



# Clan Hope Society Newsletter

Vol. 4, Number 2. April/May/June 2012

**Membership renewals for 2012 are past due. Please renew your membership here:**

<http://www.clanhope.org/renewdues.html>

## Your Clan At Work Coming Events:

If you are in the area where Clan Hope is sponsoring activities, please drop by and visit with us. Please extend this invitation to any Hopes or Hope Descendants or Relatives in the area as well.

### Clan Hope will sponsor clan tents at:

- April 13, 2013. Dunedin Highland Games, Highlander Park, Dunedin Florida.
- April 20-21, 2013. Las Vegas Celtic Gathering and Highland Games, Las Vegas NV
- May 11, 2013. Savannah Highland Games, Savannah GA
- June 2013. Prosser Scottish Fest and Highland Games, Prosser, WA
- July 13-14, 2013 Grandfather Mountain Highland Games, MacRae Meadows on Grandfather Mountain near Linville, NC.
- July, 2013. Athena Caledonian Games, Athena, OR
- September, 2013. Kelso Highlander Festival, Kelso, WA
- October 19-20, 2013. Stone Mountain Highland Games, Stone Mtn. Park, Atlanta GA

### Some Recent Events:

Events and Games, most with photos, can be seen under "Activities, Completed" at [www.clanhope.org](http://www.clanhope.org)

### Clan Hope Hosted Tents at:

- March 2, 2013. South East Florida Highland Games, Fort Lauderdale, Florida.
- February 23, 2013. North East Florida Highland Games and Festival, Green Cove Springs, Florida.
- February 2, 2013. Sarasota Highland Games and Celtic Festival. Sarasota Florida
- January 19-20, 2013. Central Florida Scottish Highland Games, Winter Springs FL
- October 19-21, 2012. Stone Mountain Highland Games, Stone Mountain Park, Georgia
- October 5, 2012. Virginia Celtic Gathering and Highland Games, Lanexa, VA 23089
- September 15, 2012 Charleston Scottish Games and Highland Gathering, Boone Hall Plantation, Mt. Pleasant, SC
- September 8-9, 2012 Kelso Highlander Festival Highland Games, Tam O'Shanter Park, Kelso WA
- July 14-15, 2012 Athena Caledonian Games, Athena OR
- June 16, 2012 Scottish Fest and Highland Games, Port of Benton Wine and Food Park • Prosser, Washington
- May 5, 2012 Savannah Highland Games, Bethesda Boys Home, Savannah, GA
- April 20-22, 2012, 19th Rural Hill Scottish Festival and Loch Norman Highland Games, Huntersville, N. C.
- April 21, 2012 Dunedin Highland Games & Festival, Highlander Park, Dunedin, Florida
- April 14-15, 2012 Las Vegas Celtic Gathering & Highland Games, Floyd Lamb Park, Tule Springs, Nevada
- March 24-25, 2012 Phoenix Highland Games & Festival, Steele Indian School Park, Phoenix Arizona

**The newsletter desperately needs material. Please, if you are a Clan Hope member, send us ([gmhope@cox.net](mailto:gmhope@cox.net)) a biography for the Member's Corner. We would also like to have any material relating to Scottish History, Hope genealogy, Hope history, genealogy methods and tricks, or any other information that may be interesting or useful to our readers. We really need your help to continue the newsletter! Thank you for helping.**

### The Lowland Clearances

While the Highland Clearances have been the focus of the world with respect to brutality and inhumanity, the Lowland removals have only recently been recognized and termed "Clearances". The two processes differed in many ways but both resulted in a major change in the social makeup of the two regions. In both cases, an entire stratum of Scottish society was essentially eliminated.

At the beginning of the eighteenth century, Scotland had the lowest percentage of landowners in Europe. Only 0.3% of the people owned land. However, the people all had access to land – just that of someone else. These people were of one of two classes: cotters who were laborers (mostly farm) whose job had a cottage tied to it and crofters, who were small, subsistence, tenant farmers. According to a 1691 tax list, 1/3 to 1/2 of all families were cotters. There were some tradesmen, but most were subsistence farmers who hired out at the two labor intensive periods in agriculture – planting and harvest.

Scottish highland society was structured around the clan concept. This entailed the concept of clan chief as like an omnioptent "father", able to exact rents and take men for war, etc. At the same time, there was a sense of patriarchal loyalty to the subjects, with the clan chief being their protector for life in return. The lowlands, on the other hand, did not have this clan "ethos" and the tenant farmers, servants, laborers etc. did not expect to be taken care of for life by their employers or the land owners. The relationships between land owners and tenants were strictly economic.

The Jacobite rebellion of 1745/46 resulted in the disastrous Battle Of Culloden in 1746. The Scots were defeated soundly with many clan chief and large landowners killed. The Jacobite army of Prince Charles Edward Stuart included both Highlanders and Lowlanders. After the disastrous battle, Prince Charles Edward Stuart ordered them to disperse, leaving the Duke of Cumberland and the English Government free to send its army and navy across Scotland, punishing anyone suspected of Jacobite sympathies. This was the beginning of the "pacification of the Highlands" and, while less dramatic, had similar effects in the lowlands.

The government began the dismantling the structure of Highland society. Clan Chiefs lost their legal powers and, sometimes, lands, clansmen's weapons were confiscated. Jacobite supporters' estates were taken by the Crown. The bagpipes, kilt and tartan were banned. The significance of this for the clearances was that substantial land holdings were transferred to English nobles and lairds. Many landholders took advantage of the legal system to claim large areas of common land.

Around this period, the industrial and agricultural revolutions were taking place. Many landholders, especially the English, who had no tradition of small crofters and cotters, answering to and paying rent to the Laird, were eager to employ the improved farming methods and new and developing markets due to the union of Scotland and England. None of this was consistent with the existing conditions in rural lowland Scotland. At the start of the eighteenth century about ninety percent of Scots lived in small farming settlements and communities.

(Continued next page)

### Scottish Humor.

A Scots boy came home from school and told his mother he had been given a part in the school play. "Wonderful," says the mother, "What part is it?" The boy says "I play the part of the Scottish husband!" The mother scowls and says: "Go back and tell your teacher you want a speaking part."

(The Lowland Clearances Continued)

In an effort to make their lands more profitable, the landholders dismantled many of these small settlements and communities, consolidating their lands into large farms. The small, subsistence farmers who were displaced by these actions were forced to find other ways to survive.

The changes in the lowlands were characterized by the development of large farms replacing the many small units peopled by the cotters and crofters who had previously occupied the land. Lowland lairds consolidated their estates through legal means rather than by force as was the mode in the Highlands. They wrote the leases by which the land was rented such that it was impossible for those who did not adopt the new farming techniques to remain. In other cases, they simply failed to renew the leases, forcing the tenants to leave. Others increased rents by up to five times to drive the tenants off the land. The new farming in the lowlands was mixed farming which was relatively labor intensive whereas cattle ranching was prominent in the eastern districts of the southern heartland and sheep were prevalent in the western districts. The large landholders sometimes relocated the residents of their lands to "planned" villages where they were expected to earn their way spinning, weaving, fishing on the coasts or in trade. Many of the displaced residents were employed as farm laborers on the new, larger, farms. Many more immigrated to the burgeoning towns and to larger cities like Edinburgh and Glasgow, where the industrial revolution was beginning to require massive numbers people to fill the myriad of positions it produced. Still many others immigrated to North America and Australia where land was readily available.

The result of all this activity was that between 1730 and 1820 the tenant population in one study area fell by 86%. There were **no** cotters left in lower Scotland by 1830. This entire class of residents had simply been totally eliminated. However, because of the rise of the need for huge amounts of labor on the new farms and the rapid growth manufacturing and subsequent need for labor, the attitude of the "victims" was "acceptance and move on" in the lowlands. Perhaps it was stated best on the *Windsor's Scottish Heritage* web site (<http://www.windsorscottish.com>): "*The agricultural revolution reshaped the landscape into the Scottish countryside as it is known today. While two generations of peasant farmers struggled with the upheaval of their traditional way of life, the Lowland Clearances set in motion a trend of depopulation that continues to affect Scotland two centuries later. The agricultural and industrial revolutions might have propelled Scotland into the ranks of Europe's economic and industrial powerhouses, but the common people paid a heavy price for that glory.*"

### Scottish Humor

Wee Hamish attended a horse auction with his father. He watched as his father moved from horse to horse, running his hands up and down the horses' legs, rumps, and chests. After a few minutes, wee Hamish asked, "Dad, why are you doing that?"

Father replied, "Because when I'm buying horses, I have to be certain they are healthy and in good shape before I buy."

Looking worried, young Hamish said, "Dad, I think the Parcel Force guy wants to buy Mom."

### Traditional Scottish Recipes

#### *Caledonian Cream - A Traditional Cream Desert*

1/2 cup orange marmalade  
3 tablespoons Drambuie  
2 teaspoons fresh lemon juice  
2 cups heavy cream - chilled  
3 tablespoons confectioner's sugar

#### Method

Combine marmalade, Drambuie and lemon juice. Let sit for 30 mins. Whip cream in a chilled bowl until peaks form. Gradually add sugar and whip until mixture thickens. Fold in marmalade mixture. Divide into six individual servings - preferably in stemmed glasses. Garnish with a piece of orange peel from marmalade and refrigerate for up to 2 hours. Serves six.

(Adapted from Kay Shaw Nelson, *A Bonnie Scottish Cookbook*, 1989, EPM Publications, Inc.)



The Clan Hope Society is offering these shirts as a service to our members.

They are a 50/50 blend of pre-shrunk cotton/polyester. These are polo styled shirts with a collar and no pocket. They are made by Hanes® and embroidered (not printed) with the Clan Hope Badge and the name "Hope" above it. This offering is primarily intended as a service to our members and friends in an effort to provide a quality shirt at a cost noticeably lower than alternative sources. Profits - if any - will go to the Clan Hope Society.

Order here: <http://www.clanhope.org/shirts.htm>



Clan Hope is presenting prints of this painting of Craighall Castle, traditional home of the Hopes of Craighall, for purchase. This image is available as a print on paper, a print on canvas and the single original.

Contact Brian C. Mack

of Loch Vale Fine Art ([lochvale@qwestoffice.net](mailto:lochvale@qwestoffice.net))

([www.lochvalefineart.com](http://www.lochvalefineart.com))

Or Chris Papp ([presidentclanhope@gmail.com](mailto:presidentclanhope@gmail.com)) for pricing and availability.

### Postscript

We sincerely hope you will make this newsletter your own by contributing items relating to Hopes, Scots, history of either, genealogy or other related subjects. Please help us share our Hope and Scottish information among clan members and friends! We will accept anything that is in the public domain, original or cites origin. Submit anything you wish to have included in our newsletter to: [gmhope@ufl.edu](mailto:gmhope@ufl.edu). We look forward to your contributions. Thanks in advance for sharing!