was cheered by the public when he appeared on the city's streets. So popular that the magistrates of the City of Glasgow invited him to join the Town Council but he declined their offer.

By 1824, with the idea of expanding his business in Canada and establishing two of his sons in Montreal, he entered into a partnership with William Cormack. Their general merchandise store - Ferrie, Cormack & Co., was opened on St. Paul Street with £35,000 capital provided by Ferrie who also had a special barque, named "General Wolfe", built for trading purposes. Unfortunately, Mr. Cormack mismanaged the business, which resulted in heavy financial losses and an urgent visit to Montreal in 1826 by Adam Ferrie who immediately dissolved the partnership. In addition to clearing all the company's debts, Ferrie also paid the personal debts of his ex-partner, thus permitting Cormack to leave the country. In spite of this setback, Adam Ferrie still held fast to his intention of starting a business in Montreal for himself and his sons. He returned to Glasgow but it took him more than two years to sell all his assets and stock in Scotland and elsewhere.

Finally, he and his family sailed from the Clyde on June 5th, 1829 accompanied by William Scott, a nephew of Sir Walter Scott who had asked if William could travel with the Ferrie family; thus began an ongoing correspondence with Adam Ferrie and Scotland's famous novelist and poet. A long association also commenced with the young William Scott and some members of the St.

Andrew's Society of Montreal. This lasted until Scott's death in 1869 at the St. Andrew's Home where for two years he had received caring attention during his illness. He was buried in the Society's earlier gravesite at the Mount Royal Cemetery.

Immediately on landing in Montreal, Ferrie commenced his new general merchandise business. His initial office-dwelling house was situated on St. James Street, near Place d'Armes but he moved later to Beaver Hall Square. His import and export business prospered and with an eye to the future, he established a branch in



Albion Hotel, Montreal

Hamilton, Upper Canada under the direction of his sons, Colin and Adam. That business was also successful and they opened branch stores in several towns in the surrounding area.

Soon after his arrival in Montreal and for nineteen years, Adam Ferrie took a very active part in caring for immigrants arriving in the Port of Montreal, many of them ill and destitute. During the cholera epidemics in the years 1832 to 1834 when, to quote from record, "no one could be prevailed on to visit them" he personally attended to the cholera victims. He remarked later

that "by the blessing of God, and for His wise purpose, I was most mercifully preserved". No doubt, he remembered when he himself, far from home and family, had been stricken by yellow fever and cared for by a compassionate stranger in Jamaica.

On December 1st, 1834, he was proposed Chairman at the public dinner held to celebrate St. Andrew's Day at the Albion Hotel when the decision to form the St. Andrew's Society of Montreal was finally resolved. He also acted as Chairman of the Committee which drafted the Society's Constitution and on March 9th, 1835 when the Hon. Peter McGill was elected President of the Society, he was elected as the Society's First Vice President, a position he would hold for seven years. He was also Chairman of the Public Bakery which he had organised to produce bread "at the cheapest possible rate" for the benefit of the poor. He also established a wood yard on a similar basis but both projects were later forced out of business by other bakers and wood merchants selling their produce at prices less than cost. The ensuing substantial loss was borne by Ferrie.

In 1840, Lord Sydenham, Governor-General who had been advised by the Earl of Durham to seek the opinions of Adam Ferrie and to expect him "to give frank, fearless answers to any questions and to give the naked truth", appointed him to the municipal council governing Montreal. He later appointed him to the Legislative Council on June 9th, 1841. Ferrie was also a supporter of the Montreal Committee of Trade and in 1842 assisted in the organization of the new Board of Trade.

"Adam Ferrie proved himself to be an ardent defender of public rights and a champion of liberty. Endowed with great courage, high purpose, sterling honesty and a fearless attitude towards all questions, verily he was a tower of strength, beloved by his brethren and holding the loyalty and support of the community."

As his sons were engaged in various businesses in the Hamilton area, Adam Ferrie decided to settle in that town after he left Montreal in 1853. There he passed the rest of his days until he died on Christmas Eve in the year 1863 at the age of 86 years.

Tartan Fantasy -The Romantic Celtification of Scotland.

William Campbell

In 1864 Kenneth MacLeay was commissioned by Queen Victoria to paint portraits of her Scottish retainers and clansmen. MacLeay's painting of Willie Duff, shows the romanticization of the Highlander. Willie was persuaded to pose in this garb for a photograph from which the painter worked, in a pathetic imitation of the final portrait.

I have manfully tried to read Sir Walter Scott's novel "Waverley", seven times now, without success. Every time I have begun to read the book, which I bought when I was still a student in my twenties, I've always had a positive, optimistic attitude. "This time I'll read the whole thing." I tell myself. And yet, there I am after eight pages or so, losing track of the actual meaning of the sentence or its relevance... or both. It's the commas.

Examine this sentence from page 100 in my copy: "The Baron of Bradwardine sung French chansons-à-boire, and spouted pieces of Latin; Killancurit talked, in a steady unalterable dull key, of top-dressing and bottom-dressing, and year olds, and gimmers, and dinamonths, and stots, and runts, and kyloes, and a proposed turnpike act; while Balmawhapple, in notes exalted above both, extolled his horse, his hawks, and a great hound called Whistler."

Well, if you haven't counted them, there were thirteen commas in all. Was the man being paid by the comma, as Charles Dickens would later be paid by the word? Of course, I realize that the novel, at that time was relatively new and it was a more formal time, and so allowances must be made for the style of the times. I do, however, intend to read this novel some day, as indeed I intend to finish reading "The Seven Pillars of Wisdom" by T. E. Lawrence, but that's another story.

But there is an aspect to Sir Walter Scott of which many of us may be only vaguely aware. In 1822, for various political reasons, it was decided that King George IV would visit his loyal subjects in Scotland. Sir Walter Scott, who had dined with the king on one occasion some years before, was given the task of orchestrating this visit.

When his advice was sought, Sir Walter seized the opportunity to invent a splendid pageant

wherein ancient Scotland would be reborn, and the king parodied in cartoons as a fat debaucher would be seen as “a portly handsome man looking and moving every inch a King”. George would be presented as a new Jacobite King, with the logic that he was by bloodline as much a Stuart as Bonnie Prince Charlie had been, and would win the affections of the Scots away from radical reform, which was brewing at that time. A small committee was set up, with Scott’s principal assistant being his friend Major General David Stewart of Garth who had made himself the undisputed authority on Highlanders with his Sketches.

Kilts and tartans, at that time were still used for army uniforms but were no longer in use by ordinary Highlanders or clansmen, having been proscribed in the wake of the Jacobite Risings by the “Dress Act.” The playing of the great Highland pipes and the speaking of the Gaelic tongue had also been outlawed. In fact, a whole generation had grown up in the Highlands ignorant of Scotland’s ancient Celtic traditions.

The “small” kilt as worn today was a relatively recent innovation in the Highlands, having been introduced in the 1720s and saw continuous use in the army, but the romance of the “ancient” belted plaid was what appealed to those wanting to preserve the Highland identity.

Soon after the Act’s repeal in 1782, Highland gentry set up Highland Societies in Edinburgh and other centres including London and Aberdeen, landowners’ clubs with aims including

“Improvements” (which others would call the Highland clearances) and promoting “the general use of the ancient Highland dress” by obliging members to wear this when attending meetings.

Numerous less exclusive associations including the Celtic Society of Edinburgh, of which Scott was the enthusiastic chairman, had membership including many Lowlanders as well as chieftains of impeccable Highland ancestry.

King George had been persuaded by Scott that he was not only a Stuart prince, but also a Jacobite Highlander, and could rightly and properly swathe himself in “the garb of old Gaul”, so in July 1822 the King placed his order for £1,354 18s worth of Highland Dress in bright red Royal Tartan, later known as Royal Stuart, complete with gold chains and assorted weaponry including dirk, broadsword



and pistols.

Scott sought the help of the newly formed Highland societies and the Clan chieftains into arranging for a plaided pageantry.

Some chieftains took the event as a chance to show impressive forces and thus disprove allegations about the Highland clearances, but the decimation of their tenantry rather undermined this. James Loch acting for the Countess of Sutherland solved the problem of finding kilts by borrowing army uniforms for the Sutherland

Highlanders.

For the management of all events, Scott took the advice of his friend the young actor-manager William Henry Murray whose talents at theatrical scenery and costume were put to good use in creating the settings and the “revived ancient dresses” for the pageants he arranged. A “Grand Ball” was held by the peers of Scotland to entertain the king. The king had ordered a kilt and set the condition that, unless in uniform, “no Gentleman is to be allowed to appear in any thing but the ancient Highland costume” At this, Lowland gentlemen suddenly embarked on a desperate search for Highland ancestry (however remote) and a suitable tartan kilt from the Edinburgh tailors, who responded inventively. Specific clan tartans, as we now know them, did not exist, but were hurriedly made up by the eager Edinburgh merchant tailors. This can be seen as the pivotal event when what had been thought of as the primitive dress of a warlike, mountain people became the national dress of the whole of Scotland.

Incidentally, the catering contract for the event was won by Ebenezer Scroggie, who would become the posthumous inspiration for Charles Dickens’ character Ebenezer Scrooge in “A Christmas Carol.”

On the Saturday afternoon, 17 August, the King attended a short Levee at Holyrood Palace, where the great and good queued to be greeted by George in his Highland outfit complete with pink pantaloons to conceal his bloated legs, described as “buff coloured

trousers like flesh to imitate his Royal knees”. When someone complained that the kilt had been too short for modesty, Lady Hamilton-Dalrymple wittily responded, “Since he is to be among us for so short a time, the more we see of him the better.”

On Friday, 23 August, a review of 3,000 volunteer cavalymen was held on Portobello sands. The king was also to honour the Clans including a contingent from the Celtic Society of Edinburgh. Though disappointingly his review

ended before reaching them, the Highlanders took part in the Grand March Past and then were cheered by the crowds as they marched back to Edinburgh. That evening, George appeared at the Peers’ Grand Ball wearing a field marshal’s uniform as earlier in the day rather than the anticipated kilt, and sat to enjoy watching the Scottish country dancing and the splendour of the belted plaids worn by the men. He left before midnight, but the Ball continued with increasing spirit until past one in the morning. William Henry Murray had theatrically transformed the Assembly Rooms and the occasion was hailed as a triumph for him.

While the King’s one kilted appearance was to be ruthlessly caricatured creating a memorable image of “our fat friend” being hoisted onto a horse, the effect of the event wryly described as “one and twenty daft days” was an



A more refined version of our exemplar!

increase in goodwill and a new-found Scottish national identity uniting Highlander and Lowlander in sharing the iconic symbolism of kilts and tartans. The pride of the Clan chieftains in their heritage was reinvigorated, but there was no check in the progress of the Highland Clearances.

Now I do not in any way intend to demean

Sir Walter's attempts to organize this event. He did what most people would do, call on their friends for help and then boldly forge ahead. He was an enthusiastic Scottish nationalist, who saw the need to prop up, and in some cases, invent ancient traditions at a time when all might easily have been lost. After all, someone always has to

The Quebec Thistle Council Auld Alliance Awards Dinner

Peter McAuslan

The Quebec Thistle Council Auld Alliance Awards Dinner was held Saturday April 5th at the Black Watch (RHR) of Canada Armoury.

The Guest of Honour and Scotsman of the year was the Hon. William David Angus Q.C. who was chosen for his outstanding contribution to the fields of maritime law, to his community by his work with the Montreal General Hospital, the McGill medical teaching network and other important social organizations. Mr. Angus has contributed to the governance of the country and in his role in Canada's Senate for the last 14 years. Mr. Angus gave an entertaining acceptance speech in both English and French.

Other award winners of the evening were as follows:

AWARD WINNERS AND RECIPIENTS

CATEGORY I AWARDS

Scottish Country Dancing - Senior	PRISCILLA BURRAGE
Scottish Highland Dancing - Junior	KAITLYN PIETRANTONIO
Scottish Highland Dancing - Intermediate	MAXIME LANGEVIN
Scottish Highland Dancing - Senior	GENEVIEVE CLAVET
Scottish Athlete of the Year - Intermediate	CORPORAL KEVIN CAMPBELL
Scottish Cultural Activities	MARY LESLIE-AITKEN

CATEGORY II AWARDS

GEN. JOHN DE CHASTELAIN SPECIAL AWARD FOR PIPING

PIPE-MAJOR WANDA GOUNDREY

GORDON ATKINSON MEMORIAL PRIZE IN HIGHLAND MILITARY HISTORY

LT. EARL CHAPMAN

CATEGORY III AWARDS

FELLOWS OF THE QUEBEC THISTLE COUNCIL

MILDRED BENOIT, FTC
T.R. ANTHONY MALCOLM, FTC
JENNIFER STEPHENSON, FTC

The Master of Ceremonies was (H) LCol Victor G. Chartier and the Protocol and Floor Committee responsibilities fell to LCol Bruce Bolton. Both gentlemen carried out their responsibilities ably and the guests were fed and entertained in a manner fit for such a prestigious occasion.

The absence of T.R. Anthony (Tram) Malcolm was noted and commented upon by a number of speakers, and best wishes for a speedy recovery were forwarded to Tram by all those present.

start traditions. However, I am still amused when I hear someone say that he must only wear the "Hunting McCallum" or some other recently invented set, as if it was a fiercely defended tradition going back a thousand years.

Check any book showing Scottish paintings of the Highland gentry from the seventeen hundreds or before and see if you are able to identify any of the many tartan designs that they might be wearing... not a one I'll wager.

One of the more authentic aspects of the 1995 film "Rob Roy" was the fact that all the kilts shown in the movie were all of an equal dull brown colour. Try spinning and dyeing wool someday and see what colours you come up with.... dull brown or a variation thereof. And of course, the fact that Rob Roy was, in real life, about five feet two inches tall rather than Liam Neason's Six feet three, and that he never fought a duel in his life, does not detract from a great, entertaining film.

Like all public events, a little imagination

always helps.

But the most important person to encourage the romantic Celtification of Scotland and everything else that Sir Walter created, was our very own Queen Victoria and her Consort, Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, both of whom contributed greatly in the promotion and acceptance of Highland wear and the consolidation of it as Scotland's national dress.

Now where is that book.... page 238:

"Waverley assured the prudent page that he would be cautious; and that he now distinguished, not indeed the ringing of bells, but the tinkling of something like a hammer against the side of an old mossy, green, inverted porridge-pot, that hung in an open booth, of the size and shape of a parrot's cage, erected to grace the east end of a building resembling an old barn, he asked Callum Beg if it were Sunday."

"Where is that light switch any way"....

Sources: "The Kings Jaunt." by John Prebble



Thistle Council Dinner Awards: Pictured here are LCol Bruce D. Bolton, Vice President, Quebec Thistle Council and Chairman of the Dinner, Hon, William David Angus, QC, Scotsman of the Year and Guest of Honour, Ms. Mary Leslie-Aitken, recipient of the Scottish Cultural Activities Award.

Introduction to Your Executive Members:

Kenneth Bentley – President

Our President, Dr. Kenneth C. Bentley, was born and raised in Montreal where he earned a dental degree from McGill University in 1958, followed by a degree in medicine in 1962. After a two year internship and surgical residency at the Montreal General Hospital, he proceeded to New York City for a residency in oral and maxillofacial surgery at the New York University-Bellevue Hospital Center.

He returned to Montreal in 1966 and began a career in oral and maxillofacial surgery at the Montreal General Hospital, subsequently becoming Dental-Surgeon-in-Chief, a position that he held for thirty years, Professor at McGill University and Dean of the Faculty of Dentistry from 1977-87.

At the Hospital he was Chair of the Council of Physicians, Dentists and Pharmacists and served as Chair of the Executive Committee from 1988-90. Upon retirement from the University, he was made Professor Emeritus.

Since retirement he has filled his time with voluntary commitments to both local and national organizations. He and his wife, Jean, live in a restored United Empire log homestead in Lacolle where, on Sundays, he plays the organ for two local churches.

He indicated that, "My Scottish heritage stems from my paternal grandmother, and I enjoy participating in those activities and events that celebrate the vibrancy of Scottish culture past and present, all of which play an important part in Canada's multicultural heritage. By so doing it recognizes and honours the outstanding achievements made by Scots around the world."

Peter McAuslan – First Vice President

Peter McAuslan graduated with a Bachelor of Arts degree from Sir George Williams University in 1972 and worked for the Montreal Y.M.C.A., as a community organizer and at Dawson College, where he was Secretary General in 1987.

In 1988, he founded The McAuslan Brewing Company, of which he is President and CEO. Peter has served as President and Vice President

of the Quebec Microbrewery Association and a director of the Brewers Association of Canada. Peter is a past president of the Concordia Alumni Association, and a previous member of the Concordia University Board of Governors.

He along with his Brewmaster wife Ellen received a McGill Management Award in 2002. Peter was named a fellow of The Dobson Centre for Entrepreneurial Studies at McGill in 2003. In 2004, he received an 'Award of Distinction' from the John Molson School of Business of Concordia University.

Peter is involved in a number of community endeavours including the St-Andrew's Society of Montreal, *La société de promotion du la Canal de Lachine*, The Empress Cultural Centre, and the Montreal International Chamber Music Festival

Peter's hobbies include gardening, collecting Quebec Brewery memorabilia, and studying the history of Quebec. Peter and Ellen own 6 dogs, and enjoy time off at their apple orchard in the Quebec Eastern Townships.

Curling In Inverness, Scotland

Beverley Hutchison

Just imagine a highland week of curling with four good friends – Myra Carter from Lachine, Myrna Southam, Patty Ackman and myself from the Royal Montreal Curling Club. Two of the above are also members of the St. Andrew's Society.

This trip was not for the faint of heart. It took us 18 ½ hours to get to Inverness before we were horizontal for a wee nap. Montreal – Heathrow – Aberdeen all by plane and then on to Inverness by bus.

We had 7 curling games in 6 days, leaving time for sightseeing and shopping. There were 32 curling teams competing for the Glenfarclas Silver Quaich - fifteen of these were from Scotland, 7 Canadian teams, 5 from the States, 4 from Switzerland and one from England – all brought together in the auld country where curling originated.

In addition to the curling of course, there were parties with dancing every night; with one special Ceilidh night. You find out quickly that the Scottish certainly know how to "Strip the Willow". In fact, it is a challenge just to stay on

your feet. The Gay Gordons and The Dashing White Sergeant were tamer, but filled the dance floor.

For the food, well the Speyside salmon was just a delight. However, the sheep were safe in their meadows, as we weren't treated to any lamb – although there was always some Haggis for breakfast! (I just so happen to like Haggis!)

In the end, it's not all about curling, but meeting new friends and renewing old acquaintances over a wee dram of malt whisky.

What could be better than spending spring in Scotland!

Haste ye back!

Three New Books at the Atwater Library

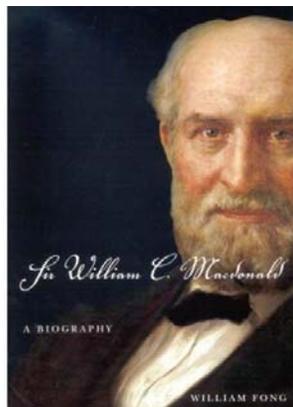
Atwater Library is the home of the St. Andrew's Society's Scottish Collection, a collection of books on Scotland, Scots in Canada, by Scots or about Scottish subjects. The Scottish Collection, launched in 2005, now contains more than 900 books. The Atwater Library is located at 1200 Atwater (corner Tupper). For more information check out the website at www.atwaterlibrary.ca or call 514.935.7344. Book donations are most welcome.

Sir William C. Macdonald

A Biography by Montrealer William Fong, McGill-Queen's University Press, 2007.

The first biography of one of the most important Canadians of the nineteenth century offers fresh insights into the birth of the tobacco industry and educational philanthropy in Canada.

Sir William Macdonald (1831-1917) is the father of the Canadian tobacco industry and one of the country's foremost educational philanthropists. His contributions to McGill University transformed it into one of the world's foremost research and teaching institutions.



William Fong's biography places Macdonald's life in its historical context, painting a vivid portrait of Victorian Canada.

Born into a prominent Scottish family on Prince Edward Island, Macdonald rejected his Catholic upbringing and left home when he was eighteen. After three years in Boston as a bookkeeper, he headed to Montreal and began to work as a commission agent. By 1868, Macdonald had become the leading manufacturer of chewing tobacco in Canada, and by 1885, he may have been the richest person in the country.

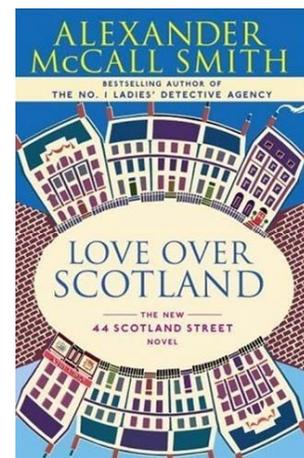
Macdonald turned to philanthropy when he was in his fifties; his endowments to institutions from Prince Edward Island to British Columbia made professionalism and practical education central to Canadian life. Fong describes in particular how McGill University evolved, largely through Macdonald's financial contributions, from an impoverished institution into an intellectual powerhouse. Most famously, he financed the research that led to Ernest Rutherford's Nobel Prize and to the start of the atomic age. Sir William Macdonald offers the first detailed look at the development of engineering, physics, and law at McGill. *Text courtesy of McGill Queen's University Press.*

Love over Scotland

Fiction by Scottish author Alexander McCall Smith, Anchor, 2007.

Alexander McCall Smith is the author of over sixty books on a wide array of subjects. For many years, he was Professor of Medical Law at the University of Edinburgh and served on national and international bioethics bodies. Then in 1999, he achieved global recognition for his award-winning No.1 Ladies' Detective Agency series, and thereafter devoted his time to the writing of fiction, including the 44 Scotland Street.

With his characteristic warmth, inventiveness



and brilliant wit, Alexander McCall Smith gives us more of the gloriously entertaining comings and goings at 44 Scotland Street, the Edinburgh townhouse. Six-year-old prodigy Bertie perseveres in his heroic struggle for truth and balanced good sense against his insufferable mother and her crony, the psychotherapist Dr Fairbairn. Domenica sets off on an anthropological odyssey with pirates in the Malacca Straits, while Pat attracts several handsome admirers, including a toothsome suitor named Wolf. And Big Lou, eternal source of coffee and good advice to her friends, has love, heartbreak and erstwhile boyfriend Eddie's misdemeanours on her own mind. *Text courtesy of Alexander McCall Smith's website.*

TARTAN – Romancing the Plaid

Fashion and Lifestyle book by Jeffrey Banks and Doriade LaChapelle, Rizzoli, 2007.

William "Braveheart" Wallace did battle in it. Queen Victoria decked Balmoral in it. Madonna

donned it to strut around the stage. Tartan, the beloved symbol of kin, clan and nation to the Scots, has evolved into the one of the world's favourite fabrics. Serving as inspiration for designers of everything from haute couture to furniture, tartan mania is in full swing. Fashion world insiders Jeffrey Banks and Doria de La Chapelle have written the definitive book on tartan, bringing together a dizzying array of images to tell the story of tartan's humble beginnings to its current status as the ultimate emblem of great taste and high fashion. In addition to chronicling tartan enthusiasts from every age—including the incomparably fashionable Duke of Windsor whose closet was jam-packed with tartan



Tartan Day: What Another Society was Up to!

The following invitation was presented to members of The St. Andrew's Society in Atlanta, Georgia.



With the permission of the British Consul General and Mrs Rickerd,

The St. Andrew's Society of Atlanta
requests the pleasure of your company at

a Tartan Reception and Ceilidh

at their residence
1320 Beechwood Hills Court NW
Saturday 5 April, 2008 at 6pm

Limited to 125 guests *Dress: Black Tie or Highland Evening Wear*

Cost \$40.00 per person

For reservations mail cheques payable to the St. Andrews Society of Atlanta to:
Elly Groover, 8257 Winston Way, Jonesboro, GA 30236 by Friday 28 March

kilts—Tartan profiles the designers who've made tartan an integral part of their work, from punk-inspired provocateurs Vivienne Westwood, Jean-Paul Gaultier, and Alexander McQueen to the more refined fashions of titan Ralph Lauren and Burberry. The perfect mix of a fashion and lifestyle book, this volume explores the global phenomena of tartan mania. *Text courtesy of Rizzoli's website.*

This article was prepared by Mary Leslie-Aitken, Member of the Board of Directors of the Atwater Library and Life Member of the St. Andrew's Society of Montreal.

Book: The Scots of Montreal

This 156 page illustrated book, based on the McCord Museum exhibition, The Scots: Dyed-in-the-Wool Montrealers, was published with the generous assistance of the Society. Members may purchase their copy of the book directly from the Society for \$25. Discover just how rooted the Scottish thistle is in Montreal's soil.



The First Minister's New Years Message

Source:

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/News/Releases/2007/12/28092343>

In a special video New Year message, recorded at Kinnaird Head Lighthouse in Fraserburgh, First Minister Alex Salmond says that 2007 was a good year for Scotland, but 2008 can be even better.

This is Kinnaird Head lighthouse - just about, but not quite, the most easterly point in Scotland. Over there - that's Norway.

The light from here used to shine some 28 miles into the North Sea guiding fishermen home to harbour, just like they came home for this holiday season.

I love New Year - a time for family, for reunions, for taking stock, for looking back and looking forward.

2007 was a good year for Scotland but, you know what, 2008 will be even better.

In 2008, we can keep up the momentum and keep the country moving forward. If 2007 was a year of optimism, then 2008 can be a year of achievement and success.

We have plenty of social problems to meet in Scotland but we can overcome them if we set about them with a will.

There are chill winds blowing in the international economy but Scotland can be the exception if we match and marry our human talent to our competitive advantage.

There is more recognition of Scotland, people are becoming more aware of Scotland internationally. That is one of our great advantages if we capture and market that.

Now, 2007 saw triumphs for Scotland in sport, culture and in politics.

In sport our football team restored national pride. We won the world cup in golf, a Scot won the Indy 500 and even a Wimbledon title.

In a vibrant cultural scene the National Theatre conquered America with its production of The Black Watch and a Scot won the X Factor.

And we had a bit of progress in politics as well.

Best of all, 70 other countries from around the world entrusted Glasgow and Scotland with hosting the Commonwealth Games in 2014.

And so the Scottish Government's policies will reflect the new mood in the nation by realising that the days of waiting for Westminster to do things for Scotland - these days are over.

We need to make our own initiatives now, solve our own problems, take our own opportunities.

There is a growing realisation that this country has the talent and ability to stand on its own two feet and we have got to find the democratic structure that will allow us to do that. That is what 2008 is going to be all about.

So, wherever you are this Ne'erday have a happy and successful 2008.



Quebec Anglophone Heritage Network (QAHN) Workshop April 19th, 2008

Jennifer Cassar

The Quebec Anglophone Heritage Network organized a meeting on April 19th, at the Masonic Temple, to discuss the cultural and ethnic diversity that is part of Quebec. The Network's main goal of this workshop was to share and understand the older societies in Montreal; how these groups came into being, how they are the same and yet differ. Further to this, were there lessons to be drawn from the experiences of the older societies and their represented communities?

Four key speakers were invited to try and help us answer these questions: Heather McNabb – the Keynote Speaker, Mary McDaid – President of the St. Patrick's Society of Montreal, Brian Mitchell, President of the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society of Montreal, Moira Barclay-Fernie, Past President of the St. Andrew's Society and Leslie West, Past President of the St. David's Society of Montreal.

As the keynote speaker, Heather McNabb rightfully began sketching the era of Montreal that bred the need for charitable societies. She illustrated that in the 1830s Montreal was a growing city, where English was on the decline. There were still open sewers and diseases, such as Cholera, taking the city hostage from time to time. The economy was also on the decline and various rebellions between different groups only made life increasingly difficult. The seeds for communities banding together in the aid of their fellow countrymen were sewn. The societies of the time were mainly charities, but also promoted their politics. So it is 1834/35 where each of the 4 Sister Societies began their presentations.

The St. Patrick's Society found its beginnings in 1833, with a gathering of several Irish community leaders on St. Patrick's Day. Most of the community had come over to remove themselves from the political issues in Ireland and the overall reform of the country. It is the voyage that many took back then, that is being protected and celebrated – the cemetery located on Gros Iles has been saved from the ravages of time as part of the Society's continued heritage conservation.

Mary McDaid went further into the Society's history and briefly discussed how in 1856, because of increased influence of the Catholic Church in Irish politics, the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society had come into being. Brian Mitchell briefly elaborated on this and how Irish Protestants felt a connection with Scottish people and the crown.

Just as the St. Patrick's Society had been hard at work promoting Irish culture, the Benevolent Society has been hard at work restoring an Irish Protestant Chapel, providing scholarships and organizing lecture series.

Following the presentations by both Irish Societies, Moira Barclay-Fernie contrasted their roots and development with that of the St. Andrew's Society. (Note: The complete text of the presentation will be printed in the fall edition of the Journal.) She indicated how in 1835 the Society was founded with the purpose to maintain the Scottish culture and to seek to improve their members' lot in life. Now the community seeks to try to maintain Scottish themes and traditions, yet maintain the social assistance that is the root of its beginnings.

Welsh roots are steadfastly kept by the St. David's Society. Being the smallest of all 4 societies presented at the workshop, their origin stems from their language. The Welsh who immigrated in the 1800's were often at a disadvantage with not speaking English or French. They had difficulties finding accommodation and employment. In the 100 plus years since, they still work to maintain the connectedness of the community through Welsh festivals, choral societies and trade events to name a few.

Of the 4 elder societies in Montreal's, and Quebec's culture, they ultimately share the pride of their heritage and community. They strive to feeling other cultures welcome in exploring the foundations of the community. But, just as many of the off-shoots to these organizations have only pages in history books to represent them, so may one day each of these 4. The workshop highlighted the changing needs of the communities and the struggles that the executive committees are having attracting new, diverse members into their fold. Each may one day cease to exist in their current form, but from what was understood from the meeting – not without a fight.

QAHN seeks to encourage the dialogue of all the ethnic and cultural groups that make Quebec what it is. There is something in each of these societies that others can learn from. If you are interested in finding more on this Society and what projects they are working on they can be contacted via the following information:

- **Web:** www.qahn.org
- **Email:** home@qahn.org
- **Telephone:** 1-877-964-0409 (toll free in Quebec)

Bagpipe and Drum Lessons

The teaching of bagpipes and drums to young children at The Black Watch has been ongoing officially for over 50 years. The Black Watch learner program, sponsored by the St. Andrew's Society of Montreal and the Black Watch Cadets has produced many pipers and drummers over the years. Some of the original students are still playing!

We are looking for new students to teach. If you know of a young child (age 11-17) who would like to learn bagpipes or drums, we would like to speak to you. All materials (practice instrument and music) and the tutoring is supplied free of charge. Lessons take place each Saturday morning from 9am to 1pm at the Black Watch Armoury on Bleury Street in Montreal. Teachers are comprised of past and current members of The Black Watch (RHR) of Canada Pipes & Drums.

For more information, please contact P/M (ret'd) Brian MacKenzie at 450-748-0876 or by viewing the Pipes and Drums Web site located at www.blackwatchpdp.com.

A Walking Tour of Scottish Montreal

The Quebec Thistle Council has put together a small booklet of three different walking tours that can be taken around the city of Montreal. The booklet was originally put together in 1992 for the 350th anniversary of Montreal. It turned out that the booklet was very popular and the decision was taken to update and reprint it. William Campbell (one of the society's members) was one of the main contributors to its updating.

The introduction in the booklet indicates that each of the three tours presented take between 1½

to 2 hours to complete. Each focussing on various parts of Scottish influence in Montreal: business, academia, fine arts and architecture.

Information presented on each of the walks' stops is highly informative and provides key facts on each item; so it isn't bulky or difficult to pack away in a carry bag.

If you have the time one fine day to spend walking around, learning about our fine city, it is highly recommended that you obtain a copy of this booklet. Information on obtaining copies is made available through the Thistle Council website: www.thistlecouncil.com.

Private Rental Spaces: Households and Business Storage

Lock-It Storage Inc. has been providing a storage locker to the Society for many years. Their clean and secure facility is located five minutes from downtown just below Westmount, off the Glen at 4840 Acorn Street.

Mini storage is an inexpensive way to safely store personal and business items. They offer sizes as small as a closet or as large as a garage.

Homecoming Scotland 2009

Festivities are scheduled to take place marking the 250th anniversary of Scotland's national poet, Robert Burns, in 2009. Burns is only to be the backdrop of the yearlong celebrations, which will highlight many Scottish contributions. For more information visit: <http://www.homecomingscotland.com/>.

Society Ties

The Society ties are still available. The embroidered logo on the tie is a golden rampant lion on a cross. These navy blue ties are similar to the Society's previous ties, except that the logo is larger and they are made of silk. The price of these ties, including taxes and delivery, is only \$20. If you are interested in purchasing one of these ties, please contact the Society's office.

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