

Geamannan na h-Alba

[U.S. Scottish Games by State](#)

[Grandfather Mountain Highland Games](#)

[Scottish Games Calendar: Scotland](#)

[Celtic Festivals in Australia](#)

[Scottish Highland Games Association](#)

Places named Hope

Hope, Arkansas

Hope is around 120 miles from Little Rock. It is a small town in Hempstead County with two claims to fame: it is the birthplace of former U.S. President Bill Clinton and it showcases some of the world's largest watermelons. The town is home to the President William Jefferson Clinton Birthplace Home National Historic Site. The two-story white frame house on South Hervey Street was where Clinton lived from his birth in 1946 until age four.

Along with former President Clinton, there are many other notable residents from Hope including Paul Klipsch. Klipsch is currently one of the leading loudspeaker companies in the nation.

[Hope, Arkansas](#)

The Clan Hope Of Craighall Society Newsletter welcomes submissions. Clan Hope members may submit biographies for the *Members' Corner*. We also accept submissions of any material relating to Scottish history/humor, Hope genealogy, Hope history, genealogy methods and tricks, or any additional information that may be of interest or useful to our readers. We look forward to your contributions.

The Clan Hope of Craighall Society family sends our deepest condolences to Stephen and Ourania Hope on the passing of Stephen's mother, Shirley Joyce Hope, b. 11 February 1932, d. 21 February 2022, after a brief nursing home stay due to a medical issue. Our thoughts and prayers are with you during this difficult time.

Notable Hopes

John Hope, 7th Earl of Hopetoun

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

John Adrian Louis Hope, 1st Marquess of Linlithgow, 7th Earl of Hopetoun, KT, GCMG, GCVO, PC (25 September 1860 – 29 February 1908) was a British aristocrat and statesman who served as the first [governor-general of Australia](#), in office from 1901 to 1902. He was previously [Governor of Victoria](#) from 1889 to 1895.

Hopetoun was born into the Scottish nobility, and succeeded his father as [Earl of Hopetoun](#) at the age of 12. He attended [Eton College](#) and the [Royal Military College, Sandhurst](#), but opted not to pursue a full-time military career. Hopetoun sat with the [Conservative Party](#) in the [House of Lords](#), and became a [Lord-in-waiting](#) in 1885 and [Lord High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland](#) in 1887. He was appointed Governor of Victoria at the age of 29, and had a successful tenure in a time of political and economic instability. He became one of the society's main



Humor na h-Alba

*A visitor to the Isle of Lewis was getting exasperated by day after day of grey cloud and drizzling rain. After two weeks of this he asked a youngster who was passing *"Does the weather here ever change?"* to which the youngster replied *"I don't know. I'm only six years old."*

Biadh na h-Alba

Scottish Highland Chili

The Ingredients

1 pound ground of Scottish Highland beef

3 strips of bacon, cooked crisp and chopped

1/4 C. dry nine bean mix

1 C. + 3/4 C. + 3/4 C. Scotch Ale (beef broth may be substituted for some or all of the Scotch Ale)

10 oz. tomato sauce; or 1 and 1/4 C. chopped fresh tomatoes

1 T. olive oil

1/2 green bell pepper, chopped

3 shallots, minced; or 1/4 onion, chopped

1/4 C. toasted steel-cut oats (see below for preparation)

1 clove garlic, minced

2 T. brown sugar

2 – 3 t. chipotle chili powder (it all depends on how spicy you want your chili)

nutmeg, two dashes

1 t. fresh thyme, minced; or 1/2 t. dried thyme

Applewood Smoked Sea Salt to taste

Salt and pepper to taste

Scottish Highland Chili

emissaries and recruiters from 1796 to 1798. In 1796 he and William Metcalfe were sent to Dublin to promote the United Irishmen, and Hope settled at Balbriggan, posing as a Scottish silk-weaver. Coming under suspicion from local Orangemen, he moved to Dublin's Liberties, where he had great success in recruiting fellow working men. There are accounts of him promoting the United movement in counties Monaghan, Cavan, Armagh, Fermanagh, Leitrim, Roscommon, Kildare, and Wicklow, often accompanied by that other indefatigable agent, William Putnam McCabe (qv). In Roscommon he disguised himself as an army recruiting sergeant and rescued a suspected United Irishman from a courtroom on the pretext of enlisting him. He showed great courage and elusiveness and was never arrested, although he had many close shaves.

Governor of Victoria

In 1889 he was appointed [Governor of Victoria](#) (and additionally a [Knight Grand Cross of the Order of St Michael and St George](#)), where he served until 1895. His appointment came amid a general stylistic change in colonial governors. Reflecting "Britain's more flamboyant pride in Empire, Australian colonial governors began to display a new colour and ostentation". Increased interest in Empire had spurred the appearance of young and wealthy aristocrats in place of previous career administrators.

Hopetoun's time as Governor was in keeping with the newly emerging style. He rapidly developed a reputation for lavish entertaining and spectacular vice-regal galas. Notwithstanding poor health and colonial astonishment at his habit of wearing hair-powder, his youthful enthusiasm for routine duties and his fondness for informal horseback tours won him many friends.

Governor-General of Australia

After his return to the United Kingdom he was made a [privy councillor](#), was appointed Paymaster-General in the Salisbury government from 1895 to 1898, and then became [Lord Chamberlain](#) until 1900. 1900 also saw his appointment as a [Knight of the Order of the Thistle](#) and a [Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order](#).

The Australian colonies had agreed to federate, to form the Commonwealth of Australia from 1 January 1901. Hopetoun's popularity in [Victoria](#) and his friendship with leading Australian politicians made him an obvious choice to be the first [Governor-General of Australia](#). In his submission to [Queen Victoria](#) in July 1900,



Secretary of State for the Colonies [Joseph Chamberlain](#) described Hopetoun as "exceptionally qualified to discharge the duties of this important position with ability and efficiency" and stated that he would be "heartily welcomed" in Australia. His strong ties with the Queen and with the incumbent British administration were also important to appointers in London. His appointment was approved by the Queen on 14 July 1900 and on 29 October letters patent were issued constituting the office and his own instructions. Hopetoun arrived in Sydney on 15 December, via India, where he had caught [typhoid fever](#) and [his wife malaria](#). Already in poor health during the preceding years in England, the trip further diminished Hopetoun's capacities.

Later life

Though he greatly desired appointment to the Viceroyalty of India, Linlithgow was prevented from attaining the position by poor health and adverse political developments, though his son [Victor, 2nd Marquess of Linlithgow](#), eventually assumed this role (after rejecting the post of Australian Governor-General in 1935) from 1936 to 1943. His grandson [Lord Glendevon](#) married the daughter of the English novelist [W. Somerset Maugham](#).

In 1904 he accepted the position of President of the influential Scottish conservationist organisation the [Cockburn Association](#), retaining the role until 1907.

His final political appointment was to that of [Secretary for Scotland](#) during the last months of the ministry of [Arthur Balfour](#) in 1905. His political career failed to advance, and still plagued by poor health, he died suddenly of [pernicious anaemia](#) at [Pau, France](#), on 29 February 1908.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Hope,_7th_Earl_of_Hopetoun

Scottish Curlers Medal at Winter Olympics

Women's curling team reward viewers with Great Britain's only gold at muted Winter Olympics.

It took until the final hours of [Beijing 2022](#) but Great Britain finally celebrated a [Winter Olympic gold medal](#) after Eve Muirhead's women's curlers crushed Japan in Sunday's final. Early-hours viewers who kept faith with Muirhead's quartet were rewarded with a convincing 10-3 triumph, achieved with an end to spare. Skip Muirhead, who won bronze in 2014, expertly controlled affairs throughout and finally has a gold medal at her fourth Olympics after returning from hip surgery.



Great Britain's Mili Smith, Hailey Duff, Jennifer Dodds, Vicky Wright and Eve Muirhead celebrate with the gold medal after victory in the Women's Gold Medal Game against Japan. (Picture: Andrew Milligan/PA Wire).

Teammates Vicky Wright, Jen Dodds, and Hailey Duff are champions at their first attempt. Their win, emulating the gold won by Rhona Howie's team at Salt Lake City in 2002, ensured that Team GB ended the Games with two medals after Bruce Mouat's men won curling silver on Saturday.

<https://inews.co.uk/sport/olympics/womens-curling-team-reward-viewers-with-great-britains-only-gold-at-muted-winter-olympics-1471968>

Men's Curling Team Wins Silver.

The four-man team led by skipper Bruce Mouat took the silver medal after losing a tense final against reigning world champions Sweden by 5-4 yesterday morning. The close battle finished tied at 4-4 and was won by Sweden in an extra end. "It wasn't quite the gold medal but a sensational silver for Great Britain." The men's team, which also included vice-skip Grant Hardie, Bobby Lammie and Hammy McMillan, had finished top of the round-robin tournament with eight wins and just one loss to the United States, which they avenged in the semi-final to face Sweden yesterday. After the final



Mouat, 27, had mixed feelings. He said: "I'm trying to think how great our week was and am proud how we went about it. We topped the table and had a really good semi-final performance so I'm trying to think about the other things apart from that game. "I do feel proud of myself and my guys. I'm still a bit raw. I don't know how to describe it. Hardie, 29, said: "Losing the final is going to sting for a while."

Scottish Men's Curlers

Your Essential Cheat Sheet to Scotland's 5 Scotch Regions

Learn how geography and terroir impact your favorite whiskies.

If you love scotch, this is a wonderful time to be alive. Already the most consumed whisky on the planet, the liquid is now enjoying an era of unprecedented growth. In 2018, the U.S. became the spirit's first ever billion-pound export market. And if you head to your local liquor store, you'll see ample evidence on shelves dense with colorful bottles sourced from every corner of the country.

While extra-aged single malt is a phenomenon all its own—the perennial preference of the finicky connoisseur—it's worth noting that blended scotch remains the predominant driver of scotch's success. Don't fall prey to the allure of exclusivity: There are plenty of blends, single grains and non-age-statement malts worth exploring.

Typically, they're divided into the five primary Scottish regions of production: Campbeltown, the Highlands, Islay, the Lowlands and Speyside. Each of these respective provinces can be tied to a specific style or flavor profile. Some recommend taking this with a grain of salt—or barley, at the very least—as it may be nothing more than a fancy marketing ploy. Still, you can't deny geography's effectiveness in helping us break down an increasingly dense landscape of labels. Scotch whisky barrels.



Image: Chris W. Anderson / Shutterstock

1. Campbeltown

What was once the Victorian Whisky Capital of the World is now home to just three working distilleries. But what this remote seaside village lacks in numbers it more than makes up for in history and pride. Springbank is the last operation in Scotland to do all of its own floor maltings, and Glen Scotia has been running its production under the same roof since 1832. The liquid rolling off the still often imparts a tinge of salinity encased in a lighter body with caramel-inspired intonations, splitting the difference between Islay and Speyside. Even if you don't enjoy the overarching style, you have to admire its enduring individuality as the only town to be recognized as an entire scotch region.

2. Highlands

Occupying the largest region by square mileage, the Highlands encompass a wide variety of landscapes from Scotland's craggy western shores to its windswept meadows in the north. The whisky made here is equally as diverse, ranging from smoky to sweet, limber to rich. One thing you know you'll be drinking is a complex spirit that evolves on the tongue with every sip. In past centuries, remote distilleries would have relied more on peat-fired kilns to dry their malt. Today, Highland producers lean heavier on a cleaner grain base often with fruity undertones. Expect elegance, above all else.

3. Islay

Love it or hate it, this is the unapologetic home of the smoke monsters. Nicknamed “Whisky Island,” Islay is one big rocky peat bog off Scotland’s southwestern coast. The earth slowly decayed over eons into a coal-like fuel source, traditionally used to kiln-dry the malt. It imparts a medicinal iodine-like quality, most loudly exemplified in bottles of Ardbeg, Lagavulin and Laphroaig. And those are just three of the nine working distilleries within the region. The other six often own more balance—as in the intricate subtleties of Bowmore, Bruichladdich and Bunnahabhain. But you’ll almost always detect a tickle of campfire here. It’s such a distinctive element that would-be drinkers often avoid scotch altogether for fear that the liquid is “too smoky.”

4. Lowlands

The line between the Lowlands and Highlands was originally delineated in 1784, as a matter of taxation rather than style. With the passage of the Wash Act, Lowland distilleries paid duty according to gallons produced as opposed to the size of their stills. As a result, malt facilities never proliferated here as they did further north. But what did develop was a gentler spirit, mostly nonpeated and almost universally characterized as light-bodied. The locality is home to some of the oldest operations in Scotland, and it’s the only place with a broad commitment to the triple-distilled method more common to Ireland.

5. Speyside

Straddling the river Spey as it flows from ben to bay, this region boasts the highest concentration of whisky distilleries anywhere on the planet—49 in total. Many of them settled into this rugged terrain over a century ago, in a futile attempt to foil the taxman. Today, renowned names such as The Balvenie, Glen Grant, The Glenlivet and The Macallan all find their flavor here. They run the gamut from round, sweet drams to sturdy, earthy offerings. Regardless of the idiosyncrasies, as a whole they remain quaffable and complex. If you were to visit Scotland’s Malt Whisky Trail, this is where you’d end up, at the quintessential scotch-making landscape.

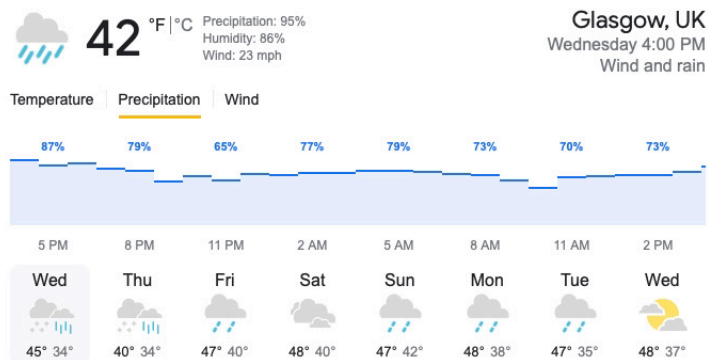
Scotland Whiskey Regions

Mull Weather

by a summer visitor

It rained and rained and rained and rained
The average was well maintained
And when our fields were simply bogs
It started raining cats and dogs
After a drought of half an hour
There came a most refreshing shower
And then the queerest thing of all
A gentle rain began to fall

Next day ’twas pretty fairly dry
Save for a deluge from the sky
This wetted people to the skin
But after that the rain set in
We wondered what’s the next we’d get
As sure as fate we got more wet
But soon we’ll have a change again
And we shall have a drop of rain



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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: newsletter@clanhope.org. We look forward to your contributions. Thanks in advance for sharing.