

## Guamannan 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](#)

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/humour, 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.

## A Note from Stephen Hope, President of Clan Hope of Craighall Society

### See inside for:

- A Message from Clan Hope President
- Meet the new Clan Hope Newsletter Editor
- History of Gaelic in Scotland
- Some basic Gaelic for you
- Genealogy: Determining Relationships
- Notable Hopes: AD Hope
- Hope Places: Hope Bay, Pender Island, BC, Canada
- Scottish Recipe: Cranachan
- Genealogy before the Internet
- Historic Houses in the Borders: Traquair House
- New and Life Members

### Consanguinity v Affinity

“Consanguinity” is a relationship by blood. “Affinity” is a relationship by marriage. “To the third degree of consanguinity” applies to the candidate's first, second, and third degree of blood relatives.



Clan Hope of Craighall Society President: Stephen Hope

Welcome to a new year, a new edition of the Clan Hope of Craighall Society Newsletter and particularly to our new newsletter editor, Maggie Hope Tucker.

We look forward to much more activity with Scottish Gatherings, Highland Games and Celtic Festivals being held in 2023 and plan to have our clan be represented at as many of these events as possible.

So, if you know of one being held in your area, please let us know by writing to [newsletter@clanhope.org](mailto:newsletter@clanhope.org) and we will publish the event in the next edition under the appropriate heading.

Annual members will be aware that from 2023 we have changed our membership from anniversary date to calendar year renewal from the 1st of January each year. Many of our members have already renewed their membership for 2023, some even opting to take out Life Membership.

I'd like to express my thanks to those who have done so already and particularly to members who chose to make a donation to the clan as well.

If you haven't renewed your membership yet please head to our website <https://www.clanhope.org> to renew online.

Let me wish you all the best for 2023, Sláinte Mhath - Good Health to you and your families

## Introducing the new Newsletter Editor Maggie Hope Tucker



Greetings from Australia.

Firstly a big thank you to Allen Hope, the immediate past Newsletter Editor. What a great job he did, providing

so much Hope and Scotland-related information to us and kept us up to date with the latest news and views. Being the Newsletter Editor for no matter which group of people who have a common interest, can be a thank-less task; it can be a bit underrated even though it is but one tool for keeping the group, or in our case our Clan, informed of this or that event, report or interesting information.

I have been researching my Hope family history since 1974 - and already that dates me! It's been a fascinating journey with many twists and turns, including my own share of brick walls to break down or jump over.

My family basically hail from Jedburgh, on the Borders, which until the mid 1900s, had been a Hope stronghold for many generations. In fact, for many centuries! However, not all the Hopes living there were related to one another (as far as we know, at least).

My own Hope family emigrated to Australia in 1856, due to the doctor's advice about one of their children - if they wanted little Johnny, aged 3 to live and lead a meaningful life, he needed to go to warmer climes and as his mother already had a sister living in Australia, it seemed to be a logical destination.

I look forward to the challenges this role will bring and trust that I can and will do a reasonable job of it. In life we can't achieve perfection but we can at least try!!!

## History of Gaelic in Scotland

Settlers brought Gaelic to Scotland from Antrim in Ireland over 1500 years ago and it quickly spread from its initial base in what is now known as Argyllshire.

At one time Gaelic was the language of the Scottish Court and of the majority of the country's population. Very few parts of Scotland, notably Caithness and the Northern Isles, were not Gaelic speaking at one time or another and place-names of recognisably Gaelic origin abound even in districts where the language was last spoken centuries ago.

Source: The Highland Council website



"Fàilte gu Alba" welcomes people at every border crossing  
Photo Source: dreamtime

## Some Basic Scottish Gaelic

- Slainte (slan-juh) - cheers
- Madainn mhath (mateen va) - good morning
- Chan eil (chan yay) - no
- Salinte mhath (slan-juh-va) - good health
- Tha (ha) - yes
- Feasgar math (fesker ma) - good evening
- 'S e ur beatha (share behe) - you're welcome

## Genealogy - Family History - Family Trees

### How to Determine Relationships

Common Ancestor name goes here	Gen1	Gen2	Gen3	Gen4	Gen5	Gen6	Gen7	Gen8	Gen9	
	Child	Grand Child	Great GChild	2G GChild	3G GChild	4G GChild	5G GChild	6G GChild	7G GChild	
Gen1	Child	Sibling	Nepice	Great Nepice	2G Nepice	3G Nepice	4G Nepice	5G Nepice	6G Nepice	7G Nepice
Gen2	Grand Child	Nepice	1st Cousin	1C 1R	1C 2R	1C 3R	1C 4R	1C 5R	1C 6R	1C 7R
Gen3	Great GChild	Great Nepice	1C 1R	2nd Cousin	2C 1R	2C 2R	2C 3R	2C 4R	2C 5R	2C 6R
Gen4	2G GChild	2G Nepice	1C 2R	3C 1R	3C 2R	3C 3R	3C 4R	3C 5R	3C 6R	3C 7R
Gen5	3G GChild	3G Nepice	1C 3R	2C 2R	3C 1R	4th Cousin	4C 1R	4C 2R	4C 3R	4C 4R
Gen6	4G GChild	4G Nepice	1C 4R	2C 3R	3C 2R	4C 1R	5th Cousin	5C 1R	5C 2R	5C 3R
Gen7	5G GChild	5G Nepice	1C 5R	2C 4R	3C 3R	4C 2R	5C 1R	6th Cousin	6C 1R	6C 2R
Gen8	6G GChild	6G Nepice	1C 6R	2C 5R	3C 4R	4C 3R	5C 2R	6C 1R	7th Cousin	7C 1R
Gen9	7G GChild	7G Nepice	1C 7R	2C 6R	3C 5R	4C 4R	5C 3R	6C 2R	7C 1R	8th Cousin

**Legend:**  
 Nepice = NEPheW/nieCE (a made-up word)  
 GChild = Grandchild  
 G = Great  
 C = Cousin  
 R = Removed  
 Gen = Generation

**Examples:**  
 1C = First Cousin  
 3C2R = Third Cousin, Twice Removed  
 2C = Second Cousin  
 2G GChild = Great Great Grandchild  
 3C = Third Cousin

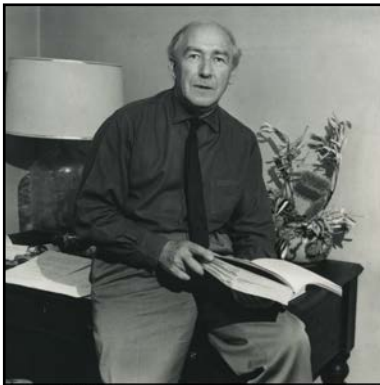
There are a myriad of charts and diagrams showing how to determine a relative to yourself - is that person a first third or fifth cousin and if so, is it once, twice or thrice removed and if so, is it ascending or descending?

All good questions when one is researching one's family history.

Type "cousins relationships" into the Search Engine of your choice and then click "Images" to find a myriad of charts, like this one - some in colour, others in chart form.

While the attached chart might not be picture perfect, it certainly gives you a picture which is but a few keystrokes away.

## Notable Hopes AD Hope



Emeritus Professor AD Hope  
Photo Source: ANU

A.D. Hope, in full Alec Derwent Hope, (born July 21, 1907, [Cooma, New South Wales](#), Australia—died July 13, 2000, [Canberra](#), Australian Capital Territory), Australian poet who is best known for his elegies and satires.

He was also a critic, teacher and academic. He was referred to in an American journal as "the 20th century's greatest 18th-century poet".

Hope, who began publishing poems when he was 14 years old, was educated in [Australia](#) and at the [University of Oxford](#). He taught at various Australian universities, including Sydney Teachers' College and Melbourne University, until his retirement in 1972.

Though traditional in form, his [poetry](#) is thoroughly modern, two outstanding examples being "Conquistador" (1947) and "The Return from the Freudian Isles" (1944). Both poems are typical in their satirical approach and striking clarity of [diction](#).

Hope also wrote religious and [metaphysical](#) poems, as well as erotic verse, which often attracted controversy, as did his attacks on the cultural establishment, which he considered pretentious and empty.

His first book of poems, *The Wandering Islands*, appeared in 1955 and was followed by several volumes of new poems and of collected poems. He also wrote essays and [criticism](#), including A

*Midsummer Eve's Dream* (1970), *The Cave and the Spring* (1965), and *Native Companions* (1974). He was made a member of the Order of the [British Empire](#) in 1972 and a Companion of the Order of Australia in 1981.

Source: ANU

## Places Named Hope: Hope Bay, BC, Canada

In this issue we are featuring Hope Bay, Pender Island, BC, Canada.

I've chosen this place because it is actually named after my own family. Two brothers, David and Rutherford Hope and their sister Helen Hope who left Scotland independent of each other and made their ways to this Island.

*"North Pender and South Pender Islands were originally one island connected by an isthmus. This is a site that was used by the Coast Salish First Nations for thousands of years and has a rich history. A canal was dredged in the early 1900's to allow the ferry and boats quicker, safer passage between the islands.*

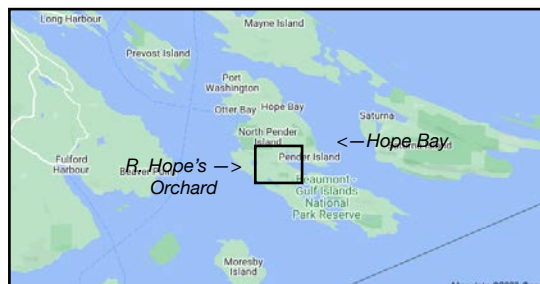
*They lie in a cluster of small islands, known as the Southern Gulf Islands, between Vancouver Island and the mainland city of Vancouver, just north of the border of Canada and USA.*

*In 1849 Pender Island became part of the Colony of Vancouver Island, with Victoria as the capital. In 1860 the first parcel of land of the Pender Islands is*

*given to a John Tod (on South Pender Island) and then in 1871, he pre-empt more land on South Pender Island. In December 1871, David Hope and his partner Noah Buckley arrive on North Pender and each pre-empt 160 acres of land on the northwest end of North Pender Island - it seems these were amongst the first parcels of land sold to the early pioneers.*



Map showing relationship of Pender Island to both the City of Vancouver and Victoria (on Vancouver Island)



Map showing where Hope Bay is situated on North Pender Island and where Rutherford Hope's Orchard was located (which covered most of North Pender Island)



Hope Bay Sign  
Photo Source: Hope Bay Rising



Cafe at Hope Bay, Pender  
Island  
Photo Source: zomato

*Permanent white settlers arrived after the Confederation of Canada in the 1870s. Predominantly from the British Isles some were "remittance men", the sons of wealthy families who could no longer support them at home.*

*Others arrived via Australia or from Eastern Canada. Wharves were not built on the Penders until the early part of the 20th century; early settlers rowed or sailed to Mayne Island for mail and sometimes to Ganges Harbour on Salt Spring Island or Vancouver Island for supplies. Oxen and sheep frequently swam ashore from the ships.*

*The rocky land supported little but fruit trees and grazing for sheep and a few cattle. Small industries survived for short periods of time on Pender: a fish plant at Shingle Bay burned down, was rebuilt and burned again; poles for propping mine shafts were cut and shipped from the island; Japanese fishermen operated a saltery at Hope Bay and a number of small mills cut lumber, an industry continuing today.*

*Descendants of many of the original families continue to live on the Penders, testimony to Pender's beauty and lifestyle. In recent years the islands' population has increased with the influx of people attracted by one of the best climates in Canada and the rural ambience."*

Source: [penderislands.org](http://penderislands.org)

Hope Bay is not a town but a location and consists only of a General Store-Café, Post Office and a Government Wharf.

My own family connection to Pender Island is through 3 siblings who lived on the Island. They being David Hope in 1872 and who died on the Island in 1879. He left his land to his brother Rutherford Hope (who already owned a parcel of land on the Island and where he had established an orchard) and his sister Helen Rutherford Auchterlonie (nee Hope). The two Hope brothers had been working their respective parcels of land together. Rutherford also died on the Island and is buried near his older brother - in land donated for that purpose by the Hope boys.

Their sister, Helen, went on to live on the Island with her ever-growing family, who even to this day have maintained an interest in and on North Pender Island and its small cove called Hope Bay.

## Scottish Cranachan with a Twist

Source: BBC

Originally, the traditional Scottish cranachan celebrated the harvest, but now it is enjoyed year-round. There are many variations, but in all of them the trick is the slow toasting of the oatmeal; this is then mixed into the dish at the last minute so that its texture is retained. The quantities given here for the cardamom honey make a full jar, much more than you need for this amount of cranachan, but it will keep indefinitely; it is great over granola and in coffee.



Cranachan with a Twist  
Photo Source: BBC

Ingredients

### For the cardamom honey

- 1 x 250g/9oz jar clear **honey**
- 20 **cardamom** pods, seeds only, finely ground

### For the cranachan

- 40g/1½oz medium or coarse **oatmeal**
- 200g/7oz **raspberries**
- 400ml/14fl oz **double cream**
- 2 tbsp **cardamom** honey (from above), or to taste
- 3 tbsp malt **whisky**
- ½-1 tsp **rosewater**, or to taste
- rose petals, to garnish (optional)

Method

1. To make the cardamom honey, crush the cardamom pods in a pestle and mortar to separate the dry pods from the seeds. Discard the husks. Toast the seeds in a dry pan to release their oils so they become aromatic.
2. Pour half of the honey into a pan and add the crushed and toasted cardamom seeds. Gently heat through until the honey has become more liquid and starts to bubble at the edges; if you have a probe thermometer, the temperature should be 75C/165F. Remove from the heat and pour the flavoured honey back into the jar with the remaining honey. Stir gently, and leave to cool, uncovered. When cool, put on the lid and ideally store for 24 hours before using.
3. To make the cranachan, heat a heavy-bottomed pan and toast the oatmeal over a lowish heat, stirring occasionally, until it smells warm and nutty and has changed colour. This will take 10-15 minutes, sometimes as long as 20 minutes. Leave to cool.

4. In a bowl, crush half of the raspberries to make a rough mash. In a separate bowl, whisk the cream with the honey, whisky and rosewater until soft peaks form when the whisk is removed, then fold in the crushed raspberries.
5. Fold in the toasted oatmeal and two-thirds of the remaining whole raspberries. Adjust the honey and rose water to taste. Spoon the cranachan into small glasses, and garnish with the remaining raspberries and some rose petals, if using.
6. Drizzle with a wee bit more of the cardamom honey and serve.



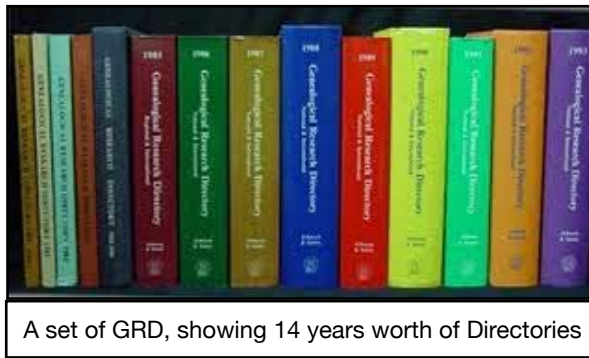
Cranachan as served at the Clan Armstrong Celebration Dinner, 2019  
Photo: Maggie Hope Tucker

Note: My husband (Norm) and I thoroughly enjoyed Cranachan when we attended the Clan Armstrong 50th and 500th Celebration Dinner, near Gilnockie Tower, in the Borders, 2019.

Being of Scottish descent, and like others, I have a connection to several Clans - Clan Armstrong being but one of them

### Genealogy before the Internet by Maggie Hope Tucker

For many people tracing one's family history it is something they start once the children are safely independent and once also, one is retired from paid employment and looking for something different to fill the hours.



A set of GRD, showing 14 years worth of Directories

Maybe one has often thought that one day, it would be an interesting thing to do; after all, most of us have this deep-seated desire to find our true roots and cultural heritage.

However, there's always someone who goes against the trend! And that someone, in this case, is me. I started asking questions about my family's past when I was 24 years of age. I can't call it "doing my family history" because at that time, I was simply looking for answers to questions I had. I had no idea the road I was on would take me to where it has.

However, there's always someone who goes against

In the early days it was all about paper, pen, postage and perseverance. I soon discovered that one answer often led to a dozen, or more, questions and so down the rabbit-holes I went, in search for answers. There were no such things as personal computers or the internet. It often entailed treks to the Archive Department of our State Library, where papers were stored. Or going through the telephone books for the respective town or district, looking up names of interest - and out with the paper, pen and postage to make contact with them.



However, in 1988 a couple of men in Sydney, Australia launched their Genealogical Research Directory (GRD), which was a total game-changer for researchers-of-the-day and very soon it went global. One could subscribe to it for \$AU20 and for that princely sum, one could list up to 20 families which were of interest.

The information was limited to:

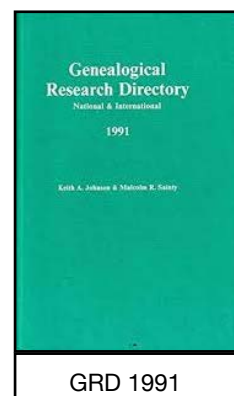
Family name being researched; Period of Time; Suburb, Town or County (or Province or State); Nation or Land.

On the form was a list of instructions and suggested entries, including a list of abbreviations for States, Counties, Shires and Countries, world-wide.

When completed, the form was sent (with a Postal Order for \$AU20) to the designated address. About 6 months later, a book (the size being H:21cm, W:14.5cm, D:5cm (or 8.5" x 5.75" x 2")) arrived in the post, amidst much excitement and anticipation.

The Directory was basically broken into 2 parts (there are other smaller sections but let's concentrate on the two main parts). They being a list of names being researched with their corresponding areas and dates (years only, not specific DD-MM) and a list of researchers by code, associated with each entry.

One looked up the name ie Hope, scanned the areas being researched by others and took note of the researcher's code(s). Then one would turn to the end of the book to the list of Researchers' Codes, in numerical order and next to them would be the respective name and address. Next step was to get paper and pen out and write to them, asking whatever questions were deemed appropriate.



GRD 1991

The GRD was in circulation for 20 years before the internet eventually took over this task and you, as the reader, already know how that works! A far cry from yester-year.

NOTE: We have been downsizing of late and while I tossed out many of my GRDs, I just couldn't throw them all out - I still have 2!

## Historic Houses in the Borders Traquair House

by Maggie Hope Tucker

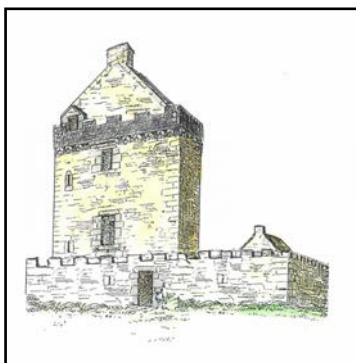
Traquair is one of the oldest continuously inhabited houses in Scotland, which has been extended and altered over the years. Traquair started as a royal hunting lodge as early as 1107, then became a fortified tower. In 1491, James Stuart inherited it, and the house has been in the family ever since. In the 16th and 17th centuries, it was turned into a mansion house.

Mary, Queen of Scots, visited in 1556, and there are many of her personal belongings and mementos here (a quilt stitched by her and her ladies in waiting, James VI's crib, a rosary and a copy of the warrant for her execution).

Traquair House has been visited by 27 Scottish Kings and Queens.

### 1500's and 1600's

During the 1500's and 1600's the main building was completed and it was during this time that the



Artists' impression of the original tower at Traquair



Traquair House  
Photo: Maggie Tucker, 2019



Traquair House  
The famous "Bear Gates"  
Photo: Maggie Tucker, 2019

Lairds of Traquair were at the centre of political power and became associated with Mary Queen of Scots who visited Traquair in 1566.

In the early 1600's the 7th Laird rose to become Chief High Treasurer of Scotland in 1636 and was granted an earldom.

### 1700's

However, in the mid 1600's the family returned to the Catholic faith, thereby forfeiting any further chance of advancement and their later support for the Jacobite cause increased their isolation.

The two wings were added in 1694 and these were the last additions to the house with the exception of the famous Bear Gates at the top of the main drive which were built in 1739 only to be closed in 1745 following the visit of Bonnie Prince Charlie when the 5th Earl promised they would never be opened again until the Stuarts returned to the throne.

### 1800's

The Stuarts survived at Traquair until 1875 when Lady Louisa

Stuart died unmarried. The earldom was lost and the house passed to her cousin Henry Constable Maxwell who took the name Maxwell Stuart and it is Catherine Maxwell Stuart, 21st Lady of Traquair, who lives with her family in the house today.

Source: *British Express and Traquair House*

Editor's Note: I chose Traquair House as the first in a series of Historic Houses in the Borders because I have a family connection to it. My g.g.grandfather (Thomas Hope) was the Gamekeeper there in the early 1840s. He was also a Gamekeeper at their other House, Kailzie - both properties being owned by the Earls of Traquair (the Stuart family). In addition his paternal grandfather (also Thomas Hope) had been a Gamekeeper at Traquair - Gamekeeping definitely ran in my family for many generations, amongst brothers, cousins and uncles.

## New Life Members

(who have previously been annual members)

- Louis D and Ruth A Hope, Ardmore, Oklahoma, USA
- Charlotte A Dockins, Newburgh, Indiana, USA
- Shirley Hope, Kinburn, Ontario, Canada

## New Members

- Jessica Townsend and Shannon Webster, Moline, Illinois, USA